Cape Peninsula
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A SURVEY ON THE INFLUENCE OF CRIME ON A SUB-ECONOMIC SUBURB IN THE CAPE METROPOLE

by

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DECLARATION

I, Xavier Felizardo Cristóvão, declare that the contents of this thesis represent my own unaided work, and that the thesis has not previously been submitted for academic examination towards any qualification. Furthermore, it represents my own opinions and not necessarily those of the Cape Peninsula University of Technology.

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Signed   **Date**

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the influence of crime on the residents of Gugulethu, a previously disadvantaged urban community in the Cape Metropole. The research is particularly focused on the growing crime rate, which is perceived to adversely affect community development.

Qualitative and quantitative research methods were employed in this study and two techniques of data collection were adhered to namely, self-administered questionnaires and person-to-person interviews. The target population of the survey were the residents of Gugulethu.

The study found that the Gugulethu area suffers from problems associated with high levels of crime, high unemployment and lack of physical infrastructure. Violent crimes such as robbery, rape and assault are commonplace, occurring during daytime as well as at night. The range of criminal activity is comprehensive though. The study found that crime impacted negatively on citizensq social and economic well-being in that economic opportunities were limited and economic investment curtailed. The situation is similar to that experienced with other deprived areas in the Cape Metropole, including parts of Mitchells Plain as well as Khayelitsha. Gugulethu is a smaller, more established urban area than Khayelitsha.

The study forwards several recommendations relating to interventions which should be taken to ensure a secure environment for local residents, potential developers and investors, thus facilitating continued and much needed development in the area. Among the recommendations put forward are the upgrading of local infrastructure, the establishment of a healthy relationship between the community and the police, including the development of such initiatives as effectual Community Policing Forums (CPFs) and community development safety centres.

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction and Background

On the one hand, political changes seen in South Africa since the democratic elections in 1994 have brought many benefits: the right to political participation; the right to vote and the right to live wherever you want to irrespective of your colour. On the other hand, crime in South Africa is on the rise and the statistics are shocking (Steinberg, 2001:186).

The high levels of crime and violence are extensively debated and analysed at all levels of South African society. Crime, especially violent crime, results in a number of societal problems. The aim of this study is to determine the socio-economic impact of crime on one regional community, the suburb of Gugulethu in the Cape Town Metropole.

Cape Town is one of the crime hotspots in the country . in fact it has the highest prevalence of both murder and drug-related crimes in the country. Apart from crimes devastating direct consequences for its victims, the social and psychological consequences of crime occurring in the city and the subsequent fear of crime should not be underestimated. Crime negatively affects the economy of the city as tourists are put off by the high crime rate and international, national and local businesses are discouraged from investing in Cape Town. This contributes to rising poverty in the disadvantaged areas as it limits the assets and livelihood sources of the poor. The fear of crime also leads to increased fragmentation and the polarisation of the city, characterised by enforced segregation through gated communities, stigmatisation and exclusion (Gie, 2009:4). The research focus of this study is on the effect that crime has on the socio and economic structure of one regional community namely

Gugulethu.

1.2 Importance and Motivation of the Study

An important part of describing the policy-making process in public administration is to show how policy-making as an activity in government has become part of the regular responsibilities of government officials in their managerial and professional capacities (Fox, Schwella and Wissink, 1997). Public policies are those policies developed by government actors, although non-government actors may influence policy formulation and development. It has been emphasised that these government actors or %authorities+ in a political system may be %elders, paramount chiefs, executives, legislators, judges, administrators, city councillors, monarchs+, and many other stakeholders who are not regarded as government actors. It has been established that crime has a negative influence on communities. In the light of the foregoing, crime and its influence on the residents of Gugulethu is acknowledged and this study is aimed at highlighting the fact that key socio-economic issues are influenced by crime within the Gugulethu community. It is hoped that the relevant government departments or civil agencies note these factors so as to institute measures to eliminate the scourge of crime in this area. The result of this study can assist the community and authorities to effectively combat crime in Gugulethu among others:

- Providing a framework for possible policy strategies; and
- Providing information that could empower members of the community by encouraging the communication of personal crime related narratives.

1.3 Statement of Research Problem

This research forwards a survey on the influence that crime has on the community of Gugulethu, which in the main involves loss of property, undermining livelihoods, psychological trauma caused by violence and resulting in a climate of fear. These effects are considered in the light of the community strategic responses to dealing

with and coping with the manifestation and latent effects of the influence of crime.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2007:43), notes that global increases in crime and its socio-economic influence contributes to international tensions which affect tourism and investment. The origins of some of these tensions are clear: rapid changes in political alignment, reduced family and community cohesiveness, increased unemployment and underdevelopment and economic and social marginalisation, to name but a few. The South African government has put strategies in place to prevent the problem of crime, but the problem has persisted especially in areas such as Gugulethu, where the socio-economic, infrastructural and even the moral deterioration of the community are evident. People whose families have suffered from crime, report substantially lower levels of life satisfaction, and this influence is much greater in the Gugulethu community. Crime also reduces tourist visits to the region, discourages business investment and stifles economic growth.

1.4 The Purpose and Objective of the Study

The core purpose of the study is to forward a survey of the influence of crime on the residents in Gugulethu to ascertain whether there is a relationship between escalating crime levels and the lack of socio-economic development in the area. Accordingly the objectives of the study were:

- to provide a theoretical overview of the concept crime globally and an assessment of its socio-economic effects in general;

- to provide a legislative overview of crime prevention strategies in South Africa;

- to assess the socio-economic effects of crime on South African citizens generally;

- to investigate the causes and consequences and the socio-economic effects

of crime on Gugulethu residents specifically;

- to provide a research framework for the study; and

- to analyse the research data generated.

1.5 The Research Questions

- How is the concept %crime+ defined in a global context and what is the socio-economic effects on citizens in general?

- What legislative imperatives in relation to crime prevention are in place in South Africa in general, and Gugulethu specifically?

- How does crime influence the livelihood of Gugulethu residents?

1.6 Delineation of the study

The scope of the research was confined to the population of the age group 18 to 30 years in the Gugulethu community. Gugulethu is one of Cape Towns older black townships. Many residents and their parents were victims of the apartheid Group Areas Act (Act No. 41 of 1950) and were forced to move in the 1960s from places like District Six. Gugulethu is located 15 kilometres outside the city, and the township was developed in 1958 as Nyanga West because of the overcrowding in Langa, the oldest township (Wheshe, 2009:1). Gugulethu is a commonly known area in the Western Cape, and also contains sections of informal settlements. The community has been described as a combination of vibrant life, poverty, disease and violence and has its roots in the migrant labour system of the apartheid era, when the number of migrant workers from Transkei became too great for the township of Langa to contain. Since its establishment, the area has been characterised by gangsterism

and political violence. High levels of alcohol abuse have exacerbated crimes such as robberies, murder, rape and assault. Figure 1.1 provides an aerial view of Gugulethu.

Figure 1.1: An aerial overview of Gugulethu, Cape Town, Western Cape.
Source: www.jtross.co.za

1.7 Research Methodology

This study followed a qualitative and quantitative research methodology.

1.7.1 Quantitative Research

Quantitative research methodology was used to determine the number of people affected directly and indirectly by the influence of crime in Gugulethu. A questionnaire, which will be discussed in the following section, was the quantitative research method used.

1.7.1.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire, containing open-ended and closed-ended questions for data collection for this research, was administered to a sample of residents in Gugulethu. According to StatsSA (2001) Gugulethu has a population of 170,552 people. The gender composition is 47% males and 53% females. 28% of the household heads indicated that they were unemployed during census 2001.

The population size of young people between 18 and 30 years of age is 24045 (StatsSA, 2009). According to Sekaran (2000:295), given a sample size of 100 000 people, the number of questionnaires that can be administered is 380. In this context the researcher therefore distributed 380 questionnaires to the community of Gugulethu in order to conduct this study.

The questionnaires were distributed to a sample of the population living in Gugulethu. The snowball sampling method was selected. The data collected via closed-ended questions was analysed using descriptive statistics in particular the Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) available at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology. Open-ended questions were analysed through content analysis.

1.7.2 Qualitative Research

A qualitative research methodology in particular an interview, was used as a tool to extract evidence of the influence of crime on the community of Gugulethu. The following section will briefly explore the research technique (interview) used.

1.7.2.1 Interviews

The researcher interviewed the chairperson of the community policing forum in Gugulethu and the ward councillor. Reasons for choosing the ward councillor and the chairperson of Community Policing Forum (CPF) were that the ward councillor has an understanding of the fabric of the community and the chairperson of CPF is the representative of the citizens concerned about crime. The interview consisted of open-ended questions. The data was analysed using content analysis. Maree (2007:101) describes content analysis as the process of looking at data from different angles with a view to identifying keys in the text that will help us to understand and interpret the raw data. Henning, Van Rensburg and Smit (2011: 102) argue that content analysis is the preferred choice of novice researchers because it is easy to access and it works on one level of meaning . the content of the data texts.

1.8 Preliminary Literature Review

The following section provides an overview of the literature pertaining to the study. According to Melville and Goddard (1996:18) a literature study is the process of finding out about previous work from a range of sources. The focus of this study's literature review will be confined to the South African context.

The level of crime under apartheid was high, although it occurred more in black areas, with white areas being adequately policed. South Africa has a unique history and this makes the analysis of crime problems complicated (Marsh, 1999). It can be argued that the apartheid system was built on a foundation of violence, brutality and

repression and that this led to a context where crime became an option for particularly young people excluded from economic opportunities. Apartheid acted as a major generator of criminal victimisation and violence through its policies, which resulted in massive social dislocation. According to Shaw (2002:2), evidence suggests that the increase in crime from 1960 onwards was dramatic, with homicide tripling from 1960 to 1977. The high levels of crime can be attributed to the economic decay and structural change engendered by apartheid.

During the apartheid era, around three and a half million people were forcibly removed and resettled. The removal has impacted on the disintegration of the social fabric of communities and poverty. The policy of apartheid was in many respects applied with great success. In the area of policing the nature and quality of the police work in designated white areas was far better than black areas. Crime in white areas was rigorously curtailed by stringent policing and surveillance underpinned by pass-laws, legislative separation and control. Behaviour considered normal in free society was criminalised in South Africa. Thus crime statistics under apartheid were inadequate and misleading (Cartwright, 1999). As the legitimacy of the previous government declined, and the opposition to its policies intensified, the distinction between political and criminal behaviour became blurred. Both the state and opponents to the apartheid state used violence as a means to achieve political and personal aims. Arguably, after 1994 for the first time in four decades the real state of crime is recorded. Given the level of media attention, it is not surprising that the general public's perceptions of the problem have been affected (Marsh, 1999).

The social disintegration of township communities in South Africa has been well documented. Ramphele (1991) listed symptoms of disintegration which included high crime rates. The biggest issues raised by the community involve service delivery, unemployment and crime, although significant progress has been made over the last few years to reduce the incidence of crime. The effects of crime impact upon all aspects of community life, so there is a need to establish a Crime Prevention Forum to tackle crime and fear of crime within the Gugulethu community.

1.8.1 Clarification of Terms

1.8.2 Crime

According to Brown, Esbensen, Geis and Verhegge (2001:19), **crime** is an international act in violation of the criminal law (statutory and case law), committed without defense or excuse, and is penalised by the state as a felony or misdemeanour. In studying the offender there can be no presumption that persons are criminals unless they also are held guilty beyond reasonable doubt of a particular offense. Crime is a behaviour which is prohibited by the criminal code.

1.8.3 Criminology

According to Lanier, (2010:71) **criminology** refers to the systematic study of the nature, extent, cause and control of law- breaking behaviour.

1.8.4 Socio- economy

Socio-economic is defined by Jary and Jary (2000:627) as the interaction of social and economic factors. Social and economic elements integrate to form the foundation of a communitiesq structure. Socio-economic factors are: Education, employment, unemployment, poverty, crime and inequality.

1.9 Ethical Statement

Confidentiality of data gathered and anonymity of respondents will be ensured by not requiring any personal details from the respondents. The sole purpose of using the data gathered for research will be communicated to the respondents on the front page of the data collection tool/technique as a questionnaire or an interview schedule. Also, the choice of not answering any of the questions will be respected.

The researcher contends that this research ethics statement will ensure that the research is undertaken on good ethical grounds. The researcher further agrees to conduct the research in line with the published ethical rules of ASSADPAM.

1.10 Outline of the remaining chapters

This study is organised into six chapters. The outline of the chapters is structured and sequenced in such a way that there is a coherent flow from theory through empirical analysis to conclusion.

CHAPTER 2: A theoretical overview of the concept "crime" and its implication for socio-economic development in general

Chapter Two focuses on definitions, types of crime, the socio-economic influences and the consequences of crime.

CHAPTER 3: The socio-economic influence of crime on citizens in South Africa.

This chapter provides a more detailed overview of the influence of crime on the

South African population with a focus on the inhabitants of Gugulethu. Crime prevention strategies are assessed and the legislative framework is discussed.

CHAPTER 4: Research Methodology

This chapter is mainly concerned with the methodological issues guiding this research. It includes the preparation and drafting of the questionnaire, the gathering of the data, formulation of the target groups, determination of the sample size, and processes and procedures in obtaining the data.

CHAPTER 5: Analyses of Research Data

This chapter analyses and assesses the data collected.

CHAPTER 6: Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter provides concluding remarks and recommendations.

1.11 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter provided a general introduction of the study. The study design and the instruments used in completing this research has been mentioned and the key terms defined.

CHAPTER TWO

A THEORETICAL OVERVIEW OF THE CONCEPT CRIME AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN GENERAL

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a theoretical overview of crime in relation to socio-economic life in South Africa in general. The term socio-economic may mean different things to different people. It is, therefore, important that there should be a working definition or core perspective of its meaning. Socio-economic is defined by Jary and Jary (2000) as the interaction of social and economic factors. These factors include:

- Formal and informal economic activity;
- The state of services delivered and the state of infrastructure;
- The degree of social cohesion and stability in the community; and
- The economic future of the community including investment and the location of commercial and industrial activity to the area (Jary and Jary, 2000:627).

By global standards, South Africa has high levels of violent crime (CSVR Report, 2009). In 1999, a third of all crimes recorded by the police in South Africa were violent in nature. In the United States, 15% of recorded crimes are violent, while about 6% of recorded crimes in the United Kingdom are violent in nature (Schonteich and Louw, 2001). The main categories of crime include: violent crime, murder, assault, rape, abduction, property crime, theft, housebreaking, all types of robbery, vandalism and arson.

Stories of crime, criminals and the punishment of criminals pervade the news and entertainment media. Almost everyone is fascinated by crime. At times, we react with fear and are unwilling to walk at night in certain neighbourhoods, or we develop a sense of dread that our home might be burgled or that we might become the victim of

a rape or of a senseless drive-by shooting (Brown, Esbensen, Geis and Verhegge, 2001:3). The personal of crime is reflected by numerous cases related by friends and acquaintances of this reaches. Taking into account the social realities prevalent in South Africa, as well as the historical social and political distortions, the high levels of especially violent crime come as no surprise.

2.2 Definition of crime

According to Brown *et al.,* (2001:19), crime is an international act in violation of the criminal law (statutory and case law), committed without defence or excuse, and penalised by the state as a felony or misdemeanour. In studying the offender, there can be no presumption that persons are criminals unless they also are found guilty beyond reasonable doubt of a particular offence. Crime is a behaviour which is prohibited by the criminal code. The definition of crime does depend on the type of crime and the following section details these different types.

2.3 Types of crime

This section considers the different types of crime or categories of criminal activity.

2.3.1 Violent crime

When people express fear about crime, it is almost always in reaction to the violent crimes or crimes such as murder, robbery, rapes, and assaults. Victims may be deeply angered and embittered when they are swindled or their house is burgled, but these emotions pale in the face of the thought of death or serious injury from a crime of violence (Brown, Esbensen and Geis, 1998:421). According to Sheley (1995: 169), violent crimes are more personal than any other type of crime because victims of violent crimes are often fatally injured, physically injured or at least threatened with physical injury. In addition, victims of violent crimes often suffer psychological trauma that can last for months or years after their brutal encounter with criminals.

Crime has tended to undermine the importance of development. Many people have been violently victimised in the past in South Africa, either by means of murder, attempted murder, robbery, rape, assault and political unrest. The influence of crime is widespread and until all stakeholders, government, communities and the private sector cooperate to oppose criminal activities, the level of crime will always be high and directly affect development. Crime will continue to affect the economy of this country if government does not introduce a strategy to prevent it (Ntuli, 2000:22).

2.3.2 Economic crime

Although it is difficult to provide a clear definition of economic crime, generally this type of crime is one which entails material gain by illegal means. Typically, fraud, bribery, corruption or counterfeiting fall into this category. Economic crimes exclude those offences which are normally associated with crime, such as robbery, rape or assault. Nevertheless, economic crime can have serious consequences and offenders are punished to the full extent of the law (Brown *et al*., 2001:493).

2.3.3 Crimes without victims

Crime creates a victim - a person or another entity that suffers physical or emotional harm or the deprivation of something to which the victim has a legal right (Brown *et al*., 2001:531). In some instances crimes are committed with no victims, such as driving while intoxicated. This type of criminal behaviour may not produce immediate problems, but it is presumed that drunk drivers will not be in control of their vehicle as much as sober drivers and that their erratic driving may sooner or later cause harm.

Most drunk drivers navigate their way home uneventfully but mostly those who are caught are those who cause injury or death. The criminal law often invokes severe penalties not only to deter the offender, but also to ward others off.

The reason for the absence of a direct victim in many offences is the consensual participation of the victim and the offender. Their common characteristic is that each is party to the illegal event and engages in the behaviour voluntarily, often enthusiastically. Nobody directly involved complains about what occurs. It is the State, in the form of criminal law that objects to and penalises those caught in such behaviour. Prostitutes, for example, enter into commercial sexual relationships with customers who purchase a commodity, much as a customer would purchase the services and skills of a lawyer. The same can be said about the drug business (Brown *et al*., 2001:531). The concept of victimless or consensual crime presents society with difficult legal and ethical challenges consensual participants in illegal activities may not actually be in a position to give their consent. They may not be drugged, or acting under duress, or minors, or not informed enough. It is up to society to decide on this aspect of criminality.

2.3.4 Murder

According to Brown e*t al*., (1998:435) murder is a mostly product of a social forces. In the United States, jurisdictions tend to divide murder into first- and second degree murder. First degree murder requires planned and deliberate action. Brown *et al*., (1998:425) adds that it involves malice as well. Murder or homicide that occurs while the offenders are committing crimes such as rape, robbery, burglary, kidnapping and arson, are also typically defined as first degree murder. In South Africa premeditated murder as well as gang rape set life imprisonment, with a minimum sentence of 15 years. Unpremeditated murder is punished by sentences of 15, 20 or 25 years, depending on circumstances (O¢Donovan and Redpath, 2006:17).

Second degree murder involves malice but without premeditation or deliberation. A common example of such a crime is an act of passion in which a person may be totally overcome with anger at an insult or irrationally upset with jealousy at seeing his lover dancing with another person. Often, the person who takes out a gun and shoots someone in this frame of mind is charged with second-degree murder. The

offender certainly wanted to hurt the victim but did not plan to kill anybody (Ntuli, 1998:28).

Murder is committed for various reasons, including monetary gain, assault, and the influence of alcohol or drugs. It is committed particularly by members of organised crime groups, to collect a debt. Robbery is mostly committed for monetary reasons or to obtain goods (Ntuli, 2000:28).

2.3.5 Rape

According to Brown *et al.,* (2001:81), rape is the result of a long and deep-rooted social tradition where political, social, and economic life has been dominated by males. Stevens and Cloete (1996) define rape as unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman, with the use of violence and force without her consent.

Rape in South Africa has reached epidemic proportions. It occurs in all spheres of society and most women are potential victims. In many instances, agricultural project officers, community workers, social workers and so on are females. If women who render such essential services to community are raped, it means that socio-economic development in that community is hampered.

2.3.6 Theft

Sheley (1995) defines theft (larceny) as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of movable property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are theft of vehicle, bicycle, automobile accessories, shoplifting, packet-picking or stealing of any property or articles which are not taken by force and violence or by means of fraudulent actions. Attempted thefts are included in this category.

Theft is not a difficult crime to be understood by its victims, because they find themselves unlawfully deprived of their property. Ntuli (2000:29) points out that

people (victims) may be somewhat more tolerant of economic (property) crimes because perpetrators never seem to seriously hurt anyone. This is true, especially in cases where victims (goods) are insured against property losses.

2.3.7 Property crime

The crimes that make up this category include business crimes (including burglary and robbery at business premises, commercial crime), burglary (residential), common robbery and theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle. Brown *et a*l., (1996:435) contend that not all human beings have the desire to acquire things that belong to other people. Jealousy of the property of others, lust for personal goods, and the competitive striving for material possessions derive from a cultural emphasis, which also give rise to the crime of theft. These authors further maintain that people who are unable or unwilling to obtain these tokens of self-value such as money and goods in a legitimate manner may be impelled to resort to criminal behaviour to acquire it. Property crimes have their roots in poverty and are often directly linked to violent and political crimes.

2.3.8 Assault

Assault encompasses normal (common) assault which is unlawful and intentional violence (or threat of it against the body of another) and assault with aggravating circumstances, which is a deliberate attempt to do serious bodily harm or cause the death of the victim (Ntuli, 2000:25). It should be remembered that in the Gugulethu area, there are different types of liquor and liquor stores, including many informal outlets that are available and operate at any hour of the day and week. Liquor abuse has a close relationship with many types of violent crime (Parry and Dewing, 2006).

2.3.9 Abduction

According to Olmos (1994:91), abduction is "literally, intentional and unlawful, taking a person forcefully without his/her consent and keeping that person in hostage for an indefinite period without the knowledge of the relatives of the person or without being seen". Abduction narratives seem to proceed from internal sources, representing non-physical experiences of psychological origin inspired by publicised material, plus a significant number of hoaxes. Abduction took place as a political action during the Apartheid era, as well as later during public violence or riots when members of organisations kidnapped members of other parties for political gain. The abduction and subsequent murder of the "Cradock Four" (Matthew Goniwe, Sparrow Mkonto, Fort Calata and Sicelo Mhlauli) by Apartheid security forces in the Eastern Cape in 1985 for example, is a case in point.

2.3.10 Robbery

Robbery falls into two categories, namely violent and property crimes. The researcher has arbitrarily included it in the violent crime category for comparison purposes. Robbery includes car-hijacking, bag snatching, armed robbery and attempted robbery. Car hijacking is the theft or an attempted theft of a motor vehicle by force or threat of force (Meadows, 1998:93). According to Ntuli (2000: 25), robbery is the unlawful intentional taking away of movable property without the consent of the person entitled to it. Robbery is one of the categories of crime that is feared the most since it can involve force or violence and the incurring of financial or property loss. This category falls under both violent and property crimes.

Socio-economic life has been badly affected in the Gugulethu community with pensioners being shot at payout centres, women being raped, and vehicles being allegedly hijacked. It goes without saying that where there is a high rate of crime, a viable infrastructure of telecommunication, roads, water supply and projects cannot be expected to be maintained.

2.3.11 Housebreaking/Burglary

Ntuli (2000:30) defines burglary as a crime committed by amateurs as well as professionals. It is committed against residential premises and non-residential premises like businesses, offices and schools. The offence of housebreaking is usually carried out with the explicit intention of committing a specific crime, such as theft, murder and rape. Housebreaking to commit a crime (with intent or *dolus),* is committed when a person breaks open a house or similar permanent fixed structure, enters the premises or inserts part of his body or instrument by means of which he/she wishes to control something inside the premises (Mqadi, 1992:109).

According to Ntuli (2000:30), the term %burglar+is derived from English common law and has its roots in the Saxon words: *burgh* (a house) and *laron* (theft). On the other hand, Brown *et al.,* (1996:439) suggest that, a burglar under the common law definition, is a person who breaks into and enters the dwelling (house) of another in the night with the intent to commit a felony therein. Statutes have greatly extended the original common law scope of burglary to include warehouses, stores, houses, offices, and similar structures as a dwelling house. Burglary is one of the crimes that are usually committed at night.

2.3.12 Property damage

Malicious injury to property also known as malicious mischief or criminal mischief refers to the wilful and unlawful injury to or destruction of the property belonging to another with the malicious intent to injure the owner (Gie, 2009:13).

2.3.13 Arson

Arson is generally regarded as a crime against property and refers to the wilful and malicious burning of a house or out house public building, vehicle or commercial building of another (Brown *et al.,* 1996; Ntuli, 2000). There are several motives for

arson. Some of these actions stem from persons bent on revenge. Others are simply the results of teenagers who vandalise property, especially those teenagers who are members of political parties and/or trade unions. However, a growing phenomenon in this category is arson for profit or arson fraud, which involves a business owner burning his or her property or simply hiring somebody else to burn down their property in order to escape financial problems like bankruptcy or insolvency.

2.3.14 Vandalism

The term %vandalism+ literally, refers to unlawful damaging, demolishing or depreciation of value of another's property with intent to do the person damage (Ntuli, 2000). In the Gugulethu community, social or community assets such as telephone booths, water supply pipes, borehole pumps are vandalised. This has a negative impact on the functioning of the services delivered in the community.

Vandalism normally takes place during public violence or unrest in the area, where people vandalise property to seek revenge on other political parties. Stahl (1997) states that in general, vandalism is wilful or malicious damage to property, such as equipment or buildings. Vandalism is often associated with other signs of social disorder, such as disturbing the peace and trespassing.

Vandalism is one of the most serious offences in property related criminal cases, acted on by the courts. In many of these cases, the youth in the community is held accountable by the courts (Stahl, 1997). After-school hours are times commonly used by youth vandals for acts of vandalism. Much of the vandalism also happens in the late evening hours when businesses and surrounding property have little or no surveillance.

It should be mentioned that vandalism is a great threat to the people, particularly developers, and can impede the development of the Gugulethu community. It implies that some preventive measures are needed.

2.4 Influence of crime

Crime compromises the defence of human rights within society. According to Cavallaro (2005:1), crime poses a threat to public security and thus provides the potential for political instability. Cavallaro (2005) argues that criminal activities are exceptionally prominent in transitional societies, such as South Africa, where social dislocations have resulted in greater opportunity and likelihood for criminal activity.

2.4.1 Influence of crime on health

According to Goodwin (2004:26), the most obvious direct influence of crime on health are physical injury, disability and death resulting from violent assaults, abuse and accidents, including those caused by dangerous driving, and the associated physical consequences.

The indirect influences of crime include the influence on victimsqhealth, time off work, financial losses and changes in home circumstances. For some people, there are long term consequences such as higher rates of mental health problems, smoking, alcohol and drug misuse, neglect of their health and risky sexual behaviour. The effects may be less obvious but no less serious for others, such as older people (Goodwin, 2004:27).

2.4.2 Influence of crime on society

Society pays over twice the average household income for one inmateq incarceration (South Africa, 1996). Taxpayers in effect subsidise criminal activity as

well as suffering from the results of such activities.

Many residents, especially the elderly, live in terror, venturing outside only during daylight hours. Crime impact on the victim and on the victim's family in various ways, including psychologically and directly. People who have been victims of crime, often need to undergo trauma counselling in order to deal with the situation.

Crime is also affecting the economy as well, because the victim might spent days in hospital, which means that he/she will not go to work. Due to the anxiety generated by the threat of violence, many people change the way they live and how they go about their business. They prefer to stay indoors at night and therefore cannot take advantage of activities that necessitate returning home at dark. People refuse to open their doors to unknown callers or to stop and offer help to a stranger. In this sense, the stark portrait of a society, in which citizens huddle at night behind heavily bolted doors, moves nearer to reality (Brown *et al*., 2001:445).

2.4.3 Influences of crime on the community

The social disintegration of township communities in South Africa has been well documented. Ramphele (1991) listed symptoms of disintegration including high crime rates. Among others, the biggest issues raised by the community include service delivery, unemployment and crime although statistic s show that crime levels peaked in 2002 and subsequently declined slightly. Crime influences all aspects of community life, so the Crime Prevention Forum has to be in place to tackle crime and fear of crime within the Gugulethu community. The following section will look at the socio-economic conditions in general.

2.5   A general discussion on socio-economic conditions

The following section discusses the characteristics of socio-economic conditions.

2.5.1 Characteristics of socio-economic conditions

The characteristics of an area's socio-economic conditions consist of integrated social and economic variables, including human needs, development and social development. The word "socio" is taken from social, and refers to any number of demographic and social conditions, such as:

- the age structure;
- racial composition;
- sex ratio; and
- economic status.

Soanes and Stevenson (2004:1368) explain that the word "social" refers to society or its organisation.

Economic refers to the economic conditions, such as income, unemployment rates, and savings rates. According to Soanes and Stevenson (2004:453), "economic" is related to economics or the economy, and is concerned with the production, consumption and transfer of wealth.

For Soanes and Stevenson (2004:1369), the term "socio-economic" is used as an umbrella term covering the interaction of social and economic factors that might tend to explain an observed phenomenon, event or set of events such as war, revolution and political re-alignment.

2.5.1.1 Crime related activities associated with poor socio-economic conditions

Social scientists have long observed that crime rates are associated with low income, high birth rates, high divorce rates and other factors. None of these occur in isolation. They are all interrelated. Drug usage and patterns of drug use are also associated with similar socio-economic conditions. Gang activity is often associated with rapid

population realignments, as new arrivals to a given area tend to cluster together to retain, as well as to take advantage of opportunities for criminal enterprise.

2.5.1.2 Development and socio-economic conditions

According to Todaro (1997:16), development is a multi-dimensional process involving changes in structures, attitudes and institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and eradication of absolute poverty. Todaro (1997:15) contends that the challenge posed to development is the improvement of the quality of life, especially in the world's poor countries. A better quality of life generally calls for higher incomes, but it involves better education, higher standards of health and nutrition, less poverty, a cleaner environment, more equality of opportunity, greater individual freedom, and a richer cultural life.

The term development is too broad, but for the sake of this study the term is used to cover social, economic and community aspects. Todaro (1997:16) argues that at least three basic components or core values should serve as a conceptual basis and practical guideline for understanding the inner meaning of development. These core values are:

- Sustenance or the ability to meet basic needs. These life-sustaining basic human needs include food, shelter, health and protection. The economic development is a necessary condition for the improvement in the quality of life that is developed.

- Self-esteem or a sense of self worth and self-respect, of not being used as a tool by others for their own ends. All people and societies seek some basic form of self-esteem, although they may call it authenticity, identity, dignity, respect, honour or recognition. Development should therefore be legitimised as a goal in all underdeveloped countries such as South Africa, and communities such as Gugulethu, because it is an indispensable way of gaining esteem.

- Freedom from servitude or the freedom to be able to choose how you earn an income. Freedom is to be understood in the sense of emancipation from a poor material condition of life and from social servitude to nature. Development can

enable people to gain greater control over nature and the physical environment, for example through the production of food, clothing and shelter (Todaro, 1997:16).

2.5.2 Causes of socio-economic deprivation

There are numerous causes of socio-economic deprivation, including the following:

a) *Lack of skills*

South Africa suffers from a lack of skills in many sectors. The Skills Development Act aims to provide a strategy to improve workplace skills and develop the competencies of the workplace, thereby enabling the country to achieve improved levels of productivity and thus lesson unemployment (Meyer and Kirsten, 2005:71).

b) *Lack of education*

The lack of education not only decimates a community but the entire nation suffers as a result of it. The community falls victim to crime, due to among others not being educated. By educating the students, the vulnerability to crime is lessened. Education also enhances a sense of connectedness between the student and the community. Access to education is, therefore, a key for social progress and for reducing the gaps between the various socio-economic and gender groups. This is dependent on trained and skilled human capacity. In the context of education, teachers need to be properly trained and supported in their work.

c) *Lack of employment opportunity*

The influence of crime can be seen in the culture found in an area, since crime creates the necessary factors to sustain a crime bound culture, which negatively influences the availability of employment opportunities. Lack of job opportunities poses a threat to the community due to a lack of financial earnings. It also increases the community's susceptibility to problems like illness, malnutrition, mental stress and loss of self-confidence and eventually depression. Unemployment is a definite factor in the rise of crime rates.

d) Poor infrastructure

The lack of electricity and accommodation for teachers at schools in the various communities seriously impedes the effective performance of educational programmes at the schools. Fan and Rao (2003) state that public spending in rural infrastructure is one of the most powerful instruments that governments can use to promote economic growth and poverty reduction. Investments in roads, electricity, telecommunications and other infrastructure services are crucial for stimulating growth in agriculture and rural areas, and for food security and poverty reduction. However, public investment in infrastructure has stagnated in many developing countries and has fallen as a share of both total government expenditure and Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

2.5.2.1 Educational disempowerment due to economic reasons

Education appears to be one of the most significant protective factors against offending. Matriculants are nearly six times more likely than non-matriculants to be engaging in crime. According to Lochner (2007:2), education increases wage rates (and reduces the likelihood of unemployment), it increases the opportunity costs of crime and will tend to reduce post-school criminal activity. Higher wages raise the opportunity costs of crime in two distinct ways. First, since crime may require time to commit, that time cannot be used for other productive purposes like work. It is useful to think of all of the time involved in planning a crime, locating a target and, potentially evading detection and arrest. Second, each crime committed entails an expected period of incarceration, which is more costly for individuals with better labour market opportunities and wages.

Lochner (2007:3), stated that because education increases future wage rates, youth who are enrolled in school will be less likely to engage in crime than otherwise similar youth who are no in school. Furthermore, youth who drop out of school may be influenced by a more negative set of peers, which may exacerbate any tendencies to

engage in crime. Similarly, youth who join gangs or who otherwise engage in crime may be encouraged to leave school by their peers.

Schools in the poorest areas (which are still mainly Black) are disadvantaged due to lack of resources and poor teaching. Inter-racial variation in unemployment rates may be a result of continued discrimination favouring Whites in particular, and to a lesser extent, Asian and Coloureds. Moleke (2005) suggests that there are signs that African graduates are still disadvantaged in the labour market. Although Africans are more likely to choose study areas with lower employment prospects, evidence suggests that there are also differences between races within particular study areas. Only in engineering did more Africans than all other racial groups, find employment immediately. Very low proportions of Africans with humanities and arts, education and law degrees find employment immediately, which points to the oversupply and over-enrolment of African students in these fields of study.

a) Lack of skills

According to Beelmann and Losel (2006), deficiency in social problem solving abilities and problematic peer relations play important roles in the development and continuation of antisocial careers. Furthermore, these results formed the basis for the development and implementation of numerous programs for preventing antisocial behaviour and promoting social behaviour. These approach is aimed at promoting behavioural competencies such as asking for assistance or offering invitations and social-cognitive skills such as nonaggressive modes of perception and attribution in ambivalent social situations, the ability to deal with problems in interpersonal interactions, or effective strategies to control aggressive and violent behavioural impulses.

Social skills, also called %soft skills+ which include general communication skills, presentations skills, financial management skills, time management skills or creative

thinking skills, play a very important role in the ability of young people to adapt to a professional working environment. Many graduates lack soft skills when they start their careers. This is specifically a concern for students from historically Black institutions. For many, the transition from poor quality secondary schooling to tertiary education is a difficult one, and that from tertiary institutions to the workplace is even more challenging.

Given the nature of vacancies, firms require people with some form of work experience and the ability to, at least to some degree, work independently. Mlatsheni (2005:1) states that work experience is an important factor that influences employability at all levels.

Employers are also perhaps risk averse and prefer to employ older, more experienced workers who do not require a large investment in training given the threat of headhunting in a scarce skills economy. According to Kraak (2005), South African youth face poor chances of receiving pre-employment training, which makes young people less attractive to employers. Vocational training is typically not part of university qualifications and, given the high level of unemployment and competition for entry-level positions, university students often struggle to find temporary employment positions within their fields of interest. These students, often have to complete an internship before they are able to graduate. However, it seems that even these internships are hard to come by (Hamlyn, 2006). This is another dimension of the graduate unemployment problem that deserves further attention. It is particularly worrying as it either points to a general lack of entry-level opportunities or an unwillingness of South African firms to invest in the education and training of students.

b) Low quality of education

South Africa suffers from the low quality of education provided to the mass of the population. Poor student performance can often be traced back to quality issues in primary and secondary schooling in South Africa. Mlatsheni (2005) states that poor performance of primary school learners in language ability and the declining numbers of matric candidates who pass with exemption, which enables university entrance, are particular concerns. He further notes that 82 percent of students who are accepted into tertiary institutions, are functionally illiterate and struggle to cope with the literacy requirements of their courses. Furthermore, 60 percent of students fail to cope with the level of mathematics and science offered at university. Kraak (2005:22) suggests that poor statistics at universities and universities of technology in South Africa are yet another indication of the weaknesses of school education which should provide a more adequate preparation for entry and success in further higher learning, while the perceived poor quality of South African schooling (particularly in the former African school system) serves as a major disincentive on the demand-side for employing large numbers of first-time entrants to the labour market.

Most tertiary institutions in South Africa use English as the medium of instruction. Cosser, McGrath, Badroodien and Maja (2003), find that almost 95 percent of students are taught in English, yet only 10 per cent speak English at home. Although most students arguably want to study in English, given the importance of English in the business world, the high degree of functional illiteracy perhaps explains poor academic performance and the poor quality of an individual's education. A solution to this challenge would perhaps be to improve the competencies of secondary school students with regards to English, as this will also improve students' general social or soft skills.

South African tertiary institutions are enrolling more students than in the past, especially students from formerly disadvantaged backgrounds. Many students struggle to cope with the academic workload at tertiary institutions given the poor

preparation at secondary schools, and this leads to high failure rates. According to the HSRC (2005), a total of 120 000 students enrolled in the country's public higher education institutions in 2000, and the end of that year, 36 000 (or 30 per cent) had dropped out. Another 24 000 (20 per cent) dropped out between their second and third years of the remaining 50 percent, less than half of the students failed to graduate within the prescribed period. According to the study, this amounts to a loss of about R4.5 billion in subsidies allocated to higher education institutions (HSRC, 2005). Institutions may even find themselves under pressure, whether knowingly or not, to lower standards and maintain throughput rates in order to prevent student attrition.

Low quality education is also an injustice to the broader society, causing the loss of an enormous amount of human potential. This slows development, making the efforts of alleviating poverty more challenging, and probably more distant. Over the long term, it also damages national capacity for the provision of all forms of public services, including education itself. A population with high proportions of people having limited skills and opportunities, economic and otherwise, is also likely to be more susceptible to a range of other social ills such as violence and crime (De Kadt, not dated).

Furthermore individuals at low-quality schools are likely to receive fewer resources and less effective teaching. They are more likely to be subject to violence or abuse at school, and are more likely to repeat classes, fail, or drop out, and are far less likely to access tertiary education or training. Over a long term, those who receive poorer education, or spend less time enrolled in school, are likely to have lower incomes fewer opportunities, poorer health, and shorter life expectancies (De Kadt, not dated). All this factors facilitate the entry of numbers of younger persons of school-going age into a criminal lifestyle.

2.6 Human needs

People have basic needs (like food, water, clothing and shelter) as well as other needs such as self-reliance, happiness and human dignity. Human needs must be understood as a system that is interrelated and interactive. With the sole exception of death, that is, to remain alive, no hierarchies exist within the system. On the contrary, complementarities and trade-offs are characteristics of the process of needs satisfaction. According to Desai and Potter (2002:46), international development work constructed what is known as %the Basic Needs Approach+ which drew together theorists and practitioners from a range of traditions, academic centres and institutions of development and resulted in a broad-based and people oriented process. If basic human needs are not met then a climate conducive to crime may develop, in that, affected individuals will react to the resulting stress and pressure by engaging in criminal activity.

2.7 Development

Development is both a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has, through some combination of social, economic and institutional processes, secured the means for obtaining a better life. Whatever the specific components of this better life, development in all societies must have at least the following three objectives as listed by Todaro (1997):

- To increase the availability and widen the distribution of basic life-sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health and protection.
- To raise levels of living (standards) including, in addition to higher incomes, the provision of more jobs, better education, and greater attention to cultural and humanistic values; all of which will serve not only to enhance material well-being but also to generate greater individual and national self-esteem.
- To expand the range of economic and social choices available to individuals and nations by freeing them from servitude and dependence, not only in relation to

other people and nation-states but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery (Todaro, 1997:18).

In turn, social, economic and community development cannot be attained in the absence of peace and security.

According to Sita (2004:1), crime and development is a relationship that deserves due attention. A critique addressed to development administrators and the academic community is that, both of them, although for different reasons, have for a long time respectively overlooked the importance of crime in their analysis of development and the importance of development conditions in the analysis of crime and criminal justice.

2.8 Social development

According to Midgley (1995:25), social development is a process of planned social change designed to promote the well-being of the population in conjunction with a dynamic process of economic development. According to the United Nations (1995:41), social development is inseparable from the cultural, ecological, economic, political and spiritual environment in which it takes place. It cannot be pursued as a sectoral initiative. Social development is also clearly linked to the development of peace, freedom, stability and security, both nationally and internationally. To promote social development requires an orientation of values, objectives and priorities toward the well-being of all and the strengthening and promotion of conducive institutions and policies. Human dignity, all human rights and fundamental freedoms, equality, equity and social justice constitute the fundamental values of all societies. The pursuit, promotion and protection of these values, among others, provide the basic legitimacy of all institutions and all exercise of authority and promote an environment in which human beings are at the centre of concern for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.

2.9 Economic development

Social development transcends the residual and institutional approaches, which have dominated social welfare thinking in the past. Therefore, social development goes hand in hand with economic development. Social development, according to Midgley (1995:23), cannot take place without economic development. It is meaningless unless it is accompanied by an improvement in the social welfare of the population as a whole.

The concept of %economic development+ cannot be discussed in isolation to social welfare. It is, therefore, the policy-makers' responsibility to integrate social and economic policies and programmes in order to promote people's welfare. Economic development has to be accompanied by the equitable allocation and distribution of resources if it is to support social development. Social development and economic development are therefore interdependent and mutually reinforcing (Department of Welfare, 1996:7). Lastly, economic activities, through which individuals express their initiative and creativity and which enhance the wealth of communities, are a fundamental basis for social progress. In relation to crime, economic development may not be sustainable if crime is not prevented (Ntuli, 2000:55).

People's lives are affected by the political and economic systems within which they have to function, and this makes them vulnerable to any changes that may take place (Ntuli, 2000:55). For example, the move from state involvement in the economy to a direct free enterprise system has led to a growth in unemployment. According to Naude and Glanz (1997:219), prices could no longer be kept artificially low by central state planning and control and enormous subsidies. Badly managed industries could no longer survive simply because there was no competition. With the advent of free enterprise, inefficient industries were no longer viable because of the price of raw materials, wage demands, and the sudden appearance of domestic and foreign competition. Suddenly, millions of people were unemployed, poverty became widespread and people found themselves in the midst of an economic crisis.

The above conditions may give rise to crime, since unemployed people have more time and motive to commit offences. At the same time economic inequality creates a feeling of relative deprivation which may serve a motivation to commit crime.

2.10 Community development

Community development may be defined as organised efforts to improve the conditions of community life, primarily through the enlistment of self-help and co-operative effort from the villagers, but with technical assistance from government or voluntary organisations (Ntuli, 2000: 57). According to Crow (1993:104), community development is about getting things done, for example, building a day-care centre in the community. It is about getting people to work together that will promote community togetherness, for example, women being engaged in a sewing project. Community development is also about involving and giving disadvantaged people power and responsibility to be able to realise that they have a potential to do something on their own. This boosts their confidence and competence through active participation.

Community development can also be defined to connote the process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of government authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural condition of communities; to integrate these communities into the life of the nation; and to enable them to contribute fully to the national progress. This complex of processes is, therefore, made up of two essential elements: the participation of the people themselves in effort to improve their living with as much reliance as possible on their own initiative, and the provision of technical and other services in ways which encourage initiative, self-help and mutual help and make those more effective. It is expressed in programmes designed to achieve a wide variety of specific improvement (Cloete, Groenewald and Van Wyk, 1996: 7).

Fox and Van Rooyen (2004:113) state that development is not about the delivery of goods to passive citizenry. It is about involvement and growing empowerment. Community development requires tough minds and soft hearts. Community development should, therefore, empower the members of the community; poorest marginalised groups should be involved, with the aim of enabling them to develop their potential and to give them the opportunity of becoming involved in the life of their community. Nobody, even government leadership, should decide for others, what their problems and needs are, and impose social services without consultation with them. Successful community development can be seen as an important factor in providing a defence against crime in a community.

According to Ntuli (2000:58), community development must strive to help individuals and groups to find common objectives toward which their energies can be directed. It must also promote solidarity which must be referred to as mutual understanding of some joint activities, which relate to the needs for group security/survival or related to production of material good and social services. Whereas community development is positive, criminal activity impacts negatively on the community.

2.11 The basic principles of community development

If there is no proper development in the community, then that community may be vulnerable to crime. Swanepoel and De Beer (1996:24) list eight basic principles of community development; they further warn that community workers must realise that they are working with human beings and their happiness. The eight principles are:

a) Learning

Community development offers an educational context and a learning experience. What must be noted in this principle is that there is no teacher and learner. In this situation there is no teacher other than the circumstances while all people are students (learners) of the situation and are taught by its realities. Briefly, nobody can just go to the people in the community with a certain preconceived plan or

programme; the agenda must be blank for all those involved. To fill the requirements of this principle, a top-down approach is discouraged and a bottom-up approach is promoted. Meyer (1999:96) argues that in traditional organisations, learning is restricted to training courses offered to some employees causing a top down approach. This needs to be rectified by creating a structure that allows the employee to choose or determine their own training needs.

b) Participation

Participation is the key to all principles discussed in this section. Every individual adult, whether relatively poor, or poor of the poorest has the right to be part of the decision-making mechanism regarding his/her development. Many programmes and projects have failed because there was no active participation from the start. Another obstacle was that there was no thorough guarding against the elite whose actions might have watered down the participation of the poor to something like co-option. According to Desai and Potter (2002:117), community participation is seen to be indispensable to development programmes. However, there are many difficulties, mainly of an organisational or political nature which indicate that there are limits to such participation. These limits have to be accommodated if community participation is to be successful.

c) Empowerment

According to Meyer (1999:94), The role of management has traditionally been to provide leadership, leaving employees to carry out decisions. In such an environment, very little learning takes place because there is no incentive for learning and performance. In the learning organisation, all employees are empowered to make decisions and to learn from the successes and failures of these decisions. People must be helped to gain the ability by bringing them into contact with information systems and training opportunities. If people are empowered, they easily realise that they have a right and ability to develop, which increases their own sense of empowerment. In this regard, previously disadvantaged people must be empowered, particularly women from rural areas who were discriminated against in

the past, and never involved in decision making. They were marginalised in all spheres of the community. Some never took part in education and health, had no access to the land, were affected by violence at homes, and their human rights were violated.

d) Ownership

Cavaye (2000:2) states that community capacity consists of the networks, organisation, attitudes, leadership and skills that allow communities to manage change and sustain community-led development. The most important outcome of participation and empowerment is the establishment of ownership where it really belongs, and that is with the community. People in the community must feel that the project belongs to them. It must be stated clearly that the programme or project does not belong to non-governmental organisations or the government; it belongs to the people.

e) Release

According to Bhola (1992), development must offer people not only release from poverty but also social esteem and political freedom. People, particularly in South Africa, are caught up in the poverty trap. The main goal of the development is to eradicate poverty. It is not enough to merely bring relief to people who are caught up in the poverty trap. This study argues that we rather transform efforts to free people from such traps so that they can gradually improve the situation themselves as free and self-reliant individuals. Development first frees and then improves people's lives. People in the Gugulethu community are caught up in the poverty trap. This is a challenge to the government and private sector to free them before they turn to crime fully.

f) Adaptiveness

Swanepoel and De Beer (1996:28) argue that the principle of adaptiveness is closely related to the principle of learning. People learn as they go and do. It calls for willingness to learn as one goes along. It also calls for a total mind shift for the community worker.

g) Simplicity

Simplicity implies that if learning and participation are curtailed, the humanistic nature of development is in jeopardy. In other words, the big, sophisticated and complex project limits the scope for learning and participation. Adaptiveness is much more difficult to attain with complex and sophisticated projects. It is clear that most of the other principles are in jeopardy if this principle is not adhered to (Swanepoel and De Beer, 1996:28).

2.12 Community support in relation to community development

It is important to determine what community development and social work have in common, because both are concerned with enabling people to enjoy a positive and abundant life-style. Both profess to have faith in humanity and in the community in which people live. Both believe emphatically in people's right to self-determination within the general framework of society and both emphasise self-help.

Lombard (1991:119) contends that the knowledge, understanding and skills of social work, as far as dealing with individuals and groups is concerned, is directly applicable to community development. Community work can be seen as a method most closely related to community development because community organisation and community development are similar in many respects. It may be deduced that community work and consequently social work, can certainly make a contribution to community development.

The basis of the differences between community development and organisations is to be found in the fact that community development is regarded as a broad, comprehensive concept, which demands a multi-disciplinary team approach, while community work (social work) is one of the disciplines contributing to this (Lombard, 1991:119).

2.13 Conflict in society as an impediment to socio-economic development

Conflict in society originated in the process of social change and relates to the fact that people live in a society characterised by heterogeneity, a variety of sub-cultures and conflicting values. According to Brown *et al.,* (2001:52) this approach comes from the belief that the conflict of values of different cultures can cause criminal or delinquent behaviour. Sub-culture theories assume that crime is a lower-class problem.

There are standards of expected behaviour (social norms) in every society which guide people in their roles within such society. When social change takes place, society's norms cannot function effectively. Once traditional guidelines are no longer appropriate to new social conditions, or when the group unity is diminished as a result of ineffective institutional patterns of behaviour, social disorganisation occurs. Ntuli (2000:65) states that the indications of social disorganisation include delinquency, prostitution, gambling, drug abuse, high alcohol consumption, violence and family disintegration. Delinquency flourishes because social controls such as disapproval on the side of public opinion and parental control are not strong enough to prevent the development of deviant norms and values. Nobody can expect viable community development under the above mentioned conditions.

Naude and Glanz (1997:207) maintain that the social set-up of a residential area has significant influence on the incidence of crime in such areas. Heavily populated areas weaken people's ties with their primary community group as well as with the

community. The absence of community integration also leads to alienation and feelings of anonymity. For these reasons, there is greater tolerance of deviant behaviour. Conflict in the community promotes the presence of a culture of crime, at the same time limiting residentsqinvolvement in a conventional lifestyle and economic development. Informal settlements and rural areas where residents' basic needs such as clothing, food and health care, are not met (resource deprivation) will also display a high incidence of crime.

2.14 Crime and Socio-economics

Crime and socio-economic deprivation are inextricably linked, and this section investigates this relationship.

2.14.1 Crime as an element of socio-economics

Where there is a high rate of crime, there is no normal life. Therefore the writer considers crime as a social problem that affects the lives of people, and lowers the dignity of people. Crime affects people psychologically, physically, emotionally, economically and socially. In this context, where the levels of crime are high, community development is likely to be affected. According to Bender and Leone (1995:18), we should look for the causes of criminal behaviour in the hope of finding ways to alleviate it.

2.14.2 Poverty and crime

Poverty is a universal factor in susceptibility and increases the probability of crime. Where there is poverty, there is crime and there is no development. Cawker and Whiteford (1993) point out that poverty may play a certain role in the causation of crime, and they regard poverty as contributing to crime and encouraging some people to turn to crime in an attempt to satisfy their (and their dependentsq needs for basic items such as food, clothing and shelter.

2.14.3 Opportunity perspective

This perspective of crime is a result of the availability of potential offenders and suitable victims (Britt, 1994:101). In contrast, the motivation perspective states that as unemployment increases more people are staying at home, therefore the opportunity to burgle and commit similar offences should decrease (Britt,1994). Unemployed parents would also be home to supervise their children, which should again reduce the opportunities to commit crime. The converse is equally valid. If young people are unemployed and away from the direct supervision of their parents, they may have more opportunities to commit crime.

Hale and Sabbagh (1991:400) state that it sometimes does not suit the community leaders or politicians to admit that crime is related to unemployment. Two of the major social problems facing government in the 1990's are unemployment and crime. In this respect, South Africa is no exception.

The government of other countries such as the conservative government in Britain prefers to deny any relationship between these two problems, since this may interfere with their priority to reduce inflation at the expense of creating employment, in spite of the fact that the select committee on unemployment in the House of Lords made the following statement in 1982: " ... we believe unemployment to be among the causes of ill-health, motility, crime and civil disorder" (Ntuli, 2000: 68).

In view of the debate on the relationship between unemployment and crime, Ntuli (2000:69) points out that there are still some incongruities in respect of the reciprocal influence of these issues and that the relationship between the two is not always obvious or simple. They are undoubtedly related, but the nature of the relationship varies from one type of crime to the next. Where there are conditions related to crime and unemployment, there is no likelihood of development and safety of the life of residents.

2.14.4 Crime and unemployment

Higher levels of unemployment are associated with higher levels of arrests for crimes. Young (1993:14) also points out the negative correlation between crime and employment between both men and women. Britt (1994:100) mentions two main views concerning the relationship between unemployment and crime, namely, the motivation perspective and the opportunity perspective.

2.14.5 Motivation perspective

There is likely to be a positive relationship between poor economic conditions (unemployment) and crime. There are two possible sources of motivation. Firstly, motivation for crime may arise from frustration because people are unable to stay employed and cannot maintain or improve their standard of living. This will lead to more people becoming frustrated as economic conditions deteriorate. The effect of increased frustration in the population will be an increased level of crime (Britt, 1994:100).

The second source of motivation is the result of the rational choice process, where individuals weigh the benefits and costs of crime against the legal expectations together with the disadvantages that may be involved (1994:100). This means that unemployed people have little to lose if they should be caught and imprisoned. Many young people are unemployed and have a need for recreation. Crime then becomes an attractive option. Under those conditions, there is no development.

2.15 Causes of crime

There are numerous causes of crime, both direct and indirect, and the following section analyses the major causes.

2.15.1 Poverty

Poverty is not just an issue for political, social, economic and theological debate and reflection. It is a human phenomenon that affects real people who have names, aspirations, feelings and hopes. It is about people who are desperate, whose self-image might be marred and whose dignity has been damaged. According to Gie (2009:4), poverty is often cited as a cause of crime and violence, but increasing international evidence suggests that poverty has little to do with crime and violence levels. Rather crime and violence occur more frequently in settings where there is an unequal distribution of scarce resources or power (relative poverty) coupled with weak institutional controls.

Crime increases when the social control that operates through formal institutions (such as the police and judicial systems) and informal institutions, including civil society organisations, breaks down or is weakened. Although there is no simple or direct causal relationship between inequality and violence, inequality does appear to exacerbate the likelihood of violent crime, especially when it coincides with other factors. Poverty is a reality that impacts deeply on the lives of real people.

2.15.2 Unemployment

Leibbrandt, Bhorat and Woolard (2000) report that the official estimate is that one in every four adults or 26% of those who wanted work and actively looked for work, were unemployed. Moreover, the unemployment rates for different groups reveal great disparity in the incidence of unemployment by race, gender, age, education, and region. Given the importance of employment income in total household income in South Africa the varying incidence of unemployment across different groups has important implications for the distribution of income and for the incidence of poverty and crime.

According to Statistics South Africa (2011), in the period 2008-2011, the number of unemployed persons was highest in Q4:2008. In Q3: 2009 employment decreased and levelled out at 13 million in 2010. It increased slightly to 13.1 million in Q2:2011.

There is always an increase in employment in the 4th quarter and decrease in the 1st quarter. In 2010 the decrease in employment was not as high as during the recession in 2009.

2.15.3 Deprivation

Deprivation refers to the effects of poverty on a person's life. Deprivation also takes into account how being poor limits what a person can and cannot do both in terms of immediate and future actions. This definition can be compared to an understanding of poverty reflecting what poor people have or do not have (Alcock, 2006). Deprivation is therefore usually assessed using indicators that directly measure different types of deprivation rather than solely measuring lack of income.

In South Africa, quite often, various scholars have talked about lived poverty (Mattes, Bratton and Davids, 2003). It is a much more direct way of measuring what it means to be poor. Indicators of deprivation usually include lack of access to key services such as electricity, water and sanitation, or lack of decent housing.

2.15.4 Inequality

Inequality has two equally important meanings. In a sociological sense, inequality is a characteristic of social power relations. Inequality is said to be present if membership of different social groups is linked to highly differential power relations. In this sense, inequality is closely linked to the notion of social exclusion, in that, unequal power relations may be linked to differential access to political or socio-economic rights. Inequality here is also linked to the existence of deeply institutionalised social hierarchies, as between masters and servants in slave and post-slave societies, or in societies where class identity and race are closely linked (CSVR, 2009:8).

In a much narrower quantitative and economic sense, inequality can refer to an imbalance in the distribution of particular resources, such as income, in a specific

population. In a well-resourced country, the existence of poverty can be said to be a manifestation of inequality. The gini coefficient is a measure of distributional inequality in a population. Other ways of measuring inequality include mean log deviation and the Theil Index. It is important to track inequality on a very regular basis as inequality measures provide a disaggregation of poverty dynamics (Hoogeveen and Ozler, 2006:72).

Policies that are adopted to reduce inequality must contain some element of redistribution of resources from the wealthier to the poorer members of that society (Alcock, 2006). A progressive income tax system that taxes wealthier people at a higher tax rate than poorer people is one such measure that most countries adopt. Development economists in the last century were divided on whether inequality posed a positive stimulus to economic growth and development, with one view being that a certain amount of inequality would stimulate competition with a positive impact on levels of productivity.

2.16 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter has outlined the influences of crime. Various types of crime were detailed. The chapter argues that socio-economic development in the Gugulethu community suffers directly from the prevalence of crime. As such, social and economic conditions in the community are investigated. The interconnectedness of poverty, unemployment and social dislocation are shown to be among the major causes of crime in the community.

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFLUENCE OF CRIME ON CITIZENS IN SOUTH AFRICA

3.1 Introduction

Crime is among the most difficult of the many challenges facing South Africa in the post-apartheid era. Pillay (2008:149) writes that the country's crime rates are among the highest in the world and no South African is insulated from its influences. Beyond the pain and loss suffered by crime victims, crime also has fewer direct costs. The threat of crime diverts resources to protection efforts, exacts health costs through increased stress, and generally creates an environment not conducive to productive activity. The influences on poor communities of post-apartheid governments' economic policies also need to be critically considered. Whilst there have been considerable improvements in political stability, provision of social welfare grants and access to water and electricity have been uneven and their means of delivery have had mixed, sometimes unintended, consequences. Additionally, the widespread emigration of South African professionals in recent years is attributable in part to their desire to escape a high-crime environment. All of these influences are likely to discourage investment and stifle long-term growth in South Africa. Consequently, it is important to understand the factors that contribute to crime.

The National Crime Prevention Strategy represents a major step forward in the debate on criminality in South Africa, placing the concentration on preventive as opposed to reactive measures to counter crime. The NCPS has thus brought a new focus on the prevention of victimisation and of offending, as well as on co-ordinated, long term strategies that involve a range of participants beyond the traditional criminal justice system. The NCPS sketches a specific role for local government: to co-ordinate and promote interagency crime prevention work within local boundaries. While suggesting that local government is a key role-player, the NCPS does not spell

out specific options for local government involvement in crime prevention in any detail (Whithe Paper on Safety and Security,1998).

3.2 Crime and its influence on citizens

Violence influences the South African society at physical, psychological and structural levels. Pillay (2008:155) argues that the forms of social cohesion created by crime show signs of being at odds with the forms of social cohesion envisioned by the national government. He further notes that poor communities, while exhibiting some positive behaviour, also show signs of cohering around socially unacceptable behaviours, including gender violence and xenophobia. In middle class areas, citizens already pessimistic about state capacity to control crime, show signs of increasing exclusivity as evidenced by the emergence of %enclave communities+, with privatised security, all of which can be seen as encouraging a climate of fear.

According to Wasserman and Ellis (2007:3), everyone is affected by crime, either as a direct victim or as a friend or family member of a victim. Individuals who are not direct victims of crime can be negatively affected in a variety of ways, such as developing an increased fear of crime or experiencing the financial impact of crime, e.g., higher insurance rates and lost work days. According to Pillay (2008:150), black communities in mega-townships, mostly working class with high levels of unemployment and poverty, are also the communities that least articulate crime as the major concern affecting them, but they are increasingly mobilising around the expectations of improvements to their basic conditions of living - housing, land, and service delivery.

3.2.1 The influence of crime on citizen's human rights

Crime has a serious and detrimental impact on human rights. According to Nickel (2003:1), human rights exist within the realm of morality and law on both national and international levels. The acceptance of human rights implies an acknowledgment of

both freedom and authority, insofar as both the individual freedom of others as well as the authority protecting those freedoms, need to be recognised.

Societies in political transition, such as South Africa, are more susceptible to criminal activity and are thus the most poignant cases with regard to human rights violations. It can be argued that there are three primary influences which crime has on society (Campbell and Meer, not dated).

First is the violation of the human rights of victims of criminal activity. Every criminal activity has a victim and thus there is always a violation of, at least, one party's rights when a crime occurs. Secondly, crime creates civil instability through the negative public sentiment that it perpetuates. This leads to problems for governments who have to try to balance the rights of the victim and those of the offender. Whilst the victim's rights need to be protected, it is imperative, especially in a democratic society, for the rights of the offender to be acknowledged too. Victims need to be protected from acts of vigilantism, for example, which are particularly common in transitional states (Campbell and Meer, not dated).

The fact is, any crime directly violates the rights of the victim. This suggests that an act of crime compromises the liberties of the victim which the criminal has no right to do. Crime creates an environment of civil insecurity and builds negative public sentiment. This makes the maintenance of human rights standards exceptionally difficult in that the line between the rights of the victim and the rights of the offender becomes permanently blurred.

Lastly, crime creates policing problems and this is particularly the case in transitional states where, in order to maintain public support, government often needs to resort to measures which are authoritarian in nature; thereby undermining democratic transition.

3.2.2 The influence of crime on business

In 2007, the South African Presidency, with funding from USAID's SEGA II programme, commissioned the Small Business Project (SBP) to undertake research to provide a better understanding of the extent to which crime has an influence on small enterprises, and more particularly on emerging black-owned businesses. Hirsch (2008:20) reports that business owners are very worried about crime, about its influences on their businesses, and the fact that they often feel unsafe. They are also pessimistic about any prospect of relief: two thirds do not foresee any decrease in crime levels while over a third expect crime levels to rise even further. Burglary and robbery are particular concerns, but the business owners also worry about other kinds of crime ranging from petty theft and shoplifting to hijacking.

Many crimes committed against small business go unreported to police for a variety of reasons. In some cases, crimes committed by employees or local persons known to the business owner go unreported as the business owner might not want to press charges for fear of negative publicity or loss of confidence in the business. In other instances such as vandalism, small business owners might assume that police would be unable to apprehend and charge the vandals (Bressler, 2009:7).

According to Hirsch (2008:22), businesses operating in townships and informal settlements are more concerned, than average, about their vulnerability to crime while at work. Lower level and informal sector retail vendors also consider themselves more at risk at work. This reflects the lack of access to secure premises or private security for enterprises in this sub-sector, as well as a significant concentration of these enterprises in townships and informal settlements.

Businesses operating in townships and informal settlements were most likely to describe their locations as high crime areas. The majority of inner city businesses described themselves as operating in moderately high crime environments, while

businesses operating in densely developed suburban areas such as shopping malls were most likely to characterise their locations as low crime areas (Hirsch 2008:24).

3.2.3 The influence of crime in general

The broad influence of crime is not easily understood or quantifiable. A general understanding of crime continues to be that the theory is tautological. Furthermore, it is argued that individuals become involved in crime because they have ‰ow self-control+. However, there is no operational definition for low self- control. Therefore, the investigators could not really tell if an individual had this characteristic unless they committed a crime. Theory, therefore, becomes tautological when involvement in crime is used as an indicator of low self-control, and that indicator in turn is used to predict involvement in other crimes, i.e., involvement in crime predicts involvement in crime. Due to this, critics have argued that the theory does not say anything more than to assert that if an individual commits crime, it is because of low self-control, and it is low self-control that causes an individual to commit crime (Arneklev, Elis and Medlicott, 2006).

3.2.4 The influence of violence on female citizens

Crime influences female citizens in different ways to males. Womenø experience of domestic violence has negative consequences for their participation in the work force. The link between domestic violence and decreased labour force participation is plausible. The variety of types of violence includes direct forms of violence in wartimes, such as sexual assault, displacement, trafficking and dangerous actions against womenø health, like the intentional infection with HIV/AIDS. It also includes indirect violence through discrimination, marginalisation and poverty which are exacerbated in times of conflict and lead to womanø increased vulnerability. At the same time, there is an intensified awareness of the magnitude of domestic violence, for example wife battering and marital rape, which are widespread in both developing and developed countries. Recently the scope of domestic violence has broadened to

include traditional forms of violence against women, such as honour killing, female infanticide, female genital mutilation, through the special attention given by the international community to these forms of violence (Vlachova and Biason, n:d).

3.2.5 Xenophobia and its relationship to crime in South Africa

Harris (2002:3) argues that despite government's best efforts and an extremely progressive constitution, discrimination remains commonplace in South Africa. However, the racial antagonisms of old are quickly being replaced by a new kind of racism; one based not only on skin colour but also on nationality - hence xenophobia.

Xenophobia in South Africa is unique in that xenophobic South Africans generally do not demonstrate a hatred of all foreigners, but mainly foreigners from other black African countries. In addition, xenophobia in South Africa has manifested itself in a decidedly violent way. It is not just a hateful attitude, but also a hateful activity. It is a violent practice that results in "bodily harm" (Harris, 2002:2).

3.3 Legislative overview of crime prevention strategies in South Africa

This section discusses the legislative overview of crime prevention strategies in South Africa.

3.3.1 Crime prevention

The term "crime prevention" means different things to different people. In effect, crime prevention is about stopping crime from happening rather than waiting to respond once offences have been committed (South Africa, 2000:4).

According to the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) (South Africa, 1996:5) crime prevention involves a deeper process than crime control, is longer term and focuses on the prevention of crime at an early stage. In terms of tackling crime the NCPS seeks to address two types of factors:

- Those that create a risk of offending; and
- Those that create a risk of victimisation.

A workable definition of crime prevention is contained in the White Paper on Safety and Security 1998. In the White Paper (South Africa, 1998:14) crime prevention is defined as all activities which reduce, deter or prevent the occurrence of specific crimes firstly, by altering the environment in which they occur; secondly, by changing the conditions which are thought to cause them; and thirdly by providing a strong deterrent in the form of an effective justice system.

The following table forwards a crime prevention strategy as captured in the White Paper on Safety and Security (1998).

Table 3.1: Crime prevention framework

Crime prevention through effective criminal justice	Social crime prevention
Reduce the opportunity of crime by making it more difficult to commit crimes, more risky or less rewarding. Effective law enforcement creates a strong deterrent to crime.	Reduces the socio-economic and environmental factors that influence people to commit crimes and become persistent offenders.
How is it achieved? • Justice system acts as a deterrent • Law enforcement • Rehabilitation and reintegration • Active visible policing • Successful investigation • Victim empowerment	**How is it achieved?** • Designing out crime • Education • Promoting social cohesion • Supporting youth and families and groups at risk • Breaking the cycle of violence • Promoting individual responsibility • Socio-economic interventions to undercut causes of crime
Who is responsible? • All levels of government • All Government departments, particularly those engaged in the National Crime Prevention Strategy • South African Police Service	**Who is responsible?** • All levels of Government • Government departments such as Housing, Education, Welfare, Health • Municipalities • National Crime Prevention Strategy • Organisations of civil society • Citizens and residents of South Africa

White Paper on Safety and Security, (1998).

The crime prevention role of the police (including crime deterrence) should also be considered against the background of the so-called precipitating and predisposing factors. Precipitating means that an opportunity to commit crime exists, while predisposing refers to the inclination to perpetrate crime. Both precipitating (opportunity) and predisposing (inclination or need) factors must exist simultaneously for a crime to take place (Van Heerden, 1992:157).

In view of the fact that the role of the police *vis-à-vis* the prevention of crime is part of the main theme, it is also necessary at this stage, to list the functions (objectives) of the South African Police Service as contained in Section 205(03) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The objectives of the police service are to prevent, combat and investigate crime; to maintain public order; to protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic of South Africa and their property; and to uphold and enforce the law.

3.3.2 Crime deterrence

While crime deterrence should be seen as a form of crime prevention, it should not be confused with it. According to Van Heerden (1992:158), deterrence describes those activities, which are aimed at discouraging criminals from the perpetration of crime by the placement of obstacles. Van Heerden also distinguishes between two types of deterrence, namely general deterrence and direct deterrence:

a) General deterrence

General deterrence is achieved through the existence of certainty or a belief that the commission of crime will be followed by detection and arrest, and by prosecution and punishment; through effective law enforcement; and by the nature of the punishment, which should be sufficient to deter.

b) Direct deterrence

Direct deterrence has to do with the blocking of potential opportunities. This can be achieved through police visibility, security guards, security systems and electronic equipment (Van Heerden, 1992:159).

It is an ongoing debate whether or not the presence and activities of the police really deter or only displace crime. There is a totally unrealistic perception of the contribution of the police towards the prevention of crime and of the impact the police

make, or are capable of making, with regard to crime deterrence. Conklin (1995) touches on this perception with the following statements:

- The police, legislators, politicians and the public commonly assume that the police deter crime through arrest or the threat of arrest, even though the rate at which the police solve crime is quite low.

- Prevention is the overarching concept, with deterrence being one of its subdivisions, very much like crime prevention is a subdivision of crime combating. Crime prevention, in essence, means to stop crime from happening in the first place. There are various ways of preventing crime, for example, by addressing its causative conditions, by implementing physical measures and by creating psychological barriers (Conklin, 1995:454).

3.3.3 Law enforcement

According to Purpura (1997:134) law enforcement is the applying of legal sanctions to behaviour that violates a legal standard. Hale (1994:34) states that law enforcement is a basic responsibility of the police. The White Paper on Safety and Security, 1998 states that law enforcement is equated with policing and set apart from crime prevention.

The police officials are often described as law enforcement officials and police agencies as law enforcement agencies. This practice strengthens the general view that policing and law enforcement are one and the same thing. Van Heerden (1992:16) warns against the tendency to define policing in terms of functions only. He argues that function and method are inseparably linked in the sense that function can determine method, whereas method cannot determine proficiency . the skills or the rules which accompany the execution or performing of the duty.

3.3.4 Draft White Paper on Safety and Security 1998

The draft White Paper (1998) proposes explicitly that local government should be responsible for the implementation and co-ordination of social crime prevention programmes within its areas of jurisdiction (South Africa, 1998). Thus it is argued: "Local government, the level of government which is closest to the citizenry, is uniquely placed to actively participate in social crime prevention initiatives and to redirect the provision of services to facilitate crime prevention". Specifically, the draft White Paper suggests that local government should work with community police forums and play a part in:

- initiating, implementing and maintaining social crime prevention interventions
- in line with broad national and provincial guidelines;
- developing interventions aimed at prevention victimisation and deterring offenders;
- leading and co-ordinating crime prevention strategies and intervention;
- re-orienting municipal services to facilitate crime prevention; and
- ensuring that development projects take account of crime prevention principles.

3.4 Strategy and levels of strategy

The following section discusses the levels of strategies.

3.4.1 Strategy

According to Burger (2007:16), strategy is one of those words that is used often enough, but seldom properly understood. It is also commonly used by the police to describe a number of policing activities. Those activities are grouped together for the purpose of achieving specified objectives within prescribed time frames, but the word or term strategy as a concept in terms of policing, is not defined or explained anywhere.

Strategy, as a concept, was originally developed to describe the conduct of war and military operations. It developed from the Greek word "*strategos"*, which is translated as ±generalq(Snyder, 1999:13). According to Burger (2007:17), Strategy refers to all actions, policies, instruments and apparatus necessary to achieve the political goal. It has four main components: leadership, ideology, organisation and the use of violence.

Snyder (1999:14) was able to unequivocally state that the term strategy was no longer the sole province of the military. Civil institutions, such as businesses, corporations, non-military government departments and universities, have also started to use the term to describe their planning and operations.

3.4.2 Direct and indirect strategy

A direct approach or strategy refers to a direct confrontation, whereas an indirect approach or strategy denotes a subtler or less obvious way of doing things (Burger, 2007:18). Strategy can be played in two keys: the major key and the minor key.

- The major key is direct strategy, where force is the main factor;
- The minor key is indirect strategy, where force is replaced by psychology and intelligent planning as the main instrument to achieving success (Bueger, 2007:18).

3.5 Levels of strategy

According to Burger (2007) strategy can be subdivided into different levels or categories as detailed below.

3.5.1 Total strategy

Total strategy is at the top of the pyramid and under the direct control of the government. Total strategy must provide the overarching and integrating framework for all related fields or categories of government, such as the political, economic, diplomatic and military which also determine the object for the overall strategies (sub-strategies) for each of these fields or categories.

3.6 The four pillar approach to crime prevention – a strategic framework

The government has adopted the four-pillar approach as a model, which sets out the different areas in which crime prevention should be developed. This model is intended to provide a basis for the development of crime prevention initiatives at provincial and municipal levels, as well as through civil society initiatives (White Paper on Safety and Security, 1998).

PILLAR 1: The Criminal Justice Process aims to make the criminal justice system more efficient and effective. It must provide a sure and clear deterrent for criminals and reduce the risks of re-offending.

PILLAR 2: Reducing Crime through Environmental Design focuses on designing systems to reduce the opportunity for crime and increase the ease of detection and identification of criminals.

PILLAR 3: Public Values and Education concern initiatives aimed at changing the way communities react to crime and violence. It involves programmes which utilise public education and information in facilitating meaningful citizen participation in crime prevention.

PILLAR 4: Trans-national crime programmes aim at improving the controls over cross border traffic related to crime and reducing the refuge, which the region offers to international criminal syndicates.

3.7 Local government policy framework

The involvement of local government in crime prevention programmes in South Africa is a relatively recent development. A number of key documents and initiatives in some metropolitan areas suggest that local government will increasingly play a key role in this regard (Shaw, 1998).

3.8 White Paper on Local Government 1998

The White Paper (1998) directs local government to promote integrated spatial and socio-economic development that is socially just and equitable. This requires that crime prevention considerations be integrated with other aspects of local development, including local economic development. The White Paper also encourages local government to enter into partnerships with community-based organisations and non-government organisations, especially where these agencies have expertise that is traditionally lacking within local government, such as crime prevention.

3.9 CHAPTER SUMMARY

South Africa's crime rates are amongst the highest in the world and the effects of crime are restraining factors in overall growth in the country. Crime additionally impacts negatively on citizens as well as the business sectors. Legislative control of crime and the state's efforts to initiate crime prevention strategies are articulated in the White Paper on the Safety and Security 1998, the four pillar approach, and the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS), amongst others. The efforts are still on-going and their success or failure cannot yet be determined.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the research methodology followed in conducting the field work for this study. The location for this research is the area of Gugulethu situated within the Western Cape Province and 15 kilometres outside the Cape Town. The chapter will give information on the type, time and location of the study. It will also highlight how data was collected, interpreted, processed and analysed.

4.2 Research Methodology

A research method concerns the way ideas and evidence are organised and disseminated. According to Babbie and Mouton (2001:12), research methodology or methods are procedures that enable researchers to collect data and they need to be carefully planned, structured and executed in order to produce irrefutable and high quality research results. Hart (1998:28) notes that methodology is a system of methods and rules to facilitate the collection of data. It provides a starting point for choosing an approach made up of theories, ideas, concept and definition of the topic. According to Pekeur (2002:14), research methodology is aimed at testing the nature of the dimensions dealing with the purpose and objectives of the study.

Research methodology or methods of collecting data, necessitate a reflection on the planning, structuring and execution of the research in order to comply with the truth, objectivity and validity. Research methodology is, therefore, aimed at a thorough demonstration, connection and scientifically systematic chronology of investigation, by giving its hypothesis a true meaning in application and achieving the expected end results of the entire study (Brynard and Hanekom, 1997: 28). This study followed a

quantitative research method in the form of a questionnaire administered to community members in Gugulethu. Interviews which took a qualitative form, were also conducted with a ward councillor and the chairperson of the Community Policing Forum.

4.3 Quantitative Research Methodology

Maree (2007:145) described quantitative research as a process that is systematic and objective in its ways of using numerical data from only a selected subgroup of a universe (or population) to generalise the findings to the universe that is being studied. In quantitative research, the numerical measurement of specific aspects of phenomena is important and has to be exact. This is important when a researcher is interested in establishing facts that can be generalised across the population, as this will enable one to generalise any characteristic discovered in a particular location, across Gugulethu.

According to Creswell (2003:18), the quantitative methodology is one in which the investigator primarily uses post-positivist claims for developing knowledge and influence. To specify variables, hypotheses and questions, use of measurement and test of theory, it employs strategies of inquiry such as surveys, questionnaire data collection on close-ended and predetermined instruments that yield statistical data.

In this study, quantitative methodology was used to determine the number of people affected directly or indirectly by the influence of crime. The method was considered so that a larger number of users could be reached. This was achieved by using a questionnaire as the instrument of collecting data. The questionnaire was designed with open-ended and closed-ended questions to gain data. The questionnaire outcomes were later analysed by a qualified statistician.

4.4 Qualitative Research Methodology

Struwig and Stead (2001:12) describes qualitative research as the non-numerical examination and interpretation of observations, for the purpose of discovering underlying meanings and patterns of relationships. This research methodology, as described by Stead and Struwig (2001:11), involves the use of approaches such as:

- Participant observation;

- Archival source analysis;

- Interviews;

- Focus groups; and

- Content analysis.

According to Creswell (2003:18), a qualitative approach is one in which the inquirer often makes knowledge claims based primarily on constructivist perspectives (i.e. the multiple meanings of individual experiences, that are socially and historically constructed, with an intent of developing a theory or pattern) or advocacy/participatory perspectives (i.e. political, issue-oriented, collaborative, or change oriented) or both. The researcher collected data from the interviewees with the primary intent of developing themes from the data. The task the researcher faced after arriving in the field and meeting the respondents, was to explain how and why there was a need for a particular piece of data. The use of open-ended questions was the best option for the collection of data in this situation as it allowed the respondents to provide a narrative around their experiences pertaining to crime in Gugulethu.

4.5 Data Collection

Data collection is a term used to describe a process of preparing and collecting data, for example, as part of a process improvement or a similar project. The purposes of data collection are to obtain data, to keep record, to make decisions about important issues, and to pass data on to others. Primarily, data collected provides information

regarding a specific topic. According to Terre Blanche, Durrheim and Painter (2006:51), data are the basic material with which researchers work. Data come from observation, and can take the form of numbers (numeric or quantitative data) or language (qualitative data). This involves setting the limits of the study, collecting data through means such as survey questionnaires, and establishing the procedure for recording the data. This is important in increasing the reliability of a study.

This study used interviews and questionnaires to collect data. The questionnaire was constructed to enable the researcher to collect data around the influence of crime on socio-economic life on Gugulethu residents. More importantly, the need to reach as many residents in order to evaluate the causes and problems of crime in the Gugulethu community necessitated the design and administration of the questionnaires.

The researcher is of the opinion that a well-constructed and pre-tested questionnaire allows for greater uniformity of response. It also allows for frankness and honesty, self-administered questionnaire can be completed by respondents themselves (Bless, Higson-Smith and Kagee, 2006:117).

According to Maree (2007:257), data is collected from people immersed in the setting of everyday life in which the study is framed. For this reason, the researcher posed open. ended questions during the interviews sessions.

In order to gain the confidence of the respondents and for ethical reasons, a confidentially statement was included on the first page of the questionnaire. This is important, in order to ensure that the respondents complete the questionnaires honestly and dispassionately. The questionnaire was distributed to the residents of Gugulethu community. Further, it was done with the assistance of two members of the Gugulethu Community Development Forum and one student.

4.5.1 Interview

According to Maree (2007:87), an interview is a two-way conversation in which the interviewer asks the participant questions to collect data and to learn about the ideas, beliefs, views, opinions and behaviours of the participant. Furthermore, it gives the researcher an opportunity to clarify statements and probe for additional information (Bloomberg and Volpe, 2008: 82).

Two interviews were conducted. The first interview was with the chairperson of the Community Policing Forum (CPF). The interview was held at his residence. The second interview was with the ward councillor of Gugulethu and was held at her workplace. Although personal interviews generally involve an interviewer visiting a respondent at her or his home or place of work, brief interviews are sometimes collected at shopping centres (Fox and Bayat, 2007:100). The reason for choosing two members of the community is that, they are the leaders of the community and they are there to assist the residents with any matters concerning day-to day life.

4.5.2 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was hand delivered by the researcher to the communities with the assistance of a research assistant and two members of Community Development Forum. The help of an interpreter was also solicited. The subsequent administration of the questionnaires was done with the assistance of the members of Community Development Forum at the different locations; this meant that the researcher had a session with the members of Community Development Forum explaining the procedure of completing the questionnaire.

The researchers assistant were very helpful in assisting some members of the community with the completion of the questionnaires, which was necessary because of language and literacy constraints. These constraints might have affected the response rates for the questionnaire, more so because time constraints prevented

the researcher from translating the questionnaire into Xhosa which is the predominant language in the area of Gugulethu.

The questionnaires were designed and developed by the researcher, with guidance from the statistician and the approval of the supervisor. On the advice of the members of the Community Development Forum, the researcher had to follow certain procedures in order to conduct the study such as providing the members of the community with a questionnaire, so that they could explain to the residents what the researcher was going to deliver to them.

4.6 Data Analysis

Qualitative data was analysed using content analysis. Content analysis is best utilised to answer research questions, which include %what+, %why+, and %how+. Babbie and Mouton (2001:491) define content analysis as a research method that examines phrases and words within interviews. Content analysis examines data from different perspectives with an aim of identifying key words in the text to help understand and interpret the raw material (Maree, 2007:101). Content analysis considers similarities and differences within text and makes assumptions.

4.7 Limitations and Problems Encountered

A limited budget was available for the study, resulting in constraints on the size of the respondent group, and the cost implications also impacted on transportation and the stipend paid to the research assistant.

The Gugulethu community generally is not familiar with research processes and regarded the exercise as having little practical value, which would not make any difference to their living conditions. Very few research studies have been conducted on the influence of crime on the community of Gugulethu.

The fact that the researcher is Angolan and is therefore considered a foreigner also played a role in the difficulty experienced in getting a sufficient number of respondents to participate in the research. Xenophobic attitudes and the currently prevalent unsettled situation in township areas compounded this problem.

Language barriers also had a negative impact on the actual completion and subsequent collection of the questionnaire. This was somewhat alleviated by the appointment of a translator.

Poor attitude of some residents made it difficult to distribute the questionnaires in some of the significant areas for the purpose and goals of the research. There were times when the researcher returned from the field with an unexpected number of filled questionnaires.

One of the common problem encountered during the questionnaire administered was the suspicion of some type of political agenda the researcher may have. The respondents felt that the responses would be used against them at some stage or another.

Missed appointments by Ward Councillor and by the chairperson of Community Policing Forum had a negative impact on the completed interview in some areas.

4.8 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The purpose of this chapter was to present the research methodology employed in the collection of data in the research. The interview and questionnaire were employed to collect both qualitative and quantitative data.

The next chapter presents an in-depth analysis and discussion of the results of the questionnaire obtained.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses the data collected. Results were drawn from interviews, questionnaires and focus group. The statistical analysis was utilised to analyse the questionnaires, while content analysis was utilised to analyse the interviews. This chapter also discusses the method used to analyse the data collected from the questionnaires. According to De Vos, Strydom, Fouche and Delport (2005:33), data analysis is the process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data.

5.2 Quantitative research data processing

The data collected from the completed questionnaires were processed using the statistical computer application software, called Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for Windows, which is available at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology. The advantage of using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) is that the scoring and analysis of data is quicker. Babbie (2004:398) states that data can also be presented in a logical format and reduces time spent on calculating scores and making inevitable mistakes. SPSS provides the researcher with an opportunity to learn different statistical techniques.

When data was processed, each variable category was given a numerical code. The categories represent answers given to each question or statement. The questions using yes and no answers were given numbers (1-yes and 2-no). Statements used a four-point Likert scale with 1-strongly agree, 2-agree, 3-unsure, 4-disagree and 5-strongly disagree to collect data on variables. Respondents were asked to circle the

number that applied to the five response alternatives as well as the yes and no questions.

5.2.1 Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistic is concerned with organising and summarising the data at hand to make it more intelligible (Singleton and Straits, 2005:457). A total of 380 questionnaires were administered. However, only one hundred and thirty seven (137) questionnaires were returned, which was considered good for the study.

5.2.2 Frequency Distribution

Frequency distribution lists all the responses given in a category and then calculates them to give a total score in that particular variable. The scores are presented in a table format called a frequency table (Singleton and Straits, 2005:458). The total scores were computed to give a percentage of responses. These provide a clearer picture of the responses. Singleton and Straits (2005) state that an analysis, which uses frequency distribution of responses to the closed-ended questions and statements, shows a valuable indicator of attitudinal preferences of responses on issues mentioned in the questionnaire. Therefore class intervals were used to determine the number of scores given to a unit, while frequency refers to the number of responses to a question or statement. This study used frequency distribution table to show the demographic profile of the respondents and show attitude and preference of the respondents on issues dealt with the research questions.

5.2.3 Gender representation of the respondents

The rationale for this data was to determine the gender of the respondents. The results are presented in the Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1.

Table 5. 1: Gender representation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	61	44.5	44.5	44.5
	Female	76	55.5	55.5	100.0
	Total	137	100.0	100.0	

Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 reflect that the number of males was lower than the female. Male respondents were 44.5% and female 55.5% which shows that the female respondents were the dominant gender in this sample.

Figure 5. 1: Gender representation
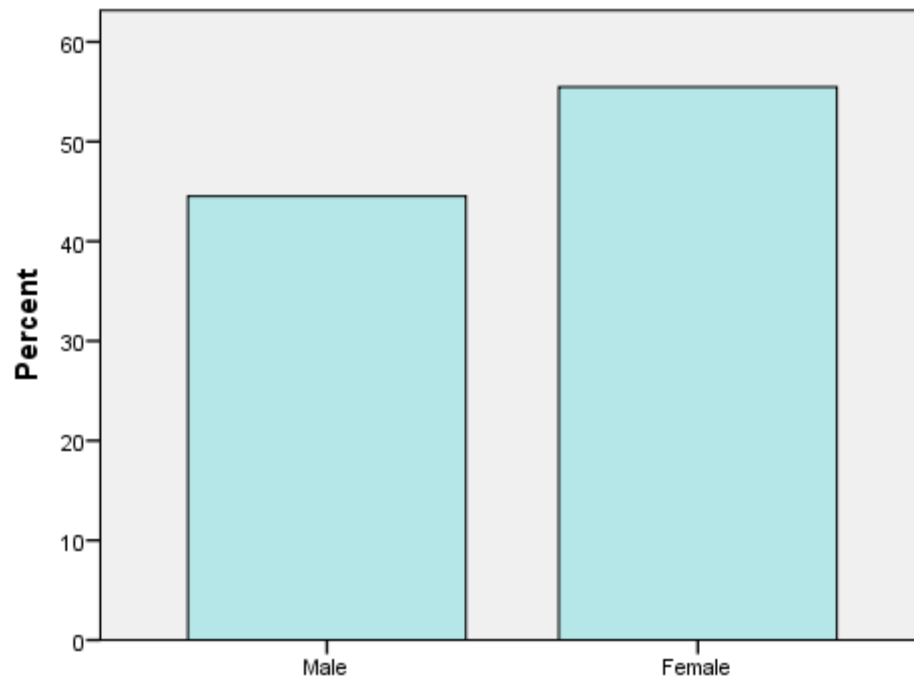
5.2.4. The victims of crime

The rationale for this data was to obtain the profile of the respondents regarding the experiences of crime they had encountered. The results are presented in Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2.

Table 5. 2: Respondents as victims of crime

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	76	55.5	55.9	55.9
	No	60	43.8	44.1	100.0
	Total	136	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.7		
Total		137	100.0		

Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2 reflect that 76 (55.9%) of the 136 respondents have been a victims of crime and 44.1% of the respondents have not been victims of crime. This shows that the majority which is 55.9% of the respondents were the dominant group. This is further illustrated in paragraph 5.4.1.3 which shows the results of the respondents indicating how many times they had been victims of crime.

Figure 5. 2: Respondents as victims of crime
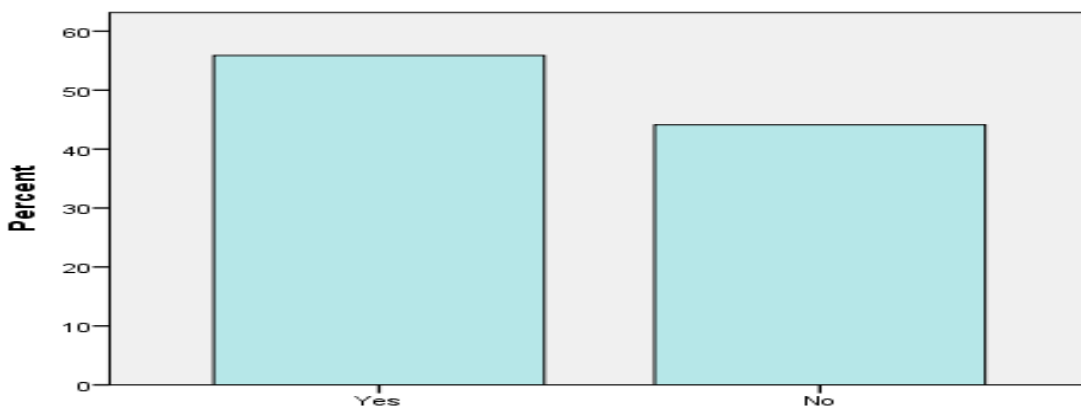
5.2.5 The frequency of crime occurring in Gugulethu

The rationale for this data was to obtain the frequency of the respondents regarding their experience on being attacked by criminals. The results are presented in Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3.

Table 5. 3: Number of times respondents were victims

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	29	21.2	40.3	40.3
	2	21	15.3	29.2	69.4
	3	10	7.3	13.9	83.3
	4	5	3.6	6.9	90.3
	5	6	4.4	8.3	98.6
	30	1	.7	1.4	100.0
	Total	72	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	65	47.4		
Total		137	100.0		

Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3 reveal that 21.2 % of the respondents have been a victim of crime only once. Since 47.4% of the respondents did not respond to this statement, it is clear that 52.6 % of the respondents have been victims of crime at least once, and 31.3% of the respondent have been a victim of crime at least twice, 47.4% of the respondents did not complete this question but 42% of the respondent indicate that they never been a victim of crime. This means that the respondents having been a victim of crime could be as high as 57%.

Figure 5. 3: Number of times respondents were victims
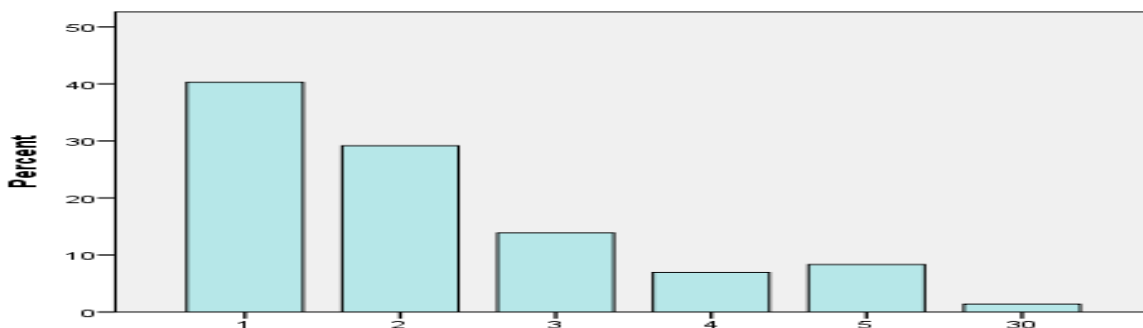
5.2.6 Respondents' experiences of crime at home

The rationale for this data was to obtain the experiences of the respondents regarding the crime that they had experienced at home. The results are presented in Table 5.4 and Figure 5.4.

Table 5. 4: Respondents' experiences of crime at home

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	22	16.1	91.7	91.7
	No	2	1.5	8.3	100.0
	Total	24	17.5	100.0	
Missing	System	113	82.5		
Total		137	100.0		

Table 5.4 and Figure 5.4 reveal that twenty-four respondents (17.5%) responded to this statement. Of the 24 respondents, 22 (91.7%) were victims of crime at their own home and 8.3% of the respondents were not.

Figure 5. 4: Respondents' experiences of crime at home
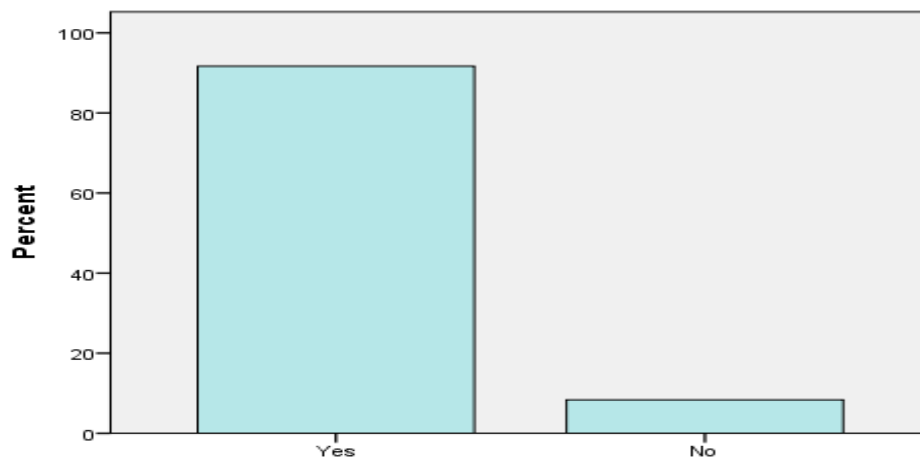
5.2.7 Respondents' experiences of crime on the way to work

The rationale for this data was to obtain the profile of the respondents regarding the crime that affects them on their way to work. The result are presented in Table 5.5 and Figure 5.5.

Table 5. 5: Respondents' experiences of crime on the way to work

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	27	19.7	96.4	96.4
	No	1	.7	3.6	100.0
	Total	28	20.4	100.0	
Missing	System	109	79.6		
Total		137	100.0		

Table 5.5 and Figure 5.5 reveal that 27 (96.4%) of those who responded to this statement, were victims of crime on their way to work and 3.6% of the respondents were not. This shows that the majority of the respondents were more victims of crime on their way to work.

Figure 5. 5: Respondents' experiences of crime on the way to work
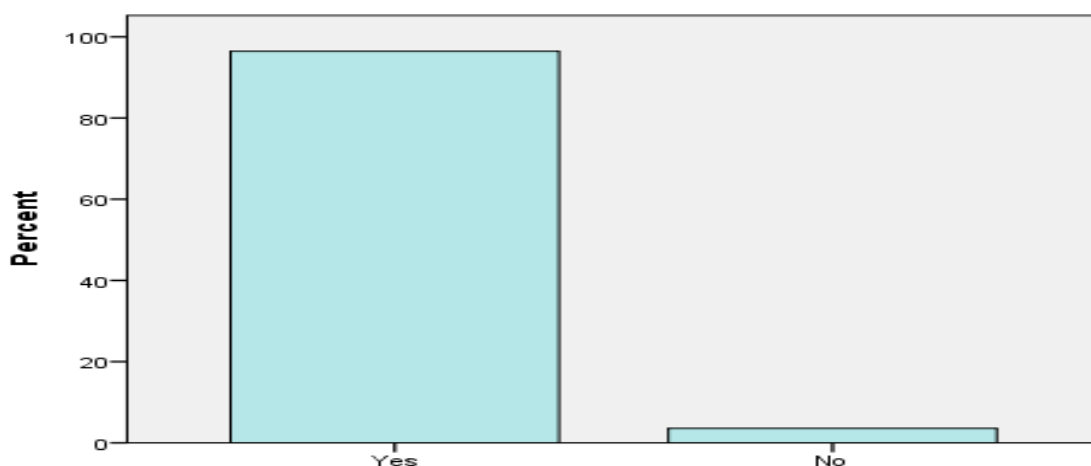
5.2.8 Respondents' experiences of crime at work

The rationale for this data was to obtain the opinion of the respondents regarding their experiences as victims of crime at their work place.

Table 5. 6: Respondents' experiences of crime at work

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	10	7.3	83.3	83.3
	No	2	1.5	16.7	100.0
	Total	12	8.8	100.0	
Missing	System	125	91.2		
Total		137	100.0		

Table 5.6 and Figure 5.6 reveal that only 12 respondents complete the statement above. This table reflects that 10 (83.3%) of the 12 respondents were victims of crime at their work place and 16.7% of the respondents were not. This shows that the number of the respondents who were victims of crime at their work is the dominant group.

Figure 5. 6: Respondents' experiences of crime at work
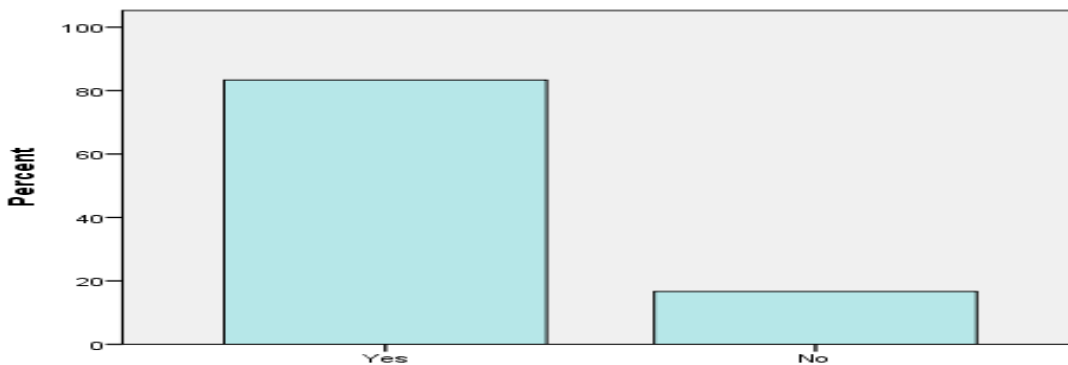
5.2.9 Respondents' experience of robbery

The rationale for this data was to obtain the profile of the respondents regarding the action that criminals used against them.

Table 5. 7: Respondents' experience of robbery

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	63	46.0	98.4	98.4
	No	1	.7	1.6	100.0
	Total	64	46.7	100.0	
Missing	System	73	53.3		
Total		137	100.0		

Table 5.7 and Figure 5.7 reflect that 63 (98.4%) of the 64 respondents were robbed and 1.6% of the respondents were not. This shows in most cases that the crime robbery is one that the respondents were most likely to experience.

Figure 5. 7: Respondents' experience of robbery
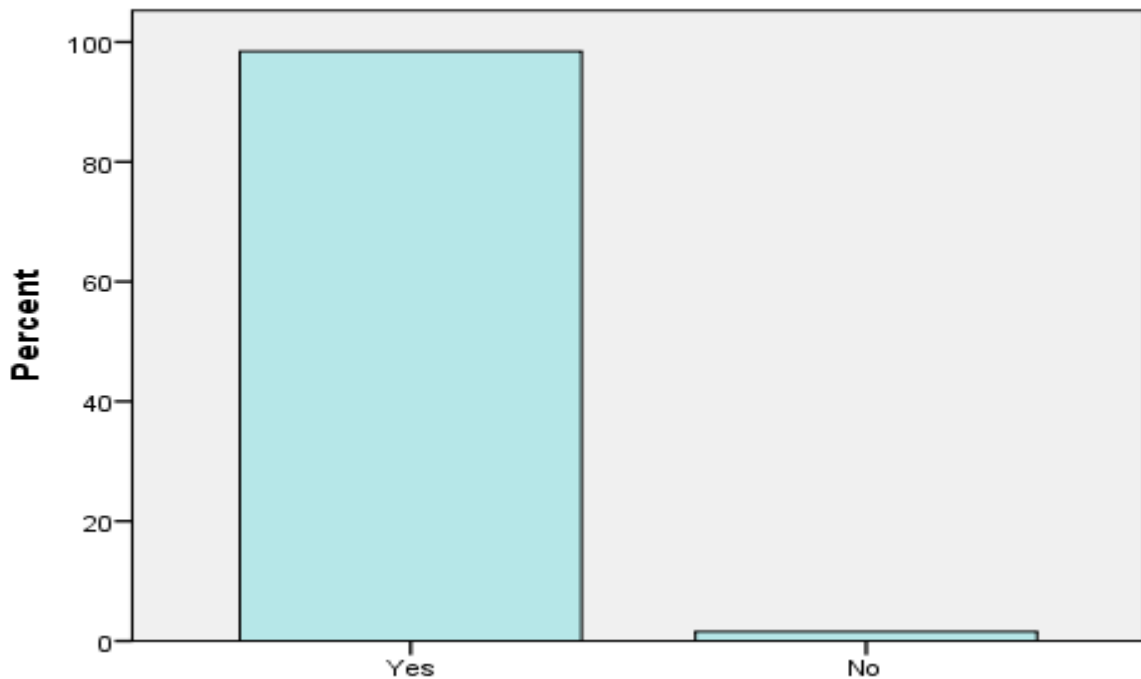
5.2.10 Respondents' experience of assault

The rationale for this data was to obtain the profile of respondents regarding the assault they had experienced.

Table 5. 8: Respondents' experience of assault

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	13	9.5	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	124	90.5		
Total		137	100.0		

Table 5.8 and Figure 5.8 reveal that 13 (9.5%) of the respondents indicated that they have been victims of assault. The remaining respondents did not complete this question. Assault seems to be a common problem that the residents of the community face in their daily lives.

Figure 5. 8: Respondents' experience of assault
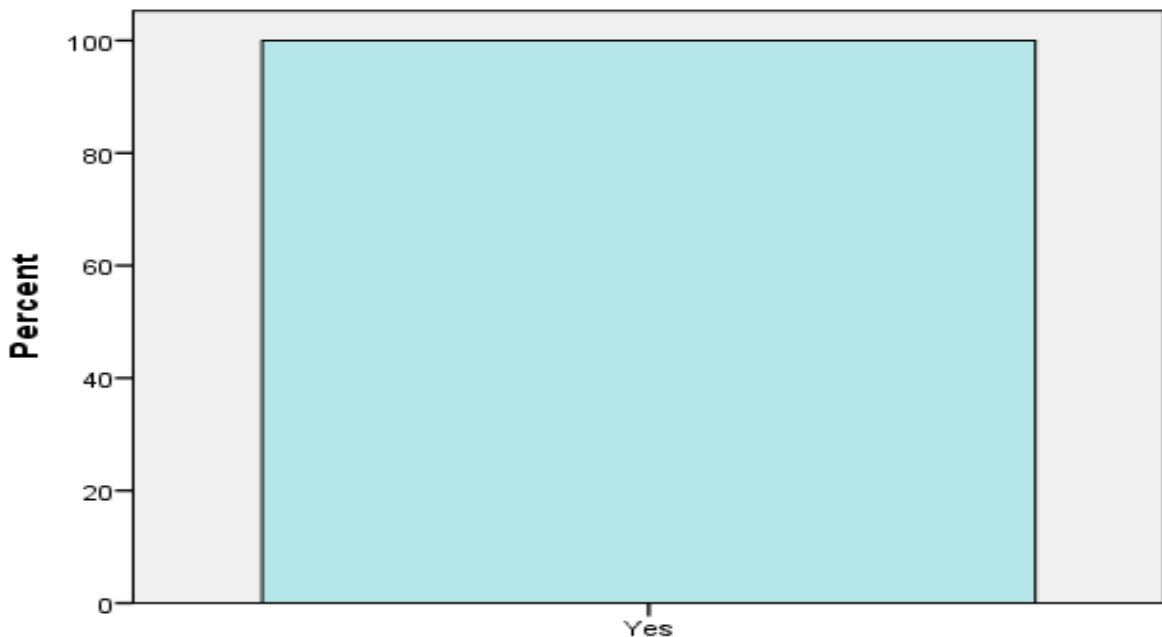
5.3.1 Respondents' view of the changes to their lifestyles due to the influence of crime

The rationale for this data was to obtain the profile of the respondent regarding their experiences after being a victim of crime, and the nature of the decisions they had to make in their life.

Table 5. 9: Respondents' view of the changes to their lifestyles due to the influence of crime

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	47	34.3	66.2	66.2
	No	24	17.5	33.8	100.0
	Total	71	51.8	100.0	
Missing	System	66	48.2		
Total		137	100.0		

Table 5.9 and Figure 5.9 reveal that 47 (66.2%) of the 71 respondents have changed their lifestyle and 33.8% did not change or preferred not to comment. This shows that the majority of that respondents prefer to change their lifestyle after experiencing or being victims of crime.

Figure 5. 9: Respondents' view of the changes to their lifestyles due to the influence of crime
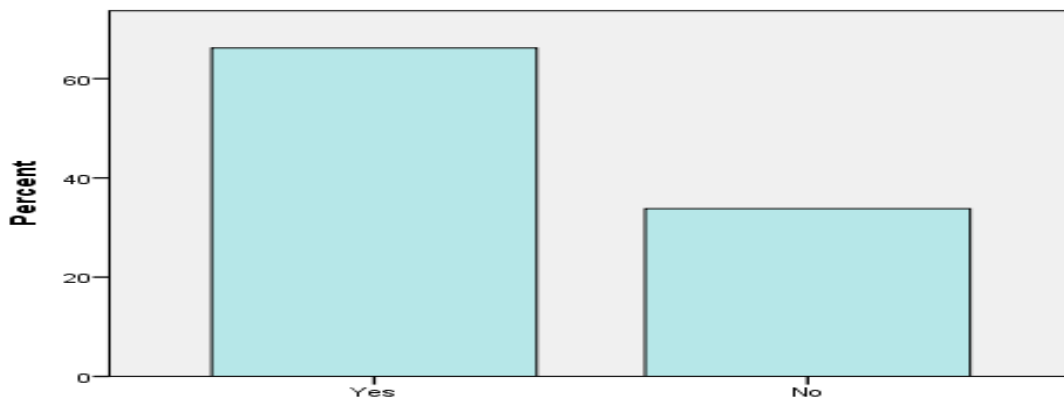
5.3.2 Importance of community development committee

The rationale for this data was to obtain the profile of the respondent regarding opinion on and request to the activities of the community development committee in the area.

Table 5. 10: Opinions on community development committee

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	122	89.1	94.6	94.6
	No	7	5.1	5.4	100.0
	Total	129	94.2	100.0	
Missing	System	8	5.8		
Total		137	100.0		

Table 5.10 and Figure 5.10 reveal that 94.6% of the respondents felt that it is necessary to have a community development committee in their area and only 5.4% deemed it unnecessary. The majority felt that it is necessary to have a community development committee in their area because with it they can see what can be done and improved in their area.

Figure 5. 10: Opinions on community development committee
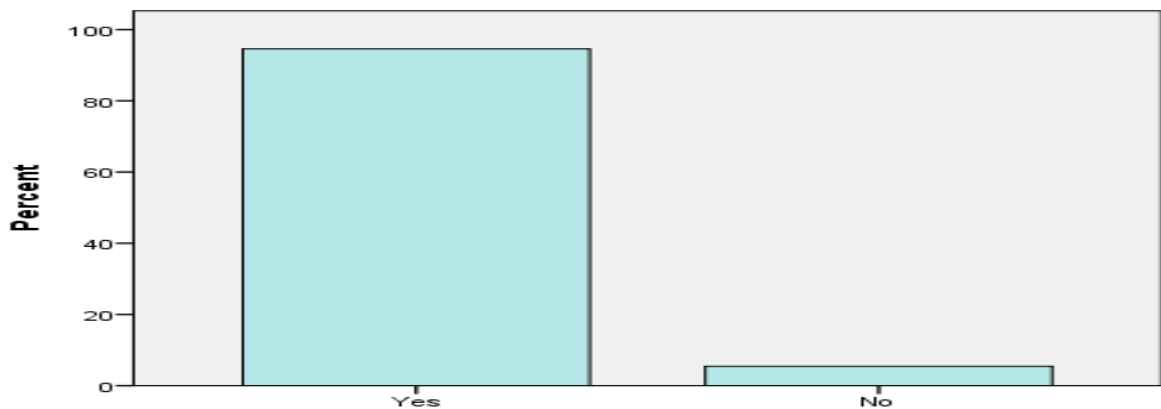
5.3.3 Activities of community development committee

The rationale for this data was to obtain the opinion of the respondents regarding their views on the development of the community.

Table 5. 11: Efficiency of the community development committee

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	66	48.2	48.2	48.2
	Agree	63	46.0	46.0	94.2
	Unsure	6	4.4	4.4	98.5
	Disagree	2	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	137	100.0	100.0	

Table 5.11 and Figure 5.11 reveal that 66 (48.2%) of the 137 respondents strongly agreed, 63 (46.0%) of the 137 respondents agreed, while 4.4% of the respondents were unsure and 1.5% of the respondents disagreed. This shows that the 48.2% of the respondents is the majority. The respondents definitely see the necessity for a community development committee, and furthermore that such a committee needs to be efficient in order for development to advance.

Figure 5. 11: Efficiency of the community development committee
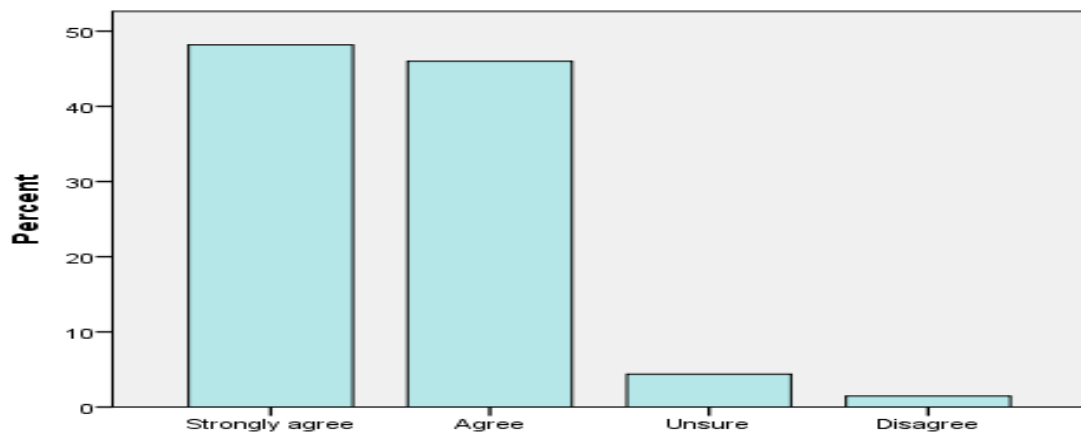
5.3.4 Development need

The rationale of this data was to obtain the profile of the respondents on their view on the development needs on the community.

Table 5. 12: Poor development as a result of weak political governance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	51	37.2	37.2	37.2
	Agree	61	44.5	44.5	81.8
	Unsure	18	13.1	13.1	94.9
	Disagree	6	4.4	4.4	99.3
	Strongly disagree	1	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	137	100.0	100.0	

Table 5.12 and Figure 5.12 reveal that 51 (37.2%) of the 137 respondents strongly agreed; 61 (44.5%) of the 137 respondents agreed; 13.1% of the respondents were unsure; while 4.4% of the respondents disagreed and 7% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This shows that the 44.5% of the respondents constituted a majority. The respondents agreed that weak political governance hampered development in their area.

Figure 5. 12: Poor development as a result of weak political governance
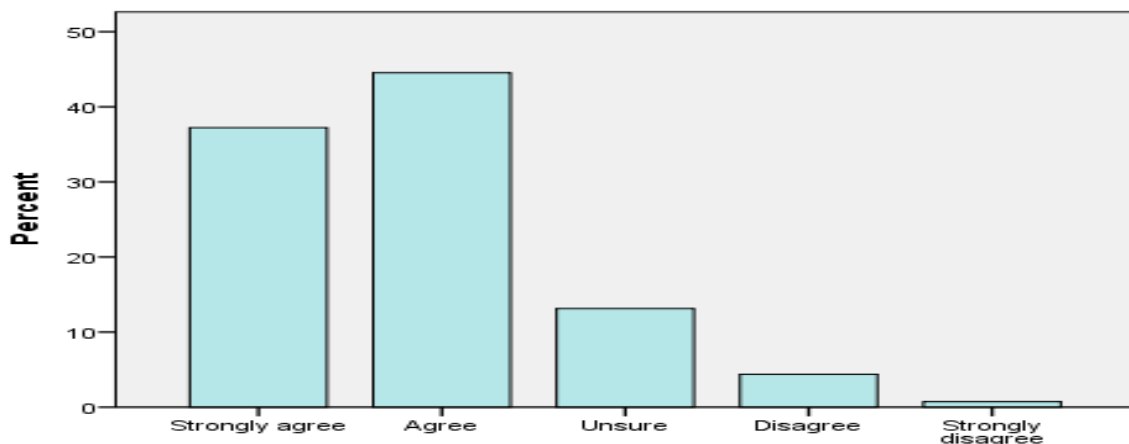
5.3.5 Poor infrastructure development as a contributing factor to the high level of crime

The rationale for this data was to obtain the respondents' opinion regarding the poor infrastructure development that is contributing to the high level of crime.

Table 5. 13: Poor development and crime

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	34	24.8	24.8	24.8
	Agree	76	55.5	55.5	80.3
	Unsure	14	10.2	10.2	90.5
	Disagree	9	6.6	6.6	97.1
	Strongly disagree	4	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	137	100.0	100.0	

Table 5.13 and Figure 5.13 reveal that 34 (24.8%) of the 137 respondents strongly agreed; 76 (55.5%) of the 137 respondents agreed; 10.2% of the respondents were unsure; while 6.6% of the respondents disagreed and 2.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This shows that the 55.5% of the respondents were the majority. The respondents' perception was that the high level of crime inhibited development in their area.

Figure 5. 13: Poor development and crime
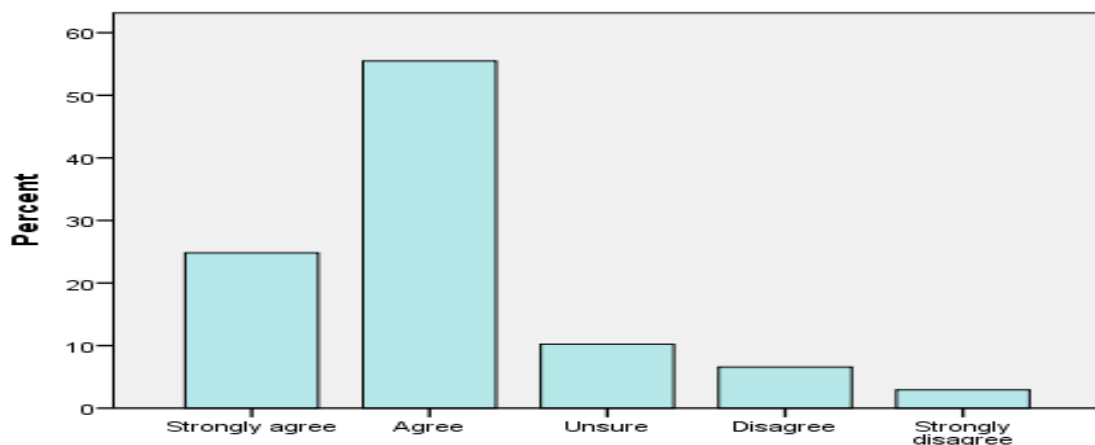
5.3.6 Inefficiency of South African Police Service in crime prevention

The rationale for this data was to obtain the opinion of the respondents about the services offered by the South African Police Service (S.A.P.S) in crime prevention in the community.

Table 5. 14: Poor development and the inefficiency of South African Police Service with regard to crime prevention

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	51	37.2	37.2	37.2
	Agree	57	41.6	41.6	78.8
	Unsure	9	6.6	6.6	85.4
	Disagree	18	13.1	13.1	98.5
	Strongly disagree	2	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	137	100.0	100.0	

Table 5.14 and Figure 5.14 reveal that 51 (37.2%) of the 137 respondents strongly agreed; 57 (41.6%) of the 137 respondents agreed; 6.6% of the respondents were unsure; while 13.1% of the respondents disagreed and 1.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed. The perception of the respondents was that inefficiency of the (S.A.P.S.) affected development in the area.

Figure 5. 14: Poor development and the inefficiency of South African Police Service with regard to crime prevention
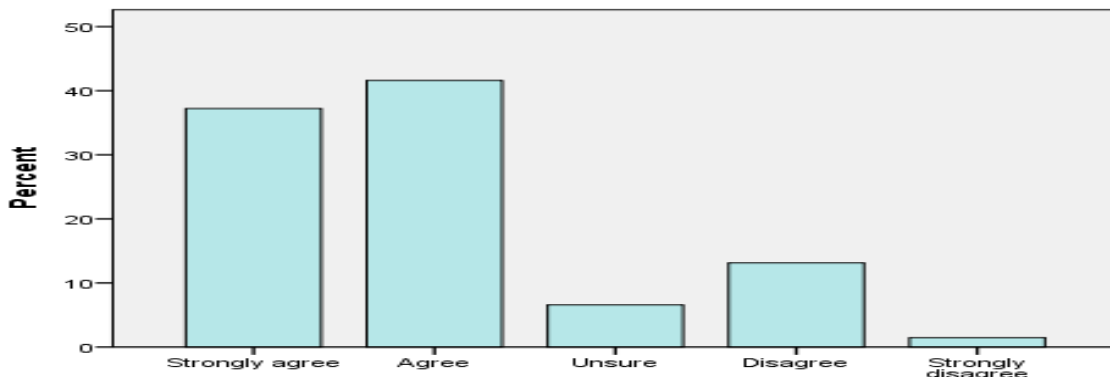
5.3.7 Lack of development in the community

The rationale for this data was to obtain the opinion of the respondents regarding non-existent development in the area.

Table 5. 15: The influence of corruption on development

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	33	24.1	24.1	24.1
	Agree	51	37.2	37.2	61.3
	Unsure	29	21.2	21.2	82.5
	Disagree	18	13.1	13.1	95.6
	Strongly disagree	6	4.4	4.4	100.0
	Total	137	100.0	100.0	

Table 5.15 and Figure 5.15 reveal that 33 (24.1%) of the 137 respondents strongly agreed; 51 (37.2%) of the 137 respondents agreed; 21.2% of the respondents were unsure; while 13.1% of the respondents disagreed and 4.4% of the respondents strongly disagreed. The respondents agreed that corruption has made development difficult and non-existent in the area.

Figure 5. 15: The influence of corruption on development
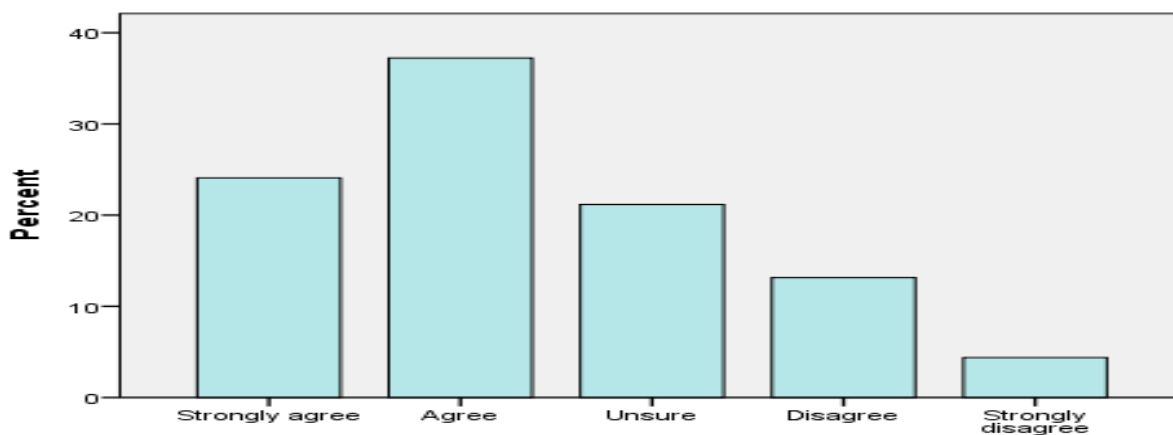
5.3.8 The influence of corruption on development

The rationale for this data was to obtain the general views of the respondents on corruption being one of the factors that delayed and impeded development in the community.

Table 5.16: Respondents' views on the influence of corruption in community development

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	40	29.2	29.2	29.2
	Agree	45	32.8	32.8	62.0
	Unsure	41	29.9	29.9	92.0
	Disagree	7	5.1	5.1	97.1
	Strongly disagree	4	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	137	100.0	100.0	

Table 5.16 and Figure 5.16 reveals that 40 (29.2%) of the 137 respondents strongly agreed; 45 (32.8%) of the 137 respondents agreed; 29.9% of the respondents were unsure; while 5.1% of the respondents disagreed and 2.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed. Furthermore, the respondents agreed that because of corruption, development is restricted in their area.

Figure 5.16: Respondents' views on the influence of corruption in the community development
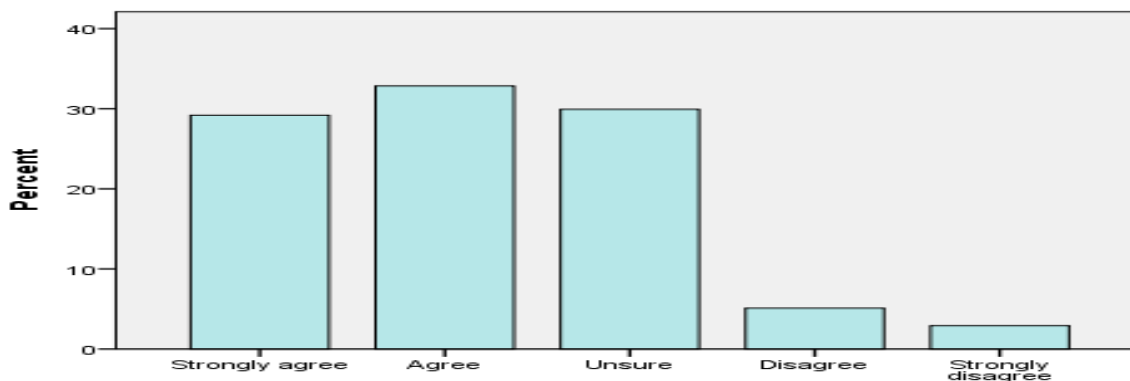
5.3.9 The influence of crime on economic development

The rationale for this data was to obtain the opinion of the respondents regarding the economic areas that are being affected by crime in the community.

Table 5.17: Respondents' views of crime on economic development

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	48	35.0	35.0	35.0
	Agree	59	43.1	43.1	78.1
	Unsure	14	10.2	10.2	88.3
	Disagree	14	10.2	10.2	98.5
	Strongly disagree	2	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	137	100.0	100.0	

Table 5.17 and Figure 5.17 reveal that 48 (35.0%) of the 137 respondents strongly agreed; 59 (43.1%) of the 137 respondents agreed; 10.2% of the respondents were unsure; while 10.2% of the respondents disagreed and 1.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed. The respondents opinion was that the high level of crime affected the development in the community.

Figure 5.17: Respondents' views of crime on economic development
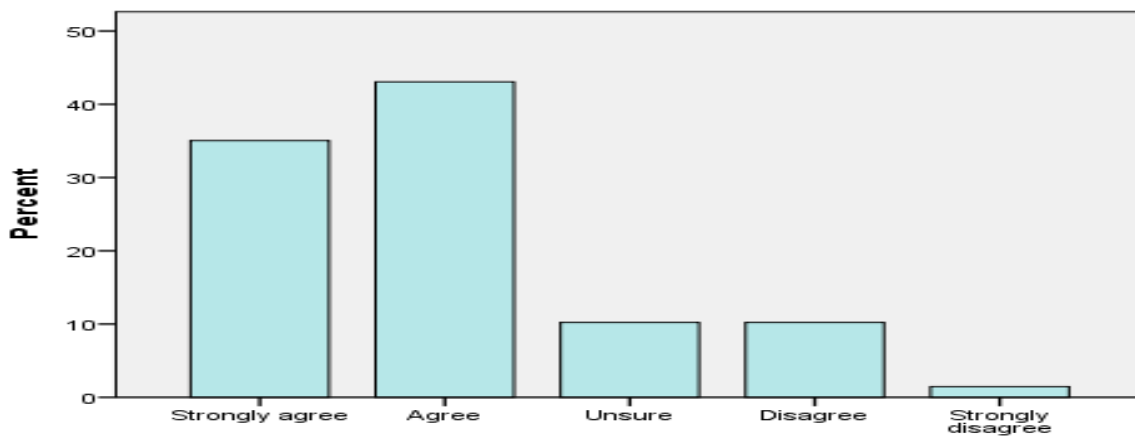
5.4 Responses to open ended questions in the questionnaire

The open-ended questions were analysed using content analysis. As stated earlier, 380 questionnaires were distributed in the Gugulethu community in order to obtain different data.

Once the interviews were completed, notes were taken and the content was used to make comparisons between the answers and the questions, and conclusions were then drawn. The same questions were posed to the informants, except where an examination was necessary. This made the data analysis process easier. The most frequently cited answers of respondents were summarised. The following section outlines and describes the questions and responses, which were received from the members of the community.

5.4.1 Have you been a victim of crime? Explain shortly what happened.

In order to obtain the profile from the respondents of what really happened and where they became victims of crime this question was posed. The majority of the respondents indicated that they have been victims of crime. They were attacked by violent criminals on their way to work. For example one respondent said:

> *"I was in my way to work and three guys came out of nowhere and they grabbed me. One from the back and others cleared up my pockets and took my wallet and cell phone and they ran away. I could not do anything because I was still in shock".*

In this context the residents are more likely to be attacked by criminals on their way to work as some of them have to walk to reach the train station or taxi rank, often by foot in the early hours of the morning when it still dark.

5.4.2 Did you change lifestyle/habits after the incident? If yes, explain how.

To obtain the profile of the respondents regarding the influence of crime in their personal life this question was posed. The majority of the respondents indicated that they had changed their lifestyle. Some became afraid of the environment they had lived in, and used more security measures in their homes while others moved to different residential places. For example, another respondent states that:

"I moved out from the area because it was too secluded and quiet".

5.4.3 What is the level of crime in your area?

The respondents of the Gugulethu community indicated that the level of crime in the area is very high. This respondent for example said:

"It is very high because we have gangsters who are constantly fighting. We are near the train station, bus and taxis, and the robbers also take advantage of the nearby bushes".

5.4.4 When does crime occur and what could be the reason?

This question was posed to obtain the profile of the respondents about the causes of crime in Gugulethu community and when it usually takes place. The respondentsq response to this statement was that crime in Gugulethu community happens at any time of day. The reasons for which are lack of unemployment which influences on the social lives of citizens living in the area, the lack of education and poverty. The following respondent stated that:

"it happens anytime during the day or night. Weekends especially are peak period for crime. The reason is poverty, unemployment and the use of drugs".

5.4.5 What do you fear most about crime?

Some respondents of Gugulethu community indicated that they fear being killed by violent criminals. This respondent for example stated that:

"the thing that I really fear about crime is being raped and killed".

5.4.6 Do you feel safe in your house?

Some respondents of Gugulethu community indicated that they only feel safe in their residential places, further indicating that outside could be dangerous for them, especially during the weekend, early hours of the morning and month end.

5.4.7 How do you protect your own house?

In this case most of the respondents of Gugulethu community indicate that the form of protection they use to protect their home is burglar doors, while others make the use of alarm systems and electric fencing. This respondent for example stated that:

"Well, I have burglar doors all around the house. We also have three big dogs, they run and bark around the house".

5.4.8 Do you feel safer as a result of taking precautions identified above?

Questioning respondents who were victims of crime, as to whether they felt safe after being victims of crime, the respondents who were victims of a crime state that they are still living in fear, because the community is still not safe. Those who had never experienced the incident, live in fear of being victims of crime as others refuse to comment on it.

5.4.9 Is it necessary to have a community development committee in your area? Please motivate your answer.

The respondents of Gugulethu community indicated that it is necessary for their community to have a community development committee. For example, the respondent stated that:

> "Yes, it is necessary so that we can work together with government and the police to help decrease crime in our community".

5.5 Research results of interviews

As stated earlier, two members of the community were interviewed to obtain different data, hence content analysis was employed to analyse notes that were made during the interviews.

5.5.1 Members of the Gugulethu Community

A total of two (2) members of Gugulethu community were invited and responded to the interview request. Each member was interviewed individually. A summary of the interview response will follow:

The data collected reflects the views, opinions and experiences of the respondents. The respondents generally noted that crime was very often drugs and alcohol related, and that misuse of substances was a major factor in the prevalence of crime in Gugulethu.

Respondents additionally agreed that poverty and unemployment created a fertile environment for crime, as people who were not employed were more likely to engage in such activities. Respondents felt that police needed to cement relationships with the community in order to effectively address the issues of crime. It was noted that

better facilities for young people would help keep youth away from crime, but that this meant that more youth facilities needed to be provided. The responses indicated a wide range of crimes in the area, ranging from domestic violence to car hijacking and murder.

5.6 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter analysed the data that was collected from the residents, expressed through their views, opinions and experiences regarding the issues of the influence of crime on the Gugulethu community. Interviews were used to support the data collected from the questionnaires. The following and final chapter provides an overview of conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

The research presented in this thesis was based on the influence of crime on the development of Gugulethu residents. This chapter presents a more comprehensive picture of the conclusions and recommendations based on what has been discussed in the previous chapters.

6.2 Conclusion

An enormous number of people from different backgrounds reside in Gugulethu. Some of them find it difficult to integrate with the lifestyle of the area. The infrastructure of the community is totally incomparable with other, more developed communities in the Western Cape that are equipped with necessary facilities for their residents e.g., libraries, sport fields, and a community information centre.

The influence of crime has contributed to the high level of unemployment, corruption, and has delayed or negatively affected the educational development of the area and its residents. The research problem focuses on the influence of the high level of crime experienced by the community in Gugulethu.

The study was conducted in the community of Gugulethu, through interviews and questionnaires. The interviews were held with the chairperson of the Community Policing Forum and the ward councillor of the community. The questionnaires were distributed to the residents of the Gugulethu.

Getting feedback from community members was a mammoth task during the data collection phase. As such, exercising patience was fundamental in receiving feedback from respondents, after having been in the field for a week. Since the

country was hosting the FIFA 2010 World Cup Football at the time of data collection, most the people's attention was on games which were being played during that period. However, the researcher managed eventually to conduct the research and collect the responses with an extension of time for the exercise to be executed.

Chapter One of the thesis dealt with the general introduction of the problem; the statement of the research problem; the research questions; the objectives of the study and the research methodology.

Chapter Two embarked on an extensive review of the various literature obtained, starting with definitions and a discussion of the causes and consequences of the problems that affect the community the most; thereafter moving on to look at the socio-economic development of the community that was also affected in the area.

Chapter Three, dealt with the second part of the literature with the main focus on the influences of crime on the citizens, human rights, business, and xenophobia and its relationship to crime in South Africa. There was also a discussion on the legislative overview of crime prevention strategies, crime prevention and the crime prevention framework as well as the four pillar approach to crime prevention - a strategic framework.

Chapter Four dealt with the manner in which data was collected to answer the research questions. Chapter Six discusses conclusions and recommendations to the study.

6.3 Recommendations

For an effective and efficient implementation of future government programmes, it is important to consider the recommendations. Furthermore, the most important aspect

of the recommendations is a focus on the means of reducing the high levels of crime in order to facilitate further development of the community of Gugulethu.

6.3.1 Recommendation One

Some statements from the respondents indicate that the community is not satisfied with the performance of the South African Police Service (SAPS) in the area. During the apartheid era the police did not serve all communities effectively, particularly the black communities. Although the community requires a strong and effective service from the South African Police Service in order to guide/protect the residents of the community, for a safer and controllable community, service delivery and police attitudes in dealing with the public, particularly in areas such as Gugulethu, need to be improved. The South African Police Service needs to investigate the implementation of better training initiatives to enable their members to successfully interact with the community.

6.3.2 Recommendation Two

A re-evaluation of the strategy of the Community Policing Forum in Gugulethu is necessary, and should be overall. Community policing is based on mutual trust between the police and the community and its major aim is to build a sense of community amongst residents.

6.3.3 Recommendation Three

The provision of such facilities will also create job opportunities for many local people in the community and greater employment will cause the crime level to decrease, and create more development opportunities as more investors and developers will be attracted into the community.

6.3.4 Recommendation Four

Some respondents stated that the area sometimes gets dark and therefore dangerous, and criminals take those opportunities to attack anyone they see walking along the streets. An increase in and improvement of street lights in the community is required so that the residents can feel safer on the streets. Furthermore a request for street light maintenance should be done through the City of Cape Town.

6.3.5 Recommendation Five

A need for development in the community must be achieved at every level of society. People's organisations, men's/women's groups and non-governmental organisations should and must be the most important drivers of innovation and action at local level and have a interest in and proven ability to promote sustainable livelihoods. Governments cooperating with relevant international and non-governmental organisations should support a community-driven approach to sustainability. This would include:

1. Empowering women through full participation in decision making.
2. Respecting the cultural integrity and the rights of indigenous people and their communities.
3. Promoting or establishing grass-roots mechanisms to allow for the sharing of experience and knowledge between communities.
4. Giving communities a large measure of participation in the sustainable management and protection of the local natural resources in order to enhance their productive capacity.
5. Establishing a network of community-based learning centres for capacity-building and sustainable development.

Gugulethu is one of the communities requiring extensive infrastructural development. Furthermore, all stakeholders in the community should work through the appropriate government channels to encourage government to undertake such developments.

6.3.6 Recommendation Six

The visibility of the police as a deterrent to criminal activity in the Gugulethu community should be one of the first options to be considered by the SAPS, so that the area can be effectively patrolled day and night. As the actions of criminals occur at any time of day or night, the need for patrolling the streets, especially close to the rail station and taxi ranks, is dire, and will and should help all the residents, whether children going to schools or adults on their way to and from work, at all hours of the day or night.

6.3.7 Recommendation Seven

A safe strategy for children and the elderly needs to be implemented by the Local Government Department, particularly regarding physical and psychological abuse and rape, which are widespread in the community and which directly affect women, children and pensioners.

Secure facilities for younger members of the community, such as crèches and after-school supervision, and programmes directing community attention to this vulnerable sector of the population, should be instituted.

Improvements by the Local Government Department or welfare offices in the community, particularly those attended by pensioners, so that they can feel safe, is required. The creation of a secured welfare office servicing pensioners, is a step forward on the path of establishing a secure community.

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APPENDIX A: Questionnaire

Cape Peninsula University of Technology

T: 021

F: 021

Cell: 083 553 7008

E-mail: yeloxavier@yahoo.com

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: Research to complete MTech full Thesis: "A SURVEY ON THE INFLUENCE OF CRIME ON A SUB-ECONOMIC SUBURB IN THE CAPE METROPOLE"

Your cooperation is sought for the completion of the attached questionnaire which forms part of a survey gathering information for the study titled: **"A survey on the influence of crime on a sub-economic suburb in the Cape Metropole"**.

Your willingness to assist in this study will be appreciated as your feedback will provide valuable information which will be used to accomplish the purpose and objectives of this study.

All information provided will be treated in strict confidentiality and anonymity and will not be used for any purpose other than this study.

On completion of the questionnaire kindly forward it to me

Thank you for your cooperation.

_____

Xavier Cristovao (Mr)

Researcher

Date: _____

Dr R Hendrickse
Supervisor
hendrickser@cput.ac.za

When you fill in the questionnaire, please use a pen with black or blue ink. Please write in block capitals where applicable. Please circle your answer.

Q.1.   Are you Male / Female?

Q.2.   Have you been a victim of crime?   Yes/No

Q.3.   If yes, how many times?   õ õ õ .

Q.4.   Was the crime   1. at your home   Yes/No

                          2. on your way to work   Yes/No

                          3. at work   Yes/No

Q.5.   Was it   1. a robbery   Yes/No

                          2. an assault   Yes/No

                          3. Other   Yes/No

Q.6.   Explain shortly what happened.

Q.7.   Did you change your lifestyle/habits after the incident Yes/No

Q.8.   If yes, explain how.

Q.9.   What is the level of crime in your area?

Comments:

Q.10. When does crime occur and what could be the reason for it?

Comments:

Q.11. What do you fear most about crime?

Comments:

Q.12. Do you feel safe in your house?

Comments:

Q.13. How do you protect your own house?

Comments:

Q.14. Do you feel safer as a result of taking the precautions identified above?

Comments:

Q.15. Is it necessary to have a community development committee in your area?
Yes/No

Please motivate your answer.

Please read each of the following statements and rate your agreement by making an X in the appropriate block.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Unsure	Disagree	StronglyD isagree
Q16. Development can be ascribed to efficiency of the community development committee.					
Q16.1. Poor development can be ascribed to political governance in my area.					
Q16.2. Poor development can be ascribed to crime in my area.					
Q16.3. Poor development can be ascribed to inefficiency of South African Police services.					
Q16.4. Corruption has made development non-existent in your area.					
Q16.5. Corruption has retarded development in your area.					
Q16.6. Economic development has been affected by crime in my area.					

Thank you very much for your participation.

APPENDIX B: Interview

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: Research to complete MTech full Thesis: "A SURVEY ON THE INFLUENCE OF CRIME ON A SUB-ECONOMIC SUBURB IN THE CAPE METROPLE"

Your cooperation is sought for the completion of the attached questionnaire which forms part of a survey gathering information for the study titled: **"A survey on the influence of crime on a sub-economic suburb in the Cape Metropole"**.

Your willingness to assist in this study will be appreciated as your feedback will provide valuable information which will be used to accomplish the purpose and objectives of this study.

All information provided will be treated in strict confidentiality and anonymity and will not be used for any purpose other than this study.

Thank you for your cooperation.

_____

Xavier Cristovao (Mr)

Researcher

Date: _____

Dr R Hendrickse

Supervisor

hendrickser@cput.ac.za

Q1. What typical types of crime are most prevalent in the area?

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Q2. Have there been areas of success in dealing with the problems of crime?

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Q3. What was done to arrive at this success?

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Q4. What is the biggest crime or crime related problem in this area?

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Q5. Do you have an idea of how to tackle the problem of crime in the area?

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Q6. How do you think policing in the community can be improved?

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Q7. How can the youth be deterred from committing crime?

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Q 7.1 Do you think the police need better co-operation with the community?

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Q7.2. How about providing more infrastructure, e.g. building sports fields and entertainment centres?

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Thank you very much for your co-operation.

EDITING AND PROOFREADING

Kasturi Behari-Leak

Master of Education (Language and Literature) (UCT)

Proofreader and Editor

Email: beharileakk@cput.ac.za

May 2011

To whom it may concern

This is to confirm that the Masters Thesis of Xavier Cristovao was proof read and edited by Kasturi Behari-Leak in preparation for submission of thesis for assessment.

Yours faithfully

K. Behari Leak

APPENDIX D: Letter of permission to the councillor to conduct the research in Gugulethu

Cape Peninsula
University of Technology

Xavier Felizardo Cristovao
Student Number: 204101808
Cell number: 083 553 7008
8 Altona flat
35 Rosmead Avenue
Kenilworth
7708
24 August 2009

Ms Belinda Ntombende Landingwe
Ward 41 Councilor,
Ny6No96
Gugulethu
7750

Dear Ms Landingwe,

RE: REQUEST TO CONDUCT RESEARCH WITHIN GUGULETHU COMMUNITY

I am currently studying towards a Master's Degree in Public Management at Cape Peninsula University of Technology CPUT. For this purposes I have opted to do a full dissertation. My main area of research would be around the topic of "The Socio economic impact of crime on Gugulethu residents". My research method comprises conducting interviews with Gugulethu residents and therefore approach your good office for due permission.

Please rest assured, the information gathered will be purely for the purposes of the thesis and shall remain confidential. Thank you in advance for your kind consideration.

Should you wish to verify the above particulars, please do not hesitate to contact my supervisor. I duly provide her contacts details for ease of reference.

Dr Rozenda Hendrickse
Tel: 021 460.3929
Fax: 021 4603716

Yours sincerely,

Xavier Felizardo Cristovao

APPENDIX E: Letter of permission from the councillor to conduct research in Gugulethu

Councillor N J Landingwe

Ward 41
Guguletu

NY 6 No. 96
Section 1
Guguletu

Tel:(021)638-2826
Cell: 084-628-4424
Office:(021) 638-0188
Ntombende.Landingwe@capetown.gov.za

25 Aug. 09

Att: Xavier Felizardo Cristovao
Re: conduct research reply

I have observed your request which was sent upon me and would further thank you for choosing Gugulethu Ward 41 as your area for research. By this I confirm and give you a go ahead on the research *"Socio-economic impact of crime on Gugulethu residents"*.

I would not hesitate to offer my support of any interview with residents of Gugulethu, Ward 41. Hoping I've been a great help.

Sincerely yours,

....

Belinda Landingwe
Ward 41, Cllr.

NTOMBENDE JOSELINAH LANDINGWE
Councillor, City of Cape Town
Commissioner of Oaths
For the Republic of South Africa

APPENDIX F: Letter of permission to the chairperson of CPF of Gugulethu to conduct the research in Gugulethu

Cape Peninsula
University of Technology

<div align="right">

Xavier Felizardo Cristovao
Student Number: 204101808
Cell number: 083 553 7008
8 Altona flat
35 Rosmead Avenue
Kenilworth
7708
24 August 2009

</div>

Community Policing Forum
Mr Vincent Diba
Ny 5 No 23a
Gugulethu
7750

Dear Mr Diba,

RE: REQUEST TO CONDUCT RESEARCH WITHIN GUGULETHU COMMUNITY

I am currently studying towards a Master's Degree in Public Management at Cape Peninsula University of Technology CPUT. For this purposes I have opted to do a full dissertation. My main area of research would be around the topic of "The Socio economic impact of crime on Gugulethu residents". My research method comprises conducting interviews with Gugulethu residents and therefore approach your good office for due permission.

Please rest assured, the information gathered will be purely for the purposes of the, thesis and shall remain confidential. Thank you in advance for your kind consideration.

Should you wish to verify the above particulars, please do not hesitate to contact my supervisor. I duly provide her contacts details for ease of reference.

Dr Rozenda Hendrickse
Tel: 021 4603929
Fax: 021 460 3716

Yours sincerely,

Xavier Felizardo Cristovao

APPENDIX G: Letter from the Chairperson of CPFs to conduct research in Gugulethu

Ny 5 No 23a
Gugulethu
7750
3 September 2009

Xavier Felizardo Cristovao
8 Altona Flat
35 Rosemead Avenue
Kenilworth
7708

Dear Sir

RE: REQUEST FOR CONDUCTING RESEARCH IN GUGULETHU

I hereby as the Chairperson of Gugulethu Community Policing Forum acknowledge and appreciate the receipt of your letter seeking go-ahead with your project in Gugulethu. The Research you are conducting on "The Socio-economic impact of crime on Gugulethu Residents" is very important and we hope the outcomes thereof would enlighten us and benefit the community of Gugulethu and elsewhere.

I therefore, on the basis of the foreseen results wish to express my approval and acceptance of the project.

Sincerely yours,

Vincent Diba

APPENDIX H: Letter of permission to the Cape Town Metro Police Department

Xavier Felizardo Cristovao
Student Number: 204101808
Cell number: 033 553 7008
8 Altona flat
35 Rosmead Avenue
Kenilworth
7708
24 August 2009

Chief of Police
Mr Robert Young
Cape Town Metropolitan Police Department
Paul Sauer Building
1 Adderley Street
Cape Town
8001

Dear Mr Young,

RE: REQUEST TO CONDUCT RESEARCH WITHIN GUGULETHU COMMUNITY

I am currently studying towards a Master's Degree in Public Management at Cape Peninsula University of Technology CPUT. For this purposes I have opted to do a full dissertation my main area of research would be around the topic of "*Socio economic impact of crime on Gugulethu residents*. My research method comprises conducting interviews with Gugulethu residents and therefore approach your good office for due permission.

Please rest assured the information gathered will be purely for the purposes of the thesis and shall remain confidential. Thank you in advance for your kind consideration.

Should you wish to verify the above particulars, please do not hesitate to contact my supervisor I duly provide her contacts details for ease of reference.

Dr Rozenda Hendrickse

Tel: 021 460 3929
Fax: 021 4603716

Yours sincerely,

Xavier Felizardo Cristovao

APPENDIX I: Letter of permission from the Cape Town Metro Police Department

Paul Sauer Building
1 Adderley Street
P.O Box 7586, Roggebaai 8012
Ask for: Y. Faro

Paul Sauer Building
1 Adderley Street
P.O Box 7586, Roggebaai 8012
Cela: Y. Faro

Paul Sauer-gebou
Adderleystraat 1
Posbus 7586, Roggebaai 8012
Vra vir: Y. Faro

Tel: (021) 400-1424
Fax: (021) 400-1490

Umnxeba: (021) 400-1424
Ifeksi: (021) 400-1490

Tel: (021) 400-1424
Faks: (021) 400-1490

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E-mail: yolanda.faro@capetown.gov.za
Webmail: http://www.capetown.gov.za
Ref number: MPHQ 6 / 3 / 3

SAFETY AND SECURITY, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, CIVILIAN AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS

DATE: Monday, 24 August 2009
TO: Xavier Felizardo Christavo
Student number; 204101808

Letter of access for research to Xavier Felizardo Cristovao

Permission is hereby granted for you to conduct research in Cape Town Metropolitan Police Department. This letter confirms your right of access to conduct research through CTMPD for the purpose and on the terms and conditions set out below. This right of access commences on 24th August 2009 and ends on 31st October 2009 unless terminated earlier in accordance with the clauses below. Please note that during the course of your research project you may be requested to show this letter as proof of your permission received from as due authority. While undertaking research through CTMPD you are required to follow the reasonable instructions of our Research and Development unit in terms of right of access.

You are required to ensure that all information regarding our employees or operations remains secure and *strictly confidential* at all times. You must ensure that you understand and comply with the requirements of the policies of the City of Cape Town wrt Access to Information. Furthermore you should be aware that by law, unauthorised disclosure of information is an offence and such disclosures can lead to prosecution.

You will not be indemnified from prosecution if any breach of confidentiality has occurred. We can terminate your right to conduct research at any time either by giving seven days' written notice to you or immediately without any notice if you are in breach of any of the terms or conditions described in this letter or if you commit any act that we reasonably consider to amount to serious misconduct or to be disruptive and/or prejudicial to the interests and/or business of this CTMPD organisation or if you are convicted of any criminal offence.

If your circumstances change in relation to your criminal record, professional registration or any other aspect that may impact on your suitability to conduct research, or your role in research changes, you must inform the CTMPD R&D section.

Yours sincerely

Y. FARO (F)
DEPUTY CHIEF: CIVILIAN AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS

CITY OF CAPE TOWN
METRO POLICE

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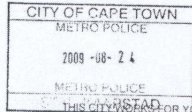
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