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Policing Needs and Priorities 2015/16  
Tygerberg Cluster Report  
Department of Community Safety



**Western Cape  
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Community Safety



## **POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES (PNP) 2015/16 REPORT**

for the

### **TYGERBERG POLICE CLUSTER**

held on

**06 & 07 NOVEMBER 2015**



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## Glossary

<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation
<b>CID</b>	City Improvement District
<b>CPF</b>	Community Police Forum
<b>CSF</b>	Community Safety Forum
<b>CSIP</b>	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
<b>DoCS</b>	Department of Community Safety
<b>EPP</b>	Expanded Partnership Programme
<b>FBO</b>	Faith Based Organisation
<b>GBH</b>	Grievous Bodily Harm
<b>LG</b>	Local Government
<b>NCPS</b>	National Crime Prevention Strategy
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NHW</b>	Neighbourhood Watch
<b>NPO</b>	Not for Profit Organisation
<b>PG</b>	Provincial Government
<b>PNP</b>	Policing Needs and Priorities
<b>SAPS</b>	South African Police Service
<b>STATS SA</b>	Statistics South Africa
<b>VEP</b>	Victim Empowerment Programme

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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 a two-day workshop for the Tygerberg Cluster on 06 and 07 November 2015.

The Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) workshops are derived from Section 206(1) of the Constitution which requires the Minister of Police to determine national policing policy after consulting with provincial governments and taking into account the policing needs and priorities of the provinces as determined by the provincial executives. In addition to this, Section 23 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act, Act 3 of 2013, provides that the Provincial Minister responsible for policing must submit the policing needs and priorities to the Provincial Cabinet and to the National Minister.

In the past few years, DoCS has identified the policing needs and priorities through different mechanisms. This has included community based surveys to understand perceptions of safety and concerns of members of the community; engagements with members of the community through a series of workshops for each policing cluster; and desktop research of safety and policing issues.

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

The 2015 PNP programme will, in an effort to increase safety service delivery, primarily focus on assisting communities to draft safety plans. The safety plans are designed to assist communities to address the safety concerns that were identified during the 2014 PNP engagement sessions, as well as any current concerns identified. The safety plans identify roles and responsibilities for relevant stakeholders including the South African Police Service (SAPS), the Community Police Forums (CPFs), DoCS and other departments, Local Government and community structures. They will be implemented by the CPFs and SAPS with the support of the Department of Community Safety, which will also monitor its implementation.

The development of the community safety plans, are conducted within the framework of DoCS' Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP). Taking into account national and provincial strategic goals and its constitutional and legal mandate, the Department of Community Safety 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 intends to determine the perceptions of participants in 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 the survey.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the PNP workshops are:

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.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

During 2015, 16 stakeholder engagement workshops will be held with representatives of the community and stakeholders to consult on the policing needs and priorities and to develop community safety plans. The Tygerberg Cluster was 15<sup>th</sup> in a series of 16 such PNP stakeholder engagement workshops.

The 16 workshops are designed to include the SAPS precincts forming part of each of the 16 clusters. Invited stakeholders include representatives of the South African Police Service (SAPS), Community Police Forums (CPFs), 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 consists of a two-day workshop.

Primary data on the indicators of the Community Safety Scorecard was collected directly from participants via an electronic questionnaire, called crowd sourcing technology. Secondary data sources such as previous PNP reports, briefing reports and SAPS presentations were used to augment the primary data.



## 4. LIMITATIONS

The Department invited stakeholders who it understands are concerned with safety in their communities. In addition, invitations are also extended to members of the public. Nonetheless, the workshops are mainly attended by people who are 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. However, to some extent, plans are developed involving role-players who might not be present, and it therefore requires a further step to involve them in the implementation of the safety plans.

As regards the Community Safety Scorecard, the perceptions are those of participants of 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, but a verbal translation into Afrikaans was also given to participants when the questions were called out. People were available to assist to provide isiXhosa translations to participants where required. However, it is possible that since English is not the home language of the majority of participants that there may have been some misinterpretation of the questions, as well as the responses.

## 5. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The Tygerberg Cluster has a population size of 514 303 according to the Statistics South Africa's 2015 mid-year estimated census. The population size for this cluster comprises of approximately eight percent (8%) of the Provincial population in 2015 (mid-year estimate).

The Tygerberg Cluster consists of 7 police precincts namely: Bellville, Bothasig, Brackenfell, Durbanville, Goodwood, Kraaifontein and Parow.<sup>1</sup> This police cluster is located within the boundaries of the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality. Table 1 below presents population figures of the different police precincts in the cluster as recorded by the South African Police Service 2001 and 2015.<sup>2</sup> The presentation of the population is meant to gauge broadly the size of different police precincts as compared to the possible safety needs, crime levels and policing resources.

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<sup>1</sup> The Tygerberg Police Cluster incorporated police precincts that were previously with Bellville and Kraaifontein Police Clusters.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics South Africa, South African National Census of 2001, 2011 and 2015 mid-year estimate.



**Table 1: Population Figures per Police Station**

<b>NAME OF PRECINCT</b>	<b>2001 CENSUS</b>	<b>2011 CENSUS</b>	<b>% INCREASE / DECREASE</b>	<b>2015 MID YEAR ESTIMATE</b>	<b>% INCREASE / DECREASE 2011 -15</b>	<b>% INCREASE / DECREASE 2001-2015</b>
Bellville	56 019	65 949	17.7%	70 099	6.3%	25.1%
Bothasig	26 232	25 551	-2.6%	28 312	10.8%	7.9%
Brackenfell	29 880	51 551	72.5%	53 811	4.4%	80.1%
Durbanville	52 173	73 097	40.1%	76 396	4.5%	46.4%
Goodwood	40 015	43 478	8.7%	46 702	7.4%	16.7%
Kraaifontein	115 963	164 088	41.5%	175 327	6.8%	51.2%
Parow	52 659	59 432	12.9%	63 656	7.1%	20.9%
<b>CLUSTER TOTAL</b>	<b>372 941</b>	<b>483 146</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>514 303</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>37.9%</b>
<b>PROVINCIAL TOTAL</b>	<b>4521072</b>	<b>5821947</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>6113294</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>35.2%</b>

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

Overall, the population in the cluster increased by 37.9% from 372 941 in 2001 to 514 303 in 2015 mid-year. A notable increase in the population growth took place in Brackenfell which increased by 80.1%. Similarly, Kraaifontein and Durbanville Police Precincts registered an increase of 51.2% and 46.4% respectively.

## 6. CRIME SITUATION IN THE TYGERBERG CLUSTER: 2009/10-2013/15

The 5-year analysis shows that Tygerberg Police Cluster is dominated by property-related crime. Property-related crime accounted for 66.5% (139 216) of the crime in the cluster during the 2010 to 2015 period. Contact crime accounted for 17.7% (37 021) and crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 15.8% (32 975). Within the general property-related crime category are 'all theft not mentioned elsewhere', 'shoplifting' and 'commercial crime'. Table 2 below shows that over the 5-year period, these crime categories collectively increased by 12.4% from 38 375 in 2010/11 to 43 132 in 2014/15. Contact crime increased by 22.6% from 6 824 in 2010/11 to 8 367 in 2014/15 suggesting an increasing level of interpersonal violence. Crime detected as a result of police action also increased by 43.3% from 5 321 in 2010/2011 to 7 625 in 2014/15. Generally, an increase in crime dependant on police action for detection is a positive indication of pro-active policing; hence an increase augurs well for police intensified activities and the results they achieved. Property-related crime increased by 3.5% from 26 230 in 2010/11 to 27 140 in 2014/15 in the police cluster.

**Table 2: Major Crime Categories**

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	6 824	6 881	0.8%	7 130	3.6%	7 819	9.7%	8 367	7.0%	22.6%	17.7%
Crime detected as result of police action	5 321	6 632	24.6%	6 665	0.5%	6 732	1.0%	7 625	13.3%	43.3%	15.8%
Property-related crime	26 230	29 112	11.0%	28 332	-2.7%	28 402	0.2%	27 140	-4.4%	3.5%	66.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38 375</b>	<b>42 625</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>42 127</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>42 953</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>43 132</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Source:** South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

## 6.1 Contact Crime

The 5-year analysis in Table 2 above shows that contact crime accounts for 17.7% (37 021) of the total crime (209 212) reported in the cluster since 2010/11 and increased by 22.6% over the reporting period. The increase in the contact crime is largely driven by reported robbery with aggravating circumstances which increased overwhelmingly by 102.7% from 1 182 in 2010/11 to 2 396 in 2014/15, murder which increased by 76.0% and common robbery which increased by 25.8% (Table 3). During the 5-year period, robbery with aggravating circumstances (23.2%) and common robbery (20.7%) contributed 43.3% of all contact crime reported in the cluster. However, between April and September 2015, the SAPS reported a -5.9% decrease in aggravated robbery and a -15.1% decrease in common robbery.<sup>3</sup> Assault GBH and assault common contributed 14.0% and 31.7% respectively.

The following threats for the Cluster were identified by the SAPS for all 7 precincts: murder, attempted murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances, assaults, common assault, common robbery, theft out or from motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicles, drugs and domestic related crimes, theft, shoplifting and fraud.<sup>4</sup>

Although there was an increase of 22.6% for contact crime in the cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, only total sexual crime (-32.7%) and assault GBH (-4.3%) decreased within the broader contact crime category. Further research should be undertaken to determine whether the overall decrease reflects a real decrease in sexual offences or represents a decline in reporting or a difference in the way SAPS reported on this crime category over the 5-year period (Table 3).

Contrary to the above observation indicating that the total sexual crime decreased, the SAPS indicated that between April and September 2015 total sexual offences had one of the highest increased by 7.2%.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> SAPS. (2015). *The Tygerberg PNP SAPS Presentation, 06 and 07 November 2015*, p 4.

<sup>4</sup> SAPS. (2015). *The Tygerberg PNP SAPS Presentation, 06 and 07 November 2015*, pp. 16-18.

<sup>5</sup> SAPS. (2015). *The Tygerberg PNP SAPS Presentation, 06 and 07 November 2015*, p. 4.

**Table 3: Contact Crime Categories**

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	104	142	36.6%	154	8.5%	152	-1.3%	183	20.4%	76.0%	2.0%
Attempted murder	154	152	-1.3%	187	23.0%	191	2.1%	192	0.5%	24.7%	2.4%
Total Sexual Offences	541	491	-9.2%	409	-16.7%	364	-11.0%	364	0.0%	-32.7%	5.9%
Assault GBH	1 094	1 065	-2.7%	968	-9.1%	1 014	4.8%	1 047	3.3%	-4.3%	14.0%
Common assault	2 360	2 285	-3.2%	2 289	0.2%	2 376	3.8%	2 438	2.6%	3.3%	31.7%
Common robbery	1 389	1 384	-0.4%	1 525	10.2%	1 628	6.8%	1 747	7.3%	25.8%	20.7%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 182	1 362	15.2%	1 598	17.3%	2 094	31.0%	2 396	14.4%	102.7%	23.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 824</b>	<b>6 881</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>7 130</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>7 819</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>8 367</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

## 6.2 Contact Crime per Police Precinct

Table 4 below shows that Kraaifontein (34.1%) and Bellville (21%) Police Precincts accounted for over half (55%) of the total contact crimes (37 021) reported in the Tygerberg Police Cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. These police precincts, amongst others, are characterised by a large daily movement of people moving in and out of the central business district using trains, buses and taxis. Notable increases in contact crime were observed in Parow (65.2%) and Kraaifontein Police Precincts (24.4%) during the period. On the other hand, slight decreases of 5.8% and 3.2% in contact crime were noted in Brackenfell and Bothasig respectively. The variances in crimes statistics across police precincts could be shaped by various factors, including population size and socio-economic factors, as well as daily fluctuations in the population.

**Table 4: Contact Crime per Police Precinct**

Contact Crime per Police Precinct	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
Kraaifontein	2 245	2 280	1.6%	2 487	9.1%	2 805	12.8%	2 793	-0.4%	24.4%	34.1%
Bellville	1 531	1 492	-2.5%	1 460	-2.1%	1 634	11.9%	1 647	0.8%	7.6%	21.0%
Parow	1 112	1 109	-0.3%	1 297	17.0%	1 480	14.1%	1 837	24.1%	65.2%	18.5%
Goodwood	716	805	12.4%	684	-15.0%	683	-0.1%	798	16.8%	11.5%	10.0%
Durbanville	532	539	1.3%	610	13.2%	624	2.3%	638	2.2%	19.9%	7.9%
Brackenfell	469	445	-5.1%	402	-9.7%	392	-2.5%	442	12.8%	-5.8%	5.8%
Bothasig	219	211	-3.7%	190	-10.0%	201	5.8%	212	5.5%	-3.2%	2.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 824</b>	<b>6 881</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>7 130</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>7 819</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>8 367</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Source:** South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

During the presentation at the PNP workshop, SAPS confirmed that rape had increased between April and September 2015 and occurred mainly in 4 of the 7 police precincts, namely: Bellville (CBD, Boston), Bothasig, Brackenfell (Brackenfell South, Protea Heights) and Durbanville (Fisantekraal, Morningstar). The SAPS noted a number of challenges relating to the policing of sexual offences.

- 'In many of the cases it has been detected that the victim and perpetrator know one another. There is a trust basis which is eventually broken by the perpetrator.
- Before the crime is executed, it has been noted that both parties used alcohol or drugs.
- Victims are vulnerable when walking alone either early in the morning or late in the night, and especially when the victims are on their way to work (railway station, taxi rank or the bus terminus).
- Minors are left at home alone.
- There are also cases whereby consensual sexual intercourse take place between minors that is discovered by the parents/guardian's at later stages.'<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> SAPS. (2015). *The Tygerberg PNP SAPS Presentation, 06 and 07 November 2015*, p. 7.

SAPS noted that increases in attempted murders were noted in Bothasig, Brackenfell Industrial, Wallacedene, Scottsdene, and Bloemkos. In this regard, SAPS reflected on the following challenges:<sup>7</sup>

- 'The conflicting gang situation in the Kraaifontein area has led to a number of cases being reported.
- Alcohol has perceivably played a pivotal role in a large percentage of cases.
- There are times when people attack one another over trivial matters such as relationships, money owed, support for different teams, etc.
- The occurrence of incidences are sporadic and all over the policing precinct, which makes preventative measures ineffective. There is no specific pattern or trend according to which preventative policing actions can be focussed.'

SAPS reported that vehicle hi-jackings had increased by 11.9% between April and September 2015, especially in the Bothasig (Edgemead), Brackenfell (Protea Heights), Durbanville (CBD), Goodwood (Vasco Estate) and Kraaifontein (Wallacedene) areas. There were a diverse array of vehicles taken in these crimes, including LDVs, SUVs and trucks. No particular modus operandi was identified posing difficulties for preventive policing. Vehicles were taken from residences, parking areas, in the street, at intersections, and occasionally, a victim was forced off the road by perpetrators.<sup>8</sup>

### 6.3 Property-Related Crime

Property-related crime accounted for 66.5% (139 216) of all reported crime (209 212) in the Tygerberg Police Cluster over the 5-year period (Table 2). An analysis over the period shows that property-related crime increased by 3.5% from 26 230 in 2010/11 to 27 140 in 2014/15. Burglary at residential premises (20%) and burglary at non-residential premises (5.3%) accounted for more than a quarter of property-related crime (25.3%) in the cluster. Burglary at non-residential premises increased by 26.9% from 1 263 in 2010/11, to 1 603 in 2014/15. Stock-theft also increased by 91.7% during the past 5-years, though the numbers of stock theft remain still fairly low. Encouragingly, there were decreases noted within a number of categories within the property-related crime category. These included shoplifting (-25.3%), theft of motor vehicles (-17.3%), commercial crime (-15.8%) and burglary at residential premises (-1.7%).

Further decreases were noted by the SAPS in the period between April and September 2015 in respect of burglary at residential premises (-6.8%), burglary at business premises (-8.4), theft of moto vehicles and motor cycles (-15.8%), stock theft (-23.5%) and all

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<sup>7</sup> SAPS (2015). *The Tygerberg PNP SAPS Presentation, 06 and 07 November 2015*, p. 8.

<sup>8</sup> SAPS (2015). *The Tygerberg PNP SAPS Presentation, 06 and 07 November 2015*, pp. 13-15.

theft not mentioned elsewhere (-7.8%). However, in this six month period, an increase was noted of theft out and from motor vehicles (7.3%).<sup>9</sup>

**Table 5: Property-Related Crime**

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	4 993	5 791	16.0%	6 060	4.7%	6 151	1.5%	4 910	-20.2%	-1.7%	20.0%
Burglary at non-residential premises	1 263	1 466	16.0%	1 508	2.9%	1 565	3.8%	1 603	2.4%	26.9%	5.3%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 156	2 143	-0.6%	2 053	-4.2%	2 025	-1.4%	1 784	-11.9%	-17.3%	7.3%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	4 304	5 137	19.4%	4 889	-4.8%	4 970	1.7%	5 347	7.6%	24.2%	17.7%
Stock-theft	12	16	33.3%	33	106.3%	8	-75.8%	23	187.5%	91.7%	0.1%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	8 708	9 774	12.2%	9 314	-4.7%	9 761	4.8%	9 699	-0.6%	11.4%	33.9%
Commercial crime	2 035	2 403	18.1%	2 282	-5.0%	1 973	-13.6%	1 713	-13.2%	-15.8%	7.5%
Shoplifting	2 759	2 382	-13.7%	2 193	-7.9%	1 949	-11.1%	2 061	5.8%	-25.3%	8.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26 230</b>	<b>29 112</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>28 332</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>	<b>28 402</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>27 140</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

#### 6.4 Property-Related Crime per Police Precinct

Table 6 below shows that almost 60% (83 731) of all property-related crime in the Tygerberg Cluster was committed in Bellville (25.4%), Parow (19.4%) and Kraaifontein (15.4%) over the 5-year period. According to SAPS, the items that are most commonly stolen in these areas include: cellphones, power tools, television sets and laptops. It is also reported that thieves use remote jammers or smash windows to access valuables left in vehicles.<sup>10</sup> Although property-related crime increased by 3.5% over the 5-year period, Parow and Kraaifontein Police Precincts reported the highest increases of 16.4% and 16.1% respectively. During the same period Bothasig (-29.4%), Durbanville (-8.5%) and Brackenfell (-3.7%) police precincts reported decreases in property-related crime.

<sup>9</sup> SAPS (2015). *The Tygerberg PNP SAPS Presentation, 06 and 07 November 2015*, p. 4.

<sup>10</sup> Williams, M. (27 August 2015). 'There is a new Brigadier in Bellville'. *Northern News Bellville / Durbanville*.

**Table 6: Property-Related Crime per Police Precinct**

Property-Related Crime per Police Precinct	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
Bellville	6 727	7 511	11.7%	7 029	-6.4%	7 118	1.3%	6 941	-2.5%	3.2%	25.4%
Parow	4 845	5 485	13.2%	5 329	-2.8%	5 730	7.5%	5 641	-1.6%	16.4%	19.4%
Kraaifontein	3 827	4 488	17.3%	4 159	-7.3%	4 459	7.2%	4 442	-0.4%	16.1%	15.4%
Goodwood	3 255	3 554	9.2%	3 326	-6.4%	3 487	4.8%	3 316	-4.9%	1.9%	12.2%
Durbanville	3 110	3 409	9.6%	3 728	9.4%	3 325	-10.8%	2 847	-14.4%	-8.5%	11.8%
Brackenfell	3 123	3 401	8.9%	3 534	3.9%	3 094	-12.5%	3 009	-2.7%	-3.7%	11.6%
Bothasig	1 343	1 264	-5.9%	1 227	-2.9%	1 189	-3.1%	944	-20.6%	-29.7%	4.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 230</b>	<b>29 112</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>28 332</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>	<b>28 402</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>27 140</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Source:** South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

As identified by SAPS, theft out of/ from motor vehicles mainly occurred in 5 of the 7 police precincts, namely, Bothasig (Edgemead, Richwood), Brackenfell (Protea heights, CBD, Morgenster, Cape Gate), Durbanville (CBD, Fisantekraal, Goedemoed), Goodwood (Goodwood Estate, Townsend Estate, Richmond Estate, N1 City) and Kraaifontein (Windsor Park, Belmont Park, Northpine, Peerless Park Estate, Bloekombos). The SAPS further identified the challenges contributing to the increase.<sup>11</sup>

- ‘...The [vehicle] owner's reluctance to remove valuables from their motor vehicles. Laptops, cellular phone and bags are regularly displayed visibly in the vehicles.
- A large percentage of vehicles are parked in the street and parking areas at night which makes them more vulnerable to break into.

The criminals have become more sophisticated and are utilising jamming devices to prevent owners from successfully activating alarm systems thus gaining easy access to vehicles.

- A small percentage of cases are fraudulently opened for insurance purposes’.

<sup>11</sup> SAPS (2015). *The Tygerberg PNP SAPS Presentation, 06 and 07 November 2015*, p. 11.



## 6.5 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

Table 2 above showed that crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 15.8% of all crime reported in the Tygerberg Police Cluster over the 5-year period. Drug-related crime is of paramount concern in the cluster as it contributed 73.4% (24 213) of the crime detected as a result of police action. Drug-related crime increased by 56.9% from 3 881 in 2010/11 to 6 089 in 2014/15 (Table 7). Generally, an increase in drug-related crime is a positive indication of pro-active policing. The figures show that this crime category stabilised between 2011/12 and 2012/13, but increased again in the later years.

The 56.9% increase of drug-related crime in Tygerberg Cluster reflects a worrying trend, and it is in excess of the provincial increase in drug-related crime which increased by 25.8% between 2010/11 and 2014/15. 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.<sup>12</sup> Over the past decade, the Western Cape has consistently contributed more than a third to the national drug-related crime category.

Of concern is the increase in illegal possession of firearms and ammunition which recorded a 42.7% increase during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 and the 35.5% increase in the last year. This is probably related to the increases in common robbery, robbery with aggravating circumstances, attempted murder and murder in the cluster. However, the SAPS reported a -17.6% decrease in this crime between April and September 2015.<sup>13</sup>

**Table 7: Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action**

Crime Detected as 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	1 309	1 883	43.9%	1 901	1.0%	1 527	-19.7%	1 349	-11.7%	3.1%	24.2%
Drug-related crime	3 881	4 600	18.5%	4 576	-0.5%	5 067	10.7%	6 089	20.2%	56.9%	73.4%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	131	149	13.7%	188	26.2%	138	-26.6%	187	35.5%	42.7%	2.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 321</b>	<b>6 632</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>6 665</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>6 732</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>7 625</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

<sup>12</sup> South African Police Service. (2015). *Crime statistics of Republic of South Africa*. Available online at [http://www.saps.gov.za/resource\\_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crimestats\\_2014\\_2015\\_v1.xlsx](http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crimestats_2014_2015_v1.xlsx). Accessed on 29 September 2015.

<sup>13</sup> SAPS (2015). *The Tygerberg PNP SAPS Presentation, 06 and 07 November 2015*, p. 20.

## 6.6 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action per Police Precinct

Crime detected as a result of police action fluctuated over the reporting period, with an overall increase of 43.3% from 5 321 in 2010/11 to 7 625 in 2014/15. Over the 5-year period, two police precincts, namely Kraaifontein (42.4%) and Bellville (14.8%) were the highest contributors within this crime category (Table 8).

The largest increases in crime detected as a result of police action were in Kraaifontein (108.8%), followed by Durbanville (74.5%). Notable decreases were observed in Bothasig (-35.4%) and Brackenfell (-14.6%). Although the cluster had a 43.3% increase of crime detected as a result of police action over the 5-year period, this crime category stabilised between 2011/12 to 2012/2013 at 0.5%. The analysis suggests that there is a need for a focused intervention in Kraaifontein and Durbanville Police Precincts.

**Table 8: Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action per Police Precinct**

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
Kraaifontein	1 850	2 397	29.6%	2 830	18.1%	3 028	7.0%	3 863	27.6%	108.8%	42.4%
Bellville	765	1 084	41.7%	1 154	6.5%	956	-17.2%	920	-3.8%	20.3%	14.8%
Parow	898	1 017	13.3%	650	-36.1%	619	-4.8%	827	33.6%	-7.9%	12.2%
Goodwood	648	845	30.4%	737	-12.8%	821	11.4%	712	-13.3%	9.9%	11.4%
Durbanville	443	658	48.5%	713	8.4%	789	10.7%	773	-2.0%	74.5%	10.2%
Bothasig	396	345	-12.9%	317	-8.1%	232	-26.8%	256	10.3%	-35.4%	4.7%
Brackenfell	321	286	-10.9%	264	-7.7%	287	8.7%	274	-4.5%	-14.6%	4.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 321</b>	<b>6 632</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>6 665</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>6 732</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>7 625</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

## 7 COMMUNITY SAFETY SCORE CARD

During the PNP consultative process in 2015, participants were asked to complete a questionnaire on their perceptions of professional policing, safety at public buildings and spaces, and partnerships as a vehicle to understand perceptions of levels of safety. It is intended that these questions will be asked next year to determine any change in perception relating to these three areas.

To some extent, the results of the 2015 scorecard are compared with the results of the community perception survey completed by the participants of the 2014/2015 PNP process (held in 2014).<sup>14</sup> Results have also been compared with the national Victims of Crime Survey conducted in 2013/2014.<sup>15</sup>

The results of the community scorecard are discussed according to the three CSIP thematic areas.

### 7.1 Participants

All precincts were represented although not equally well. Figure 1 shows that the majority of participants were from Kraaifontein (46.3%). The results of the survey are obviously skewed to the high percentage of participants from this precinct. Parow and Brakenfell showed the least representation, each consisted of 3.7% of participants. A total of 54 people from all 7 police precincts in the Tygerberg Cluster completed the questionnaire which was administered through crowd sourcing technology.<sup>16</sup> In addition, the representation for males (55.6% or 30) was slightly higher than the females (44.4% or 24).

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<sup>14</sup> Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/2015: Tygerberg Cluster Report*; 24 November 2014.

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> Participants indicated their responses on remote devices which were immediately captured on a computerised system.

**Figure 1: Respondents per Precinct (n=54)**

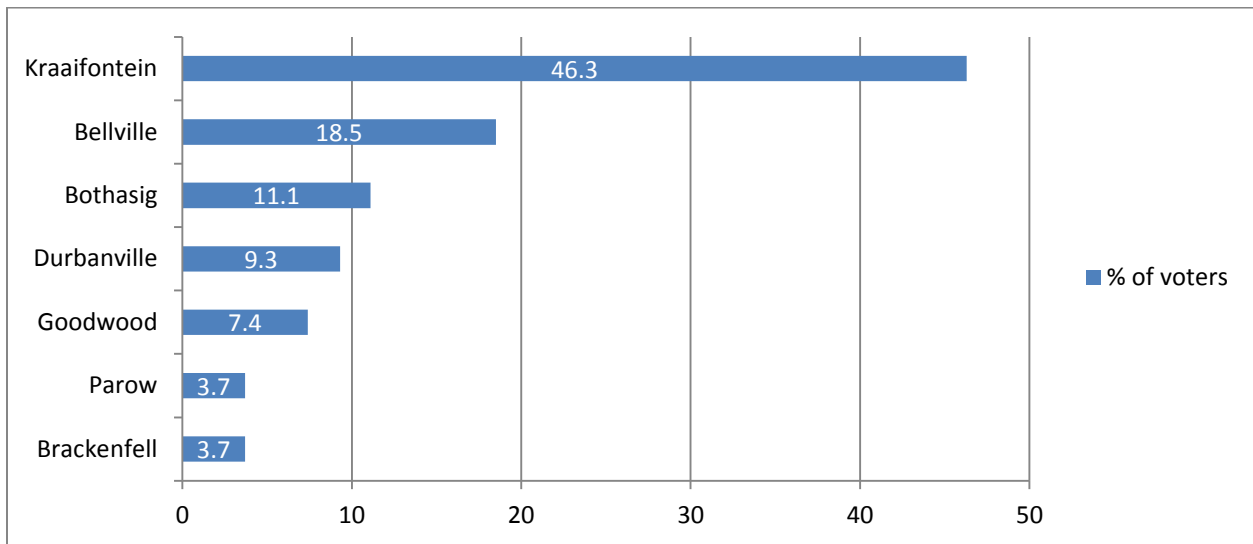
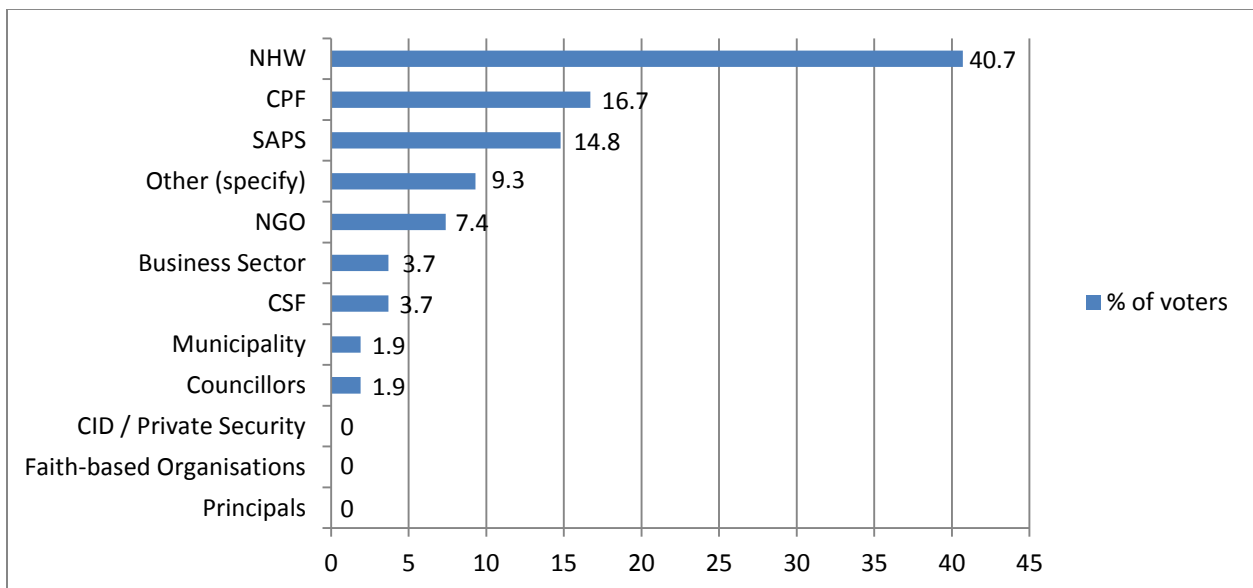


Figure 2 below clearly illustrates that Neighbourhood Watches (40.7%) formed the majority of participants. Community Police Forums followed with a 16.7% representation. SAPS had the third highest representation (14.8%). Those listed as 'Other' accounted for 9.3% of respondents. These included representatives from the Department of Justice, Department of Social Development, traffic and law enforcement officials. NGOs constituted for 7.4% of participants. The Business Sector and CSF had an equal number of respondents (3.7%). The Municipality and Councillors also had an equal representation of respondents (1.9%). CID/ Private Security, Faith-based Organisations and Principals were not represented.

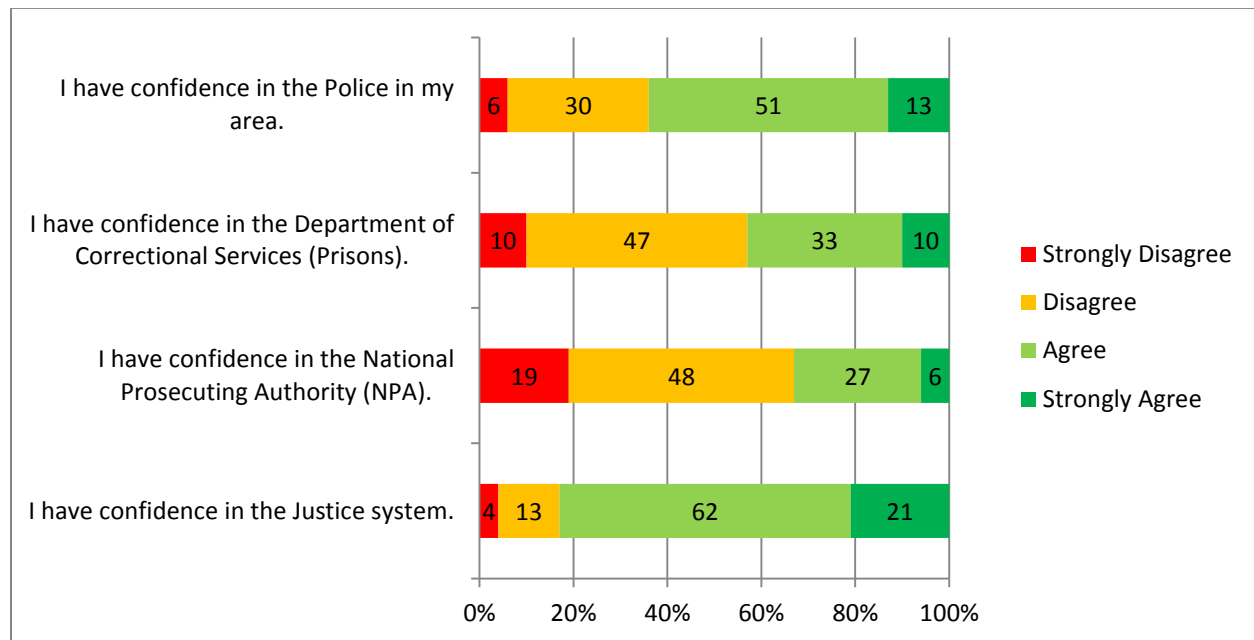
**Figure 2: Participants per Stakeholder Group (n=54)**



## 7.2 Professional Policing

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), Western Cape Community Safety Act (WCCSA) and the National Development Plan (NDP). It is also a priority for SAPS.<sup>17</sup> Professional policing relates to the manner in which the police conduct their services, and the relationship they have with the communities. The CSIP considers effective oversight of policing as a mechanism to promote professional policing and partnerships.

**Figure 3: Perceptions of Confidence in SAPS, Corruption and Responses to Complaints (n=54)**



Of the respondents 64% agreed that they have confidence in the police within their specific area. This correlates with the National Victims of Crime Survey, which reveals that just over 63.9% of respondents in the country, were satisfied with the police in 2013/14.<sup>18</sup> Furthermore, the National Victims of Crime Survey found that 61.2% of people in the Western Cape trusted the way in which police dealt with crime in the province.<sup>19</sup> Despite this overall level of confidence, during the group discussions, some participants referred to a perception of corruption among some police. Participants also felt there was a need to effectively manage discipline in the police.

<sup>17</sup> 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.

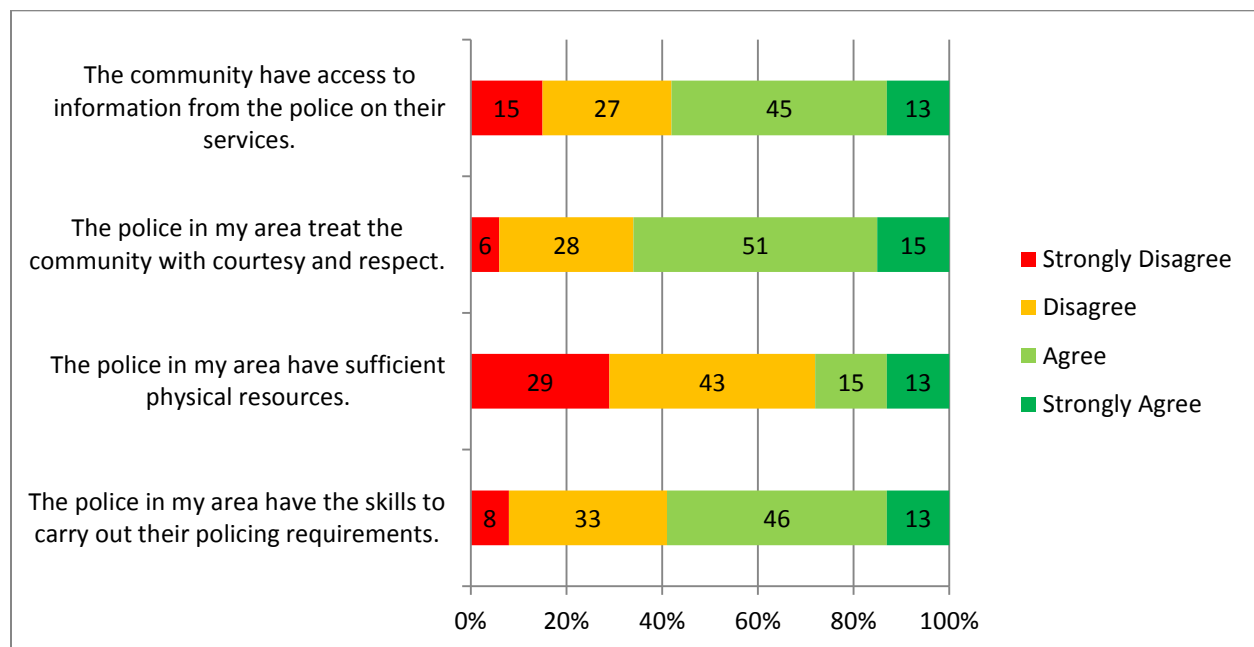
<sup>18</sup> Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 32.

<sup>19</sup> 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, p. 35.

There was less confidence (43%) in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons) and only 33% of participants indicated that they had confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). However, 83% of respondents agreed that they have confidence in the Justice System.

Participants in the discussion groups felt there was a need to develop partnerships with other departments such as the Justice System, NPA and Correctional Services. One of the representatives of the Department of Justice highlighted a concern that case dockets were not always adequately prepared by SAPS and presented in court for prosecution, resulting in the NPA often withdrawing charges. Monthly and quarterly caseload meetings, attended by Magistrates, Prosecution Authority, Detectives, Commanders, Social Services, are designed to address some of the problems with finalization of cases in court. He suggested that the CPF members should also be present at these meetings.

**Figure 4: SAPS' Interaction with Communities and Resource Requirements (n=54)**



The majority (58%) of respondents felt that they do have access to information from the police on their services, whereas 42% felt that they do not. Most of the respondents (66%) agreed that the police treat the community with courtesy and respect.

Most of the respondents (72%) were of the view that the police do not have sufficient physical resources. As alluded to in the Safety Plan, the available resources need to be effectively managed. It was further highlighted, that specifically Kraaifontein experienced a shortage of resources. The respondents perceived that there are insufficient police vehicles and police officials to implement sector policing effectively. This possibly leads to the delays experienced when responding to complaints.

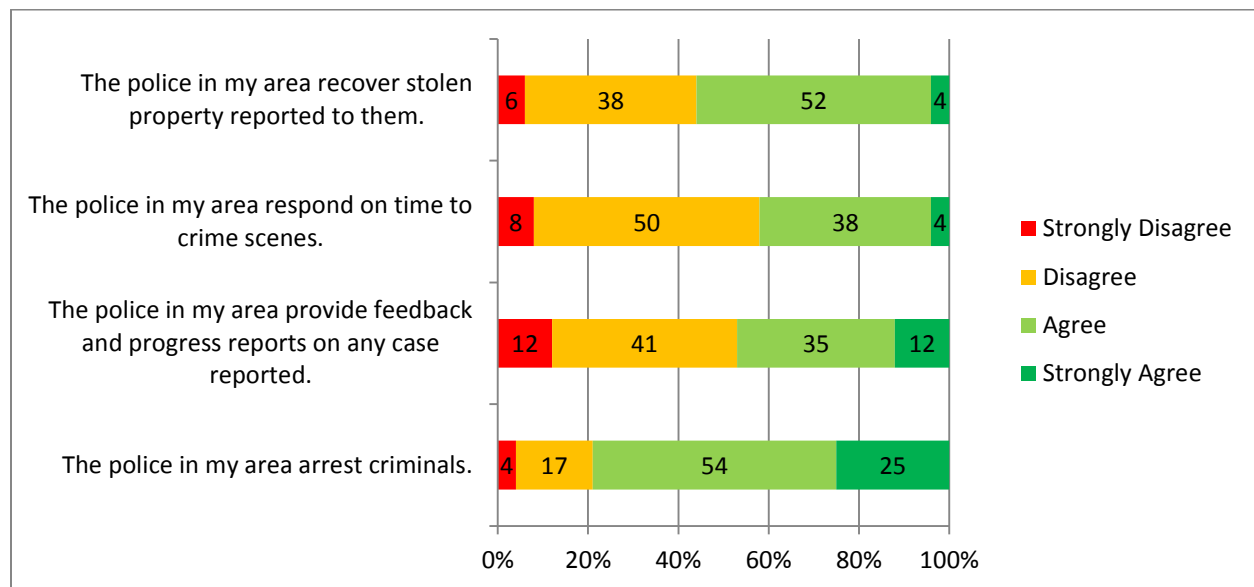
An additional concern was that the allocation of SAPS resources has not kept up with the development of new residential areas. This year's results were similar to the previous survey

conducted in the Kraaifontein Cluster in 2014 where 78.85% of respondents felt that police do not have sufficient physical resources.<sup>20</sup> Furthermore, the results obtained for the Bellville Cluster showed a similar outcome (72.41%).<sup>21</sup>

The shortage of human resources across the cluster was another concern raised by participants of the discussion groups.

Lastly, the respondents (59%) felt that the police in their area possess the skills to carry out their policing requirements.

**Figure 5: Police Service Delivery and Performance of Functions (n=54)**



Just over half (56%) of the respondents agreed that the police do recover stolen property reported to them; but 44% of respondents disagreed which is still a concern. The 2013/2014 Victims of Crime Survey suggests that the majority of respondents were dissatisfied with how the police dealt with crime, and 37% of the respondents felt the reason for this was that SAPS don't recover stolen goods.<sup>22</sup>

Only 58% of respondents felt that the police do not respond to crime scenes on time. This is slightly lower than the 2013/2014 Victims of Crime Survey, which revealed that 65.2% of respondents reported that in the Western Cape the police do not respond on time to crime scenes.<sup>23</sup> Additionally, the Victims of Crime Survey also found that 75.3% of people in the

<sup>20</sup> Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Kraaifontein Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p. 26.

<sup>21</sup> Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Bellville Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p 23.

<sup>22</sup> 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, p. 34.

<sup>23</sup> 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, p. 34.

Western Cape who expressed confidence in the police did so because police arrived at crime scenes.<sup>24</sup>

The 2015 results show a decrease in satisfaction compared with the previous year's 2014 PNP reports which indicated the following: The Bellville Cluster report revealed that 59.57% agreed that SAPS arrived either quickly (17.02%) or within reasonable time (42.5%).<sup>25</sup> The Kraaifontein Cluster report showed that a total of 76.66% agreed that SAPS either arrived quickly (43.3%) or within reasonable time (33.3%).<sup>26</sup>

Only 47% of the respondents agreed that the police in their area provide feedback and progress reports on cases reported to them. In the 2014 Kraaifontein and Bellville Cluster PNP Report, findings suggest that participants expressed the same view. In the Bellville Cluster, 70.27% of respondents who opened a case with the police either received infrequent progress reports; reports on request or they never received any feedback.<sup>27</sup> In the Kraaifontein Cluster, 88.89% of respondents who opened a case with the police reported that they either received infrequent progress reports; reports on request or they never received any feedback.<sup>28</sup> When compared to the 2015 results, it appears as if there was a slight improvement in SAPS providing feedback and progress reports on cases opened.

The majority of respondents (79%) felt that the police arrest criminals. Comparatively, the National Victims of Crime Survey suggested that 61.6% of respondents in the Western Cape reported that they had confidence in the police on grounds that they felt that police arrested criminals.<sup>29</sup>

### 7.3 Public Spaces

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

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<sup>24</sup> 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, p. 35

<sup>25</sup> Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Bellville Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p. 18.

<sup>26</sup> Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Kraaifontein Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p. 22.

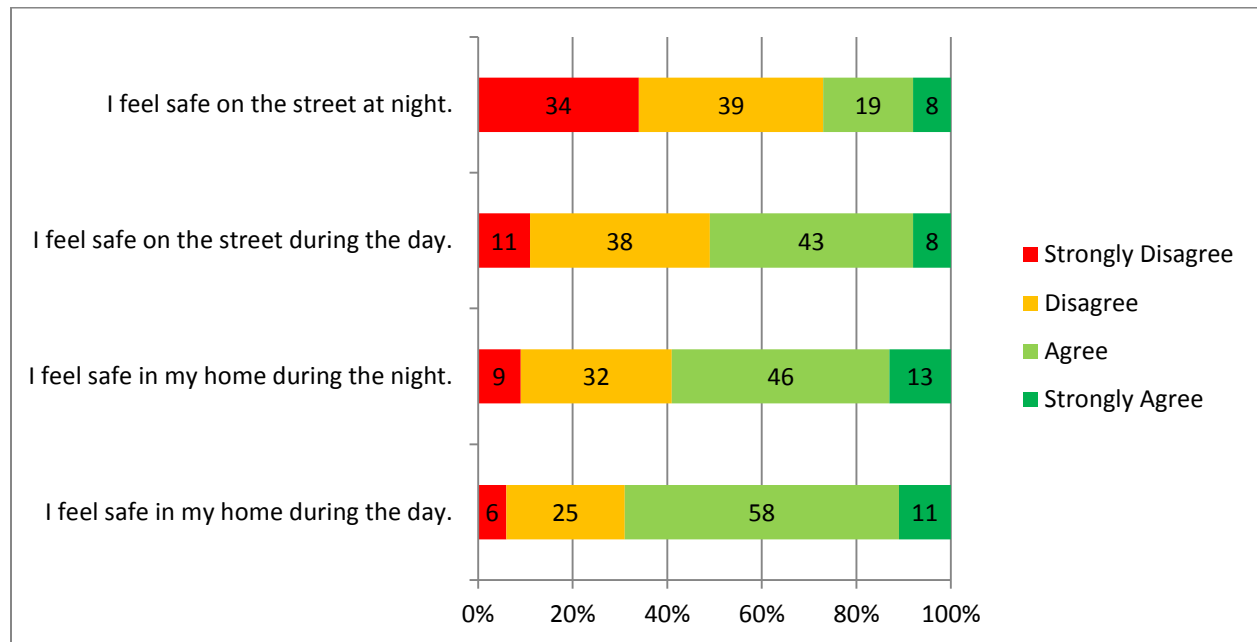
<sup>27</sup> Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Bellville Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p. 21.

<sup>28</sup> Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Kraaifontein Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p. 25.

<sup>29</sup> 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, p. 35.



**Figure 6: Safety at Home and on the Street (n=54)**



Only 27% of respondents reported that they felt safe on the street at night, but this markedly improved to 51% who felt safe during the day. During discussions on the safety plan, poor street lighting was identified as a concern, especially in Kraaifontein.

The perception of feeling unsafe at night and during the day seem to remain constant when looking at both the 2014 Bellville and Kraaifontein Cluster PNP report findings. In the 2014 Bellville Cluster report, the majority of respondents 74.14% felt unsafe at night from (18:00 – 06:00) and 10.34% felt unsafe during the day (12:00 – 18:00).<sup>30</sup> The Kraaifontein Cluster report (2014) revealed that 71.15% felt unsafe at night from (18:00 – 06:00) and 9.62% felt unsafe during the day (12:00 – 18:00).<sup>31</sup> Based on these results, it appears that in the Bellville and Kraaifontein Cluster respondents feel far less safe on the streets than the average person in the Western Cape. The Victims of Crime Survey reported that 86.5% of respondents felt safe walking alone in their area during the day, and 34.8% felt safe at night.<sup>32</sup>

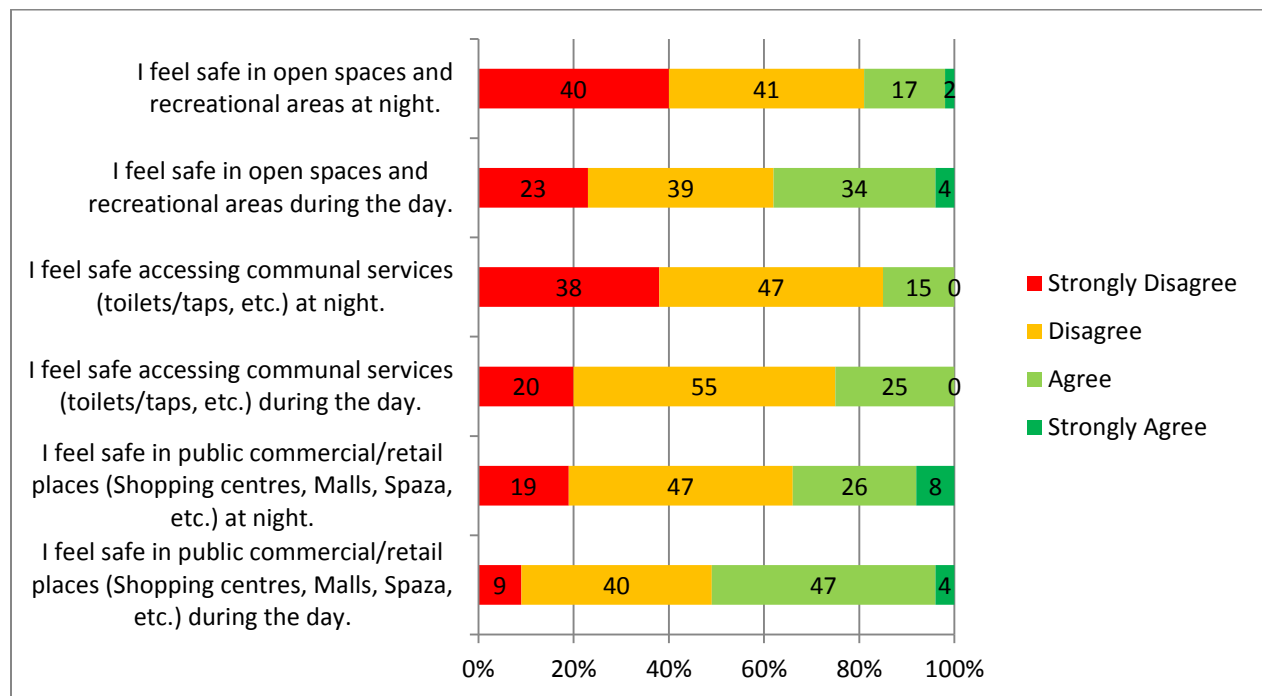
Overall, 59% of respondents felt much safer at home during the night; and this increased to 69% of respondents who felt safe at home during the day.

<sup>30</sup> Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Bellville Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p. 26.

<sup>31</sup> Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Kraaifontein Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p. 31.

<sup>32</sup> 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, p. 10.

**Figure 7: Perception of Safety in Community Spaces and Public Commercial Buildings (n=54)**



The majority of respondents (81%) felt unsafe in open spaces and recreational areas at night. This decreased to 62% during the day – indicating that respondents generally feel unsafe in open spaces and recreational areas during the night and day. Most respondents (85%) said they feel unsafe accessing communal services (toilets, taps etc.) at night. The percentage declined to 75% during the day. This is cause for concern. The Safety Plan mentioned that within this cluster, gangsterism is quite prevalent, and this could contribute to lack of feelings of safety.

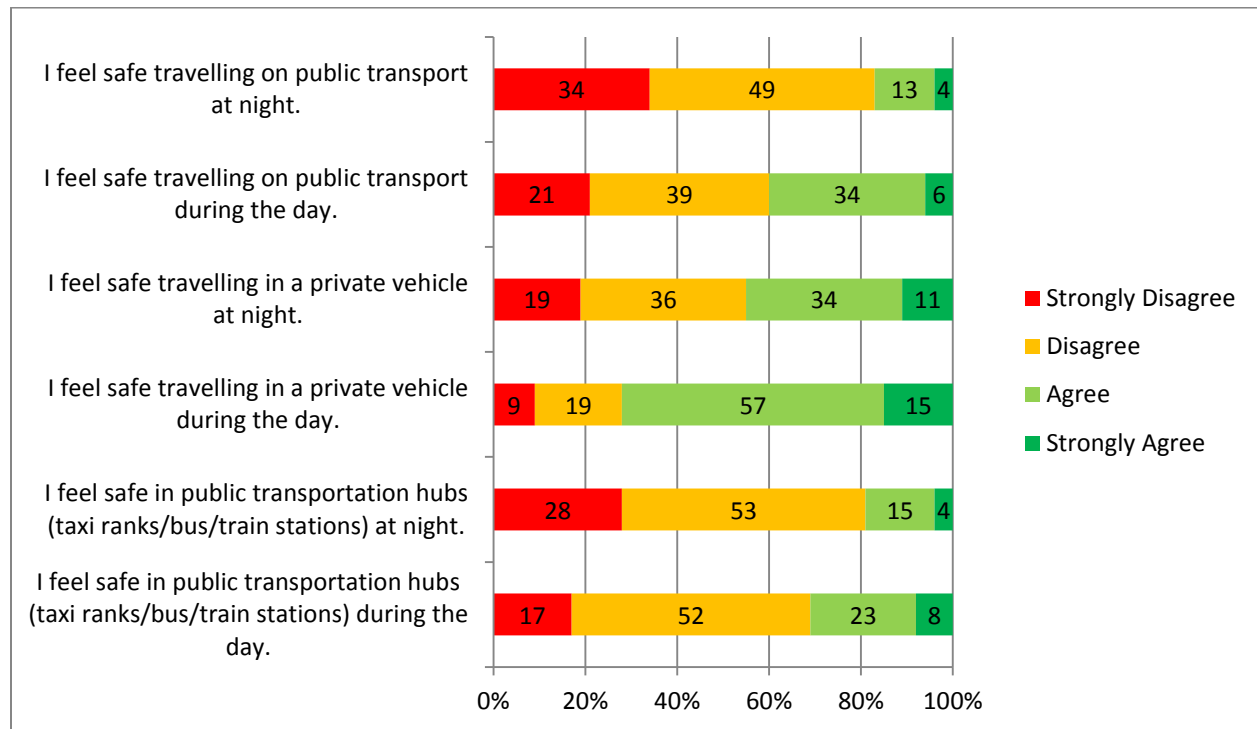
The Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) found that 40.8% of people in the Western Cape avoided going to open spaces or parks due to fear of crime – this percentage was higher than the national average.<sup>33</sup> In particular, the study found that 21.2% were prevented from walking to the shops, 40.8% were prevented from going to open spaces or parks and 44.8% were prevented from allowing children to play in the area as a result of fear of crime.<sup>34</sup>

Similarly, the PNP survey results revealed that only 34% of respondents felt safe in public commercial/ retail spaces (shopping centres, malls, Spaza shops etc.) at night, whilst only 51% felt this way during the day.

<sup>33</sup> 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, p. 13.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

**Figure 8: Perception of Safety when Travelling and Using Public Transport (n=54)**



The majority of respondents (83%) felt unsafe when travelling on public transport during the night and only 40% felt safe when travelling on public transport during the day. The Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) revealed that 24.2% of households in the Western Cape that have participated in the survey were prevented from using public transport due to fear of crime.<sup>35</sup>

Respondents of the PNP survey felt most unsafe while using public transportation hubs at night (81%) and during the day (69%). Possible reasons as to why respondents felt this was mentioned in the Safety Plan which indicates that taxi violence affects many innocent victims and railway station robberies.

The perceptions of safety only increased when participants reported on using a private car - 72% of respondents felt safe using a private vehicle during the day, but this dropped to only 45% feeling safe at night. The SAPS indicated that within the cluster, car-hi-jacking increased within 5 of the 6 police precincts namely Bothasig, Brackenfell, Durbanville, Goodwood and Kraaifontein.<sup>36</sup> This could be one of the contributing reasons as to why people felt unsafe driving at night.

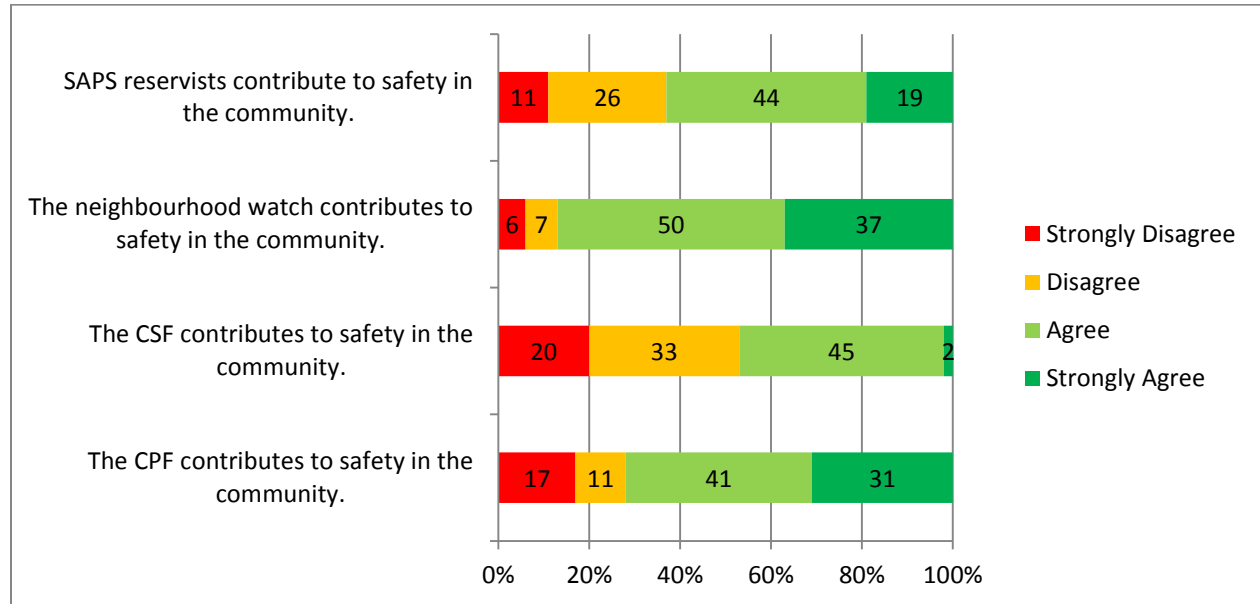
<sup>35</sup> Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 13.

<sup>36</sup> SAPS. (2015). *The Tygerberg PNP SAPS Presentation, 06 and 07 November 2015*, p. 13.

## 7.4. Partnerships

Partnerships lie at the heart of community safety and this is underpinned by the concept of making safety everyone's responsibility. No single agency can alone make an impact. It is important that all partners and stakeholders work together to increase safety in this province. This section looks at how participants view the role and contribution of the CPFs, Neighbourhood Watches, Community Safety Forums and Reservists.

**Figure 9: Institutions Contributing to Safety (n=54)**



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

1. Neighbourhood Watch programme (87% agreed)
2. Community Police Forums (72% agreed)
3. SAPS Reservist programme (63% agreed)
4. Community Safety Forums (47% agreed)

This ranking of importance is not surprising giving the representation of NHW, CPFs and SAPS members who completed the survey. Nonetheless, the response demonstrates that participants understand the importance of and support members of the community working together with the police to ensure safety in the community.

## 8 SAFETY PLAN



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 plan seeks to increase community involvement in their own safety. This approach seeks to promote making safety everyone's responsibility and local accountability for safety levels. This is in accordance with the integrated approach to crime and safety in accordance with the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).<sup>37</sup>

The cluster priorities reflect the activities as contained in the Safety Plan as compiled at the workshop, and attached as Annexure 1. The safety concerns for the cluster were identified and drawn from the 2014 PNP process, and grouped according to the key elements of the CSIP. Participants were divided into groups and asked to prioritise concerns from the list, and to prepare action plans to address their key concerns. These were later compiled into a safety plan, which was presented back to the participants on the second day of the workshop.

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<sup>37</sup> 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.

## **The key concerns identified were:**

### **Professional Policing**

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. There is a perception among the community that some police are corrupt. There is a need to effectively manage discipline in the police.
4. There is a concern that suspects are apprehended but their cases do not proceed to trial. Suspects are released by SAPS on bail but the community does not understand the reasons for their release.
5. There is no communication between SAPS and the City of Cape Town when planning for development and SAPS resources do not keep up with development of new residential areas.

### **Public Spaces**

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

### **Partnerships**

13. Prevalence of sex workers, drugs and gangsterism in the cluster.

14. Lack of policing of by-laws (vagrancy, Spaza shops, illegal shebeens, trading hours of liquor outlets).
15. Lack of engagement between the Local Councillors and the CPF.
16. Lack of Safe Schools (WCED) involvement.
17. Not all safety stakeholders are affiliated to the CPF.
18. Foreign nationals involved in illegal trading in the cluster.
19. CPFs receive insufficient support from DoCS. CPF members require training on how to use the EPP system and to ensure payment.
20. There is a concern regarding human trafficking in the cluster (luring of cheap labour).

**Additional concerns and recommendations:**

21. The contact numbers of the various sector police vans should be provided to the public (mainly CPF, NHW and other stakeholders involved in community safety) which would contribute to a much quicker and more immediate response.
22. The SAPS need to be assisted with the certification of documents. Perhaps they need to professionalise the Community Service Centre's (CSC's) and CPF's in order to help SAPS in the certification of documents. It was suggested that the Department of Justice need to provide the guidelines regarding the process of appointing a Commissioner of Oath appointment.

## **9 IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING**

Any plan is only as good as its implementation and thus the role of the Cluster CPF would be to finalise the Cluster Safety Plan (Annexure 1) in partnership with SAPS and to ensure its implementation. The Cluster 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 and will make further matching grants available to participating CPFs. The Department will also enter into MOUs with Local Municipalities to access its CSIP Programme. Further, DoCS will provide support to CPFs where required to support them in the implementation.

Implementation of the safety plan will be monitored via the CPF EPP monthly reporting mechanisms.

## 10 CONCLUSION

This report presents the safety concerns and desired outcomes for the Tygerberg Cluster with one goal: to increase wellness, safety and reduce social ills. As discussed in the report safety needs, concerns and perceptions call for concerted interventions that should be continuously monitored. However, the realisation of this goal depends on all the responsible implementing agents identified in the safety plan working together to build a safer Tygerberg Cluster. The developed safety plan is a first step towards achieving that goal.





## 11 ANNEXURE 1: COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN FOR THE TYGERBERG CLUSTER 06 & 07 NOVEMBER 2015

PROFESSIONAL POLICING					
<p><b>1. Safety Concern:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Improve the productivity and performance of officials. Improve the morale of police officials.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>SAPS station management to establish and maintain effective communication with police officials and to motivate them.</p> <p>SAPS management to plan for staff that goes off on training.</p> <p>Absenteeism needs to managed better- station management must report to CPF on absenteeism levels and how it is being managed.</p> <p>There must be</p>	<p>To manage staff more effectively and have more productive SAPS officials.</p>	<p>The Police will be more professional and responsive to the needs of the communities.</p> <p>Fewer complaints about the police.</p>	<p>CPF to request feedback from the station management on the implementation of these activities.</p>	<p>December 2015</p>	<p>CPF, Station Commander, Cluster CPF</p>

strong, active and present management at each police station.					
CPF to consider how volunteers can be recruited and used to support police in the Community Service Centre (CSC).	To have volunteers assisting police in the CSC.	Number of volunteers actively working in the CSC.	CPF to discuss the use of volunteers in police stations.	Next CPF meeting (by December 2015)	CPF, Station Commander
DoCS and CPF to facilitate the appointment of people/volunteers to act as Commissioners of Oaths (with assistance of Department of Justice).	SAPS will be freed up to take on policing responsibilities.	Number of non-police officials who are actively working /volunteering at the police stations.  Number of young people recruited as volunteers.	CPF and DoCS to discuss appointment process for commissioners of oaths.	Next CPF meetings	Cluster CPF, DoCS
CPF and DoCS to write to Provincial and National Commissioner to uplift the moratorium on reservists and to revisit the criteria for appointment.	Reservist policy will be reviewed and in place.  Reservists are provided for in terms of health insurance for on the job injuries.	New reservists are recruited.	Cluster CPF to write a letter to Provincial Commissioner.  DoCS to write submission to Provincial Commissioner.	January 2016	CPF Cluster, DoCS

**2. Safety Concern:** 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.

**Objectives:** To facilitate the strategic deployment of resources in these areas; to strengthen the relationship and cooperation between SAPS and law enforcement officials; to capacitate and support neighbourhood watches.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>The Cluster CPF to meet with the City of Cape Town to discuss the cooperation of Law Enforcement in these areas, and the flexibility of their working hours.</p> <p>DoCS to raise the issue at JOINTS meeting.</p> <p>DoCS to enter into MOU with municipalities to strengthen participation of Law Enforcement authorities.</p>	<p>Better cooperation and assistance from law enforcement to assist with visible policing in the areas.</p>	<p>Allocation of more Law Enforcement officials.</p>	<p>Cluster CPF to schedule meeting with the City's Safety and Security Directive.</p>	<p>December 2015</p>	<p>Cluster CPF, the City of Cape Town, DoCS</p>
<p>CPF to encourage community to log crime incidents on City's C3 complaints system.</p>	<p>City will gain better understanding of the crime problems in the area and deploy</p>		<p>CPF to communicate with members of the public.</p>	<p>January 2016.</p>	<p>CPF</p>

	more Law Enforcement resources.				
Cluster Commander will facilitate meeting between CPF, NHW and SAPS to develop cooperative relationship in area.	Improved relationship and cooperation.	Meeting has happened.  Plan has been developed to work together.	Brig Van Dyk will raise this issue at next Cluster meeting.	November 2015	CPF, Cluster Commander, Brigadier, NHW
DoCS to provide training and resources to NHW.	Capacitated and functioning NHW.	Number of NHW trained and actively functioning.	DoCS to notify CPF/NHW of date for training.	January 2016	DoCS, CPF, NHW

**3. Safety Concern:** There is a perception among the community that some police are corrupt. There is a need to effectively manage discipline in the police.

**Objectives:** To build trust between the community and the Police, and to ensure professional police service is in place.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF must advise community members to report allegations of corruption, misconduct or unlawfulness to the CPF or directly to Station Commander.  Community can also complain directly by	SAPS will investigate allegations of misconduct/corruption and take disciplinary action against members.	Feedback is provided to CPFs.	CPF to add this to their monthly agenda at management meeting.	Next CPF management	CPF, SAPS Station Commander.

<p>putting complaint in complaints box at station.</p> <p>Community to be informed they can complain to the Western Cape Police Ombudsman.</p>					
<p>SAPS to provide feedback to CPF on a monthly basis on number and type of complaints, and of how these complaints have been dealt with.</p>					
<p>SAPS to appoint a disciplinary official to manage discipline and investigation of S 101 complaints.</p>	<p>CPF maintain oversight over S 101 complaints register.</p>	<p>CPFs check S 101 register on a monthly basis.</p>			<p>CPF, SAPS</p>
<p>DoCS to provide CPF with clear information regarding their roles and responsibilities and to provide them with tools for accountability – for e.g. a standard agenda to hold SAPS accountable at CPF meetings.</p>	<p>CPFs have a full understanding of the mechanisms of accountability.</p>				<p>DoCS, CPF</p>

**4. Safety Concern:** 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 community does not understand the reasons for their release.

**Objective:** Improve SAPS preparation of cases for trial. Create awareness among the public of how the criminal justice system operates.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>SAPS must ensure full preparation of dockets for presentation at court.</p> <p>SAPS officials to receive training and supervision on how to prepare docket for court.</p>	Increase in the number of trial-ready dockets that are prosecuted.	Increase in number of cases are tried in court/ reduction in number of withdrawn cases due to lack of readiness.	SAPS to plan for training / and supervision of detectives and other officials.	December 2015	SAPS
CPF, SAPS and Department of Justice to educate community around the criminal justice process.	Community better understands when people are released on bail.			Ongoing	CPF, SAPS, Department of Justice and Correctional Services.

**5. Safety Concern:** There is no communication between SAPS and the City of Cape Town when planning for development, SAPS resources do not keep up with development of new residential areas.

**Objective:** To ensure there is integrated development and planning so that adequate policing resources are in place to cater for expansion of neighbourhoods.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person

Cluster CPF and SAPS to meet with the City of Cape Town to understand development plans and population increases so that SAPS can plan for increase in resources accordingly.	Allocation of resources matches growth in population and development.	IDP deals with growth expectations.  SAPS Fixed establishment makes provision for increase in resources.	Meet with municipalities	April 2016	CPF, Ward Councillors.
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## PARTNERSHIPS

**6. Safety Concern:** Prevalence of sex workers, drugs and gangsterism in the cluster.

**Objectives:** To reduce the prevalence of the sex workers, drugs and gangsterism in the Tygerberg Cluster. Partner with sex worker organisation to reduce dependency on sex work.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>CPF members to identify key resources (experts, academics, SAPS) in their cluster to develop a draft strategy to prevent gangsterism and sex work.</p> <p>Coordinate these resources to develop a draft framework.</p> <p>DoCS to provide</p>	Cluster has a strategy to address sex work, drugs and gangsterism.	Collective agreement from SAPS, the City of Cape Town and other role-players.	CPF to set-up a task team to coordinate the development of the strategy	April 2016	CPF Cluster, DoCS

<p>support in the development of the draft strategy.</p> <p>Consult existing legislation, policies, strategies, gaps, challenges.</p> <p>Task team to present draft strategy to CPF cluster.</p> <p>CPFs arrange consultations with respective policing sectors and community sectors.</p>					
<p>Training of NHW about sex workers.</p> <p>Invite all Faith-based organisations to assist in this issue.</p>	<p>Meeting is held with sex worker organisations in order to deal with prostitution.</p> <p>Prevent the involvement of young children in sex work.</p>	<p>CPF and NHW are informed how to deal with the challenge of sex workers.</p>	<p>Set a meeting with sex worker's organisation.</p>	<p>End of February 2016</p>	<p>CPF and Faith-based organisations , Sex Workers Education and Advocacy Task Force (SWEAT)</p>
<p><b>7. Safety Concern:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Raising awareness in the cluster regarding by-laws and enforcement.</p>					



Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>CPF and NHW to be made aware of relevant by-laws.</p> <p>Collect data of all vagrants, spaza shops and illegal shebeens in the cluster.</p> <p>Consult/engage with local councillor.</p> <p>Councillor to provide regular feedback to CPFs with regards to the: Reduction of vagrants; Trading hours of spaza shops; Closing of illegal shebeens.</p> <p>Engage with Mayor if no support / assistance provided by the Local Councillors.</p>	<p>CPF knows and understands applicable by-laws.</p>	<p>Enforcement of by-laws by SAPS and Law Enforcement officials.</p>	<p>Data collection by CPFs</p>	<p>End February 2016</p>	<p>CPF Cluster, SAPS</p> <p>NHWs to assist with the collection of data.</p> <p>Ward Councillor</p>

<p>CPFs to make submissions to Liquor Authority before the issuing of liquor licences.</p> <p>SAPS and Law Enforcement must close down liquor outlets operating without liquor licenses.</p>	<p>An area with no unlicensed liquor outlets.</p> <p>All liquor outlets follow all rules and regulations that are provided by the Liquor Board, by-laws and legislation.</p>	<p>When all liquor outlets are following the liquor board regulations.</p>	<p>Write a letter to the Liquor Authority authorities informing them about the issue.</p>	<p>End of January 2016</p>	<p>DoCS, NHW, CPF, SAPS</p>
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**8. Safety Concern:** Lack of engagement between the Local Councillors and the CPF.

**Objectives:** To increase the involvement of Local Councillors in addressing local safety concerns.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>CPF Cluster to discuss this concern for incorporation into the Tygerberg Cluster Safety Plan</p>	<p>To improve the partnership between the Local Ward Councillors and CPF by Councillors attending CPF meetings.</p>	<p>Councillors attend and provide sustainable input at the various meetings</p>	<p>CPF Cluster to incorporate this concern in their safety plan.</p>	<p>At the next cluster meeting</p>	<p>CPF Cluster</p>

**9. Safety Concern:** Lack of Safe Schools (WCED) involvement.

**Objectives:** To create a closer partnership between the local schools and CPF.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
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CPF Cluster to discuss this concern for incorporation into the Tygerberg Cluster Safety Plan.	Closer ties with Safe Schools' coordinators at the individual schools and the incorporation of schools' safety plan into the CPF's safety plan.	Communication channel between the CPF and the Safe Schools Coordinators established and functioning. Elements of Safe School plan incorporated into CPF cluster plan.	CPF Cluster to incorporate this concern in their safety plan	At the next cluster meeting	CPF Cluster
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**10. Safety Concern:** Not all safety stakeholders are affiliated to the CPF.

**Objectives:** To encourage all safety stakeholders to be affiliated to the CPF. Involve local businesses in CPF activities.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF Cluster to discuss this concern for incorporation into the Tygerberg Cluster Safety Plan	All safety structures including business, religious, etc. organisations are affiliated to the CPF.	Meetings are held with an inclusive membership and the various safety structures are working cooperatively.	CPF Cluster to incorporate this concern in their safety plan.	At the next cluster meeting	CPF Cluster
CPF Cluster to discuss this concern for incorporation into the Tygerberg Cluster Safety Plan	An improved partnership between the CPF cluster and the business sector	Established an improved communication and collaboration between the CPF and the business sector.	CPF Cluster to incorporate this concern in their safety plan	At the next cluster meeting	CPF Cluster

**11. Safety Concern:** Foreign nationals involved in illegal trading in the cluster.

**Objectives:** To ensure foreign nationals operate within the ambit of the Law.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF Cluster to discuss this concern for incorporation into the Tygerberg Cluster Safety Plan.	To ensure that any foreign national operates within the ambit of the laws and by-laws.	Percentage of foreign nationals complying with laws and by-laws. The Enforcement of by-laws.	CPF Cluster to incorporate this concern in their safety plan	At the next cluster meeting	CPF cluster

**12. Safety Concern:** CPFs receive insufficient support from DoCS. CPF members require training on how to use the EPP system and to ensure payment.

**Objectives:** To improve interaction between DoCS fieldworker and CPF and to capacitate CPFs.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF Cluster to discuss this concern for incorporation into the Tygerberg Cluster Safety Plan	Improved relationship by means of more frequent visits by the DoCS fieldworker	Percentage of Cluster meetings attended by DoCS field worker.	CPF Cluster to incorporate this concern in their safety plan	At the next cluster meeting	CPF Cluster
DoCS to provide training to CPF on how to access and use EPP system.	CPFs understand the EPP and submit reports on a monthly basis.  CPFs access the full extent of EPP funds	CPFs access the full quote of monthly funds and have submitted all monthly reports.	Cluster chair to arrange date for training with DoCS.	December 2015	CPF Cluster, DoCS

	available to them.				
<p><b>13. Safety Concern:</b> There is an concern regarding human trafficking in the cluster (luring of cheap labour).</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To create an environment where those affected could be assisted.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF Cluster to discuss this concern for incorporation into the Tygerberg Cluster Safety Plan	To foster relations with NGO's, civil society and government departments to address human trafficking in the cluster (e.g. Females being lured from rural areas and other provinces to the city with the promise of employment.	Number of meetings held with different departments.	CPF Cluster to incorporate this concern in their safety plan	At the next cluster meeting	CPF Cluster
<b>PUBLIC SPACES</b>					
<p><b>14. Safety Concern:</b> Open parking (unfenced parking) on street increases vehicle theft and contributes to greater fear of crime in the public.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To ensure safer parking in the cluster.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person

<p>Discuss with the municipality the possibility of enclosing each parking lot with fence.</p> <p>Train volunteers to guard vehicles.</p> <p>Request additional guarding resource from the City of Cape Town, Municipality and Docs.</p> <p>The City of Cape Town to review parking fees so as to make it more affordable to ensure usage of safe parking.</p>	<p>Increase in safe parking spaces in the cluster.</p> <p>Reduction of theft of vehicles in the cluster.</p>	<p>Assessment of crime statistics over 6 month period.</p>	<p>Identify the problematic open parking spaces in the cluster.</p>	<p>End of February 2016</p>	<p>The City of Cape Town, NHW,</p>
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**15. Safety Concern:** Copper theft and burglaries are two major concerns of the community, and the SAPS and relevant stakeholders need to address these crime.

**Objectives:** Stakeholders to come together and monitor the scrap yards where stolen goods are sold.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>Consider review of legislation so that copper could be declared as a precious metal.</p>	<p>Strict control regarding the selling and buying of metals.</p>	<p>Less theft of copper and reduction in sale of illegally obtained copper.</p>	<p>Set up meeting with relevant role players to control selling and buying of copper.</p>	<p>End of February 2016</p>	<p>Law Enforcement, Local Communities, CPF, SAPS</p>

<p>The Department of Justice must consider this as a serious crime deserving of heavier sentences.</p> <p>SAPS and Law Enforcement officials to visit scrap yards regularly and to investigate suspicious scrap yard owners.</p> <p>Community to report suspicious scrap yards to SAPS.</p>	<p>Reduction in copper theft.</p>				
<p><b>16. Safety Concern:</b> Taxi violence is a problem which affects many innocent victims.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Need to ensure effective policing at taxi ranks and good response during taxi protests or taxi violence.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>Law Enforcement to ensure strict control at taxi ranks and to consult with communities before taxi ranks are established.</p>	<p>Law Enforcement and SAPS to work together to control violence, and to investigate it when it occurs.</p>	<p>No violence at taxi ranks</p>	<p>Liaise with SAPS and Law Enforcement to discuss challenges</p>	<p>End of February 2016</p>	<p>SAPS, the City of Cape Town</p>

**17. Safety Concern:** Poor street lighting needs to be addressed in areas where robberies and burglaries are committed, especially in Kraaifontein

**Objectives:** Improve street lighting and reduce opportunity for crime.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>CPF/NHW to identify areas that have poor street lighting and report it to the Councillor.</p> <p>The City of Cape Town to improve street lights.</p>	To have a safer and accessible areas both day and night.	When light are improved and there are no criminal activities.	CPF to write a letter to the Councillors reporting the issue of street lighting in the area.	End of February 2016	CPF, Docs, Councillor and the City of Cape Town

**18. Safety Concern:** Young children are involved in crime by providing information to perpetrators, especially around railway station robberies.

**Objective:** Install fencing along railway line and railway station.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>PRASA need to employ more security officials to create visible presence and reduce crime.</p> <p>The Department of Social Development</p>	To have safer railway stations.	<p>Fewer robberies at railway stations.</p> <p>Improved Police visibility at railway stations.</p>	Write a letter to PRASA informing them about the crime activities.	End of February 2016	PRASA and CPF, Department of Social Development.



to attend to young children who are involved in criminal activities.					
<p><b>19. Safety Concern:</b> Homeless people and street children are becoming more frequent in the Cluster, and this needs to be urgently addressed.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To reduce the number of people living on the street and reduce crime.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
DSD to assist with improved programmes for homeless people and street children. Need to strengthen the partnership between CoCT and Department of Social Development to deal with the needs of street children and find alternative places of care for them.	<p>To have an improved area where there are less criminal activities by homeless people and street children.</p> <p>The needs of street children are properly addressed.</p>	Less crime committed	Invite DSD to the next CPF meeting to address this matter.	Next CPF meeting	DSD, Municipality, and CPF
<p><b>20. Safety Concern:</b> Empty dwellings create an environment and opportunity for crime to prosper.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Relevant stakeholders to attend to this problem immediately.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
The City of Cape Town to resolve issue of empty buildings.	Reduction in neglected and empty buildings which creates spaces for criminals to operate from.	No more empty buildings	Address issue with Municipality	End of February 2016	CPF, Municipality and Counsellors

## 12 ANNEXURE 2: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD

### 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 score card 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:**

01 = Bellville	02 = Bothasig
03 = Brakenfell	04 = Durbanville
05 = Goodwood	06 = Kraaifontein
07 = Parow	

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

This part 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				
11. I can complain about the service of the police if I have a concern/ complaint.	1	2	3	4
12. Skip	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.

<b>I feel safe at the following places in my area</b>				
	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
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

<b>I feel safe at the following places in my area</b>				
20. On the street during the night	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
21. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) during the day	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
22. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) during the night	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
23. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the day	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
24. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the night	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
25. Travelling in a private vehicle during the day	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
26. Travelling in a private vehicle during the night	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
27. Travelling on public transport during the day	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
28. Travelling on public transport during the night	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
29. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
30. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the night	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
31. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
32. Open spaces and recreational areas during the night	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

### 3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

This part 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 Reservist Programme of SAPS

Reservist Programme of SAPS				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
42. I know about the work of the Reservist Programme of SAPS.	1	2	3	4
43. I am willing to participate in the work of the Reservist Programme of 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!!!**



### 13 TYGERBERG CLUSTER PHOTO COLLAGE FOR DAY 1 & DAY 2

