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A blurred background image showing a crowd of people, possibly at a public event or protest. A yellow banner with blue text is overlaid across the middle of the image.

SA POLICE SERV

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



**Western Cape
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Community Safety



POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES (PNP) 2015/16 REPORT

FOR THE

MILNERTON POLICE CLUSTER

HELD ON

16 & 17 OCTOBER 2015



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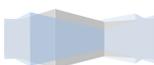


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GLOSSARY

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CIC	Crime Information Centre
CID	City Improvement District
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSIP	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
DoCS	Department of Community Safety
DSD	Department of Social Development
EHW	Employee Health and Wellness Programme
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FCS	Family Violence Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit
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 Milnerton Cluster on 16 and 17 October 2015, in Darling.

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 aims 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, participants of the PNP workshop were asked to complete a Community Safety Score Card Questionnaire.



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 and taking into account additional relevant information;
3. To determine the community's perception with 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 Milnerton Cluster was the 12th in a series of 16 such PNP stakeholder engagement workshops.

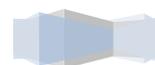
The 16 workshops are designed to include the SAPS precincts forming part of each of the 16 clusters. Invited stakeholders include representatives of the South African Police Service (SAPS), Community Police Forums (CPFs), Neighbourhood Watches (NHWs), Non-Governmental (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (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. Participants will develop a community safety plan after selecting key priority issues that were identified in the 2014 PNP process and after consideration of any additional issues.

Primary data on the indicators of the community safety score card was collected directly from participants by means of a questionnaire, administered electronically through crowd sourcing technology. Secondary data sources such as previous PNP reports, DoCS 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 in or are actively engaged in the crime and safety environment. 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 further steps 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 NHW and their relationship with the SAPS, their responses might be more reflective of their own experiences, rather than being 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

This cluster consists of nine (9) police precincts namely; Atlantis, Darling, Malmesbury, Melkbosstrand, Milnerton, Moorreesburg, Philadelphia, Riebeeck West and Table View.¹ Some of the police precincts are located within the boundaries of the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality and others are within the boundaries of the West Coast District Municipality. Table 1 below presents population figures of the different police precincts in the cluster as recorded by Statistics South Africa National Census of 2001, 2011 and 2015.² This is to gauge broadly the size of different police precincts as compared to the possible safety needs, crime levels and policing resources.

Table 1: Population Figures per Police Station: 2001- 2015 Midyear Estimate

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% INCREASE / DECREASE	2015 MID YEAR ESTIMATE	% INCREASE / DECREASE 2011-2015	% INCREASE / DECREASE 2001-2015
Atlantis	64547	79429	23.1%	84250	6.1%	30.5%
Darling	14480	15473	6.7%	16379	5.9%	13.1%
Malmesbury	35830	61807	72.5%	63417	2.6%	77.0%
Melkbosstrand	7231	14879	105.8%	13685	-8.0%	89.3%
Milnerton	34831	88529	154.2%	91723	3.6%	163.3%
Moorreesburg	14464	23602	63.2%	24694	4.6%	70.7%
Philadelphia	4389	7407	68.8%	7720	4.2%	75.9%
Riebeeck West	10902	13300	22.0%	16924	27.2%	55.2%
Table View	38543	72113	87.1%	78528	8.9%	103.7%
CLUSTER TOTAL	225217	376539	67.2%	397,320	5.5%	76.4%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4521072	5821947	28.8%	6113294	5.0%	35.2%

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

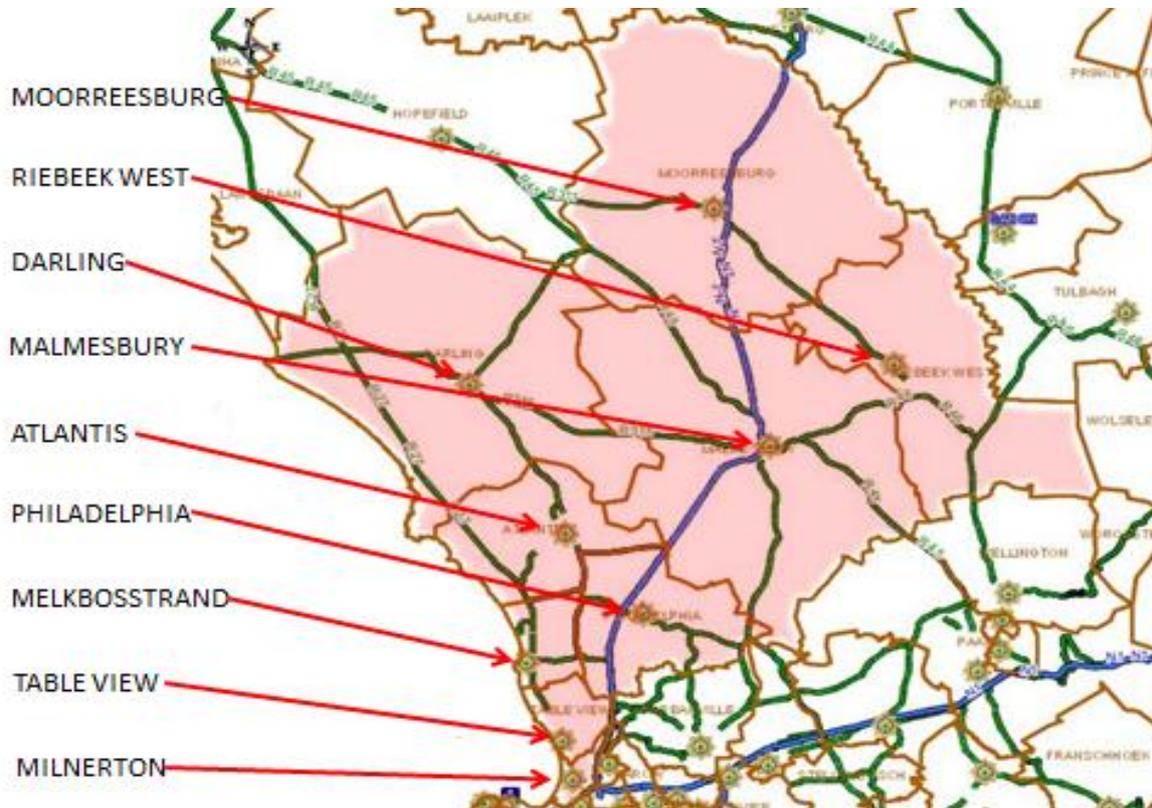
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¹ The Milnerton Police Cluster incorporates police precincts that were previously with Paarl and Vredenburg Police Clusters.

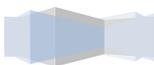
² Statistics South Africa, South African National Census of 2001, 2011 and 2015.



Overall, the population in the cluster increased by 76.4% from 225 217 in 2001 to 397 320 in 2015 (mid-year estimate). A huge increase in the population growth took place in Milnerton and Table View which increased by 163.3% and 103.7% respectively. A notable increase took place in Melkbosstrand (89.3%), Malmesbury (77.0%), Philadelphia (75.9%) and Moorreesburg Police Precincts (70.7%).



Source: South African Police Service



6. MAIN CRIME CATEGORIES: 2010/11 – 2014/15

The 5-year analysis shows that Milnerton Police Cluster is dominated by property-related crime. Property-related crime accounted for more than half (55.1%) of the crime reported in the police cluster. Crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 23.5% and contact crime accounted for 21.4%. The general property-related crime category includes 'all theft not mentioned elsewhere' and 'commercial crime'. Table 2 below shows that over the 5-year period, these crime categories increased by 13.7% from 24 216 in 2010/11 to 27 534 in 2014/15. Contact crime increased overall by 28.6% from 5 055 in 2010/11 to 6 500 in 2014/15 in the cluster, but this was largely driven by increases in robbery and aggravated robbery. As will be discussed below, burglaries and other property-related offences also increased during this period, but not by such a large percentage. These kinds of crimes are likely to impact on residents' feelings of safety due to the threat of personal injury during violent property crimes. Property crime increased by 9.5% from 13 680 in 2010/11 to 14 984 in 2014/15. Crime detected as a result of police action also increased by 10.4% from 5 481 in 2010/2011 to 6 050 in 2014/15.

Table 2: Main 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	5 055	5 243	3.7%	5 439	3.7%	5 745	5.6%	6 500	13.1%	28.6%	21.4%
CRIME DETECTED AS RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	5 481	6 345	15.8%	6 265	-1.3%	6 594	5.3%	6 050	-8.3%	10.4%	23.5%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME	13 680	13 541	-1.0%	14 723	8.7%	15 186	3.1%	14 984	-1.3%	9.5%	55.1%
TOTAL	24 216	25 129	3.8%	26 427	5.2%	27 525	4.2%	27 534	0.0%	13.7%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service

6.1 Contact Crime Categories

The 5-year analysis shows contact crime accounts for 21.4% (27 982) of the total crime (130 831) reported in the cluster since 2010/11 (Table 2). The number of attempted murders increased by 34.9% from 109 in 2010/11 to 147 in 2014/15, though it was at its lowest in 2011/12 when only 88

cases were reported. Of concern is that both robbery with aggravating circumstances and common robbery increased by 75.5% and 58.2% respectively. During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, common assault contributed 40.6% and robbery with aggravating circumstances contributed 14.2% of all contact crime. Although there was an increase of 28.6% for contact crime in the cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, total sexual crime decreased by 22% over the reporting period. It is not clear whether this is an indication of less reporting of these types of crime, fewer crimes committed, or of an overall decrease in reporting over the five year period or because SAPS changed its reporting on these types of crimes (Table 3).

Table 3: Contact Crime

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	126	95	-24.6%	124	30.5%	119	-4.0%	136	14.3%	7.9%	2.1%
Attempted murder	109	88	-19.3%	105	19.3%	135	28.6%	147	8.9%	34.9%	2.1%
Total sexual offences	582	536	-7.9%	477	-11.0%	447	-6.3%	454	1.6%	-22.0%	8.9%
Assault GBH	1 103	1 122	1.7%	1 172	4.5%	1 151	-1.8%	1 348	17.1%	22.2%	21.1%
Common assault	2 059	2 197	6.7%	2 169	-1.3%	2 334	7.6%	2 607	11.7%	26.6%	40.6%
Common robbery	464	589	26.9%	639	8.5%	649	1.6%	734	13.1%	58.2%	11.0%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	612	616	0.7%	753	22.2%	910	20.9%	1 074	18.0%	75.5%	14.2%
TOTAL	5 055	5 243	3.7%	5 439	3.7%	5 745	5.6%	6 500	13.1%	28.6%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service

SAPS revealed in Table 3.1 below that most murders take place on weekends (Saturdays and Sundays) between 16:00 and 03:00 in the early morning hours. A detailed summary of the crime hotspots per suburb, per station, and days on which murders occur and time of day is listed below.

Table 3.1: Crime Hotspots – Murder (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015)³

Top station	Suburb	Day of week	Time
Milnerton	Du Noon Joe Slovo	Saturday Sunday	16:00 – 24:00
Darling	No specific suburb	Saturday	00:00 – 05:00
Malmesbury	Saamstaan Illingelethu	Saturday Sunday	16:00 – 24:00
Melkbosstrand	No specific suburb	Tuesday	18:00 – 24:00
Table View	Site 5	Monday Saturday	18:00 – 03:00

³ SAPS. (2015). *Milnerton PNP SAPS Presentation* 16 and 17 October 2015, p. 5.

Of concern is that both robbery with aggravating circumstances and common robbery increased by 75.5% and 58.2% respectively (Table 3 above). During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, robbery with aggravating circumstances contributed 14.2% of all contact crime. According to the SAPS Cluster commander (Table 3.2) in the period April 2014 to March 2015, robbery with aggravating circumstances primarily took place at night, but also occurred at other times of the day.

Table 3.2: Crime Hotspots – Robbery Aggravated (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015)⁴

Top station	Suburb	Day of week	Time
Milnerton	Du Noon Joe Slovo	Saturday Sunday	18:00 – 24:00
Atlantis	Town Centre	Thursday Friday	10:00 – 18:00
Moorreesburg	No specific suburb	Sunday	20:00 – 24:00
Table View	Parklands	Friday Saturday	No specific time

⁴ SAPS. (2015). *Milnerton PNP SAPS Presentation* 16 and 17 October 2015, p. 5.

Table 3.3: Crime Hotspots - Common Robbery (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015)⁵

Furthermore, Table 3.3 below shows that common robbery reportedly takes place mostly on weekends – during daylight hours in Atlantis and at night in Milnerton.

Top station	Suburb	Day of week	Time
Milnerton	Du Noon	Saturday	18:00 – 24:00
	Joe Slovo	Sunday	
Atlantis	Town Centre	Friday	10:00 – 20:00
		Saturday	

Table 3.4 below shows that in the period from April 2014 to March 2015, the majority of reported assaults in the cluster were took place mostly over weekends. SAPS reported that carjacking took place mostly on Mondays between 10:00 and 15:00 as well as between 21:00 and 03:00 (Table 3.5), while house robberies occurred mostly in the evening between 20:00 and 04:00, especially in Milnerton and Atlantis (Table 3.6).

⁵ SAPS. (2015). *Milnerton PNP SAPS Presentation* 16 and 17 October 2015, p. 6.

Table 3.4: Crime Hotspots – Assaults (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015)⁶

Top station	Suburb	Day of week	Time
Milnerton	Du Noon	Saturday	19:00 – 24:00
	Joe Slovo	Sunday	
Atlantis	Ext 13	Saturday	18:00 – 02:00
	Witsand	Sunday	
Darling	Town	Saturday	18:00 – 02:00
		Sunday	
Malmesbury	Saamstaan	Saturday	16:00 – 24:00
	Illingelethu	Sunday	
Philadelphia	Klipheuwel	Friday	16:00 – 24:00
		Saturday	
Riebeeck West	Riebeeck Kasteel	Saturday	18:00 – 02:00
		Sunday	

Assaults in the cluster took place mostly on Saturdays and Sundays throughout the cluster.

⁶ SAPS. (2015). *Milnerton PNP SAPS Presentation* 16 and 17 October 2015, p. 7.

Table 3.5: Crime Hotspots - Car Jacking (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015)⁷

Top station	Suburb	Day of week	Time
Milnerton	Du Noon	Saturday	21:00 – 03:00
		Monday	
Table View	No specific suburb	Monday	10:00 – 15:00
		Thursday	18:00 – 22:00

Car jacking took place mostly on Mondays between 10:00 and 15:00 as well as between 21:00 and 03:00.

Table 3.6: Crime Hotspots - House Robbery (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015)⁸

Top station	Suburb	Day of week	Time
Milnerton	Du Noon	Saturday	20:00 – 04:00
	Joe Slovo	Friday	
Atlantis	Witsand	Sunday	20:00 – 04:00
	Avondale		
Table View	No specific suburb	Thursday	No specific time
		Friday	

⁷ SAPS. (2015). *Milnerton PNP SAPS Presentation* 16 and 17 October 2015, p. 6.

⁸ SAPS. (2015). *Milnerton PNP SAPS Presentation* 16 and 17 October 2015, p. 7.

House robberies take place mostly in the evening between 20:00 and 04:00 especially in Milnerton and Atlantis.

6.2 Contact Crime per Police Precinct

Table 4 below shows that Milnerton and Atlantis Police Precincts accounted for almost half (49.5%) of the total contact crime (27 982) reported in the Milnerton Cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. Increases in contact crime were noted in Riebeeck West (52%), Milnerton (36.9%) and Atlantis (34.3%). On the other hand a substantial decrease was noted in Philadelphia (-15.8%) during the same period, despite the increase in population in that area.

The variances in crime statistics across police precincts could be shaped by various factors, including population size and socio-economic factors. Furthermore, the Milnerton police cluster comprises a mixed geographical area, i.e. large urban settings which are highly populated as well as a number of smaller rural towns which are sparsely populated.

Table 4: Contact Crime per Police Precinct

CONTACT CRIME PER STATION	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
Atlantis	1 196	1 256	5.0%	1 200	-4.5%	1 354	12.8%	1 606	18.6%	34.3%	23.6%
Darling	212	213	0.5%	170	-20.2%	178	4.7%	214	20.2%	0.9%	3.5%
Malmesbury	761	860	13.0%	974	13.3%	935	-4.0%	913	-2.4%	20.0%	15.9%
Melkbosstrand	105	84	-20.0%	81	-3.6%	75	-7.4%	100	33.3%	-4.8%	1.6%
Milnerton	1 291	1 324	2.6%	1 414	6.8%	1 475	4.3%	1 755	19.0%	36.9%	25.9%
Moorreesburg	225	255	13.3%	240	-5.9%	247	2.9%	274	10.9%	21.8%	4.4%
Philadelphia	133	130	-2.3%	147	13.1%	106	-27.9%	112	5.7%	-15.8%	2.2%
Riebeeck West	331	339	2.4%	412	21.5%	427	3.6%	503	17.8%	52.0%	7.2%
Table View	801	782	-2.4%	801	2.4%	948	18.4%	1 023	7.9%	27.7%	15.6%
TOTAL	5 055	5 243	3.7%	5 439	3.7%	5 745	5.6%	6 500	13.1%	28.6%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service

6.3 Property-Related Crime

Table 2 showed that property-related crime accounted for 55.1% (72 114) of all reported crime (130 831) in the Milnerton Police Cluster over the five-year period. A comparative analysis over the same period in Table 5 below shows that property-related crime increased by 9.5 % from 13 680 in 2010/11 to 14 984 in 2014/15. During the same period, all theft not mentioned elsewhere contributed 39.6%, and theft out of motor

vehicles contributed 15.3% of all property-related crime in the cluster. Theft of motor vehicles increased by 18.3% from 460 in 2010/11 to 544 in 2014/15. On the other hand, burglary at residential premises accounted for 20.5% over the reporting period. It showed an increase of 3.1% from 2 901 in 2010/11 to 2 991 in 2014/15. Burglary at non-residential premises increased by 16.2%, from 648 in 2010/11 to 753 in 2014/15.

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	2 901	2 634	-9.2%	3 073	16.7%	3 203	4.2%	2 991	-6.6%	3.1%	20.5%
Burglary at non-residential premises	648	664	2.5%	663	-0.2%	664	0.2%	753	13.4%	16.2%	4.7%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	460	474	3.0%	459	-3.2%	558	21.6%	544	-2.5%	18.3%	3.5%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	1 971	1 982	0.6%	2 397	20.9%	2 543	6.1%	2 157	-15.2%	9.4%	15.3%
Stock-theft	91	82	-9.9%	79	-3.7%	80	1.3%	79	-1.6%	-13.2%	0.6%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	5 291	5 481	3.6%	5 829	6.4%	5 784	-0.8%	6 160	6.5%	16.4%	39.6%
Commercial crime	993	1 035	4.2%	1 038	0.3%	1 065	2.6%	1 018	-4.4%	2.5%	7.1%
Shoplifting	1 325	1 189	-10.3%	1 185	-0.3%	1 289	8.8%	1 282	-0.5%	-3.3%	8.7%
TOTAL	13 680	13 541	-1.0%	14 723	8.7%	15 186	3.1%	14 984	-1.3%	9.5%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service

6.4 Property-Related Crime per Precinct

Table 6 below shows that Milnerton and Table View police precincts accounted for almost two-thirds (64.6%) of the total property-related crime (72 114) in the Milnerton Police Cluster over the 5-year period. Property-related crime increased by 9.5% with notable increases in Philadelphia (89.2%) and Malmesbury (71.2%) police precincts. Only Melkbosstrand and Table View police precincts reported decreases in property-related crime of -39.1% and -3.2% respectively. However, during the 2014/2015 year Table View recorded the 8th highest number of burglaries at residential areas in the Western Cape.⁹ Melkbosstrand appears to be the most successful police precinct in decreasing property-related crime in the cluster, as reported cases decreased from 552 in 2010/11 to 336 cases in 2014/2015. Further research should examine what contributed to the reduction in property-related crime in that area and whether any lessons could be shared with police precincts such as Malmesbury, Atlantis, Riebeeck West and Philadelphia in the cluster.

⁹ Department of Community Safety. (October 2015). *Western Cape Crime Overview: 2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics as Released by the South African Police Service on 29th of September 2015*, p. 16.

Table 6: Property-Related Crime per Precinct

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME PER STATION	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
Atlantis	1 870	1 876	0.3%	1 976	5.3%	2 064	4.5%	2 452	18.8%	31.1%	14.2%
Darling	325	347	6.8%	299	-13.8%	298	-0.3%	345	15.8%	6.1%	2.2%
Malmesbury	1 011	1 103	9.1%	1 424	29.1%	1 586	11.4%	1 731	9.1%	71.2%	9.5%
Melkbosstrand	552	437	-20.8%	352	-19.5%	336	-4.6%	336	0.00%	-39.1%	2.8%
Milnerton	4 792	4 752	-0.8%	5 183	9.1%	5 187	0.9%	4 889	-5.8%	2.0%	34.4%
Moorreesburg	357	382	7.0%	438	14.7%	409	-6.6%	394	-3.7%	10.4%	2.7%
Philadelphia	139	175	25.9%	188	7.4%	215	14.4%	263	22.3%	89.2%	1.4%
Riebeeck West	362	322	-11.1%	442	37.3%	384	-13.1%	437	13.8%	20.7%	2.7%
Table View	4 272	4 147	-2.9%	4 421	6.6%	4 707	6.5%	4 137	-12.1%	-3.2%	30.1%
TOTAL	13 680	13 541	-1.0%	14 723	8.7%	15 186	3.1%	14 984	-1.3%	9.5%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service

Brigadier Stander, the Cluster Commander for Milnerton gave an overview of where the most frequent non-residential burglaries occurred (Table 6.1). These took place mostly on Fridays and Saturdays, and mostly after working hours.

Table 6.1: Crime Hotspots - Burglary Non-Residential (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015)¹⁰

Top station	Suburb	Day of week	Time
Milnerton	Montague Gardens Century City	Friday	18:00 – 24:00
Darling	Industrial area	Friday Saturday	16:00 – 22:00
Malmesbury	Industrial area Kalbaskraal	Thursday Friday	12:00 – 20:00
Moorreesburg	CBD Industrial area	Friday Saturday	16:00 – 20:00
Riebeeck West	Rural area	Friday Saturday	18:00 – 22:00

6.5 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

Table 2 shows that crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 23.5% of the crimes in Milnerton Police Cluster over the 5-year period. Drug-related crime is of paramount concern in the cluster as it contributed 80% (24 597) to the crime detected as a result of police action and increased by 9.5% from 13 680 in 2010/11 to 14 984 in 2014/15. Drug-related crime increased by more than a quarter (28.3%) from 4 023 in 2010/11 to 5 162 in 2014/15 (Table 7). The highest increase (20.1%) in drug-related crime was recorded between 2010/11 and 2011/12. Generally, an increase in drug-related crime is a positive indication of pro-active policing, but the figures show a decrease in the last financial

¹⁰ SAPS. (2015). *Milnerton PNP SAPS Presentation*, 16 and 17 October 2015, p. 8.

year. The 28.3% increase is not surprising because 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. Over the past decade, the Western Cape has consistently contributed more than a third to the national drug-related crime category.

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	CONTRI- BUTION
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 330	1 413	6.2%	1 094	-22.6%	970	-11.3%	770	-20.6%	-42.1%	18.1%
Drug-related crime	4 023	4 832	20.1%	5 073	5.0%	5 507	8.6%	5 162	-6.3%	28.3%	80.0%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	128	100	-21.9%	98	-2.0%	117	19.4%	118	0.9%	-7.8%	1.8%
TOTAL	5 481	6 345	15.8%	6 265	-1.3%	6 594	5.3%	6 050	-8.3%	10.4%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Services

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

Table 7 above shows that crime detected as a result of police action fluctuated over the reporting period, with an overall increase of 10.4% from 5 481 in 2010/11 to 6 050 in 2014/15. However, recorded crimes decreased by -8.3% in the last financial year in the cluster whilst in the province it increased by 3.0%.

Over the 5-year period, four police precincts, namely Atlantis (27.8%), Milnerton (23.4%), Table View (15.5%) and Malmesbury (13.7%) contributed 80% of all crime detected as a result of police action in the cluster (Table 8). The largest increases were in Atlantis (82.9%), Melkbosstrand (70.9%) and Riebeeck West (64.8%). On the other hand, notable decreases were observed in Philadelphia (-37.5%), Milnerton (-37.4%) and Table View (-23%) during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.

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

CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION PER STATION	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
Atlantis	1 169	1 595	36.4%	1 720	7.8%	1 934	12.4%	2 138	10.6%	82.9%	27.8%
Darling	235	223	-5.1%	203	-9.0%	239	17.7%	274	14.6%	16.6%	3.8%
Malmesbury	653	841	28.8%	853	1.4%	980	14.9%	889	-9.3%	36.1%	13.7%
Melkbosstrand	117	154	31.6%	169	9.7%	165	-2.4%	200	21.2%	70.9%	2.6%
Milnerton	1 502	1 728	15.1%	1 657	-4.1%	1 354	-18.3%	940	-30.6%	-37.4%	23.4%
Moorreesburg	401	437	9.0%	446	2.1%	598	34.1%	439	-26.6%	9.5%	7.6%
Philadelphia	251	154	-38.7%	144	-6.5%	121	-16.0%	157	29.8%	-37.5%	2.7%
Riebeeck West	142	140	-1.4%	158	12.9%	222	40.5%	234	5.4%	64.8%	2.9%
Table View	1 011	1 073	6.1%	915	-14.7%	981	7.2%	779	-20.6%	-23.0%	15.5%
TOTAL	5 481	6 345	15.8%	6 265	-1.3%	6 594	5.3%	6 050	-8.3%	10.4%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Services

6.7 SAPS Strategy for the Cluster

Brigadier Stander, representing the Cluster, presented an overview of crime trends and threats.¹¹



According to SAPS, domestic violence is related to all forms of interpersonal crime. Many of the assaults take place on Friday or Saturday nights and in the home where traditional policing has little impact. There is a high prevalence of alcohol and drug abuse as a result of the easy availability of these substances in the community. Gangsterism is a problem, not only in Atlantis, but also in areas like Malmesbury and Milnerton, as gangs are being pushed out of traditional areas by pro-active policing.

Socio-economic conditions contribute to crime in all areas, which is related to the rapid urbanisation occurring in many areas, unsupported by formal development. There is a lack of basic services in many of the areas. There are high numbers of informal businesses, such as Spaza shops, many of them operating without proper licences. There is also a problem of crime along the MiCity Bus routes.

In some areas, there are low occupancy rates by owners of properties (such as in Parklands and Greens), and dwellings are not well maintained.

Of concern was the large numbers of suspects being released into the community on bail pending trial or on parole after being released from prison.

Brigadier Stander stressed the need for getting the community involved and working together with the police. Partnerships with religious leaders, the Department of Community Safety and NGOs need to be strengthened. Brigadier Stander also highlighted the need to strengthen the informer network in the community.

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. These questions will be asked again in the 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 that participants of the 2014/2015 PNP process completed. Results have also been compared with the national Victims of Crime Survey conducted in 2013/2014.¹²

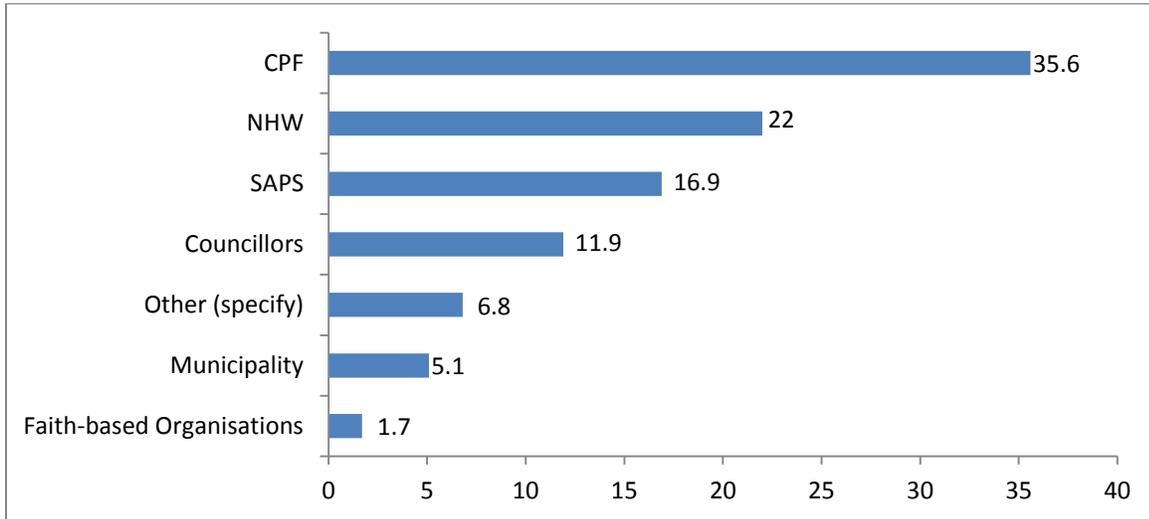
¹¹ SAPS. (2015). Milnerton PNP *SAPS Presentation* 16 and 17 October 2015, pp. 3 – 8.

¹² 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.

The results of the community scorecard are discussed according to the three CSIP thematic areas, namely Promoting Professional Policing, Safer Public Spaces and Partnerships.

7.1 Participants

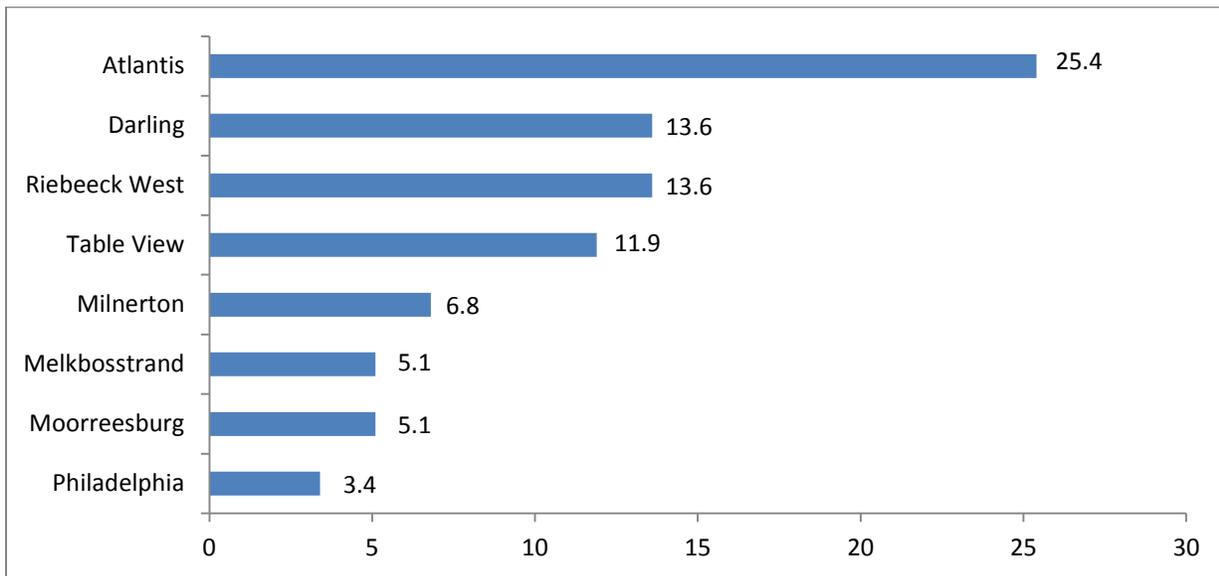
Figure 1: Respondents per Stakeholder Group (n=59)



A total of 59 respondents from all 9 police precincts in the cluster completed the questionnaire, which was administered through crowd sourcing technology.¹³ The majority of participants (35.6%) were from CPFs, followed by Neighbourhood Watch members (22%), SAPS (16.9%) and Councillors (11.9%). Other participants included representatives of the municipality (5.1%), Faith-based Organisations (1.7%), 'others' (6.8%) - which included different government departments, community members and the media.

¹³ Participants indicated their responses on remote devices which were immediately captured on a computerised system.

Figure 2: Participants per Precinct (n=59)



All 9 police precincts in the cluster were represented at the workshop although not equally well. The majority of respondents were from the Atlantis Police Precinct (25.4%), followed by Darling and Riebeeck West (13.6%), Table View (11.9%), Milnerton (6.8%), Melkbosstrand and Moorreesburg (5.1%) as well as Philadelphia (3.4%).

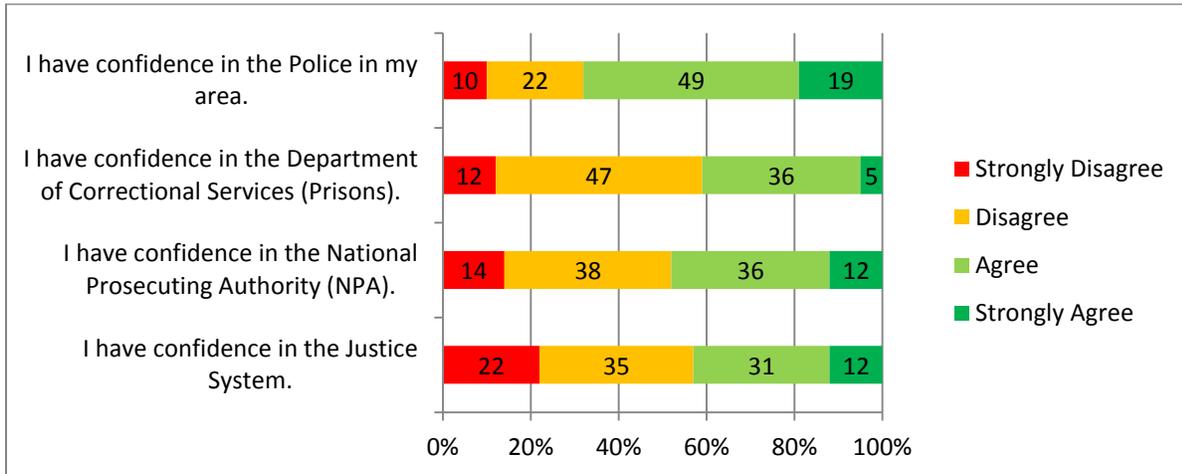
The majority of respondents were males (57.6%), while females constituted 42.4%.

7.2 Professional Policing

Promoting 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.¹⁴ 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.

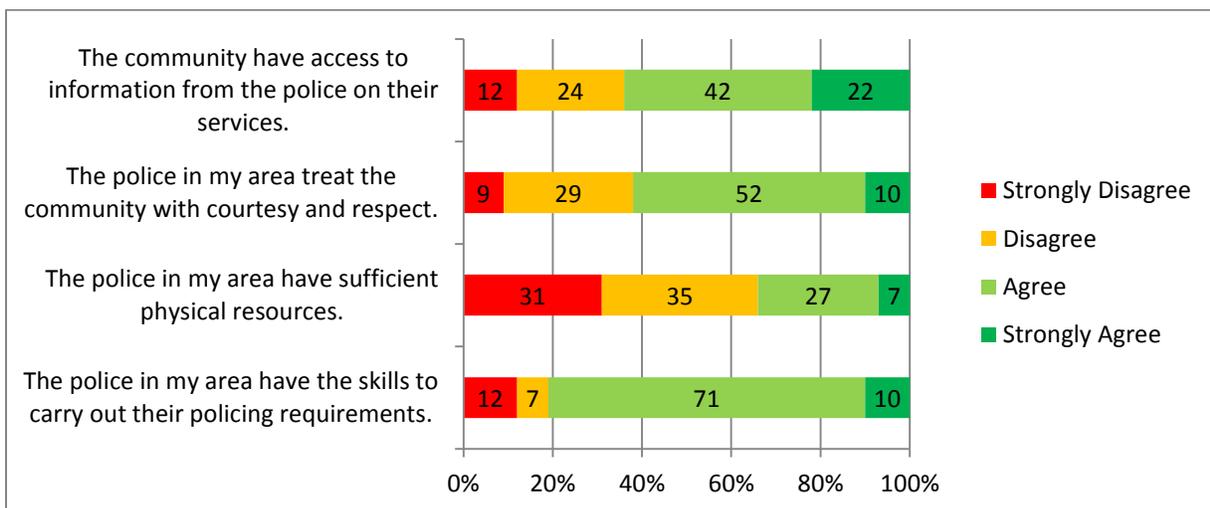
¹⁴ South African Police Service. (15-17 April 2015). *Briefing by the South African Police Service on the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan and 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan and Budget*. Portfolio Committee on Police, Department of Police, p. 48.

Figure 3: Perceptions of Confidence in SAPS, Corruption and Responses to Complaints (n=59)



The majority of respondents (68%) had confidence in the Police in their area, although the Safety Plan highlights that SAPS officials are stressed due to heavy workloads, the intensity and frequency of violence and difficult social issues they deal with. The majority of respondents (59%) had no confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons). In addition, 52% of the respondents had no confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority and 57% had no confidence in the Justice System. This confirms the view of the Cluster Commander that the community is concerned that people are released too soon by the Justice system, or by Correctional Services into the community.¹⁵

Figure 4: SAPS' Interaction with Communities and Resource Requirements (n=59)

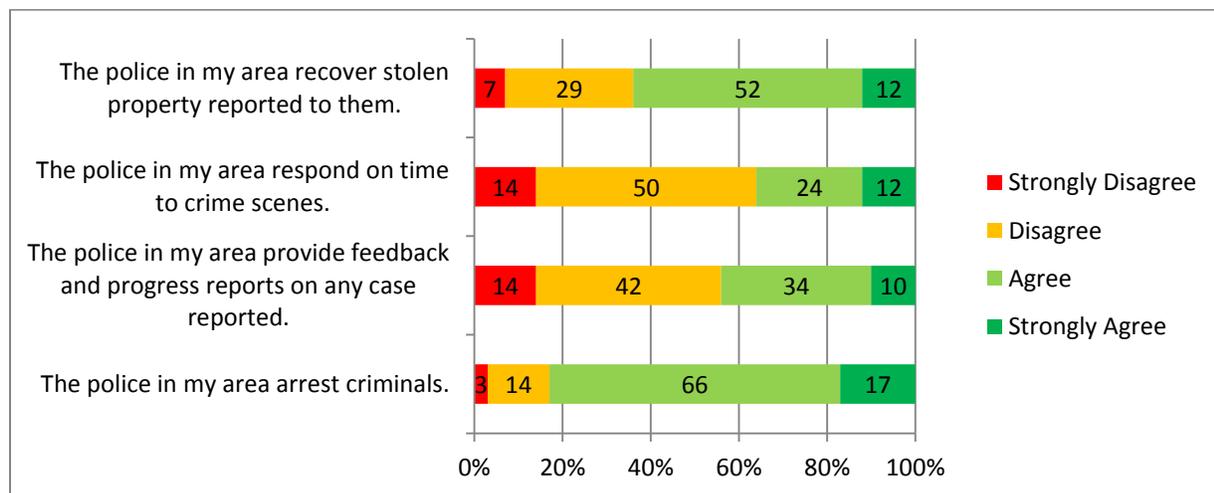


The majority of respondents (64%) agreed that the community have access to information from the police on their services. Furthermore, 62% of the respondents agreed that the police in their

¹⁵ Brigadier Stander. (2015). *SAPS Presentation at the PNP 2014/15 session.*

area treat the community with courtesy and respect. However, the Safety Plan highlights that SAPS needs to improve the professional manner in which SAPS treat the community. On the other hand only 34% of the respondents agreed that the police in their area have sufficient physical resources. The Cluster findings of the 2014 PNP workshops indicated that 36.36% of participants felt that there was an insufficient amount of police resources for their community.¹⁶ An overwhelming majority of the respondents (81%) in the 2015 PNP workshops agreed that the police in their area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements. It would appear that respondents had a favourable impression of the police and an understanding of the constraints resulting from limited resources.

Figure 5: Police Service Delivery and Performance of Functions (n=59)



The majority of respondents (64%) agreed that the police in their area recover stolen property reported to them. The Victims of Crime Survey (2013/2014) supports this finding when it revealed that of people who indicated they were dissatisfied with how police dealt with crime, 37% said this was because SAPS never recover stolen goods.¹⁷

Only 34% agreed that the police in their area respond on time to crime scenes. This is in sharp contrast to the Cluster findings of the 2014 PNP where 73.09% of the respondents then experienced SAPS's arrival time on crime scenes as either quickly or within a reasonable time.¹⁸ The perception is of a significant drop in service delivery. 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.¹⁹ Furthermore, less than half (44%) of respondents

¹⁶ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15: Milnerton Police Cluster Report*, p. 23.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15: Milnerton Police Cluster Report*, p. 20.

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. 35.

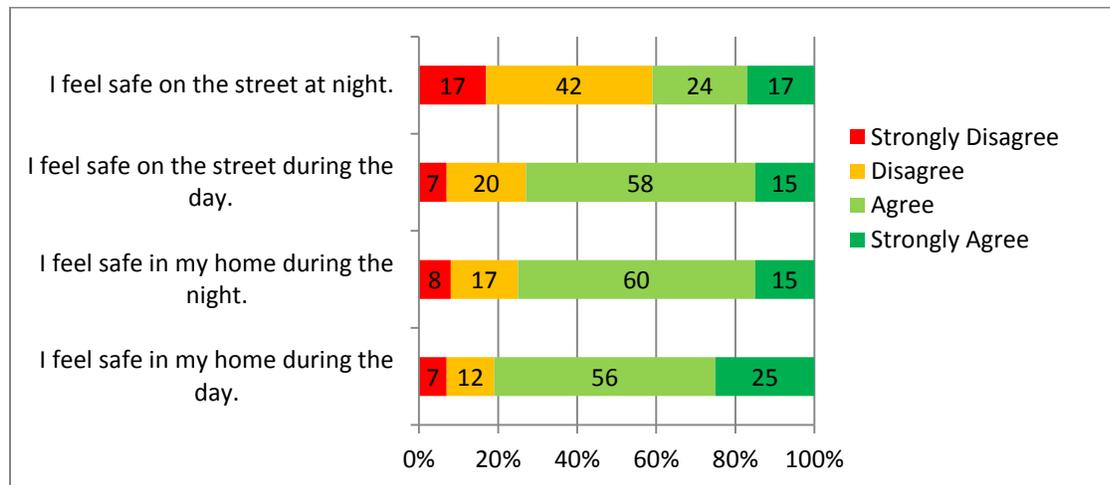
agreed that the police in their area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported. This is consistent with the Cluster findings of the 2014 PNP where 51.85% of people who reported cases said that they neither received any feedback or only when requested, or received infrequent progress reports.²⁰ This is clearly an area of improvement for SAPS to attend to.

Lastly, 83% of the respondents agreed that the police in their area arrest criminals.

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=59)



The majority of the respondents (59%) did not feel safe on the street at night though 73% felt safe during the day. There has been a significant increase of feeling unsafe on the street since the 2014 PNP report which indicated that respondents felt most unsafe in gang territories (24.72%), on the streets (22.47%) and at the taxi rank (11.24%).²¹ The 2013/2014 Victims of Crime Survey reported that 86.5% of respondents felt safe walking alone in their area during the day, and only 34.8% felt safe at night.²²

An overwhelming majority of the respondents (75%) felt safe in their home during the night, and 81% of them felt safe during the day. This perception is in sharp contrast to the Police Statistics which shows that most house robberies in the Cluster takes place primarily at night between 20:00 and 04:00, especially in Milnerton and Atlantis. Furthermore the SAPS crime statistics shows

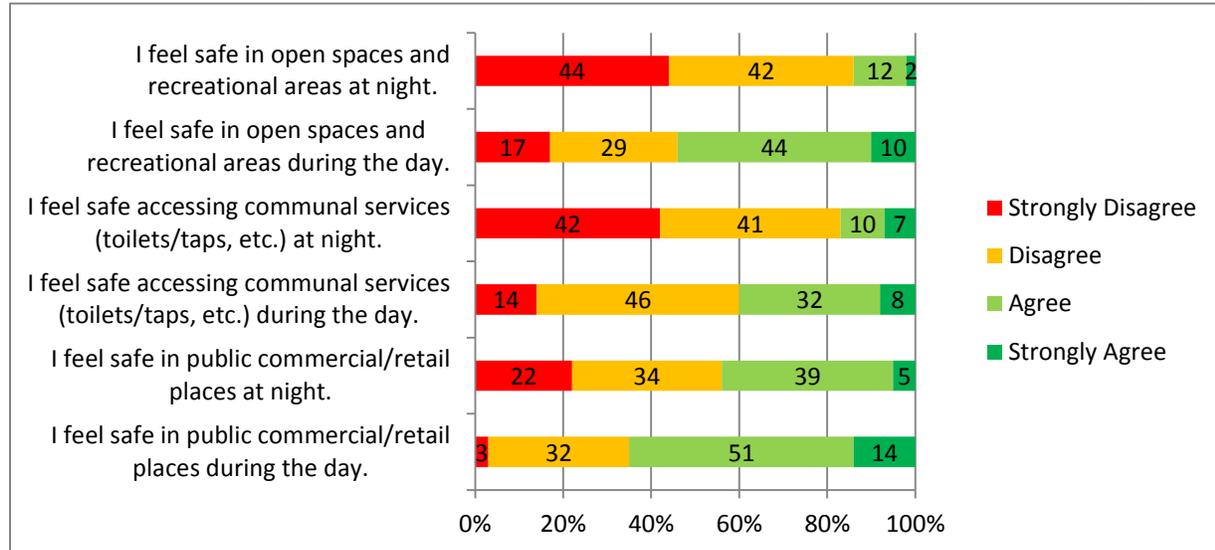
²⁰ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15: Milnerton Police Cluster Report*, p. 22.

²¹ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15: Milnerton Police Cluster Report*, p. 26.

²² 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.

that most robberies with aggravated circumstances takes place throughout the day particularly in Table View.

Figure 7: Perception of Safety in Community Spaces and Public Commercial Buildings (n=59)



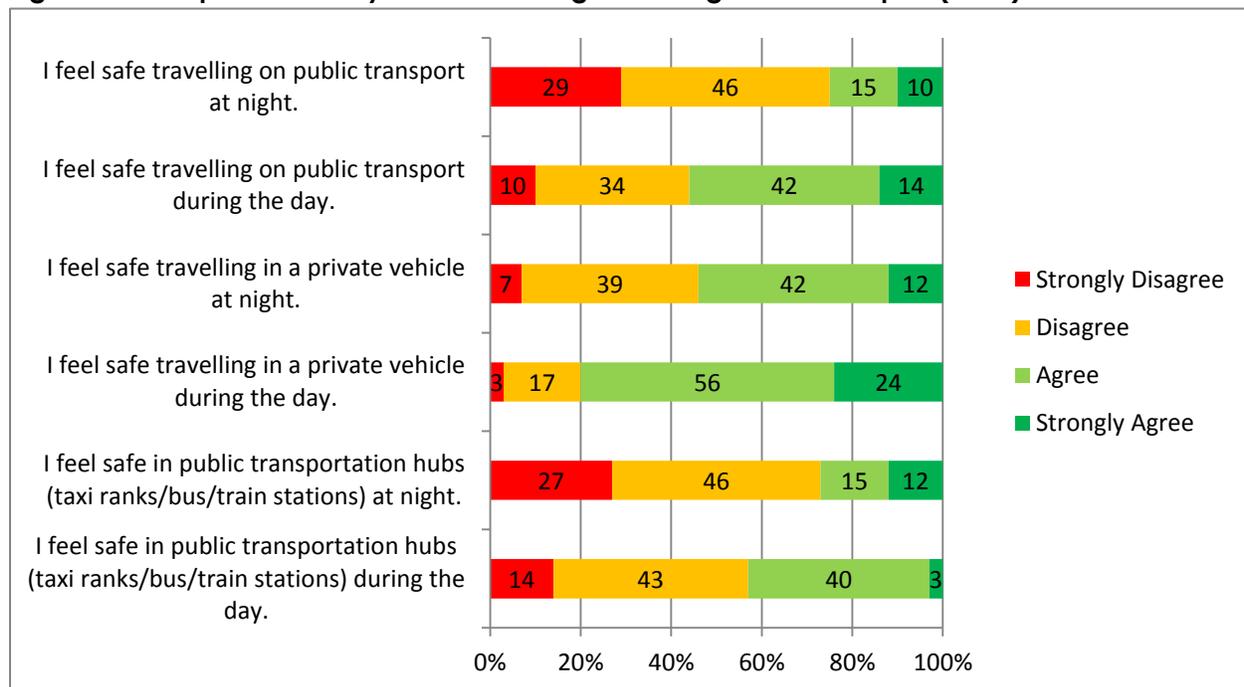
The majority of the respondents (86%) did not feel safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night. The Safety Plan highlighted that poor lighting of streets and public spaces creates an enabling environment for crime to be committed in this cluster, specifically the areas of Protea Park in Atlantis and Porterfield Road in Blaauwberg/Table View (where all the clubs and entertainment areas are situated). Only 54% felt safe during the day. Similarly, the majority of the respondents (83%) did not feel safe accessing communal services at night. The discussions around the development of the Safety Plan indicated that public communal spaces are becoming a hive for various criminal activities, in particular the public toilets at the beachfront.

The majority of the respondents (56%) did not feel safe in public commercial/ retail places at night whilst 65% felt safe during the day. Participants in the small group discussions reported that illegal shebeens in the community across the cluster are contributing to the abuse of alcohol. There are numerous illegal shebeens and Spaza Shops, which do not operate in accordance with the by-laws. There are too many liquor outlets. Liquor licensing needs to be addressed. Participants also felt that drug-related crimes compromise the safety of citizens in the area. They were concerned that there is a lack of safety at schools, that school children are not kept active during school holidays and they become vulnerable to crime or gangsterism.

The cluster is characterised by high levels of interpersonal violence, drug-related offences and property-related crimes. The Safety Plan discussions furthermore revealed that vagrants and beggars at traffic light presents an opportunity for crime. There is also a concern that public communal spaces are becoming a hive for various criminal activities, in particular the public toilets at the beachfront.

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. 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.²³

Figure 8: Perception of Safety when Travelling and Using Public Transport (n=59)



The majority of respondents (75%) did not feel safe travelling on public transport at night while 56% felt safe during the day. The feelings of unsafety when using public transport is much higher in the cluster than was revealed by the Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) which found that 24.2% of households in the Western Cape were prevented from using public transport due to fear of crime.²⁴

The majority of respondents (54%) felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night; at the same time 80% felt safe during the day. In this Cluster, many of respondents rely heavily on public transportation in order to go to work and to shopping centres, etc. The SAPS reported that car hi-jackings also occur at night and during the day (in Table View between 10:00 and 15:00). During small group discussions participants indicated that robberies at the MyCiti bus terminus and other transport hubs mainly occur after dark (between dusk and dawn) and when it's quiet. Problematic areas identified within the cluster include Gie Road, Table View, Du Noon, Paarden Eiland and Joe Slovo Park.

²³ 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.

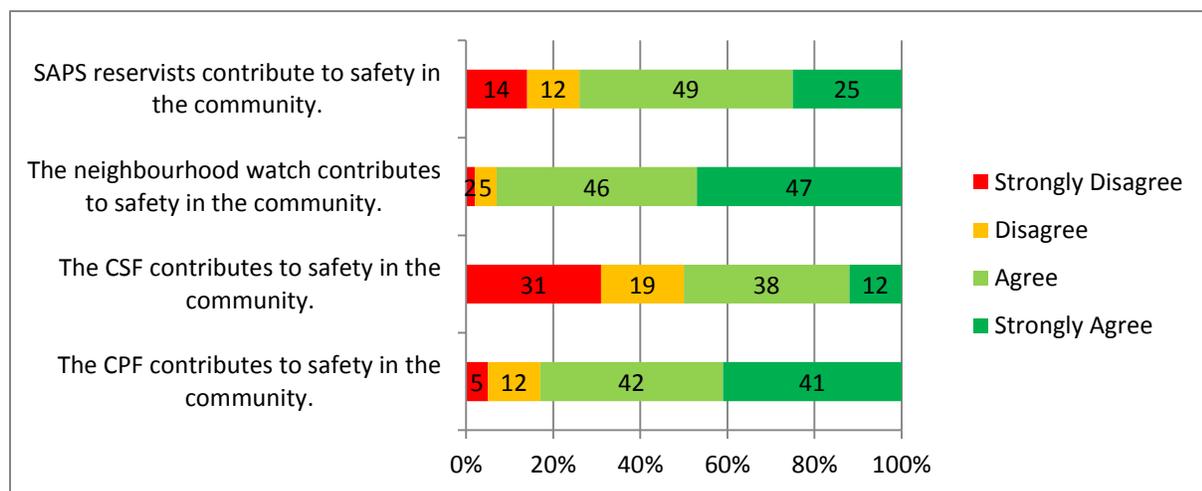
²⁴ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 13.

A majority of the respondents (73%) did not feel safe in public transportation hubs at night whilst 57% did not feel safe during the day.

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

Figure 9: Institutions Contributing to Safety (n=59)



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 (83% agreed)
3. SAPS Reservist programme (74% agreed)
4. Community Safety Forums (50% agreed)

The response demonstrates that participants understood and supported the importance of members of the community working together with the police to ensure safety in the community. This can also be understood within the context with which these institutions were willing to participate in the PNP workshops particularly the CPF, NHW, SAPS and others which include CSFs as seen in Figure 1.



8. SAFETY PLAN

The community consultative process in 2015/16 is focused on developing a community safety plan based on the policing needs and priorities that had been identified during the 2014/15 PNPs. Information shared during the course of the workshop, as well as additional sources of information was also taken into account. The safety plan seeks to increase the involvement of different community stakeholders in contributing towards safety. This approach seeks to promote making safety everyone's responsibility and building local accountability. This is in accordance with the integrated approach to crime and safety in line with the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).²⁵

The cluster priorities reflect the activities as contained in the Safety Plan compiled at the workshop, and attached as Annexure 1. The safety concerns for the cluster were identified and drawn from the PNP 2014/15 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.

The key concerns identified were:

8.1 Professional Policing

1. A major concern in the cluster is the use and abuse of drugs. This leads to a breakdown in families and the community. Drug lords and drug dealers associated with gangsterism

²⁵ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Annual Performance Plan 2015/16*. Department of Community Safety-Vote 4. Western Cape Government, p. 18. 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.

is a major concern. There is a need for high level SAPS investigations against drug dealers. Drugs are a problem in the schools.

2. Sexual violence and domestic violence is common in the community but people do not report cases. The community does not trust the police, or they do not have a good experience when reporting to the police.
3. SAPS members are stressed as a result of heavy workloads and the violence and difficult social issues they deal with. There is a need to improve the professional manner in which the SAPS treat the community, especially in the junior ranks. Corrupt officials need to be disciplined and criminally charged where appropriate. SAPS members who perform well should be recognised for their work. There is a concern for the safety of police officials.
4. Shortage of police and physical resources. The recruitment of new staff will only impact on the SAPS when they finish training in a few years. SAPS need to increase visibility through support from neighbourhood watches (NHW).
5. Illegal shebeens/taverns in the community across the cluster are contributing to the abuse of alcohol. There are numerous illegal shebeens and Spaza Shops, which do not operate in accordance with the by-laws. There are too many liquor outlets. Liquor licensing need to be addressed.

8.2 Partnerships

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

8.3 Public Spaces

10. Robberies at the MyCiti bus terminals and other transport hubs occur after dark (between dusk and dawn) and when it's quiet. Areas identified within the cluster include Gie Road, Table View, Du Noon, Paarden Eiland and Joe Slovo Park.
11. Poor lighting of streets and public spaces creates an enabling environment for crime to be committed in this cluster, specifically the areas of Protea Park in Atlantis, Porterfield Road in Blaauwberg/Table View (where all the clubs and entertainment areas are situated).
12. Illegal/unregulated structures and strollers (loiterers) are linked to incidents of crime and drugs in the cluster.

13. Bushy fields / overgrown areas where public have to cross or walk through to catch public transport presents a danger where citizens have been victims of assault and robbery.
14. Vagrants and traffic light beggars presents an opportunity for crime.
15. Public communal spaces are becoming a hive for various criminal activities, in particular the public toilets at the beachfront.
16. Drinking in public is a problem in the cluster that leads to various public offences including public violence.

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. They should also ensure that elements of the safety plan are taken up by each CPF as appropriate.

The Department of Community Safety will make funding available through the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) to all participating CPFs and will make further matching grants available to participating CPFs. The Department will also enter into MOUs with Local Municipalities to facilitate access to its CSIP Programme. Furthermore, 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 needs and concerns, policing priorities as well as desired outcomes for the Milnerton Cluster with one overall goal: to increase wellness, safety and reduce social ills. As discussed in the report safety needs, concerns and community 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 Milnerton Cluster. The developed safety plan is a first step towards achieving that goal.

11. ANNEXURE 1: MILNERTON POLICE CLUSTER SAFETY PLAN: 16 AND 17 OCTOBER 2015

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

1. Safety Concern: A major concern in the cluster is the use and abuse of drugs. This leads to a breakdown in families and the community. Drug lords and drug dealers associated with gangsterism. There is a need for high level SAPS investigations against drug dealers. Drugs are a problem in the schools.

Objectives: To disrupt the supply and sale of drugs in the community, to investigate drug dealers and to provide rehabilitation services to substance abusers.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>A task team to investigate high level drug cases needs to be established at Cluster level. This should also be established at Provincial level.</p> <p>SAPS at local level must continue with its routine operations to disrupt drug activities.</p> <p>CPF to meet with the NPA and Department of Justice to ensure that cases are prosecuted.</p>	<p>To disrupt the sale and distribution of drugs in the community.</p> <p>To provide for rehabilitation services to people dependent on drugs.</p>	<p>A task team has been established.</p> <p>SAPS to report to CPF in a general way on their successes with crime operations.</p>	<p>The cluster CPF to advocate for the establishment of a special task team. Cluster to develop a plan of action.</p>	<p>At the next cluster meeting</p>	<p>SAPS, CPF, DSD</p>

2. Safety Concern: Sexual violence and domestic violence is common in the community but people do not report cases. The community do not trust the police, or they do not have a good experience when reporting to the police.

Objective: To raise awareness among the community of the process and importance of reporting crimes against women and children to the police.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>SAPS to consider appointing more women to work in the FCS unit and in Client Service Centre.</p> <p>CPF to meet with DSD to ensure their involvement.</p> <p>SAPS to refer neglected and ill-treated children to DSD when necessary. [e.g. the Darling Precinct has met with key stakeholders to address the problem]</p> <p>CPF to plan for 16-Days of Activism activities to create awareness around violence against women.</p>	To encourage women to report domestic violence cases and to ensure they receive the appropriate assistance from the SAPS.	Number of reported cases of domestic violence, sexual violence and child abuse and neglect will increase.	CPF and NHW to create more awareness among the community and encourage them to report these offences.	Next CPF meeting, and ongoing	SAPS and CPF, DSD, SASSA and Department of Justice

3. Safety Concern: SAPS members are stressed as a result of high work load and the violence and difficult social issues they deal with. There is a need to improve the professional manner in which the SAPS treat the community, especially in the junior ranks. Corrupt officials need to be disciplined and criminally charged where appropriate. SAPS members who perform well should be recognised for their work. There is a concern for the safety of police officials.

Objective: Improve the management of SAPS (Trauma counselling, corruption, recognition programmes)

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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Trauma: Encourage police officials to go for trauma counselling with EHW and CIC also to encourage them at parades.	More SAPS officials to go for counselling so as to prevent stress and burnout.	The number of members referred for and attending counselling.	SAPS management to encourage members to go for trauma counselling.	Immediate and ongoing	SAPS Station Commanders.
Corruption: CPF to encourage members of the community to report corruption to the SAPS (to senior management).	Corrupt officials are disciplined or charged with corruption.	Number of reported cases of corruption, number of cases investigated, number of SAPS members disciplined, number of SAPS members charged.	CPF to raise awareness on how to report corrupt officials. Station Commander to report regularly on action taken against SAPS members.	November 2015	CPF/SAPS
Recognition: To give SAPS officials recognition for good work - by making use of DoCS reward/report a cop (SMS 'INFO' to 35 395). SAPS and CPF to continue with acknowledging good performing police officials: quarterly medals and monthly certificates.	More motivated SAPS officials.	Number and range of police officials who are acknowledged in this way.	Encourage all Stations to reward SAPS members at the Station.	November 2015 and monthly.	Station Commanders and CPF
Training: Senior staff to educate, train and mentor junior staff, to be more professional on how to handle the public.	More professional and efficient police members.	Less complaints	Encourage professional police training at various stations	December 2015	Station Commanders and CPF

4. Safety Concern: Shortage of police and physical resources. The recruitment of new staff will only impact on the SAPS when they finish training in a few years. SAPS need to increase visibility through support from Neighbourhood Watches (NHW).

Objective: To increase the support to SAPS by strengthening to NHWs in all communities.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>DoCS to continue providing training and resources to NHW (resources must be provided within a month of completing training). SAPS members also to participate in training.</p> <p>SAPS and experienced NHWs can also provide training to NHWs.</p> <p>Introduce new NHW members to SAPS officials during parades and change of shift.</p>	<p>To increase the number of trained and functional NHWs.</p> <p>To get equipment from DoCS a month after NHW training.</p>	<p>Number of NHW who are trained and received their equipment.</p>	<p>Contact DoCS to follow up on trained NHW who did not receive equipment.</p> <p>CPF to arrange training dates with DoCS and SAPS members.</p>	<p>End of November 2015</p>	<p>DoCS, CPF, NHW</p>

5. Safety Concern: Illegal shebeens in the community across the cluster are contributing to the abuse of alcohol. There are numerous illegal shebeens and Spaza Shops, which do not operate in accordance with the by-laws. There are too many liquor outlets. Liquor licensing needs to be addressed.

Objective: To regulate liquor outlets and shut down illegal traders and outlets.

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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<p>CPF and NHW to inform SAPS of illegal operations of shebeens and Spaza shops.</p> <p>SAPS to conduct operations against illegal operators in conjunction with municipal law enforcement and City of Cape Town.</p> <p>CPF to hold meeting with City of Cape Town to discuss the re-zoning of areas and issuing of trading licenses and impact on neighbourhood safety.</p>	<p>SAPS to enforce the law against illegal traders.</p>	<p>Number of operations against illegal Shebeens and Spaza shops.</p> <p>Reduction in number of illegal shebeens and spaza shops.</p>	<p>NHW to provide information to SAPS and to involve Municipality.</p>	<p>21 November 2015</p> <p>To be discussed at first cluster meeting 21 November 2015</p>	<p>NHW, CPF, SAPS</p>
<p>Liquor by-laws need to be policed strictly and liquor licence policy should be reviewed with public participation.</p>	<p>Stricter policy is developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Fewer liquor outlets, and compliance with liquor laws.</p>	<p>Plan operations to be done jointly.</p>	<p>To be discussed at first cluster meeting 21 November 2015</p>	<p>SAPS, Municipal Law Enforcement, Councillors, Western Cape Liquor Authority.</p>
<p>Unlicensed outlets should be closed down</p>	<p>Closing of unlicensed outlets</p>	<p>Closed unlicensed outlets</p>	<p>CPF to meet with NPA.</p>	<p>To be discussed at first cluster meeting 15 November 2015.</p>	<p>SAPS, Law Enforcement</p>

PARTNERSHIPS

6. Safety Concern: Drug-related crimes are compromising the safety of citizens in the area. **[related to issue No. 1]**

Objectives: Programmes need to be instituted with the focus on developing the community and providing economic incentives.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF and SAPS to provide awareness programmes on drug related crimes.	Reformed drug addicts.	Regular assessment of rehabilitated addicts	Youth Awareness Day	Will be discussed at first CPF cluster meeting on 21 November.	CPF, NHW, SAPS
The CPF must identify organisations to organise after-care support groups for recovering drug users and their parents.	Parents must be empowered to deal with drug addicted child.	Progress on rehabilitating drug users.	CPF to partner with relevant drug support organisations. Cluster to meet with the Department of Social Development.	To be discussed at first CPF Cluster meeting (21 November 2015)	CPF, NHW, relevant partners.
The CPF to hold family days to promote awareness around drug abuse prevention.	Public awareness and education for families on drug abuse and how to deal with it.	Attendance by community members.	CPF and NHW to set up dates for family day.	To be discussed at first CPF Cluster meeting (21 November 2015).	CPF, NHW, SAPS, Municipality.
The CPF to identify an organisation to provide after-care support for relapsed drug addicts. Advocate for the establishment of rehabilitation facilities for the Atlantis area.	Assist recovering users to be reintegrated in society.	Report back from the partner /monitoring groups.	To create partnerships with relevant groups like NICRO, SANCA, Local Drug Action Committee (LDAC), etc.	To be discussed at first CPF Cluster meeting (21 November 2015)	CPF, NHW, SAPS, other partners, Municipality, DSD

7. Safety Concern: Partnerships for combatting crime in the area need to be strengthened by DoCS, the CPFs and SAPS

Objectives: Strengthen partnerships between DoCS, CPF, SAPS, Municipality, DSD, Department of Justice, etc.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF to use bulk SMS system and WhatsApp messaging to improve communication between CPF members.	Improve communication between all entities (security, SAPS, DoCS, NHW, CPF and street committees) to work together to reduce crime.	Improved communication.	All entities to come together and assess and discuss a plan of action to improve communication.	End of November 2015	CPF, SAPS, DoCS
<p>Initiate door to door campaigns and establish Street committees to raise awareness and reduce crime.</p> <p>Plan joint operations with SAPS, CPF, NHW and Street Committees.</p>	Reduced Crime	Number of joint operations held.	All entities to come together and assess and discuss a plan of action to reduce crime.	To be discussed at first CPF Cluster meeting (21 November 2015)	CPF, NHW, SAPS

8. Safety Concern: Lack of funding for CPFs

Objectives: To provide necessary support and resources to CPF's and NHW's. CPFs to register on Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) and to ensure they submit reports and qualify for their full funds.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>DoCS to review its policy on providing support to NHWs.</p> <p>CPF's to submit reports on the EPP system to DoCS.</p>	DoCS need to react faster on resource request from NHWs.	Number of NHW and CPFs that receive funding and support. NHW is properly resourced.	Written requests or meetings were forwarded which request support from DoCS.	Milnerton Cluster is requesting a meeting with DoCS before 21 November 2015	DoCS, CPF.

9. Safety Concern: There is a lack of safety at schools. School children not kept active during school holidays and they become vulnerable to crime or gangsterism.

Objectives: To keep children safe during school holiday periods.

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, SAPS and NHW and DOE to develop plan of action to keep schools safe during holiday periods. CPF to consult DoCS Security Risk Management to conduct a risk assessment and schools and to develop a recommendation.	A plan is adopted to maintain school safety.	Plan of action adopted and implemented.	CPF to meet with stakeholders to discuss safety plan.	21 November 2015	CPF, NHW, SAPS, DOE and DoCS.
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PUBLIC SPACES

10. Safety Concern: Robberies at the MyCiti bus terminus and other transport hubs occurring after dark (between dusk and dawn) and when it's quiet. Areas identified within the cluster include Gie Road, Table View, Du Noon, Paarden Eiland and Joe Slovo Park.

Objective: To increase safety around identified transport hubs.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
To establish a transport sub-committee and include the media, Sector Commander and the sub-forum.	To increase safety in identified transport hubs.	Reduction in number of cases reported to SAPS.	Identify all the role players.	End of Nov 2015	CPFs, SAPS Sector Commanders.

To engage with Ward Councillor on the matter.	To inform the ward councillor.	Acknowledgement by the ward councillor.	Invite the ward councillor to a meeting.	Invite them to next monthly executive meeting.	CPF
To engage with the MAYCO Member for Transport, Brett Herron on the matter.	To inform the MAYCO Member for Transport, Brett Herron	Acknowledgement by the MAYCO Member for Transport, Brett Herron	Invite the MAYCO Member for Transport, Brett Herron to a meeting.	Invite them to next monthly executive meeting.	CPF
Initiate a project to identify the exact locations of these problem areas.	To compile a list of problem locations.	A compiled list of problem locations.	To initiate the project.	End of Feb 2016	CPF

11. Safety Concern: Poor lighting of streets and public spaces creates an enabling environment for crime to be committed in this cluster, specifically the areas of Protea Park in Atlantis, Porterfield Road in Blaauwberg/Table View (where all the clubs and entertainment areas are situated).

Objective: To reduce the opportunities for crime due to poor lighting.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
To engage with Ward Councillor on the matter (take them on a tour of unlit areas).	The Ward Councillor takes steps to improve lighting in the area. Ward committee puts this on priority list for the municipality.	Acknowledgement by the ward councillor.	Invite the Ward Councillor to a meeting.	Invite them to next monthly executive meeting.	CPF, Ward Councillor, Rate Payers' Association, NHW, Ward Committee.

12. Safety Concern: Illegal/unregulated structures and strollers (loiterers) are linked to incidents of crime and drugs in the cluster.

Objective: To positively occupy public spaces where possible and reduce opportunities for crime.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
SAPS, CPF and NHW to identify problem locations.	To reduce opportunities for crime.	List of problem locations compiled.	To initiate a project where problem locations are identified (involving the NHWs)	End Feb 2016	CPF, NHW, SAPS
To engage with Ward Councillor on the matter. Consider the possibility of a notification system where the public can lodge their concerns with the municipality (similar to the City of Cape Town C3 register).	Ward Councillor takes action in respect of problem areas.	Acknowledgement by the Ward Councillor.	Invite the Ward Councillor to a meeting.	Invite them to next monthly executive meeting.	CPF

13. Safety Concern: Bushy fields / overgrown areas where public have to cross or walk through to catch public transport presents a danger where citizens have been victims of assault and robbery.

Objective: To reduce the number of unattended bushy areas.

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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To identify problem locations and engage the respective owners.	To reduce opportunities for crime.	List of problem locations compiled.	To initiate a project where problem locations are identified (involving the NHWs)	End Feb 2016	CPF, NHW, Department of Public Works.
To engage with Ward Councillor on the matter.	To inform the Ward Councillor.	Acknowledgement by the Ward Councillor.	Invite the Ward Councillor to a meeting.	Invite them to next monthly executive meeting.	CPF

14. Safety Concern: Vagrants and traffic light beggars presents an opportunity for crime.
Objective: To reduce opportunities for crime at traffic lights and other public spaces.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
To identify problem locations.	To reduce opportunities for crime.	List of problem locations compiled.	To initiate a project where problem locations are identified (involving the NHWs)	End Feb 2016	CPF, NHW, SAPS
To engage with Ward Councillor on the matter.	To inform the Ward Councillor.	Acknowledgement by the Ward Councillor.	Invite the Ward Councillor to a meeting.	Invite them to next monthly executive meeting.	CPF

15. Safety Concern: Public communal spaces are becoming a hive for various criminal activities, in particular the public toilets at the beachfront.
Objective: To reduce the opportunities for crime in public communal spaces.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
To identify problem locations.	To reduce opportunities for crime.	List of problem locations compiled.	To initiate a project where problem locations are identified (involving the NHWs)	End Feb 2016	CPF, NHW, Municipality, SAPS
To engage with Ward Councillor on the matter.	To inform the Ward Councillor.	Acknowledgement by the Ward Councillor.	Invite the Ward Councillor to a meeting.	Invite them to next monthly executive meeting.	CPF

16. Safety Concern: Drinking in public is a problem in the cluster that leads to various public offences including public violence.

Objective: To influence the regulation of consumption of spirits and wine in public. [related to concern No. 5]

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
To engage with Ward Councillor to influence the by-laws to regulate drinking in public more effectively.	To reduce drinking in public	Promulgation of by-laws to regulate irresponsible drinking in public.	To invite the Councillors to the next cluster meeting to discuss the problem of drinking in public.	January 2016	CPF cluster chairperson.

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 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 = Atlantis	06 = Moorreesburg
02 = Darling	07 = Philadelphia
03 = Malmesbury	08 = Riebeeck West
04 = Melkbosstrand	09 = Table View
05 = Milnerton	

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 you 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.

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

3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

This part will focus on the knowledge of the public of existing partnerships 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!!!