

# SAFETY PLANS OCEAN VIEW



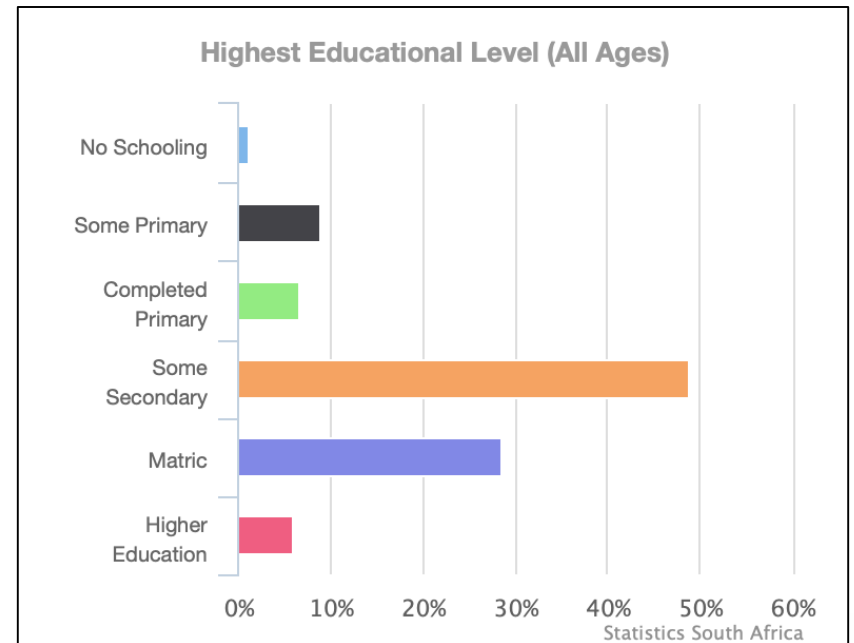
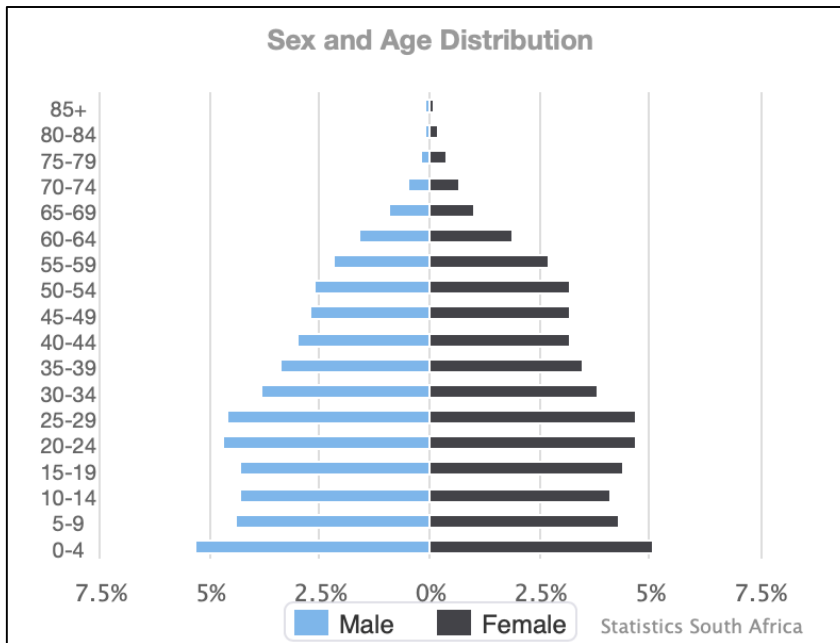
# MP PROFILE

Three lenses –

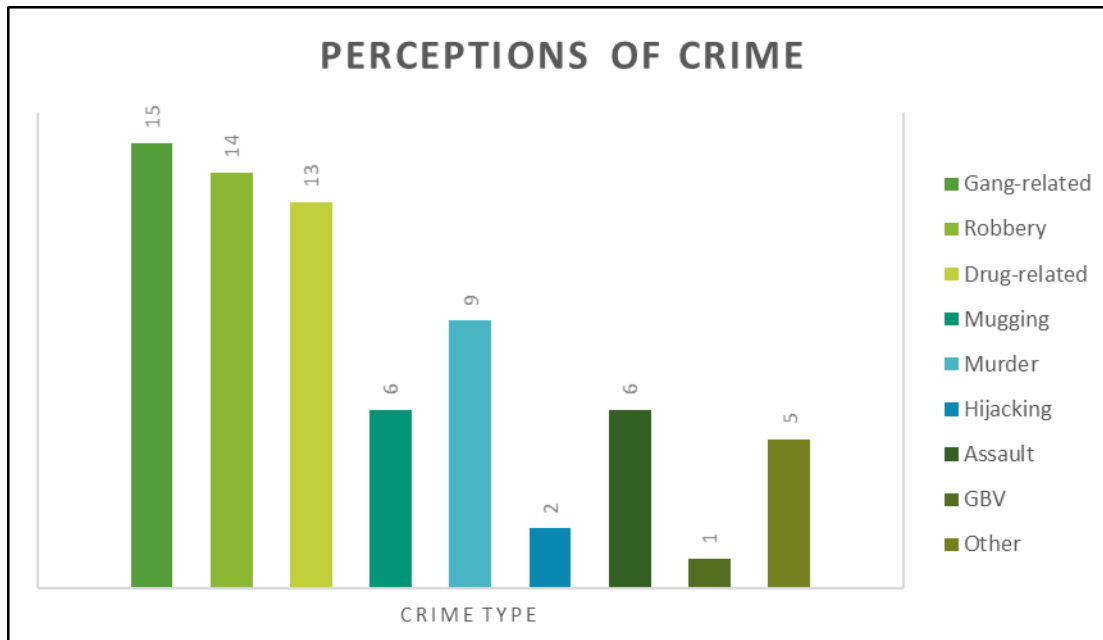
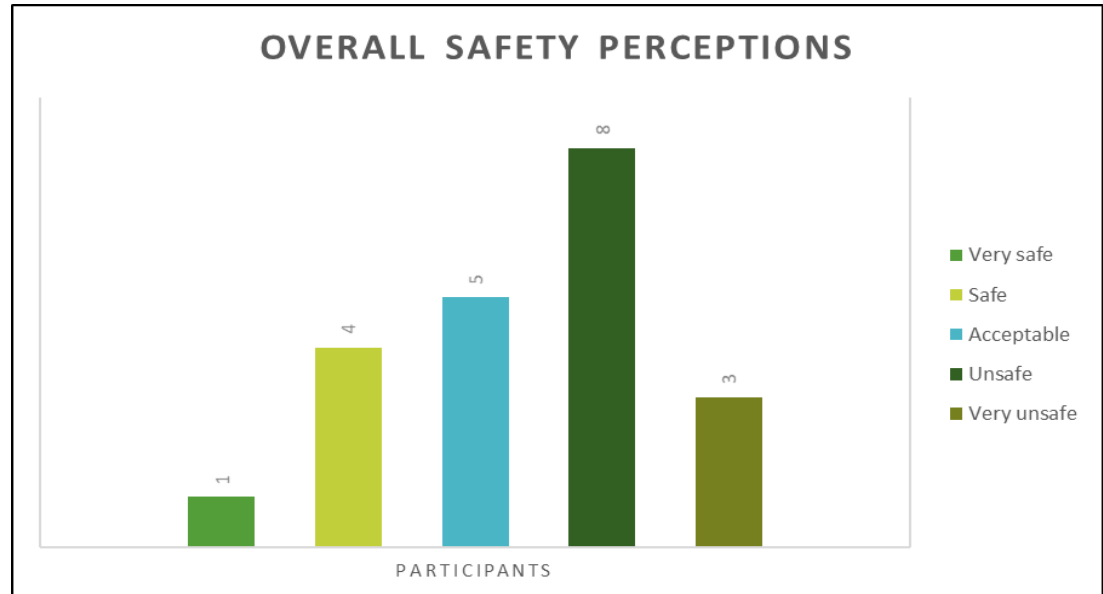
- socio-structural profile of the community (spatial, crime patterns) = understanding RISKS
- the voices of the people that live there, and
- through the lens of governance

In 2011 the population of Ocean View was 13569 and the number of households was 3084. The average household size was thus 4.40 persons per household. In terms of the social

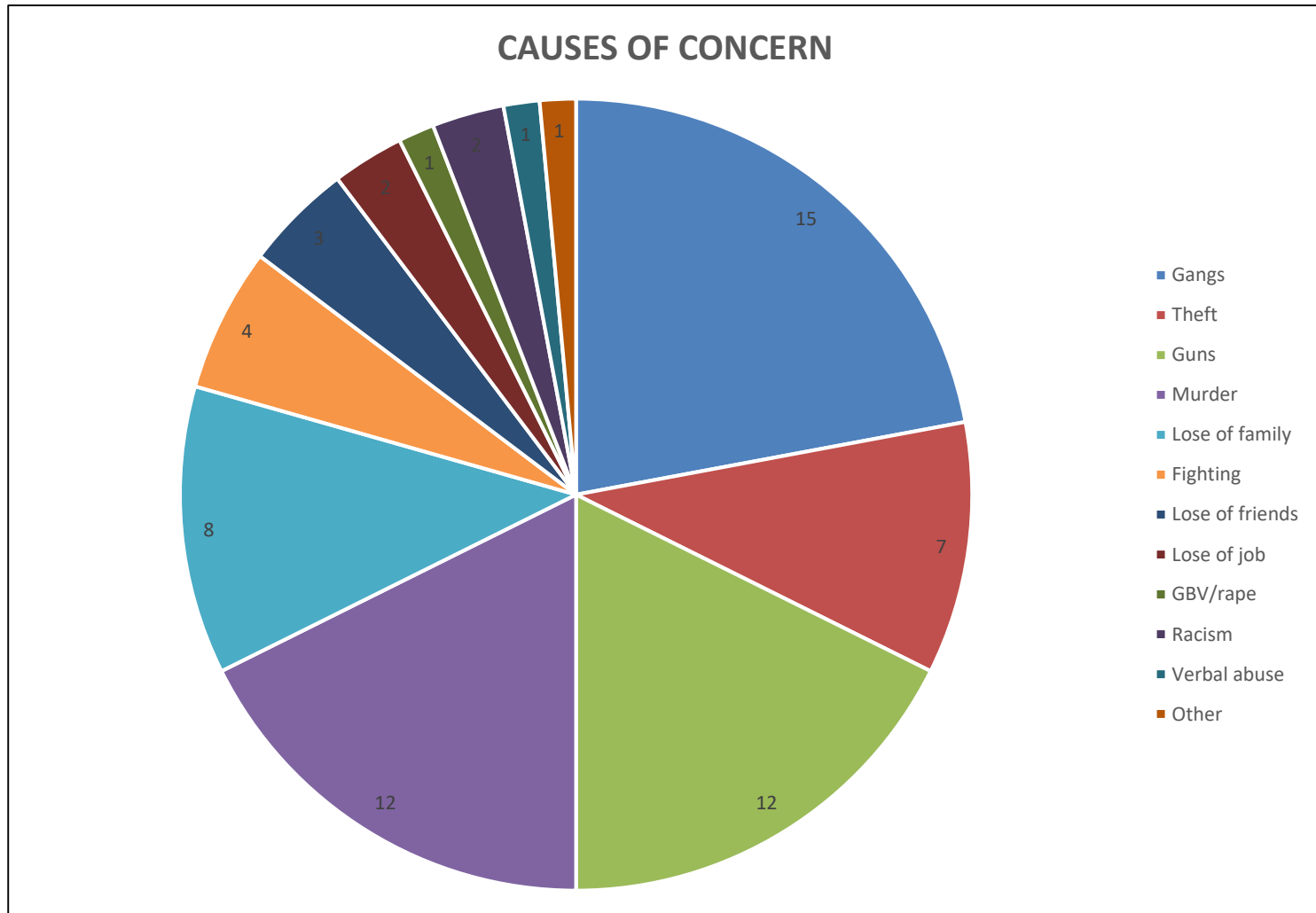
- Sex good indicators for when considering safety and deployment of public services
- Language – Education (for information dissemination)
- household income and employment status (44% - approx. 110k unemployed)



# COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

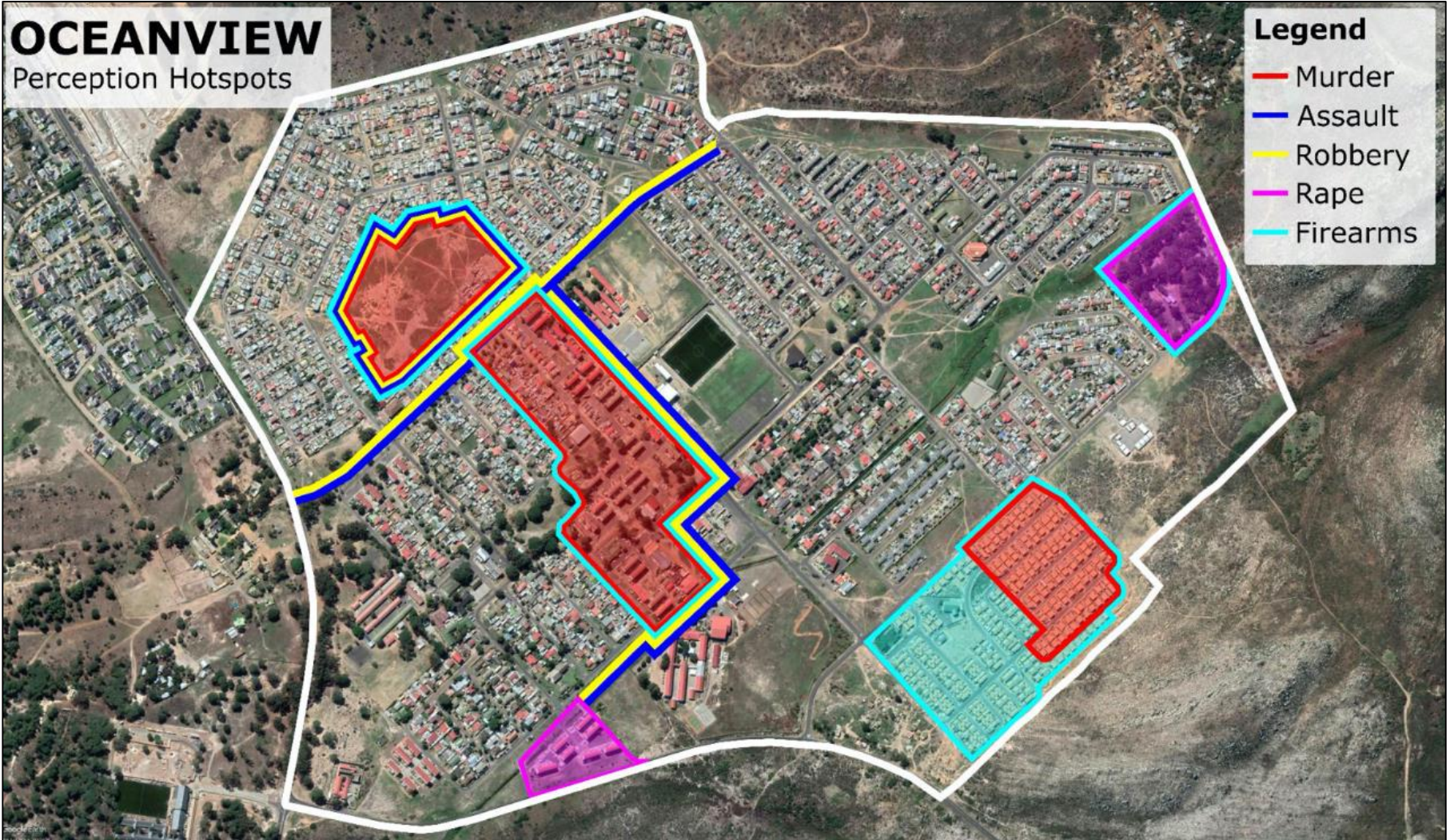


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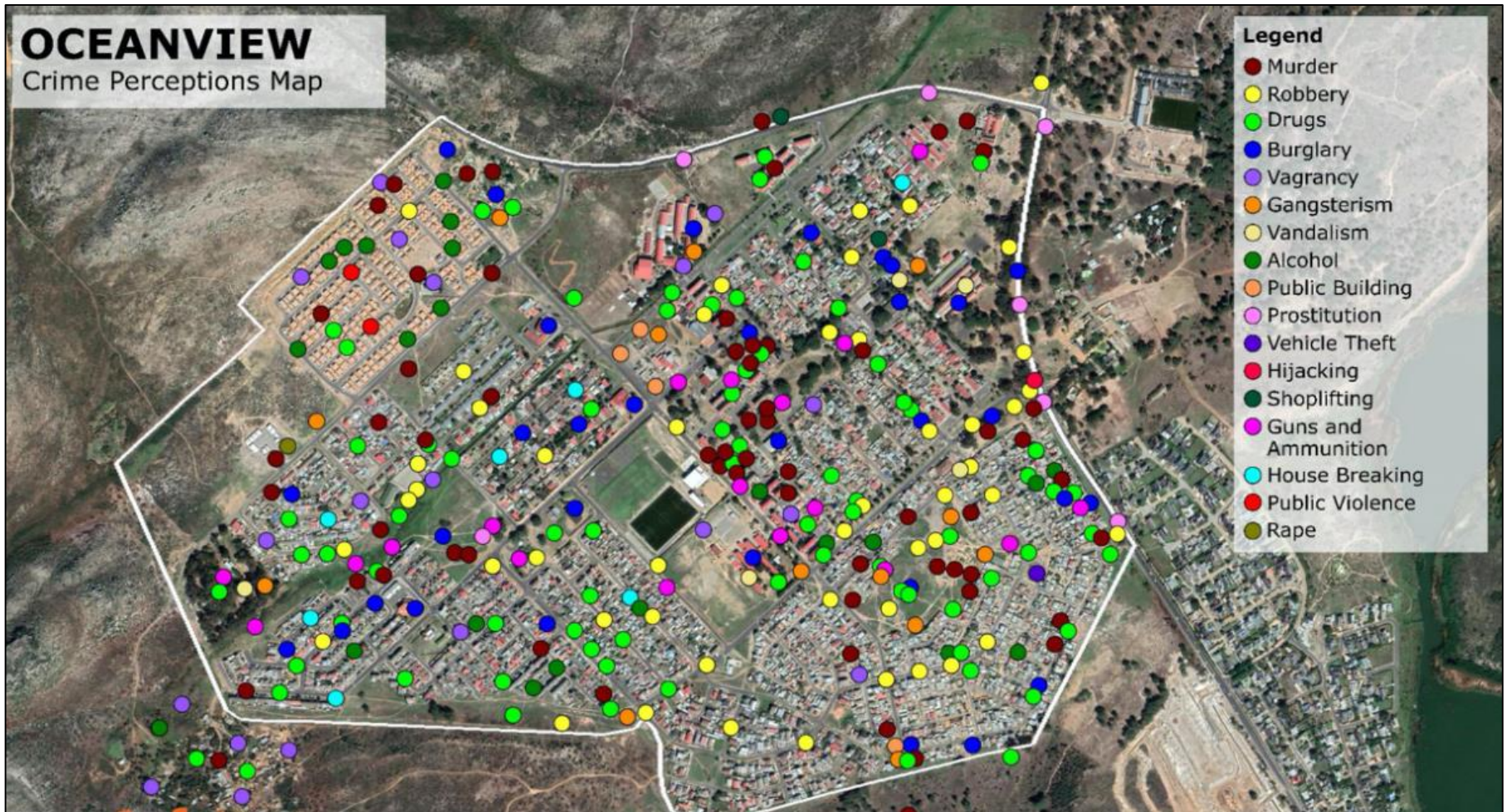
## OCEANVIEW Perception Hotspots



### Legend

- Murder
- Assault
- Robbery
- Rape
- Firearms

# COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS



# CRIME PROFILE

In Ocean View specifically, since 2008 the top three crime categories have been drug-related crime, burglary at residential premises, and assault GBH.

- Residential burglaries increased some 200% in 2018/19, sexual assaults increased 150%, while attempted murders increased by 38%.

The Ocean View workshop participants determined that priority crimes are:

- **Murder/Firearms**
- **Assault/Robbery**
- **Rape**
- **Domestic Assault**

## **AREAS of CONCERN :**

- **Mountview, Bloke and**
- **Laplaat areas which are all connected by Milky Way road which serves as the main and in some cases only route of travel for much of the area's residents.**

## **Primary drivers noted by the community:**

- Limited and unsafe transit pathways
- General and domestic violence
- Gang recruitment and violence
- Lack of jobs and economic support

# COMMUNITY CONCERNS

## SOLUTIONS SUGGESTED

### **Social Cultural:**

Multicultural approached to the combating of crime

More sporting codes and clubs

Afternoon activities for kids

Youth employment

### **Safety:**

Effective law enforcement

Better communications between law enforcement agencies and taxi drivers

CCV Cameras

### **Infrastructure:**

More police vehicles

Effective lighting

### **Institutional:**

Greater Involvement of governmental structures in the combating of crime e.g., Department Social Development, SAPS

### **Economical:**

Job creation

Small business and entrepreneurship development



**THEMATIC FOCUS AREAS – CRIMINAL JUSTICE, EARLY INTERVENTIONS, URBAN DESIGN**

<i>INTENDED OUTCOMES</i>	<i>KEY ACTIVITIES</i>	<i>OUTPUTS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>IMPACT</i>	<i>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</i>	<i>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased police presence and efficacy;</li> <li>Establishment of early warning system;</li> <li>Increased victim support;</li> <li>Urban upgrading and renewal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Empower policing activities so as to become more effective;</li> <li>Establish early warning system – identify high risk individuals who can be helped holistically;</li> <li>Empower and resource victim support network;</li> <li>Identify critical drivers;</li> <li>Identify alternative pathways.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well-resourced police unit;</li> <li>Early warning system formalised;</li> <li>Renewed victim support structures;</li> <li>Upgrading of urban systems with local partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in arrests for identified crimes;</li> <li>Early warning system processes and data;</li> <li>Increase in victims attending support;</li> <li>Tangible changes to urban environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease frequency of crimes associated, prevent new crimes being undertaken, help victims, change structures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crime stats;</li> <li>Existence of data</li> <li>Attendance data;</li> <li>Installation activities and results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MURP,</li> <li>CID,</li> <li>Urban Planning and Design,</li> <li>Business structures/forum</li> <li>SAPS/CPF/NHW</li> </ul>

**INPUTS NEEDED STILL: Business leaders and resources**

Safety project 2 – Sexual crimes and gender based violence

THEMATIC FOCAL AREAS – CRIMINAL JUSTICE, VICTIM SUPPORT, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

INTENDED OUTCOMES	KEY ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	IMPACT	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in sex workers in specific areas</li> <li>Decrease in sex crimes;</li> <li>Increase in reporting of sex crimes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appoint interlocular Research [task force, forum, committee, satisfaction, behavior]</li> <li>Engagement with sex workers;</li> <li>Skills development;</li> <li>Identification of urban management challenges</li> <li>Identification of intervention areas</li> <li>Identification of local partnerships for interventions</li> <li>Increase in policing legitimacy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement service provider;</li> <li>Identifiable body of research;</li> <li>Frequent forums for discussion and planning</li> <li>Realisable action plans;</li> <li>Increased concrete local partners;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documented forums for sex workers to discuss issues;</li> <li>Skills development exercises for sex workers;</li> <li>Action plan for reduction of sex workers;</li> <li>Measurement of sex crimes committed and reported to saps;</li> <li>Longitudinal measurement of indicators;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide vulnerable women with viable alternatives to sex work, including skills development;</li> <li>To increase reporting of sex crimes and to decrease number of incidents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verify number of sex workers in projects;</li> <li>Monitor reporting of sex crimes;</li> <li>Monitor sex crime incidents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MURP,</li> <li>CID,</li> <li>SWEAT</li> <li>SAPS</li> <li>CPF</li> <li>NHW</li> </ul>
<p><b>INPUTS NEEDED STILL: Sex workers and vulnerable women</b></p>						

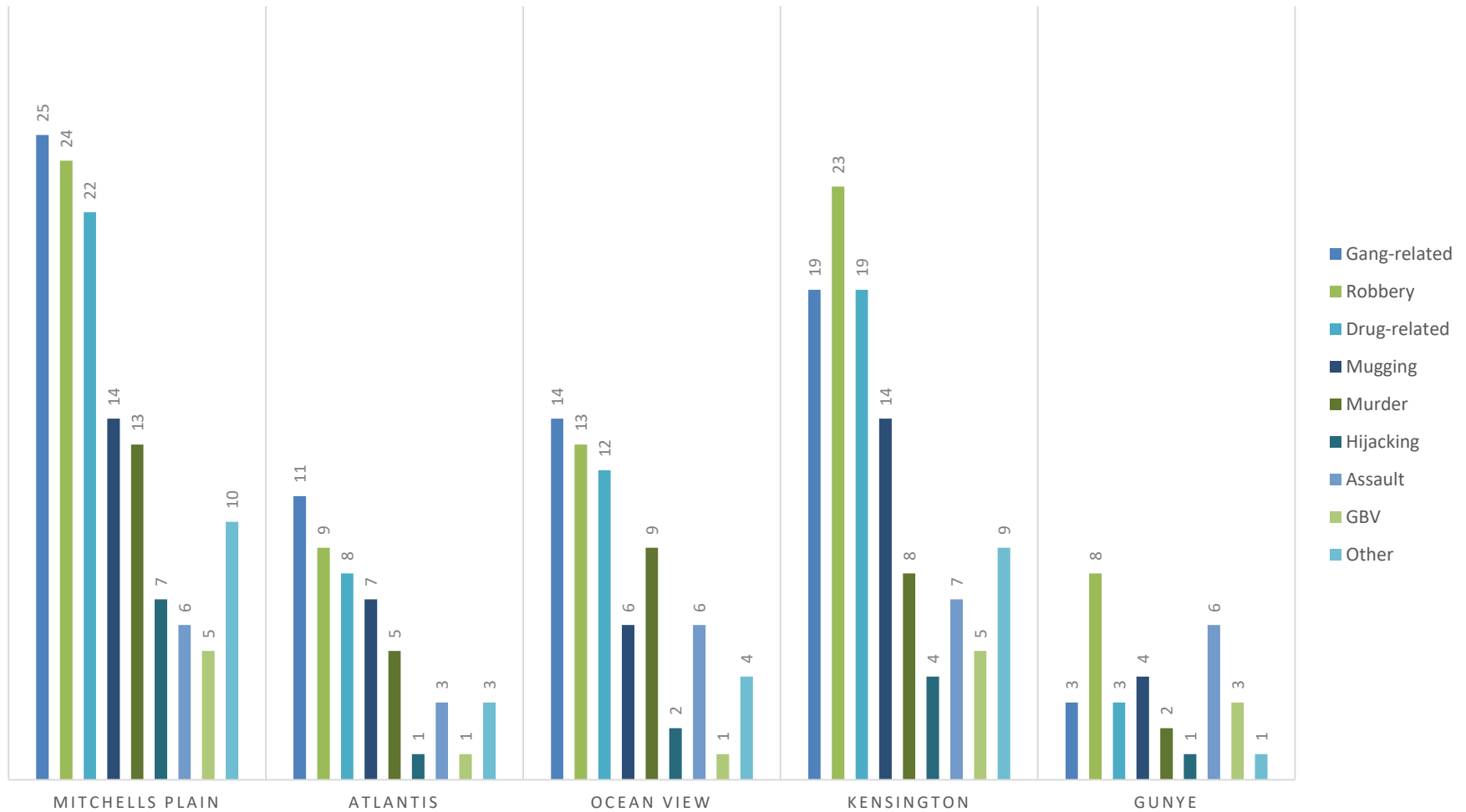
**Safety project 3 – Economic crime and skills development**

**THEMATIC FOCAL AREAS – CRIMINAL JUSTICE, ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

<i>INTENDED OUTCOMES</i>	<i>KEY ACTIVITIES</i>	<i>OUTPUTS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>IMPACT</i>	<i>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</i>	<i>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To decrease the number of theft and housebreaking incidents reported to SAPS;</li> <li>To increase reporting of theft and housebreaking incidents to SAPS;</li> <li>To implement skills development programmes for unemployed youth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bolster SAPS capacity to respond to concerns, and to measure responses;</li> <li>To increase community trust in SAPS;</li> <li>To identify relevant skills needed and agencies able to develop skills for unemployed youth.</li> </ul>	<p>SAPS metrics;</p> <p>Community trust survey;</p> <p>Skilled youth who can access the formal economy.</p>	<p>SAPS metrics documentation;</p> <p>Randomised surveys of trust in SAPS;</p> <p>Longitudinal measurement of skills development indicators and attainments.</p>	<p>To increase reporting of robbery and theft and to decrease number of incidents.</p>	<p>Verify community engagements;</p> <p>Monitor reporting of robbery and assault incidents;</p> <p>Monitor robbery and assault incidents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MURP,</li> <li>CID,</li> <li>Urban Planning and Design,</li> <li>SAPS</li> <li>CPF</li> <li>NHW</li> </ul>

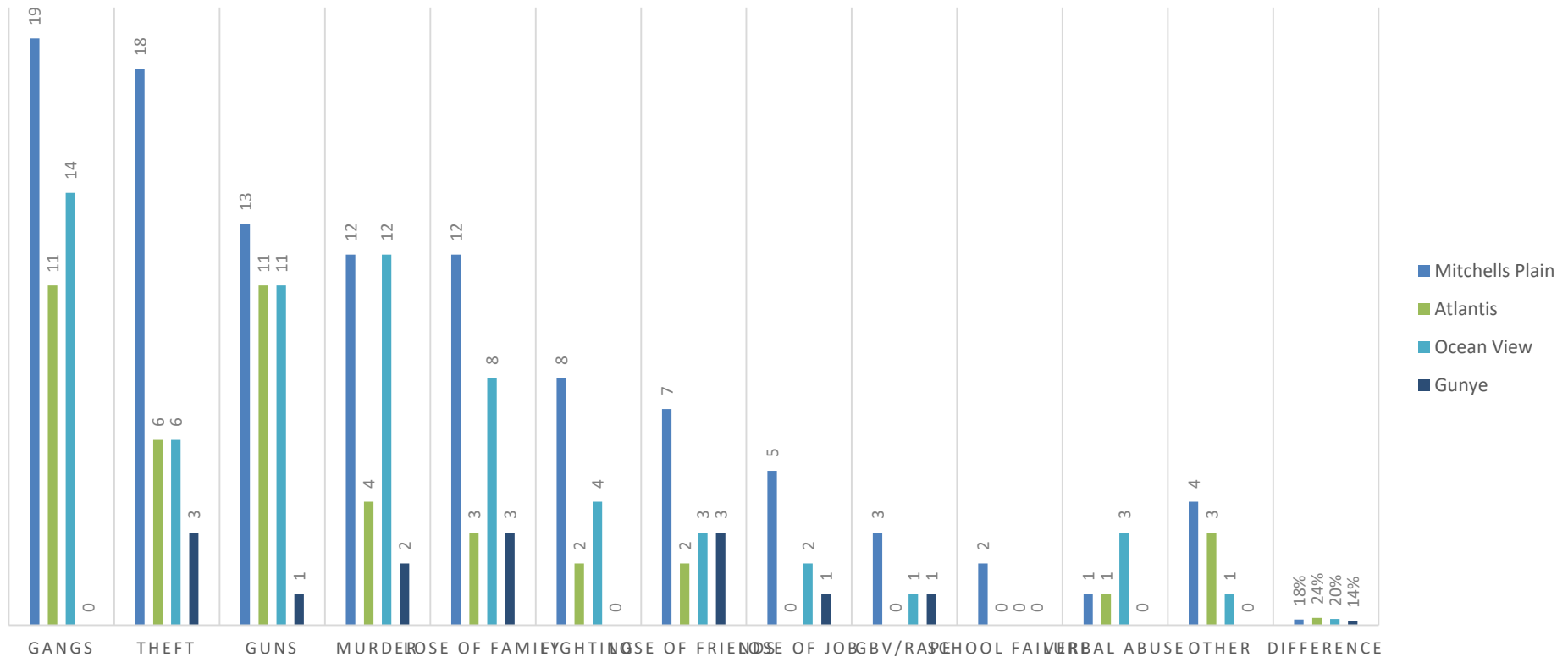
**INPUTS NEEDED STILL: Community members and resources**

## COMPARISON OF PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME



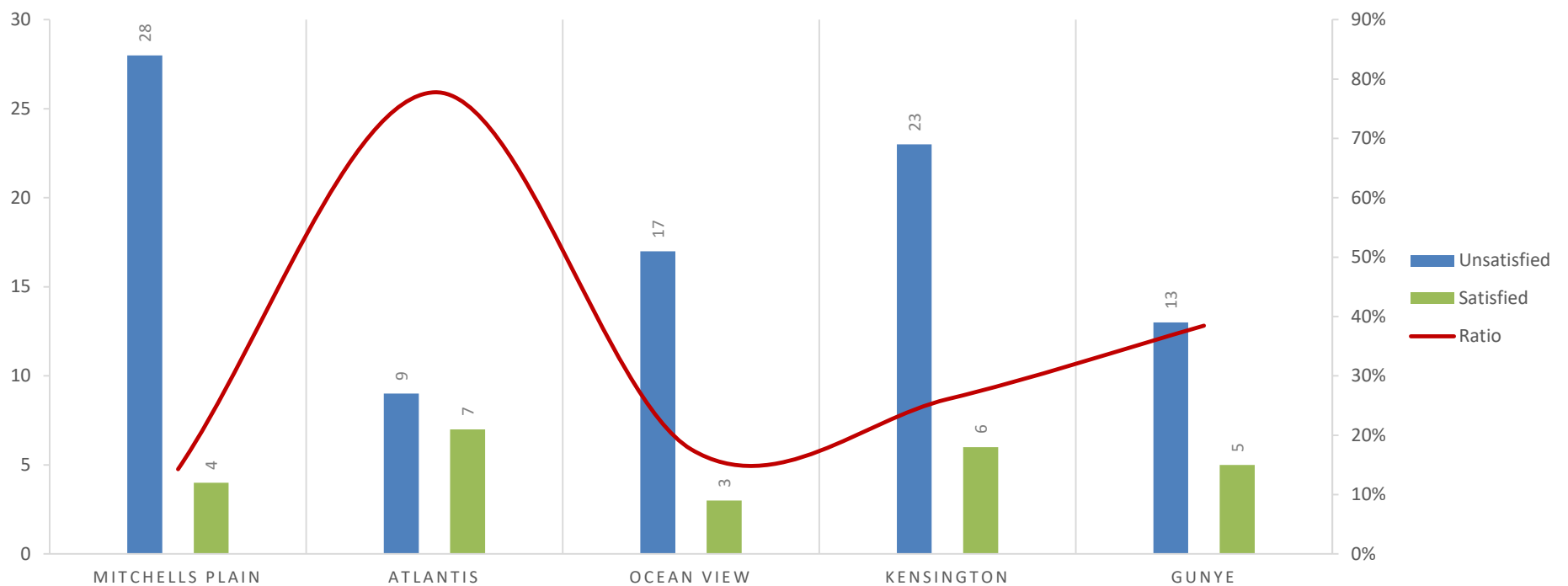
Similarities in perception indicative of shared risk structure across historically similar communities – ‘cape flats’ communities share features not shared by ‘township’.

## COMPARISON OF CAUSES OF CONCERN



Similarity in both frequency and profile – i.e. MP consistently higher, followed by ATL, then OV, then GNY in terms of numbers – as well as types of issues mentioned – i.e. historically similar communities have similar causes of concern and value similar things. Difference columns show difference between most and least indicated causes of concern – i.e. they show how big an issue the biggest issue is in peoples’ minds, and therefore is an indication of how important interventions that target the issue are, and as a result, how likely communities will view interventions as successful.

## COMPARISON GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH POLICING



Near universal dissatisfaction with policing and therefore should be priority area overall and included in all area-specific projects.

However in Atlantis 78% of respondents were satisfied with policing and therefore these policing activities should be understood and replicated elsewhere as applicable.

Only 14% of respondents in Mitchells Plain satisfied with policing, so significant intervention is needed.

Thank you for your time