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Community Safety

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Community Safety
Improvement Partnership



SA POLICE SER

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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	4
2. OBJECTIVES	5
3. METHODOLOGY	5
4. LIMITATIONS.....	6
5. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS	6
6. CRIME SITUATION IN THE BEAUFORT WEST CLUSTER: 2009/2010-2013/2014.....	8
6.2 Contact Crime.....	9
6.3 Contact Crime per Police Precinct	10
6.4 Property-Related Crime	11
6.5 Police Precinct Proportion of the Property Related Crime	12
6.6 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action	13
6.7 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action per Police Precinct.....	14
7. COMMUNITY SAFETY SCORE CARD.....	15
7.1 Participants	15
7.2 Professional Policing	16
7.3 Public Spaces.....	20
7.4. Partnerships.....	23
8. SAFETY PLAN	24
8.1 Professional Policing	25
8.2 Public Spaces.....	25
8.3 Partnerships.....	25
9. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING	25
10. CONCLUSION.....	26
11. ANNEXURE 1: BEAUFORT WEST CLUSTER SAFETY PLAN.....	27
12. ANNEXURE 2: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD	35

Glossary

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CID	City Improvement District
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSIP	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
DoCS	Department of Community Safety
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
LG	Local Government
NCPS	National Crime Prevention Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
PG	Provincial Government
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
SAPS	South African Police Service
STATS SA	Statistics South Africa
VEP	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 Beaufort West Cluster on 17 and 18 July 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 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 Beaufort West Cluster was the fifth 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 (NHW), 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 of 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 Central Karoo District, within which the Beaufort West Cluster is located, has a population of approximately 72 348 according to the 2013 South African statistics.¹ It also has the smallest population size of all the regions in the province. The population growth is also slower annually in comparison to the Western Cape. The slow average population growth could be linked to an out-migration of people and thus it could be a result of limited job opportunities in the region. Another factor contributing to this phenomenon is an average economic growth.



Source: Wikipedia (en.wikipedia.org)

¹ Provincial Treasury. (2014). Municipal Economic Review and Outlook. Western Cape Government. Available at <http://www.westerncape.gov.za>, accessed 30 July 2015.

The Beaufort West Cluster includes 5 police precincts namely Beaufort West, Laingsburg, Leeu-Gamka, Murraysburg and Prince Albert. These police precincts are situated in the Central Karoo District 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 2011.² This is to gauge broadly the size of different police precincts as compared to the possible safety needs, crime levels and policing resources.

Overall, the population in the cluster increased by 17.41% from 60 485 to 71 016 between 2001 and 2011. Notable increases in the population growth took place in Leeu-Gamka (219.60%), Laingsburg (26.22%) and Murraysburg (22.76%). Beaufort West (6.44%) had the smallest increase overall.

Table 1: Beaufort West Police Cluster: Population Figures of the Police Precincts in the Cluster

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% INCREASE / DECREASE
Beaufort West	37 612	40 033	6.44
Laingsburg	6 433	8 120	26.22
Leeu-Gamka	1 714	5 478	219.60
Murraysburg	6 073	7 455	22.76
Prince Albert	8 653	9 930	14.76
CLUSTER TOTAL	60 485	71 016	17.41
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4 521 072	5 821 947	28.77

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

² Statistics South Africa, South African National Census of 2001 and 2011.

6. CRIME SITUATION IN THE BEAUFORT WEST CLUSTER: 2009/2010-2013/2014

The 5-year analysis in Table 2 below shows that property-related crime is the most predominant amongst three broad categories of crime in Beaufort West Police Cluster. Property-related crime accounts for 46% (13 167) of the three crime categories, crime detected as a result of police action 20% (5 745), and contact crime accounts for 34% (9 767). Included within the general property-related crime category is 'all theft not mentioned elsewhere' and 'commercial crime'. Within the standard contact crime category are 'culpable homicide' and 'neglect and ill-treatment of children'. Table 2 below shows that over the 5 year period, crimes in three major crime categories increased by 18.29% from 5 264 in 2009/10 to 6 227 in 2013/14. Property-related crime increased by 33.67% from 2 257 in 2009/10 to 3 017 in 2013/14, suggesting that property crime is of concern in the Beaufort West Cluster. Contact crime increased by 13.04% from 1 856 in 2009/10 to 2 098 in 2013/14. Unlike many of the other policing clusters, crime detected as a result of police action decreased with -3.39% from 1 151 in 2009/10 to 1 112 in 2013/14 (Table 2).

Table 2: Major Crime Categories

MAIN CRIME CATEGORIES	Table 2: BEAUFORT WEST POLICE CLUSTER MAIN CRIME CATEGORIES									
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2009/10 - 2013/14
CONTACT CRIME	1 856	1 955	5.33%	1 964	0.46%	1 894	-3.56%	2 098	10.77%	13.04%
CRIME DETECTED BY POLICE	1 151	1 339	16.33%	1 101	-17.77%	1 042	-5.36%	1 112	6.72%	-3.39%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES	2 257	2 288	1.37%	2 765	20.85%	2 840	2.71%	3 017	6.23%	33.67%
TOTAL	5 264	5 582	6.04%	5 830	4.44%	5 776	-0.93%	6 227	7.81%	18.29%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.2 Contact Crime

The 5-year analysis in Table 2 above showed that contact crime accounts for 34% of the total major crimes (28 679) reported in the cluster. The number of attempted murders increased by 116.6% from 12 in 2009/10 to 26 in 2013/14, though it was at its lowest in 2012/2013 when only 6 (six) cases were reported. However, while it represents a large percentage increase, it is still a relatively small number of cases. During the period 2012/13 and 2013/14, murder increased by 76.1% from 21 reported cases to 37 in 2013/14. Worryingly, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 51.79% and 49.57% respectively suggesting that violent crimes associated with property crimes is more prevalent (Table, 3). Reported sexual offences have shown a decrease of -20.1% over the five year period. It is not clear whether this is as a result of fewer cases being reported to the police, or a real decline in sexual offending.

Table 3: Contact Crime Categories

CONTACT CRIME	Table 3: BEAUFORT WEST POLICE CLUSTER CONTACT CRIME									
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2009/10 - 2013/14
Murder	37	29	-21.62%	31	6.90%	21	-32.26%	37	76.19%	0.00%
Attempted murder	12	12	0.00%	8	-33.33%	6	-25.00%	26	333.33%	116.67%
Total sexual crimes	134	164	22.39%	146	-10.98%	125	-14.38%	107	-14.40%	-20.15%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	626	663	5.91%	687	3.62%	637	-7.28%	707	10.99%	12.94%
Common assault	749	833	11.21%	811	-2.64%	767	-5.43%	832	8.47%	11.08%
Culpable homicide	51	54	5.88%	45	-16.67%	46	2.22%	36	-21.74%	-29.41%
Common robbery	112	102	-8.93%	120	17.65%	165	37.50%	170	3.03%	51.79%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	117	93	-20.51%	105	12.90%	120	14.29%	175	45.83%	49.57%
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	18	5	-72.22%	11	120.00%	7	-36.36%	8	14.29%	-55.56%
TOTAL	1 856	1 955	5.33%	1 964	0.46%	1 894	-3.56%	2 098	10.77%	13.04%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.3 Contact Crime per Police Precinct

Beaufort West police precinct accounted for 71% of the total contact crimes (9 767) reported in the Beaufort West Cluster. Increases in contact crime were noted in Leeu-Gamka (34.65%), Laingsburg (19.72%) and Beaufort West (16.73%) as per Table 4. On the other hand substantial decreases were noted in Murraysburg (-17.74%) and Prince Albert (-11.9%) police precincts.

The variances in crimes statistics across police precincts could be shaped by various factors, including population size, and socio economic factors. Furthermore the Beaufort West Cluster is largely rural and distance to the police station is likely to play a key role in terms of under-reporting of crime (Table 4).

Table 4: Contact Crime Per Precinct

CONTACT CRIME at STATIONS	Table 4: BEAUFORT WEST POLICE CLUSTER CONTACT CRIME PER POLICE PRECINCT									
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2009/10 - 2013/14
Beaufort West	1 321	1 388	5.07%	1 345	-3.10%	1 326	-1.41%	1 542	16.29%	16.73%
Laingsburg	142	135	-4.93%	170	25.93%	161	-5.29%	170	5.59%	19.72%
Leeu- Gamka	101	131	29.70%	121	-7.63%	137	13.22%	136	-0.73%	34.65%
Murraysburg	124	104	-16.13%	121	16.35%	107	-11.57%	102	-4.67%	-17.74%
Prince Albert	168	197	17.26%	207	5.08%	163	-21.26%	148	-9.20%	-11.90%
TOTAL	1 856	1 955	5.33%	1 964	0.46%	1 894	-3.56%	2 098	10.77%	13.04%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.4 Property-Related Crime

The property-related crime category accounts for 46% (13 167) of reported crimes in the Beaufort West Police Cluster over the 5 year period. A comparative analysis over the same period shows that property-related crime increased by 33.67 % from 2 257 in 2009/10 to 3 017 in 2013/14. During the same period, theft out of motor vehicles increased by 186.78% and burglary at non-business premises increased by 50% as per Table 5. The exception is recorded in stock theft and theft of motor vehicles and motor cycle theft which recorded a -3% and -10% decrease respectively. Of concern is that crime not mentioned elsewhere contributed to 36% of property-related crime in the cluster.

Table 5: Property-Related Crime

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME	Table 5: BEAUFORT WEST CLUSTER PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME									
	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11 - 2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	% Δ
Burglary at non-residential premises	174	182	4.60%	180	-1.10%	195	8.33%	261	33.85%	50.00%
Burglary at residential premises	566	488	-13.78%	574	17.62%	684	19.16%	736	7.60%	30.04%
Stock-theft	130	119	-8.46%	173	45.38%	133	-23.12%	126	-5.26%	-3.08%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	10	6	-40.00%	10	66.67%	9	-10.00%	9	0.00%	-10.00%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	242	326	34.71%	445	36.50%	661	48.54%	694	4.99%	186.78%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	892	881	-1.23%	1 065	20.89%	911	-14.46%	982	7.79%	10.09%
Shoplifting	180	205	13.89%	173	-15.61%	146	-15.61%	136	-6.85%	-24.44%
Commercial crime	63	81	28.57%	145	79.01%	101	-30.34%	73	-27.72%	15.87%
TOTAL	2 257	2 288	1.37%	2 765	20.85%	2 840	2.71%	3 017	6.23%	33.67%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.5 Police Precinct Proportion of the Property Related Crime

Beaufort West Police Precinct accounted for 78% of the total property crime (13 167) in the Beaufort West Police Cluster. Over the 5 year period property crime in Beaufort West increased overwhelmingly by 78% from 1 687 in 2009/10 to 2 421 in 2013/14 (Table 6). Similarly, Laingsburg and Leeu-Gamka police precincts had a 22% and 21.5% increase over same period. It should be noted that in Leeu-Gamka property crime increased by 76% between 2010/11 and 2011/12 (Table 6) whilst Laingsburg had a spike of property crime in 2011/12 of 58.7%. Prince Albert CPF reported, through the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP), of resident's involvement in street committees and neighbourhood watches as an attempt to address property-related crime.

Table 6: Property-Related Crime Per Precinct

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME PER STATION	Table 6 BEAUFORT WEST CLUSTER PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME PER PRECINCT									
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2009/10 - 2013/14
Beaufort West	1 687	1 811	7.35%	2 181	20.43%	2 177	-0.18%	2 421	11.21%	43.51%
Laingsburg	231	160	-30.74%	184	15.00%	292	58.70%	282	-3.42%	22.08%
Leeu-Gamka	79	46	-41.77%	81	76.09%	88	8.64%	96	9.09%	21.52%
Murraysburg	135	113	-16.30%	123	8.85%	100	-18.70%	82	-18.00%	-39.26%
Prince Albert	125	158	26.40%	196	24.05%	183	-6.63%	136	-25.68%	8.80%
TOTAL	2 257	2 288	1.37%	2 765	20.85%	2 840	2.71%	3 017	6.23%	33.67%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.6 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

Crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 26% of the Beaufort West Police Cluster over the 5 year period. Drug related crime is of paramount concern in the cluster. Of the 5 745 cases of crime detected as a result of police action, 82% (4 721) were drug-related crime. A comparative analysis shows that drug-related crime increased by 6.7% from 898 in 2009/10 to 959 in 2013/2014 (Table 7). The highest increase (19.8%) in drug-related crime was recorded between 2010/11. Although the expectation is that drug-related crime should show an increase in support of pro-active policing in this cluster, there appears to have been a decrease between the period 2010/11 to 2012/13. The trend differs with the emphasis on drug related crime in the Western Cape, which accounted for 47% of the national drug related crime in 2010/11), 44% in 2011/12 and 40% in 2012/13. Over the past decade, the Western Cape has consistently contributed more than a third to the national drug related crime category. Laingsburg CPF reported through the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) that drug trafficking and property related crime is increasing in the precinct.

Table 7: Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	Table 7: BEAUFORT WEST CLUSTER CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION										
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	234	256	9.40%	178	-30.47%	155	-12.92%	133	-14.19%	956	-43.16%
Drug-related crime	898	1 076	19.82%	916	-14.87%	872	-4.80%	959	9.98%	4 721	6.79%
Unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition	19	7	-63.16%	7	0.00%	15	114.29%	20	33.33%	68	5.26%
TOTAL	1 151	1 339	16.33%	1 101	-17.77%	1 042	-5.36%	1 112	6.72%	5 745	-3.39%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.7 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 decrease of 3.3% from 1 151 in 2009/10 to 1 112 in 2013/14. Over the 5 year period, two police precincts, namely Beaufort West and (48%) Laingsburg (25%) contributed 73% of these crimes (5 745) in the cluster (Table 8). The largest increases were in Prince Albert (27.8%), Murraysburg (26.3%) and Laingsburg (19.3%) over the period 2009/10 to 2013/14. On the contrary, notable decreases were observed in Beaufort West (24%) and Leeu-Gamka (13.1%). Although crimes detected by police action increased in the cluster during 2009/10 and 2010/11, these crimes decreased in 2010/11 to 2011/12, before increasing again by 6.72% in the last financial year.

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

CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION PER STATION	Table 8: BEAUFORT WEST POLICE CLUSTER CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION PER POLICE PRECINCT										
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Beaufort West	599	672	12.19%	533	-20.68%	486	-8.82%	455	-6.38%	2 745	-24.04%
Laingsburg	263	336	27.76%	273	-3.66%	263	-3.66%	314	19.39%	1 449	19.39%
Leeu- Gamka	61	62	1.64%	61	-1.61%	46	-24.59%	53	15.22%	283	-13.11%
Murraysburg	95	100	5.26%	78	-22.00%	92	17.95%	120	30.43%	485	26.32%
Prince Albert	133	169	27.07%	156	-7.69%	155	-0.64%	170	9.68%	783	27.82%
TOTAL	1 151	1 339	16.33%	1 101	-17.77%	1 042	-5.36%	1 112	6.72%	5 745	-3.39%

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).³ Results have also been compared with the national Victims of Crime Survey conducted in 2013/2014.⁴

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

7.1 Participants

A total of 95 people from all 5 police precincts in the Beaufort West Cluster completed the questionnaire. This questionnaire was administered through crowd sourcing technology.⁵ Figure 1 below shows that the majority of participants (41 members or 43.2%) were from Neighbourhood Watches (NHW), and 21 were members of CPFs (22.1%). The third largest group was councilors with 11 members (11.6%). Participants in the 'Other' category consisted of 6 participants (6.3%). Respondents also included members of SAPS, having 6 participants (6.3%); FBO's and NGO's each had 4 participants (4.2%). There was one participant in each of the CSF, and municipality category (1.1%). There were no members from the business sector, CID / Private Security and no representatives of the Department of Education or school principals.

The majority of respondents were males (58.9%) whilst females constituted 41.1%.

³ Department of Community Safety. (2015). Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/2015: Beaufort West Police Cluster Report; 24 November 2014.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Participants indicated their responses on remote devices which were immediately captured on a computerised system.

Figure 1: Respondents

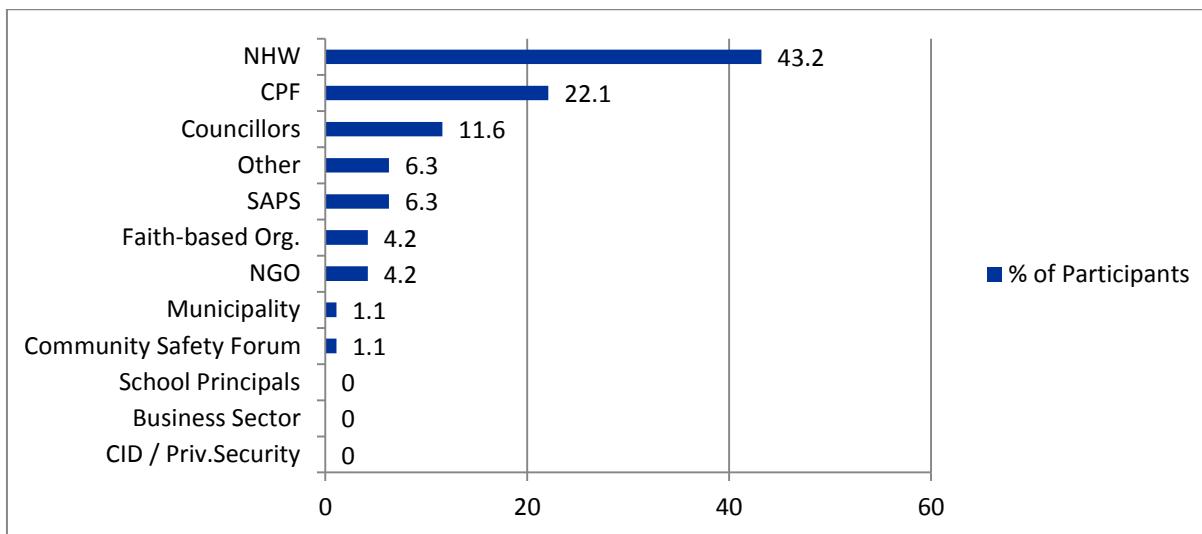
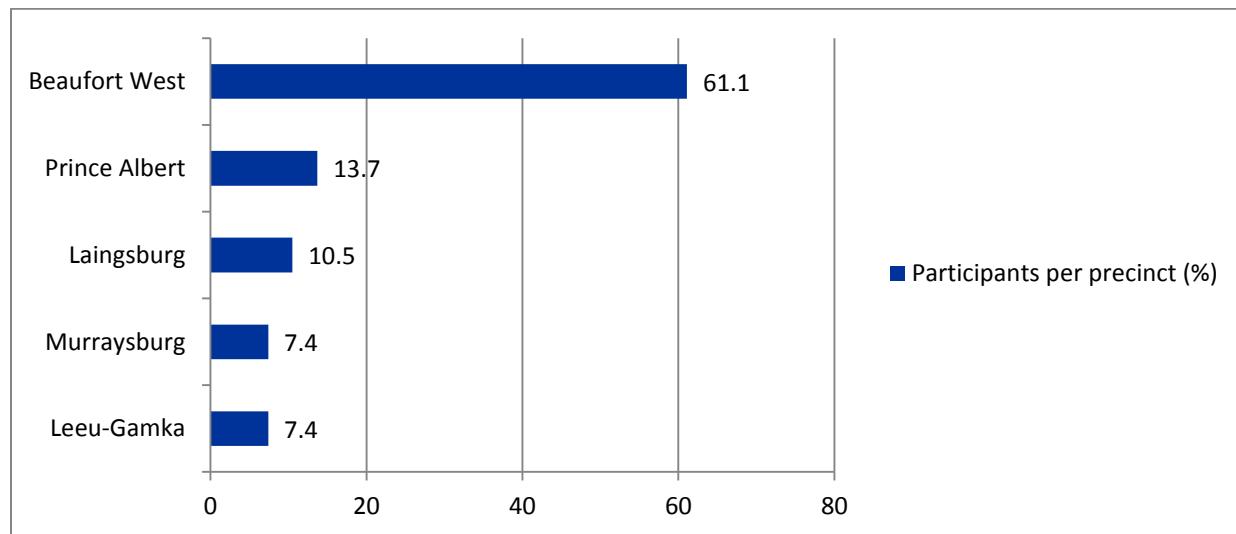


Figure 2: Participants per Precinct



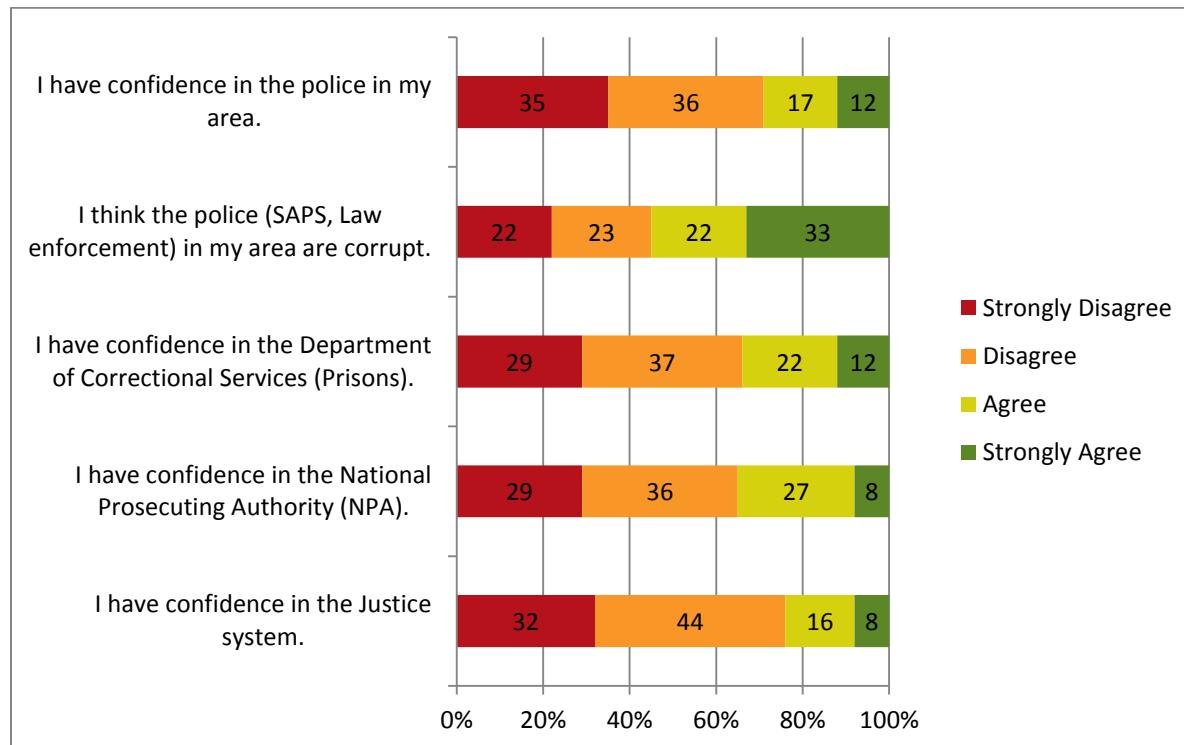
The majority of respondents (61.1%) were from the Beaufort West Police Precinct followed by Prince Albert (13.7%) and Laingsburg (10.5%). Murraysburg and Leeu-Gamka were equally represented (7.4%).

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.⁶ 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=95)



Of the respondents only 29% agreed that they have confidence in the police within their specific area. The majority of respondents (55%) agreed with the statement that the police (SAPS, Law enforcement) in their area are corrupt. With that said, corruption was not raised or dealt with specifically in the Safety Plan (Annexure 1). In a similar vein, the majority of participants (66%) lacked confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons) and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) (64%). Lastly, only 24% respondents agreed with the statement that they had confidence in the Justice System. Overall, it appeared that participants had a low level of confidence in the police and criminal justice system.

The above contrasts 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 2013/14.⁷ The Victim Survey found

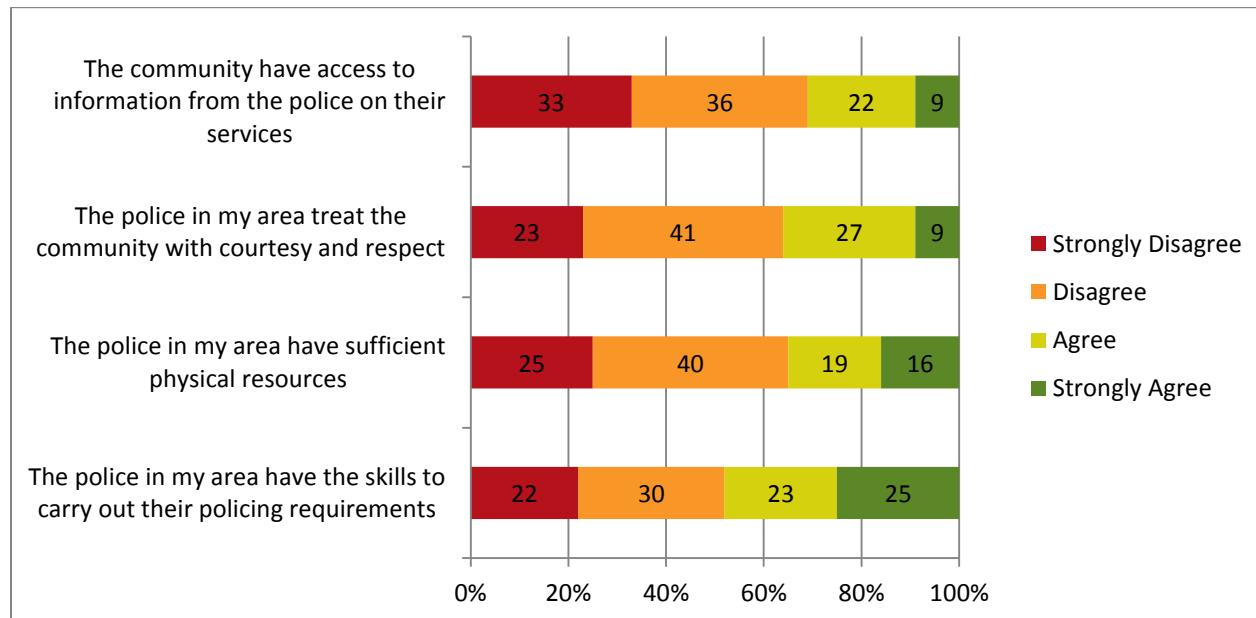
⁶ South African Police Service. (15-17 April 2015). Briefing by the South African Police Service on the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan and 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan and Budget. Portfolio Committee on Police, Department of Police, p. 48.

⁷ 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.

that 61.2% of people in the Western Cape trusted the way in which police dealt with crime in the province; this is slightly higher when looking at the national figure of 65.1% for the whole country.⁸

Some of the factors leading to loss of confidence in the police are alluded to in the Safety Plan. These include the police not taking initiative or responding to complaints regarding gangs; arriving late or not at all at crime scenes; delays in investigation of crimes; and a shortage of personnel and vehicles impacting on service delivery.

Figure 4: SAPS' Interaction with Communities and Resource Requirements (n=95)

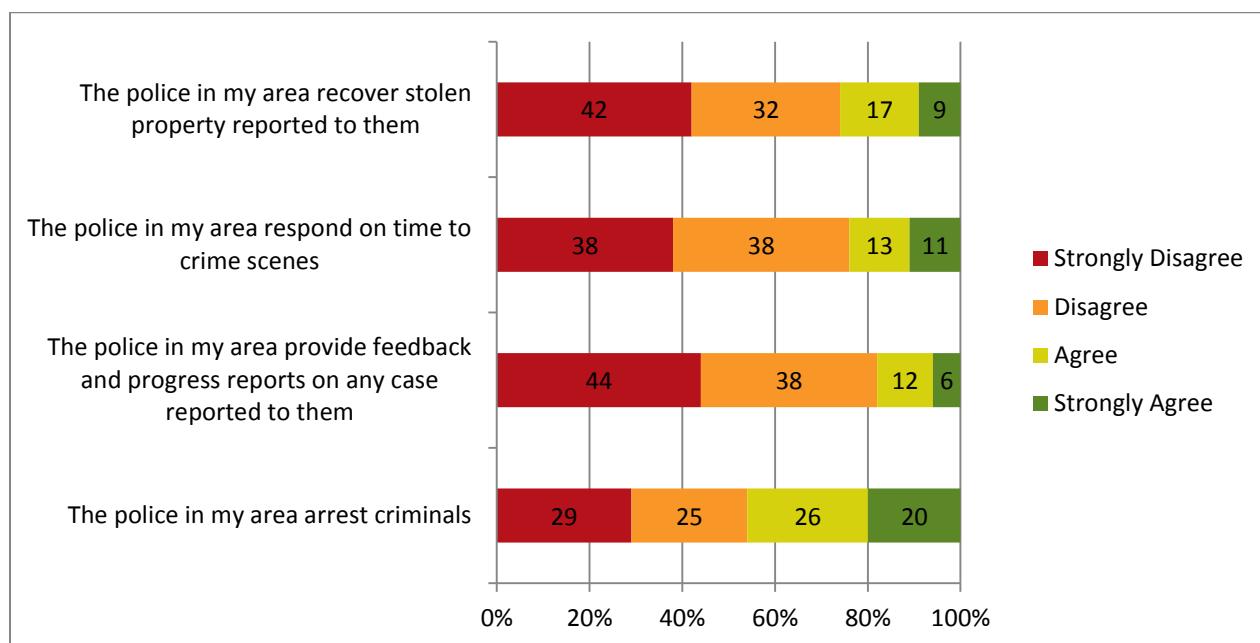


The majority (69%) of respondents felt that they do not have access to information from the police on their services, whereas 31% felt that they do. Most of the respondents (64%) disagreed that the police treat the community with courtesy and respect. Only 9% strongly agreed with the statement that the police treat the community with courtesy and respect.

The majority of respondents (65%) were of the view that the police do not have sufficient physical resources within their area. Fifty two percent (52%) of respondents felt that the police in their area don't possess the skills to carry out their policing requirements. This was exemplified in the safety plan, whereby the concern was raised that there is a lack of training and skills with regard to police dealing with gangs. Respondents highlighted that there is a need for an intelligence-led approach to deal with gangs (Annexure 1).

⁸ 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 5: Police Service Delivery and Performance of Functions (n=95)



Only 26% of respondents agreed that the police do recover stolen property reported to them. Whilst 74% of participants felt that SAPS do not recover stolen property reported to them. This finding is supported by the Victims of Crime Survey that found that the majority of households who experienced theft of crops said that they did not report it because police would not do anything about it (98,9%).⁹

Police attending a crime scene on time is one very important factor contributing to public confidence in the police, and is also an important first step in the investigation of crime. However, only a quarter of respondents (24%) felt that the police do respond to crime scenes on time. The 2013/2014 Victims of Crime Survey found that 78% of people in South Africa who expressed confidence in the police did so because police arrived at crime scenes.¹⁰ In the Victims of Crime Survey, 74.1% of respondents reported that the police do not respond on time to crime scenes.¹¹

An overwhelming majority of the participants (82%) disagreed with the statement that police in their area provide feedback and progress reports on cases reported to them. This is the same view that was expressed by participants of the PNP held in Beaufort West in 2014, where stakeholders reported that 'dockets were incomplete' and that detectives do not contact the complainants to update them on the progress of the investigation.¹²

⁹ 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. 49.

¹⁰ 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

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, p. 34.

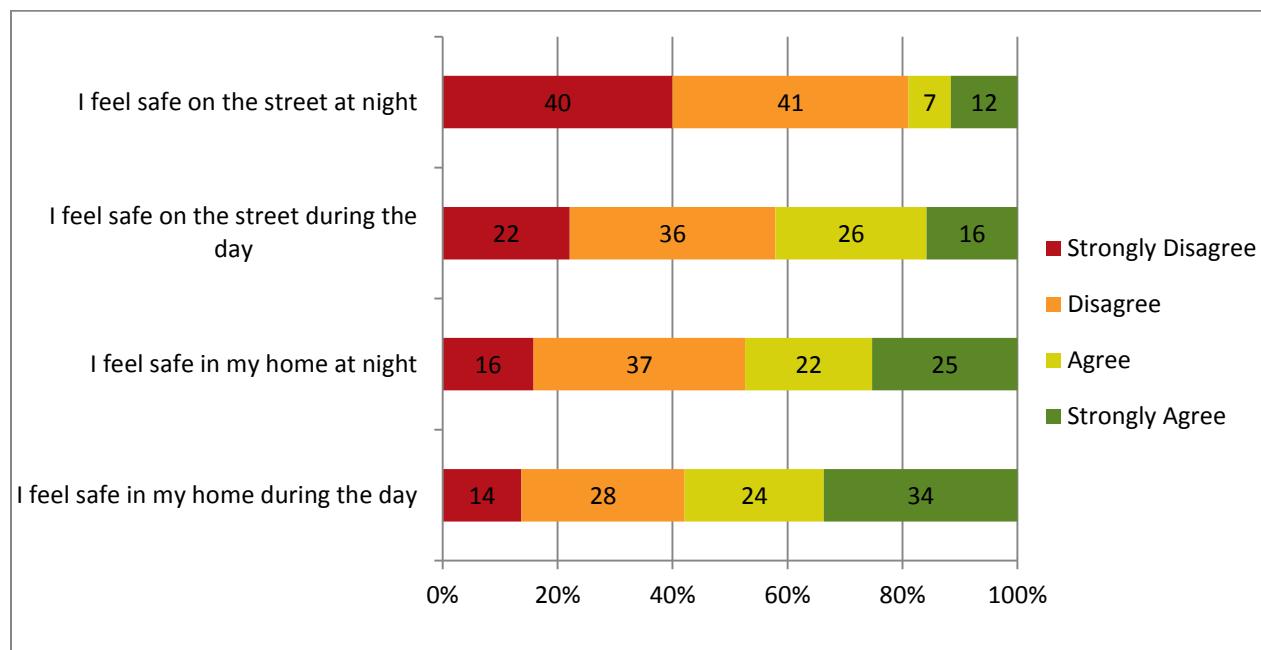
¹² Department of Community Safety. (2015). Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities Report, p 29.

Just less than half (46%) of respondents felt that the police arrest criminals. This is lower when compared with the national Victims of Crime Survey where 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.¹³

7.3 Public Spaces

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

Figure 6: Safety at Home and on the Street (n=95)



Less than a fifth (19%) of respondents reported that they felt safe on the street at night. This improved to less than half (42%) who felt safe during the day.

Based on these results, it appears that the Beaufort West respondents feel less safe in 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.¹⁴

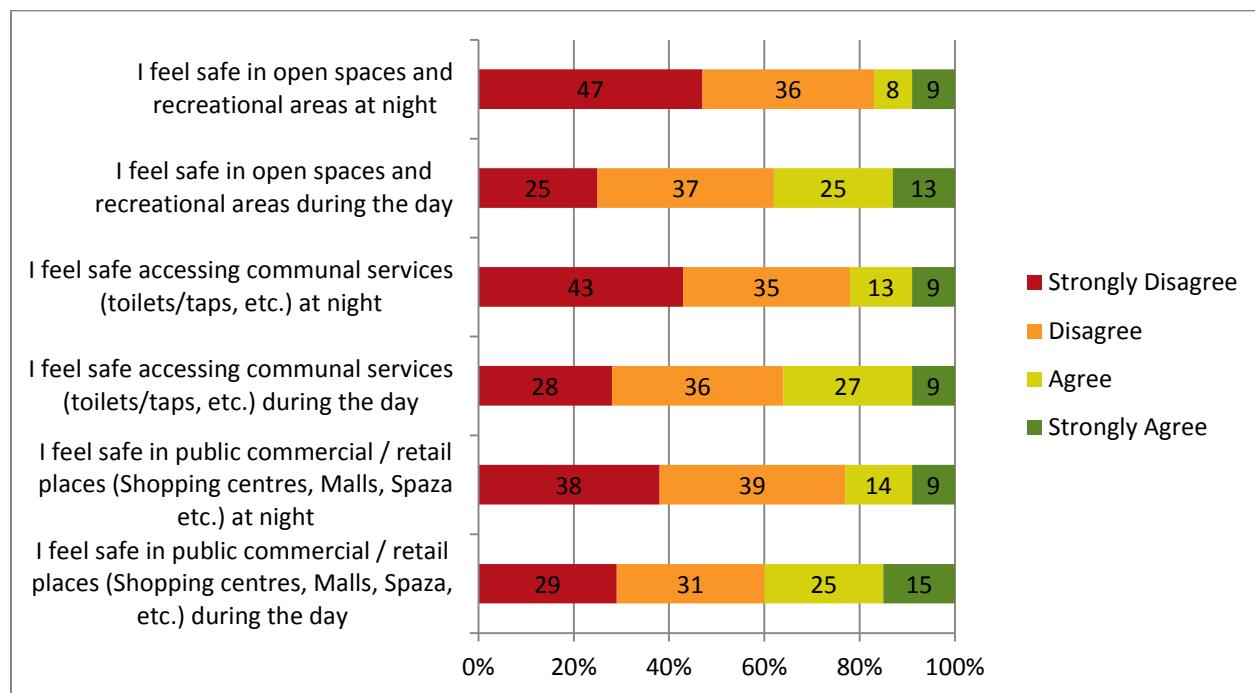
In the 2014/15 PNP report findings (February, 2015), respondents (80.56%) felt unsafe at night (18:00 - 06:00) and 19.44% felt unsafe during the day (12:00 – 18:00).¹⁵ Evidently there was an increase (22.56%) in respondents feeling safe on the streets during the day

¹³ 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

¹⁴ 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.

More respondents (47%) felt safe at home during the night; it increased to 58% of respondents feeling safe at home during the day. This shows that overall the participants generally felt safe at home more so during the day.

Figure 7: Perception of Safety in Community Spaces and Public Commercial Buildings (n=95)



The majority of respondents (83%) felt unsafe in open spaces and recreational areas at night. This decreased substantially to 62% during the day – indicating that respondents generally feel unsafe in open spaces and recreational areas. In informal settlement areas, many people rely on accessing communal services such as toilets and taps. Most respondents (78%) said they feel unsafe accessing communal services at night. The percentage declined to 64% during the day. Similarly, 23% of respondents felt safe in public commercial spaces during the night, whilst only 40% felt this way during the day. Further inquiry would be needed to establish whether there is adequate security in these commercial spaces.

The Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) found that in the Western Cape 40.8% of people avoided going to open spaces or parks due to fear of crime – this percentage was higher than the national average, and third after the Northern Cape and Gauteng.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

¹⁵ Department of Community Safety. (2015). Policing Needs and Priorities Report, p. 25.

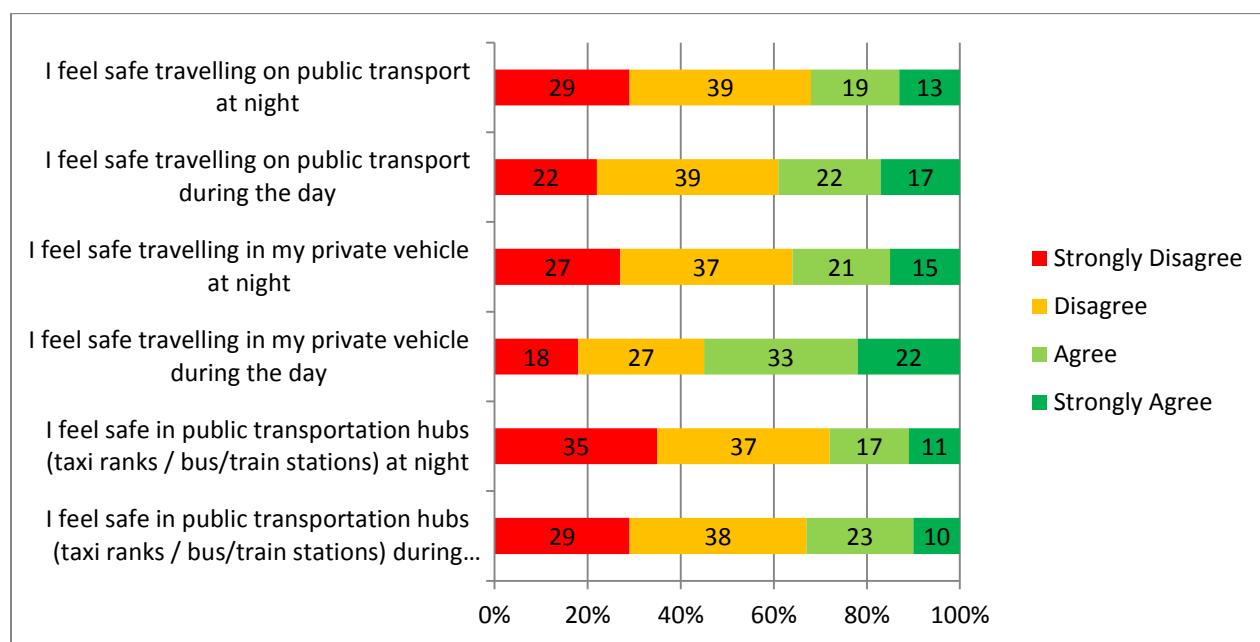
¹⁶ Statistics South Africa. (2014). Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 13.

¹⁷ Ibid.

It is evident that there are many people in the cluster who fear going out during the day or at night. When developing the community Safety Plan (as discussed below and in Beaufort West Cluster PNP report February 2015) participants identified certain locations as unsafe. There is a need to increase safety in public parks and open spaces in the neighbourhood, mainly Beaufort West Police Precinct.¹⁸ There were also concerns raised regarding safety in schools and poor street lighting in the Beaufort West Cluster, which could contribute to perceptions of lack of safety. These concerns need to be addressed.

In addition, the fear of gangs is another concern highlighted specifically in Beaufort West; however drug dealings and usage seem to be more prevalent in the other police precincts in the cluster.

Figure 8: Perception of Safety when Travelling and Using Public Transport (n=95)



The majority of respondents (68%) felt unsafe when travelling on public transport during the night and only 61% 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.¹⁹ Respondents felt most unsafe while using public transportation hubs at night (72%) and during the day (67%). In noting this, there is little difference in perceptions of safety during the day and night, indicating that people generally feels unsafe using different modes of transport and in using transport hubs.

Many of the respondents were from the lower socio economic sector, and many are dependent on public transport, which they may have to use to access jobs, schooling, shopping and social

¹⁸ Department of Community Safety. (2015). Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities Report, p 28.

¹⁹ 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.

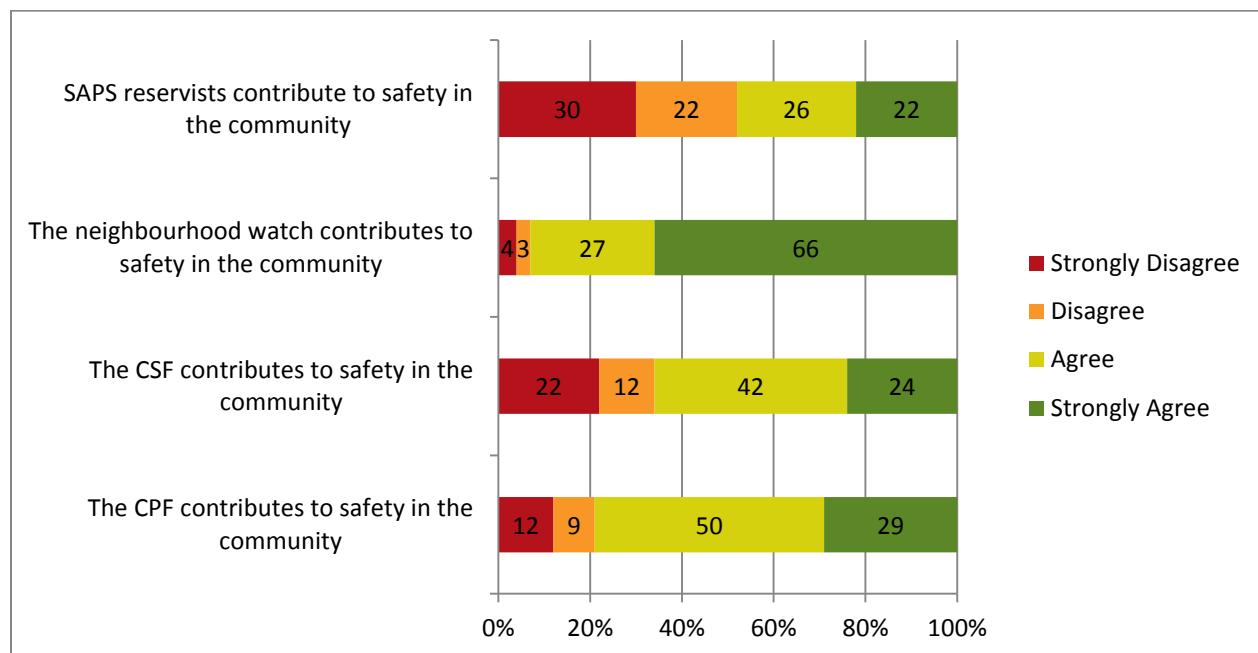
activities. It is important for provincial government, the SAPS and local traffic law enforcement agencies to address safety concerns regarding public transport, especially at transport hubs.

Levels of safety only increased when participants reported on perceptions of safety while using a private car. More than half (55%) of respondents felt safe using a private vehicles during the day, but this dropped to only 36% feeling safe at night.

7.4. Partnerships

Partnerships lie at the heart of community safety and 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=95)



The respondents ranked the following institutions in terms of their contribution towards safety in the community.

1. Neighbourhood Watch programme (93% agreed)
2. Community Police Forums (79% agreed)
3. Community Safety Forums (66% agreed)
4. SAPS Reservist programme (48% agreed)

This ranking of importance is not surprising giving the representation of NHW, CPFs, CSF 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).²⁰

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

²⁰ 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.

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.

The key concerns identified were:

8.1 Professional Policing

- Gangs are mainly an issue in Beaufort West, but drug dealing and usage problem in other areas.
- SAPS members are threatened by gangs and don't take action.
- SAPS don't use their legal powers to take action. There is a lack of training and skills on how to deal with gangs.
- There is a need for a specialized gang unit.
- SAPS aren't able to tackle crowds: can't intervene in gang fights.
- Need intelligence-led approach to dealing with gangs.
- Community need to work together with SAPS to deal with gang issue.
- Need to share resources to combat crime.
- Need more visible policing and a strong stance against crime and criminality.

8.2 Public Spaces

- Poor street lighting in the Beaufort West Cluster.
- There is a concern regarding the safety in schools as well as attacks on communities.

8.3 Partnerships

- 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 have 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 SAPS.
- Ensure all CPFs registered on the EPP and submitting reports on time.
- High unemployment rate.
- Market for buying stolen goods.
- Drug- juveniles being abused by gang members.

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 Beaufort West 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 Beaufort West Cluster. The developed safety plan is a first step towards achieving that goal.



11. ANNEXURE 1: BEAUFORT WEST CLUSTER SAFETY PLAN

Safety Plan for the Beaufort West Cluster: 17/18 July 2015

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

1. Safety Concern: Gangs:

- Mainly an issue in Beaufort West, but drug dealing and usage problem in other areas.
- SAPS members are threatened by gangs and don't take action.
- SAPS don't use their legal powers to take action. There is a lack of training and skills on how to deal with gangs.
- Is a need for a specialized gang unit
- SAPS aren't able to tackle crowds: can't intervene in gang fights.
- Need intelligence-led approach to dealing with gangs.
- Community need to work together with SAPS to deal with gang issue.

Objective:

1. SAPS to police gangs and drugs effectively.
2. To keep young people out of the gangs and in alternative activities.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
SAPS to use gang strategy in their cluster. SAPS to be trained on how to implement strategy effectively.	To have the required skills and knowledge to respond to gangs	Targeted arrests, searches, and investigation of gang members.	Revise gang strategy and consider how it can be applied in the cluster.	Sept 2015	SAPS, Cluster Commander and Station Commanders

NHW and CPFs to provide SAPS with information on where suspected gang or drug activity is taking place.	SAPS gather information so that they can obtain search warrants and effect arrests.	SAPS will report to CPF on actions taken against gangs – SAPS operational reports.	SAPS will report at cluster level. CPFs to report back to their communities.	September and ongoing	SAPS, CPF, NHW
CPFs and NHW to report to councilors and municipalities where gangs and drug dealers are using municipal housing for illegal activities.	Municipalities take back houses which are being used for illicit purposes.	Formal report made to the municipalities. Number of houses taken back from gangs.	To obtain information on houses which are used illegal.	October and ongoing	CPF, NHW, municipalities
CPFs to work with different stakeholders to hold sporting activities with youth.	To engage youth in positive activities and away from drugs and gangs.	At least 4 sporting events held in each policing area per year.	CPFs to call a meeting of stakeholders.	September 2015	CPFs, NGOs, business members, municipalities, sports coaches, SAPS.

2. Safety Concern: SAPS do not have sufficient resources to carry out their functions. They can't respond to gang fights – have to call POPS from George. They can't protect vehicles which lose their loads on the highway. Misuse of police vehicles.

Objective:

1. To create more awareness about the shortage of resources in SAPS.
2. To ensure that SAPS obtain further resources.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (How do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Compile a report on the requirements and resources at each police station and at the cluster and report to CPF.	To ensure that SAPS is adequately resourced to fulfill its functions.	Report compiled. CPFs report on EPP. SAPS Cluster report to Provincial Commissioner.	Compile report	September 2015	SAPS Cluster and Station Commanders; CPF
CPF to report on shortages to DOCS via EPP.					

SAPS to report to Provincial Commissioner.					
Improve utilisation of existing staff: - Utilise reservists on shifts – recruit more reservists. - Utilise SAPS admin staff in administrative capacity to free up SAPS members for operational duties.	SAPS to report to CPFs on human resource deployment.	CPF minutes. More staff available for operations.	Station commanders to draw up staffing plan.		SAPS Station Commander
SAPS to discipline members who are misusing police resources. CPF/NHW and community to inform SAPS when resources misused.	SAPS to report on disciplinary action taken against members.	CPF members	Community to report misuse of resources.		SAPS Station Commander, CPF

3. Safety Concern: 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.

Objective: To improve police service delivery in the cluster and precincts.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
SAPS must report to CPFs how Regulation 101 complaints are dealt with.	Accountability with regard to how complaints against the police are handled.	CPF minutes will reflect that SAPS is reporting. Community complaints are satisfactorily resolved.	SAPS and CPF Chair to make this a standing item on CPF agenda	October 2015 and ongoing	CPF, Station Commander

SAPS must report on the success of its operations in respect of serious offences: murder, rape, robbery.	SAPS accounts for policing activities.	Information on policing activities/ successes and concerns is reported to CPF	SAPS and CPF chair to make this part of CPF agenda	September and ongoing	CPF, Station Commander
CPF to obtain reports on SAPS activities and how it is going about its activities.	SAPS improve level of service delivery. Adhere to SAPS service charter.	CPF minutes.	SAPS inform CPF of SAPS Service Charter.	September and ongoing	CPF Chairperson, SAPS Station Commander
Sector policing to be utilised according to instructions. Draw up plan to inform sector policing patrols according to safety needs and in hotspot areas.	SAPS to report on implementation of sector policing. CPF to report to DoCS via EPP.	CPF minutes EPP reports		August and ongoing	

PUBLIC SPACES

4. Safety Concern: Poor street lighting in the Beaufort West Cluster.

The lighting issues are multi-faceted. In the 252 housing project, there is no lighting. The **area is newly-developed** and the need is for lighting to be installed in the area because of the dangerous situation which exists. The lighting issue in **Leeu-Gamka** is that criminals are **sabotaging** the lights by stoning the switch, causing the lighting to fail and thereby supporting an environment where they conduct drug-trafficking and related activities. In Newtown and Hooivlakte the regular street lamps were swapped out for high mast lighting which, although lighting a wider radius, has proven less effective due to high trees causing shadowy areas, thereby decreasing the effect of the possible intention. The problem with bad lighting due to high trees was identified in the area of Uitskud.

Objective: The municipality must address the lighting issues to ensure proper and sustained lighting in all areas where needed.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
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An invitation will be sent to the municipality for a meeting with the CPF, NHW, and other stakeholders.	An undertaking from the municipality that the lighting problems will be addressed.	Acknowledgement of the invitation by the municipality.	The CPF will direct the invitation to the municipality.	14 days after accepting this plan.	CPF, Station Commander
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5. Safety Concern: 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.

Objective:

1. To alert the municipality and government to the challenges faced through a public meeting.
2. To alert the safety and security sectors through the meeting of the Joint Security heads ('meeting of the Joints').

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
An invitation will be sent to the municipality for a meeting with the CPF, NHW, and other stakeholders	An undertaking from the municipality that the lighting problems will be addressed.	Acknowledgement of the invitation by the municipality.	The CPF will direct the invitation to the municipality.	14 days after accepting this plan.	CPF, Station Commander,
The issue will be raised at the meeting of the 'Joints' by the CPF.	That the matter be raised at the meeting of the Joints.	Minutes of the next 'Joints' meeting.	The CPF will raise the matter at the meeting of the Joints.	Next meeting (monthly)	CPF
PARTNERSHIPS					

- 6. Safety Concern:** 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 have access to cheap alcohol and drugs, lack of family structures, lack of motivation, cannot cope academically, etc.

Objective: To decrease the number of youth roaming the streets during school-hours.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF to arrange a meeting with the local WCED offices, Department of Health and Department of Social Development.	To create an environment where learners want to be at school.	When learners are at school when they supposed to be there.	To assess the current situation of the number of learners who are not at school to determine the underlying factors.	30 August	CPF/WCED in conjunction with Health and Social Development
Community cohesion initiative	To create a caring community at street level.	When the community have decreased the number of children roaming the streets and report any wrong-doing.	To arrange a pilot project within the cluster to motivate the parents to take care of each other's children.	30 September	CPF in conjunction with SAPS/DSD/DoCS
Awareness on parental skills	To develop responsible parents	Decrease in the number of children involved in crime	To have an awareness initiative	30 September	CPF in conjunction with DSD

- 7. Safety Concern:** High number of domestic violence incidents since alcohol is involved in most of these cases

Objective: To reduce the number of domestic violence incidents in the cluster

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Awareness campaigns	To educate/inform/empower victims of domestic violence.	When the number of reported cases of domestic violence have decreased.	Arrange a meeting with SAPS/Justice/DSD	30 September	CPF
Improve the effectiveness of the Victim Support Programme.	To render an effective service to victims of domestic violence.	Decrease in number of victims.	Train more counselors to deal with more cases of domestic violence and not only rape victims.	30 October	CPF
To establish a safe house for victims of domestic violence.	Create a space where victims can feel safe.	Decrease in the number of repetitive number of domestic violence victims.	To develop a proposal for the establishment of a safe house for victims of domestic violence.	30 October	CPF in conjunction with the Municipality/Private Sector/SAPS

8. Safety Concern: NHW are patrolling streets but don't receive sufficient support from SAPS.

Objective: For NHW to work in partnership with SAPS.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
NHW and SAPS commanders to meet to define and clarify roles and expectations and explore ways that NHW can be supported.	NHW to work cooperatively with SAPS	NHW is able to report to SAPS which is responsive	CPF to help facilitate meeting with NHW and SAPS	September 2015	CPF, SAPS, NHW Supported by DoCS

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
9. Safety Concern: Ensure all CPFs registered on the EPP and submitting reports on time.					
Objective: To enhance CPF performance and access to funds to support their safety and security activities					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
All CPFs to register on EPP and sign MOU with DoCS	CPFs submit monthly reports. CPF access R30,000 per year. CPFs access matching grant funds.	EPP functionality reports. CPF reports.	CPF to contact DoCS field worker for training and advice	August 2015	CPFs, DoCS

12. ANNEXURE 2: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD

A. INTRODUCTION

The Provincial Department of Community Safety adopted the Community Safety Improvement Programme (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 = Beaufort West	02 = Laingsburg
03 = Leeu-Gamka	04 = Murraysburg
05 = Prince Albert	

Please indicate your gender:

01 = Male

02 = Female

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				
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

Public space will focus on the perception of safety of members of the public when they utilize public spaces and buildings.

I feel safe at the following places in my area				
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4
2. In my home during the night	1	2	3	4
3. On the street during the day	1	2	3	4
4. On the street during the night	1	2	3	4

I feel safe at the following places in my area				
	1	2	3	4
5. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4
6. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) during the night	1	2	3	4
7. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the day	1	2	3	4
8. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the night	1	2	3	4
9. Travelling in my private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4
10. Travelling in my private vehicle during the night	1	2	3	4
11. Travelling on public transport during the day	1	2	3	4
12. Travelling on public transport during the night	1	2	3	4
13. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4
14. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the night	1	2	3	4
15. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4
16. Open spaces and recreational areas during the night	1	2	3	4

3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

Establish 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 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!!!