



**Western Cape
Government**

Community Safety



**Report on the 2017/18 Policing Needs and Priorities workshop
for GuNya (Gugulethu and Nyanga) Police Precincts**

28 July and 13 September 2017

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ACRONYMS

AHR	Alcohol Harms Reduction
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CID	City/ Central Improvement District
CoCT	City of Cape Town
CAP	Community Action Plan
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSC	Community Service Centre
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSIP	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
DoCS	Department of Community Safety
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
LG	Local Government
MURP	Mayoral Urban Regeneration Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
POCA	Prevention of Organized Crime Act
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
SAPS	South African Police Service
VCP	Vehicle Check Points
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VPUU	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading
WCLA	Western Cape Liquor Authority

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

As part of its annual Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) consultations the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) hosted workshops for GuNya (Gugulethu and Nyanga) police precincts on 28 July and 13 September 2017. These workshops aimed to feed into the consultative process, mandated by section 206 of the Constitution and section 23 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act,¹ in terms of which the Minister of Police is obliged to seek input from provincial governments about their policing needs and priorities.

The key aims of the 2017 PNP workshops were to:

- Consult with strategic stakeholders in each police precinct within the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) areas about their policing needs and priorities;
- Develop safety plans for each police precinct within the CSIP area and
- Determine perceptions of safety in each one of the CSIP areas.

These workshops are part of a departmental 'whole of society' approach that seeks to build safety, not for the community but with it. The aim is to ensure that provincial government departments are responsive to the safety needs of communities, to enhance efficiency through the integration of security services, to establish partnerships and, to include communities in local structures created around safety.² The PNP workshops feed into the DoCS CSIP initiative which has as its objectives the:

- promotion of professional policing through effective oversight;
- making public buildings and spaces safe; and
- establishing viable safety partnerships within communities.



¹ Act 3 of 2013.

² Department of Community Safety. (2016). CSIP Blueprint.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Target group

During the 2017 year, the Department focused on six priority areas. These are GuNya (Gugulethu and Nyanga), Khayelitsha, Paarl East, Saldanha, Manenberg and Hanover Park and Riebeeck West. Six workshops were planned, based on the number of CSIP areas in the Province. Two workshops were held in each area. During the first workshop, the policing and safety needs were identified and discussed. During the second workshop, participants continued to discuss their policing and safety needs and priorities in the plenary and refused to break into small groups to develop a safety plan for the area citing that a safety plan was already developed by the City through its MURP programme. Invitations were extended to a wide range of organisations and individuals who were relevant to contributing to safety in the area:

- SAPS Cluster commanders and precinct station commanders and members;
- CPFs and Cluster executives;
- Neighbourhood Watches;
- Non-governmental, community and faith-based organisations;
- National and Provincial Government Departments as well as other state agencies such as the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID);
- Integrated Development Plan managers; (IDP managers)
- Ward councillors and;
- City of Cape Town, Mayoral Urban Regeneration Programme (MURP) representatives,
- Representatives from businesses, Central Improvement Districts and private security service providers.

2.2 Structure

At the start of the workshop each participant was handed a file containing certain key documents which were intended to contextualise and guide the discussions. For the first workshop this included the 2016 Safety Plan for the Nyanga Cluster, a GuNya Situational Analysis report outlining the crime situation, demographic details and DoCS basket of services, and copies of various presentations. The workshop was opened by Councillor Khaya Yozi of ward 39. Minister Dan Plato followed with a keynote address. Thereafter DoCS and South African Police Service (SAPS) reported on implementation of the 2016 Safety Plan and their current interventions to increase safety in Gugulethu and Nyanga. This was followed by the CPF, AHR and the Western Cape Liquor Authority's presentations on interventions in the area. Ms Ntutu Mtswana from the City of Cape Town (CoCT) followed with a presentation on what the City is doing to increase safety in GuNya. This was later followed by questions and answers and the completion of the 'Safety Confidence Score Card' questionnaire measuring a number of perceptions on safety matters in the area. After tea break the plenary continued with questions and answers as participants did not want to break into small group discussions.

During the second workshop on 13 September 2017 each participant was again handed a file containing a copy of the presentation on the policing needs and priorities status update and PNP 2016 feedback, the report of the first workshop that was held on 28 July 2017 and the 2016 safety plan. The workshop was again opened by Councillor Khaya Yozi. Thereafter SAPS, CoCT and DoCS gave feedback with regard to the issues that were raised during the first workshop. This was followed by comments, questions and answers. About 97 participants attended the second workshop and 187 participants attended the first workshop.

2.3 Safety Confidence Scorecard

This questionnaire is designed to ascertain:

- whether participants were victims of a crime and/or police action during the previous year;
- their perceptions of police professionalism;
- whether they feel safe in public and private spaces, and;
- their perceptions of existing safety partnerships (particularly CPFs and NHWs).



To this end participants attending the first workshop answered a questionnaire containing a series of statements with a range of possible reactions, four being 'strongly agree' and one being 'strongly disagree'. Police professionalism was elicited via 16 questions aimed to measure the ways in which police interactions with the public were perceived by participants; there were 17 questions on feelings of safety in public and private spaces and; 12 questions on partnerships with the police via CPFs, CSFs, NHWs and, the SAPS reservist programme.³ After the workshop the data were physically captured and entered into a Survey Monkey software programme for subsequent organisation of captured information on a spreadsheet, in terms of the main issues identified. There were 81 participants who completed the scorecard questionnaire – less than half the participants of the first session.

³ See Annexure 1 for the questionnaire.

3. LIMITATIONS

- The workshops were primarily attended by those who were part of NHWs and CPFs, in SAPS and/or involved in these sectors to some extent or other. Thus, perceptions of safety and the research sample may have been somewhat skewed and not representative of the many communities that make up each neighbourhood within individual police precincts.
- Without supplementation by other methodologies, such as in depth interviews and focus group discussions, questionnaires have limited value as research tools. To give an example: the statement 'I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons)' is open-ended and should be followed up with questions that probe the reasons for this lack of confidence.⁴
- Although 187 people attended the workshop, only 81 completed the survey. The sample size of people who completed questionnaires was small and the process did not lend itself to disaggregation of data or trend analyses.
- Although the usual format of the PNPs was to break into small groups to develop a safety plan, the participants of the Gunya workshops requested the opportunity for discussion in plenary instead. As a result, no community safety plan was developed. It was suggested and acknowledged by the SAPS and CPF representatives that Nyanga should develop a Community Safety Forum which would then develop an integrated community safety plan.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF GUNYA

GuNya is an integrated area located in sub-council 14, characterised by high crime rates, poverty and high unemployment. Sub-council 14 consists of six wards. It is situated along the N2 highway, close to the Cape Town International Airport and encompasses Nyanga, Gugulethu and Crossroads. The major roads that run through sub-council 14 include Klipfontein Road, Govan Mbeki Road, Steve Biko Drive, New Eisleben Road and Settlers Way. There are 6 wards in GuNya i.e. Ward 37, Ward 38, Ward 39, Ward 41, Ward 42 and Ward 45. Like Gugulethu, Nyanga area has suburbs: Black City, KTC Informal settlement, New Crossroads and Samora Machel. Gugulethu comprises suburbs which are largely informal settlements: Barcelona, Europe, Gugulethu SP, Kanana, Lusaka, New Rest, Phola Park (Gugulethu), Vukuzenzele and Zondi. According to Stats SA 2011 census, there are 29 577 households in Gugulethu and 15 993 in Nyanga. The average household size is 3.33 persons and 3.6 for Gugulethu and Nyanga.

Gugulethu and Nyanga are two of the six police precincts falling within the Nyanga policing cluster.

The reader is referred to Annexure 2, 3 and 4 for a detailed breakdown of the SAPS crime statistics between 2011 and 2016. The breakdown of the main crime categories in terms of the combined reported crime for GuNya for 2015/16 is as follows:

- Contact crime (25.5%) of reported crime:⁵ this involves physical contact between the perpetrator and the victim and ranges from assault, bag snatching (robbery), to kidnapping, rape and murder. Thus contact crime involves some form of violence against the person.⁶
- Crime detected as a result of police action (12.9%): This includes illegal possession of firearms, drug-related crime (use, possession and dealing in drugs) and driving under the influence of alcohol or

⁴ Whilst lack of confidence in the Department of Correctional Services is often caused by perceptions of inadequate consultation when prisoners are released on parole it might also be caused by a perception that prisons fail to rehabilitate or, that prisoners have it too easy and/or are released too soon.

⁵http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

⁶ Institute for Security Studies. (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 July 2016).

drugs. These crimes are generally not reported to the police by members of the public but, instead, are the result of roadblocks, searches and intelligence collection.⁷

- Property-related crime (6.9%): This includes burglary at residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and/or motorcycles, theft out of motor vehicles and stock theft. These crimes usually occur in the absence of victims and involve no violence.⁸

5. SAPS REPORT BACK

Major General Memela (the Nyanga Cluster Commander) said there are 6 police stations in the Nyanga Cluster, one (1) satellite station and two (2) contact points. The cluster area size is 93.32 km². The estimated population is 1 090 577. There are 26 informal settlements and 144 schools.

Car hijacking is the biggest problem followed by burglary, murder and breaking into schools in Nyanga and Gugulethu. Samora Machel and Browns Farm are 2 of the most problematic areas where interventions are required, as well as KTC in Gugulethu.

In Gugulethu common assault (16.8%), common robbery (5.5%), arson (8.3%), burglary at business premises (75%), theft out of or from motor vehicles (27.6%) and commercial crime (5.7%) have increased. In Nyanga murder (5.4%), common assault (18.4%), common robbery (9.4%), total sexual offences (14.6%), MITP (7.4%), burglary at business premises (50.0%), burglary at residential premises (11.0%) and all theft not mentioned elsewhere (21.6%) have increased.



Crime hotspots

ARMED ROBBERY	
Nyanga	Gugulethu
Sector 1: Nyanga – Old hostels, Mkhontosq borders Sithandathu Ave, Emms Dr, Sithathu Ave and Zwelitsha	Sector 2: KTC
Sector 3: Browns Farm – border railway line, New Eisleben, Sheffield <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Browns Farm - Siyahlala borders Sheffield Road • Browns Farm - Siyanyanzela borders railway, Hazeldean, Ngulube Road & Sheffied Rd 	Sector 3: New Crossroads
Sector 4: Samora Machel borders Oliver Tambo & Vanguard	
CARJACKING	
Nyanga	Gugulethu
Sector 1 : Lusaka	Sector 2: KTC Sector 3: New Crossroads

⁷ Institute for Security Studies. (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 July 2016).

⁸ Institute for Security Studies. (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 July 2016).

<p>Sector 2: Crossroads- Unathi houses borders Gqobasi, Klipfontein Rd, Veza and B str/Crossroads- N2 Freeway from R300 bridge</p> <p>Sector 3: Browns Farm-border Railway line, New Eisleben, Sheffield</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Browns Farm-Siyahlala borders Sheffield Rd • Browns Farm- Siyanyanzela border railway line, Hazeldean, Ngulube Rd and Sheffield Rd <p>Sector 4: Samora Machel borders Oliver Tambo and Vangaurd</p>	<p>Sector 4: Kiki Zone & Lotus</p>
HOUSE ROBBERIES	
Nyanga	Gugulethu
<p>Sector 1: Lusaka</p> <p>Sector 2: Crossroads-Unathi houses borders Gqobasi, Klipfontein Rd, Veza & B str/ Crossroads- Topcor, Bester, Wimpy houses borders Landsdown rd</p> <p>Sector 3: Browns Farm-border railway line, New Eisleben, Sheffield Rd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Browns Farm-Siyahlala borders Sheffield Rd • Browns Farm- Siyanyanzela border railway line, Hazeldean, Ngulube Rd & Sheffield Rd <p>Sector 4: Samora Machel borders Oliver Tambo & Vanguard</p>	<p>Sector 1: Europe & Barcelona</p> <p>Sector 2: KTC</p> <p>Sector 3: New Crossroads</p>
BUSINESS ROBBERIES	
Nyanga	Gugulethu
<p>Sector 2: Crossroads-Mfesani, Klidpfontein Mission station, Thabo Mbeki borders N2 & Landsdown</p> <p>Sector 3: Browns Farm-border railway line, new Eisleben, Sheffield Rd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Browns Farm-Siyahlala border Sheffield Rd • Browns Farm- borders Landsdown rd, Eisleben, Sheffield Rd <p>Sector 4: Samora Machel borders Oliver Tambo & Vanguard</p>	<p>Sector 1 : NY 122(2) / NY 114/NY 130</p> <p>Sector 2: Gugulethu Mall / Steve Biko Drive</p> <p>Sector 3: New Crossroads</p>

Challenges

- Environmental design of areas – poor lighting and infrastructure
- Prevalence and abuse of liquor by the youth.
- Increase of domestic violence conflicts.
- Daily influx of people to urban areas.
- Daily influx of people in the area to the legal taverns, braai stands along roads where they buy meat, especially in Nyanga and Gugulethu.
- Urbanisation - increase of population through invasion of open spaces of land to create informal settlements.
- High volume of cases such as aggravated robberies and trio crimes where the suspects are unknown.

Main contributors to crime:

- Unemployment
- Poverty
- Drugs
- Liquor
- Domestic Violence (Increase of domestic violence conflicts in Gugulethu).
- Owner's negligence
- Repeat offenders/parolees

6. PRESENTATION BY NYANGA CPF CHAIRPERSON

The Nyanga CPF chairperson, Mr Buyisile Makasi, said the areas of Hlazo Village and Lusaka urgently need upgrading of street lighting. The community of both areas feel neglected as they feel it is not prioritised in terms of service delivery and is not clean. There is leaking water due to poor drainage. Hlazo Village and White City areas share five streets with one name - Bush Road / Hlathi Street. There are poor street markings and house numbering. There is traffic congestion at the corner of Miller's Camp and Ntlangano Street during peak hours in the morning and afternoons and also at corner Klipfontein Road & Ntlangano Crescent in the morning and afternoon. There is an illegal taxi rank operating at the corner of Klipfontein Road and Ntlangano Crescent, also contributing to the traffic congestion.

There is lack of visibility of City of Cape Town Law Enforcement Agencies, including Traffic, Metro and Law Enforcement. There are dysfunctional CCTV cameras within the vicinity of Hlazo and Lusaka. There is a car hijacking hot spot at Borchards Quarry and Klipfontein Road. Illegal shebeens operate in the area and drug houses are prevalent. Murders are committed by illegal firearms at Ntlangano Crescent less than 200 / 100 meters from the SAPS station due to dysfunctional CCTV cameras. There are unregulated taxi sedans operating in the area and very few if any youth intervention programmes at Hlazo Village and Lusaka. There are no meaningful entrepreneurship programmes. Local business owners / hawkers receive no support to ensure that their business ventures develop. Renting out of RDP houses to foreign Nationals as spaza shops is rife. There is a slow pace of the completion of the hostel-to-homes project and no out-patient drug rehabilitation facility.

Mr Makasi was also concerned about the well-being of NHW members currently contracted by the Department of Community Safety to support safety in schools and in the Alcohol Harms Reduction programme. He felt there has been inadequate consultation or engagement with the general populace and stakeholders on the Alcohol Harms Reduction programme. He said there is lack of engagement with local business owners on alternative business opportunities and that the issuing of liquor licences in the Nyanga Police Precinct needs to be reconsidered.

7. PRESENTATION BY THE WESTERN CAPE LIQUOR AUTHORITY

Dr Luzuko Mdunyelwa highlighted how the Western Cape Liquor Authority (WCLA) monitors liquor licences, how people can apply for liquor licences, how they can oppose liquor licences and what the community can do if they have a problem with a shebeen or tavern. He said there are about 170 licences in Nyanga and the WCLA has conducted 309 inspections in the Nyanga cluster. It is very important for the community to register their complaint to the police station if they have a problem with a shebeen or tavern. Presently there are 10 inspectors responsible for the whole of the Western Cape; hence the WCLA also relies on community support to monitor taverns. The WCLA consults the community when one applies for liquor licences and if people object they take that into consideration. The WCLA is very reluctant to issue a licence when there is a problem of alcohol or drugs or the area is crime ridden. He encouraged people to communicate their problems with the WCLA. The WCLA works in a very transparent and independent way

and cannot be influenced by anyone. They have routine and formal inspections that they do together with SAPS and the City's law enforcement agencies.

8. ALCOHOL HARMS REDUCTION GAME CHANGER PRESENTATION

Mr Khangelani Rawuza from DoCS talked about the Alcohol Harms Reduction (AHR) programme. He said alcohol harms outweigh the benefits of selling or trading with alcohol. The money that government spends on alcohol related harms outweigh the profit that people make when they sell alcohol. That is why government intervenes to reduce alcohol related harms. The AHR is implemented by the Western Cape Government in partnership with SAPS, CoCT, WCLA, civil society organisations, VPUU, etc.

AHR is implemented in 3 ways namely:

- Looking at the enforcement of the Liquor Act
- Promoting sport and recreational activities
- Helping people with alcohol related problems

He undertook to continually engage community leaders on the AHR programme and work on a plan to engage the community at large. He encouraged the community to come forward and support the AHR.

9. PRESENTATION BY THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN

Ms Ntutu Mtwana said the Mayoral Urban Regeneration Programme (MURP) is a unit within the City that was created in 2014 to improve community safety and quality of life as well as to look at the socio-economic situation of previously disadvantaged communities in Cape Town. The City collapsed VPUU and the Urban Renewal Programme to make up the Mayoral Urban Regeneration Programme. Its objective is to adopt the VPUU methodology across the line departments to improve community safety, quality of life and socio economic conditions. The City also looks at sustainability of its systems with regard to public spaces and aims to stabilise the area in the event of crime and violence in order to render effective service delivery.

The methodology followed includes:

- Keeping public spaces safe
- Local economic development
- Trading plans
- Empower neighbourhood watches to assist victims of crime, and
- Countering gender-based violence

The City is also working with the criminal justice cluster by improving service delivery through awareness-raising. She said they use Public Health or a Life Cycle approach that includes early childhood, school going age and youth out of school to improve safety and infrastructure. The City works with communities and community leaders and has systems to improve community-based policing. The City also looks at spatial design of the area in order to render more effective policing. Its policing model emphasizes community policing by encouraging volunteerism of NHWs. The methodological steps include:

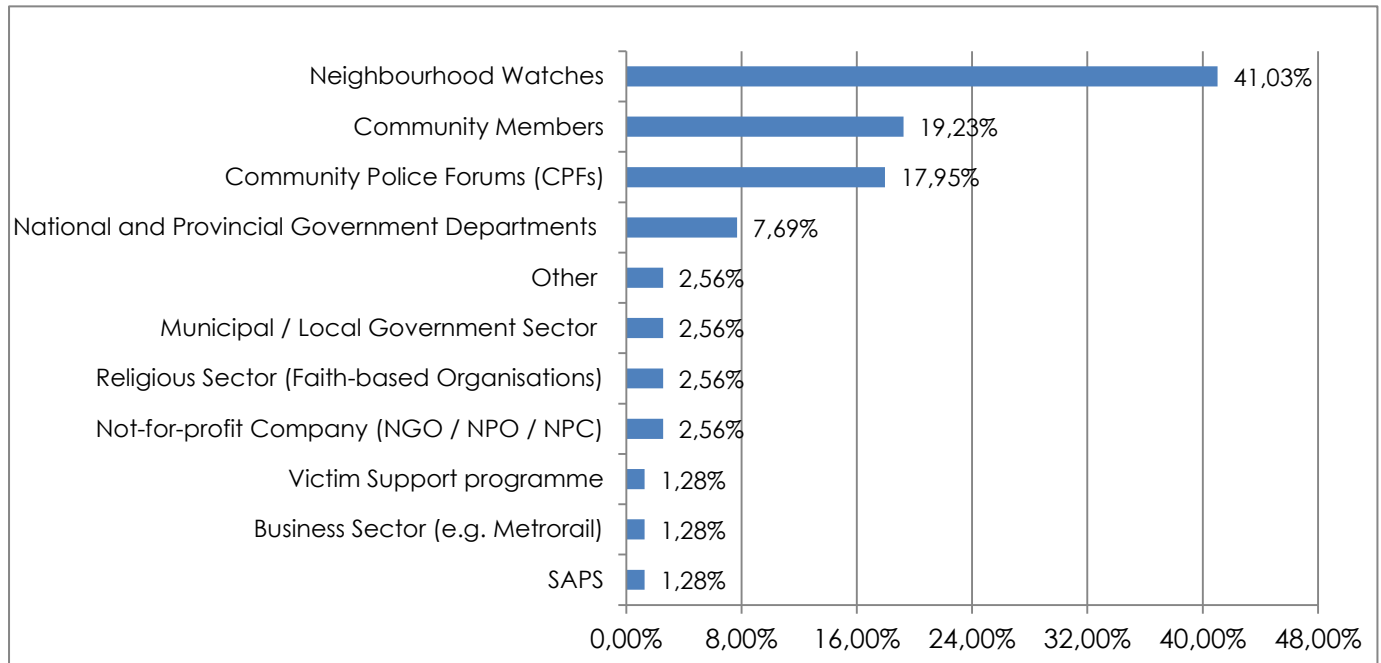
- Conducting baseline surveys on perceptions of crime, violence and safety
- Develop crime maps to identify hotspots
- Commission a helicopter to highlight poorly lit areas
- Develop a Community Action Plan (CAP) that looks at Cultural/Social, Economic, Institutional, Safety and Security, Infrastructure as well as M and E (Monitoring and Evaluation) aspects.

One of the challenges is the lack of community support and cooperation. The City will work together with DoCS in GuNya to improve service delivery.

10. RESULTS OF THE SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

10.1 Participants

Figure 1: Participants per stakeholder group (n=78)

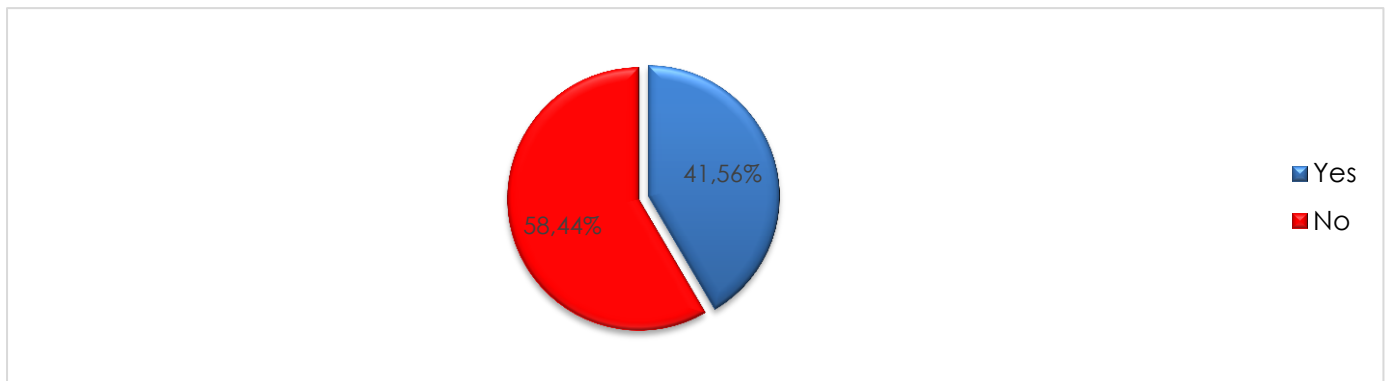


As indicated in Figure 1 above, the majority of participants (41.03%) were from neighbourhood watches, followed by community members (19.23%), CPFs (17.95%) and National and Provincial Government Departments (7.69%). Municipalities, faith based organisations, NGOs and 'other' constituted 2.56% each while Victim Support programme, Business sector and SAPS constituted 1.28% each.

In addition, 65.79% of the respondents were females while males constituted 34.21%.

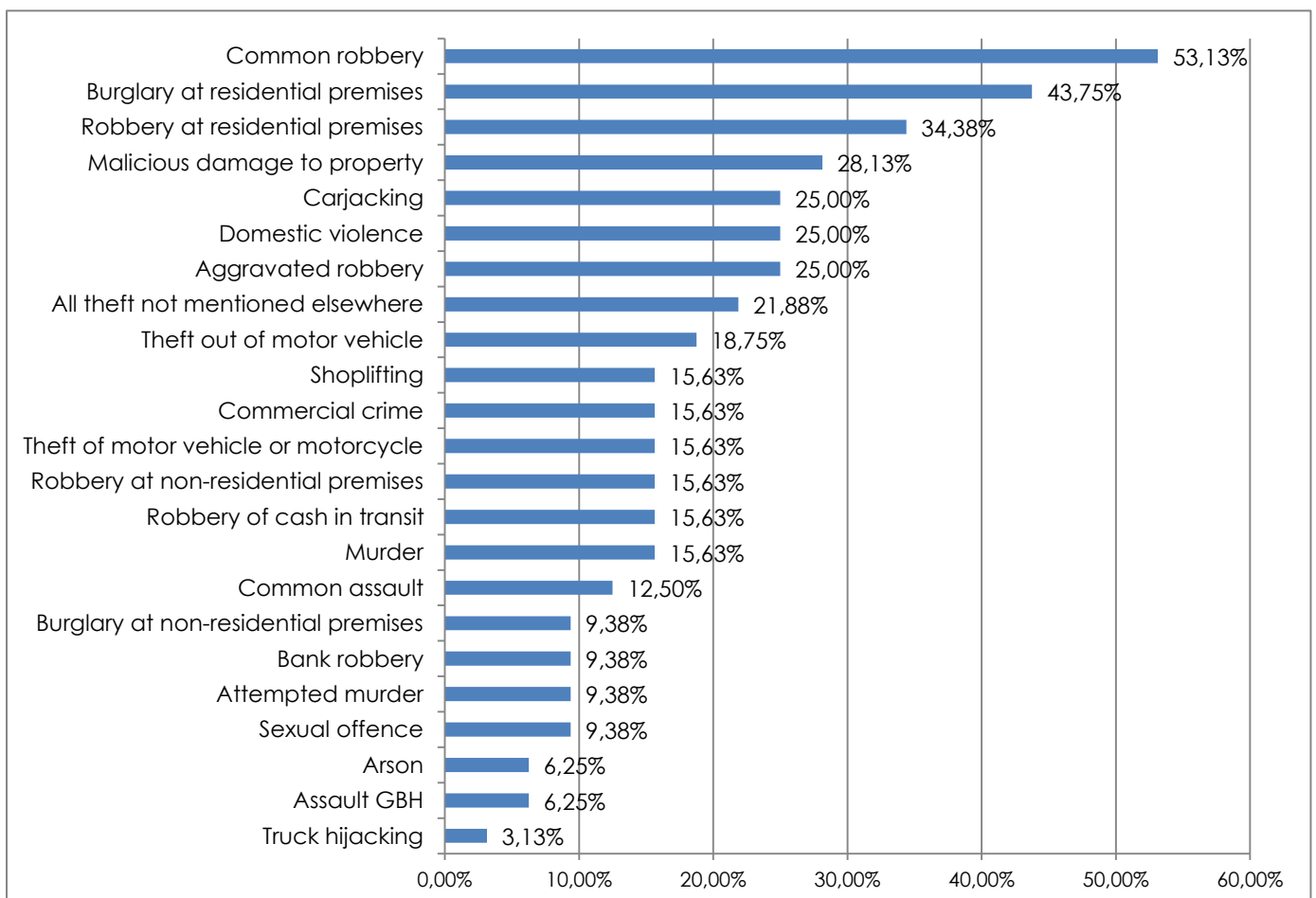
10.2 Contact with the Criminal Justice System

Figure 2: Household crime victimization - Have you or a member of your household been a victim of crime in the last 12 months? (N=77)



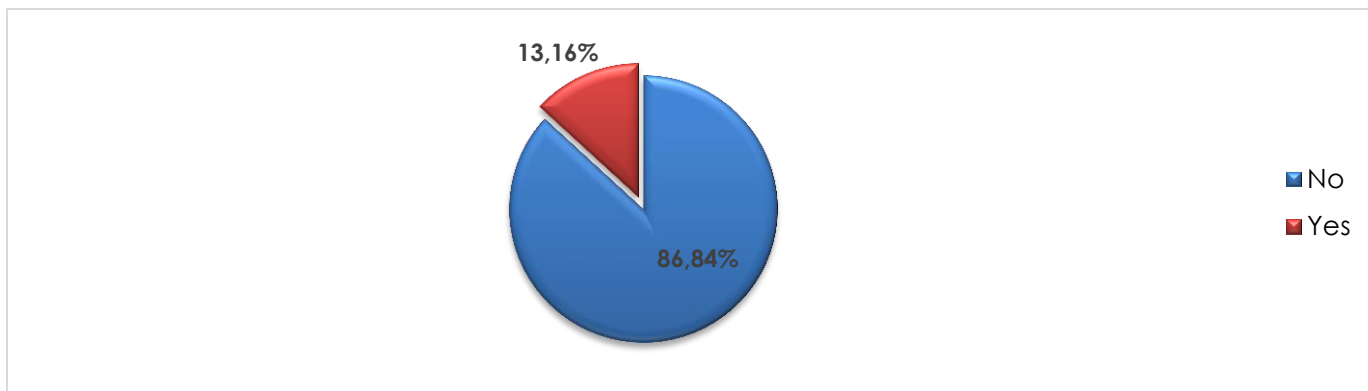
As indicated in Figure 2 above, 58.44% of the sample had not been victims of crime in the last 12 months and 41.56% (32 participants) had.

Figure 3: Nature of crime (N=32)



Of the 32 respondents who indicated that they had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months, the majority reported being victims of common robbery (53.13%), burglary at residential premises (43.75%) and robbery at residential premises (34.38%) (Figure 3 above).

Figure 4: Have you or a member of your household been charged with crime detected as a result of police action? (N=76)



Only 13.16% of the sample (10 participants) reported having been charged with crime as a result of police action. The majority had been charged with driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol (5) or drug related offences (6). Three people had been charged with illegal possession of firearms or ammunition.

10.3 Professional Policing

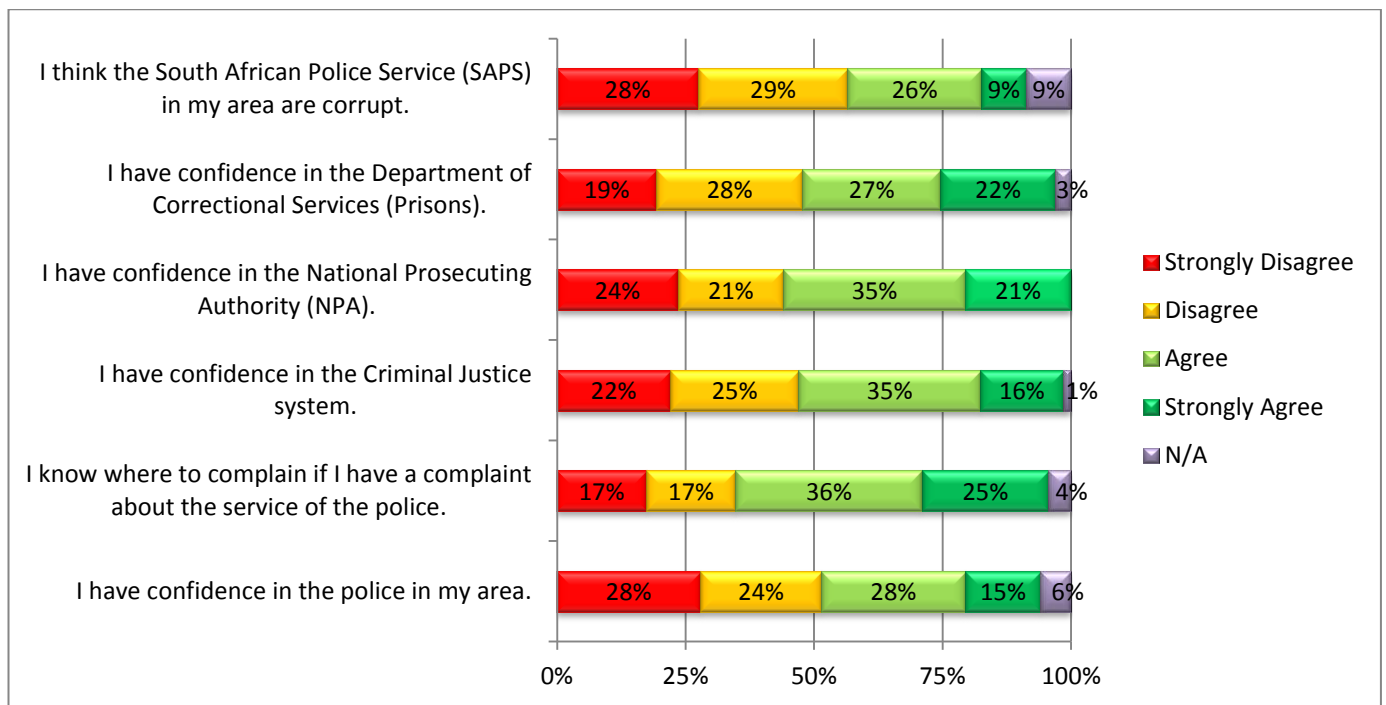
Professional policing relates to perceptions about the manner in which the police conduct their services and the relationship they have with communities. It is linked to the notion of legitimacy, which is related to objective ideas of fairness and procedural justice.⁹ The promotion of professional policing through effective oversight is one of the three pillars of the DoCS Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).

It should be emphasized that the questionnaire sought to measure *perceptions* as to whether policing was professional or not. The intention was not to make any factual findings about whether police in fact act professionally but to gauge the perceptions of surveyed participants.

The bar graph below represents responses in respect of levels of confidence in SAPS.

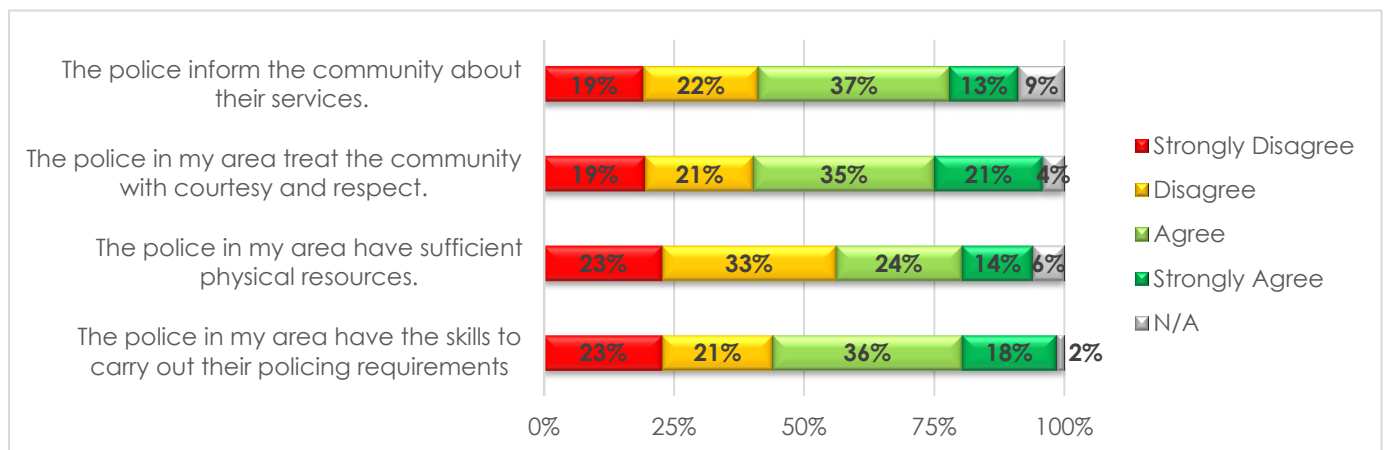
⁹ Sunshine, J. and Tyler, T. (2003). 'The Role of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy in Shaping Public Support for Policing', *Law and Society Review*, Vol 37(3), 513.

Figure 5: Perceptions of confidence (N=74)



The majority of the respondents (57%) did not think that the SAPS in their area are corrupt, 61% indicated that they know where to complain if they have a complaint about the police, and 43% were confident in the police. It is worth noting that the Victims of Crime Survey 2016/17 indicated that 49.3% of the households in the Western Cape were satisfied with the police.¹⁰ About 49% of the respondents at the PNP showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Services while 56% showed confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority and 51% in the criminal justice system. This figure is higher than that of the PNP 2016/17 which was 47%.¹¹

Figure 6: SAPS interaction with communities (N=74)



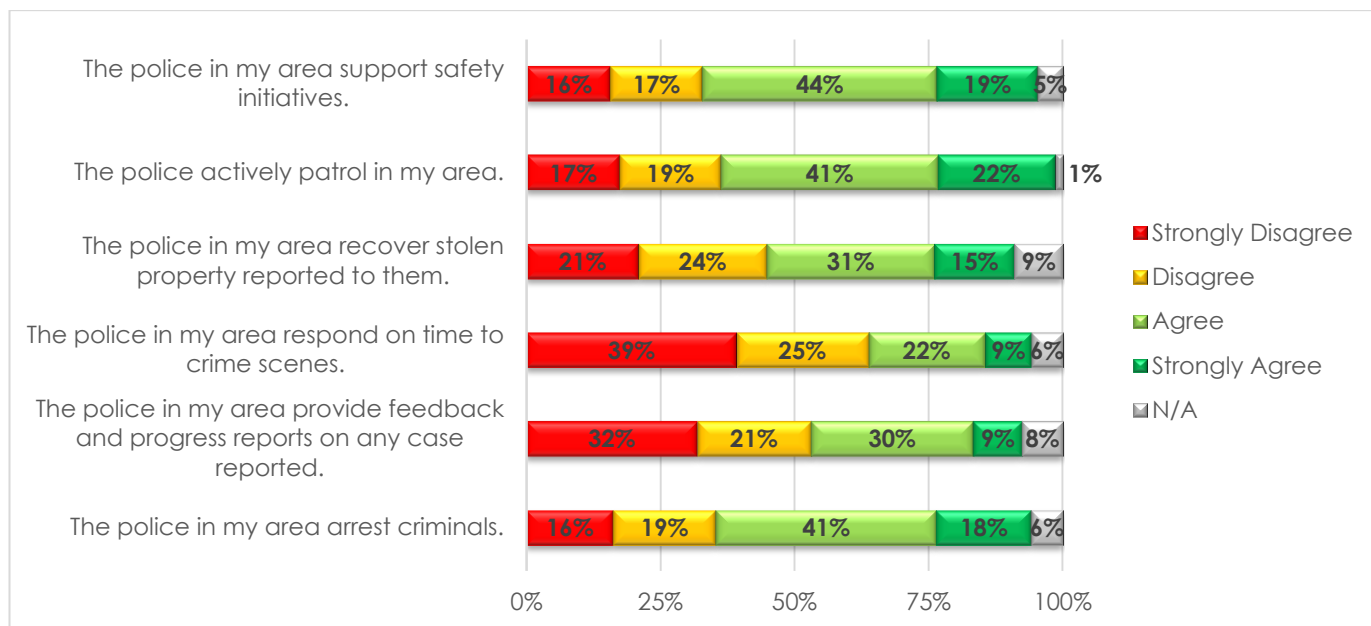
The majority of the respondents (50%) thought that the police do inform the community about their services, 56% felt that the police in their area treated the community with courtesy and respect, and 54% agreed that the police had the skills to carry out their policing functions. Only 38% of the respondents

¹⁰ Statistics South Africa. (2017). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2016/17, p 18.

¹¹ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2016/17 Report for the Nyanga Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: p. 16.

thought that the police had sufficient physical resources. This figure is higher than that of 2016/17 PNP where 34% felt that the police in their area had sufficient physical resources.¹²

Figure 7: Police service delivery and performance of functions (N=74)



The majority of the respondents (63%) agreed that the police supported safety initiatives and 63% thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. Only 46% of the respondents agreed that the police recovered stolen property. 31% indicated that the police arrived at crime scenes timeously which is slightly lower than that of the previous year's PNP as 33% felt that the police arrived on time.¹³

Only 39% of the respondents agreed that the police provided feedback on cases reported in their areas. This is higher than 31% figure of the previous year.¹⁴ The majority of the respondents (59%) agreed that the police in their area arrest criminals. This figure is the same as the 59% figure of the previous year.¹⁵

10.4 Perceptions of safety in public spaces and at home

The bar graphs in Figures 8, 9 and 10 focus on respondents' perceptions of safety in their homes and in public spaces. Making all public buildings and spaces safe is the second pillar of the CSIP.

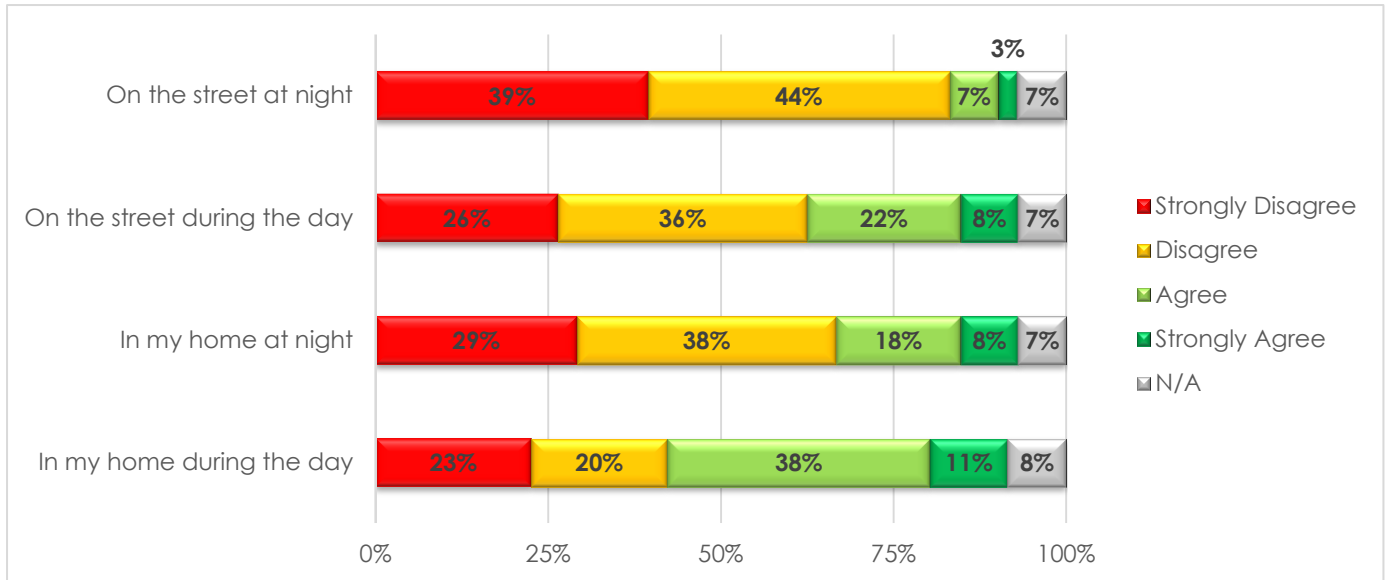
¹² Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2016/17 Report for the Nyanga Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: p. 16.

¹³ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2016/17 Report for the Nyanga Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: p. 17.

¹⁴ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2016/17 Report for the Nyanga Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: p. 17.

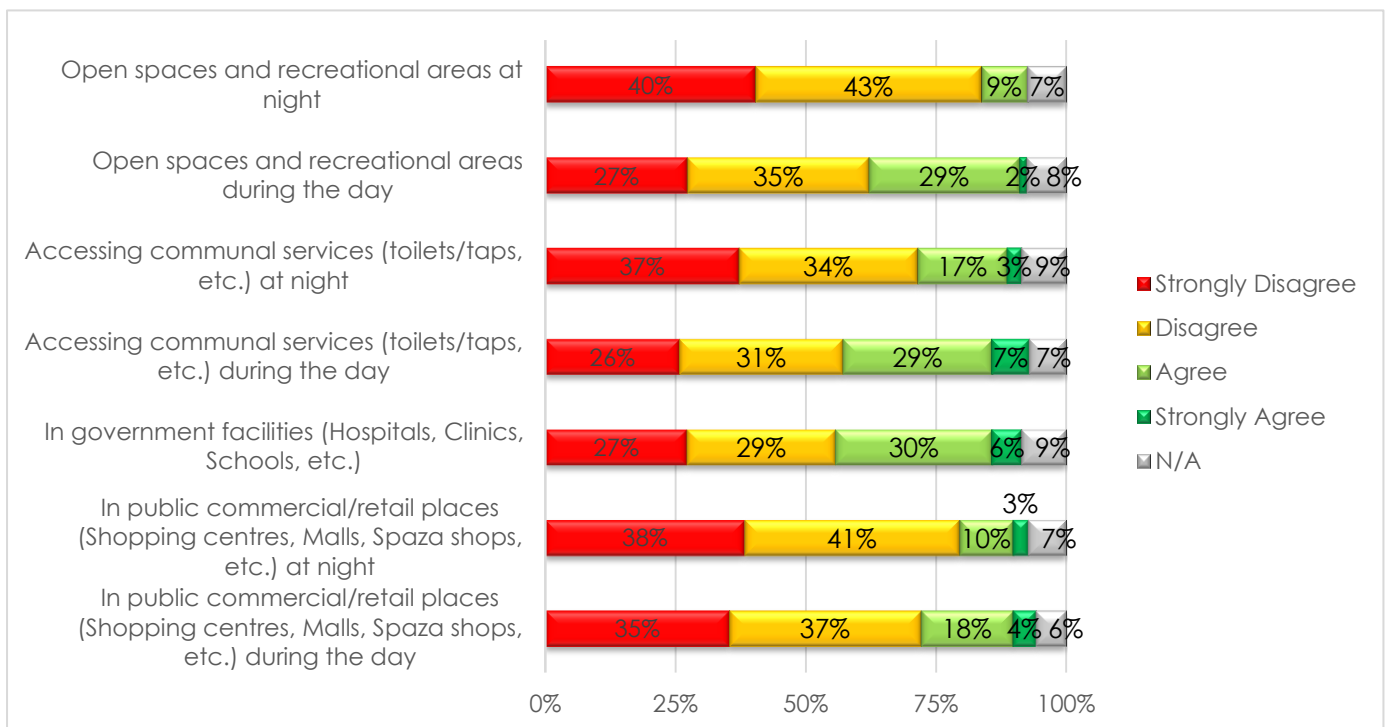
¹⁵ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2016/17 Report for the Nyanga Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: p. 17.

Figure 8: Safety at home and in public (N=72)



Only 10% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 30% felt safe during the day. This is a significant drop in confidence levels to the previous year's Cluster PNP figures where 17% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night. The confidence levels during the day stayed unchanged with 30% feeling safe during the day.¹⁶ Only 26% of the respondents felt safe in their homes at night with 49% feeling safe during the day. This is significantly lower than that of the previous year's figures where 42% felt safe in their homes at night with 60% feeling safe during the day.¹⁷

Figure 9: Perceptions of safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings (N=72)



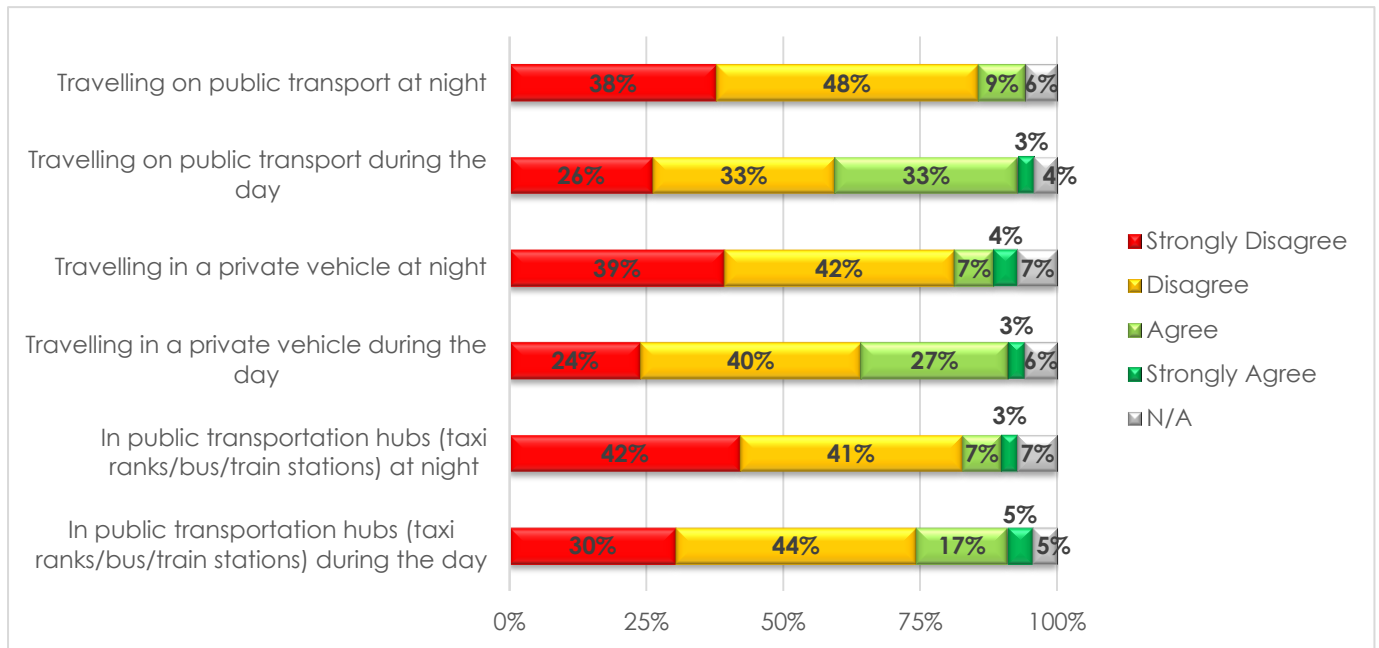
Unsurprisingly, only 9% of the respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night, while 31% felt safe during the day. Similarly, 20% felt safe accessing communal services at night and 36% during

¹⁶ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2016/17 Report for the Nyanga Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 18.

¹⁷ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2016/17 Report for the Nyanga Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 18.

the day. Only 36% of the respondents felt safe in government facilities. This is lower than the figure of the previous year where 55% of the respondents felt safe in government facilities.¹⁸ Only 13% of the respondents felt safe in public commercial or retail places at night whereas 22% felt safe during the day.

Figure 10: Perception of safety around public and private transport (N=72)



Fewer respondents (9%) felt safe travelling on public transport at night than during the day (36%). These figures are significantly lower than that of the 2016/17 PNP findings where 15% felt safe at night and 38% during the day.¹⁹ It is important to note that the 2015/16 Victims of Crime Survey found that, at 27.1%, the Western Cape had the highest percentage of households that were prevented from using public transport because of crime.²⁰ Only 10% of the respondents felt safe in public transportation hubs at night, and 22% felt safe during the day. This is lower than the figure of the 2016/17 PNP where 18% felt safe at night and 36% during the day.²¹ Only 11% of the respondents felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 30% feeling safe during the day. This is lower than the figure of the 2016/17 PNP where 18% felt safe at night and 44% during the day.²²

10.5 Partnerships

This section discusses how participants view the role and contribution of partnerships between SAPS and civil society. These include CPFs, Neighbourhood Watches, Community Safety Forums and SAPS Reservists. In terms of its 'whole of society' approach DoCS views partnerships as being central to community safety. As such the third pillar of its CSIP programme is to establish viable safety partnerships within communities.

¹⁸ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2016/17 Report for the Nyanga Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 18.

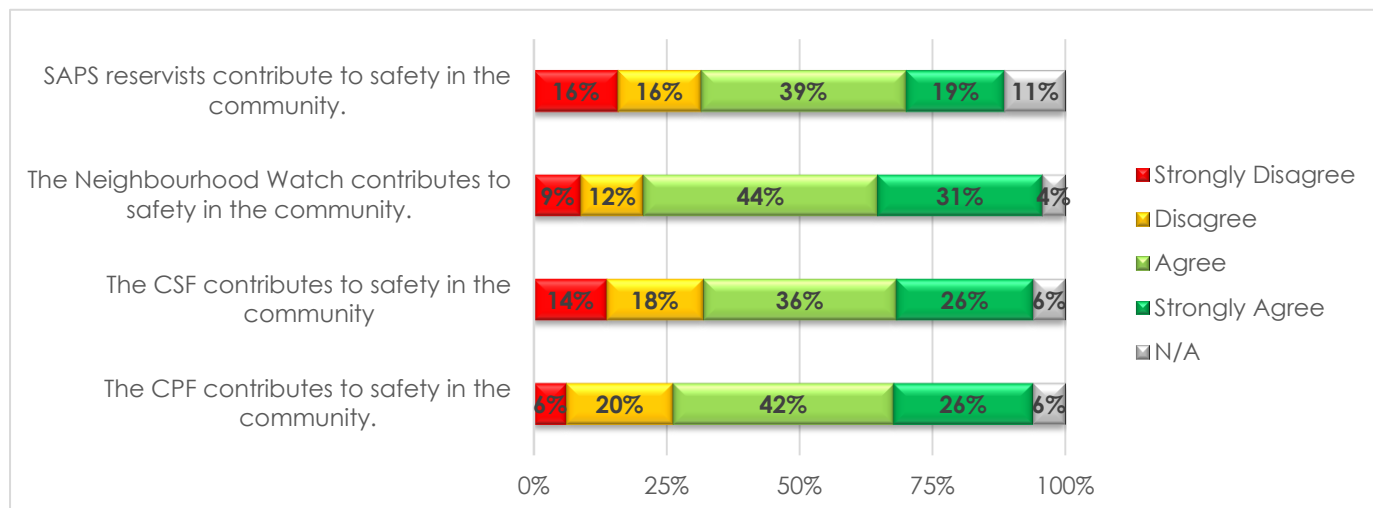
¹⁹ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2016/17 Report for the Nyanga Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 19.

²⁰ Statistics South Africa (2016), 'Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16, p 14.

²¹ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2016/17 Report for the Nyanga Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 19.

²² Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2016/17 Report for the Nyanga Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 19.

Figure 11: Partnerships contributing to safety (N=73)

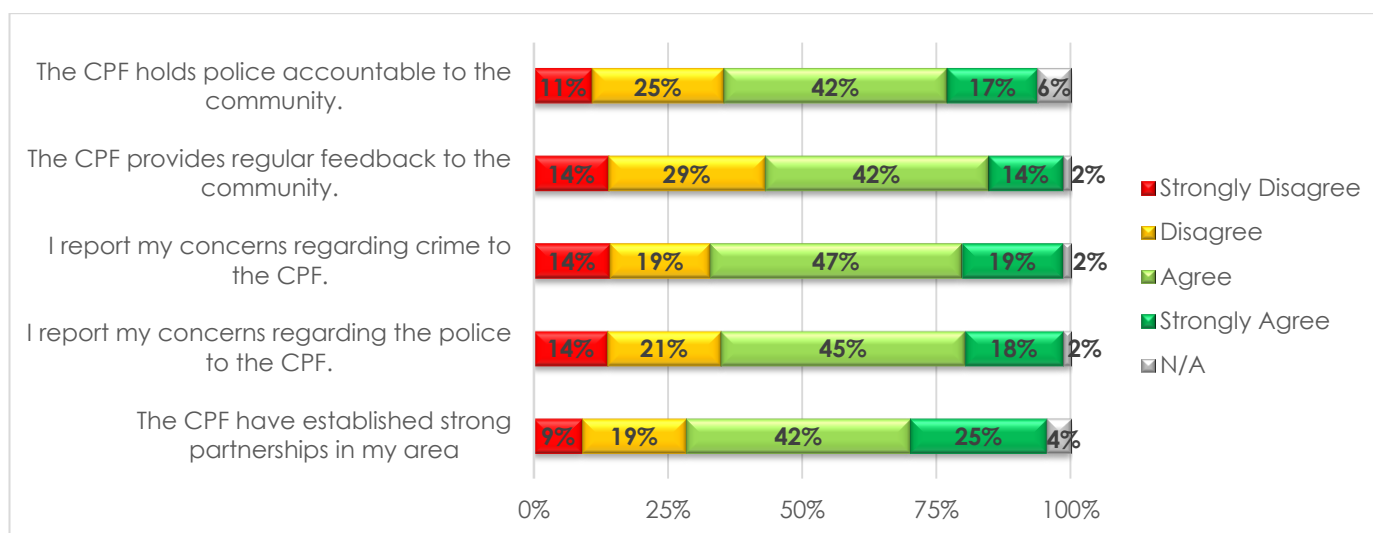


In terms of the ranking listed below, NHWs received the highest number of votes for contributing towards safety in the community:

1. NHWs: 75% (It was 79% in 2016/17)
2. CPFs: 68% (It was 67% in 2016/17)
3. CSFs: 62% (It was 58% in 2016/17)
4. SAPS Reservists: 58% (It was 60% in 2016/17)

As already indicated earlier in the report the sample is somewhat skewed given that the majority of participants were connected to the SAPS and to safety partnerships and thus the positive rankings for NHWs and CPFs were to be expected. There was strong support for the role of reservists even though the number of reservists has been declining across the country, in the Province and the policing area.

Figure 12: Holding the police accountable through the CPF (N=73)

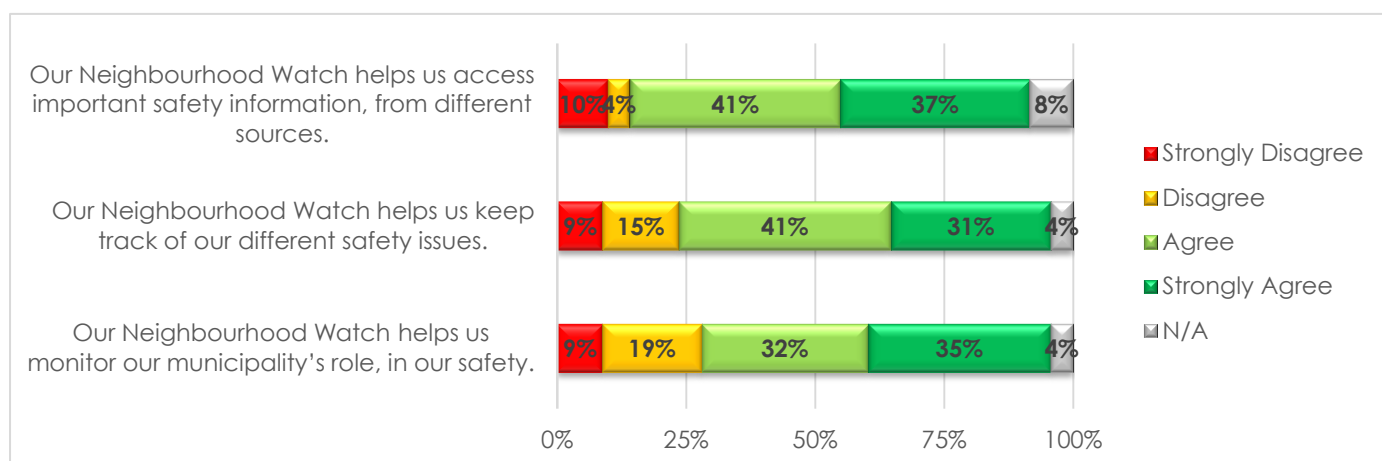


Most of the respondents (59%) agreed that the CPF holds the police accountable to the community and 56% indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback. This figure is higher than that of the Cluster PNP 2016/17 where only 42% indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback.²³ The majority of the respondents (66%) indicated that they reported their concerns regarding crime to the CPF with 63% reporting their concerns about the police. Most of the respondents (67%) agreed that the CPF have

²³ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2016/17 Report for the Nyanga Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 20.

established strong partnerships in their area. This figure is higher than that of the PNP 2016/17 as 58% agreed that the CPF have established strong partnerships in their area.²⁴

Figure 13: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism (N=73)



The majority of the respondents (78%) agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helped them to access important safety information from different sources, 72% thought that it helped them to keep track of various safety issues and, 67% agreed that it assisted in monitoring the municipality's role in their areas. This figure is slightly lower than that of the previous year as 69% agreed that their neighbourhood watch assisted in monitoring the municipality's role in their areas.²⁵

11. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This PNP workshop brought together local level stakeholders in order to identify policing needs and priorities. It did so via a process that involved presentations, discussions (both in plenary and non-plenary sessions) and questionnaires. As such the workshop was a methodology for both consultation as well as research.

There is no doubt that PNPs succeed in bringing those stakeholders (and others) who are engaged in safety into one room to discuss policing on a local level. This represents the start of a fundamentally important process, namely consultation with local communities about their policing needs and priorities, their perceptions of safety and concrete suggestions about how to improve local problems. In and of itself this is a massive achievement and a positive development. However, there is also a need to engage in in-depth and targeted research that deploys a mix of methodological approaches in order to understand the detailed needs of all sectors of a particular community.

The DoCS has a great number of contacts in a multitude of localities and on many different levels, throughout the Western Cape. This reach constitutes a solid point of departure from which to engage in processes that seek to increase safety for all who reside in the Province. The PNP workshops have sought to contribute to this objective.

The workshop did not meet the objective of developing a community safety plan. It was recommended that the CPF, City of Cape Town and SAPS establish a Community Safety Forum which would then develop a community safety plan.

²⁴ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2016/17 Report for the Nyanga Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 20.

²⁵ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2016/17 Report for the Nyanga Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 21.

12. ANNEXURE 1: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

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 "Increasing wellness, safety and tackle social ills". The CSIP has three elements, namely: *promoting professional policing; promote safety at all public buildings and spaces; and establishing 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 perception survey 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 perception survey will be administered as part of the Department of Community Safety's 2017/18 Policing Needs and Priorities process per police cluster. It will be administered to respondents attending the consultative meeting.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Please indicate which stakeholder group you represent: **Please tick ONE relevant box.**

1 = SAPS		2 = Community Police Forum	
3 = Neighbourhood Watch		4 = City Improvement District / Private Security Company	
5 = Community member		6 = Business Sector (i.e. Metrorail)	
7 = Not for profit company (NGO / NPO / NPC)		8 = Religious Sector (Faith-Based Organisation)	
9 = Victim Support programme		10 = Municipal/Local Government Sector (Mayors, Councillors, CSF, IDP Rep, Law Enforcement, Traffic, Rate Payers' Association and Ward Committee)	
11= Media		12 = National and Provincial Government Departments (NPA, Provincial Traffic, Ombudsman, Provincial Parliament, IPID, SASSA, Social Development, Correctional Services, Justice)	

13 = Other (specify please)		
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Please indicate your gender:

1 = Male		2 = Female	
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C: KEY INDICATORS

Have you or a member of your household been a victim of crime in the last 12 months?

1 = Yes		2 = No	
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If yes, please indicate which kind of crime/s you have been a victim of by ticking the relevant box/es below:

1 = Contact crime		
If you ticked 1 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:		
1 = Assault GBH		2 = Sexual offence
3 = Common assault		4 = Aggravated robbery *
5 = Domestic violence		6 = Murder
7 = Attempted murder		8 = Common robbery
* Subcategories of Aggravated robbery		
* If you ticked 4 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:		
9 = Carjacking		10 = Truck hijacking
11 = Robbery of cash-in-transit		12 = Bank robbery
13 = Robbery at residential premises		14 = Robbery at non-residential premises (Business robbery)
2 = Contact-related crime		
If you ticked 2 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:		
15 = Arson		16 = Malicious damage to property
3 = Property-related crime		
If you ticked 3 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:		
17 = Burglary at residential premises		18 = Burglary at non-residential premises
19 = Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle		20 = Theft out of or from motor vehicle
21 = Stock-theft		

4 = Other serious crimes			
If you ticked 4 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
22 = All theft not mentioned elsewhere		23 = Commercial crime	
24 = Shoplifting			

Have you or a member of your household been charged with crime detected as a result of police action?

1 = Yes		2 = No	
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If yes, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:

1 = Drug related crime		2 = Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	
3 = Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol		4 = Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	

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. If you have no experience or do not know the answer please choose **0**.

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	Not Applicable
1. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.	1	2	3	4	0
2. The police in my area have sufficient physical resources.	1	2	3	4	0
3. The police in my area treat the community with courtesy and respect.	1	2	3	4	0
4. The police in my area arrest criminals.	1	2	3	4	0
5. The police in my area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.	1	2	3	4	0
6. The police in my area respond on time to crime scenes.	1	2	3	4	0
7. The police in my area recover stolen property reported to them.	1	2	3	4	0
8. I have confidence in the police in my area.	1	2	3	4	0

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?					
9. The police inform the community about their services.	1	2	3	4	0
10. The police actively patrol in my area.	1	2	3	4	0
11. I know where to complain if I have a complaint about the service of the police.	1	2	3	4	0
12. The police in my area support safety initiatives.	1	2	3	4	0
13. I have confidence in the Criminal Justice system.	1	2	3	4	0
14. I have confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).	1	2	3	4	0
15. I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons).	1	2	3	4	0
16. I think the South African Police Service (SAPS) in my area are corrupt.	1	2	3	4	0

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	Not Applicable
17. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4	0
18. In my home at night	1	2	3	4	0
19. On the street during the day	1	2	3	4	0
20. On the street at night	1	2	3	4	0
21. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
22. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
23. In government facilities (Hospitals, Clinics, Schools, etc.)	1	2	3	4	0
24. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
25. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night	1	2	3	4	0
26. Travelling in a private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4	0

I feel safe at the following places in my area:					
27.Travelling in a private vehicle at night	1	2	3	4	0
28.Travelling on public transport during the day	1	2	3	4	0
29.Travelling on public transport at night	1	2	3	4	0
30.Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
31.Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
32.Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4	0
33.Open spaces and recreational areas at night	1	2	3	4	0

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	Not Applicable
34.The CPF has established strong partnerships in my area.	1	2	3	4	0
35.I report my concerns regarding the police to the CPF.	1	2	3	4	0
36.I report my concerns regarding crime to the CPF.	1	2	3	4	0
37.The CPF provides regular feedback to the community.	1	2	3	4	0
38.The CPF holds police accountable to the community.	1	2	3	4	0
39.The CPF contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0

3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

Community Safety Forum (CSF)					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
40.The CSF contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0

3.3 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
41.The Neighbourhood Watch contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0
42.Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us monitor our municipality's role, in our safety.	1	2	3	4	0
43.Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us keep track of our different safety issues.	1	2	3	4	0
44.Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us access important safety information, from different sources.	1	2	3	4	0

3.4 Reservist Programme of SAPS

Reservist Programme of SAPS					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
45.SAPS reservists contribute to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0

Thank you for your participation

13. ANNEXURE 2: NYANGA CRIME ANALYSIS AND TRENDS: 2011/2012 - 2015/2016

Crime Category	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16-2014/15	% Diff 2015/16-2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Contribution per precinct per crime category
CONTACT CRIMES	3,796	3,774	-22	-0,6%	3,729	-45	-1,2%	4,037	308	8,3%	4,824	787	19,5%	20,160	1028	27,1%	100,0%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	1,045	950	-95	-9,1%	918	-32	-3,4%	878	-40	-4,4%	1053	175	19,9%	4,844	8	0,8%	24,0%
Attempted murder	161	208	47	29,2%	173	-35	-16,8%	178	5	2,9%	198	20	11,2%	918	37	23,0%	4,6%
Common assault	682	631	-51	-7,5%	588	-43	-6,8%	756	168	28,6%	1011	255	33,7%	3,668	329	48,2%	18,2%
Common robbery	400	427	27	6,8%	441	14	3,3%	391	-50	-11,3%	429	38	9,7%	2,088	29	7,3%	10,4%
Murder	232	261	29	12,5%	305	44	16,9%	300	-5	-1,6%	279	-21	-7,0%	1,377	47	20,3%	6,8%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	878	885	7	0,8%	983	98	11,1%	1242	259	26,3%	1503	261	21,0%	5,491	625	71,2%	27,2%
Sexual Offences	398	412	14	3,5%	321	-91	-22,1%	292	-29	-9,0%	351	59	20,2%	1,774	-47	-11,8%	8,8%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES	599	766	167	27,9%	623	-143	-18,7%	831	208	33,4%	901	70	8,4%	3,720	302	50,4%	100,0%
Arson	30	37	7	23,3%	22	-15	-40,5%	31	9	40,9%	23	-8	-25,8%	143	-7	-23,3%	3,8%
Malicious damage to property	569	729	160	28,1%	601	-128	-17,6%	800	199	33,1%	878	78	9,8%	3,577	309	54,3%	96,2%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	2,506	2,085	-421	-16,8%	2,017	-68	-3,3%	1,783	-234	-11,6%	2,159	376	21,1%	10,550	-347	-13,8%	100,0%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	458	348	-110	-24,0%	278	-70	-20,1%	261	-17	-6,1%	278	17	6,5%	1,623	-180	-39,3%	15,4%
Drug-related crime	1,881	1,577	-304	-16,2%	1633	56	3,6%	1424	-209	-12,8%	1739	315	22,1%	8,254	-142	-7,5%	78,2%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	167	160	-7	-4,2%	105	-55	-34,4%	98	-7	-6,7%	142	44	44,9%	672	-25	-15,0%	6,4%
Sexual offences as result of police action	0	0	0	0,0%	1	1	100,0%	0	-1	-100,0%	0	0	0,0%	1	0	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	899	865	-34	36,7%	882	17	-107,1%	864	-18	96,1%	981	117	148,9%	4,491	82	32,8%	
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	804	761	-43	-5,3%	821	60	7,9%	803	-18	-2,2%	896	93	11,6%	4,085	92	11,4%	91,0%
Commercial crime	92	100	8	8,7%	60	-40	-40,0%	59	-1	-1,7%	81	22	37,3%	392	-11	-12,0%	8,7%

Shoplifting	3	4	1	33,3%	1	-3	-75,0%	2	1	100,0%	4	2	100,0%	14	1	33,3%	0,3%
Crime Category	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16-2014/15	% Diff 2015/16-2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Contribution per precinct per crime category
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES	1,028	1,230	202	19,6%	1,203	-27	-2,2%	1,275	72	6,0%	1,296	21	1,6%	6,032	268	26,1%	100,0%
Burglary at non-residential premises	116	119	3	2,6%	85	-34	-28,6%	98	13	15,3%	68	-30	-30,6%	486	-48	-41,4%	8,1%
Burglary at residential premises	569	684	115	20,2%	665	-19	-2,8%	760	95	14,3%	746	-14	-1,8%	3,424	177	31,1%	56,8%
Stock-theft	1	2	1	100,0%	0	-2	-100,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	3	-1	-100,0%	0,0%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	134	116	-18	-13,4%	160	44	37,9%	213	53	33,1%	176	-37	-17,4%	799	42	31,3%	13,2%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	208	309	101	48,6%	293	-16	-5,2%	204	-89	-30,4%	306	102	50,0%	1,320	98	47,1%	21,9%
Crime Category	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16-2014/15	% Diff 2015/16-2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Contribution per precinct per crime category
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY	300	315	15	5,0%	341	26	8,3%	417	76	22,3%	624	207	49,6%	1,997	324	108,0%	100,0%
Bank robbery	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0,0%
Carjacking	80	101	21	26,3%	102	1	1,0%	137	35	34,3%	238	101	73,7%	658	158	197,5%	32,9%
Robbery at non-residential premises	118	100	-18	-15,3%	87	-13	-13,0%	59	-28	-32,2%	52	-7	-11,9%	416	-66	-55,9%	20,8%
Robbery at residential premises	99	108	9	9,1%	148	40	37,0%	210	62	41,9%	329	119	56,7%	894	230	232,3%	44,8%
Robbery of cash in transit	0	0	0	0,0%	1	1	100,0%	0	-1	-100,0%	0	0	0,0%	1	0	100,0%	0,1%
Truck hijacking	3	6	3	100,0%	3	-3	-50,0%	11	8	266,7%	5	-6	-54,5%	28	2	66,7%	1,4%
Grand Total	15,450	15,670	220	1,4%	15,232	-438	-2,8%	16,214	982	6,4%	18,787	2,573	15,9%	81,353	3,337	21,6%	

14. ANNEXURE 3: GUGULETHU CRIME ANALYSIS AND TRENDS: 2011/2012 - 2015/2016

Crime category	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16-2014/15	% Diff 2015/16-2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Contribution per precinct per crime category
CONTACT CRIMES	2,371	2,555	184	7,8%	2,642	87	3,4%	2,622	-20	-0,8%	2,749	127	4,8%	12,939	378	15,9%	100,0%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	660	645	-15	-2,3%	737	92	14,3%	668	-69	-9,4%	686	18	2,7%	3,396	26	3,9%	26,2%
Attempted murder	105	74	-31	-29,5%	126	52	70,3%	92	-34	-27,0%	114	22	23,9%	511	9	8,6%	3,9%
Common assault	619	616	-3	-0,5%	525	-91	-14,8%	541	16	3,0%	528	-13	-2,4%	2,829	-91	-14,7%	21,9%
Common robbery	192	250	58	30,2%	228	-22	-8,8%	220	-8	-3,5%	178	-42	-19,1%	1,068	-14	-7,3%	8,3%
Murder	120	129	9	7,5%	149	20	15,5%	165	16	10,7%	184	19	11,5%	747	64	53,3%	5,8%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	421	577	156	37,1%	641	64	11,1%	707	66	10,3%	816	109	15,4%	3,162	395	93,8%	24,4%
Sexual Offences	254	264	10	3,9%	236	-28	-10,6%	229	-7	-3,0%	243	14	6,1%	1,226	-11	-4,3%	9,5%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES	467	640	173	37,0%	559	-81	-12,7%	573	14	2,5%	639	66	11,5%	2,878	172	36,8%	100,0%
Arson	23	21	-2	-8,7%	20	-1	-4,8%	18	-2	-10,0%	17	-1	-5,6%	99	-6	-26,1%	3,4%
Malicious damage to property	444	619	175	39,4%	539	-80	-12,9%	555	16	3,0%	622	67	12,1%	2,779	178	40,1%	96,6%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	2,126	2,108	-18	-0,8%	2,125	17	0,8%	2,052	-73	-3,4%	1,668	-384	-18,7%	10,079	-458	-21,5%	100,0%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	510	358	-152	-29,8%	257	-101	-28,2%	268	11	4,3%	207	-61	-22,8%	1,600	-303	-59,4%	15,9%
Drug-related crime	1,506	1,648	142	9,4%	1795	147	8,9%	1708	-87	-4,8%	1393	-315	-18,4%	8,050	-113	-7,5%	79,9%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	109	102	-7	-6,4%	73	-29	-28,4%	76	3	4,1%	66	-10	-13,2%	426	-43	-39,4%	4,2%
Sexual offences as result of police action	1	0	-1	-100,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	2	2	100,0%	3	1	100,0%	0,0%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	1,514	1,529	15	-1,5%	1,101	-428	-28,0%	898	-203	-51,0%	822	-76	14,4%	5,864	-692	-146,2%	100,0%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	885	855	-30	-3,4%	800	-55	-6,4%	638	-162	-20,3%	548	-90	-14,1%	3,726	-337	-38,1%	63,5%
Commercial crime	218	176	-42	-19,3%	107	-69	-39,2%	84	-23	-21,5%	117	33	39,3%	702	-101	-46,3%	12,0%
Shoplifting	411	498	87	21,2%	194	-304	-61,0%	176	-18	-9,3%	157	-19	-10,8%	1,436	-254	-61,8%	24,5%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES	997	1,139	142	14,2%	1,010	-129	-11,3%	846	-164	-16,2%	743	-103	-12,2%	4,735	-254	-25,5%	100,0%
Burglary at non-residential premises	162	134	-28	-17,3%	122	-12	-9,0%	88	-34	-27,9%	106	18	20,5%	612	-56	-34,6%	12,9%

Burglary at residential premises	452	527	75	16.6%	500	-27	-5.1%	480	-20	-4.0%	392	-88	-18.3%	2,351	-60	-13.3%	49.7%
Stock-theft	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	134	101	-33	-24.6%	110	9	8.9%	113	3	2.7%	92	-21	-18.6%	550	-42	-31.3%	11.6%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	249	377	128	51.4%	278	-99	-26.3%	165	-113	-40.6%	153	-12	-7.3%	1,222	-96	-38.6%	25.8%
Crime category	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16-2014/15	% Diff 2015/16-2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Contribution per precinct per crime category
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY	168	179	11	6.5%	211	32	17.9%	254	43	20.4%	360	106	41.7%	1,172	192	114.3%	100.0%
Bank robbery	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Carjacking	54	58	4	7.4%	77	19	32.8%	120	43	55.8%	202	82	68.3%	511	148	274.1%	43.6%
Robbery at non-residential premises	67	69	2	3.0%	51	-18	-26.1%	42	-9	-17.6%	37	-5	-11.9%	266	-30	-44.8%	22.7%
Robbery at residential premises	41	52	11	26.8%	79	27	51.9%	85	6	7.6%	120	35	41.2%	377	79	192.7%	32.2%
Robbery of cash in transit	0	0	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%	0	-1	-100.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	0	100.0%	0.1%
Truck hijacking	6	0	-6	-100.0%	3	3	100.0%	7	4	133.3%	1	-6	-85.7%	17	-5	-83.3%	1.5%
Grand Total	7,643	8,150	507	6.6%	7,648	-502	-6.2%	7,245	-403	-5.3%	6,981	-264	-3.6%	37,667	-662	-8.7%	

15. ANNEXURE 4: FINANCIAL YEAR 2015/2016 COMBINED REPORTED CRIME FOR GUNYA POLICE PRECINCTS

Crime Categories	Gugulethu Police Precinct	Nyanga Police Precinct	GuNya Grand Total	% Contribution per crime category	Nyanga Cluster Grand Total	GuNya proportion of the cluster	Western Cape province Grand Total	GuNya proportion of the province
CONTACT CRIMES	2,749	4,824	7,573	25.5%	14,526	52.1%	116,858	6.5%
Assault GBH	686	1,053	1,739	5.8%	3,047	57.1%	25,539	6.8%
Attempted murder	114	198	312	1.0%	795	39.2%	3,444	9.1%
Common assault	528	1,011	1,539	5.2%	3,738	41.2%	41,304	3.7%
Common robbery	178	429	607	2.0%	1,358	44.7%	12,485	4.9%
Murder	184	279	463	1.6%	780	59.4%	3,224	14.4%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	816	1,503	2,319	7.8%	3,800	61.0%	23,732	9.8%
Sexual Offences	243	351	594	2.0%	1,008	58.9%	7,130	8.3%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES	639	901	1,540	5.2%	3,824	40.3%	29,974	5.1%
Arson	17	23	40	0.1%	92	43.5%	757	5.3%
Malicious damage to property	622	878	1,500	5.0%	3,732	40.2%	29,217	5.1%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	1,668	2,159	3,827	12.9%	12,009	31.9%	108,782	3.5%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	207	278	485	1.6%	1,082	44.8%	11,725	4.1%
Drug-related crime	1,393	1,739	3,132	10.5%	10,341	30.3%	93,996	3.3%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	66	142	208	0.7%	583	35.7%	2,819	7.4%
Sexual offences as result of police action	2	0	2	0.0%	3	66.7%	242	0.8%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	5,775	8,983	14,758	49.6%	36,906	40.0%	491,462	3.0%
17 Community-Reported Serious Crimes	4,953	8,002	12,955	43.6%	30,482	42.5%	374,952	3.5%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	548	896	1,444	4.9%	5,391	26.8%	92,032	1.6%
Commercial crime	117	81	198	0.7%	472	41.9%	10,986	1.8%
Shoplifting	157	4	161	0.5%	561	28.7%	13,492	1.2%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES	743	1,296	2,039	6.9%	5,708	35.7%	111,610	1.8%
Burglary at non-residential premises	106	68	174	0.6%	691	25.2%	13,344	1.3%
Burglary at residential premises	392	746	1,138	3.8%	2,408	47.3%	47,569	2.4%
Stock-theft	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	861	0.0%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	92	176	268	0.9%	653	41.0%	8,378	3.2%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	153	306	459	1.5%	1,956	23.5%	41,458	1.1%
SEXUAL OFFENCES	243	351	594	2.0%	1,008	58.9%	7,130	8.3%
Attempted sexual offences	10	22	32	0.1%	57	56.1%	437	7.3%
Contact Sexual offences	11	20	31	0.1%	53	58.5%	317	9.8%
Rape	167	247	414	1.4%	654	63.3%	4,800	8.6%
Sexual assault	55	62	117	0.4%	244	48.0%	1,576	7.4%
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY	360	624	984	3.3%	1,415	69.5%	6,649	14.8%
Bank robbery	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carjacking	202	238	440	1.5%	625	70.4%	2,032	21.7%
Robbery at non-residential premises	37	52	89	0.3%	187	47.6%	1,973	4.5%
Robbery at residential premises	120	329	449	1.5%	590	76.1%	2,574	17.4%
Robbery of cash in transit	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	24	0.0%
Truck hijacking	1	5	6	0.0%	12	50.0%	46	13.0%
GRAND TOTAL	11,574	18,163	29,737	100.0%	72,973	40.8%	858,686	3.5%
CONTRIBUTION PER POLICE STATION	38.9%	61.1%	100.0%					
CONTRIBUTION PER POLICE STATION TO THE NYANGA POLICE CLUSTER	15.9%	24.9%						

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