



**Western Cape
Government**

Community Safety

BETTER TOGETHER.



Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) Report for the Western Cape 2015/16

Department of Community Safety

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Western Cape Department of Community Safety

35 Wale Street, Cape Town, 8000

PO Box 5347, Cape Town, 8001

<https://www.westerncape.gov.za/dept/community-safety>

FOREWORD BY THE WESTERN CAPE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

The annual Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) workshop continues to grow in scope and reach to ensure that what the people of the Province require to help create safer environments is determined through the Western Cape Government's official policing needs and priorities process. The purpose of the PNPs is to influence the allocation of policing resources at local, provincial and national level by informing the National Minister of Police of the identified needs and priorities. The National Minister must take this into account when determining national policy and resourcing considerations.

Through our Constitutional mandate, the Western Cape Department of Community Safety consulted all 16 police clusters, including all 150 police precincts, and attracted key stakeholders and decision makers in the field of safety and security in the Province including the South African Police Service (SAPS), Community Police Forums (CPFs), Neighbourhood Watches (NHWs), local authorities, non-governmental and community based organisations, faith based organisations as well as members of the general public.

We, as the Department of Community Safety firmly believe that safety is everyone's responsibility. We believe that effective and efficient partnerships, strategic intervention, as well as a whole-of-society approach towards safety are required if we are to help create safer communities and environments in the Province.

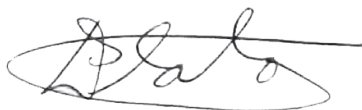
Increasing safety and crime prevention initiatives therefore requires a co-ordinated and integrated approach from all different role players. To this extent the Department uses the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) as a framework to promote professional policing through effective oversight, promote the safety of all public buildings and spaces and build safer communities through sustainable and viable partnerships.

For the first time since the PNPs were considered in the Western Cape, a newly structured 2-day PNP consultation workshop saw a practical and implementable safety plan drafted that is aligned to the safety needs and priorities within every community across the Western Cape. The safety plans seek to increase community involvement in taking steps to ensure their own safety. Through the Community Safety Scorecard, the Department ascertained the perceptions of the community towards safety, supplementing crime information we receive from the SAPS annual crime statistics.

The Department of Community Safety has provided the relevant information, safety plans and policing needs and priorities to the South African Police Service (SAPS) at national, provincial and station level.

I believe that all provincial departments, Community Police Forums (CPFs), Neighbourhood Watches (NHWs), private sector, civil society groups and faith based organisations should consider the content of the report with a view to understanding the safety concerns and how we can best develop adequate responses within their respective fields and, as a whole, be better together.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to all who have participated in the process and especially to the representatives of the CPFs who will be the custodians of the Safety Plans' implementation. I would also like to acknowledge the dedicated commitment of the SAPS members and other law enforcement officials to help make the Province a safer place for all.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dan Plato', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Mr Dan Plato
Minister for Community Safety
Western Cape Province

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GLOSSARY

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CIC	Crime Information Centre
CID	City Improvement District
CPF	Community Police Forum
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSC	Community Service Centre
CSIP	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
DoCS	Department of Community Safety
DSD	Department of Social Development
EHW	Employee Health and Wellness Programme
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
JPI	Joint Planning Initiative
LG	Local Government
NCPS	National Crime Prevention Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPO	No-Profit Organisation
PERO	Provincial Economic Review and Outlook
PG	Provincial Government
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
POCA	Prevention of Organise Crime Act, 121 of 1998
POPS	Public Order Police
Province	Province of the Western Cape
SAPS	South African Police Service
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
STATS SA	Statistics South Africa
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
WCG	Western Cape Government

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Constitution requires that, in terms of Section 206(1), the (national) 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 in the Western Cape. The Policing Needs and Priorities (PNPs) are annually determined through a public consultation process, facilitated by the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) and hosted by the Western Cape Minister for Community Safety, Mr Dan Plato.



There are 150 Police stations in the Western Cape Province (the Province), divided into 16 clusters with the number of police stations ranging from 3 to 14 stations per cluster. As part of its annual process of identifying the policing needs and priorities for the Province, the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) hosted 16 two-day workshops with each policing cluster during the months of May to November 2015.

Key stakeholders were invited from the safety and security environment who are considered to represent the broader population and who have influence over the allocation or deployment of resources. These include mayors, municipal managers, ward councillors, SAPS Station and Cluster commanders, Community Police Forum and Cluster chairpersons, Community Safety Forums, Neighbourhood Watch chairpersons, security service providers, business-owners, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), faith-based organisations, other government departments, the media, and others. They were invited to attend and present their pressing policing needs and priorities. In addition, an open invitation was extended via local newspapers and radio to encourage interested parties to attend.

The Department of Community Safety (DoCS) aims to increase safety for all the people in the Province by promoting professional policing through effective over-

sight, by ensuring safety at all public buildings and spaces, and by facilitating safety partnerships and programmes and building greater safety and security organisational resilience.

In an effort to address these needs, the 2015 PNP programme primarily focused on assisting communities to draft safety plans. The safety plans were developed to address the safety concerns that communities and stakeholders identified during the previous year's (2014) PNP engagement sessions, as well as any additional current concerns identified. The safety plans outlined roles and responsibilities for relevant stakeholders, including the South African Police Service (SAPS), Community Police Forums (CPFs), DoCS and other departments, local government and community structures. The safety plans are to be implemented by the CPFs, SAPS and municipalities with the support of the Department of Community Safety, which will also monitor its implementation.

The development of the community safety plans was conducted within the framework of the Department's Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP). Taking into account national and provincial strategic goals and its constitutional and legal mandate, the Department has developed a strategy for increasing safety within a whole-of-society approach. The CSIP is designed around three outputs, namely:

1. To promote professional policing through effective oversight;
2. To make all public buildings and spaces safe; and
3. To establish viable safety partnerships within communities.

In addition, the Department determined the perceptions of participants with regard to their experience of policing, criminal justice role-players, as well as safety in the community. To this end, a Community Safety Scorecard was developed and participants of the PNP workshop were asked to complete it.

This Provincial report will outline the communities' perception of policing in the Western Cape with regard to professional policing, safety of public spaces and partnerships. In addition the report will also cover the safety needs and concerns of the Province as articulated by respondents. The report briefly outlines project objectives, the methodological approach followed and analysis undertaken in terms of provincial crime trends, professionalism, safety of public spaces and partnerships. The report concludes by summarising the key safety needs and concerns raised and recommends how different stakeholders should respond to and implement the findings of the PNP engagement.

1.1 Problem statement

The Department noted that whilst policing needs and priorities are identified and submitted to the National Minister for consideration, the extent to which this is taken into consideration when resources are allocated to the various provinces and police stations is not clear.

Owing to the under-reporting of some crime categories as well as the late release of the crime statistics, crime statistics only present a partial picture of safety in a policing area and in the Province. Crime statistics is not the only factor to be taken into account in the allocation of resources. Attention also needs to be drawn to other factors such as the seriousness of the crime and its impact on the community, the geographic location and layout of an area, the population distribution and movement, and the extent of other resources available which contribute to safety in the area.

Whereas South Africa had experienced a decrease over the last decade in many serious crimes including murder (since 2003/04), this trend has begun to reverse. Murder has increased since 2012/13, as has attempted murder and aggravated robbery.¹ The picture in the Western Cape is more grave, however, with most serious crimes increasing steadily over the last decade. Since 2012/13, contact crime increased by 7% in the Western Cape whilst it stabilised nationally at 0.9%.² In the past year, murder increased by 9.7% in the Western Cape, reaching its highest number in a decade of 3 186, compared with the 4.6% increase in murder across the country. Aggravated robbery increased in the Western Cape by 38.58% between 2012/13 and 2014/15, and by 18.6% in the last financial year.³

Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection increased both provincially (3.0%) and nationally (1.9%). The Western Cape continues to be the worst affected province in the country in regard to drug-related crimes.

The increase in crime statistics in the Western Cape is matched by a perception that crime has increased. According to the Victims of Crime Survey (2014/15) the Western Cape had the highest proportion of households (55.1%) in the country who felt that crime had increased.⁴

1 South African Police Services. Crime Statistics for the 2014/15 year.

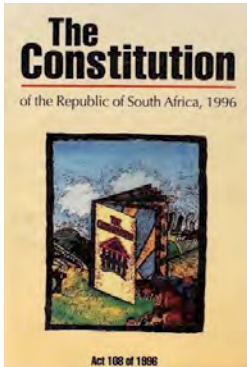
2 Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as Released by the South African Police Service on 29 September 2015*. Cape Town, p. 2.

3 Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as Released by the South African Police Service on 29 September 2015*. Cape Town.

4 Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15*. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 4.

1.2 Constitutional, legislative and policy framework

The Constitution makes it clear in Section 206(1) that the (national) Cabinet Minister responsible for policing must determine the national policing policy, after consulting the provincial governments and also taking into account the policing needs and priorities of the provinces as determined by the provincial executives.



206(2) 'The national policing policy may make provision for different policies in respect of different provinces after taking into account the policing needs and priorities of these provinces.'

The Member of the Provincial Executive Council in this Province is the Western Cape Minister for Community Safety, Mr Dan Plato. The PNP process aims to assist the Minister in determining the provincial policing needs and priorities, which may then be submitted to the National Minister responsible for policing in order that he may take them into consideration when allocating resources to the provinces.

Section 23 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act, Act 3 of 2013, provides that the MEC must report annually to the Provincial Parliament on his findings regarding the policing needs and priorities, and his report must be considered and debated by the Standing Committee. The Act prescribes in addition that the Provincial Commissioner of Police must also be given the opportunity to respond to the report. The Provincial Minister must then submit the approved policing needs and priorities of the Province to the Minister, to be taken into account when the policing policies and plans for the Province are formulated.⁵

Furthermore, the White Paper on Transforming Service Delivery in South Africa (Batho Pele White Paper) requires that 'citizens should be consulted about the level and quality of the public services they receive and, wherever possible, should be given a choice about the services that are being offered'.⁶ In accordance with the Batho Pele Principles communities were consulted, service standards were evaluated and the SAPS and other key role players called to report on the status of crime and service delivery in each cluster.

⁵ Section 23 of the Act has not yet been promulgated and is therefore not yet in force.

⁶ Department of Public Service and Administration. (1997). *White Paper on Transforming Service Delivery*.

The National Development Plan (Vision 2030) advocates for the promotion of professional policing as one of the five priority areas to focus on in order to build safer communities.⁷

1.3 Conceptual framework

With so much emphasis on integration and implementation at a strategic level, the Department has developed the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) with the main objective of designing a programme representing a basket of services offered by the Department to 'increase wellness, safety and reduce social ills' in a community in a measurable and sustainable manner.

The CSIP is a departmental project to drive the implementation of three broad objectives. The following is an outline of the Department's basket of services:

1. Promoting professional policing through effective oversight⁸

- Effectively dealing with complaints from communities about poor service delivery via the structures of the Western Cape Police Ombudsman.
- Regular inspections of police stations, during which the state of policing shall be measured against pre-determined service standards and the results of which shall be reported on and followed-up to measure and report on improvements, or lack thereof.
- Assess and monitor the way that the SAPS (i) receives and deals with complaints against its members, and (ii) implements Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) recommendations.
- Expanding the Watching Briefs programme to monitor police conduct and efficiency in courts, and in particular as it relates to drug-related and violent crimes.
- Informing public opinion on the state of safety in a particular community through the Policing Needs and Priorities process as a catalyst to influence the alignment of safety resources to the needs and priorities that exist in that community. This includes the compilation, review and update of safety plans for a particular community, as well as supporting the implementation thereof.
- Assess crime trends and perceptions of safety.

2. To make all public buildings and spaces safe

- Provide safety and security support and advice to the Western Cape Government (WCG) departments, as well as oversee the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions introduced.
- Evaluate and report on the state of safety and security at public buildings and spaces, provide recommendations and facilitate the interventions proposed.

7 National Planning Commission. (2011). *National Development Plan (Vision for 2030)*, p. 350.

8 Department of Community Safety. (2016). *Community Safety Improvement Partnership: Business Plan Narrative*.

- Manage the provisioning of internal and external security services in respect of institutions, assets and people of the WCG.
- Accreditation, training and support of Neighbourhood Watches (NWH).
- Develop and implement an operational security deployment model, incorporating NWHs in prioritised areas to co-produce around safety and security.
- Develop and implement capacity to respond to imminent and emerging threats directed at service delivery facilities of the Departments of the WCG.

3. To establish viable safety partnerships in communities

- Strengthen and assess Community Police Forums (CPFes) to enable them to effectively perform their civilian oversight functions, as set out in section 18 of the South African Police Services Act through the Western Cape Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) with the CPFes.
- Submission of functionality reports submitted by the EPP.
- Establish and maintain a database of all organisations in a particular community who are active in working for safety within that community, with a view to creating strategic partnerships with such organisations.
- Create awareness in communities on safety challenges and possible solutions through the Community Safety Outreach programmes, with an emphasis on women and children.
- Formalise partnerships with municipalities through the Joint Planning Initiative (JPI) programme and entering into memoranda of understanding with them.
- Mobilise the religious fraternity to increasingly work with the Department to run programmes for children and youth, especially during school holidays, to provide alternative recreation and other activities to youth at risk. This is conducted through the Youth Safety and Religion Programme.
- Recruit youth from affected communities and provide appropriate training via the Chrysalis and Wolwekloof Youth Academies, whereafter they are deployed back into their communities to work for safety within that community and are remunerated by the Department through its EPWP Youth Work Programme.

The approach of the Department is to ensure that integration of services is guided by the whole-of-society concept, as defined within the broader strategy to increase safety for all. The whole-of-society concept translates into building safety not for the community but rather with the community. The focus is on ensuring that government departments are responsive to the safety needs of communities, that efficiency is enhanced through integration of security services, that viable partnerships are established to facilitate such an integrated response for safety and that communities are included in structures created to work for safety within that particular community.

The whole-of-society concept recognises that crime is a multi-faceted complex phenomenon, as conceptualised in the Provincial Strategic Goal 3: Increasing wellness, safety and reducing social ills. Safety needs are different, as expressed by unique communities which require specific interventions by the identified relevant depart-

ments and organisations. 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.

Increasing safety and crime prevention initiatives therefore require co-ordinated and integrated approaches from different role players. The approach adopted in identifying the PNPs 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 individuals should also be involved. It was based on an understanding that citizens must play an active role in increasing safety within their own communities. This suggests that a multi-disciplinary approach should be adopted by all stakeholders when addressing crime.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the PNP programme are to gain a comprehensive understanding of what communities identify and perceive as their policing needs and priorities as well as to improve police accountability, transparency and more importantly, influence resource allocation. The PNP public meetings ultimately provide a platform for key role players in local communities to determine their safety and policing needs and concerns. This allows for a shift from the one size fits all approach.

The operational objectives of the PNP workshops were:

1. To engage the communities of all 16 SAPS clusters on their policing needs and priorities.
2. To assist 16 clusters to draft community safety plans based on the 2014 PNP policing needs and priorities raised, as supplemented by additional information.
3. To determine the community's perception through means of a Community Safety Scorecard research tool.
4. To influence the allocation and deployment of policing and safety resources in line with the safety needs identified by drafting and submitting the provincial PNP report to the provincial SAPS management, the Western Cape Provincial Community Police Board and the National Minister of Police to take into account when policy is considered and resources allocated.
5. To guide and influence the formulation of policing priorities at provincial, national and local level in respect of identified provincial policing needs and priorities by drafting and submitting 16 cluster reports to the Provincial Standing

Committee, cluster CPFs and SAPS management to address local safety needs and concerns that were raised.

6. To ensure that the safety and policing needs and priorities are taken up in the annual policing and station plans by the start of the 2016/17 financial year.

3. METHODOLOGY

During 2015, 16 stakeholder engagement workshops – one per police cluster – were held with representatives of the community and stakeholders to consult on the policing needs and priorities and to develop community safety plans.

The 16 workshops were designed to include the 150 SAPS precincts forming part of each of the 16 clusters. Invited stakeholders included representatives of the South African Police Service (SAPS), Community Police Forums (CPF), Neighbourhood Watches (NHWs), non-governmental and community based organisations (CBOs), faith based organisations (FBOs), relevant government departments and municipal management, as well as any interested member of the public. Each engagement consisted of a two-day workshop.

Both qualitative and quantitative research methods were applied in the process. Primary and secondary data were used to compile a report on the crime and safety issues per cluster. This was compiled in advance and handed to each participant at the workshop. The report drew on secondary data sources such as SAPS official crime statistics, SAPS presentations, previous PNP reports, DoCS briefing reports and Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) reports, as well as the Victims of Crime Survey.

The community consultative process in 2015/16 is focused on developing community safety plans based on the policing needs and priorities that had been identified during the 2014/15 PNPs. The safety plans seek to increase community involvement in taking steps to ensure their own safety. This approach seeks to promote making



The Department employed crowd sourcing technology to allow everyone to participate in the administration of an electronic questionnaire

safety everyone's responsibility and encouraging local accountability for safety levels. This is in accordance with the integrated approach to crime and safety in line with the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).⁹

The 16 clusters' safety plans reflect the priorities and planned activities as compiled at the workshops. The safety concerns for the clusters were identified and grouped according to the three key objectives of the CSIP. Participants were divided into groups and asked to prioritise concerns from the 2014/15 list and to prepare action plans to address their key concerns. These were then compiled into a safety plan, which was presented back to the Provincial Minister and participants on the second day of the workshop.

Any plan is only as good as its implementation; thus the role of the Cluster CPF would be to finalise the Cluster Safety Plan in partnership with the SAPS and to ensure its implementation. They should also ensure that elements of the safety plan are taken up by each CPF as appropriate.

The Department of Community Safety will make funding available through the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) to all participating CPFs as well as making further matching grants available to participating CPFs. The Department will also enter into MOUs with Local Municipalities to facilitate access to its CSIP basket of services. The Department will then monitor the implementation of the safety plan.

A cluster PNP report was compiled and distributed to the cluster SAPS commander, the cluster CPF, the Provincial Commissioner, the MEC, and local municipalities. The cluster reports and safety plans are also available on the Department's website. These reflect on the process and outcome of each two-day workshop and sets out the community safety plan, as well as analysing the results of the Community Safety Scorecard.

3.1 Community Safety Scorecard

One of the key outcomes of the PNP was to determine participants' perceptions of safety and service delivery. The 2015/16 PNP meetings made use of purposive sampling as a methodology, based on those relevant stakeholders who attended the PNP workshops. This consisted of interested parties involved in crime prevention, community safety and safety and security. Key role players were targeted such as Neighbourhood Watches (NHWs), Community Safety Forums (CPFes), SAPS, government departments, councillors, faith-based organisations, municipalities, NGO/NPOs, City Improvement Districts (CID)/private security, the business sector and school principals. Community members were also given the opportunity to attend and contribute.

⁹ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Annual Performance Plan 2015/16*, p. 18. Department of Community Safety-Vote 4. Western Cape Government. Also see National Planning Commission. (2011). *National Development Plan (NDP). Vision for 2030*. National Planning Commission: Pretoria; and Western Cape Community Safety Act, Act No 3 of 2013.

A Community Safety Scorecard questionnaire was developed and participants at the PNP workshops were asked to complete the questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed in English and translated into Afrikaans and isiXhosa. Staff were also able to give participants a verbal translation of the questions as required.

The Community Safety Scorecard asked for participants' perceptions of professional policing, safety at public buildings and spaces, and partnerships as a vehicle to understand perceptions of levels of safety. The questionnaire included 44 close-ended questions (See Annexure 1). These questions focused on public perceptions of confidence in the SAPS, corruption and responses to complaints; the SAPS interaction with communities and resource requirements; police service delivery and performance of functions; safety at home and on the streets; safety in communal spaces and public commercial buildings; safety when travelling and using public transport and institutions contributing to safety.

The Community Safety Scorecard was collected directly from participants using crowd sourcing technology.¹⁰ The data was then analysed and presented in a graph.

The results of the Community Safety Scorecard are discussed according to the three CSIP thematic areas; namely promoting professional policing, safer public spaces and partnerships.

To some extent, the results of the 2015 scorecard were compared with the results of the community perception survey that participants in the 2014/15 PNP process completed. Results have also been compared with the national Victims of Crime Surveys conducted in 2013/14¹¹ and 2014/15.¹²

These questions will be asked again in the coming year to determine any change in perception relating to these three areas.

The Community Safety Scorecard was administered during the PNP engagements and a total of 1 177 respondents participated from all 16 cluster police precincts in the Province. The majority of respondents were males (57.26% or 678) whilst females constituted 42.74% (506).

3.2. Limitations of the PNP methodology and Community Safety Scorecard

The Department invited stakeholders whom it understood were concerned with safety in their communities. In addition invitations were also extended to members of the public. Nonetheless, the workshops were mainly attended by people who are

10 Participants indicated their responses on remote devices which were immediately captured on a computerised system.

11 Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

12 Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2014/15*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

working or actively engaged in the sector. As a result, the concerns that form the basis of the discussions for the safety plans are based very much on the participants' own experience and interests.

Safety plans were developed involving role-players who might not have been present and it therefore requires a further step to involve them in the implementation thereof.

As regards the Community Safety Scorecard, the perceptions are those of participants in the workshops. Due to their engagement with the safety issues, their experience of working with CPFs or NHWs, and their relationship with the SAPS, their responses might be more reflective of their own experiences and may not be representative of the broader community.

The questionnaire was developed in English and translated into Afrikaans and isiXhosa and the questions were translated for those who did not understand the English version. On the spot isiXhosa translations were provided to participants where required. However, it is possible that since English is not the home language of the majority of participants there may have been some misinterpretation of the questions, as well as of the responses.

Data may be skewed on demographics (over or under-representation of certain groups and police precincts). For example, Beaufort West Precinct had a greater representation at the cluster meeting than the other four precincts in that cluster.

Open invitations were also extended to the community via the local media. However, there was no control over who accepted such an invitation. This limitation was mitigated through triangulating the key findings with secondary data sources.

Certain changes were made to the Community Safety Scorecard questionnaire after it had been tested in the first few cluster workshops. One question was changed from a negative to a positive to make it easier to read and understand ('SAPS are not corrupt' changed to 'SAPS are corrupt'). However, the results were transposed and were still taken into consideration. A second question was changed: 'I have confidence in the Criminal Justice System (Police, Courts, NPA and Correctional Services)' was replaced with three detailed questions. As a result the new questions could not be aligned retrospectively, and the responses from the earlier Overberg, Winelands and Worcester Cluster stakeholder engagements were not taken into account in the final analysis.

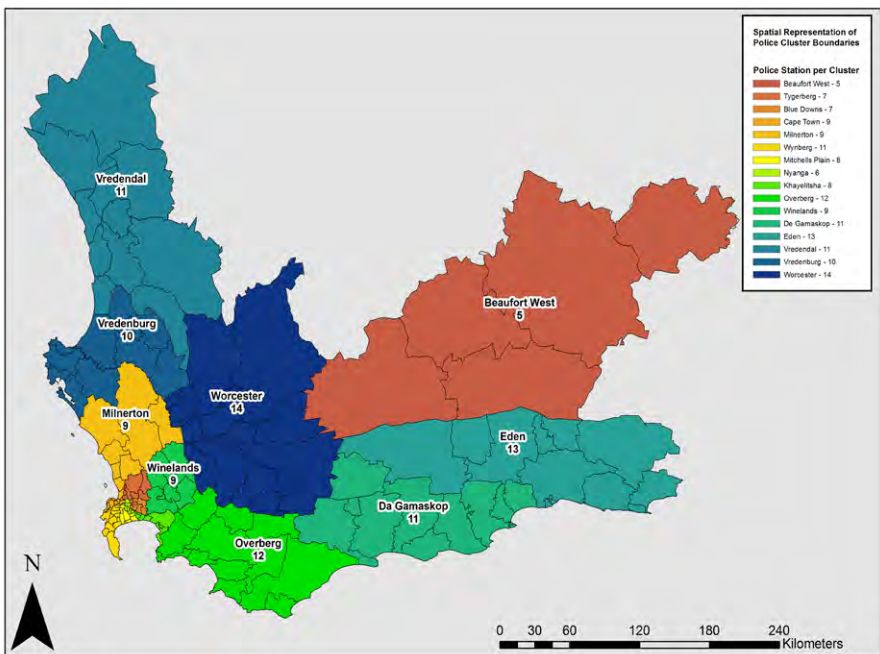
The percentages were rounded off for the final safety scorecard results.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The Western Cape Province comprises 150 police stations divided into 16 police clusters/regions, namely: Beaufort West, Bluedowns, Cape Town, Da Gamaskop, Eden, Khayelitsha, Milnerton, Mitchell's Plain, Nyanga, Overberg, Tygerberg, Vredenberg, Vredendal, Winelands, Worcester and Wynberg - across five district municipalities, namely: the West Coast, Cape Winelands, Overberg, Eden, Central Karoo and the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality.

The Province covers an area of 129 386 km² with a population of 5 821 947.¹³

Figure 1: Policing Clusters for the Western Cape



¹³ South African National Census of 2001 and 2011.

Figure 2: Policing Clusters for the Cape Town Metropole

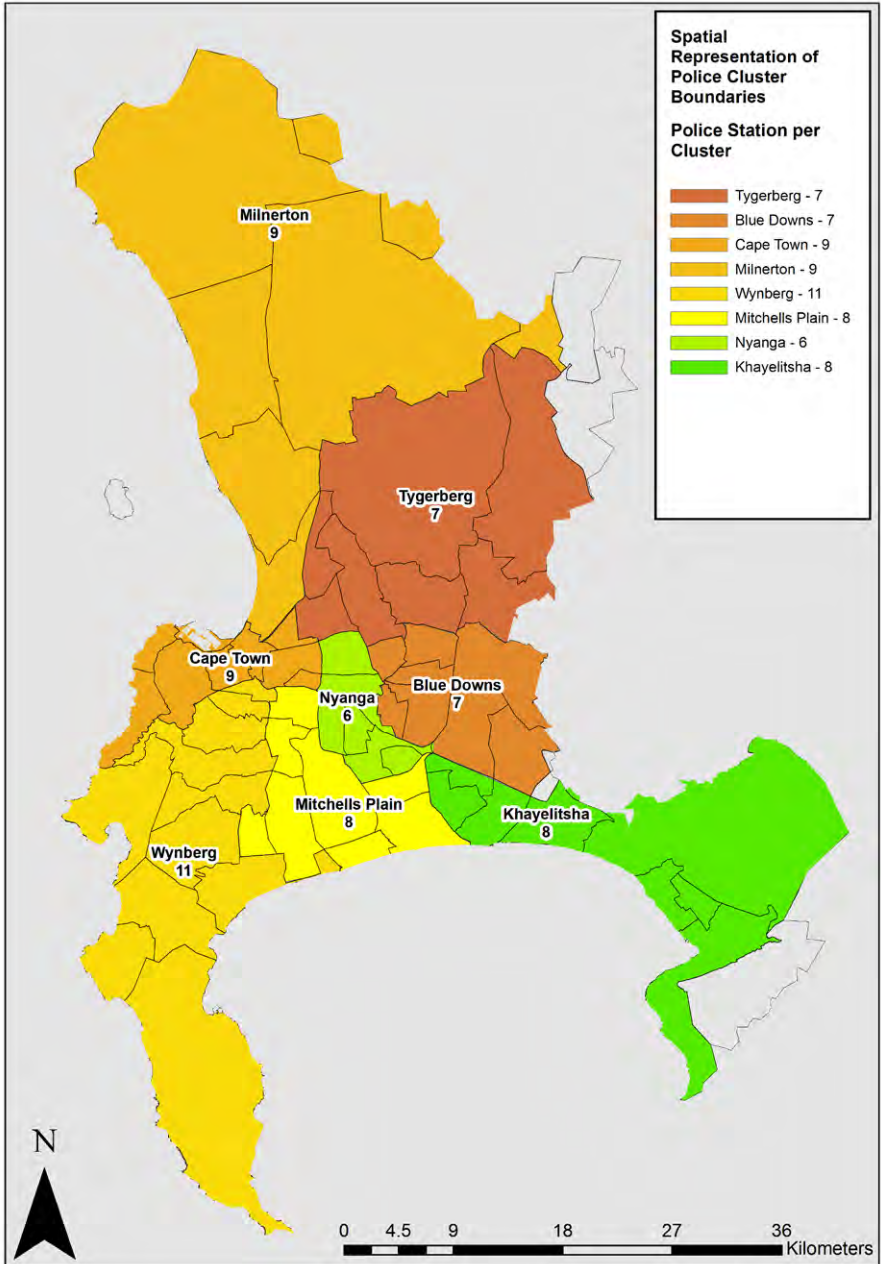


Table 1 below presents population figures of the different police clusters as recorded by Statistics SA's National Census figures of 2001 and 2011.¹⁴ This is to gauge broadly the size of different police clusters as compared to the possible safety needs, crime levels and policing resources.

Table 1: Police cluster population figures in the Western Cape

Name of Cluster	2001 Census	2011 Census	% Δ 2001-2011
Beaufort West	60 485	71 016	17.41
Bluedowns	376 375	585 939	55.68
Cape Town	170 325	209 556	23.03
Da Gamaskop	144 057	178 265	23.70
Eden	337 485	430 224	27.5%
Khayelitsha	483 052	616 809	27.69
Milnerton	225 217	376 539	67.20
Mitchell's Plain	575 569	625 433	08.66
Nyanga	509 805	643 895	26.30
Overberg	177 605	223 946	26.09
Tygerberg	372 941	483 146	29.6
Vredenberg	115 778	161 537	39.52
Vredendal	94 419	116 434	23.3
Winelands	293 371	388 222	24.40
Worcester	329 381	394 857	19.88
Wynberg	229 776	291 852	27.02
Provincial Total	4 521 072	5 821 947	28.80%

Source: Statistics South Africa, South African National Census of 2001 and 2011

The Milnerton Cluster had the highest population increase (67.20%) within the Province over the 10 year period. The Bluedowns Cluster followed with a 55.68% increase. Vredenberg had the third highest population increase (39.52%). Mitchell's Plain showed the lowest population increase (8.66%).

¹⁴ South African National Census of 2001 and 2011.

5. CRIME IN THE WESTERN CAPE

A five-year analysis shows that property-related crime is most dominant in the Western Cape as it accounted for more than half (53%) of the crime reported in the Province. Contact crime accounted for 24.1% and crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 22.9% during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.

Table 2: Main categories of crime for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15

Main Crime Categories	2010/11 - 2011/12			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2013/14 - 2014/15		2010/11 - 2014/15	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	Contribution
Contact crime	93 992	97 301	3.52%	103 346	6.21%	108 589	5.07%	116 168	6.98%	23.59%	24.1%
Crime detected as result of police action	90 315	96 931	7.33%	100 080	3.25%	101 806	1.72%	104 914	3.05%	16.16%	22.9%
Property-related crime	215 934	224 539	3.99%	232 346	3.48%	236 313	1.71%	235 697	-0.26%	9.15%	53.0%
TOTAL	400 241	418 771	4.63%	435 772	4.06%	446 708	2.51%	456 779	2.25%	14.13%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service

The Western Cape ranked as the fourth worst affected province relating to murder for three consecutive years (2012/13 - 2014/15).¹⁵ The murder rate in the Province increased from 48.3 per 100 000 in 2013/14 to 52.1 per 100 000 in 2014/15. SAPS statistics reveal that the number of reported murders significantly increased by an average annual growth rate of 8.4% between 2010/11 and 2014/15 (2 308 to 3 186).¹⁶

The Mitchell's Plain Police Precinct recorded the highest number of attempted murders (231) for the financial year – although it also recorded a decrease in the last financial year of -8%. Of concern is that robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 89.41% during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, as per Table 3. In terms of robbery with aggravating circumstances, the Western Cape shifted from third position in 2012/13 - 2013/14 to second position in the country for 2014/15 with regard to being the worst-affected province.¹⁷ The Khayelitsha Police Precinct recorded the highest number of robberies with aggravating circumstances (1 421) for the financial year. For three consecutive years, the Western Cape has recorded the second highest number of common robberies in the country.¹⁸

15 Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as released by the South African Police Service on 29th of September 2015*. p. 4.

16 Ibid.

17 Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as released by the South African Police Service on 29 September 2015*, p. 6.

18 Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as released by the South African Police Service on 29 September 2015*, p. 7.

Assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm (assault GBH) increased by 5.6% in the Province from 2013/14 to 2014/15.

As in the rest of the country, the number of reported sexual offences continues to decrease. The number of these crimes has decreased by 19.7% between 2010/11 and 2014/15 to 7 369.

A comparative analysis shows that property-related crime increased by 9.15 % from 215 934 in 2010/11 to 235 697 in 2014/15 (Table 12).

Housebreaking/burglary is perceived to be one of the most feared (63.6%) crimes in South Africa.¹⁹ Burglaries at residential premises in the Province decreased by 5% in the last year. The Worcester Police Precinct recorded the highest number of burglaries at residential premises (1 220) for the financial year.

Burglaries at non-residential premises in the Province increased by 1.8%. The Paarl Police Precinct recorded the highest number of burglaries at non-residential premises (587) for the 2014/15 financial year.

Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles in the Province decreased by 5.7% between 2013/14 and 2014/15. The Bellville Police Precinct recorded the highest number of theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles for three consecutive financial years. The Cape Town Central police precinct recorded the highest number of theft out of motor vehicles (3 441) for the financial year. Overall, theft out of motor vehicles stabilised at 0.8% in the Province.

Drug-related crime is of paramount concern in the Province, as it contributed 81.7% (403 790) to all crime detected as a result of police action and increased by 25.7% from 70 554 in 2010/11 to 88 731 in 2014/15. Over the past decade, the Western Cape has consistently contributed more than a third to the national drug-related crime category (Figure 4), and retains its position as the province with the highest number of drug-related crimes.²⁰ The Mitchell's Plain Police Precinct recorded the highest number of drug-related crimes (2012/13-2014/15).

Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition in the Province increased by 6.2%. In addition, the Western Cape is the third-worst province in the country for three consecutive years (2012/13 - 2014/15) with regard to illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.²¹ The Mitchell's Plain Police Precinct recorded the highest (253) number of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition cases for the past financial year.

19 Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2014/15*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 8.

20 Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as released by the South African Police Service on 29 September 2015*. p. 8.

21 Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as released by the South African Police Service on 29 September 2015*. p. 9.

5.1 Contact crime categories

The 5-year analysis shows contact crime accounts for 24.1% (519 396) of the total crime (2 158 271) reported in the Western Cape since 2010/11 (Table 3).

Table 3: Contact crime for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15

Contact Crime	2010/11 - 2011/12			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2013/14 - 2014/15		2010/11 - 2014/15	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	Contribution
Murder	2 308	2 293	-0.65%	2 575	12.30%	2 904	12.78%	3 186	9.71%	38.04%	2.6%
Attempted murder	2 152	2 310	7.34%	3 268	41.47%	3 345	2.36%	3 727	11.42%	73.19%	2.8%
Total sexual offences	9 179	8 809	-4.03%	8 440	-4.19%	7 760	-8.06%	7 369	-5.04%	-19.72%	8.0%
Assault GBH	24 666	24 637	-0.12%	24 463	-0.71%	24 806	1.40%	26 200	5.62%	6.22%	24.0%
Common assault	33 122	34 423	3.93%	35 517	3.18%	37 183	4.69%	39 150	5.29%	18.20%	34.5%
Common robbery	10 361	11 090	7.04%	12 402	11.83%	13 107	5.68%	13 420	2.39%	29.52%	11.6%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	12 204	13 739	12.58%	16 681	21.41%	19 484	16.80%	23 116	18.64%	89.41%	16.4%
TOTAL	93 992	97 301	3.52%	103 346	6.21%	108 589	5.07%	116 168	6.98%	23.59%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service

Of concern is the increase in robbery with aggravating circumstances, which increased by 89.41% during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 as per Table 3. Further analysis is required to understand the reasons underlying this statistic. It is likely that the economic recession that began in 2008 coupled with unemployment and citizens' experience of inequality could all be possible drivers. The number of attempted murders increased by 73.19% from 2 152 in 2010/11 to 3 727 in 2014/15.

Murder continues to be a priority concern in the Western Cape. When comparing increases over the 5-year period from 2010/11 to 2014/15 in the contact crime category, murder had the third highest increase (38.04%).

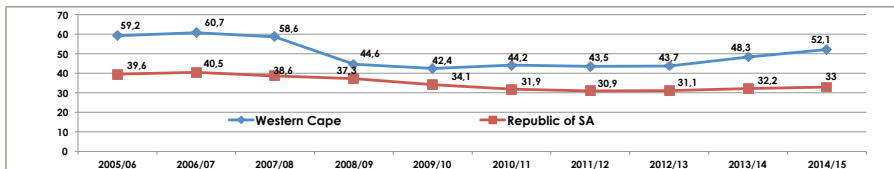
The SAPS revealed that the number of reported murders increased significantly by an average annual growth rate of 8.4% between 2010/11 and 2014/15 (2 308 to 3 186). In addition, at a district level, recent data shows that the murder trends varied trend across the districts.²²

22 Provincial Treasury. (2015). *Provincial Economic Review and Outlook*. Western Cape Government. Available at https://westerncape.gov.za/assets/departments/treasury/Documents/2015_pero_final_to_web_15_otober_2015.pdf, accessed 14 December 2015.

5.2 RSA and Western Cape murders per 100 000 of the population 2005/06 - 2014/15

The Western Cape ranked as fourth (4th) worst-affected province relating to murder for three consecutive years (2012/13 - 2014/15).²³ Nationally, the murder rate for 2014/15 is 33 per 100 000 (Figure 3).²⁴

Figure 3: RSA and Western Cape murders per 100 000 of the population 2005/06 - 2014/15



Source: South African Police Service

The murder rate in the Province increased from 48.3 per 100 000 in 2013/14 to 52.1 per 100 000 in 2014/15. The upward trend in the murder rate in the Province seems to mirror the national trend, though it has increased at a faster rate than national figures.

The murder rate in the Province could be attributed to the proliferation of gangs and gang violence, as well as interpersonal violence. According to the Victims of Crime Survey (2014) 30.1% of the households in South Africa perceive that murder is motivated by an attempt to discipline or arrest a person (30.1%), outstanding debt (21.9%), other (14%), jealousy (12.8%), gang/other group-related motive (10.5%), attempted rape (5.9%), long-term personal anger (4.2%) and sudden personal anger (0.5%).²⁵

²³ Department of Community Safety. (2015). Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as released by the South African Police Service on 29 September 2015, p. 4.

²⁴ The mid-year population estimates (provincially and nationally) were used to calculate the murder rate for the Province and the country.

²⁵ Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In-depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2014/15*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 80.

5.3 Top 10 Precincts where murder was committed and reported

Almost half (47.7%) or 1 520 of the total reported murders (3 186) for the 2014/15 financial year in the Province were committed in only ten police precincts in the Western Cape Province (Table 4).

Table 4: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Murder 2012/13 - 2014/15

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Nyanga	261	305	16.9%	300	-5	-1.6%	9.4%
2	Gugulethu	129	149	15.5%	165	16	10.7%	5.2%
3	Delft	113	144	27.4%	163	19	13.2%	5.1%
4	Mfuleni	99	118	19.2%	154	36	30.5%	4.8%
5	Khayelitsha	168	146	-13.1%	146	0	0.0%	4.6%
6	Kraaifontein	121	112	-7.4%	141	29	25.9%	4.4%
7	Mitchell's Plain	90	156	73.3%	141	-15	-9.6%	4.4%
8	Harare	131	164	25.2%	141	-23	-14.0%	4.4%
9	Philippi East	47	73	55.3%	87	14	19.2%	2.7%
10	Bishop Lavis	59	73	23.7%	82	9	12.3%	2.6%
TOTAL		1 218	1 440	18.2%	1 520	80	5.6%	47.7%

Source: South African Police Service

At these top 10 police precincts the murder rate increased by 5.6% from 1 440 in 2013/14 to 1 520 in 2014/15. The Nyanga Police Precinct recorded the highest number of murders (300) for the financial year – although there was a decrease of 1.6% from 305 in 2013/14 to 300 in 2014/15. The Nyanga Police Precinct appears in the top 10 police precincts for murder, assault GBH and sexual offences in the financial year 2014/15. Murders decreased in Mitchell's Plain (-9.6%) and Harare (-14%) in 2014/15. Nyanga, Manenberg and Hanover Park have been identified as having high levels of gang violence with Nyanga being the community with the highest murder rate in the country.²⁶ According to the Victims of Crime Survey (2014), over one tenth (10.5%) of households attributed murders to gang or other group-related motives.²⁷

26 Kinnes, I. (2014). 'Gangs, Drugs and Policing the Cape Flats'. *Acta Criminology: South Africa Journal of Criminology*. Special Edition No. 2: Research and Application in Criminology and Criminal Justice, p. 14-26.

27 Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In-depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2014/15*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 80.

5.4 Top 10 Precincts where attempted murder was committed and reported

Attempted murder increased by 10.2% in the Province. A total of 10 police precincts accounted for 47.7% (1 776) of the total reported attempted murders (3 727) for the 2014/15 financial year in the Province (Table 5).

Table 5: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Attempted murder 2012/13 - 2014/15

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Mitchell's Plain	216	251	16.2%	231	-20	-8.0%	6.2%
2	Elsies River	159	178	11.9%	225	47	26.4%	6.0%
3	Bishop Lavis	172	165	-4.1%	192	27	16.4%	5.2%
4	Mfuleni	115	141	22.6%	186	45	31.9%	5.0%
5	Delft	129	138	7.0%	186	48	34.8%	5.0%
6	Nyanga	208	173	-16.8%	178	5	2.9%	4.8%
7	Khayelitsha	207	144	-30.4%	170	26	18.1%	4.6%
8	Manenberg	136	165	21.3%	161	-4	-2.4%	4.3%
9	Kraaifontein	135	137	1.5%	127	-10	-7.3%	3.4%
10	Harare	87	119	36.8%	120	1	0.8%	3.2%
TOTAL		1 564	1 611	3.0%	1 776	165	10.2%	47.7%

Source: South African Police Service

The Mitchell's Plain Police Precinct recorded the highest number of attempted murders (231) for the financial year – although it also recorded a decrease in the last financial year of -8%. It should be noted that Lentegeur Police Station was opened in 2013 and many of the crimes previously recorded at the Mitchells' Plain precinct are now recorded at Lentegeur. Decreases were also recorded in Manenberg (-2.4%) and Kraaifontein (-7.3%).

5.5 Top 10 Precincts where assault GBH was committed and reported

Overall, assault GBH increased by 5.6% in the Province. Ten police precincts accounted for 24.7% (6 474) of the total reported assaults with the intent to commit grievous bodily harm (26 200) for the 2014/15 financial year in the Province (Table 6).

Table 6: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Assault GBH 2012/13 - 2014/15

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Nyanga	950	918	-3.4%	878	-40	-4.4%	3.4%
2	Worcester	853	746	-12.5%	839	93	12.5%	3.2%
3	Gugulethu	645	737	14.3%	668	-69	-9.4%	2.5%
4	Khayelitsha	706	686	-2.8%	640	-46	-6.7%	2.4%
5	Harare	630	604	-4.1%	610	6	1.0%	2.3%
6	Oudtshoorn	537	572	6.5%	608	36	6.3%	2.3%
7	Delft	480	519	8.1%	605	86	16.6%	2.3%
8	Mitchell's Plain	756	573	-24.2%	567	-6	-1.0%	2.2%
9	Kraaifontein	467	500	7.1%	534	34	6.8%	2.0%
10	Mfuleni	514	522	1.6%	525	3	0.6%	2.0%
TOTAL		6 538	6 377	-2.5%	6 474	97	1.5%	24.7%

Source: South African Police Service

Although Nyanga Police Precinct recorded the highest number of assault GBH cases (878) for the financial year it seems to be on a downward trend. In the last financial year, decreases were noted in Nyanga (-4.4%), Gugulethu (-9.4%) and Khayelitsha (-6.7%). A significant increase was however recorded in Delft (16.6%) and Worcester (12.5%).

5.6 Top 10 Precincts where common robbery was committed and reported

Common robbery in the Province increased by 2.4% between 2013/14 and 2014/15.²⁸ In addition, it was revealed that the Western Cape was the second-worst province for three consecutive years with regard to common robbery.²⁹ Ten police precincts accounted for 37.7% (5 066) of the robbery common cases (134 200) for the 2014/15 financial year (Table 7).

Table 7: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts where common robbery was committed and reported 2012/13 - 2014/15

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Cape Town Central	933	954	2.3%	991	37	3.9%	7.4%
2	Mitchell's Plain	955	929	-2.7%	897	-32	-3.4%	6.7%
3	Parow	458	552	20.5%	679	127	23.0%	5.1%
4	Bellville	487	482	-1.0%	485	3	0.6%	3.6%
5	Worcester	384	411	7.0%	422	11	2.7%	3.1%
6	Nyanga	427	441	3.3%	391	-50	-11.3%	2.9%
7	Bishop Lavis	296	328	10.8%	334	6	1.8%	2.5%
8	Athlone	255	271	6.3%	296	25	9.2%	2.2%
9	Lentegeur ³⁰	0	225	0.0%	296	71	31.6%	2.2%
10	Elsies River	256	226	-11.7%	275	49	21.7%	2.0%
TOTAL		4 451	4 819	8.3%	5 066	247	5.1%	37.7%

Source: South African Police Service

The Cape Town Central Police Precinct recorded the highest number of robbery common cases (991) for the financial year. Over the year, significant increases were reported at Lentegeur (31.6%), Parow (23%) and Elsies River (21.7%).

28 Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as released by the South African Police Service on 29 September 2015*, p. 6-7.

29 Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as released by the South African Police Service on 29 September 2015*, p. 7.

30 Lentegeur police station opened in 2013. Previously all Mitchell's Plain precinct crimes were reported in Mitchell's Plain police precinct. Therefore the 2012/13 Lentegeur police precinct must be understood in that context.

5.7 Top 10 Precincts where robbery with aggravating circumstances was committed and reported

Assessing robbery with aggravating circumstances in the light of a provincial standing, the Western Cape shifted from third worst-affected (in 2012/13 - 2013/14) to second worst-affected in the country for 2014/15.³¹

Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased in the Province by 18.6% between 2013/14 and 2014/15.³² Ten police precincts accounted for 37.4% (8 644) of the robbery with aggravating circumstances offences (23 116) for the 2014/15 financial year (Table 8).

Table 8: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Robbery with aggravating circumstances 2012/13 - 2014/15

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Khayelitsha	987	1 185	20.1%	1 421	236	19.9%	6.1%
2	Mitchell's Plain	1 269	1 300	2.4%	1 303	3	0.2%	5.6%
3	Nyanga	885	983	11.1%	1 242	259	26.3%	5.4%
4	Harare	625	839	34.2%	867	28	3.3%	3.8%
5	Gugulethu	577	641	11.1%	707	66	10.3%	3.1%
6	Kraaifontein	486	675	38.9%	695	20	3.0%	3.0%
7	Mfuleni	453	596	31.6%	657	61	10.2%	2.8%
8	Parow	328	433	32.0%	617	184	42.5%	2.7%
9	Lentegeur	0	271	0.0%	578	307	113.3%	2.5%
10	Cape Town Central	501	544	8.6%	557	13	2.4%	2.4%
TOTAL		6 111	7 467	22.2%	8 644	1 177	15.8%	37.4%

Source: South African Police Service

The Khayelitsha Police Precinct recorded the highest number of robberies with aggravating circumstances (1 421) for the financial year. The aggravated robbery cases more than doubled in Lentegeur in the last year (113.3%), but this may be due to the fact that it is a newly established police precinct. Similarly, this could account for the stabilisation at Mitchell's Plain, which formerly recorded crimes in the Lentegeur area.

31 Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as released by the South African Police Service on 29 September 2015*, p. 6.

32 Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as released by the South African Police Service on 29 September 2015*, p. 3.

5.8 Crime detected as a result of police action

Table 2 shows that crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 22.9% of the crimes in the Western Cape over the 5-year period.

Table 9: Crime Detected as a result of police action

Crime Detected as a result of police action	2010/11 - 2011/12			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2013/14 - 2014/15		2010/11 - 2014/15	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	Contribution
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	17 229	17 523	1.71%	15 161	-13.48%	13 583	-10.41%	13 224	-2.64%	-23.25%	15.5%
Drug-related crime	70 554	77 035	9.19%	82 033	6.49%	85 437	4.15%	88 731	3.86%	25.76%	81.7%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2 532	2 373	-6.28%	2 886	21.62%	2 786	-3.47%	2 959	6.21%	16.86%	2.7%
TOTAL	90 315	96 931	7.33%	100 080	3.25%	101 806	1.72%	104 914	3.05%	16.16%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service

Drug-related crime is of paramount concern in the Province as it contributed 81.7% (403 790) to the crime detected as a result of police action and increased by 25.7% from 70 554 in 2010/11 to 88 731 in 2014/15. Generally, an increase in drug-related crime is a positive indication of pro-active policing. The 25.7% increase is not surprising because the Western Cape Province accounted for 47% of the national drug-related crime in 2010/11, 44% in 2011/12, 40% in 2012/13, 33% in 2013/14 and again 33% in 2014/15.

5.9 Top 10 Precincts where drug-related crime was committed and reported

Over the past decade, the Western Cape has consistently contributed more than a third to the national drug-related crime category. In addition, the Western Cape sustained its position as being the worst in the country regarding drug-related crime.³³

Overall, drug-related crime stabilised at 3.9% in the Province.³⁴ The ten police precincts that accounted for 30.4% (27 010) of the drug-related crimes (88 731) for the 2014/15 financial year are presented in Table 10. These stations are also those that are mostly affected by gang activity.

Table 10: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Drug-related crime 2012/13 - 2014/15

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Mitchell's Plain	6 310	6 044	-4.2%	4 768	-1,276	-21.1%	5.4%
2	Kraaifontein	2 340	2 515	7.5%	3 357	842	33.5%	3.8%
3	Manenberg	3 983	3 766	-5.4%	3 191	-575	-15.3%	3.6%
4	Delft	3 381	2 953	-12.7%	3 035	82	2.8%	3.4%
5	Bishop Lavis	2 977	2 577	-13.4%	2 738	161	6.2%	3.1%
6	Cape Town Central	1 963	2 149	9.5%	2 360	211	9.8%	2.7%
7	Philippi	1 834	1 944	6.0%	2 067	123	6.3%	2.3%
8	Lentegeur	0	1 126	0.0%	1 933	807	71.7%	2.2%
9	Atlantis	1 424	1 669	17.2%	1 853	184	11.0%	2.1%
10	Gugulethu	1 648	1 795	8.9%	1 708	-87	-4.8%	1.9%
TOTAL		25 860	26 538	2.6%	27 010	472	1.8%	30.4%

Source: South African Police Service

The Mitchell's Plain Police Precinct recorded the highest number of drug-related crimes for the past three years.

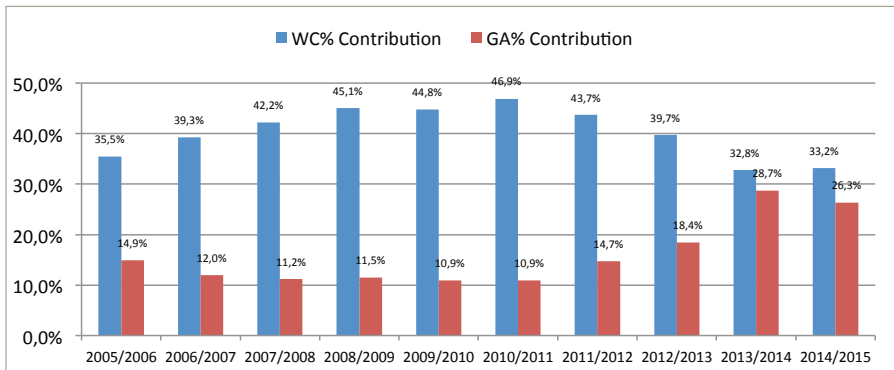
³³ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as released by the South African Police Service on 29 September 2015*, p. 8.

³⁴ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as released by the South African Police Service on 29 September 2015*, p. 4.

5.10 Western Cape drug-related crimes

For the past 10 financial years, i.e. from 2005/06 to 2014/15, the Western Cape accounted for more than a third of the national drug-related crime per year (Figure 4). Substance abuse has been identified as a key generator and facilitator of crime, especially in areas such as Mitchell’s Plain, Nyanga, Bishop Lavis, Atlantis, Worcester and Caledon. According to the Provincial Treasury’s Provincial Economic Review and Outlook (PERO), an analysis of the most recent SAPS data revealed an evident increase in drug-related crime in the Western Cape between 2010/11 and 2014/15. Drug-related crime increased from 70 588 in 2010/11 to 88 731 in 2014/15 (an average annual growth rate of 5.9%). Nevertheless, the PERO revealed that there was an observed decline (6.4%) in reported cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.³⁵

Figure 4: Western Cape and Gauteng contribution to drug-related crime in South Africa: 2004/05 - 2013/14



Source: South African Police Service

Over 2013/14 and the 2014/15 the Western Cape’s contribution to the national drug-related crime declined to 33% in the last financial year, even though the numbers have increased in absolute numbers to 88 731 – the highest in a decade. The decline in percentage share is due to the increase in these crimes in Gauteng, as well as in other areas. The prevalence of drug-related crime and substance abuse has been confirmed through DoCS’ engagement with community key structures through the 2014/15 policing needs and priority programme.

³⁵ Provincial Treasury. (2015). *Provincial Economic Review and Outlook*. Western Cape Government. Available at https://westerncape.gov.za/assets/departments/treasury/Documents/2015_pero_final_to_web_15_otober_2015.pdf, accessed 14 December 2015.

5.11 Top 10 Precincts where illegal possession of firearms and ammunition was reported

Overall, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition in the Province increased by 6.2%. The ten police precincts that account for 47.3% (1 399) of the total cases of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition (2 959) for the 2014/15 financial year in the Western Cape are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition 2012/13 - 2014/15

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Mitchell's Plain	177	211	19.2%	253	42	19.9%	8.6%
2	Delft	142	180	26.8%	173	-7	-3.9%	5.8%
3	Mfuleni	87	126	44.8%	161	35	27.8%	5.4%
4	Philippi	189	102	-46.0%	147	45	44.1%	5.0%
5	Khayelitsha	110	128	16.4%	132	4	3.1%	4.5%
6	Manenberg	147	178	21.1%	125	-53	-29.8%	4.2%
7	Kraaifontein	112	98	-12.5%	122	24	24.5%	4.1%
8	Nyanga	160	105	-34.4%	98	-7	-6.7%	3.3%
9	Bishop Lavis	167	94	-43.7%	96	2	2.1%	3.2%
10	Elsies River	97	94	-3.1%	92	-2	-2.1%	3.1%
TOTAL		1 388	1 316	-5.2%	1 399	83	6.3%	47.3%

Source: South Africa Police Service

The Mitchell's Plain Police Precinct recorded the highest (253) number of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition cases for the past financial year. In addition, the Western Cape was the third-worst province in the country for three consecutive years (2012/13 - 2014/15) with regard to illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.³⁶

³⁶ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as released by the South African Police Service on 29 September 2015*, p. 9.

5.12 Property-related crime

Table 2 indicates that property-related crime accounted for 53% (1 444 829) of all reported crime (2 158 271) in the Western Cape over the 5-year period.

Table 12: Property-related crime for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15

Property-related crime	2010/11 - 2011/12			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2013/14 - 2014/15		2010/11 - 2014/15	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	Contribution
Burglary at residential premises	43 685	44 494	1.85%	49 509	11.27%	50 503	2.01%	47 783	-5.39%	9.38%	20.6%
Burglary at non-residential premises	11 561	11 737	1.52%	13 168	12.19%	13 472	2.31%	13 719	1.83%	18.67%	5.6%
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9 037	8 624	-4.57%	9 160	6.22%	9 460	3.28%	8 918	-5.73%	-1.32%	3.9%
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	36 348	38 282	5.32%	41 361	8.04%	42 549	2.87%	42 221	-0.77%	16.16%	17.5%
Stock-theft	898	876	-2.45%	924	5.48%	789	-14.61%	831	5.32%	-7.46%	0.4%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	84 032	91 747	9.18%	90 605	-1.24%	93 978	3.72%	97 396	3.64%	15.90%	40.0%
Commercial crime	11 622	11 805	1.57%	11 791	-0.12%	10 821	-8.23%	10 408	-3.82%	-10.45%	4.9%
Shoplifting	18 751	16 974	-9.48%	15 828	-6.75%	14 741	-6.87%	14 421	-2.17%	-23.09%	7.1%
TOTAL	215 934	224 539	3.99%	232 346	3.48%	236 313	1.71%	235 697	-0.26%	9.15%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service

A comparative analysis (Table 12) shows that property-related crime increased by 9.15 % from 215 934 in 2010/11 to 235 697 in 2014/15. During the same period, all 'theft not mentioned elsewhere' contributed 40% and burglary at residential premises contributed 20.6% of all property-related crime in the Province. Burglary at non-residential premises increased by 18.6% from 11 561 in 2010/11 to 13 719 in 2014/15. The Western Cape experienced a decrease in commercial crime and shoplifting during the same period under review.

5.13 Top 10 Precincts where burglary at residential premises was reported

Housebreaking/burglary is perceived to be one of the most feared (63.6%) crimes in South Africa.³⁷ Burglaries at residential premises in the Province decreased by 5% in the last year. Ten police precincts accounted for 21.5% (10 295) of the burglaries at residential premises (47 783) for the 2014/15 financial year (Table 13).

Table 13: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Burglary residential premises 2012/13 - 2014/15

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Worcester	1 322	1 192	-9.8%	1 220	28	2.3%	2.6%
2	Mitchell's Plain	1 689	1 417	-16.1%	1 177	-240	-16.9%	2.5%
3	Kraaifontein	1 118	1 247	11.5%	1 096	-151	-12.1%	2.3%
4	Kuils River	886	1 050	18.5%	1 024	-26	-2.5%	2.1%
5	Bellville	1 036	1 193	15.2%	1 013	-180	-15.1%	2.1%
6	Somerset West	838	1 130	34.8%	984	-146	-12.9%	2.1%
7	Knysna	931	1 081	16.1%	973	-108	-10.0%	2.0%
8	Table View	1 156	1 233	6.7%	947	-286	-23.2%	2.0%
9	Parow	955	1 017	6.5%	944	-73	-7.2%	2.0%
10	Stellenbosch	1 276	1 137	-10.9%	917	-220	-19.3%	1.9%
TOTAL		11 207	11 697	4.4%	10 295	-1 402	-12.0%	21.5%

Source: South Africa Police Service

The Worcester Police Precinct recorded the highest number of burglaries at residential premises (1 220) for the financial year. All the precincts in this group recorded a decrease except Worcester, which increased by 2.3% in the last financial year (Table 13).

The Victims of Crime Survey 2014 revealed that housebreaking/burglary is one of the crimes perceived by households to be the most common in South Africa during 2011 - 2014. The householders' perceptions of the prevalence of burglary steadily increased from 52.2% in 2011 to 65.9% in 2014/15.³⁸

37 Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2014/15*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 8.

38 Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2014/15*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 7.

5.14 Top 10 Precincts where burglaries at non-residential premises were reported

Burglaries at non-residential premises in the Province increased by 1.8%. Ten police precincts accounted for 27.5% (3 770) of the total burglaries at non-residential premises (13 719) for the 2014/15 financial year (Table 14).

Table 14: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Burglaries at non-residential premises 2012/13 - 2014/15

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Paarl	337	399	18.4%	587	188	47.1%	4.3%
2	Bellville	440	433	-1.6%	417	-16	-3.7%	3.0%
3	Stellenbosch	414	479	15.7%	410	-69	-14.4%	3.0%
4	Parow	386	467	21.0%	390	-77	-16.5%	2.8%
5	Mitchell's Plain	424	402	-5.2%	383	-19	-4.7%	2.8%
6	George	478	462	-3.3%	366	-96	-20.8%	2.7%
7	Worcester	363	360	-0.8%	340	-20	-5.6%	2.5%
8	Oudtshoorn	349	278	-20.3%	311	33	11.9%	2.3%
9	Milnerton	254	261	2.8%	294	33	12.6%	2.1%
10	Cape Town Central	382	346	-9.4%	272	-74	-21.4%	2.0%
TOTAL		3 827	3 887	1.6%	3 770	-117	-3.0%	27.5%

Source: South African Police Service

The Paarl Police Precinct recorded the highest number of burglaries at non-residential premises (587) for the 2014/15 financial year.

5.15 Top 10 Precincts where theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles was reported

Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles in the Province decreased by 5.7% between 2013/14 and 2014/15. Ten police precincts accounted for a third (33.7%) of the total theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles (8 918) for the 2014/15 financial year (Table 15).

Table 15: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles 2012/13 - 2014/15

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Bellville	582	560	-3.8%	529	-31	-5.5%	5.9%
2	Parow	366	440	20.2%	413	-27	-6.1%	4.6%
3	Mitchell's Plain	400	333	-16.8%	301	-32	-9.6%	3.4%
4	Cape Town Central	389	328	-15.7%	293	-35	-10.7%	3.3%
5	Milnerton	175	257	46.9%	276	19	7.4%	3.1%
6	Goodwood	278	300	7.9%	274	-26	-8.7%	3.1%
7	Claremont	240	270	12.5%	250	-20	-7.4%	2.8%
8	Kraaifontein	219	221	0.9%	231	10	4.5%	2.6%
9	Athlone	195	213	9.2%	219	6	2.8%	2.5%
10	Woodstock	262	198	-24.4%	218	20	10.1%	2.4%
TOTAL		3 106	3 120	0.5%	3 004	-116	-3.7%	33.7%

Source: South African Police Service

The Bellville Police Precinct recorded the highest number of theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles for three consecutive financial years.

5.16 Top 10 Precincts where theft out of motor vehicles was reported

Ten police precincts accounted for 35.0% (14 758) of the total theft out of motor vehicles offences (42 221) for the 2014/15 financial year in the Province (Table 16).

Table 16: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Theft out of motor vehicles 2012/13 - 2014/15

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Cape Town Central	3 294	3 612	9.7%	3 441	-171	-4.7%	8.1%
2	Stellenbosch	1 698	1 852	9.1%	1 819	-33	-1.8%	4.3%
3	Bellville	1 490	1 465	-1.7%	1 732	267	18.2%	4.1%
4	Mitchell's Plain	2 045	1 699	-16.9%	1 366	-333	-19.6%	3.2%
5	Parow	1 021	1 091	6.9%	1 196	105	9.6%	2.8%
6	Sea Point	1 181	1 099	-6.9%	1 118	19	1.7%	2.6%
7	Woodstock	1 061	1 210	14.0%	1 106	-104	-8.6%	2.6%
8	Claremont	848	866	2.1%	1 084	218	25.2%	2.6%
9	Worcester	1 072	1 001	-6.6%	1 007	6	0.6%	2.4%
10	Paarl	540	552	2.2%	889	337	61.1%	2.1%
TOTAL		14 250	14 447	1.4%	14 758	311	2.2%	35.0%

Source: South African Police Service

The Cape Town Central police precinct recorded the highest number of theft out of motor vehicles (3 441) for the financial year. Overall, theft out of motor vehicles stabilised by 0.8% in the Province.

6. FINDINGS OF THE POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES WORKSHOPS

The following sections report on the findings of the Community Safety Scorecard. The results from each policing cluster have been combined in this report, though the individual cluster results can be found in the reports prepared in each policing cluster.

Figure 5: Respondents per cluster (n=1 177)

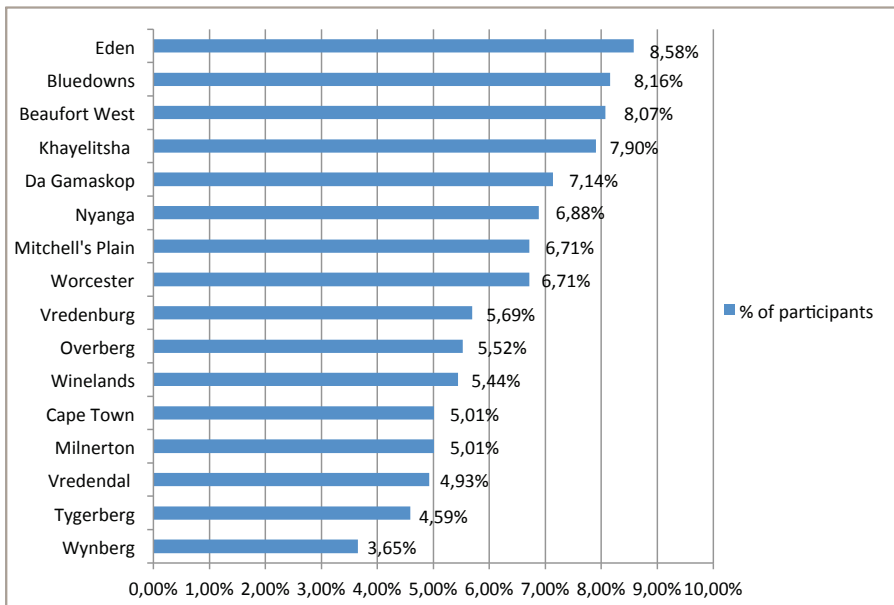
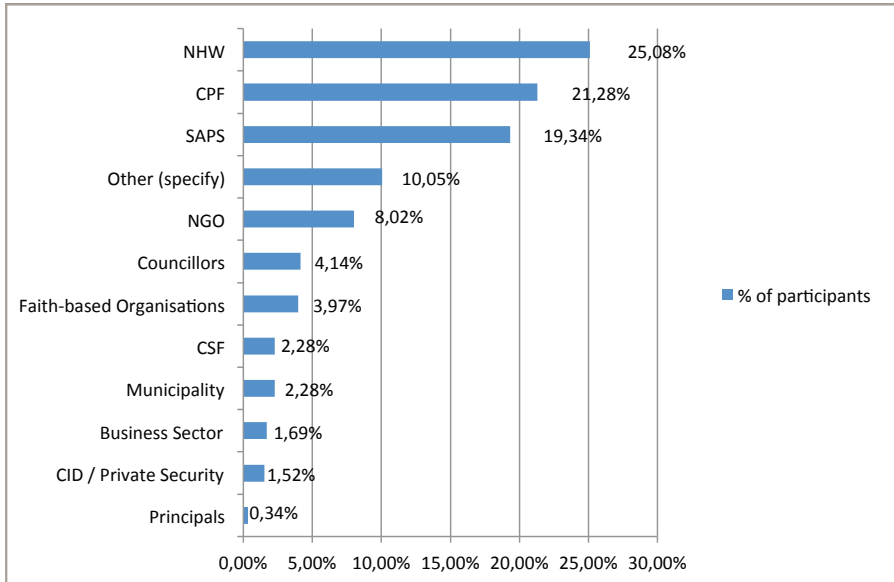


Figure 5 presents the clusters participating in the Community Safety Scorecard. All police clusters were represented, although not equally well. Eden (8.58%), Bluedowns (8.16%) and Beaufort West (8.07%) were the three police clusters with the highest percentage representation. Vredendal (4.93%), Tygerberg (4.59%) and Wynberg (3.65%) constituted the smallest representation in the sample.

Figure 6: Participants per stakeholder group (n=1 177)



Not all PNP workshop participants completed the Community Safety Scorecard. Figure 6 shows that NHWs (25.08%) had the majority of representatives participating in the survey. CPFs followed with a 21.28% representation. The SAPS had the third highest representation (19.34%), which could impact on the results of the survey. In order to circumvent this, SAPS' votes were excluded from certain questions. Those listed as 'Other' comprised of the following entities which represented 10.05% of participants: government officials representing the Departments of Justice, National Prosecuting Authority, Correctional Services, Social Development, Education, Arts and Culture, Health, Sports and Recreation, Tourism, members of Provincial Parliament, Ward committee members, VEP/Victim Support Programme community members, community workers, the media, crime watch, the City of Cape Town Law Enforcement and Traffic, Community Law and Order, Provincial Traffic, SASSA and Metrorail.

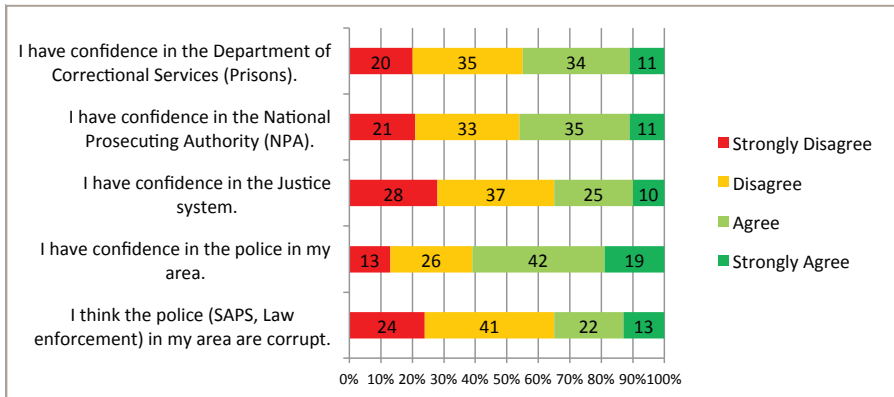
NGOs accounted for 8.02% of participants. Councillors (4.14%) and faith-based organisations (3.97%) followed. Municipalities (2.28%) and Community Safety Forums (CSFs) (2.28%) had equal representation. The business sector (1.69%) and CID/Private Security (1.52%) followed. Lastly, school principals (0.34%) had the least representation. Together, these participants represent key stakeholder groups with direct experience of safety needs and concerns around policing and the criminal justice sector.

6.1 Professionalism

The promotion of professional policing (PPP) is one of the key priorities of the Department of Community Safety, as articulated in the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP), the Western Cape Community Safety Act (WCCSA) and the National Development Plan (NDP). It is also a priority for the SAPS.³⁹ Professional policing relates to the manner in which the police conduct their service and the relationship they have with the communities. The CSIP considers effective oversight of policing as a mechanism to promote professional policing and partnerships.

This section presents the views of respondents regarding their confidence in the criminal justice system and the police, and the professionalism of the police.

Figure 7: Perceptions of confidence in the Criminal Justice System (n=1 177)



The majority of respondents (61%) agreed that they had confidence in the SAPS within their specific area. When the SAPS' votes were excluded, the total decreased slightly to 56%. The National Victims of Crime Survey revealed that just over 60.4% of respondents in the Western Cape and 57% of respondents in the country were satisfied with the police in 2014/15.⁴⁰ It is noteworthy that there were higher levels of confidence in the police than the other criminal justice role players. Only 35% of respondents had confidence in the justice system, which increased to 46% who had confidence in the NPA, and 45% who had confidence in the Department of Correctional Services.

The favourable impression of the police was somewhat marred by the fact that just over a third (35%) felt that the police and law enforcement in their area was corrupt.

³⁹ South African Police Service. (15-17 April 2015). *Briefing by the South African Police Service on the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan and 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan and Budget*. Portfolio Committee on Police, Department of Police, p. 48.

⁴⁰ Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2011-2014/15*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 39.

Some of the factors leading to loss of confidence, particularly in the justice system, are mentioned in the collated Cluster Safety Plans for the different police precincts, of which are featured below.

There was a concern that some members of the community in the Cape Town Cluster had unrealistic expectations of the criminal justice system. Within the Da Gamaskop Cluster, the respondents felt that short sentences were handed down to perpetrators, delays and poor prosecution meant that offenders return to the community. The Milnerton Cluster Commander mentioned that the community was concerned that people were released too soon either by the justice system or by Correctional Services into the community. It appeared that participants felt that members of the public are not informed about the criminal justice system and how it functions, and have unrealistic expectations thereof. Many also felt that suspects were inexplicably released on bail. Participants felt that this, together with the low conviction rate, meant that perpetrators are unafraid of the justice system.

The community in the Vredenberg cluster also noted that the criminal justice system is ineffective. They felt that offenders received light and lenient sentences and obtained bail easily. The community has become frustrated with the delays they experience with the criminal justice system. Another highlighted issue in the Da Gamaskop cluster was the relatively recent vigilante murders in KwaNonqaba, indicating a loss of trust between the community and the criminal justice system. Similarly, the Khayelitsha cluster also experienced vigilantism in the area.

In the Tygerberg Cluster, one of the representatives of the Department of Justice highlighted a concern that case dockets were not always adequately prepared by the SAPS and presented in court for prosecution, resulting in the NPA often withdrawing charges. The Worcester Cluster participants revealed that they have a lack of trust in the criminal justice system.

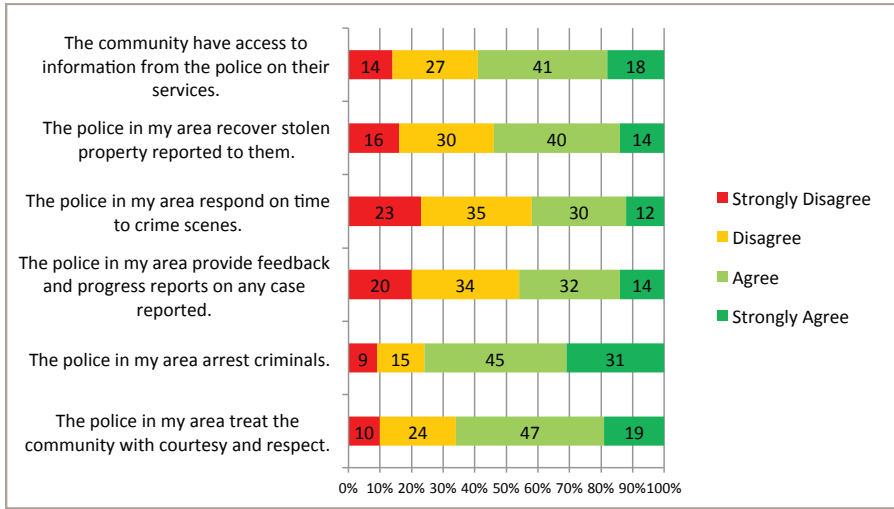
The perceptions around corruption within the Western Province are of concern. A study initiated in the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) revealed that the majority of respondents identified 'people working in the police service' (66%) as being corrupt. They felt that bribery and the abuses of power for personal gain were noticeably widespread.⁴¹ The perceptions of corruption may have been reinforced by the corruption charges brought against Lieutenant General Arno Lamoer (the former Western Cape Police Commissioner) and three co-accused (all senior officials) who were suspended in the early months of the financial year 2014/15. One hundred and nine (109) charges were brought against them including corruption, fraud, money laundering and defeating the ends of justice.⁴²

41 Human Sciences Research Council. (2012). 'Business as usual: Perceptions of corruption'. *HSRC Review*. Vol. 10(2), p. 14. Available online on <http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en/review/june-2012/business-as-usual-perceptions-of-corruption-in-south-africa>, accessed 10 March 2016.

42 Media24 parliamentary. (2015). 'Lamoer suspended as Western Cape Police Commissioner', available online on <http://www.news24.com/SouthAfrica/News/Lamoer-suspended-as-Western-Cape-police-commissioner-20150421>. Accessed 29 December 2015.

6.2 Police service delivery

Figure 8: Police service delivery, performance of functions and interaction with communities (n=1 177)



A majority (59%) of respondents felt they did have access to information from the police on their services, whereas 41% felt that they did not. The majority (54%) of respondents indicated that the police did recover stolen property reported to them. When the SAPS' votes were excluded, the percentage dropped to 49% of respondents. In this respect, the perceptions portrayed in this study were far better than those in the Victims of Crime Survey, which revealed that only 40.6% of respondents in the Western Cape reported that they were satisfied with how the police dealt with crime, because they recover stolen goods.⁴³

Police attending to a crime scene on time is an important factor contributing to public confidence in the police, and is also an important first step in the investigation of crime. The 2014/15 Victims of Crime Survey found that 74.3% of people in the Western Province and 79.2% in South Africa who expressed confidence in the police did so because police arrived timeously at crime scenes.⁴⁴

The minority (42%) of respondents at the PNP workshop were of the view that the police do respond to crime scenes on time. The previous year's PNP Report (2014/15) revealed that 59.75% of respondents agreed that either the SAPS arrived

43 Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2014/15*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 42.

44 Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2014/15*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 42.

quickly (22.15%) or within a reasonable amount of time (37.60%). Furthermore, 28.76% of respondents felt that the SAPS did not arrive within reasonable time and 11.49% of respondents were of the view that the SAPS did not arrive at all.⁴⁵

The Victims of Crime Survey found that 30.2% of respondents in the Western Cape reported that they were satisfied with the way in which police dealt with crime and the most frequently cited reason was due to the police responding on time to crime scenes.⁴⁶

The perception of a decline in response time is worrisome. According to the SAPS, 'the police's reaction time to complaints, is an important factor in the services rendered by the Community Service Centre'. The SAPS have prioritised responses in respect of serious crimes, according to their classification system, called the 'alpha, bravo and charlie' complaints.⁴⁷ However, the questionnaire does not distinguish between the severity of the crime and the speed of response time, and only records the overall perception. It is not clear whether respondents perceived the response time to be faster for more serious offences.

Only 44% of the respondents agreed that the police in their area provide feedback and progress reports on cases reported to them. When the SAPS' votes were excluded, the total dropped to 41% of respondents who agreed with this statement. There is a significant increase in levels of satisfaction with respect to feedback, as the 2014/15 PNP Provincial Report findings showed that only 31.09% of participants felt that after opening a case with the SAPS, they regularly received feedback.⁴⁸

The majority (76%) of respondents felt that the police do arrest criminals. This finding is supported by the National Victims of Crime Survey, which found that 64.4% of respondents in the Western Cape reported that they had confidence in the police as they felt that police arrested criminals.⁴⁹

Furthermore, most respondents (66%) agreed that the police treat the community with courtesy and respect. This remained relatively consistent even when the SAPS' votes were excluded at approximately 63%, although some clusters differed in this view, such as Bluedowns where only 56% of respondents agreed that the police treat the community with courtesy and respect,⁵⁰ and the Nyanga Cluster where 53% of respondents felt the same.⁵¹

45 Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15 Report*, p. 27.

46 Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2014/15*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 41.

47 South African Police Service. (2015). *Annual Report 2014/15 South African Police Service*. South African Police Service, p. 151-152.

48 Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15 Report*, p. 29.

49 Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 42.

50 Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Bluedowns Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15 Report*, p. 19.

51 Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Nyanga Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15 Report*, p. 23

In summary then, the majority of respondents were satisfied that the police treat the community with courtesy and respect and that the police do arrest the guilty parties. However, there is less satisfaction with the feedback provided by police and progress reports on cases that have been reported. Also the respondents felt that police are slow to respond to crime scenes.

6.3 Resources

One of the ongoing concerns for the Province is the shortage of SAPS officials. As at 31 March 2015, the approved Fixed Establishment for the Province was 22 038, but the number of actual employees was 20 604, meaning that the SAPS was only 93.5% capacitated. This was less than their target of increasing the staffing level to 98% for the financial year.⁵² The number of SAPS members has declined marginally by 2.1% in the last two years from 21 056 in 2013 to 20 604 in March 2015.⁵³ During the last financial year, no new posts were approved for the Fixed Establishment at Provincial Level. The SAPS reported that an additional 1 500 employees were required to bring its staffing levels to an acceptable 98% of the approved establishment.⁵⁴ The Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry in 2014 heard that the level of understaffing was higher in the Western Cape compared with other provinces in the country.⁵⁵

A SAPS Community Based Recruitment Strategy in 2015 resulted in 1 014 posts being allocated to the Western Cape. However, since new recruits must first undergo a two-year training programme, it is not expected to increase capacity at police stations for another two years.⁵⁶ This concern - namely the time taken to recruit new members to capacitate the staff at different police stations - was raised during the 2015/16 Policing Needs and Priorities consultation sessions. However, in a communication with the Department of Community Safety, the SAPS noted that the gap between the Theoretical Human Resource Requirement (THRR), which is the calculation which determines the optimal number of posts, and the Fixed Establishment, continues to grow as a result of no additional posts being allocated to the Fixed Establishment.⁵⁷

The shortage of SAPS human resources in the Province was noted with concern by the Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of Police Inefficiency and a Breakdown in Relations between SAPS and the Community in Khayelitsha. The Commission was

52 South African Police Service. (2015). *Annual Report 2014/2015 South African Police Service*, pp. 72 and 107.

53 South African Police Service. (2013). *Annual Report of the Western Cape 2012/2013*. South African police Service, p. 97

54 South African police Service. (2015). *Annual Report 2014/2015 South African Police Service*, p. 72.

55 Testimony of Brigadier Rabie, Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of Police Inefficiency and Breakdown in Relations between SAPS and the Community of Khayelitsha, para 158, p. 392.

56 South African Police Service. (4 November 2015). *SAPS Annual Review, Presentation to the Standing Committee on Community Safety*, p. 6.

57 Letter from Major General Fick, SAPS to the Acting Chief Director: Secretary for Safety and Security, Department of Community Safety, 14 December 2015.

also concerned about the inequitable distribution of human resources across police stations in the Province. The THRR is a calculation of the ideal number of resources required for a police station based on a particular methodology and taking into account such factors as the number of reported crimes, complaints attended to, the internal functioning of a police station, and environmental factors such as population.⁵⁸ However, if the allocation of staff is analysed in respect of either the most crime-ridden areas, or according to a police to population ratio, then it appears that in many cases those police stations are the most under-resourced. The Commission noted that the fifteen police stations with the lowest police to population ratios were all socially disadvantaged areas and many of them with a high level of crime.⁵⁹

According to information from the SAPS (Figure 9: Western Cape police to population ratio, 2015. See fold-out insert), the inequitable distribution of police personnel did not improve in 2015.⁶⁰

According to the SAPS Strategic Plan (2014 - 2019) the United Nations' average for police to population ratio is 1:450,⁶¹ whereas the ratio for the South African Police Service nationally is 1:358.⁶² In the Western Cape there are 40 police precincts with a police to population ratio that is above the United Nations' norm and 76 that are above the SAPS police to population ratio (Figure 9). Critically, nine of the ten stations with the highest number of murders in the Province have police to population ratios of more than 1:450,⁶³ and Mitchells Plain has a police to population ratio of 1:438. In addition, half of the police stations in the Western Cape are operating at less than the average for the national police to population ratio of 1:358.

The Khayelitsha Commission noted that 'the residents of the poorest areas of Cape Town that bore the brunt of apartheid are still woefully under-policed twenty years into our new democracy and are often the police stations with the highest levels of serious contact crime.' The Commission recommended that this system be urgently reviewed.⁶⁴

The shortage of human resources was noted at each PNP meeting held in the Province during 2015. Stakeholders reported that the shortage of human resources impacted on the SAPS's ability to carry out their operational requirements like visible policing, policing protest actions, and other service delivery initiatives. More importantly, it impacted on the police's ability to respond to complaints or crime

58 South African Police Service. (27 August 2013). *Briefing by the South African Police Service to the Standing Committee on Community Safety, Cultural Affairs and Sport, Western Cape Provincial Parliament*, pp. 11-14.

59 *Towards a Safer Khayelitsha: Report on the Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of Police Inefficiency and Breakdown in Relations between SAPS and the Community of Khayelitsha*, para 157, p. 392.

60 South African Police Service. (2015). Western Cape SAPS Provincial office: Letter from the office of the Acting Provincial Commissioner to the Ministry of Community Safety, 22 June 2015.

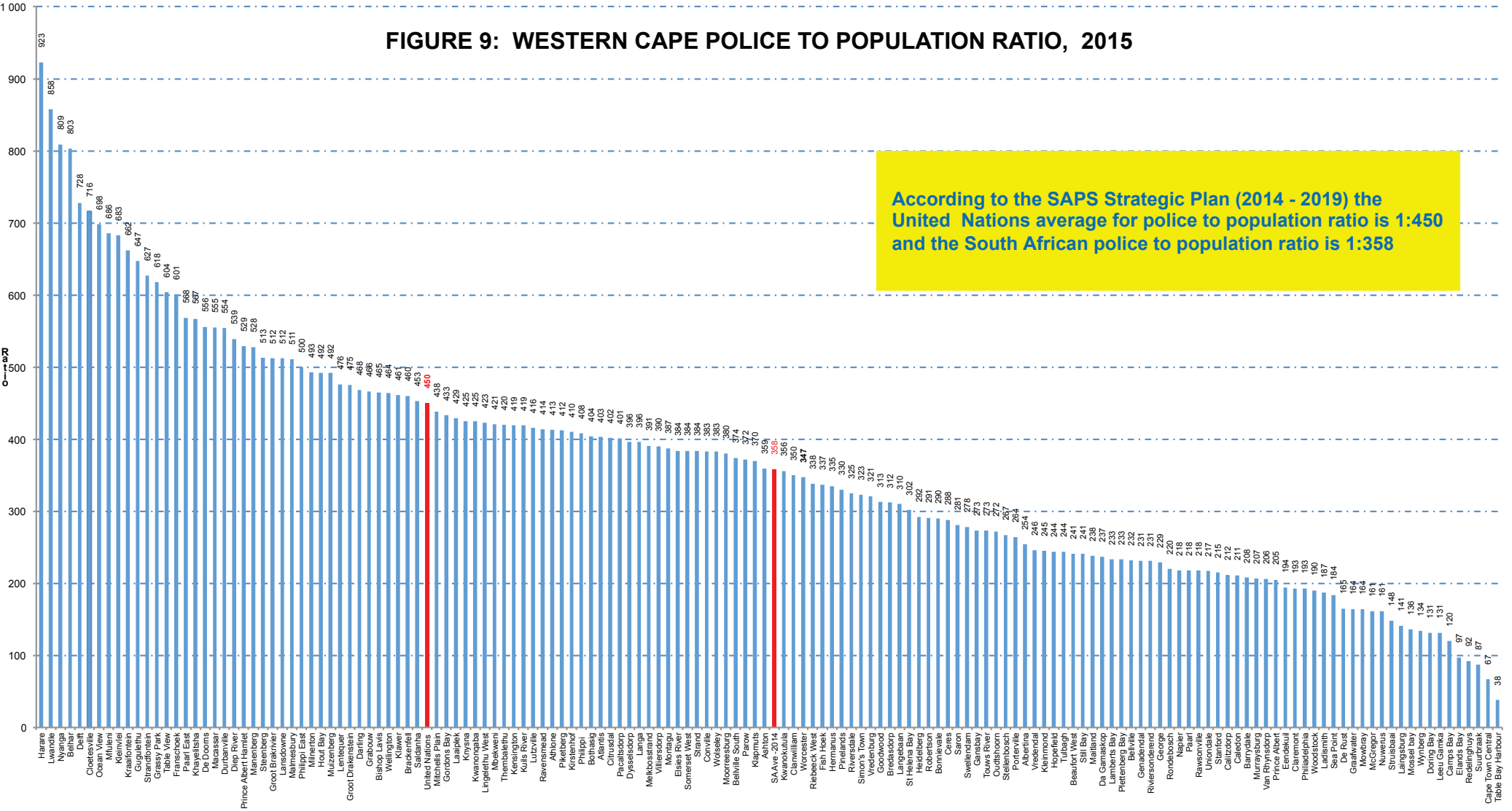
61 South African Police Service. (2015). *SAPS 2014-2019 Service Strategic Plan*, p. 19

62 South African Police Service. (2015). *Annual Report 2014/15 South African Police Service*, p. 35.

63 Harare, Nyanga, Delft, Mfuleni, Kraaifontein, Gugulethu, Khayelitsha, Phillipi East, Bishop Lavis

64 *Towards a Safer Khayelitsha: Report on the Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of Police Inefficiency and Breakdown in Relations between SAPS and the Community of Khayelitsha*, p. 449.

FIGURE 9: WESTERN CAPE POLICE TO POPULATION RATIO, 2015

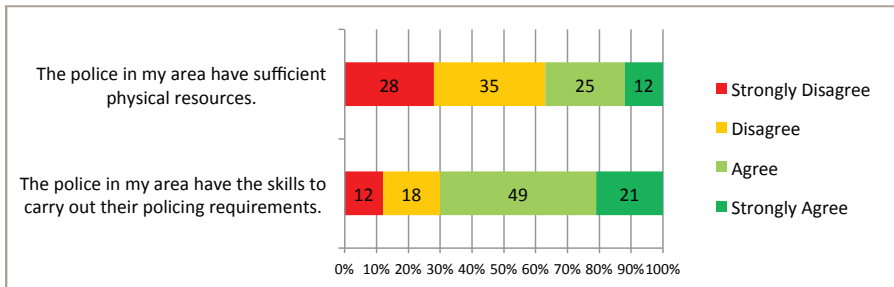


According to the SAPS Strategic Plan (2014 - 2019) the United Nations average for police to population ratio is 1:450 and the South African police to population ratio is 1:358

Source: Western Cape SAPS Provincial Commissioner Office: 22 June 2015

scenes within an acceptable time, which in turn reduces the community's trust and confidence towards the police. This was particularly noticeable in the rural areas, where police are required to drive long distances to respond to complaints. Similarly, the smaller police stations were affected by the lack of sufficient police personnel to staff police stations, especially at night. The impact of the shortage of human resources is typically felt when certain members have to undergo training or when members have to escort prisoners and detainees to court. In all these instances, service delivery is affected, thus impacting on community confidence in the police in general. On close examination, the shortage of staff also results in police officials taking on additional responsibilities and duties, thereby compounding their stress levels which in turn leads to absenteeism and further impacts on the under-resourcing of officials.

Figure 10: SAPS' resource requirements and human resources (n=1 177)



Just over a third of respondents (37%) were of the view that the police do have sufficient physical resources. This figure remained the same when the SAPS votes were excluded.

Similarly, the shortage of vehicles was raised at most PNP meetings, as well as the lack of appropriate modes of transport for the specific off-road terrain. Coupled to this were the very long delays in the repair of police vehicles when booked into state garages and the fact that garages only log the vehicles once they start to service them.

Inadequate physical infrastructure at police stations impacts on staff morale and service delivery. Many stations, for example, Grabouw, Maitland, Woodstock, Camps Bay and Kensington, have no holding cells. There is also a lack of proper archival facilities at most stations.

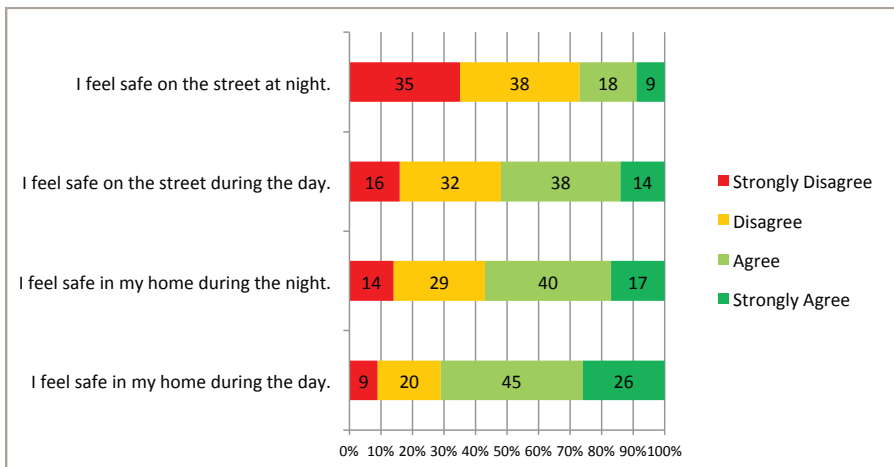
Overall, the majority (70%) of respondents felt that the police in their area possess the skills to carry out their policing requirements. However, there were several complaints about how the policing requirements are implemented.

6.4 Safety of public spaces

Provinces do have extensive powers within the Constitutional framework to contribute to the safety of communities by fulfilling a number of functions, including promoting good relationships between the community and the police. Government is often also the owner or landlord of public buildings and spaces and has the obligation to ensure occupants' safety at those buildings or spaces.

This section focuses on respondents' perceptions of safety in their homes and in public spaces.

Figure 11: Safety at home and on the street (n=1 177)



Just over a fourth (27%) of participants reported that they felt safe on the street at night. The figures significantly improved to half (52%) of respondents reporting that they felt safe on the street during the day.

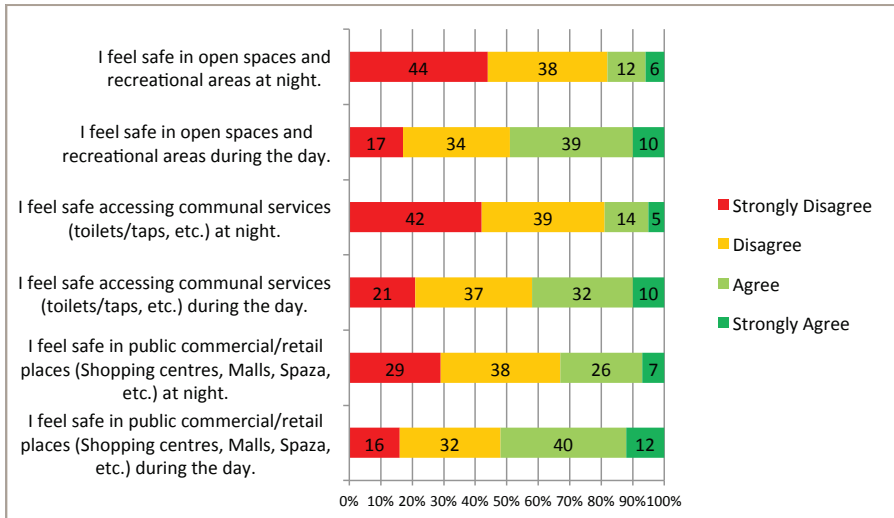
The Victims of Crime Survey reported that 85.4% of respondents felt safe walking alone in their area during the day, whereas 31.2% felt safe at night.⁶⁵ Based on these results, it appears that respondents in the Western Cape feel less safe in the streets during the day and night than the average person in South Africa.

More than half of respondents (57%) felt safe at home during the night. On the other hand, 43% of respondents felt unsafe in their home at night. The number of respondents who felt safe at home during the day increased to 71%.

⁶⁵ Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 10.

Housebreaking/burglary is one of the most feared (63.6%) crimes in South Africa,⁶⁶ and this might affect people's feelings of safety in the home.

Figure 12: Perception of safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings (n=1 177)



Less than a fifth (18%) of respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night whereas this increased to 49% during the day. The Victims of Crime Survey (2014/15) found that in the Western Cape 46.7% of people were prevented from going to open spaces or parks alone due to fear of crime.⁶⁷ This seems to confirm a perception that these spaces are not safe.

In informal settlement areas, many people rely on accessing communal services such as toilets and taps. A mere 19% of respondents said they feel safe accessing these communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night. The percentage increased to 42% during the day. This is cause for concern.

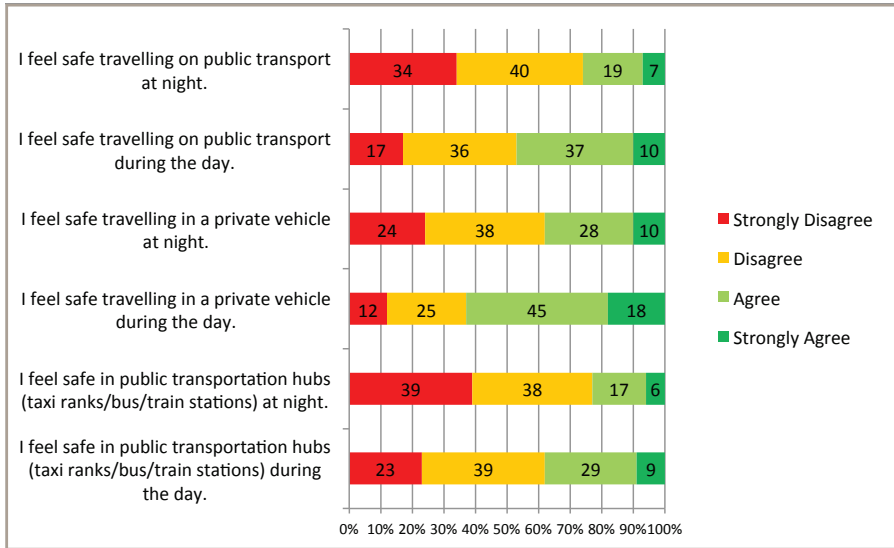
Similarly, 33% of respondents felt safe in public commercial/retail spaces (shopping centres, malls, spaza stores, etc.) during the night, whilst 52% felt this way during the day.

These findings draw attention to the need for local municipalities and law enforcement officials to look at ways of ensuring safer public spaces.

66 Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2014/15*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 8.

67 Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2014/15*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 14.

Figure 13: Perception of safety when travelling and using public transport (n=1 177)



Just over a quarter (26%) of respondents felt safe when travelling on public transport during the night and 47% felt safe when travelling on public transport during the day. The Victims of Crime Survey (2014/15) revealed that 25.4% of households in the Western Cape were prevented from using public transport as a result of crime.⁶⁸

Just less than a quarter of respondents (23%) felt safe while using public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night; however, this slightly increased to 38% during the day.

The respondents were from all socio-economic levels, and many of them were living in rural and informal settlement areas. Many of them are dependent on public transport, which they may have to use to access jobs, schooling, shopping and social activities. It is important for provincial government, the SAPS and local Traffic Law Enforcement agencies to address safety concerns regarding public transport, especially at transport hubs.

Levels of safety increased significantly when participants reported on perceptions of safety while using a private car. The majority (63%) of respondents felt safe using a private vehicle during the day, but this dropped to only 38% who felt safe at night.

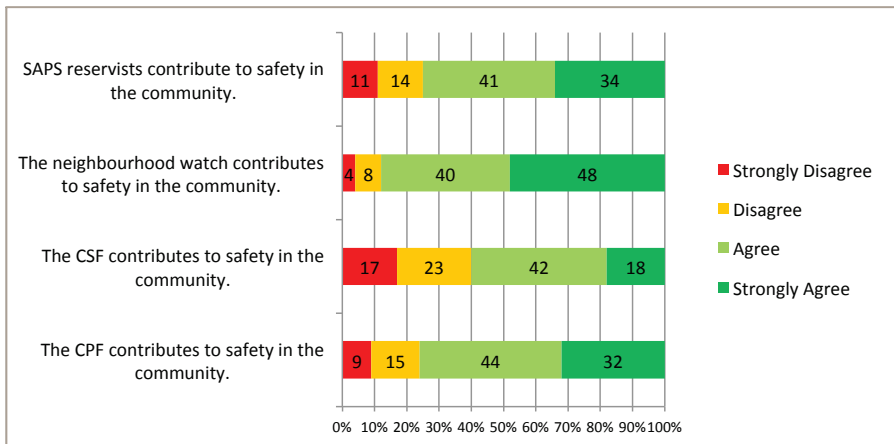
⁶⁸ Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2014/15*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 14.

6.5 Partnerships

Partnerships lie at the heart of community safety, and these partnerships underpin the concept of making safety everyone’s responsibility. No single agency can make an impact alone. It is important that all partners and stakeholders work together to increase safety in this Province. Partnerships require the mobilisation of a wider range of state and non-state actors at all levels, active citizen involvement and co-responsibility. National, provincial and local government have an important role to play in addressing safety issues, securing funding, ensuring co-operation, and synergy between the various role players. It is imperative to establish strategic partnerships to support safety initiatives. Partnerships foster an integrated approach in achieving long-term, sustainable projects, addressing fundamental causes, motivators and opportunities for crime.

This section looks at how participants viewed the role and contribution of the CPFs, Neighbourhood Watches, Community Safety Forums and Reservists.

Figure 14: Institutions contributing to safety (n=1 177)



The respondents ranked the following institutions in terms of their contribution towards safety in the community as listed below:

1. Neighbourhood Watch programme (88% agreed)
2. Community Police Forums (76% agreed)
3. SAPS Reservist programme (75% agreed)
4. Community Safety Forums (60% agreed)

Given that the largest group of participants at the PNP workshop (28.08%) were NHW members, it is not surprising that there was such a high level of support for neighbourhood watch programmes. Despite this high level of support for NHW members, many participants raised concerns at the PNP workshops that NHW members did not always receive adequate support from the police and, in some cases, NHW members reported that police actively barred them from carrying out their work. The safety plans address how to capacitate NHW members and build their relationships with the SAPS and other law enforcement officials.

CPFs also received a high level of support (76%), also not surprising since 21.28% of respondents were CPF members. However, there was more support for NHWs and CPFs from all participants grouped together. During the discussions, it was apparent that CPFs also needed capacity building. There were some concerns that the support given to CPFs from DoCS needed to be more consistent, and there was a need to improve the CPFs participating in and reporting on the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP). CPFs expressed concerns around the delays in payment from DoCS even when reports were submitted. There was also a concern that some CPF members are not fully aware of their roles and responsibilities, and called for more training and awareness raising. Nonetheless, participants repeatedly stressed the important role that CPFs can play in contributing to community safety, and many of the safety plans speak to specific activities in support of this.

What is surprising is the level of support for the SAPS Reservist Programme, with 75% of respondents believing that they contributed to community safety. This programme has been vastly scaled down in the SAPS over the last couple of years, after the National Minister of Police imposed a moratorium on recruitment in 2009. Although the moratorium was uplifted, no new recruits were made. No new reservists have been recruited in the Western Cape in the last three financial years (2013/14 - 2015/16).⁶⁹ A National Instruction 3 of 2014 was approved by the National Minister, and the SAPS have subsequently reported a drive to recruit and train reservists across the country.⁷⁰ At each PNP workshop participants called for the recruitment of more reservists to assist the police, especially at police stations which were short staffed.

Sixty percent of respondents believed that Community Safety Forums (CSFs) make a contribution to safety in the community. This is surprising since there are very few active CSFs in the Province, and just 2.28% participants were CSF members.

69 Mirielle Wenger. (3 November 2015). 'No new reservists recruited in the past three years - DA Western Cape', *Politicsweb*, available online on <http://www.politicsweb.co.za/news-and-analysis/no-new-reservists-recruited-in-the-past-three-year>. Accessed 6 March 2016.

70 South African Police Service. (2015). *Annual Report 2014/15 South African Police Service*. South African Police Service, p. 166.

7. SAFETY NEEDS AND CONCERNS

A variety of recurring safety needs and concerns were raised during the 2015/16 PNP consultation workshops. During the workshops, participants were divided into three groups to discuss their priority safety concerns and to develop safety plans to respond to them. The three groups followed the CSIP themes of professional policing, safe public spaces and partnerships. It is important to note that in all areas the participants reported on a number of good initiatives, best practices which could be reproduced, and cited examples where positive relationships existed between stakeholders. However, since the workshop focused on addressing problems, it was their outstanding concerns that were mainly discussed. Below is the summary of the key safety needs and concerns arising from the workshops:

Professional Policing:

1. In terms of professional policing the majority of respondents indicated that there is a shortage of human and physical resources in the SAPS (personnel, vehicles, office space, holding cells). The SAPS are short-staffed and their numbers are further reduced when they have to police protest actions, respond to crime scenes and transport psychiatric patients to hospital. It contributes to a lack of visibility and affects response times negatively. Participants expressed the need for additional police vehicles, more police officers and additional and improved police infrastructure.
2. There is a perception among the community that some police officials are corrupt. This perception is bolstered by high profile corruption charges brought against the former Provincial Police Commissioner. Some participants also felt that the lack of investigation of certain cases and failure to arrest suspects was due to corrupt officials. Whether this is indeed the cause of investigative failure or not, it does contribute to a lack of trust in the police.
3. There is a lack of trust in the police and the criminal justice system. Many reasons were stated for this, including that SAPS officials sometimes fail to keep the names of complainants confidential; bad conduct by police officials after hours; police officials associating with criminals or drug dealers; officials drinking at shebeens; poor response times; lack of feedback on cases. These views could have contributed to the community not being willing to co-operate with the CPF and SAPS due to lack of trust.
4. Some community members were of the view that not all SAPS officials who are appointed to police stations match the language spoken and other demographic factors of the community and cannot communicate well with the community they serve.
5. There was a perceived lack of professionalism among some SAPS officials and participants felt that community members were not always treated with adequate respect and professionalism. It was further argued that SAPS members at

Community Service Centres (CSC) and those answering phones were not always polite and did not identify themselves or respond professionally to members of the community. Some new recruits lacked the skills and knowledge to perform their duties.

6. There was a perception that the criminal justice system was not effective, and that offenders are released back into the community and are granted bail too easily. Some participants felt that this was as a result of a lack of understanding about how the criminal justice process and justice operate, and that there was a need for more information around this.
7. There are high levels of gangsterism and drugs in many of the communities, and policing has relatively little impact on them.

Safe Public Spaces:

8. Many concerns were raised regarding the consumption of alcohol in the community and the regulation of legal and illegal outlets. In some areas, participants raised a concern that there was insufficient regulation and enforcement of alcohol related by-laws. Drinking in public is a problem that creates a nuisance. Though by-laws may regulate this, they are not regularly enforced. Participants felt that the Department of Justice/ National Prosecuting Authority is reluctant to prosecute people for drinking in public, as well as for other liquor related offences.
9. Participants were concerned that liquor outlets, shebeens and taverns fail to comply with liquor policy and licenses. Licenses are granted despite community objections. Opening hours are too long. Liquor outlets fail to comply with basic hygiene and safety standards, are overcrowded and don't close on time. In other instances, liquor licences are being issued without consultation with all stakeholders. There was also the concern that licenses are also granted near schools and churches.
10. There is a high number of empty buildings, poor street lighting and unsafe pathways. Poor street lighting and bushy areas create an enabling environment for crime to be committed. Dark and unregulated open spaces also contribute to high incidents of crime.
11. Gangsterism is one of the biggest concerns in the Western Cape. School children are involved in drugs and gangs. There is widely prevalent abuse of alcohol and drugs at many schools in the Province. Schools need to take firmer action to deal with gangs and drugs.
12. There are insufficient recreational facilities for youth so many youth and young adults are drawn into criminal activities and they frequent shebeens, taverns, and night clubs.
13. Open spaces in some areas attract young people, where drugs and alcohol are sold.

Partnerships:

14. There is a need to ensure that all CPFs participate in the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) and submit reports on time in order to access DoCS funds to support their work.
15. NHWs are patrolling streets but in certain areas participants were of the view that the NHWs are not adequately supported by the SAPS and they perceive that the SAPS is unconcerned about their safety. Some participants felt that there was a lack of support from DoCS after certain commitments were made to provide them with training and equipment.
16. Some participants expressed concern that drugs and alcohol abuse is rife among parents and youth in the area. This leads to the disintegration of moral fibre and social cohesion. There is a shortage of rehabilitation facilities and a lack of care facilities for children of drug-abusing parents.
17. There is a perceived lack of integration among government departments in addressing the root causes of crime.
18. The community is unaware of the roles and responsibilities of the CPF and accordingly does not use them as the first line of complaint.
19. CPF and NHW members expressed the need for a stipend to support their basic needs, in addition to the funds available to CPFs through the EPP.
20. CPFs need capacity-building to enable them to understand their roles and to carry out their responsibilities.
21. There is a need for better co-operation between the SAPS, the community and other role-players in the safety environment. This includes co-operation and partnerships with local government, different government departments, law enforcement agents, and civil society.



7.1 Safety needs, concerns and policing priorities per police cluster

Beaufort West
PROFESSIONAL POLICING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SAPS does not have sufficient resources to carry out its functions. They can't respond to gang fights – they have to call POPS from George. They can't protect vehicles which lose their loads on the highway. Misuse of police vehicles. • Lack of police visibility; poor visibility at crime hotspots; SAPS late arrival at crime scenes; and poor service delivery; lack of investigation and cases not trial ready. • There is a need for a specialised gang unit. Need an intelligence-led approach to dealing with gangs. The SAPS isn't able to tackle crowds: can't intervene in gang fights. SAPS members are threatened by gangs and don't take action. • The community needs to work together with the SAPS to deal with gang issues. • The SAPS doesn't use its legal powers to take action. There is a lack of training and skills on how to deal with gangs. • Although it is mainly an issue in Beaufort West, drug dealing and usage is also a problem in other areas.
PUBLIC SPACES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor street lighting in the Beaufort West Cluster. • There is a concern regarding the safety in schools as well as attacks on communities. The bridge and subway at Hillside station in Beaufort West has become a hot-spot where people have been attacked in broad daylight. The concern raised by a member of the NHWs was that they have been experiencing numerous problems affecting learners where learners have been attacked while walking to and from school (especially the latter), as well as learners being attacked at school by individuals who enter the school illegally during school hours. Effective assistance has been received from safety officers employed on the Community Work Programme (CWP), an initiative of COGTA (Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs). Much insight was provided by one of the CWP supervisors on the lack of safety in this area.
PARTNERSHIPS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of school drop-outs. Factors why learners do not attend school varies from learners being used to commit crimes, learners suffering from foetal alcohol syndrome, learners having access to cheap alcohol and drugs, lack of family structures, lack of motivation, cannot cope academically, etc. • High number of domestic violence incidents since alcohol is involved in most of these cases. • NHW are patrolling streets but don't receive sufficient support from the SAPS. • Ensure that all CPFs registered on the EPP and submitting reports on time.

Bluedowns

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- There is a shortage of human resources (police officials) at all police stations in the cluster. This impacts on response times and ability to investigate crimes.
- Due to shortage of staff, there are not always people who speak the same language of complainants.
- Excessive leave further reduces the number of officials on duty. Transfers, duty arrangements and resignations reduce available staff numbers.
- Insufficient police vehicles. Vehicles take too long to be repaired due to the long administrative process. Some vehicles used by members for private purposes. Impacts on police ability to perform their functions and on response times.
- Police stations need to be upgraded in Belhar, Kleinvelei, and Ravensmead. Insufficient office space, storage space and unhygienic working conditions. Wesbank needs a police station or satellite police station due to extent of crime in the area and distance from police station.



- In addition, there is no space for CPF to operate at Belhar.
- Police respond slowly or not at all to complaints from the public. Contributes to lack of trust in the police. This is the cluster with the highest number of Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints. Unreliability of 10111 line and sector phones contributes to the problem.
- Lack of communication across clusters and within the cluster. Lack of feedback to complainants. Concern that some sensitive information is leaked by the police. Lack of communication between the CPF and the community and between the police and the community.
- High levels of gangsterism and drugs in the community with relatively little impact of policing on them.

PUBLIC SPACES

- Bushy areas and poor lighting creates places where criminals can hide. The Ward Councillor has struggled to get a response on properties belonging to the Western Cape Government.
- Illegal structures are used to conduct illegal activities like drug smuggling and alcohol trading.
- There are concerns that the SAPS responds late to calls for assistance and sometimes not at all. Inaccessible roads, as well as understaffing, impacts on poor response times. Un-numbered and unfenced houses negatively influence the response time of both the SAPS and EMS.
- There is a lot of graffiti within the cluster.
- Gang and prostitution activity within the cluster.
- Illegal dumping sites within the cluster.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Absenteeism from school is a major concern to be addressed by the Education Department. Sport opportunities need to be implemented to get children involved in sport and prevent them from absenteeism and falling into drugs, crime and gangsterism.
- Foreign-owned businesses are a potential crime generator. Illegal deals between Spaza shops and gangs. Increase of robberies from Spaza shops as well as killings of the owners or shop assistants.
- There is a concern that the relevant government and provincial departments do not attend PNP meetings, e.g. Correctional Services.
- Once NHWs have received training from DoCS, they are not issued with equipment needed to carry out their duties.
- There is a lack of communication between CPFs and the public with regard to safety concerns.
- Technology should be used to improve communication between the SAPS and the community e.g. Whatsapp and Facebook etc.

Cape Town

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- Shortage of human resources impacts on the SAPS service delivery and ability to render a professional service. Duty arrangements reduces number of staff on duty. Inadequate physical infrastructure at police stations impacts on staff morale and service delivery: Maitland, Woodstock, Camps Bay and Kensington (no cells).
- SAPS members at Community Service Centre (CSC) and those answering phones are not always polite, and do not identify themselves or respond professionally to members of the community. SAPS members are not managing stress levels.
- Community has unrealistic expectations of the SAPS and criminal justice system; there is a need to better relationships between the community and the police, especially among the children.
- There are long queues in the Community Service Centre (CSC) and confusion about where to get help, leading to frustration among members of the public.



PUBLIC SPACES

- Poor street lighting creates an enabling environment for crime to be committed in this cluster. Lighting in disrepair and not maintained.
- Poor or non-existent lighting at schools encourages criminal (gang) activity at two public schools in Facticeon. Public schools have become the hiding fields for gangsters and there is no security after school hours. Some principals and school governing bodies are not reporting incidents of crime at their schools or on the premises, because of the possible negative impact it could have on new business.
- Poor state of roads in Langa informal settlements. The SAPS have difficulty providing services to informal settlements. Police need to be adequately and sufficiently resourced. There is a need for all-terrain vehicles, quad bikes and horses. A suggestion was made that the SAPS be resourced according to the situation faced. Measures need to be adopted to reduce the risk of safety to SAPS members.
- In Camps Bay tourists are being targeted by criminals because tourists do not stay in the country to testify in court. There needs to be awareness that tourists can provide evidence via teleconferencing or Skype. Enforcement officers also need to be made aware that they can provide key evidence where they witness a crime in progress. Local witnesses can also provide evidence in court.
- Aggressive begging in the cluster is a problem, especially in Maitland and Cape Town CBD. This occurs around banks, on trains and also Long Street, Cape Town. There is a growing problem of homeless adults and children.
- In Maitland (and other areas) liquor licences are being issued without consultation with all stakeholders. Licenses are also granted near schools and churches. One church (St George's) even has a restaurant that sells liquor on its premises suggesting that this is not always a problem.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Partnerships between CPFs and DoCS were not always ideal but the EPP model has improved. Problems around delays in payment even when reports have been submitted. CPFs need to be more capacitated regarding their role and function.
- Programmes in partnership with religious sectors and other organisations need to be implemented to keep youth out of risky behaviours and peer groups, and to provide alternatives to youth joining gangs.
- DoCS needs to offer skills development programmes and guidelines to the neighbourhood watch groups (NHW).
- Justice Department and NPA need to engage CPFs in the bail and parole applications.
- Victim support volunteers do not have sufficient training.
- Lack of presence and feedback of DoCS officials at CPF meetings.
- CPF don't attend the meetings of the Portfolio and Standing Committee on Police and aren't aware of developments and debates on policing.
- There is a need to bring other stakeholders on board to contribute to greater safety in the cluster: including business sector, municipalities, councillors, traditional authorities, etc.

Da Gamaskop

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- Shortage of police officers and physical resources. The infrastructure of the KwaNonqaba Police Station is inadequate – lack of electricity supply, flooding in detective's offices, lack of security. Many smaller police stations lack adequate security.
- Long distances from police stations to the communities impact on response time. There are delays in the repair of police vehicles when booked into State garages as the garage only logs the vehicle once they start to service it. Many vehicles not suited to off-road terrain. Some vehicles are driven irresponsibly and SAPS officials use them for their personal use.
- CPF in KwaNonqaba doesn't have anywhere to meet and municipal hall is not available to them.
- There are insufficient police members at all stations. The recruitment of new staff will only impact positively on the SAPS when they finish training in a few years' time. When SAPS members are off sick there is no one to fill in for them. Need to advertise for more recruits in the communities as many applicants don't meet entry criteria. The promotion criteria (long time before SAPS member can be promoted) are a disincentive to new recruits.
- The 10111 emergency number not functional in the Da Gamaskop Cluster. Station telephone numbers don't always work and switchboard doesn't operate during electricity failure. Community not all aware of sector phone numbers.
- Each police station looks different and has different infrastructure. There is no identifiable 'brand' for police stations.

PUBLIC SPACES

- Dark open spaces contribute to high crime in the cluster.
- Too many liquor outlets are situated near to schools and churches.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Short sentences caused by delays and poor prosecution means that offenders return to the community. Community has become frustrated with delays in the criminal justice system. KwaNonqaba recently had vigilante murders.
- A forum is needed to bring all the role players together to deal with crime and safety issues.
- There is a lack of support for the NHW members. Some are still awaiting equipment as training has been completed, while others need training. More young men should be involved in neighbourhood watches.
- CPFs are not submitting their EPP forms and accessing funding from DoCS to support their activities.

Eden

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- There is a lack of police visibility in the Eden Cluster.
- There is insufficient involvement of law enforcement officials in the communities and a lack of support to the SAPS. Law enforcement officials typically work only during week days and are not available to assist the SAPS in enforcing by-laws over the weekends.
- There is a need to review by-laws concerning Spaza shops and drinking in public.
- Shortage of human resources in the SAPS, which contributes to lack of visibility and reduces the time available to police to carry out policing activities. High levels of absenteeism contribute to shortage of staff. There are sufficient police vehicles, but they are not well maintained, or it takes long to repair them.
- There is a lack of professionalism among some SAPS officials, and community members are not always treated with adequate respect and professionalism.
- Steps should be taken to prevent corruption in the South African Police Services.

PUBLIC SPACES

- Poor lighting conditions in the cluster contributes to crime, especially contact crime. The poor lighting can be classified as (a) inadequate lighting; (b) ineffective lighting where high-mast lighting creates shadowy areas for criminals to operate in; and (c) no lighting in certain new formal housing developments.
- It was noted that ESKOM applies a rule that, before electricity can be rolled out to any development, 70% of dwellings have to be completed. This was specific to a development in Uniondale and Mdongwe (Greenfields) and complainants confirmed that service delivery appeared to be slow. Areas also included George, Maraiskamp, Dysselsdorp, Pacaltsdorp, Thembalethu, Bongolethu, Oudtshoorn (Riemvasmaak, Kanaal and Lawaaiikamp).
- Drugs among the youth and school children is a major problem in Pacaltsdorp. Adults use children as drug mules and when the SAPS arrest them, they are not held in custody for long. In some areas NHW members monitor the school children (some paid a stipend by community members). Schools need to be monitored at Pacaltsdorp High, Phakamaseni, Kranshoek and Murray High. Youth are also attending 'trance parties' where they abuse drugs and there is alcohol abuse in Pacaltsdorp, Conville, Parkdene, Bongolethu, Morester (Oudtshoorn) and Rosemoore.
- Bushy areas are a concern as many community members are being targeted by criminals. There are some places where children play truant, such as at dams, churches at night or stadiums. People are targeted for robberies or rapes. People also use dumping grounds for criminal activities.
- There is also a concern with the safety on beach areas, especially in the summer months and during the festive season.

PARTNERSHIPS

- There is a lack of crime prevention and community safety projects being implemented in the Eden Cluster due to insufficient funding.
- Safe houses are needed in the Eden Cluster to accommodate the victims of crime, domestic abuse, xenophobic attacks, child abuse, etc. especially those catering for women and children.
- There is a need to support the activities of NHW in the cluster (equipment and financial support).



Khayelitsha

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- Shortage of human resources – impacts on response time, and SAPS members have too heavy a workload. There are insufficient members to cover when someone is on training or away; the allocation of members to escort prisoners and detainees reduces available staff.
- Management of SAPS vehicles.
- Communication – a) lack of feedback on progress of investigations; b) the SAPS needs to share information on when serious crimes occur in the community so that the community can be informed; c) lack of respect for complainant’s privacy, and disclosing details of complaint to members of the public.
- There is a need for SAPS members to receive training on professional policing and be monitored and for non-compliant members to be disciplined.
- New CPF members are not clear on their roles and responsibilities; not all CPFs are accessing their EPP funds; CPF members change frequently.

PUBLIC SPACES

- Unemployment is having a negative influence on safety in public spaces in the cluster. There are many unemployed people who occupy parks and other public spaces and many complaints of pick-pocketing and daylight robberies.
- There is a concern around the number of shebeens / taverns that are situated close to schools and churches, as well as in residential areas without the consent (alleged) of the neighbours.
- Gangsterism affecting schools: the SAPS needs to align its activities to the SAPS gang strategy.
- Follow up on the recommendations of the Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Lack of community support and trust in SAPS.
- Lack of parental involvement in the upbringing of children, which contributes to offending behaviour by children.
- NHW get injured on duty without compensation.
- Vigilantism in the area.
- A co-ordinated law enforcement response is lacking. There is a need to regularly communicate with and co-ordinate activities of the different law enforcement agencies.
- Lack of co-ordination of different role-players on safety and developmental needs. Need to mobilise responsible stakeholders in order to contribute to the goal of increasing wellness and safety and reducing social ills.

Milnerton

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- A major concern in the cluster is the use and abuse of drugs. This leads to a breakdown in families and the community. Drug lords and drug dealers associated with gangsterism. There is a need for high-level SAPS investigations against drug dealers. Drugs are a problem in the schools.
- Sexual violence and domestic violence is common in the community but people do not report cases. The community do not trust the police, or they do not have a good experience when reporting to the police.
- SAPS members are stressed as a result of excessive workload and the violence and difficult social issues they deal with. There is a need to improve the professional manner in which the SAPS treat the community, especially in the junior ranks. Corrupt officials need to be disciplined and criminally charged where appropriate. SAPS members who perform well should be recognised for their work. There is a concern for the safety of police officials.
- Shortage of police and physical resources. The recruitment of new staff will only impact on the SAPS when they finish training in a few years' time. The SAPS need to increase visibility through support from Neighbourhood Watches (NHW).
- Illegal shebeens in the community across the cluster are contributing to the abuse of alcohol. There are numerous illegal shebeens and Spaza Shops, which do not operate in accordance with the by-laws. There are too many liquor outlets. Liquor licensing needs to be addressed.

PUBLIC SPACES

- Robberies at the MyCiti bus terminus and other transport hubs occurring after dark (between dusk and dawn) and when it's quiet. Areas identified within the cluster include Gie Road, Table View, Du Noon, Paarden Eiland and Joe Slovo Park.
- Poor lighting of streets and public spaces creates an enabling environment for crime to be committed in this cluster, specifically the areas of Protea Park in Atlantis, Porterfield Road in Blaauwberg/Table View (where all the clubs and entertainment areas are situated).
- Illegal/unregulated structures and strollers (loiterers) are linked to incidents of crime and drugs in the cluster.
- Bushy fields / overgrown areas where the public have to cross or walk through to catch public transport presents a danger where citizens have been victims of assault and robbery.
- Vagrants and traffic light beggars present an opportunity for crime.
- Public communal spaces are becoming a hive for various criminal activities, in particular the public toilets at the beachfront.
- Drinking in public is a problem in the cluster that leads to various public offences including public violence.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Drug-related crimes are compromising the safety of citizens in the area.
- Partnerships for combatting crime in the area need to be strengthened by DoCS, CPFs and SAPs.
- Lack of funding for CPFs.
- There is a lack of safety at schools. Schoolchildren not kept active during school holidays and they become vulnerable to crime or gangsterism.



Mitchell's Plain

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- Poor police visibility as result of limited resources leads to a high number of crime incidents not being attended to in the cluster.
- The gang problem remains a challenge in the cluster. The gangsters retaliate when police arrive on the scene (shoot back), thus affecting the safety of the police and civilians.
- The SAPS are unresponsive when burglaries and robberies are reported in Mitchell's Plain. There is a poor police response when the 10111 number is dialled.
- There is a lack of trust in SAPS at some of the police precincts in the cluster. Some residents claim they prefer to call the NHW instead of the SAPS, because they do not trust SAPS. Lack of trust is caused by slow response times and lack of human resources. Furthermore, participants felt that there is a lack of discipline amongst SAPS members in the cluster and the office of the Provincial Commissioner attends to these issues but, in most cases, the Station Commanders from the cluster are invited to be part of the Disciplinary Tribunal thus spending time away from their actual management functions in the cluster.
- There is a need to clarify the roles of different stakeholders in the cluster. The community should also be made aware of the different roles and who is responsible for what particularly within the criminal justice system. The roles and responsibility of the City of Cape Town Traffic Services, Law Enforcement and Metro Police also need to be clarified.
- There is concern that at some of the police stations officers do not complete the police dockets thoroughly and certain key information is omitted.
- Participants were of the view that the NHW is not adequately supported by the SAPS and they perceive that the SAPS are not concerned about their safety. Some participants felt that there was a lack of support from DoCS after certain commitments were made.
- The answering of the station phones (incoming phone 10111 and CSC) not at an acceptable level, increasing response times in dealing with complaints as well as frustration with the level of service provided by SAPS members at the 8 stations in the cluster.
- There is an unacceptable level of Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) support for SAPS members in the cluster, while SAPS members work under extreme pressure.
- There is not sufficient funding for providing payment to SAPS informers in the Cluster, and this impacts on intelligence that the police can gather and use to prevent crime.
- There are serious challenges with the SAPS crime intelligence units not being properly capacitated to deal with the gang formations in their respective policing precincts. There is also a need for crime intelligence officers at stations to provide CPFs with information/hotspots, etc.
- SAPS officials who are allocated to the police stations do not match the language and other demographics of the community and cannot communicate well with the community they serve. Concern for the time taken to recruit new members at each police station.

PUBLIC SPACES

- There is a concern regarding gang activities in different areas in the cluster. The SAPS report indicated that increased gang activity is being experienced in all precincts within the cluster except Lansdowne. This does not mean that the influence of gang activity is not felt in the Lansdowne precinct. One of the problems is that suspected gang members are released within hours of arrest, having just gone for 'a ride in the van'. Several objectives were highlighted by the group since there is a perceived systemic link between several of the concerns and the sentiment is that a focused approach is required in order to register progress on the concerns and to hold the relevant stakeholders (including the respective government departments) responsible. The SAPS recommendation included community mobilisation to oppose bail at the courts.
- There is concern regarding gang activities in different areas in the cluster. While there may be a perception that SAPS officials could be better informed in respect of certain procedures and legislation, results could be achieved through better collaboration between investigating officers and prosecutors.
- There is concern regarding gang activities in different areas in the cluster and community members lack an understanding on how to use POCA to their advantage when facing the gang challenge.
- Drug dealing is prevalent in certain schools and is a big concern in the cluster. Schools are not safe for learners and teachers in the cluster.
- There are problem areas and buildings - municipal-owned premises - in the 8 police precincts which are in many cases abused by criminals to commit crimes such as drug trafficking, drug dealing and violent crime.
- Increasing socially unacceptable behaviour (prostitution) is occurring in the cluster, particularly in Lansdowne police precinct.
- Increasing domestic violence in the cluster instils a sense of fear in women in the police cluster.

PARTNERSHIPS

- The lack of understanding of the various by-laws results in community members calling the SAPS for issues that fall into the mandate of the other law enforcement agencies.
- The current Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) funding model is not equitable and does not take the various demographic differences of CPFs into consideration.
- Currently, there is a perceived lack of adequate support for the CPFs by the SAPS and DoCS.
- Lack of stipend payment for the CPF executive members who use their own resources to perform the CPF work. Reference was made to the City of Cape Town Police Oversight Committee members who receive payments for their civilian oversight work. The CPF are also conducting oversight over the SAPS and payment options should be explored.
- The funds allocated to the local councillors could be used for crime prevention initiatives like CCTV (each councillor is allocated R 75,000 per annum by the City of Cape Town).

- Schools are not properly represented in the CPF structures, making it difficult for CPFs to engage school communities on safety issues at schools. Some schools close their gates after 08:00 as an attempt to promote punctuality, but the unintended consequence is that learners loiter around thus becoming vulnerable to criminal activities, which may include being recruited by gangs.
- Lack of co-ordinating structure (Community Safety Forum) for safety and security initiatives and programmes in the cluster. The lack of this structure is a perceived shortfall in the endeavour to promote integrated interventions.
- The majority of offenders released on parole are alleged to become involved in criminal activities (recidivism) owing to lack of employment.



Nyanga

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- Some operational issues are of concern: the SAPS is short-staffed but their numbers are further reduced when they have to police protest action and transport mental patients to hospital. There is a perceived need for the SAPS to conduct more unannounced raids and operations.
- There is a need for all law enforcement agencies to become involved, especially the metro police to ensure by-law enforcement.
- There is a lack of trust between the community and the police.
- Organisational concerns include a shortage of human resources. Although there are some new recruits at police stations, it will take two years before they are trained. In the meantime, police officials are leaving the Service. The SAPS needs to find effective ways to manage with limited resources. Duty arrangements and absenteeism create a drain on existing human resource allocation at police stations.
- Need to strengthen SAPS compliance with laws and procedures, and encourage communities to lodge complaints. The SAPS need to comply with the Domestic Violence Act, and better support the needs of victims.

PUBLIC SPACES

- There are lights in the area but they are not working. It takes days to be attended to and criminals rob the people when the lights are off. Illegal connections also contribute to lights not working.
- CCTV cameras are in some of the areas in Nyanga but they are not being managed or operated as was intended. Crimes are occurring in the area, but it is hard to find the perpetrators. There is a need to increase the working CCTV cameras in the areas. The NHW are willing to monitor the cameras.
- Selling of drugs to youngsters in public spaces e.g. parks, schools, etc.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Neighbourhood watch groups need a stipend to support their basic needs.
- Relationships between the CPF, SAPS, Law Enforcement and the various government departments need to improve in the various areas.
- Drug-related crimes are the biggest problem in the cluster. There is a lack of alternatives for young people.
- CPFs need a stipend to support their basic needs.

Overberg

- Shortage of human and physical resources in the SAPS (vehicles, personnel, holding cells).
- Alleged corruption among police officials.
- Liquor outlets and shebeens fail to comply with liquor policy and licenses. Licenses are granted despite community objections. Opening hours are too long. Liquor outlets fail to comply with hygiene and safety standards, are overcrowded and don't close on time.
- Selling liquor to under-aged youth.
- People selling liquor from their vehicles.
- Illegal shebeens storing their excess liquor in other people's houses.

PUBLIC PLACES

- More floodlights are needed in informal settlements.
- Problems with Spaza shops.
- An increase of backyard dwellers appears to influence the crime in the area.
- A rehabilitation / training centre / place of safety is necessary for under-aged youth. Ideally, these centres would allow youth to acquire education and skills to assist them with re-integration into their communities.
- Need to monitor activities in certain areas and to collect evidence.
- People don't take adequate security measures in their houses.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Better co-operation between the SAPS and the community is needed.
- There is a need for a safety plan.
- Councillors to attend CPF meetings.
- Proliferation of drugs in the communities and in schools. Difficulty in police investigating allegations of drug dealing as they don't get affidavits from the community that they can use to apply for search warrants.
- Youth and children using drugs.
- Substance abuse and the illegal use of drugs.
- The SAPS is having difficulty attending to farm complaints as gates are locked and they cannot get hold of farmers.
- Ensure all CPFs registered on the EPP and submitting reports on time.

Tygerberg

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- There is a shortage of police officials across the cluster, especially given the development in some areas. Need to look at managing the resources available more effectively. There is very little institutional incentive to motivate officials.
- Shortage of resources in Kraaifontein, especially in the Wallacedene area. Too few police vehicles and police officials to implement sector policing effectively. This leads to a delay in responding to complaints.
- There is a perception among the community that some police are corrupt. There is a need to effectively manage discipline in the police.
- There is a concern that suspects are apprehended but their cases do not proceed to trial. Suspects are released by the SAPS on bail but the community does not understand the reasons for their release.
- There is no communication between the SAPS and the City of Cape Town when planning for developments; SAPS resources do not keep up with the development of new residential areas.

PUBLIC SPACES

- Open (unfenced) parking on street increases vehicle theft and contributes to greater fear of crime in the public.
- Copper theft and burglaries are two major concerns of the community, and the SAPS and relevant stakeholders need to address these crimes.
- Taxi violence is a problem which affects many innocent victims.
- Poor street lighting needs to be addressed in areas where robberies and burglaries are committed, especially in Kraaifontein.
- Young children are involved in crime by providing information to perpetrators, especially around railway station robberies.
- Homeless people and street children are becoming more frequent in the Cluster, and this needs to be urgently addressed.
- Empty dwellings create an environment and opportunity for crime to prosper.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Prevalence of sex workers, drugs and gangsterism in the cluster.
- There is a lack of policing of by-laws vagrancy, Spaza shops, illegal shebeens, trading hours of liquor outlets, There are many liquor outlets and many are operating illegally. The policing of liquor outlets takes a lot of police resources, instead of allowing them to focus on more serious policing issues.
- Lack of engagement between the local councillors and the CPF.
- Lack of Safe Schools (WCED) involvement.
- Not all safety stakeholders are affiliated to the CPF.
- Foreign nationals involved in illegal trading in the cluster.
- CPFs receive insufficient support from DoCS. CPF members require training on how to use the EPP system and to ensure payment.
- There is a concern regarding human trafficking in the cluster (luring of cheap labour).

Vredenburg

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- Substance abuse (drugs & alcohol) in the Vredenburg Police Cluster is the source and cause of all other crimes (contact and property crime included).
- Concerns about the SAPS service delivery in the Vredenburg Police Cluster (SAPS code of conduct, discipline, language barrier, resource shortfall, response time, lack of police visibility).
- Ineffective criminal justice system (light and lenient sentences, easy bail).

PUBLIC SPACES

- Bushy areas and poor street lighting creates an enabling environment for crime to be committed. Employees walking from Saldanha to Jacobsbaai on the gravel road linking the two towns are being targeted by criminals. Hopefield also identified as a hot spot area in amongst the old RDP houses and between the new RDP houses. Vredenburg (between the hospital and Louwville) also a concern.
- Extended liquor trading hours in Langebaan is contributing to crime in the area.
- Facilities for the youth and the community of the Vredenburg Cluster should be developed.

PARTNERSHIPS

- There is a need for training opportunities for the youth.
- There is a need to develop and support a Community Safety Plan.
- The lack of and need for recreational programmes contribute to the potential increase of substance abuse in the Vredenburg Cluster.
- Unemployment in the Vredenburg Cluster has a considerable effect as the 'need for money' constitutes a motivator for crime in the region.
- Need to develop a MOU between the Department of Community Safety and the municipality in terms of community safety commitments.
- Ensure all CPFs are registered on the EPP with DoCS and submit reports on time.



Vredendal

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- Shortage of human resources in the SAPS contributes to lack of visibility and reduces the response time. There are seasonal changes in population in some of the areas (Citrusdal and Clanwilliam) and large population growth in other areas. Large influx of foreign migrants as well. Distances between areas within the police precinct are large.
- There is a lack of professionalism and discipline among some SAPS officials in the Community Service Centre, especially from the new recruits coming from the training college. They do not communicate well with members of the public and don't follow procedure. Some new recruits lack the skills and knowledge to carry out their duties. The community is not willing to co-operate with CPF and the SAPS because of the lack of trust.
- There are various hotspots where crime is taking place but they are not properly monitored and there are no CCTV cameras in place.

PUBLIC SPACES

- High levels of alcohol and substance abuse in the cluster. There is a lack of regulation of alcohol related by-laws. Drinking in public is a problem in the cluster that creates a nuisance. The use of alcohol in public spaces is regulated by by-laws but this is not enforced. Department of Justice/ National Prosecuting Authority is reluctant to prosecute people for drinking in public.
- Lack of knowledge pertaining to by-laws related to alcohol, informal trading, recreational facilities and loitering.
- High number of empty buildings, poor street lighting and unsafe pathways.
- Children use the water canal as a recreational facility, creating a risk to their safety.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Ensure all CPFs participate on the EPP and submit reports on time in order to access their funds to support their work.
- There are insufficient recreational facilities for youth and so many are drawn into criminal activities and they frequent shebeens, taverns, night clubs, etc.
- Lack of parental skills contributes towards the decrease in morals and values within the cluster.
- Drug and alcohol abuse is rife among parents and youth in the area. This leads to disintegration of moral fibre and social cohesion in society. There is a shortage of rehabilitation facilities and a lack of care facilities for children of drug-abusing parents.

Winelands

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- Conduct of police at community service centres needs to improve.
- The police respond slowly to crime scenes or they do not respond at all.
- There are insufficient vehicles and police officials at police stations in the cluster.

PUBLIC SPACES

- Concern about the ATM at the garage in sector 1 was reported to the Sector Manager but no action was taken by the SAPS.
- There are many burglaries and robberies at residential areas, but members of the community need to be made aware of how to take steps to increase their own safety.
- There is a lack of municipal involvement in taking measures to increase safety.
- An increase in business robberies in the area, especially of spaza shops.
- There is an increase of illegal liquor outlets and drug outlets, especially in council housing.
- Both legal and illegal liquor outlets are not properly regulated. They are attended by under aged children and they are noisy and a disturbance to neighbours.
- There is prevalent abuse of alcohol and drugs at many schools in the area.
- Learners are not attending school and are bunking school, especially at Ikaya Primary School. Learners roaming the streets become vulnerable to crime.
- The elderly are vulnerable to crime in public spaces such as malls and on paydays.
- Illegal drag racing on public roads when law enforcement officials are not on duty.
- People are robbed on trains and at train stations. There are insufficient police in these areas and they do not investigate such crimes.

PARTNERSHIPS

- CPFs are not making full use of the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) reporting system and are not accessing the funds that are available to support their work.
- CPFs are not fully aware of their roles and responsibilities.
- The community is not aware of the roles and responsibilities of the CPF and accordingly do not use them as the first line of complaint.
- Current NHW structures are not trained or professional.
- It is difficult to recruit and retain safety volunteers as they receive no payment for their services.
- There is a lack of communication between the SAPS and NHW in the cluster and lack of support.
- Need to ensure that quality services are provided by VEP volunteers to victims of crime.

Worcester

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- Some police are corrupt. It leads to them not investigating allegations against suspects, not arresting suspects or releasing people from custody. It also contributes to lack of faith in the police.
- There are insufficient vehicles and personnel (problem especially acute in Touwsriver), and this impacts on visible policing and other service delivery requirements. Overall, the Western Cape is understaffed and this needs to be prioritised. Time taken to repair cars in garage is too long.
- There is a lack of trust in the police and the criminal justice system. This is caused by SAPS officials failing to keep the names of complainants confidential; bad conduct by police officials after hours; police officials associating with criminal or drug dealers; officials drinking at shebeens; poor response time; lack of feedback on cases.

PUBLIC SPACES

- Neglected public spaces and bushy areas in Bonnievale, Worcester, Robertson, Wolseley and Tulbagh.
- Poor street lighting in Touws River, McGregor, De Doorns, Rawsonville, Wolseley and Ashton.
- Roaming livestock on public roads, causing motor vehicle accidents. Absence of by-laws governing livestock in some areas.
- Lack of by-laws regulating the consumption of alcohol in public spaces

PARTNERSHIPS

- High levels of substance abuse in the cluster.
- High levels of domestic violence in the cluster.
- Gangsterism in the cluster.
- CPF's not fully functional.
- Lack of public participation and community involvement.



Wynberg

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- Insufficient staff at all police stations in the Cluster. While new recruits have been appointed to alleviate the backlog identified previously, this is not sufficient for requirements. New recruits will also spend 2 years in training before they can be fully operational. Lack of staff creates extreme pressure on SAPS officials, they take on the workload of more than one person; they are not able to address all complaints; they have poor reaction time; and insufficient authorised drivers in some stations. There are often not enough members in the CSC. Absent staff members further impacts on service delivery.
- The recruitment of new members does not alleviate the vacancies at the senior level and of experienced officers.
- The moratorium on Reservists means they cannot be recruited to assist.
- Members of the community do not feel confident to report crime to the SAPS, especially crimes against women and children.
- Public is unaware of the criminal justice system and is frustrated with the release of suspects on bail. Justice system is under pressure and releases suspects when public believe they should be in custody. Suspects are not afraid of the criminal justice system.
- There are more and more drug dealers in the community. Lack of action against dealers. Witnesses are intimidated and don't want to identify drug dealers.

PUBLIC SPACES

- Gangsterism is a concern especially in the area of Parkwood. School children involved in gangs. Schools need to take more action to deal with gangs and drugs.
- More than 20 shebeens are allegedly illegally operating in Westlake and only two of them are registered (licensed). Many taverns and shebeens in other areas as well.
- Sex workers are a problem in the Wynberg Cluster.
- Informal traders, car guards and beggars harass tourists and the public.
- Illegal occupation of municipal property.
- Homeless people (including street children) are increasing - Rondebosch, Claremont, Mowbray, Kirstenhof, Muizenberg and Fish Hoek. Some of these people are involved in survival criminality. Although there are operations currently being conducted by Wynberg CID in partnership with the SAPS it is a growing phenomenon. Need to reconsider the loitering by-law. In co-operation with City of Cape Town have them expand the operations of the 'Clean-Up' trucks.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Lack of integration of government departments in addressing the root causes of crime.
- Lack of youth development programmes contributing to the high levels of crime in our communities.
- Ensure all CPFs participate on the EPP and submit reports on time in order to access their funds to support their work.

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report outlines the key safety concerns and desired outcomes for the Province. The concerns are outlined in terms of the three themes of professional policing, partnerships and making public spaces safe. At PNP workshops participants developed Community Safety Plans to address the key needs identified. The plans were developed with the goal of increasing wellness, safety and reducing social ills by influencing resource allocation by decision-makers. The report outlining the detailed needs and safety plan for each cluster is available on the Department's website.⁷¹

The safety plans serve as a guideline for action to be taken by various role-players. The responsible implementing agents identified in the safety plan need to work together to build a safer Province. The Department of Community Safety will offer support and will monitor the implementation of the Community Safety plans.

8.1. Key recommendations from the community safety plans

Professional Policing

1. The Community Safety Plans need to be adopted by the Cluster CPF and signed off by the SAPS, Cluster Chairperson and DoCS representative. The safety and policing needs and priorities must be taken up by the SAPS in their annual policing plans in the 2016/17 financial year.

SAPS human resources

2. The Theoretical Human Resource Requirement (THRR) which determines the resource allocation to police stations needs to be reviewed so as to place more weight on relevant factors, such as the extent and seriousness of crime in an area, the specific needs of policing informal settlement areas, informal as well as formal trading and business, and the movement of people in and around a community, and the population size.
3. The shortage in human resources needs to be addressed through a recruitment drive by the SAPS at national and provincial level. The Provincial Commissioner should prioritise the filling of all vacancies on the current provincial establishment. The SAPS needs to look at creative solutions to relieve SAPS members of administrative burdens (such as certification of documents) in order for them to focus on visible policing and other policing activities.
4. The recruitment criteria for reservists must be revised so that more people are potentially able to qualify as reservists, with focused recruitment being undertaken.

⁷¹ Available online on <https://www.westerncape.gov.za/general-publication/policing-needs-and-priorities-cluster-reports-2015-1> accessed on 11 March 2016.

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5. The SAPS needs to address the training needs of new recruits and provide for in-service training for its members. Communities identified the need for training around telephone etiquette, communication with the community, customer relations in the Community Service Centre, and training and supervision on policing procedures.
 6. Corruption in the police must be eradicated and disciplinary action taken against those corrupt officials. Officials must also be disciplined for misconduct. CPFs should monitor the number of disciplinary cases, as well as the outcomes and time taken to resolve these matters.

Physical resources

7. The SAPS and CPFs need to report on the state and nature of physical resources at police stations, and to monitor how these resources are maintained. Delays in repairing vehicles, equipment and infrastructure should be reported to the Cluster Commander and the Provincial Commissioner for a response. Urgent intervention is required at the Government Garages that service police vehicles to ensure service standards and the shortest possible turnaround time for servicing of vehicles. The misuse of police vehicles should be given priority attention. Partnerships with local government should be established.
8. The lack or state of disrepair of holding cells should be addressed with urgency as this severely affects the human rights of detainees and hampers service delivery.
9. It is important that the National Commissioner respond to the Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities identified and indicate how these have been dealt with in the allocation of resources and planning.

Service delivery

10. The SAPS response times must be improved. CPFs need to monitor the response time of the police in regard to Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints and to raise these concerns at CPF meetings.
11. The functioning of community service centres must be improved and the SAPS must ensure that a professional and efficient service is provided to members of the public. CPFs must monitor the functioning of community service centres.
12. The SAPS needs to ensure that each police precinct deploys SAPS members who are able to communicate with the public in the dominant languages of the area, and that members who are able to speak diverse languages are on duty at all times.
13. Domestic violence should become a specific crime-reporting category so as to monitor the number of domestic violence cases reported to the SAPS.
14. The SAPS needs to strengthen its intelligence-driven policing activities, especially the investigation of gangs and drug-related matters.

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15. DoCS and the SAPS must continue to implement the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into policing in Khayelitsha and the work of the Khayelitsha Joints Forum.

Partnerships

16. DoCS must provide training for Community Police Forums (CPF) and Neighbourhood Watches on an ongoing basis regarding their roles and functions. Furthermore, CPFs need to be trained and supported to use the DoCS EPP reporting system, and increase their access to the EPP funds available to support their work.
17. DoCS must strengthen its relationships with CPFs and ensure good attendance and participation at CPF and cluster CPF meetings.
18. Once the Regulations to the Community Safety Act have been promulgated, NHWs need to apply for accreditation and work in partnership with DoCS and the SAPS.
19. The SAPS needs to clarify its working relationship with NHWs and indicate how it will support them.
20. Government departments, CPFs, and civil society need to work together to develop youth development programmes and make them accessible, especially to youth in deprived areas. CPFs and members of the public should be informed on the services available.
21. A joint public education campaign is required by all partners in the criminal justice system in order to ensure greater understanding by the public. In addition, the departments must co-operate to improve inter-dependencies and enhance service delivery.
22. The Western Cape Provincial SAPS, relevant government departments and other Law enforcement agencies must work together to make a meaningful impact on drug abuse and gangsterism. This must include preventive, developmental and law enforcement approaches which are implemented in a co-ordinated manner.
23. The NPA needs to work together with the SAPS to prosecute known gangsters and improve the conviction rate.
24. The Western Cape Education Department (WCED) must address the increasing truancy problem. It must also ensure, in collaboration with other role-players that violence in schools is prevented and that schools are gun, alcohol and drug free zones. Measures must also be taken to ensure that learners are able to get to and from school safely.
25. The Department of Social Development should ensure the provision of adequate support and rehabilitation services to people who are substance dependent, and must also provide adequate shelter and safe housing for victims of crime.

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26. Substance abuse prevention programmes are required for a variety of stakeholders including parents, teachers and children. The establishment of Local Drug Action Committees need to be fast-tracked across the Province and the National Drug Master Plan must be implemented.
 27. DSD and the SAPS must ensure that victim support volunteers are trained, and that victim support rooms are established, equipped and maintained.
 28. The Rural Safety Strategy needs to be implemented by the SAPS, and the SAPS needs to ensure an equitable service delivery in rural areas.

Making public spaces safe

29. Municipalities should enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Community Safety to support the implementation of the Community Safety Plans.
30. Municipalities must review by-laws concerning liquor outlets, spaza shops and drinking in public, and must ensure effective law enforcement against non-compliant outlets.
31. Municipalities should consider increasing capacity of law enforcement officials and ensure that they are functional over weekends and after hours.
32. Municipalities must identify the areas affected by high crime levels where poor lighting, bushy areas, non-marking of streets and houses is a contributing factor in crime and lack of safety and must prioritise these areas for intervention. The number of illegal dumping sites must be reduced.
33. Municipalities must ensure safer parking and public spaces in partnership with the SAPS and other law enforcement agencies and NHWs.
34. Municipalities should consider ring-fencing part of the annual funding allocated to councillors for crime prevention initiatives.
35. CCTV cameras must be operational and maintained by all relevant role-players (municipalities, schools, service providers) in order to benefit from the capital investment in installing the infrastructure. Furthermore, they should be linked to an operations room to enable law enforcement agencies to intervene when required. Ward councillors should consider utilising funds allocated to them to pay for the installation of CCTV cameras in their areas.

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10. ANNEXURE 1: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD QUESTIONNAIRE

A. INTRODUCTION

The Provincial Department of Community Safety adopted the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) as its approach to contribute towards Strategic Goal 3 'Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills'. The CSIP has three elements, namely; professional policing, promote safety at all public buildings and spaces, and establish safety partnerships. These elements were adopted as the strategic priorities for increasing safety. The outcome indicator for Strategic Goal 3 is the percentage of people in communities reporting that they feel safe (perception /confidence).

The safety confidence scorecard is an attempt to refine the outcome indicator to measure the perception of safety within different communities and the impact on interventions over a period of time. The key indicators focus on the elements of the CSIP.

The safety confidence scorecard will be administered as part of the Department of Community Safety's 2015/16 Policing Needs and Priorities process per police cluster. It will be administered to respondents attending the consultative meeting. It will also be distributed to via an electronic questionnaire to the persons who were invited but unable to attend the workshop with the understanding that these respondents are engaged in the community safety environment in one or another capacity.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Please indicate which stakeholder group you represent

01 = SAPS	02 = Community Police Forum
03 = Neighbourhood Watch	04 = City Improvement District / Private Security
05 = Community Safety Forum	06 = Business Sector
07 = Not for profit company (NGO)	08 = Faith-based Organisations
09 = Councillors	10 = Municipality
11 = Principals	12 = Other (specify)-----

Please indicate in which police precinct you reside/represent:

Please indicate your gender:

01 = Male	02 = Female
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C. KEY INDICATORS

SCALE

To record the answers we will use a 4 point scale: Four (4) means you strongly agree, One (1) means you strongly disagree. There is no right or wrong answer; the purpose of the exercise will be to assess your views and experience in terms of safety in the community.

1. PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Professional policing will focus on the character, attitude, excellence, competency and conduct of the police

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.	1	2	3	4
2. The police in my area have sufficient physical resources.	1	2	3	4
3. The police in my area treat the community with courtesy and respect.	1	2	3	4
4. The police in my area arrest criminals.	1	2	3	4
5. The police in my area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.	1	2	3	4
6. The police in my area respond on time to crime scenes.	1	2	3	4
7. The police in my area recover stolen property reported to them.	1	2	3	4
8. I have confidence in the police in my area.	1	2	3	4
9. The community have access to information from the police on their services.	1	2	3	4
10. Skip question				
11. I can complain about the service of the police if I have a concern/ complaint.	1	2	3	4
12. Skip question	1	2	3	4
13. I have confidence in the Justice system.	1	2	3	4
14. I have confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).	1	2	3	4
15. I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons).	1	2	3	4
16. I think the police (SAPS, Law enforcement) in my area are corrupt.	1	2	3	4

2. PUBLIC SPACES

This part will focus on the perception of safety of members of the public when they utilise public spaces and buildings.

I feel safe at the following places in my area:				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
17. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4
18. In my home during the night	1	2	3	4
19. On the street during the day	1	2	3	4
20. On the street during the night	1	2	3	4
21. In public commercial/retail places (shopping centres, malls, spaza, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4
22. In public commercial/retail places (shopping centres, malls, spaza, etc.) during the night	1	2	3	4
23. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the da.	1	2	3	4
24. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the night	1	2	3	4
25. Travelling in a private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4
26. Travelling in a private vehicle during the night	1	2	3	4
27. Travelling on public transport during the day	1	2	3	4
28. Travelling on public transport during the night	1	2	3	4
29. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4
30. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the night	1	2	3	4
31. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4
32. Open spaces and recreational areas during the night	1	2	3	4

3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

Establishing safety partnerships will focus on the knowledge of public of existing partnership and willingness to participate and support these partnerships.

3.1 Community Policing Forum (CPF)

Community Policing Forum (CPF)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
33. I know about the work of the CPF in my area.	1	2	3	4
34. I am willing to participate in the activities of the CPF.	1	2	3	4
35. The CPF contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

Community Safety Forum(CSF)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
36. I know about the activities of the CSF.	1	2	3	4
37. I am willing to participate in the activities of the CSF.	1	2	3	4
38. The CSF contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

3.3 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
39. I know about the activities of the neighbourhood watch.	1	2	3	4
40. I am willing to participate in the activities of the neighbourhood watch.	1	2	3	4
41. The neighbourhood watch contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

3.4 The SAPS' Reservist Programme

Reservist Programme of the SAPS				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
42. I know about the work of the SAPS' Reservist Programme.	1	2	3	4
43. I am willing to participate in the work of the Reservist Programme of the SAPS if I were eligible.	1	2	3	4
44. SAPS reservists contribute to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

Thank you for your participation!!!



11. ANNEXURE 2: SCHEDULE OF PNP CONSULTATIONS

No	POLICE CLUSTER	DATE	VENUE
1	Paarl / Stellenbosch (Winelands)	22/23-May-15	Mbekweni Thusong Centre
2	Hermanus / Caledon (Overberg)	05/06 -Jun-15	Caledon Hall
3	Worcester Cluster	19/20 -Jun-15	Robertson Town Hall
4	Vredenburg Cluster	26/27 -June-15	Hopefield Thusong Centre
5	Beaufort West	17/18 -Jul-15	Rustdene Community Hall
6	Khayelitsha	14/15 Aug-15	Andile Msizi Recreational Centre
7	Mitchells Plain Cluster	28/29-Aug-15	Eastridge Community Centre
8	Cape Town Cluster	11/12-Sep-15	Maitland Town Hall
9	Wynberg Cluster	18/19 Sep - 15	Ocean View Civic Centre
10	Delft / Kuilsriver (Bluedowns)	02/03-Oct-15	Mfuleni Civic Centre
11	Nyanga / Bishop Lavis Cluster (Nyanga)	09/10-Oct-15	Bonteheuwel Civic Centre
12	Milnerton Cluster	16/17 -Oct-15	Darling Community Hall
13	Da Gamaskop	26/ 27- Oct-15	De Almeida Community Hall
14	George / Oudtshoorn Cluster (Eden)	28/29-Oct-15	Banquet Hall, George
15	Bellville / Kraaifontein Cluster (Tygerberg)	06/07-Nov-15	Bellville South Banquet Hall
16	Vredendal Cluster	20/21-Nov-15	Vredendal Community Hall



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Amanda Dissel
(Director: Policy and Research)

Don Sauls
(Project Manager)

Research Report Team

Theresha Hanekom
Lee-Ann Mars
Winston Cogill
Dr Chris Magobotiti

Bhekithemba Simelane
Khumbulani Mfanta
Louis Brown
Glenda Malan

Logistics Team

Fagrodien Johnson
Jo-Anne Fortuin
Rearabetswe Mgxaji
Jetaime Domingo
Dena Heynes
William Smith
Robert Van der Westhuizen
Shafiek Ebrahim
Nothemba Gamgana
Florence Fata

Charmaine Marman
Courteney Van Wyk Kinnear
Nasheetah Abrahams
Ebrahim Jackson
Daisy Silabe
Charles Joshua
Jack Magakwe
Peter Mentor
David Roberts

Additional facilitators

Thabo Shaku
Justin Lottring
Patrick Njozela
Sophia Adams

Werner Bezuidenhout
Wayne Butler
Dean Rulse
Nosizwe Solwandle

Contact the Department of Community Safety on:

5th Floor, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, 8001 Private Bag X9083, Cape Town, 8000
tel: +27 21 483 4965 **fax:** +27 21 483 5103
www.westerncape.gov.za



**Western Cape
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