

**An evaluation of the activities of the Ekurhuleni
Metropolitan Police in Crime Prevention: A Study in
Tembisa, Gauteng Province, South Africa**

by

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PROMOTER: PROF D. GOVENDER

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my family, husband Mr MRA Kgabi and my two beautiful daughters, Mahlatsi and Naledi Kgabi.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, and foremost I would like to thank God, my Redeemer to give me the strength to complete this dissertation. It is only by Your grace and mercy that I managed to finish. May the heavenly blessings follow me all the days of my life.

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SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the activities of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police in crime prevention within the area of Tembisa. This study identified current activities that the EMPD embarked on to prevent crime. Secondly, it determined the challenges confronting the Ekurhuleni Metro Police in crime prevention activities. Finally, the researcher provided recommendations based on the challenges represented in the findings.

The researcher conducted 30 one-on-one interviews and observed members of the EMPD conducting their duties for a period of thirty days. Crime prevention is not viewed as a single entity function, from this standpoint; the researcher included the SAPS and CPF as institutions that collaborate with the EMPD.

Findings revealed that several challenges confronted the EMPD to effectively and efficiently carry out its crime prevention function. This study recommends that policies that inform crime prevention activities from a municipal standpoint need to be reviewed in conjunction with efforts from the government to reduce the challenges that confront the EMPD.

KEY TERMS:

By-Laws, Crime Prevention, Traffic policing, Policing, Metro Police, South African Police Service, Social Crime Prevention, Community Police Forums, Road Traffic, Metro police.

CERTIFICATE OF LANGUAGE EDITING

EDITING CERTIFICATE

Date: 11 November 2020

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IN THE PREVENTION OF CRIME: A CASE STUDY OF THE EKURHULENI
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
SUMMARY	vi
CERTIFICATE OF LANGUAGE EDITING.....	vii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	xiii
LIST OF DIAGRAMS	xiii
LIST OF GRAPHS	xiii
LIST OF TABLES.....	xiv
CHAPTER 1: GENERAL ORIENTATION.....	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.2 THE RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY	2
1.3 RESEARCH PROBLEM.....	3
1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS	4
1.5 RESEARCH AIM AND OBJECTIVES.....	4
1.5.1 Research aim.....	4
1.5.2 Research objectives	4
1.6 CLARIFICATION OF KEY CONCEPTS	5
1.6.1 Crime prevention	5
1.6.2 Community Police Forums (CPF's)	5
1.6.3 Policing.....	5
1.6.4 Metro Police.....	5
1.6.5 By-laws	6
1.6.6 Traffic laws	6
1.6.7 Police.....	6
1.7 OUTLINE OF THE DISSERTATION.....	6
1.8 CONCLUSION	7
CHAPTER 2: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	8
2.2 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE STUDY	8
2.2.1 Broken Window Theory	9
2.2.2 Routine Activities Theory	10
2.2.3 Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.....	11
2.2.4 Critical Social Theory.....	14
2.3 THE HISTORY OF THE METRO POLICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.....	16
2.4 THE SOUTH AFRICAN METRO POLICE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	19
2.4.1 The South African Constitution and the Metro Police.....	19
2.5 CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES EXECUTED BY METRO POLICE.....	20
2.5.1 Traffic Policing.....	20

2.5.2	Enforcement of By-laws	22
2.5.3	Education	23
2.5.4	Promoting Social Cohesion	25
2.5.5	Supporting the Youth, Families and Groups at Risk.....	25
2.5.6	Breaking the Cycle of Violence.....	27
2.5.7	Promoting Individual Responsibility	27
2.5.8	Socioeconomic interventions to undercut the causes of crime	28
2.5.9	Community Policing	28
2.6	CHALLENGES CONFRONTING METRO POLICE IN CRIME PREVENTION	28
2.6.1	Funding.....	29
2.6.2	Experience and Training.....	29
2.6.3	Corruption.....	30
2.6.4	Unclear role definitions in crime prevention by the Metro Police	31
2.6.5	Collaboration between the EMPD and the SAPS	31
2.7	FACTORS TO IMPROVE EMPD AND SAPS COLLABORATION.....	32
2.7.1	Service Level Agreement.....	32
2.7.2	Sharing Information	33
2.8	MODERN CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES	33
2.8.1	Technology.....	33
2.8.2	Evaluation.....	34
2.8.3	Shifting the focus from the offender to the potential victim and potential offender .	34
2.8.4	Introduction of traffic wardens at the EMPD	34
2.8.5	Drugs and alcohol control.....	35
2.9	CRIME STATISTICS: TEMBISA	35
2.10	AN OVERVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICE SERVICE ACTIVITIES.....	36
2.11	CONCLUSION	39
	CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	40
3.1	INTRODUCTION.....	40
3.2	RESEARCH APPROACH	40
3.3	RESEARCH DESIGN	41
3.4	POPULATION AND SAMPLING.....	41
3.5	DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS.....	44
3.5.1	Design and development of the data collection instruments	44
3.6	PILOTING.....	45
3.7	DATA COLLECTION.....	46
3.7.1	Semi-Structured Interviews	46
3.7.2	Observation.....	47
3.8	LITERATURE STUDY.....	51
3.9	DATA ANALYSIS	51
3.9.1	Managing or organising data	51
3.9.2	Coding and categorising of data	52
3.9.3	Reflecting on the code and categories.....	52
3.9.4	Identifying themes and emerging explanations	52
3.9.5	Development of a storyline.....	53

3.9.6	Presenting the data.....	53
3.10	VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY	53
3.10.1	Validity	53
3.10.2	Reliability.....	54
3.11	ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	55
3.11.1	Voluntary participation	55
3.11.2	Informed consent.....	55
3.11.3	Privacy, anonymity and confidentiality.....	56
3.11.4	Human Protection	56
3.12	LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	56
3.13	VALUE OF THE STUDY	56
3.13.1	Value to Government Entities.....	57
3.13.2	Value to Metro Police	57
3.13.3	Value to the community	57
3.13.4	Value to UNISA.....	57
3.14	CONCLUSION	57
CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DEDUCTIONS		58
4.1	INTRODUCTION.....	58
4.2	DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION.....	58
4.2.1	Gender	59
4.2.2	Ages of participants	59
4.2.3	Participants' ranks.....	60
4.2.4	Participants' years of service	61
4.2.5	Educational qualifications.....	62
4.3	CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES.....	62
4.3.1	Definition of the concept 'policing'.....	63
4.3.2	Effectiveness of the EMPD in policing.....	64
4.3.3	Definition of the concept 'crime'	64
4.3.4	Crime rate in the Tembisa area.....	65
4.3.5	Definition of the concept 'crime prevention'	66
4.3.6	The Involvement of the EMPD in crime prevention	67
4.3.7	Definition of the concept 'foot patrol'	69
4.3.8	Evaluating the EMPD's foot patrolling.....	70
4.3.9	Evaluation of the EMPD in vehicle patrol	71
4.3.10	Definition surveillance	72
4.3.11	The EMPD in physical surveillance.....	73
4.3.12	Evaluation of the EMPD in electronic surveillance	74
4.3.13	Involvement of the EMPD in making arrests	75
4.3.14	Evaluation of the EMPD carrying out arrests.....	76
4.3.15	Involvement of the EMPD in regular searches.....	77
4.3.16	Evaluation of the EMPD in regular searches.....	78
4.3.17	The involvement of Ekurhuleni metro police in roadblocks	79
4.3.18	Evaluation of the Ekurhuleni metro police's involvement in roadblocks	80
4.3.19	Street policing by the EMPD	81
4.3.20	The Ekurhuleni metro police's involvement in street policing	82
4.3.21	Defining the concept 'community policing'	83

4.3.22	Evaluation of the Ekurhuleni Metro police in community policing	84
4.3.23	Ekurhuleni Metro Police in social crime prevention	85
4.3.24	Activities of social crime prevention.....	86
4.3.25	Definition of the concept ‘traffic laws’	87
4.3.26	The Ekurhuleni Metro Police in traffic law enforcement.....	87
4.3.27	The EMPD and by-laws	88
4.3.28	Evaluation of the EMPD’s enforcement of by-laws	89
4.4	THE CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED BY EMPDS IN CRIME PREVENTION	90
4.4.1	The EMPD’s crime prevention challenges	90
4.4.2	Community members’ expectations of the EMPD	91
4.5	IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN EMPD TO HAVE EFFECTIVE CRIME PREVENTION.....	92
4.5.1	The relationship between the EMPD and Tembisa community	92
4.5.2	If your response to question 37 is yes describe what you mean by good relationship	93
4.5.3	Desired improvements of the EMPD’s crime prevention	94
4.6	OBSERVATION ANALYSIS.....	95
4.6.1	Foot patrolling.....	96
4.6.2	Vehicle patrol	96
4.6.3	Physical surveillance	96
4.6.4	Electronic surveillance	97
4.6.5	Arrests.....	97
4.6.6	Searches	98
4.6.7	Roadblocks.....	98
4.6.8	Street policing	98
4.6.9	Community policing	99
4.6.10	Social crime prevention.....	99
4.6.11	Traffic laws	100
4.6.12	By-laws	100
4.7	CONCLUSION	100
CHAPTER 5: FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION		101
5.1	INTRODUCTION.....	101
5.2	RESEARCH OVERVIEW	101
5.3	FINDINGS	101
5.3.1	Research Question 1	101
5.3.3	Research Question 2	103
5.3.4	Research Question 3	104
5.4	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	105
5.6	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH	108
5.7	CONCLUSION.....	110
LIST OF REFERENCES.....		110
LIST OF ANNEXURES		122
ANNEXURE A: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE		122
ANNEXURE B: OBSERVATION CHECKLIST		133
ANNEXURE C: ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE		134
ANNEXURE D: PERMISSION LETTER TO CONDUCT INTERVIEWS WITH CPF		134

ANNEXURE E: PERMISSION LETTER TO CONDUCT INTERVIEWS WITH EMPD.....	137
ANNEXURE F: PERMISSION LETTER TO CONDUCT INTERVIEWS WITH SAPS.....	139
ANNEXURE G: INFORMED CONSENT LETTER TO CONDUCT INTERVIEWS	141
ANNEXURE H: TURNITIN RECEIPT.....	144

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CPF	Community Police Forum
MP	Metro Police
SAPS	South African Police Service
CPA	Criminal Procedure Act
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
MPD	Metropolitan Police Department
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
EMP	Ekurhuleni Municipal Police
RTMC	Road Traffic Management Cooperation
NCPS	National Crime Prevention Strategy
NRTA	National Road Traffic Act
EMPD	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police Department
MEC	Member of Executive Cancellor
SA	South Africa
UNISA	University of South Africa
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

LIST OF DIAGRAMS

Diagram 2.1 Critical social theory structure.....	15
Diagram 2.2 Ekurhuleni Municipal by-laws.....	23

LIST OF GRAPHS

4.1 The EMPD's crime prevention activities.....	68
4.2 The EMPD's social crime prevention activities.....	86
4.3 The EMPD's list of challenges in crime prevention.....	90
4.4 Community members' expectations of the EMPD's crime prevention.....	91
4.5 Desired improvements of the EMPD's crime prevention.....	94

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Crime statistics in Tembisa.....	35
Table 3.1: Population and sampling matrix	44
Table 3.2: Observation of crime activities.....	48
Table 4.1: Gender of participants	59
Table 4.2: Ages of participants	59
Table 4.3: Participants' rank or position.....	60
Table 4.4: Participants' years of employment	61
Table 4.5: Highest educational qualification of participants.....	62
Table 4.6: Definition of the concept 'policing'.....	63
Table 4.7: The EMPD's effectiveness in policing	64
Table 4.8: Definition of the concept 'crime'	64
Table 4.9: Crime rate at the Tembisa area	65
Table 4.10: Definition of the concept 'crime prevention'	66
Table 4.11: The involvement of the EMPD in crime prevention	67
Table 4.12: Definition of the concept 'foot patrol'	70
Table 4.13: The evaluation of EMPD in foot patrol	71
Table 4.14: The evaluation of the EMPD in vehicle patrol	72
Table 4.15: Definition of the concept 'surveillance'	73
Table 4.16: The evaluation of the EMPD in physical surveillance	74
Table 4.17: The evaluation of the EMPD in electronic surveillance	75
Table 4.18: The EMPD's involvement in making arrests	76
Table 4.19: The type of arrest conducted by EMPD	76
Table 4.20: The evaluation of the EMPD in arresting offenders	77
Table 4.21: The EMPD's involvement in regular searches	78
Table 4.22: The type of search conducted by EMPD	78
Table 4.23: The evaluation of the EMPD in regular searches	79
Table 4.24: The EMPD's involvement in roadblocks	80
Table 4.25: The methods used by EMPD to conduct roadblocks	80
Table 4.26: The evaluation of the EMPD's involvement in roadblocks	81
Table 4.27: Definition of the concept 'street policing'	82
Table 4.28: The EMPD's involvement in street policing	83
Table 4.29: How the EMPD does street policing?.....	83
Table 4.30: Definition of the concept 'community policing'	84
Table 4.31: Evaluating community policing in the EMPD	85
Table 4.32: Definition of the concept 'social crime prevention'	86
Table 4.33: Definition of traffic 'laws'	88
Table 4.34: Evaluating the enforcement of traffic laws by EMPD	88
Table 4.35 Definition of the concept 'by-law'.....	89

Table 4.36 Evaluating the EMPD's enforcement of by-laws	90
Table 4.37: The relationship between the EMPD and Tembisa community	93
Table 4.38 If you answered yes to Q37 please describe what is meant by good relationship	94

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL ORIENTATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In 2002, the Ekurhuleni Municipality established a Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), to improve efforts to combat crime in Ekurhuleni. The functions of the Metropolitan Police Service include traffic policing, implementation of by-laws of the municipality and the prevention of crime (South Africa,1998). The South African government introduced the MPS in support of international evidence which suggests that crime varies based on geographical locations, and therefore requires targeted interventions. Additionally, social and economic disparities are associated with increased levels of crime in varying contexts. The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police Department (EMPD), like other metro police departments, consists predominantly of former traffic officers (mainly responsible for traffic policing). These officers have little experience or training in crime prevention. However, the MPS still have an important role to play in crime prevention. This suggests that a balance is required between crime prevention activities and traffic-law enforcement processes. SAPS (2020) Annual crime report indicates that there are high levels of crime within the area of Tembisa (Refer to Table 2.1). Various stakeholders cite the high levels of crime as an indication of the poor levels of performance within the SAPS. Much of the debate on the use of crime statistical reports revolve around the SAPS' inability to successfully prevent crime as a body that is mandated to do so. The Metro Police was established to support the SAPS towards improving and executing strategies in crime prevention. Although the Metro Police assist the SAPS with activities linked to crime prevention, unclear role definitions continue to hamper successful crime prevention on a broader scale. There is an urgent need to identify the crime prevention activities that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police are involved in, and the challenges confronted by them in the implementation thereof. The crime prevention activities that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police participate in might reveal their capabilities as a unit and define expectations where crime is concerned.

1.2 THE RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY

According to Fouché and Delport (2011:107), the rationale refers to the justification, importance or contribution of the study. According to Rauch, Shaw and Louw (2001:3), the Metropolitan Police departments do not have clearly defined roles in terms of crime prevention.

The rationale for this study was to evaluate the activities in which the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police are involved to prevent crime. An evaluation of these crime prevention activities is important to assess crime prevention efficiency by the Ekurhuleni Metro Police. Furthermore, it is also critical to identify the challenges and essential improvements which will enhance levels of service delivery to communities.

In a public radio announcement, Mohlahlana (2014) mentioned that a community group in the Ekurhuleni area known as Kwathema held a protest against drug abuse in the community. He stated that “the incidence of drugs and alcohol abuse in the community was an extremely concerning issue, especially the Nyaope drug”. He pointed out that “they tend to act as a production point for criminal activity and increased school dropouts”. The above statement supports the seriousness of crime in the area of Ekurhuleni. According to the history of crime prevention, there is a justifiable need for the South African Police Service (SAPS) to work together with the Metro Police and the community to effectively prevent crime. As such, this study hopes to provide a basis to identify problem areas within the community of Tembisa and the crime prevention space in its entirety.

According to Memeza (2000), city by-laws are useful and act as a catalyst for safety and security. By-laws ensure that certain anti-social behaviours remain prohibited and that offenders face adequate consequences for their actions. The Ekurhuleni Municipal By-laws are listed on its website, however, some of the documented by-laws are not fully enforced in the area. Evidence suggests that the correct enforcement of by-laws is an important factor and contributes to a cleaner and safer environment.

Along similar lines, Palmiotto (2009:2) states that the Metro Police focus most of their attention on traffic policing and traditional law enforcement methods of combating

crime and place little emphasis on other functions, particularly crime prevention. Furthermore, the law for sale corruption watch (2012) indicated Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department allegations of corruption are common in traffic regulation enforcements and that bribery allegations remain the most challenging.

1.3 RESEARCH PROBLEM

According to De Vos and Fouché (2011:79), before a researcher can conduct or even design a research study, he or she must have a clear picture of the direction of the study which presents itself as the research problem. This study seeks to investigate the activities of EMPD in crime prevention. According to Naude and Stevens (1998), crime prevention is a complex endeavour primarily because for the Metro Police Service, crime prevention relates to both traffic policing and by-law enforcement. Essentially, the crime prevention mandate of Metro Police is expressed through its traffic policing and by-law enforcement activities. Several Metro Police traffic law enforcement activities focus on issuing speeding tickets, making sure motorists do not use their mobile phones while driving and ensuring that drivers wear their seatbelts. Similarly, by-law enforcement involves issuing notices and fines when regulations are contravened. For EMPD to have effective crime prevention activities, it will be essential for them to look into more innovative ways than just simply issuing fines and notices to traffic or by-law offenders. Instead, EMPD officers could make use of by-laws and traffic contraventions to engage communities and metro police officers to identify key areas of concern. In this way, the Metro Police could begin to build trust with the residents of Ekurhuleni.

The EMPD could also use traffic and by-law contraventions to conduct safety checks for further criminality such as outstanding arrest warrants and stolen vehicles, search for illegal firearms and drugs or stolen property. Like other Metro Police departments, the EMPD is viewed as reactive towards crime prevention because it does not enforce by-laws with crime prevention in mind.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

According to Bless, Smith and Kagee (2009:16), research questions should be clear concise, arguable and focussed on the research. It is important to have a good idea of how research questions may be answered when formulating them.

The following questions underpin the study:

1. Which crime prevention activities are the Ekurhuleni Metro Police presently involved in?
2. What are the challenges confronting the Ekurhuleni Metro Police in the prevention of criminal activities?
3. What should Ekurhuleni Metro Police be doing to improve their activities in crime prevention?

1.5 RESEARCH AIM AND OBJECTIVES

According to Fouché and Delport (2011:79-100), the problem statement and research questions are aligned to the research aim and objectives of the research. The aim of the research is central to the study, and the objectives are used to evaluate the study.

1.5.1 Research aim

The primary aim of the study was to evaluate the activities in which Ekurhuleni Metro Police is involved in preventing crime.

1.5.2 Research objectives

A research objective is a clear and concise statement that enables the researcher to investigate the variables of a study. Generally, research objectives assist in measuring the variables (Patidar, 2013). The overall aim of the study is underpinned by the three objectives, namely:

- To identify crime prevention activities that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police are currently involved in.

- To determine the challenges confronting the Ekurhuleni Metro Police in crime prevention activities.
- To improve Ekurhuleni Metro Police crime prevention activities

1.6 CLARIFICATION OF KEY CONCEPTS

1.6.1 Crime prevention

Crime prevention includes activities used to mitigate against criminal behaviour to reduce, deter and prevent the occurrence of specific crimes. This is usually done by changing the environment in which crime occurs and changing the conditions attributable to crime. A final step is to provide a strong deterrent in the form of an effective criminal justice system (Newham, 2006:6).

1.6.2 Community Police Forums (CPF's)

Community Police Forums (CPF's) consists of a group of individuals from the police, various sectors and interested groups from the community, who meet to discuss problems emanating from their communities (James, 2007: 7).

1.6.3 Policing

Policing refers to proactive and reactive activities carried out in accordance with the laws made by the government and performed by the police to provide their prescribed services. These include reassuring the public about their safety; creating visible deterrence of crime; executing law enforcement functions; investigating crime and maintaining public order (Burger, 2007).

1.6.4 Metro Police

Metro Police refers to a police agency legislatively established by a local municipal council (South Africa, 1995).

1.6.5 By-laws

By-laws are a set of rules or legislation passed by the council of a municipality to regulate matters within authorised areas of jurisdiction (Roets, 2003:53).

1.6.6 Traffic laws

Traffic laws are rules governing the interaction between vehicles and pedestrians. These rules are part of crime prevention (Roets, 2003:53).

1.6.7 Police

The police are government department agencies concerned primarily with the maintenance of public order, safety, health and law enforcement. They possess judicial and legislative powers (Klockars, 1983:2).

1.7 OUTLINE OF THE DISSERTATION

The dissertation consists of five chapters which are briefly outlined below:

- **Chapter 1** discusses the rationale for the study and the research problem, followed by the main research questions, the research aim and objectives, key concepts used in the study and provides a brief outline of each chapter contained in this study.
- **Chapter 2** discusses previous studies consulted as they relate to crime prevention activities executed by municipal police. This chapter will also introduce the theoretical underpinnings which guide the study
- **Chapter 3** provides a thorough overview of the research design and methodological approach used for this study.
- **Chapter 4** describes and discusses the data analysis process of the study. This includes a discussion on the analysis of the data and interpretations and deductions drawn from it.

- **Chapter 5** presents the findings, recommendations and conclusions of the research.

1.8 CONCLUSION

This chapter introduced the study to the reader. This was followed by a brief discussion about the factors that impact the EMPD and its functionality. The chapter explained the rationale for the study, the research problem and the research questions that guided the research. It also provided the overall aim of the study and the objectives that underpin it. All key concepts relevant to this study were defined and an outline for each chapter was provided. The following chapter discusses the research design and methodological approach used for this study.

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Many factors shape crime prevention activities. To begin with, this chapter presents a set of theoretical frameworks which are then used as a lens to understand crime prevention and the factors that enable its effectiveness. This is followed by a review of the literature on various activities undertaken by the Metro Police in crime prevention. Finally, the chapter sets out the challenges that the Metro Police Service experiences and explains the collaborative efforts made to enhance the activities of crime prevention in the community of Tembisa.

Crime prevention is an important function in the policing sector. Yet, the South African legislature points to the fact that crime prevention as a function of the Metro Police is listed last on the list of its functions. Since its inception more than a decade ago, the Ekurhuleni Metro Police has played a critical role in improving the status of crime prevention in South Africa. As an organisation mandated by the South African government, the Metro Police provides support to the South African Police Service for crime prevention purposes.

2.2 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Crime prevention is a complex phenomenon. As such, the concept itself might hold different meanings to different people (Newham & Masuku, 2004). This study is underpinned by four criminological theories namely: the broken window theory; the social critical theory; crime prevention through environmental design; and the routine activities theory. These theories are relevant for this study because they draw on the role that broader society plays in crime and the reasons why certain individuals are more susceptible to committing acts of crime and others are not.

2.2.1 Broken Window Theory

In 1982, J.Q. Wilson and G.L. Kelling introduced the broken window theory (Bezuidenhout, 2011). The theory identifies three factors to consider in instances that involve preventing crime namely, controlling petty crimes, lowering anti-social behaviour and ensuring that community members participate in crime prevention (Davis & Snyman, 2007:48). The functions of the Metro Police are traffic law enforcement, municipal by-law enforcement and crime prevention (Newham, 2006). The theory argues that if someone in a community breaks a window, it should be fixed as soon as possible. Failure to fix the broken window immediately might result in more individuals breaking windows in the community. Essentially, not having the first broken window fixed implies that no one cared when it was broken which enables others to continue to break windows. This situation is likely to lead to more than one occurrence of a crime if it is not prevented on the onset (Bezuidenhout, 2011). Drawing from this theory's understanding of how crime is perpetuated, the Metro Police need to deal with petty crimes such as theft, trespassing and shoplifting incidences as they occur.

A similar line of thinking can be explored when thinking of traffic law enforcement. When the Metro Police is negligent about correctly enforcing traffic laws, citizens are likely to take advantage and disobey the rules of the road. If acts such as not fastening one's safety belt while driving or exceeding the speed limit are not taken seriously, citizens are likely to engage in more serious traffic offences. It can be concluded that if carried out effectively, traffic policing plays an important role in preventing crime.

An additional function of the Metro Police is the enforcement of by-laws. By-laws are established to ensure behavioural order in a specific area. With its emphasis on lowering anti-social behaviour, this theory is valuable in the context of the Ekurhuleni Metro Police because it suggests that by-laws can be used as a mechanism to curb anti-social behaviour. However, by-laws need to be enforced as strictly as possible to prevent serious crimes from occurring. The theory also states that not all anti-social behaviours constitute a crime, although some might lead to serious crimes if not dealt with effectively (Harcourt, 2001:4).

Lastly, this theory maintains that it is important for the Metro Police to involve the community in its efforts to prevent crime. The broken window theory explains that crime prevention is everyone's responsibility and that it would be beneficial for the Metro Police to promote social cohesion and individual responsibility. The theory further suggests that the best approach for crime prevention is a multi-disciplinary approach and cannot be achieved by a single organisation (Bezuidenhout, 2011).

2.2.2 Routine Activities Theory

In the mid-seventies, Cohen and Felson developed the routines activity theory. The theory suggests that they observed paradoxical trends in crime rates (Newburn, 2007:951). The theory also states that routine activities, daily schedules and everyday life structures are likely to make people vulnerable to criminal acts.

Cohen and Felson (1998:312) are of the view that crime rates are influenced by structural changes in routine activity patterns and trends. This means for a crime to occur there must be a motivated offender, who will come in contact with suitable targets in the absence of capable guardians. The above elements need to be considered when planning for crime prevention operations. This means that it would benefit the Metro Police to consider these three elements in their efforts to prevent crime. An example of this is that during the daytime, individuals are at work leaving houses unoccupied. Criminals are motivated to commit criminal acts because unoccupied houses as suitable targets for any criminal act to occur. The metro police should always be alert to such situations and effectively patrol crime risk areas.

The theory further argues that a lack of any one of the mentioned elements is enough to prevent direct contact predatory crime from successfully occurring. The convergence in time and space of a suitable target and the absence of a present guardian may lead to a significant increase in the rates of crime. This does not necessarily require an increase in the structural conditions that motivate individuals to engage in crime. The theory also states that victims are given choice on whether to be victims mainly not placing themselves in situations where crime can be committed against them. A change in routine activities could still alter the likelihood of their convergence in space and time. Officers need to control these instances quickly

because they have the potential to present more opportunities for criminal acts to take place. Lastly, the routine activities theory states that if control through routine activities were to decrease, illegal predatory activities are likely to follow suit. To effectively prevent crime, the routine activities theory suggests that the metro police must eliminate conditions that are likely to tempt a person to commit a crime.

Based on the above, the Metro Police has a critical role to play in terms of reducing conditions that make it possible for individuals to engage in criminal acts. The theory emphasises a situational crime prevention approach which might be useful for the EMPD to engage in. Simply put, less attractive targets with capable and present guardians are unlikely to attract individuals who wish to carry out criminal activities.

2.2.3 Crime Prevention through Environmental Design

This theory proposes that there is a clear relationship between crime and the physical environment. Additionally, the theory suggests that when environments are appropriately designed, crime prevention efforts are likely to yield better results. This is viewed as a form of situational crime prevention. As Rauch (2002:34) observes, crime prevention includes manipulating the number of vacant lands or open spaces for safe pedestrian roads and trading centres to exist while maintaining well-lit public spaces and parks. When referring to the concept of CPTED, Crowe (2000:3) explains that “crime results partly from the opportunities presented by the physical environment”. Essentially, crime prevention through environmental design is concerned with environmental conditions that prevent crime to take place. Therefore, it might be useful for the EMPD to alter certain physical environments to enhance crime prevention efforts in the community of Tembisa.

In South Africa, several municipalities in local government acknowledge that the environment impacts behavioural patterns and our perceptions of safety. This perspective is also recognised in policies primarily because the environment plays a visible role in creating conditions that enable crime. Rauch (2002:11) affirms that this line of thinking is identified as one of the four pillars in the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS). It is also noted in the White Paper on Safety and Security (1998).

In South Africa, the five principles encapsulated in the CPTED are surveillance and visibility, territoriality, access and escape route images and target hardening.

2.2.3.1 *Surveillance and Visibility*

Clarke (1997) proposes that surveillance plays an important role in CPTED. To support this, he identifies two forms of surveillance. The first form is formal surveillance and is provided by the police, security guards and store detectives. Common examples in South Africa are visibility policing, also known as patrolling. This form of surveillance is a primary strategy in crime prevention. Waddington (1999:6) maintained that patrolling was a traditional weapon in the police armoury designed to prevent crime. The justification for investing in this resource is that it enables the police to deter offenders with their presence. Rauch (2002:19) indicates that the metro police and the SAPS have similar surveillance and visibility roles. Therefore, patrolling is a dominant crime reduction strategy.

The second form of surveillance is natural surveillance. This form of surveillance deals with defensible space and lighting methods to reduce crime. Virginia Beach (2000) supports the fact that lighting is an important design component for any site. Clark (1997) mentions that suitable lighting can deter potential offenders because it increases the risk of recognition on the offender's part. Several municipalities have introduced Close Circuit Televisions (CCTVs) as part of their efforts to maximise technological methods. Rowe (2014:243) reinforces the notion that crime prevention initiatives (such as CCTV) have a deterrent effect. He further argues that the use of technology in policing is essential and is an effective method to aid crime prevention. Here, much of the responsibility rests on officials in municipal departments who are tasked with planning and designing environments. Town planners might need to work closely with the Metro Police to identify hot spot areas that need adequate lighting to improve safety.

2.2.3.2 *Territoriality*

In line with the CPTED theory, the term "territoriality" refers to encouraging a sense of ownership and responsibility for space (City Virginia Beach, 2000). This is achieved

through mechanisms associated with design elements such as sidewalks and landscaped porches which help to distinguish between public and private areas. Additionally, individuals take more interest in keeping their immediate environment clean when they feel intrinsically involved. Therefore, individuals need to utilise clear boundaries to encourage and define community ownership as this is likely to safeguard against crime. The Ekurhuleni Metro Police can prevent crime by involving community members in its crime prevention programmes. The EMPD would need to provide the community of Tembisa with the necessary information and enforce by-laws to guarantee that people take responsibility for their respective areas. The municipality is responsible for keeping the area clean because well-kept areas are likely to discourage any criminal activity from taking place.

2.2.3.3 *Access and Escape Route*

Crowe (2000) emphasises that the concept of access and escape routes in CPTED deals with limiting access and escape routes for offenders. He further states that the notion of access and escape routes is concerned with increasing the effort required to enter a place and in turn, making it difficult for an individual to exit a place once a crime has been committed. The environment should enhance the ease with which potential victims could find and access escape routes to a safer environment (Local Government Committee, 2010). The Ekurhuleni Metro Police could educate the community by running relevant campaigns. The Metro Police should explain the terms associated with by-laws and how they impact access and escape routes in practice. Urban town planners can influence the planning process of routes of city routes to deter offenders from potential escape. Urban planners need to work with the Metro Police to identify areas in communities that require route alterations.

2.2.3.4 *Image and Aesthetics*

Crime prevention through environmental designing concerns itself with enhancing the physical appearance of a place to create a positive image and impart feelings of safety for its users. Crowe (2000), states that a focus on image and aesthetics is concerned with the removal of any indication that the area is unsafe. Fall (2008) suggests that if a place is clean and neat, it will attract legitimate people. He argues that the constant

presence of the Metro Police in an area will send a message of safety to community members. Based on this activity, effective crime prevention is possible when traffic officers engage in visible patrolling.

2.2.3.5 Target Hardening

Cozen, Saville and Hillier (2005) note that target hardening is an established approach to crime prevention in CPTED. The Local Government Committee (2010) defines target hardening as the removal of the attractiveness of a target, making it less possible to commit a crime. This activity focuses on denying or limiting access to the target of a crime using physical barriers such as fences, gates, locks, electronic alarms and security patrols. Cozen et al. (2005) point out that target hardening is crucial for the routine maintenance of urban environments to reduce crime. The crucial role of the Metro Police includes visibly patrolling areas to create unfavourable conditions for offenders to commit crimes.

2.2.3.6 The role of the Metro Police in Crime Prevention through Environmental Design

The application of CPTED in the South African Metro Police would enhance efforts towards crime prevention. By-laws should be enforced and surveillance operations should be routinely conducted. Street traders, public drinking, informal settlements and other elements can present an unsafe environment. Memeza (2000) supports the notion that by-laws have a central role to play in CPTED. Surveillance enhancements such as CCTVs capture criminal events in real-time. Masuku and Maepa (2004) propose that the Metro Police Department should reduce the number of open spaces in communities and use the five crime prevention principles when designing new houses and complexes. Additionally, the EMPD needs to ensure that pedestrian roads are safe when designing public transport safe nodes.

2.2.4 Critical Social Theory

The critical social theory introduces a perspective that challenges how we view and understand the causes of crime. When using critical social theory as a lens, citizens

are empowered to take responsibility and action against criminal activities. Browne (2017:3) defines critical social theory as a “practical social science that inspires people to become socially active to correct their socioeconomic, political circumstances and crime problems”. Diagram 2.1 depicts the elements that inform critical social theory.

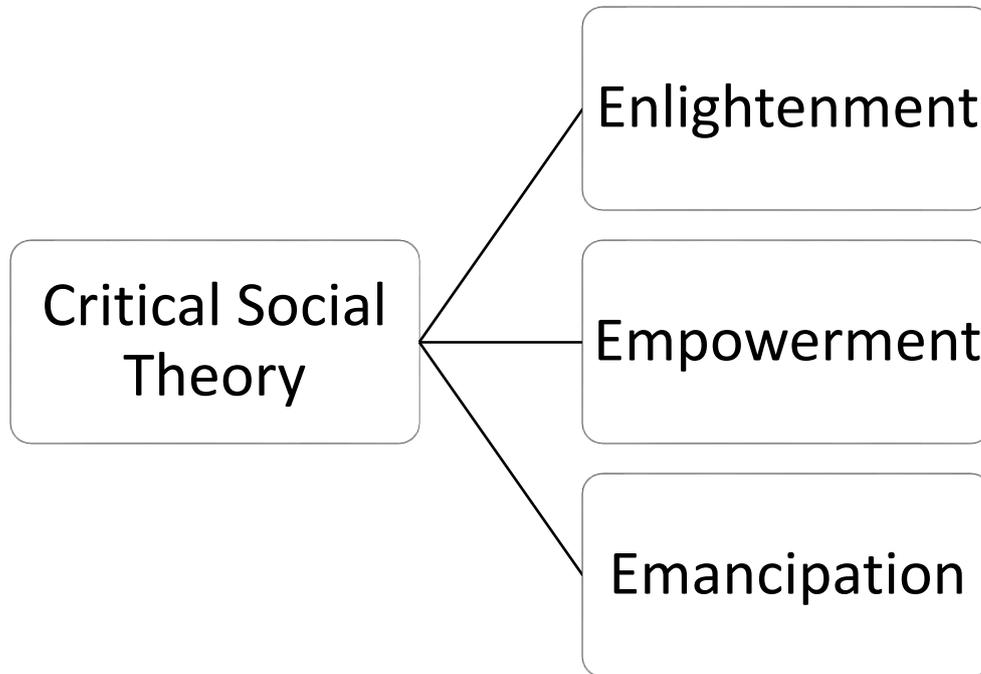


Diagram: 2.1 Critical Social Theory: Structure (Designed by author)

2.2.4.1 Enlightenment

According to Browne (2017:3), “enlightenment educates people about situations that seem problematic and their capacity to bring change to present circumstances”.

In the context of the EPMD and the community, enlightenment can be achieved through reflective practices and communicating in ways that demonstrate determination from both the community and the EMPD. This is possible if the EMPD works together with society members to formulate goals that will inform strategies put in place to reduce criminal activity. Browne (2017:15) emphasises that once a goal has been identified, it is important to evaluate whether its outcomes have been met. In this instance, the involvement of the community is critical, primarily because it demonstrates their ability to establish and administer laws within their immediate environment. An agreement between the metro police and community members would

foster a mutually beneficial relationship, where both parties work towards crime prevention as a common goal.

2.2.4.2 *Empowerment*

Browne (2017:3) proposes that empowerment is a “positive method that stimulates people to take action that is meant to improve their social conditions”. Essentially, the action taken by community members to prevent crime operates outside of authorities such as the metro police. The onus is on community members to act in ways that will improve community safety and prevent crime. Based on this understanding of empowerment, the metro police should work towards empowering community members to take decisive action, and engage broader members of the community about preventing crime. This can be achieved when community members are encouraged to participate in the planning process that directly affects the levels of safety within their communities.

2.2.4.3 *Emancipation*

Brown (2017:3) suggests that emancipation concerns itself with “freedom as a result of social action”. This occurs when individuals become emancipated through their reflections and the actions that they take against crime as an unjust social issue. The theory emphasises that the goals of the metro police are achievable with the involvement and participation of the community.

2.3 THE HISTORY OF THE METRO POLICE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Rauch, Shawn and Louw (2000) state that the history of the Metro Police can be traced back to its inception in the local government of South Africa. During the 1930s, the government established municipal police sectors and located them within traffic departments under municipal governments. In the context of South Africa, the municipal police service is also linked to the rise of the apartheid era in the 1980s (Rauch et al., 2000). During the 1980s, municipal police were predominantly active in Durban townships. Due to an upsurge in political unrest in Durban, local authorities deemed it fit to address the safety and security needs of individuals at a local level. In

response to the intensified levels of political resistance experienced by the South African Police Service (SAPS), the Durban Municipality introduced a local police service. The growing levels of this resistance meant that an alternative strategy was needed to alleviate the political crisis (Rauch et al., 2000). Among various other focus areas, the municipal police were tasked with protecting municipal buildings in townships and curbing violent situations. In the year 2000, the Durban Metro Police was established as the first metro police under the new South African legislature. As a body instituted under a reformed legislature, they began to operate in March 2001 (Newham, Masuku & Gomomo, 2002). The previous government incorporated the functions of the Metro Police with those of the SAPS to improve efforts towards combating and preventing crime. Post the realisation of the 1993 legislation, Rauch et al. (2000) assert that in 1998, the South African Government implemented new national legislation which led to the inception of the South Africa Police Service Amendment Act, 83 of 1998. This legislation provides a framework for the establishment, management and regulation of metro police departments. Additionally, this legislature makes it possible for other municipalities in South Africa to apply for a Metro Police Service (South Africa, 1998).

The South Africa Local Government Website 2016/17 documents that various other Metros were formed post the establishment of the Durban Metro in the year 2000. Currently, there are eight (8) fully functional metro police services in South Africa. These services are, Buffalo City (East London), City of Cape Town, City of eThekweni (Durban), City of Johannesburg, Mangaung Municipality (Bloemfontein), Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality (Port Elizabeth), City of Tshwane (Pretoria), and Ekurhuleni Metro Police (East Rand). These services are further divided into three regions, namely the northern, eastern and southern regions of South Africa (South Africa Local Government Website, 2016/17).

The Ekurhuleni Metro Police were formed in February 2002 and is located under Ekurhuleni Municipality (Newham et al., 2002). As a Metro Police department, this service is restricted to Ekurhuleni municipal boundaries. According to Fall (2008), in 2003, Robert McBride was appointed as chief of the Ekurhuleni Metro Police. He announced that the mission of the Ekurhuleni Metro Police was to improve the quality of life in the Ekurhuleni community by forming relations with community members to

prevent crime. He further cited that the municipality aimed to serve community members of Ekurhuleni. This process is guided by the Constitution of South Africa which emphasises the application of the correct laws to create safer communities. The name “Ekurhuleni” is a Tsonga name and means ‘place of peace’. This municipality is the only municipality that does not have a large historic city at its centre. The municipality is situated in the East Rand (Gauteng). It is known as a ‘home of peace’ and is often referred to as the metro from the East Rand of Gauteng (McKenzie, 2011). Ekurhuleni contributes to the economy because it is near the O.R Tambo International Airport. Newham, Masuku and Gomomo (2002) mention several services employed by the Ekurhuleni Municipality, including active foot, vehicle and motorcycle patrols which formed part of a rapid response unit. Based on an analysis offered by Newham et al. (2002), traffic control is a primary focus area for the Metro Police in Ekurhuleni while social crime prevention remained unexplored. Newham et al. (2002) also provide a structure of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police Department which was compiled after its founding and is listed below:

METRO POLICE:

- Executive Director
- Chief of Police
- Deputy Chief of police

REGIONAL

- North region
- East region
- South region

LOCALS

- Superintendent
- Inspectors MP
- Officers

The structure of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police Department is adapted from Newham et al. (2002). The figure shows that the structure of the EMPD is sectioned

into three parts and encompasses metro departments, their regions and the local staff components. The EMPD is divided into three regions namely, the northern, southern and eastern regions. For this study, the focus is on the metro police located in the Tembisa East Rand Region.

2.4 THE SOUTH AFRICAN METRO POLICE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The preceding section provides an overview of the obligations, responsibilities, duties and powers associated with the Ekurhuleni Metro Police based on legislation that guides its work. Aspects of the framework are discussed to provide a better understanding of the evaluative needs within the EMPD.

2.4.1 The South African Constitution and the Metro Police

According to Rauch et al. (2001), the constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 does not offer an explicit description of the functions, responsibilities and duties of the Metro Police. The constitution of the South African Police Act of 108 of 1996 recommends in Section 206(7) that the national legislature needs to provide a framework for the establishment, power, functions and control of metro police departments. However, the interim constitution (1993, Section 221) states that the metro police were granted permission to be instituted, but that it would hold limited functions in terms of crime prevention and local government policing by-laws. Interestingly, when the final constitution was drafted in 1996, this information was omitted. As highlighted above, the current constitution of South Africa does not describe the functions and powers of the Metro Police. Instead, it recognises the South African Police Service as the only legitimate policing service in the country. This supports the currently held notion that the functions of the Metro Police Department fall under the SAPS as the central police service (South Africa, 1996; South Africa 1993).

In terms of crime prevention, Van Biljon (2014:41) affirms that the Metro Police Department acts as a supporting agency to the SAPS. The responsibilities, functions and powers of the Metro Police are described in the South African Police Act of 68 of 1995, as amended by the South African Police Service Amendment Act 83 of 1998.

Chapter 12 of the Act states that the Minister of Safety and Security may decide which section of the SAPS act would be applicable to regulate the establishment of specific metro police departments. The SAPS Act also affords members of the Metro Police Service the authority to introduce community police forums in their respective areas. Section 64H of the Constitution shapes the actions the Metro Police are authorised to take after making an arrest. The section asserts that when the Metro Police make an arrest, the individual must be handed over to the nearest police station. Ultimately, an individual arrested by a Metro Police officer should be attended to by the SAPS which will then continue with the investigation. Section 64i of the South African Police Service Amendment Act (Act 83 of 1998) refers to legal proceedings against members of the Metro Police Department. The section specifically states members will face suspension from work if any criminal charges are laid against them (South Africa, 1995; South Africa, 1998).

2.5 CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES EXECUTED BY METRO POLICE

2.5.1 Traffic Policing

The legislature cites traffic policing as a primary function of the Metro Police. Traffic policing applies to safeguarding traffic on roads and validating that users comply with traffic rules. The responsibility of the Metro Police is to ensure that road users follow the rules of the road and that traffic fines are promptly issued where necessary. Two legislations guide metro police officers in terms of executing this function. The first is the Road Traffic Management Cooperation Act (RTMC) and the second is the Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences Act (AARTO). According to the International Transport Forum (2013: 383), RTMC defines which offences are likely to be committed on the road and how road users should conduct themselves on the road. The RTMC regulates the management aspects and human resource practices related to road traffic services. AARTO on the other hand is concerned with the enforcement and adjudication of road traffic rules. The South African Police Service, Amendment Act (International Transport Forum, 2013) accounts for these two legislatures as guiding frameworks for traffic policing functions.

Authors such as Rauch (2002) and Newham (2006) point to the fact that traffic policing is a primary function of the EMPD and that most officers dedicate the majority of their

time to this task. To support this, Shaw (1998) describes traffic law enforcement as a “crime prevention function provided that it is done correctly”. A key reason for this is that when traffic police officers maintain a visible presence, they indirectly prevent possible incidences of crime from happening. When traffic regulations are correctly conducted, they have the potential to enforce well-managed cities and towns. Much of what we know about the impacts of traffic law enforcement demonstrates that when traffic laws are correctly enforced, fewer accidents are likely to occur and that this leads to decreased road fatality rates. Fall (2008) feels strongly that the Metro Police should get actively involved in traffic policing. This enables them to promote traffic enforcement activities. These include educating the community about traffic safety, supervising evacuations and availing themselves as support structures at accident scenes.

2.5.1.1 *National Road Traffic ACT, 1996 (Powers and duties of traffic officers)*

This legislation is critical for the EMPD as it confirms the powers and duties of the Ekurhuleni Metro Police members as traffic officers. While this act determines the regulatory framework of the EMPD, it also lists the requirements a traffic officer must meet. Section 31 of the South African National Road Traffic Act (1996) stipulates the powers and duties as follows:

It allows a member of the EMPD (a traffic officer) who is in uniform from the EMPD to inspect licences on duty. The officer is also authorised to determine whether the vehicle concerned, its functionality, and equipment comply with the provisions made in Section 31. The EMPD has the authority to determine the size and load permissible for a vehicle. A mass meter is used to determine the correct size or load for a vehicle. If the load or mass of the vehicle is above stipulated mass standards, the officer must prohibit the vehicle from operating on public roads. As cited in the Hazardous Substances Act, it is essential to remove the vehicle from accessing public roads, particularly in instances where such a vehicle is transporting hazardous materials. Appropriate actions of mass reduction and handling should be carried out in terms of the Hazardous Substances Act. An officer is allowed to drive any vehicle if the duties of the officer require this (South Africa, 1996).

2.5.2 Enforcement of By-laws

The term 'by-laws' refers to legislation that is legislated by a municipal council (Memeza, 2000). Further to this, by-laws are developed to maintain consequences for those who conduct acts that are not socially acceptable. Simply put, by-laws are put in place to control the behaviour of individuals and to safeguard order in municipal areas. According to the Local Government Transition Act 209 of 1993, local municipalities are authorised to institute by-laws in their respective areas. The act has established processes that inform by-law enactments. The Ekurhuleni Municipal Department drafted a by-law document that describes the activities that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police implements daily. The document dates its commencement as the 17th of May 2017 and can be found on the municipality website.

A person who commits an offence or infringes upon a by-law is punished accordingly. Since by-laws are framed against the South African Criminal Procedure Act 65 of 2008, non-adherence is treated as a criminal offence. The Criminal Procedure Act functions as a tool for the Metro Police to enforce the law as it allows them to notify lawbreakers where necessary. These by-laws can be enforced by a court of law to punish transgressors accordingly. By-laws are used to encourage good standards of conduct in communities while enforcing practices of safety, health and welfare amongst our people (South Africa, 2008).

Memeza (2000) affirms that by-laws are meant to address anti-social behaviour. An example of this is when young people explore smoking as a habit. The act of smoking might act as a gateway habit of exploring addictive drug forms. Once young people are locked in an addictive state, they might reinforce the habit by engaging in criminal acts to sustain newly formed dependencies. Effective crime prevention is enabled when by-laws that prevent socially deviant behaviours are correctly enforced. The aim is to prevent unlawful behaviour. That is caused by ineffective by-law enforcement. Another example of this is the failure to regulate alcohol sales in communities. A relationship exists between the unregulated sales of alcohol and the levels of violence and crime in communities. Diagram 2.2 refers to the by-laws passed by the Ekurhuleni Metro Police:

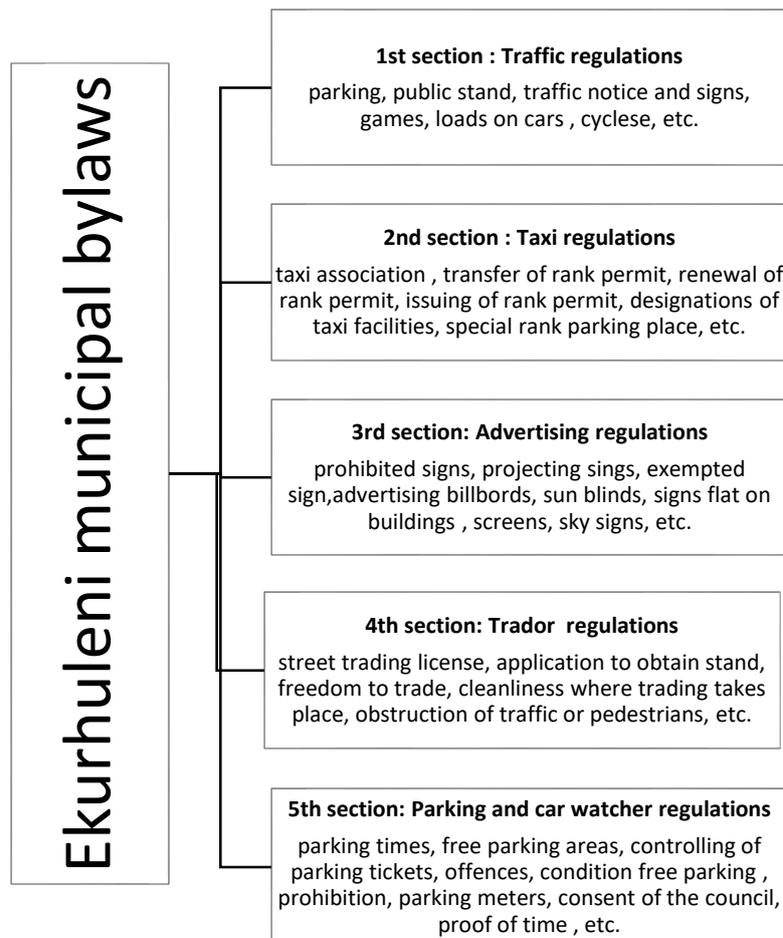


Diagram 2.2 Ekurhuleni Municipal by-laws (Source: Designed by author)

The above diagram was designed by the researcher and illustrates the Ekurhuleni municipal by-laws. The by-laws are divided into five (5) sections which are enforced by the Metro Police to maintain order in communities. It is worth noting that some of the by-laws mentioned above contribute to crime prevention. The metro police ensure that by-laws are effectively enforced to contribute towards crime prevention strategies.

2.5.3 Education

Cislowski (2002) claims that education develops young people and moulds them into good citizens who can make positive contributions to their communities. This claim suggests that young people who are educated are likely to become individuals who are respectful and law-abiding, with little prospects of engaging in criminal behaviour. Similarly, Teasdale and Bradley (2017:80) found that schools are viewed as

institutions where early intervention is cultivated to foster a range of social skills. Therefore, schools play a crucial role as social institutions that can aid in the prevention of criminal violations in children, while promoting healthy priorities and social responsibility. In South Africa, the White Paper on Safety and Security (1996) acknowledges that local government needs to promote and engage in programmes such as public education, school-based programmes. Moreover, the local government could disseminate information via the media and pay close attention to mediation programmes (Fanaroff, 1998: 22).

National departments such as the Department of Basic Education have developed a national strategy to collaborate with other institutions to address issues of crime. The aim is to work closely with the SAPS and local government departments to address matters such as road traffic management; school safety plans; access control measures for visitors and parents; prohibiting the possession of illegal substances; and ensuring a functional school committee (Department of Education, 2016).

The programmes listed below form part of the interventions adopted in schools:

- Drug testing in schools
- Safety as a societal issue
- Bullying in schools

Public education involves educating the community through different educational awareness campaigns. Palmary (2001) holds the view that while the metro police are not skilled in terms of educating the public can work with other institutions to attend to social crime prevention matters. He further emphasises that there is a need for the EMPD to collaborate with community groups to raise awareness about social crime prevention and its benefits for overall crime prevention. Outside of this, other departments that collaborate with the Metro Police include safety and security institutions such as SAPS, the Department of Social Development and the Department of Basic Education. According to Newham et al. (2002), EMPD officers were previously adequately trained in social crime prevention. This training allowed them to educate communities through drug abuse reconstruction projects, offer anti-hijacking information, provide safety hints in and outside of the house, and encourage road safety education based on community themes. The initiatives targeted schools,

businesses, old age homes and community forums. The EMPD managed to address 20 000 community members in these education and awareness sessions over a period of four (4) months.

2.5.4 Promoting Social Cohesion

Jütting (2012) proposes that a cohesive society is about individuals protecting each other against risks such as crime. These individuals trust each other and work closely with their neighbours to create better futures for themselves and their families. The promotion of social cohesion is about striving for greater inclusiveness, civic participation and opportunities for upward mobility. Department of Social Development (2011) supports this notion and states that this is the glue that holds society together. Social cohesion refers to the reasonable and relative ability of different members of society to work, live and survive together. It also indicates a national identity, characterised by harmonious diversity to support human dignity. Palmary (2002:40) pointed to the vague approach that the White Paper uses when referring to social cohesion. Palmary (2002:40) further alludes to government departments' (e.g., the Department of Social Development) responsibility towards promoting social cohesion.

White Paper on Safety and Security (1996) is not clear about how the Metro Police should promote social cohesion. However, their role as a safety and security body requires that they craft socially cohesive practises that aid in advancing crime prevention. Although social cohesion is a function of the Department of Social Development, the Metro Police Department can form a collaborative effort with this department to enhance effective crime prevention.

2.5.5 Supporting the Youth, Families and Groups at Risk

The White Paper on Safety and Security (1998) asserts that the youth, families and other groups at risk, especially women and children play a critical role in preventing crime. Palmary (2001) argues that youth should be the target focus group in terms of crime prevention, mainly because young people are likely to engage in criminal acts. International and local literature point to the fact that interventions aimed at crime prevention and victimisation among the youth set a strong foundation for crime

effective crime prevention. Pelsler (2008) reports that based on the South African crime statistics, young people contribute significantly to violent crimes. In the same breadth, Palmary (2002:14) notes that the EMPD has devoted some resources to youth development, although these planned initiatives rarely engage young people directly. Evidence suggests that the EMPD enables an important task when it prioritises the safety of youth, families and groups at risk. As such, this area of work requires a substantial allocation of resources. The EMPD should recognise young people as a key target group when promoting social crime prevention initiatives. The youth can be targeted in schools through existing school-based programmes. This can be achieved by working with other government institutions to address issues such as poverty, family conflict, unemployment, violence and discrimination. The risk factors cited above contribute to a young person's predisposition to engage in crime at an early age.

Naudé (2000) demonstrates that there is a link between gender inequality and limited victim support services which ultimately lead to heightened levels of crime against women and children. The protection of children and women in South Africa is a longstanding priority with most communities organising active programmes to tackle issues related to the safety of women and children (Palmary, 2001). The EMPD works closely with the community and plays an important role in protecting women. They need to engage frequently in programmes that promote victim support and domestic violence campaigns to empower women.

On the 20th of May 2017, hundreds of angered South Africans protested against the rise of violence against women and children. More recently, national reports on sexual and abuse violations against women and children flooded media outlets. These occurrences suggest that there is a serious gap in the South African Police Service, Amendment Act (International Transport Forum, 2013) and crime prevention in this sector. The Metro Police as an organisation could be useful in this regard if its members are correctly trained and well equipped with resources to attend to incidences related to women and child abuse.

2.5.6 Breaking the Cycle of Violence

Breaking the cycle of violence is all about preventing repeated victimisation and preventing victims from becoming perpetrators of violence (Frank, 2006). Research suggests that there exists a lack of support for victims of crime. The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development's website support this argument by stating that (even after 21 years of freedom and democracy) crime victims in South Africa still suffer from inadequate support.

Frank (2006) explains the EMPD participates in breaking the cycle of violence through a limited number of programmes which include educational and awareness campaigns. Palmary (2001) maintains that although Metro Police officers are not specifically trained to deal with victim support programmes, they should still be equipped to provide relevant information to victims of crime. The Ekurhuleni Municipal Department website provides an emergency number that functions as a helpline for victims to access counselling information and rehabilitation services. The social prevention department of the EMPD needs to be trained to deal with such instances that require victim support. A partnership with the EMPD and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development would be useful to curb the cycle of crime and offer adequate support to victims.

2.5.7 Promoting Individual Responsibility

The EMPD should adopt an approach that encourages offenders to take responsibility for the crimes that they commit. The White Paper on Safety and Security (1996) is not clear about how the EMPD could establish such an approach. However, Palmary (2002:43) states that this activity can be achieved by developing programmes in the EMPD to educate people about the fact that crime prevention is a communal responsibility. Features in crime prevention that include raising awareness have the potential to encourage community responsibility. Acts of social responsibility such as cautioning the community against purchasing stolen goods can contribute to high levels of trust in the community and enhance crime prevention efforts.

2.5.8 Socioeconomic interventions to undercut the causes of crime

The White Paper on Safety and Security (1996) stipulates that the objective of crime prevention is to address the root causes of crime, which are linked to social, environmental and economic reasons. Palmary (2002:40) notes that crime prevention programmes that seek to address social inequality (such as poverty, unemployment and family instability) are poorly facilitated by both government and the EMPD as an organisation. Socioeconomic factors that enable criminal activities can be attended to by strengthening social welfare programmes under social development interventions. Although the EMPD needs to bolster its involvement, its participation is highly limited by narrow frameworks in the legislature. Municipalities must fund engagements that will foster better outcomes for the involvement of the EMPD in preventing crime.

2.5.9 Community Policing

Community policing simply refers to an organisational strategy that promotes a new partnership between the people in the community and the police. It is based on the premise that “both the police and community work together as equal partners to identify, prioritise and solve contemporary problems such as crime; fear of crime in the community; social disorder; and drug abuse to improve the quality of life in the community” (Palmiollo, 2000:103). Community policing is a key activity for the EMPD to take part in and execute. The Metro Police need to develop better partnerships with community members to allow for a more sensible approach to solving issues related to crime. Another key feature of community policing is police visibility in the community. This can be achieved through conducting foot and vehicle patrols which improve collaborative efforts between parties. Rowe (2014:56) affirms that community policing is an important feature of crime prevention and can be accomplished through police visibility, trust and confidence.

2.6 CHALLENGES CONFRONTING METRO POLICE IN CRIME PREVENTION

This section discusses some of the challenges experienced by the Metro Police. These challenges might further exacerbate dysfunctionality in the workplace and prevent EMPD officers from carrying out their duties proficiently.

2.6.1 Funding

Shaw (1998) notes that one of the challenges experienced by the MPD is a lack of funding. He further states that the MPD lacks funding because some crime prevention initiatives are not allocated with sufficient budget to carry out crime prevention activities. This often leads to weak programme management and a decline in financial accountability. Furthermore, it adds to existing constraints in terms of resources such as uniforms, cars, petrol availability, communication devices and other essential items required to fulfil all duties. In other municipal departments, funds are raised to enforce additional levies to grant residents access to the metro police services (Rauch, Shaw & Lown, 2001). Newton (2006) points out that the SAPS should increase its participation in preventing crime because they have the resources to make impactful changes. Considering the above, the EMPD has little to no capacity to carry out the resource-intensive activities needed to effectively prevent crime. This view is also supported by Fall (2008) who asserts that the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police Department experiences a lack of resources, particularly with staff members and the availability of vehicles.

2.6.2 Experience and Training

Adequate training is essential for metro police officers to execute crime prevention activities efficiently. Investigating the capability of an officer will require a detailed evaluation of the training programmes offered by the MPD. An individual who wishes to become a Metro Police officer undergoes training for a period of sixty-four (64) weeks. The individual must complete a road law enforcement qualification and law enforcement skills development programme. The completion of these two qualifications certifies an individual as a Metro Police officer. Additional training under law enforcement skills development programmes is also offered (Van Biljon, 2014).

Naudé (2000) argues that the crime prevention training offered does not meet the required standards on both national and local fronts of government. Fortunately, Chief Msinga from the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police Department had previously announced that Metro Police officials had undergone training and that they were progressing well. He noted that participants obtained qualifications from the University

of Witwatersrand in crime prevention. In addition to the crime prevention qualification, participants also received firearm training and were taught how to document statements. The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police Department also allocated funding for officers to undergo advanced driving training and accident investigation classes. The Ekurhuleni Municipal Department takes the experience and training of its officers seriously because it improves and sustains crime prevention.

2.6.3 Corruption

South Africa experiences worrying challenges with service delivery which is often rooted in corruption. When offenders are not brought to justice, it affects the rates at which crime is prevented and contributes to a depletion of state resources. Bruce (2012) concludes that because corruption is an 'accepted' norm in South Africa, it is committed everywhere. As a result, crime undermines the credibility of the state system and any aspirations towards advancing the rule of law. Although the existence of corruption is acknowledged, the scale of the damage it leaves is still gravely underestimated. Mr Msimang held the position of Chief Director in the year 2010 and announced that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police had established a committee to investigate bribery and corruption within the department. The committee also had to determine whether officers would be charged or not. At the time of the statement, approximately 149 cases involving bribery, corruption, negligence, misuse of state vehicles and insubordination had been opened. He pointed out that bribery cases were difficult to prove unless someone from the public came forward with relevant information. The above confirms the negative impacts that corruption has on any efforts towards effectively preventing crime. Corruption limits the capabilities designed to sustain crime prevention because offenders bribe their way out of the offences they commit.

Fall (2008) describes corruption as a serious matter in the Ekurhuleni Metro Police Department. In response to an interview, former Police Chief Robert McBride asserted that a corruption crisis existed in all the law enforcement agencies in the country, including the Ekurhuleni Metro Police. Fall (2008) notes that the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police Department drafted a disciplinary code that aligns itself with the

SAPS disciplinary code. The code aims to make it justifiably harder for metro police officers who are found guilty to retain their positions in the workplace.

2.6.4 Unclear role definitions in crime prevention by the Metro Police

Metro police officers do not have an assigned role in terms of crime prevention. This remains a challenge for the within the MPD and impedes the organisation from functioning optimally. The South African Police Service Act (1995, Section 64E) describes three functions of the Metro Police but does not elaborate on what each function entails. The legislation does not adequately reflect on the meaning of crime prevention and the directives that underpin it. It also does not detail a realistic set of expectations from the metro police regarding crime prevention. Rauch, Shaw and Louw (2001) also argue for a clearer understanding of the role that the metro police are meant to fulfil to effectively prevent crime. In particular, the authors point to the fact that it is unclear whether the Metro Police are mandated to focus on crime prevention or traffic law enforcement. A closer look at the South African Constitution (1996) shows that it does not stipulate functions when referring to the purpose and powers of municipalities under the South African Police Service legislature. A final apparent confusion is that the White Paper of Safety and Security (1996) states that the Metro Police is required to prevent crime through social crime prevention and environmental design (Shaw, 2008). The above demonstrates that the functions of crime prevention across legislature and operations remain unclear.

2.6.5 Collaboration between the EMPD and the SAPS

The Metro Police and the SAPS have a responsibility towards the safety and security of community members. The apparent lack of collaboration between the two entities has been highlighted as a serious challenge. This is primarily because the EMPD prioritises traffic policing activities over crime prevention initiatives. Newham and Masuku (2004) identify the South African legislature's failure to elaborate on the main functions of the metro police as a key challenge. This challenge presents difficulties that negatively affect the partnership efforts between the EMPD and SAPS. The two organisations must work together to enable effective crime prevention (Newham, 2006). This means that a legal framework that speaks to the responsibilities of both

entities must be developed. The development of a legal framework will also prevent situations that could fuel hierarchical working relationships.

According to Fall (2008), a crime unit was established to investigate EMPD officers' alleged links to criminal syndicates and caused tension within the SAPS. The SAPS investigated some of the corrupt officers and this created conflict. The government then established a different organisation to carry out investigations of corrupt officers from both entities. Both the SAPS and MPD should institute joint operational committees to deal with crime prevention projects because both parties are represented in the community policing boards. It would also act as an added benefit for the SAPS and EMPD to participate in the provincial police coordination committees.

2.7 FACTORS TO IMPROVE EMPD AND SAPS COLLABORATION

The EMPD and SAPS need to plan joint operations that involve carrying out crime prevention activities. The SAPS and the Metro Police have collaborated successfully in previous projects related to the prevention of crime (Newham & Masuku, 2004). Newham and Masuku (2004) advocate for the SAPS and the Metro Police to have joint training sessions to encourage collaboration. For example, the JMPD undertook successful training with the SAPS. This type of collaboration has the potential to foster improved relationship dynamics that could impact effective crime prevention between the two organisations.

2.7.1 Service Level Agreement

Formal agreements will create healthier working dynamics between the two organisations. The formal agreement is bound to improve working relations because the rules pertaining to the agreement and the roles and responsibilities of each organisation will be clearly explained (Newham & Masuku, 2004). Communication and evaluative processes improve collaborative efforts. Senior managers and supervisors should oversee tasks allocated to the SAPS and the EMPD.

2.7.2 Sharing Information

Burgmer (2007) notes that the SAPS must take the lead in crime prevention because it stands as a central safety and security body in all national cities and towns. Based on this, both the EMPD and the SAPS in the area of Tembisa must collaborate and share valuable information across reporting lines.

Information sharing can also include sharing technology and resources to improve the overall productivity of officers (Newham & Masuku, 2004).

2.8 MODERN CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES

Globally, evidence suggests that societies are striving to make their immediate environments safer. Various developments across the world are prompting police authorities to update methods used to respond to crime. Lab (2015) states that modern strategies to prevent crime often represent past approaches. Essentially, several modern strategies can be traced throughout history and demonstrate how people protect themselves and their families. Discussed below are some methods and approaches that could be used to enforce effective crime prevention.

2.8.1 Technology

Technology continues to shape the world we live in and how we engage with the world at large. Criminals make use of enhancements to carry out illegal acts. This suggests that the advancement of technology more broadly has also influenced how criminals operate. Fatih and Bekir (2015) acknowledge that technology is an instrumental tool for police when attempting to combat high levels of crime. Police have incorporated technological aids to reduce crime and work efficiently.

Technological tools include breathalysers which can be submitted to the courts as part of the evidence against an offender. Mobile cameras assist during vehicle patrols and scan license plates to alert officers of any stolen vehicles. The system is useful because it can be accessed from any location. The camera captures 1000 cars per minute. Officers also make use of social media reports from various people across the

country to obtain information about any criminal activity in real-time. The Department of Communication also appoints social media analysts to keep track of events occurring on social media. CCTVs have also been installed around malls and shopping complexes, filling stations and highways, and other public gathering areas. CCTVs have the potential to prevent crime because they capture evidence directly linked to the crimes being committed.

2.8.2 Evaluation

Lab (2015) refers to evaluation as the process of “investigating the usefulness of some exercise or phenomenon”. It is necessary to investigate the impact of a prevention technique once a crime has been committed. The evaluation process is very important and can be broken down into both form and process evaluation. According to Lab (2016), impact evaluation concerns itself with “monitoring the changes that occur after the introduction of a policy or programme”. It is very important to evaluate the programme to prevent any issues noted that negatively impact the outcomes of a programme. This can also be supported by empirical research (Shaw, 1998).

2.8.3 Shifting the focus from the offender to the potential victim and potential offender

According to Schneider (2015:22), the criminal justice system focuses predominantly on the offender and aspects related to punishment and rehabilitation. The victim receives little attention. The attention should be shifted from the offender to the victim. This will also allow the Metro Police to shift its attention from the offender to the potential victims.

2.8.4 Introduction of traffic wardens at the EMPD

In January 2017, the Chief of Police, General Mapiyeye, introduced traffic wardens to bolster the department. The new members of the Ekurhuleni Metro police were tasked with assisting with traffic flow, crime prevention and enforcing by-laws. In total, 729 wardens have been appointed and trained in approaches to crime prevention. These

new members have been appointed to assist with reducing the high levels of crime in Ekurhuleni (Mahlokwane, 2017).

2.8.5 Drugs and alcohol control

Walter (2015) claims that drugs and alcohol contribute to high levels of crime. Police officers should pay attention to the following guidelines discussed briefly. To begin with, it is important to foster a different culture in terms of how police officers engage members of the community who are dependent on drugs. Secondly, police officers should prioritise the rehabilitation of drug users instead of criminalising them. An intervention of this kind should be supported by the Department of Social Development and relevant programmes may be implemented in schools to target the youth. Thirdly, communities must be conscientious about the mental, social and psychological dangers that come with abusing drugs and substances. Finally, by-law enforcement should be geographically tied to areas that display serious levels of substance and drug abuse.

2.9 CRIME STATISTICS: TEMBISA

TABLE 2.1 CRIME STATISTICS IN TEMBISA

TYPE OF CRIME	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
CONTACT CRIME	636	769	715	1075	1033
ASSAULTS	167	190	139	256	263
CONTACT RELATED	624	662	482	609	678
ILLEGAL FIREARMS	12	13	24	18	29
KIDNAPPING	54	57	41	66	88
ROBBERY	176	211	216	264	327
DRINK AND DRIVE	76	208	242	252	225
MURDER	106	127	125	114	122
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	168	363	317	352	337

The above table represents the number of serious crimes reported annually in the area of Tembisa (Crime Statistics, October to December 2020). As indicated in the table serious crime includes contact crime, property-related crime, contact related and commercial crimes. The table also depicts a gradual decrease in specific crimes in the area. It is not clear whether interventions by the Metro Police contribute to the depicts in specific crimes. Furthermore, the crime statistics indicate that even though specific types of crime, in general, has declined, there has been a visible increase in contact crimes such as murder, assault, hijacking and common robberies, particularly between the year 2019 and 2020 (Crime Statistics; 2020).

The crime statistics suggest that Tembisa has one of the highest rates of contact crimes in the province of Gauteng (Falanga, 2016). Since the death of a celebrity, Dumi Masilela, who was hijacked in August 2017, Tembisa has been signalled as one of the most dangerous locations in the province. Falanga (2016) mentions that a shortage of South African Police Service officers contributes to the rampant crime levels in the area. Despite the introduction of a new police station in Tembisa, there are far too few police officers to effectively serve the entire community.

A shortage of patrolling vehicles presents an additional challenge for officers. The EMPD needs to assist in patrolling activities to cover larger geographical areas in the region. The CPF has experienced issues related to patrolling, particularly in instances where they are required to patrol unarmed. Tembisa consists of a significant population with a limited number of police stations in the area. The establishment of an additional police station would aid in preventing crime (Sifile, 2016). The SAPS in the area of Tembisa should actively collaborate with the metro police to effectively prevent crime.

2.10 AN OVERVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICE SERVICE ACTIVITIES

This section wishes to explore the kind of policing models employed by different Countries outside South Africa. International experience has shown that policing is always more effective in reducing crime and is more service orientated when there are strong links of accountability between those who police, and those who are policed

(Mokoena (2007:95). Since the early 1980s, in recognition of the threat posed by crime, a number of countries have passed laws to deal with it internally but have also subscribed to international treaties to sustain and encourage an international co-operation approach to combat crime (Palmer, 2001:1).

Botswana Police Force

According to the African policing civilian oversight forum (2021) in Botswana, there are two main police services. The first Botswana Police Force was established under the Botswana Police Act of 1987 and the Local Police were established under the Local Police Act. The second police force, which operates under the Ministry of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration, now operates under the Ministry of Justice, Defence and Security whilst the Local Police fall under the Ministry of Local Government. The Local Police work in the rural areas and are in close contact with the customary courts. The Police Force is led by a Commissioner assisted by two deputy Commissioners who oversee operational activities and support services. Botswana Police Force strive to achieve this aim by continuously working together with and in partnership with the community, the business sector, other agencies and neighbouring countries to reduce crime (Montshiwa; 2002).

London Metropolitan Police

A properly constituted and organized Police Force for England was established in 1829 (Mokoena, 2007:97) The primary function of the establishment of this police force was to prevent crime. However, in 1985 London Metropolitan police force was launched. This police force was restructured into areas and each area was commanded by a Deputy Assistant Commissioner and decentralization was maximized. Principal operations responsibilities remained with the Divisional Chief Superintendent and the Deputy Assistant Commissioners pose overall responsibility within their areas for traffic, public order and criminal investigations. The main aim of this police force is to ensure crime is prevented.

Policing in Canada

Community Policing in Ontario Canada is mandatory within all municipalities and offers many benefits to both members of the community and members of the police organization as indicated by Pruce (2003:3). He differentiates between five common policing models used in Ontario; the POP or Problem-Oriented Policing; the CAPRA model which the acronym stands for Client the TOP for Team Oriented Policing, the COP or Community Oriented Policing; Acquire information, Partnerships, Response and Assessment; and the DPR which stands for Differential Police Response. An author such as Hyde (2002) has indicated that Canada Municipality Police are the best when coming to practising Community Policing. Community Police to him mean the police helping the community to do policing, and not the community helping the police to prevent crime. Canadian Mounted Police to permit the latter to do policing within their area of jurisdiction.

Municipal policing in UK

Brown (2021) explains Police services in the UK are organised around two legal entities which are; Office of Constable and the police force. Police officers hold the Office of Constable. The Office of Constable grants them powers to detect, prevent and investigate crime. Every police officer is a member of a police force. The police force organises and coordinates their crime fighting. According to Brown (2021) the culture of policing in UK is sometimes describe as British model of policing. Chief officers are independently responsible for all operational matters concerning their force. The concept of 'policing by consent' is derived from the nine 'general instructions' given to the first officers of the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) in 1829. The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) serves the "metropolitan police district", an area covering most of London. The MPS is considered the most important and influential police force in the UK. Its job policing most of London (the political, cultural and financial centre of the UK) places it at the heart of national life in Britain. The MPS also undertakes some specific national policing functions (for example, special person's protection) that other forces do not. The MPS is by far the largest police force in England and Wales, serving a population of around eight million people and comprising around 33,000 officers.⁵⁸ Established in 1829, it is also one of the oldest police forces in the world. Local policing bodies are responsible for securing an effective and efficient police force for their area. In most areas the local policing body

is a directly elected politician just like in south Africa. Three core functions are police governance, police oversight and commissioning criminal justice services (Brown;2021).

Municipal police in France

Hampshire (2008) explains in France there are three main police forces which are; police nationale, the gendarmerie nationale and the Compagnie Republicaine de la Securite (CRS). In addition to the three kinds of police mentioned above, most cities and medium-size towns have a municipal police which deals mainly with petty crime, traffic offences and road accidents, and there's a general movement in favour of neighborhood policing' throughout France. Municipal policemen traditionally wore a kepi although this has been replaced by a flat, peaked cap. The police officers of the gendarmerie nationale and the CRS are armed while the police municipale they are not, unless the local management decide that they should be.

2.11 CONCLUSION

This chapter reviewed the literature on crime prevention by the SAPS and the Metro Police in South Africa. The chapter also provided an in-depth discussion of four theories located in the discipline of criminology that inform and underpin this study. The literature pointed to several crime prevention activities and the historical underpinnings of the Ekurhuleni Municipality Police. This helped broaden the researcher's understanding of the overall functionality of the EMPD in Tembisa. It is important to understand the purpose that the legislature serves in designing regulations that speak clearly to the roles and responsibilities of the EMPD. Ultimately, this process could have clear insights for the designing and implementation of policy responses in crime prevention.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the methodological approach used for the study. It explains the research approach and design and offers a description of the population and sample choice. It further discusses the sampling procedures, data collection methods, literature study and the approach used to analyse the data. Finally, the ethical implications, limitations of the study and the validity and reliability of the data presented are outlined and discussed.

3.2 RESEARCH APPROACH

This study made use of a qualitative approach which concerns itself with how “social aspects of the world are interpreted, understood and experienced” (Creswell, 2007:37-39). The approach enabled the researcher to better understand specific aspects of crime prevention and how these inform the EMPD’s crime prevention processes in Tembisa. Fouché and Schurink (2011:308) explain that the social world can be complex. A qualitative research approach is preferred as this method allows subjects to provide broad information about a social problem. This approach allowed the researcher to seek explanations and obtain clarity from the participants’ perspectives. Additionally, Fouché and Delport (2011:65) suggest that “the qualitative approach enables the researcher to make use of more than one method of data collection”. For this study, the researcher used both observations and interviews as methods of data collection. Qualitative approaches to research can be more useful for building trust between the researcher and the participants. The flexibility and unstructured nature of the approach also meant that the researcher could modify the research processes and successfully evaluate how effectively the Ekurhuleni Metro Police prevent crime in Tembisa.

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

Bless, Higson-Smith and Sithole (2013:130) define research design as “a map or blueprint that gives the researcher direction on the best way(s) to conduct research and answer research questions”. Essentially, a research design explains the steps a researcher followed while collecting and analysing the data. Additionally, it identifies the population and sample relevant to the study.

The case study design was chosen among all other qualitative research designs because it allowed for flexibility during interviews and observations. This design enabled the researcher to obtain detailed in-depth data about crime prevention activities implemented by the Ekurhuleni Metro Police in Tembisa (Neuman, 2006:29). The case study research design also helped the researcher to gain a deeper understanding of the crime prevention activities carried out by the Ekurhuleni Metro Police in the Tembisa area. The research design was suitable for this study and allowed the researcher to understand the Metro Police and its functions as they relate to crime prevention.

3.4 POPULATION AND SAMPLING

According to Bless, Smith and Kagee (2006:97), “the population is the total number of people who are the focus of a research study”. In this study, the population is made up of the three organisations, namely: Ekurhuleni Metro Police (EMP), the South African Police Service (SAPS) and the Community Police Forum (CPF) located in Tembisa. These three organisations were selected as the unit of analysis for this research (Table 2.1), primarily because the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) stipulates that “to identify relevant crime-related challenges, and thus ensure successful crime prevention, all relevant stakeholders should be involved” (Smit, Minnaar & Schnetler, 2004:36). Consequently, the SAPS, EMP and CPF are viewed as key stakeholders where crime prevention is concerned.

Curtis and Curtis (2011: 288) explain that a sample “is a part of the population, which is to be selected for study”. Researchers select sample groups for feasibility reasons and to avoid any financial constraints.

“Sampling is divided into two categories: probability and non-probability sampling” (Strydom, 2011a:225). For this study, the researcher employed a non-probability sampling strategy. Strydom states that (2011a:222) “non-probability sampling techniques do not focus on randomisation, while probability sampling techniques focus on randomisation and generalisability”. In non-probability sampling, the chances of selecting a specific individual are not known. This means that the sampling frame does not have an equal chance of being selected for participating. Therefore, not every person in the population had an equal chance of being selected to participate in this study. This sampling strategy allowed the researcher to select the participants who were likely to share the information required for this study. The researcher made use of a purposive and snowballing sampling strategy.

The researcher visited a SAPS police station located in Tembisa. The police station is formally known as “Rabasothe”. Fifteen (15) SAPS officials were purposively sampled based on their working relationship with the Ekurhuleni Metro Police. The participants we recruited and selected were based on key characteristics that represented the overall population. In addition to this, the researcher selected police officers who would be able to provide information on the purpose of the research. After identifying police officials from the SAPS, the researcher sent email invitations to the individuals to participate in the study. Fortunately, the identified individuals were enthusiastic and contacted the researcher for their respective interview dates and times. Following this, ten (10) SAPS officials responded and were included in the study. Five (5) individuals were excluded from the study based on a late response.

Participants from the CPF were purposively sampled. The researcher visited the CPF offices which are located in the same building as the SAPS. On the 20th of June 2016, the CPF Chairlady invited the researcher to share details about the study with all staff members. Thirty (30) individuals attended a scheduled meeting where the researcher was allowed to introduce and share details about the study. During the presentation, the researcher explained the reason for purposively sampling participants for the study. After the presentation, the researcher advised those who were interested in participating in the study to prepare themselves and allocated time for individual interviews on the same day. From this, six participants were interviewed on the 20th of June 2016. The rest of the participants who were interested in taking part in the study

scheduled their interviews for the next day. The researcher returned to the CPF on the 21st of June 2016, where four more participants were interviewed. In total, 10 CPF members participated in the study.

A similar process was used to recruit members from the EMP. The researcher visited the EMP offices at Emkhathini and Tswelopele to identify officials responsible for day-to-day crime prevention operations. The researcher was granted permission to interview the officials and an email was sent to schedule a meeting. There were fifty (50) potential participants from various offices of the EMP. The Metro Police Office is divided into different clusters namely, management, middle management and a fictional group (i.e., directors, superintendent, inspectors, sergeants & constables). The researcher visited two different EMP offices in Tembisa. Unfortunately, only six participants responded to the call and were interviewed. To increase the number of participants, the researcher employed a snowballing sampling strategy. Identified participants were asked to recommend potential participants who were likely to express interest and take part in the study. According to Strydom (2011a: 233), “a snowball sampling technique is normally used when there is no knowledge of the sampling frame and limited access to appropriate participants for the intended study”. The researcher identified and interviewed four participants using the snowballing strategy. As a result, a total of 10 participants from the EMP took part in this research.

The researcher also made use of observations as a method of data collection. The researcher used three main sampling dimensions to conduct the observations. These dimensions included “time, people and the setting or context” (Crow & Semmens, 2008:103). For this study, the researcher conducted observations for one month. The observations began on the 1st of August 2016 and ended on the 31st of August 2016. The observations focused on operational tactics (activities) employed by EMP to prevent crime. These included patrolling, enforcing by-laws, random searches during roadblocks, public education and communication between Metro Police officers and the community. The researcher observed the participants during the day from 08h00 in the morning to 14h00 in the afternoon. The researcher travelled to various areas in Tembisa in a private, unmarked vehicle and observed participants. The researcher drove around the township and stopped at certain points to observe any Metro Police

officials encountered along the way. In certain instances, the EMP and SAPS were observed working together.

TABLE 3.1: POPULATION AND SAMPLING MATRIX

UNIT OF ANALYSIS	POPULATION	SAMPLE
Ekurhuleni Metro Police	50	10
South African Police Service	50	10
Community Police Forum	37	10

3.5 DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS

Valid research conclusions can only be drawn from collecting and interpreting comprehensive raw data. It was important for the researcher to “choose data collection instruments that were most suitable for the study” (Fouché & Schurink, 2011: 309). One-on-one interviews and observations were used as methods of data collection for this study. The researcher then developed an interview schedule and an observation checklist as part of the methods of data collection.

3.5.1 Design and development of the data collection instruments

3.5.1.1 Interview schedule

The interview schedule consisted of thirty-eight (38) questions. The majority of the questions were open-ended questions. The interview schedule was used as a guideline to assist in the interview process. The questions in the interview schedule were constructed based on the main research questions of the research. The interview guide is attached as per Annexure “A”.

3.5.1.2 Observation checklists

The researcher developed an observation checklist which formed part of the chosen methods of data collection. Marshall (2006:156) defines observation as “a fundamental

and highly important method in qualitative studies”. The researcher developed an observation checklist (guide) which consisted of specific variables that assisted her to focus on specific elements that needed to be observed. The observation guide focused on crime prevention activities and the relationship between police officers and the community. The observation checklist indicated the date and time, the location that the observations took place in and specific variables based on crime prevention activities and relationship matters. The observation checklist (guide) is attached as Annexure B.

3.6 PILOTING

Strydom (2011b:237) describes a pilot as “a mini version of a full-scale study or trial done in preparation for the complete study”. Along similar lines, Barker (2003:327-328) suggests that “a pilot study is mainly a try-out of research methods and techniques”. In qualitative research, a pilot study is informal and is executed by testing the data collection instruments and their variables. The main purpose of piloting an instrument is to help the researcher to identify unclear or ambiguous concepts contained in the interview schedule. After developing the interview schedule, the researcher pre-tested the questions on individuals who possessed similar characteristics as those found in the sample. The researcher then altered the interview schedule where it was necessary to do so. While piloting the instrument, the researcher ruled out aspects of the instrument where research protocols were not followed.

The results from the pilot study indicated that the interviews ran for longer than initially predicted. The researcher revisited the instrument and rephrased or removed any unclear questions. This process reduced the duration of the interviews considerably.

Lastly, the researcher discovered that some questions were repeated. The issues identified were rectified to ensure validity in the interview schedule. For observation purposes, the researcher travelled around the Tembisa area for three days. During this period, the researcher observed EMP officers who initiated and completed crime prevention activities. The primary focus of this pilot study was to evaluate whether

observations were a suitable method of data collection for this study. From the pilot study, the researcher identified the following issues:

- The areas selected for observation were far apart. This made travelling from one area to another physically exhausting.
- It seemed as though EMP officers frequented certain locations more than others which meant that some areas had no EMP presence.
- The difficulties cited above were beyond the researcher's control. Therefore, the researcher did not make any alterations to the observation process after piloting the instruments.

3.7 DATA COLLECTION

3.7.1 Semi-Structured Interviews

According to Greeff (2011:342), "interviewing is a predominant method of data collection in qualitative research". It is an interaction that is intended to allow the researcher and participant to share gained experience. For this, study the researcher employed semi-structured interviews as the first method of data collection. Before collecting the data, ethical clearance was sought from UNISA to conduct the fieldwork. The ethical clearance certificate is attached and is marked as Annexure "C". The researcher also received permission from the heads of the Metro Police, the CPF and the SAPS to conduct the research (see attached Annexures marked "D", Annexure marked "E" and Annexure "F").

The one-on-one interviews took place at the offices of the participants. The researcher chose these locations to ensure each participants' comfort during an interview. One-on-one interviews assisted the researcher to gather accurate information from the participants. The researcher explained the purpose of the interview and addressed confidentiality pertaining to the participant. The duration of the interview was also discussed with the participants to prevent undue levels of impatience. Participants were informed about the contents of the informed consent letter which each participant signed prior to the interview (see attached Annexure marked "G"). The researcher used a field journal to make notes and a tape recorder to record responses from each interview. These resources were useful for memory support and reference points when

the researcher had to transcribe the interviews. During the interviews, the researcher got the opportunity to review questions that might have otherwise been misunderstood.

3.7.2 Observation

Observations were used to collect the data from participants. Observation as a method of data collection involves observing people's normal behaviour without disturbing the situation (Suhonen, 2009). The researcher observed different Metro Police units that were responsible for day-to-day crime prevention operations. The researcher recorded and compiled notes of all the observed occurrences in a journal. Table 3.2 illustrates the thirty days of observation and the activities observed.

Table 3.2: Observation of Crime Prevention Activities

DATE OF OBSERVATION	TIME	PLACE	CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES OBSERVED												
			Foot patrolling	Vehicle patrolling	Physical surveillance	Electronic surveillance	Arrests	Searches	Roadblock	Street policing	Community policing	Social crime prevention	Traffic law	Bylaws	
01.08.2016	11h:20	Hospital view		√		√				√		√		√	
02.08.2016	8h:15	Winnie Mandela		√		√			√	√				√	√
03.08.2016	12h: 17	Moriting				√				√				√	
04.08.2016	13h: 20	Hospital view							√		√			√	
05.08.2016	11h: 30	Sedibeng section		√						√		√		√	
06.08.2016	11h:36	Swaziin section	√			√				√				√	√
07.08.2016	09h:14	Lekaneg							√	√				√	
08.08.2016	12h: 29	Sangwene			√				√	√				√	
09.08.2016	10h:25	Tshepo								√				√	
10.08.2016	11h:45	Winnie Mandela			√	√	√	√	√	√		√		√	
11.08.2016	10h: 30	Tswelepele	√						√					√	√
12.08.2016	13h: 30	Qubene	√	√						√				√	

DATE OF OBSERVATION	TIME	PLACE	CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES OBSERVED											
			Foot patrolling	Vehicle patrolling	Physical surveillance	Electronic surveillance	Arrests	Searches	Roadblock	Street policing	Community policing	Social crime prevention	Traffic law	Bylaws
13.08.2016	10h:30	Meriting					√	√	√				√	
14.08.2016	12h: 00	Sedibeng							√				√	
15.08.2016	13h: 15	Tshepo	√						√				√	√
16.08.2016	09h:30	Swaziin										√		
17.08.2016	11h: 05	Mashemong							√				√	
18.08.2016	09h: 20	Phomolong				√			√				√	
19.08.2016	13h: 20	Winnie Mandela						√	√				√	
20.08.2016	09h30	Hospital view							√				√	
21.08.2016	13h.20	Okmoor		√					√	√			√	√
22.08.2016	09h:05	Sedibeng					√	√	√				√	√
23.08.2016	11h:15	Moriting			√				√				√	
24.08.2016	12h:00	PhomoLong							√				√	
25.08.2016	10h:20	Lekaneng							√				√	

DATE OF OBSERVATION	TIME	PLACE	CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES OBSERVED											
			Foot patrolling	Vehicle patrolling	Physical surveillance	Electronic surveillance	Arrests	Searches	Roadblock	Street policing	Community policing	Social crime prevention	Traffic law	Bylaws
26.08.2016	09:30	Sthama								√			√	
27.08.2016	10h:00	Swazieng	√	√		√				√			√	
28.08.2016	11h:45	Mqanza			√			√	√	√			√	√
29.08.2016	12h:00	Lekaneng								√			√	
30.08.2016	11:10	Mashemong		√						√			√	
31.08.2016	9:20	Leboyeng	√							√			√	

3.8 LITERATURE STUDY

To address the research problem, it was necessary to engage with the relevant literature and develop a theoretical framework for the study. This was done by reviewing relevant publications related to the research topic (Bless et al., 2009). The researcher conducted a review of sources such as books, journals, the internet and newspapers, and various databases, including the UNISA library database. The researcher also reviewed the literature to identify knowledge gaps found in existing scholarship. The literature review enabled the researcher to determine milestones in the field of Criminology and what remained unknown. The researcher also studied the different theories that informed this study. Information obtained during the literature study assisted the researcher to gather knowledge about crime prevention and the theories that inform this area of research. Four theories were applied to this study, namely, the broken window theory; the social critical theory; crime prevention through environmental design; and the routine activities theory.

3.9 DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis is the process that involves thematic analysis, where similar data is coded and categorised thematically to determine the common relationship between variables (Boeije, 2010:10). Schurink, Fouché and De Vos (2011:397) describe data analysis as “a procedure of transforming collected raw data into structured and meaningful information”. This involves reducing the volume of raw information, selecting significance from trivia, identifying important patterns and constructing a framework for communicating the essence of what the data revealed. Data analysis helps the researcher to reach findings and make recommendations. In this study, the data were analysed through Creswell’s method of “the Spiral of analysis” for both interviews and observations (Creswell, 2007:150). The process used comprised the following steps described.

3.9.1 Managing or organising data

First, the researcher organised the data by listening to the tape recordings, reading the interview responses and categorising the field journal notes. All interviews were

transcribed from the tape recordings. During the transcription process, the researcher used Microsoft Excel to systematically manage the data. The researcher chose to transcribe all interviews and observation data herself as this process enabled familiarity with the data and the themes generated from it.

3.9.2 Coding and categorising of data

After organising and managing the data, the researcher read through the transcriptions several times to ensure that the details were accurately captured. During this stage, the researcher assigned categories to the segments of the data. The data was further broken down into common themes and ideas that emerged from the responses. The categories were constructed using the language of the interviewees. The coding process was used as an integral part of developing categories by marking different sections in each paragraph or sentence with a code that was relevant to one or more categories. The code contained information that was linked to major themes from the interview schedule. This process led to manageable data sets and categories.

3.9.3 Reflecting on the code and categories

The researcher reflected on the codes and categories. This involved searching for cohesion, uniqueness, confusion and contradictions in content. Categories were compared to identify variations and shared meanings. The categories were scrutinised for similar data and any variations. In instances where additional data were needed, they were addressed accordingly.

3.9.4 Identifying themes and emerging explanations

After reflecting on the codes and categories, the researcher reviewed all field notes from the interviews and observations. During this process, the researcher made notes of the codes and categories and tested them to see if said categories existed. This was done by identifying themes and emerging explanations. The researcher considered salient themes, recurring ideas or language, and belief patterns to establish meaning from the data. Identified themes and emerging explanations helped to determine whether the data was answering the research questions and whether the

information was central to the overall research project. The data that did not answer the research questions were not included in the themes and explanations.

3.9.5 Development of a storyline

The researcher began the interpretation process by making sense of the data. During this stage, the researcher also noted emerging patterns that challenged specific ideas in the study. Here the researcher developed storylines. After all the storylines were developed, the researcher mapped out interpretations for the data. This was done by attributing meaning to the analysis so that findings and recommendations could be accurately drawn.

3.9.6 Presenting the data

The researcher presented the analysed data as illustrated in Chapter 4. Interpretations and deductions are included after each table.

3.10 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

According to Seidman (2013:20), “validity is about the ability of the instrument to measure what it set out to measure and secondly, whether the research questions of the study are answered correctly”. Reliability on the other hand is “the extent to which results are consistent over time and the study is an accurate representation of the total population under study” (Delpont & Roestenburg, 2011:177).

3.10.1 Validity

3.10.1.1 Content validity

The study focuses on the topic. The researcher ensured that judgements were made about whether the measurement covers the universe of facts that make up the topic. Here, the researcher demonstrates that the instrument measures all the various components of knowledge, skills and values related to the topic. Triangulation of data will help determine commonality

3.10.1.2 *Face validity*

The researcher ensured that the structured instrument was tailored to the needs of the participant. The researcher ensured the instrument was not difficult or too personal for the participant to engage with. Questions were posed in a fair and balanced manner. The researcher was not biased during the interviews. All interviews were conducted in a fair manner.

3.10.1.3 *Criterion-related validity*

The interview schedule included similar questions for every participant and the observation guide had a similar layout. With this approach, the researcher ensured that there was an independent criterion against which to accurately compare scores. The questions in the interview schedule and the variables in the observation checklist addressed the main research questions and the aim and objectives of the study.

3.10.1.4 *Construct validity*

According to Delport and Roestenburg (2011:173), “construct validity implies that the above-stated statements should clearly cluster together as a measure of the same contrast”. The items included in the measurement instruments should measure the variables relevant to the same constructs they are supposed to measure and nothing outside of this. The researcher ensured that the instruments measured both the practical and theoretical constructs relevant to the research questions.

3.10.2 **Reliability**

In this study, the researcher achieved reliability by ensuring that the instruments are consistent in their measurements and that they consistently produced the same results each time it was used in a different context. The researcher used clear and unambiguous concepts in this study. It was ensured that participants were not confused and that they were able to provide relevant data. The researcher also piloted the instrument for suitability purposes. This included testing data collection instruments on a small number of participants from the target group. The pilot study

was completed by interviewing a few officials from the EMP, CPF and SAPS for a period of three (3) days to test the validity and reliability of the instruments for the study. For reliability purposes, the researcher increased the number of observations conducted for the Metro Police to standardise the conditions under which the test was taken.

3.11 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

According to Bachman and Schutt (2011:56), “ethics in research is about protecting the rights of the research participants while ensuring that the study yields maximum benefits”. Strydom (2011a: 114) describes ethics as “rules for distinguishing between right and wrong in research or norms for conduct that distinguishes between acceptable and unacceptable behaviour”. The study was guided by the basic principles documented in the UNISA Policy on Research Ethics. Ethical clearance was granted from the Claw Ethics Review Committee at UNISA to conduct this research. The following ethical principles were incorporated during the study (UNISA Research Ethics Policy, 2014).

3.11.1 Voluntary participation

Participants were informed that they could withdraw from the study at any point in time if they wished to do so.

3.11.2 Informed consent

Potential research participants were informed about the procedures and risks involved in participating in the research and gave their consent to participate. The researcher provided all individuals with enough information to facilitate an informed decision-making process. The researcher made it clear to the participants that they had the right to raise any questions or concerns about the study. Participants were also provided with an informed consent letter that detailed the particulars of the study, and they were asked to give written consent.

3.11.3 Privacy, anonymity and confidentiality

The right to privacy, anonymity and confidentiality was ensured for all individuals who took part in the study. “Confidentiality is an agreement which specifies who will have access to private information provided by the research participants” (Strydom, 2011a:119). The collected data was stored safely where the researcher and the supervisor alone had authorised access. The researcher ensured privacy, anonymity and confidentiality by withholding the identity of all participants in the study. The researcher also used pseudonyms to protect the identity of the participants.

3.11.4 Human Protection

The researcher safeguarded human subjects against harm and risk. Human dignity, privacy and autonomy were respected. The researcher took special precautions with sensitive participants. Following the ethical standards of research also means that participants should not be placed in harmful situations which might incite risk. Harm can be defined as “both physical and psychological” (Bachman & Schutt, 2011:60). The researcher ensured the safety of all participants in the study.

3.12 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Limitations include factors that may influence one's research outcome if they are not controlled or limited from the beginning of the study (Simon, 2011). Since participants were from three different organisations, it was very difficult to obtain access to the participants. The Metro Police was the most difficult group of participants to access because they always postponed their appointments. The SAPS and CPF were willing to help and were very understanding throughout the research process. The data collection process took the researcher longer than the anticipated time.

3.13 VALUE OF THE STUDY

The value of this research is outlined below:

3.13.1 Value to Government Entities

The study will be of importance to the South African Police Service, Corrections Management, Education and Social Development who are all involved in crime prevention.

3.13.2 Value to Metro Police

The study will be of significant importance to the Metro Police because they will realise the need for improvement in crime prevention approaches in the community of Tembisa and South Africa.

3.13.3 Value to the community

Through this study, MPS will be able to improve their policing, which might lead to effective crime prevention measures. Community members could live in communities that are peaceful and without the fear of crime and violence. In this society, the rights of citizens would be protected.

3.13.4 Value to UNISA

This study will add value to the existing body of knowledge in the discipline of Criminology and Security Science.

3.14 CONCLUSION

The chosen research methods, sampling procedures and data collection techniques used enabled the researcher to adequately address the research questions and objectives of this study. The chosen methodological approach for this study ensured that the study complies with the requirements of scientific research. Ethical standards were observed and adhered to throughout the study. The researcher's knowledge, skills, attitude and courage help to conduct this study independently.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DEDUCTIONS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section discusses how data was analysed, interpreted and the deductions made for this study. The researcher analysed the qualitative data that was collected in the form of interviews and observations. Thirty (30) semi-structured interviews were conducted and the researcher observed EMPD officials for a period of thirty days in Tembisa. The interviews were divided into three different groups, namely the Ekurhuleni Metro Police, the CPF and the SAPS. The one-on-one interviews were recorded using a voice recording device and a journal was used to compile the notes. During observations, a checklist was used to identify EMPD crime prevention activities and how EMPD officials performed operations. The researcher transcribed all gathered data and followed a coding process. The information was broken into sizeable chunks and categorised into themes. The data was then interpreted and the researcher drew deductions. In this chapter, tables and charts are used to present the results.

4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The following section represents the results of the demographic information provided by the participants. The analysis shared below is useful for this study as it provides important details which allow the researcher to understand the profile of participants that participated in the study.

4.2.1 Gender

(See Annexure “A” Question 1)

Table 4.1: Gender of participants (N= 30)

Gender of participants	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	19	63
Female	11	37
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Table 4.1 regarding the gender of the participants in the study. The study indicated that there were 63 per cent (N: 19) males, compared to 37 per cent (N: 11) females. The sample represented males as the majority who participated in the study.

Deduction: The sample was not representative in terms of gender. A possible explanation for this is the gender inequality dynamics that exist in the policing department. In South Africa, the government continues to experience challenges with addressing gender transformation. Authors such as Newham, Masuku and Gomomo (2002) allude to the fact that woman faces different challenges and are disadvantaged in a myriad of ways. A key reason for this is that generally, there is a perception that women are ill-equipped to function in a masculine working environment. As a result, women in policing spaces continue to occupy supportive and administration roles.

4.2.2 Ages of participants

(See Annexure “A” Question 2)

Table 4.2: Ages of participants (N= 30)

Age of participants	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-25	1	3
26-30	2	7
31-35	9	30
36-40	5	17
41-45	4	13
46- 50	7	23
51- 55	2	7
56 years and plus	0	0
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Table 4.2 shows that a substantial number of the participants were between the age of 31 and 55 years. Young individuals were represented in the current study. Participants between the ages of 45 and 50 years held management positions. All ages were satisfactorily represented as the researcher managed to ensure participation from different ranks in the EMPD.

Deduction: The EMPD and SAPS conduct annual recruitments which enable members to grow within the organisation. This might be the reason why management positions are occupied by a cohort of individuals from older age groups. The researcher was able to balance the participant's age groups because different age groups are represented within the organisation itself.

4.2.3 Participants' ranks

(See Annexure "A" Question 3)

Table 4.3: Participants' ranks N= 30

What is your rank in your organisation?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Executive director	0	0
Chief of police	0	0
Director	1	3
Superintendent	1	3
Inspector	2	7
Officer	17	57
Other	9	30
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Table 4.3 illustrates that 57 per cent (N: 17) participants were officers. A total of 2 per cent (N:3) comprised of inspectors and superintendents from the metro police department. The chairperson of the CPF was excluded from the study and was instead categorised under the director rank of 3 per cent (N:1). The additional 30 per cent (N: 9) consists of members from the CPF.

Deduction: Ranks are noteworthy in the organisation because they ensure order and create clear accountability demarcations for a junior member in the organisation. This assisted the researcher in collecting data from different viewpoints offered by participants. Management staff that participated in the study provided meaningful information. Management staff clarified some inconsistencies that the researcher had identified.

4.2.4 Participants' years of service

(See Annexure "A" Question 4)

Table 4.4: Participants' number of years in service (N= 30)

How long have you been in the Metro Police /SAPS or CPF?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
One to two years	0	0
Three to four years	6	20
Five to eight years	14	47
Nine and more	10	33
Total	30	100

Interpretation: A significant number of participants - 47 per cent (N: 14) - indicated that they had five to eight years' employment experience. The table shows that various participants had served in the policing sector for a considerable amount of time. Thirty-three per cent (N: 10) had more than 10 years' worth of experience in the policing space. Very few participants - 20 per cent (N: 6) - had three to four years of experience in policing services.

Deduction: Table 4.4 illustrates that most participants had enough experience and had served in the policing sector for long periods. As a result, the researcher received information from experienced and knowledgeable participants whose contribution was relevant and beneficial for this study.

4.2.5 Educational qualifications

(See Annexure “A” Question 5)

Table 4.5: Educational qualification obtained by the Participants (N= 30).

What is your highest educational qualification?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Postgraduate	0	0
Degree	3	10
Advanced of diploma	2	6
Diploma	6	20
Certificate	5	16
Matric	12	40
Below matric	2	7
Total	30	100

Interpretation: In table 4.5 the information from the data demonstrates that the majority of the participants possessed matric and above educational qualification, only 7 per cent (N: 2) of the participants declared that they did not possess a matric qualification.

Deduction: All the participants possessed some form of qualification which eased the communication process during the data collection phase. In this instance, educational factors assisted the researcher and participants in better understanding each other. A primary reason why most participants possessed some level of formal education is attributed to the fact that recruitment requirements are regulated by the Metro Police and SAPS. For an individual to be selected as a Metro Police or SAPS member, they would need to be in possession of a senior (matric) certificate. Participants who had no matric qualification fell under CPF members.

4.3 CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Table 4.6 provides an analysis of the responses to the first research question which identified the crime prevention activities the EMPD are currently involved in.

4.3.1 Definition of the concept ‘policing’

(See Annexure “A” Question 6)

Table 4.6: Defining the concept ‘policing’ (N=30).

What is your understanding of the concept of ‘policing’	Frequency	Percentage (%)
It is when the police ensure safety in an environment	13	44
Crime prevention	5	17
Working together with the police to fight crime	3	10
Roadblocks and patrolling	3	10
Enforcement of traffic and by-laws	3	10
Reducing crime by enforcing the law	1	3
Don't know (no idea)	2	7
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Several participants were able to provide an individual definition and understanding of the concept of ‘policing’. Although participants gave different definitions of the concept, they showed a clear understanding of its meaning. Most of the definitions were correct and only a few were poorly explained. A few participants – 7 per cent (N: 2) - advised that they could not define the concept and preferred not to attempt to respond.

Deduction: As per Table 4.6, several participants illustrated their understanding of the concept. The positive responses obtained by the researcher might imply that the participants were able to answer the questions. Along similar lines, Dempsey, Forest and Cater (2017: 137) provide a similar understanding of policing and state that it concerns itself with “maintaining order and dealing with lawbreakers”. Based on this definition, most of the participants understood the concept of policing.

4.3.2 Effectiveness of the EMPD in policing

(See Annexure “A” Question 7)

Table 4.7: The EMPD effectiveness in policing (N: 30)

How effective is the EMPD in policing?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Excellent	2	7
Good	16	53
Average	0	0
Poor	12	40
Very poor	0	0
Total	30	100

Interpretation: The data in Table 4.7 reveals that 60 per cent of the participants (N: 18) indicated that the EMPD was doing well in terms of policing. The participants highlighted three reasons. Firstly, EMPD ensures safety and security in the community. Secondly, they work with the SAPS and other law enforcement agencies. Lastly, they were always there to ensure safety on the roads and respond to emergency calls. The remaining 40 per cent (N: 12) of the participants indicated that the EMPD policing was poor. These participants stated that crime was still very high and that metro police officers cared more about traffic policing and did very little to alleviate the high levels of crime.

Deduction: The majority of the participants indicated that the EMPD was doing sufficiently well in policing however, their involvement in policing could not help to successfully combat crime in Tembisa. It is important to note that the reason few participants stated that crime levels were high is that they felt that the EMPD places a greater focus on traffic policing activities.

4.3.3 Definition of the concept ‘crime’

(See Annexure “A” Question 8)

Table 4.8: Defining the concept ‘crime’ (N= 30)

Define ‘crime’?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breaking the law	19	63
Doing some illegal activities	6	20
Give examples of crime instead of a definition.	5	17
Total	30	100

Interpretation: The researcher asked the participants to define the concept of ‘crime’. It is interesting that although the participants had a clear understanding of ‘crime’ as a concept, each participant maintained a distinct definition. A total of 63 per cent of the participants (N: 25) perceived crime as a contravention of the law by community members. The other 20 per cent (N: 6) of participants viewed crime as any illegal activity carried out by people. The remaining 17 per cent (N: 5) failed to share an understanding of the concept of crime but provided examples of crime such as stealing, killing people, hijacking and acts of robbery.

Deduction: It is apparent that the participants defined the concept ‘crime’ before they engaged in a discussion of crime prevention. Table 4.8 notes that most participants demonstrated an understanding of crime and managed to provide relevant examples to substantiate their understanding. The definitions collected to support Smit, Minnaar and Schnetler’s idea (2004:74) that crime is “an action done by an individual with or without an intention to harm other citizens or damage property and can be apprehended for such actions”. Table 4.8 suggests that the participants understood the concept and that made them suitable participants for the study.

4.3.4 Crime rate in the Tembisa area

(See Annexure “A” Question 9)

Table 4.9: Crime rate in the area of Tembisa (N= 30)

What is the crime rate in the Tembisa area?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very high	14	46
High	8	27
Moderate	8	27
Low	0	0
Total	30	100

Interpretation: A total of 46 per cent (N: 14) of EMP officials pointed out that the crime rate around Tembisa was very high. They raised concerns about safety in this area, particularly at night. They further indicated that people were losing their lives because of crimes such as house burglaries, bank robberies, cash-in-transit heists and car

hijackings. Moreover, they stated that these crimes were unbearable. The remaining 27 per cent (N: 8) of the participants alluded to the fact that crime was high but not terrible and stated that the law enforcers were trying their best to control it to ensure safety in Tembisa. The remaining participants indicated that crime in the area was currently moderate in comparison to previous years. They pointed out that there was a sizeable difference in terms of the occurrences of crime but that the police were doing their best.

Deduction: When evaluating the participants’ responses, one might deduce that crime is an acute problem in the Tembisa area. Although the police demonstrated some level of involvement in dealing with crime much improvement is still needed. A valuable point to note is that for crime to be reduced, the police must devise an effective crime prevention strategy. The argument here rests primarily on what strategies the EMPD is exploring to curb the high crime rate in this area. The questions (set out in the following tables) encompass some of EMPD’s crime prevention activities.

4.3.5 Definition of the concept ‘crime prevention’

(See Annexure “A” Question 10)

Table 4.10: Definition of the concept ‘crime prevention’ (N: 30)

What is your understanding of the concept of ‘crime prevention’?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Action is taken to stop crime before it happens.	23	76
Police dealing with social problems to reduce crime.	5	17
The enforcement of by-laws and traffic laws by metro police daily.	2	7
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Seventy-six per cent (N: 23) of participants stated that they viewed crime prevention as any action taken to stop crime before it happens. This suggests that most participants have a common understanding of the term. About 17 per cent (N: 5) of the participants said that crime prevention involves dealing with social problems hampering youth growth to reduce crime. The remaining 7 per cent (N: 2) of the participants stated that EMPD crime prevention was about ensuring that by-laws and traffic laws are correctly enforced.

Deduction: The purpose of this question was to investigate how the participants perceived the concept of crime prevention within the context of the EMPD. As much as crime prevention can be a complicated phenomenon, each organisation needs a framework to underpin its crime prevention approach. Based on the participants' responses, the majority seemed to have a common understanding of the term 'crime prevention'. The remaining participants who provided other definitions showed some understanding but failed to elaborate further on what the concept meant to them respectively.

4.3.6 The Involvement of the EMPD in crime prevention

(See Annexure "A" Question11)

Table 4.11: EMPD involvement in crime prevention (N= 30)

Was the EMPD effectively involved in crime prevention?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	16	53
No	14	47
Total	30	100

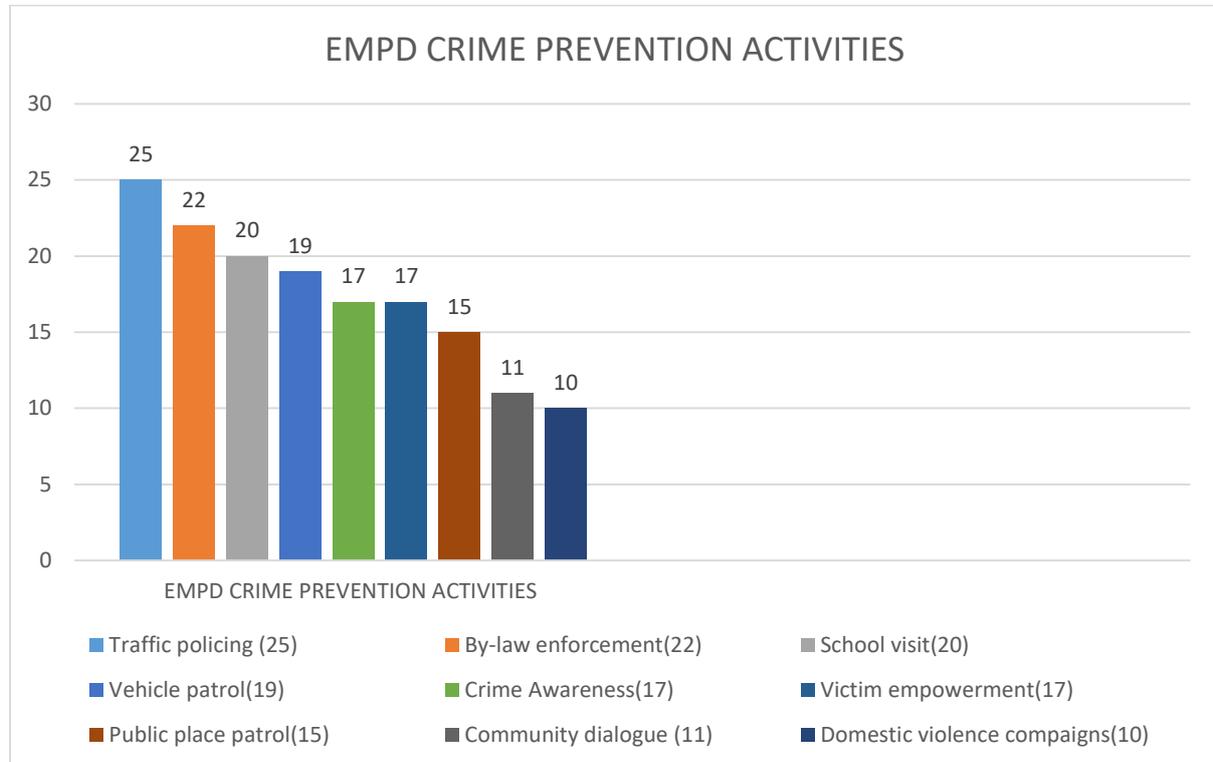
Interpretation: Fifty-three per cent (N:16) of the participants responded positively and agreed that the EMPD was involved in preventing crime. However, the remaining 47 per cent (N:14) indicated no.

Deduction: Based on the responses above, the EMPD's involvement in crime prevention is not satisfactory. A decade has passed since the introduction of the EMPD in Ekurhuleni, yet it remains unclear how the organisation implements its crime prevention approaches. Crime prevention interventions carried out by the EMPD according to participant's majority indicated is satisfactory although nearly half of the responses indicate otherwise. The researcher was not presented with any programmes of action as supporting evidence. Crime prevention strategies that encourage stakeholder involvement should be implemented. Social and economic issues, education and health-related factors should be incorporated into all evaluations (Shaw & Travers, 2007).

4.3.6.1 If answered yes in 4.3.6, what activities do Ekurhuleni metro perform to prevent crime

(See Annexure “A” Question 12)

Graph 4.1: EMPD’s crime prevention activities (N: 30)



Interpretation: The participants were asked to mention activities that the EMPD embarks on to prevent crime. They stated that school visits prevent crime because young people are taught not to engage in criminal activities. In terms of by-law enforcement, several participants continued to state that the daily enforcement of by-laws deterred people from committing serious crimes. Participants singled out traffic policing as a primary function performed by the EMPD. In this instance, searching cars for a valid card and licence disk was considered a crime prevention activity. All the activities mentioned were regarded as central and could assist in preventing crime.

Deduction: This question aimed to map out all activities that the EMPD was involved in. The views of the participants’ allowed the researcher to understand the knowledge held in relation to the functions of the EMPD and various responsibilities towards crime prevention. However, the activities were limited and lacked a constructive framework in terms of the practices of the EMPD in crime prevention. The above activities suggest

that the EMPD is not actively participating in crime prevention. The reason for this is that primary crime prevention strategies are not outlined. The data appears to suggest that these crime prevention activities include environmental design, surveillance, arrests, and searches that are performed. These were not indicated anywhere in the participants' responses. From the responses from participants, the EMPD places a higher focus on traffic policing.

4.3.7 Definition of the concept 'foot patrol'

(See Annexure "A" Question 13)

Table 4.12: Definition of the concept 'foot patrol' (N=30)

What is your understanding of the concept of 'foot patrolling'?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
It is just one tactic that officers use to scare the criminals in the community.	13	43
Metro police officers patrol the community by walking around and not using cars.	17	57
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Fifty-seven per cent (N: 17) of the participants indicated that the concept 'foot patrol' described Metro Police officers walking around the community without the use of cars. The other 43 per cent (N: 13) of the participants defined the concept as a technique used by the metro police to scare off criminals in the community.

Deduction. The participants indicated they understood foot patrolling as a method to scare away criminals. Furthermore, some participants stated that foot patrolling was carried out by walking around the area (without vehicles). The participants' responses illustrated that understood the importance of a foot patrol in crime prevention.

4.3.8 Evaluating the EMPD's foot patrolling

(See Annexure "A" Question 14)

Table 4.13: The evaluation of EMPD participation in foot patrol (N=30)

How often does the EMPD do foot patrol?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Always	0	0
Very often	5	17
Sometimes	7	23
Never	18	60
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Sixty per cent (N: 18) of the participants disagreed that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police were involved in foot patrols. These participants indicated that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police never conducted any form of foot patrolling. Twenty-three per cent (N: 7) indicated that at times, the Ekurhuleni Metro Police would be seen patrolling on foot. However, the participants felt that this was ineffective. The remaining 17 per cent (N: 5) responded positively and stated that they went on foot patrols when there was a need for it particularly in high-risk areas.

Deduction: Foot patrolling is a common technique used to prevent crime. Unfortunately, participants in this study indicated that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police did not conduct any foot patrols effectively. The results also demonstrate that there are serious challenges related to how the EMPD conducts its foot patrols. What is apparent is that the EMPD was only involved in this activity when there was a direct need. Many participants indicated that if the area was a high-risk zone, the EMPD would carry out a foot patrol activity. By doing this, a reactive stance to a crime was adopted instead of a preventive one.

4.3.9 Evaluation of the EMPD in vehicle patrol

(See Annexure “A” Question 15)

Table 4.14: The evaluation of EMPD in vehicle patrol (N=30)

Vehicle patrol	Frequency	Percentage (%)
How often does the EMPD conduct vehicle patrols?		
Always	17	56
Very often	6	20
Sometimes	5	17
Never	2	7
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Table 4.14 shows that 56 per cent (N: 17) of participants responded positively to the involvement of EMPD in vehicle patrols. They further stated that if an area was experiencing a rise in housebreakings during the day, they would assign some members to conduct vehicle patrols in the area. The other 20 per cent (N: 6) of participants also indicated that the EMPD was carried out vehicle patrols at times. The other 17 per cent (N: 5) of the participant's disagreed and indicated that the EMPD occasionally conducted vehicle patrols. The remaining 7 per cent (N: 2) of participants disagreed that the EMPD was ever involved in vehicle patrols. One participant said: “I have never seen the EMPD patrolling with cars around”.

Deduction: Based on the above responses, the EMPD are involved in vehicle patrolling. Unlike foot patrols, the majority were positive that the EMPD was involved in vehicle patrols. The majority of the participants also emphasised that the EMPD conducted patrols when it was necessary. Based on this, the researcher notes that crime prevention by means of vehicle patrol in the Tembisa area is appropriately executed. It can be concluded that vehicle patrols are conducted effectively enough to prevent crime.

4.3.10 Definition surveillance

(See Annexure “A” Question 16)

Table 4.15: Defining the concept ‘surveillance’ (N= 30)

What is your understanding of concept surveillance?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Observing community members and their activities.	13	43
Monitoring people’s movement to control crime.	8	27
Watching out for criminal activities.	6	20
Something to do with CCTV and cameras.	3	10
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Forty-three per cent (N:13) of the participants defined the concept ‘surveillance’ as the observation of community activities. Some of these participants also mentioned that it was mostly done during patrols. Twenty-seven per cent (N: 8) of the participants further indicated that it was about monitoring people’s behaviour to control crime. The other 20 per cent (N: 6) of the participants stated that surveillance went overserving people and included observing criminal acts. The remaining 10 per cent (N: 3) of the participants provided examples (such as the use of CCTV and cameras) of surveillance instead of defining the concept.

Deduction: The question was asked to examine participants’ understanding of the concept of ‘surveillance’ in crime prevention. The researcher also wanted to determine how would the participants rate the EMPD’s involvement in surveillance. According to Rowe (2014:239), surveillance is when police are closely keeping an eye on the movements of society, environments and vehicles to determine any unlawful act that might be committed. It is evident that the majority of participants defined and understood surveillance correctly. While some participants were unable to define the concept, they were able to provide relevant examples to illustrate their understanding of surveillance.

4.3.11 The EMPD in physical surveillance

(See Annexure “A” Question 17)

Table 4.16: The evaluation of EMPD in physical surveillance (N= 30)

How often do EMPD conduct physical surveillance?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Always	5	17
Very often	15	50
Sometimes	6	20
Never	4	13
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Table 4.16 above confirms that a sizeable number of the participants gave a positive response in terms of the EMPD’s involvement in physical surveillance. Most participants illustrated that the EMPD conducted vehicle patrols. This made it easier for them to engage in physical surveillance at all times. Only 20 per cent (N: 6) of the participants felt that the EMPD was involved in physical surveillance when there was a need to do so (not as part of their daily duties). The remaining 13 per cent (N:4) of the participants disagreed that the EMPD performed physical surveillance in crime prevention. Many of them stated that they used the warden officers to perform this duty for them. Warden Officers are officers employed by the EMPD to assist with traffic policing in the community.

Deduction: The majority of the participants felt that the involvement of the EMPD in physical surveillance was satisfactory. Some participants also mentioned areas that they had identified as hotspots. The EMPD would also venture out to conduct foot patrols without official police attire but as a strategy to obtain information. These are just some of the strategies that the EMPD uses in physical surveillance to effectively prevent crime. It can be concluded that the EMPD is effective in terms of physical surveillance.

4.3.12 Evaluation of the EMPD in electronic surveillance

(See Annexure “A” Question 18)

Table 4.17: The evaluation of EMPD in electronic surveillance (N= 30)

How often does the EMPD conduct electronic surveillance?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Always	9	30
Very often	2	7
Sometimes	19	63
Never	0	0
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Sixty-three per cent of the participants (N:19) indicated that the EMPD was not entirely involved in electronic surveillance tactics. Most indicated that the EMPD performed this occasionally. The participants highlighted difficulties encountered by the EMPD for example. They cited that electronic equipment was not readily available. They also mentioned that when advanced equipment was available, not everyone could use it and that only supervisors had access to advanced tools. This is despite 30 per cent (N: 9) stating that the EMPD was always involved in electronic surveillance. Some participants mentioned that dash cameras were used in some cars. They also made use of bulletproof cameras and automatic number plate recognition devices which included speed detectors to locate stolen cars. The participants also mentioned businesses owners in malls assisted by providing CCTV footage when it was needed.

Deduction: Participants indicated that technology usage in the EMPD was not entirely advanced. This point suggests that improvements in this regard are needed. The participants indicated that the EMPD was at their best despite limited access to technology. The EMPD worked with other organisations to obtain CCVT footage which also contributed to their crime prevention efforts. It can be concluded that the EMPD is involved in electronic surveillance. Despite persistent challenges, they continue to manage them accordingly.

4.3.13 Involvement of the EMPD in making arrests

(See Annexure “A” Question 19)

Table 4.18: The EMPD involvement in making arrests (N= 30)

Does the EMPD make arrests?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	14	47
No	16	53
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Fifty-three per cent (N: 16) of participants indicated that the EMPD was not adequately involved in arresting perpetrators while the remaining 47 per cent (N: 14) responded that EMPD made arrests.

Deduction: Based on the table above, EMPD makes does not make a significant number of arrests. This might be attributed to the fact that there is a greater focus on traffic policing as opposed to crime prevention.

4.3.13.1 If the above question 4.3.13 is yes please describe the kinds of arrests made by the Ekurhuleni Metro Police

(See Annexure “A” Question 19.1)

Table 4.19: Types of arrest conducted by EMPD

If yes please describe the type of arrests made by the EMPD	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Arrest during traffic law enforcement.	8	27
By-law infringements, Domestic violence and criminal arrest.	6	20
Total	14	47

Interpretation: Forty-seven per cent (N: 14) of the participants agreed that EMPD makes arrests particularly during traffic law enforcement policing. Examples of these are arrests that take place for driving under the influence, driving without a licence and road law infringement. The EMPD also carried out arrests where communities reported or complained about specific individuals.

Deduction: There is a need to carry out more arrests effectively to deter those who might attempt to perform criminal acts.

4.3.14 Evaluation of the EMPD carrying out arrests

(See Annexure “A” Question 20)

Table 4.20: Evaluation of the EMPD in arresting offenders (N= 30)

How often does the EMP conduct arrests?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Always	3	10
Very often	7	23
Sometimes	12	40
Never	8	27
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Several participants indicated that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police did arrest occasionally. They would focus on those who did not pay their fines; drinking and driving; in possession of unlicensed firearms and stolen cars. The Ekurhuleni Metro Police made arrests during the by-law enforcement. The other participants – 27 per cent (N: 8) - said that Ekurhuleni Metro Police never performed arrests. They stated that some Metro Police officers believed that SAPS must actively perform arrests. Other participants indicated that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police members took bribes instead of performing arrests. The remaining few participants held the view that Ekurhuleni Metro Police always performed arrests, notably during patrols. They would be involved in stop and search operations which resulted in several individuals being caught with drugs and unlicensed firearms.

Deduction: The responses illustrated that the involvement of Ekurhuleni Metro Police in performing arrests was not satisfactory. The EMPD’s main challenge is an unethical bribery system which results in offenders not effectively being arrested. Some Ekurhuleni metro police members suggested that the responsibility of arresting offenders’ rests on the SAPS, however, the arresting of offenders by the Ekurhuleni metro police was not effective and there were numerous challenges.

4.3.15 Involvement of the EMPD in regular searches

(See Annexure “A” Question 21)

Table 4.21: The EMPD’s involvement in regular searches (N= 30)

Does the EMPD conduct regular searches?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	18	60
No	12	40
Total	30	100

Interpretation: The majority of participants in the table above, about 60 per cent (N: 18) indicated that EMPD was involved in regular searches. The other participants (40%) (N: 12) disagreed and stated that the EMPD did not conduct regular searches.

Deduction: As illustrated in the table above, the participants revealed that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police were involved in regular searches but not as much as they were supposed to. The Ekurhuleni metro police conducting regular searches would prove to be an effective approach and a more efficient way the prevention of crime.

4.3.15.1 *If the above question 4.3.15 is yes, describe the types of searches conducted by the Ekurhuleni metro police*

(See Annexure “A” Question 21.1)

Table 4.22: The type of search contacted EMP

If you answered yes to question 21, please describe the type of searches conducted by EMP?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
EMPD conduct regular searches during roadblocks.	8	27
EMPD conduct regular searches at different schools	5	17
Conduct search during patrols	5	17
Total	18	61

Interpretation: All the participants who responded positively to Question 21 indicated that the Ekurhuleni metro police conduct regular searches during roadblocks. These searches include stopping suspicious cars, searching for elements such as illegal objects (knives and guns), drugs, alcohol and stolen goods. The EMPD also conduct regular searches at different schools to ensure the safety of learners.

Deduction: Based on the responses of the participants, there is an indication that Ekurhuleni metro police satisfactorily conducts regular searches. Regular searches play an important role in preventing crime.

4.3.16 Evaluation of the EMPD in regular searches

(See Annexure “A” Question 22)

Table 4.23: Evaluation of the EMPD in regular searches (N= 30)

How often does the EMPD conduct regular searches?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Always	8	27
Very often	4	13
Sometimes	18	60
Never	0	0
Total	30	100

Interpretation: All the participant’s stated that Ekurhuleni Metro Police conducted searches according to situations that arise or specific operational needs, which is always, very often and sometimes). The participants indicated that Ekurhuleni Metro Police would conduct a school search for example, where they would go to different schools and search learners and also during roadblocks where they stop cars and search them, another search operation was conducted during patrol where members of the community on the street will be stopped and searched. The EMPD searched for objects such as dangerous weapons, illegal drugs, housebreaking equipment etc. Some participants insisted that the EMPD were involved in regular search operations. They referred to daily roadblocks where they stopped and searched cars. They also patrolled the area to search for suspicious-looking individuals who walked around the area.

Deduction: As demonstrated above, regular routine searches by the EMPD have not been performed as actively as they should be. Several participants revealed that regular searches were conducted only on intervals (instead of always). Regular search is therefore not taken seriously by the Ekurhuleni metro police. They do not consider it as an important mechanism to use in the prevention of crime within the community of Tembisa. A few participants suggested that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police involvement

in search activities was not conducted often. From these responses, it is concluded that the Ekurhuleni metro police involvement in regular searches is not effective.

4.3.17 The involvement of Ekurhuleni metro police in roadblocks

(See Annexure “A” Question 23)

Table 4.24: Ekurhuleni metro police’s involvement in roadblocks (N= 30)

Does the EMP conduct roadblocks?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	30	100
No	0	0
Total	30	100

Interpretation. All participants indicated that Ekurhuleni Metro Police do conduct roadblocks in the Tembisa area.

Deduction: The responses generated in the above table shows that according to participants, the Ekurhuleni Metro Police is positively involved in conducting roadblocks. In examining the response provided, one notes that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police place greater effort towards roadblocks and therefore it can be concluded that the Ekurhuleni metro police do conduct roadblocks more frequent.

4.3.17.1 *If the above question 4.3.17 is yes please describe when doing Ekurhuleni metro police conducted roadblocks*

(See Annexure “A” Question 23.1)

Table 4.25: Ekurhuleni metro police conducting roadblocks

If yes describe when do EMPD conduct roadblocks?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Ekurhuleni metro police conduct roadblocks daily as their primary function.	13	43
Ekurhuleni metro police conduct roadblocks jointly with SAPS.	9	30
Ekurhuleni metro police also conduct roadblock if the is new information urging them too so urgently	8	27
Total	30	100

Interpretation: In terms of the responses, 100 per cent (N: 30) of participants indicated that Ekurhuleni Metro Police always conducts roadblocks. Of the 30 participants (N: 13) stated that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police conduct roadblocks daily as part of traffic policing responsibility. The (N: 9) participants expressed that roadblocks are conducted in partnership with SAPS as a joint operation to prevent crime. The remaining (N: 8) participants indicated that in some circumstances Ekurhuleni Metro Police conducts roadblocks based on information received by the department.

Deduction: If roadblocks are performed correctly, they might aid in the prevention of crime and contribute to safer roads, the motorist will drive without fear of being hijacked or robbed. Some participants also pointed towards this being a form of crime prevention.

4.3.18 Evaluation of the Ekurhuleni metro police’s involvement in roadblocks

(See Annexure “A” Question 24)

Table 4.26: The evaluation of the Ekurhuleni metro police’s involvement in roadblocks (N= 30)

How often does the Ekurhuleni metro police do roadblocks?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Always	28	93
Very often	2	7
Sometimes	0	0
Never	0	0
Total	30	100

Interpretation: A significant number of participants – 93 per cent (N: 28) - agreed that Ekurhuleni Metro Police always conducted roadblocks in the Tembisa area. Only 7 per cent (N: 2) indicated that even though it was not very often, roadblocks were conducted more frequently towards the end of the month as opposed to off-peak. The participants noted the following features which constitute roadblock activities: verification of personal documentation; road-wrecked cars; searches for stolen cars; drinking and driving; mass loading; use of cell phones while driving and adhering to road rules. All these activities support the prevention of crime.

Deduction: According to the participants, the Ekurhuleni Metro Police utilises roadblocks operations efficiently to prevent crime. The responses from the participants further confirmed that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police was more involved in performing roadblocks. The responses provided by the participants in this study are further confirmed in the literature by Rauch (2002) and Newham (2006). Most of the Ekurhuleni Metro Police members' time was dedicated to this task (roadblocks) which validates the roadblocks as a key tool in preventing crime.

4.3.19 Street policing by the EMPD

(See Annexure "A" Question 25)

Table 4.27: Defining Street policing (N= 30)

What is your understanding of the concept of street policing?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
This is when the police and CPF work together to reduce crime in the community.	17	56
It is when the police deal with the community to address social issues such as drugs.	11	37
I don't know how to define it.	2	7
Total	30	100

Interpretation: The majority of participants – 56 per cent (N: 17) - defined the concept 'street policing' as when Ekurhuleni Metro Police, SAPS and or and CPF working together to reduce crime society. A few participants stated that it was about social crime issues and several participants mentioned the use of drugs as an example. The remaining officers also indicated that they were unable to clearly give the proper meaning of the term street policing.

Deduction: The participants demonstrated an understating of the concept of 'street policing' even though examples were not provided. Street policing indeed involves the working together of different agencies with the community. Participants who did not define the concept were also unable to provide even examples. Awareness training should be given to stakeholders.

4.3.20 The Ekurhuleni metro police's involvement in street policing

(See Annexure "A" Question 26)

Table 4.28: The EMPD involvement in street policing (N= 30)

Is the EMPD actively involved in street policing?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	12	40
No	18	60
Total	30	100

Interpretation: The majority of participants - **60 per cent (N: 18)** - indicated that the EMPD was not involved in street policing in the area of Tembisa. Only **40 per cent (N: 12)** of the participants agreed that they were involved in street policing.

Deduction: Based on Table 4.28, the Ekurhuleni Metro Police are not actively engaged in street policing. Participants who have responded with a 'yes' also implied that street policing did take place all the time. It seems that this activity is not that significant to Ekurhuleni metro police as it is not included in their daily function.

4.3.21.1 *If the above question 4.3.21 is yes please provide a reason for your answer*

(See Annexure "A" Question 26.1)

Table 4.29: How does Ekurhuleni metro police conduct street policing?

If yes, how does the Ekurhuleni metro police conduct street policing? Please explain.	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Street policing is done by wardens' traffic or CPF on behalf of the EMDP	4	13
Ekurhuleni metro police conduct street policing when there is a need	8	27
Total	12	40

Interpretation: The majority of participants said Ekurhuleni Metro Police conduct street policing when there is a direct need. While the remaining participants further stated that street policing was conducted by traffic wardens or CPF in the Tembisa area with the Ekurhuleni metro police helping where needed.

Deduction: As noted from the responses of the participants, The Ekurhuleni metro police does not conduct street policing frequently as indicated. It must be mentioned that responding to the criminal challenges alone without doing consistent street policing does not constitute effective crime prevention by the Ekurhuleni metro police.

4.3.21 Defining the concept ‘community policing’

(See Annexure “A” Question 27)

Table 4.30: Defining the concept of ‘community policing’ (N= 30)

What is your understanding of the concept of community policing?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
It is when police and the community join hands together to deal with crime issues.	17	57
It is when police officers are sent to society to assist them and deal with matters that affect society such as substance abuse	8	27
It is when communities are assisted by law enforcement agencies to address and identify the causes of crime.	5	17
Total	30	100

Interpretation. The concept of ‘community policing’ was defined differently by the participants. Even if they did not provide a scientific definition, most of them illustrated an understanding and knowledge of community policing. All the participants stated that community policing involves everybody to ensure that they participate in matters threatening the safety of society. Some indicated that law enforcement agencies suggested programs or projects that they should undertake inclusively to identify and address factors that perpetuate crime in the neighbourhood.

Deduction: Participants demonstrated an understanding of the concept. This enables them to evaluate the involvement of the Ekurhuleni metro police in community policing in the Tembisa area. To emphasise their understanding, some participants also highlighted the relationship between the CPF, the SAPS and the Ekurhuleni Metro Police in community policing.

4.3.22 Evaluation of the Ekurhuleni Metro police in community policing

(See Annexure “A” Question 28)

Table 4.31: Evaluating of Ekurhuleni metro police in community policing (N= 30)

How often does EMP become involved in community policing?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Always	0	0
Very often	5	17
Sometimes	6	23
Never	17	57
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Table 4.31 reveals that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police’s involvement in community policing is not good, the majority of participants – 57 per cent (N: 17) - indicated that the EMPD was not involved in community policing. The participants further indicated that the CPF in the Tembisa area conducted community policing jointly with the SAPS. One of the participants also stated: “CPF are the SAPS babies, they report to them, not us (EMPD)”.

Twenty-three per cent (N: 6) of the participants agreed that they do conduct community policing, more specifically when there is a joint operation between the three parties was held (Metro Police, CPF, SAPS). Seventeen per cent (N: 5) of the participants stated that even if was not all the time, the Ekurhuleni Metro Police conducted community policing now and again, they would have to work together, especially if the area was identified as a high-risk area.

Deduction: There was a lack of community policing by the Ekurhuleni Metro Police in the Tembisa area. According to the responses from the participants, the relationship between the Ekurhuleni Metro Police and CPF was not satisfactory. The CPF worked more closely with the SAPS (but not with the Ekurhuleni metro police). The responses provided by participants support the claim that crime prevention remains ineffective without the collaboration of all stakeholders involved. The Ekurhuleni Metro Police did not prioritise community policing as this did not occur as their strength.

4.3.23 Ekurhuleni Metro Police in social crime prevention

(See Annexure “A” Question 29)

Table 4.32: Defining the concept ‘social crime prevention’ (N= 30)

What is your understanding of the concept of ‘social crime prevention’?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Social crime prevention deals with social issues.	15	50
It is when you are dealing with youth problems to prevent crime.	6	20
It empowers communities to deal with crime and address unsafe environments.	4	13
I have no idea.	5	17
Total	30	100

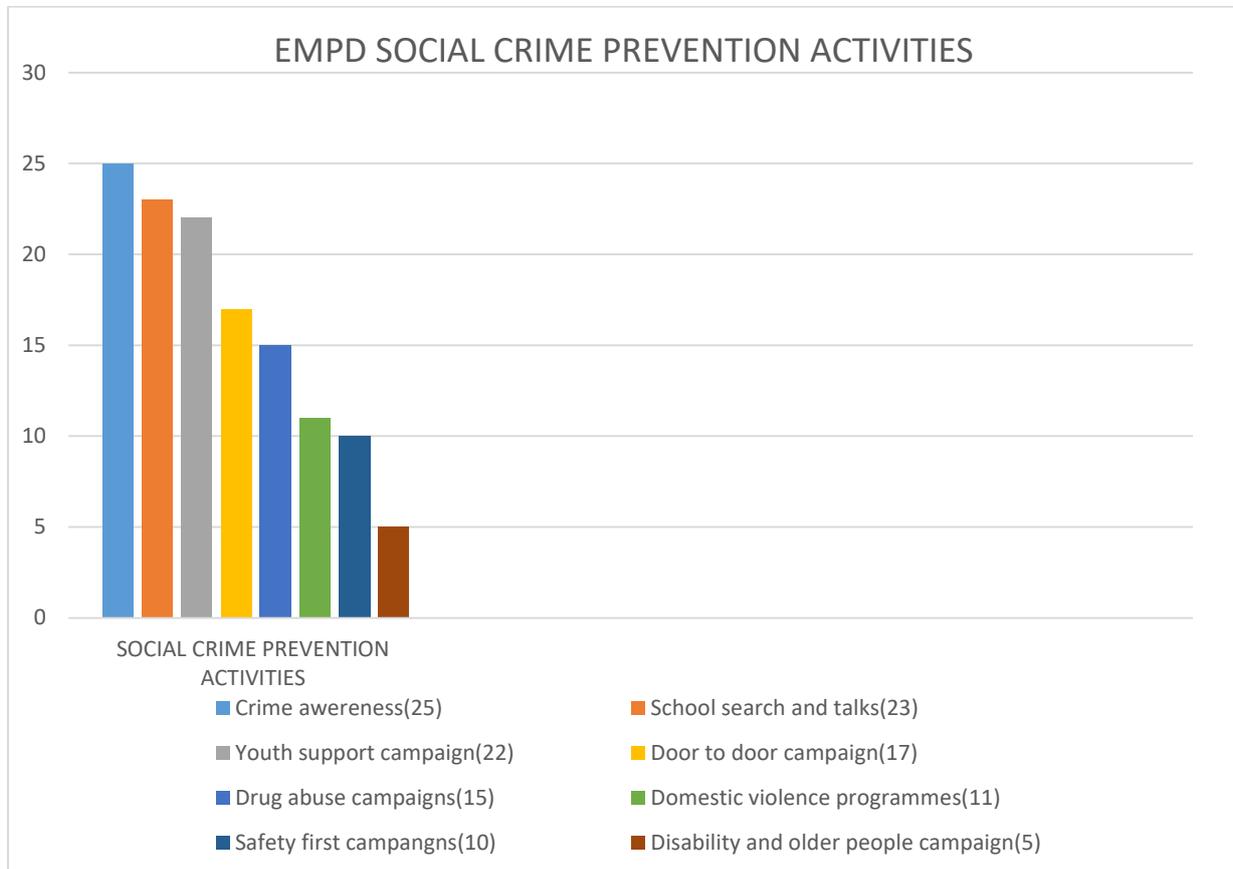
Interpretation: The majority of participants – 50 per cent (N:15) - stated that social crime prevention was about preventing crime through dealing with social issues in the community while 20 per cent (N: 6) of the participants indicated that it is about dealing with youth problems in preventing crime. Another group of participants – 13 per cent (N: 4) - defined social crime prevention as empowering communities to deal with crime and address unsafe environments. The last 17 per cent (N: 5) of participants did not answer the question but stated that they had no idea what social crime prevention is. They suggested that the researcher directs the same question to the social crime prevention department in the EMPD.

Deduction: The majority of the participants defined social crime prevention as a concept, although some terms used in the descriptions were not entirely correct. The majority indicated a clear understanding of the concept. According to Palmary (2001), is an action taken to ensure that wrongdoing is decreased by completely eliminating elements that perpetuate crime in society. Participants understood what social crime prevention is while the selected few had no idea what it meant. It is worthwhile noting that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police in its entirety was not involved in social crime prevention (there was a department that dealt with social issues). This might have affected productivity because it is not part of their daily functions and everyone in the department was not part of it

4.3.24 Activities of social crime prevention

(See Annexure “A” Question 30)

Graph 4.2: EMPD's social crime prevention activities (N: 30)



Interpretation: This question responds to the activities that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police are involved in within the Tembisa area. The responses gathered from participants suggest that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police are involved in various social crime prevention activities. The following activities were significantly applied by the social crime prevention division, however, not all metro police officers were part of the planned programs: searching and visiting of schools, drug abuse campaigns and youth support programmes which will help in addressing the social ills associated with youth.

Deduction: The participants provided a set of different activities that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police are involved in although the participants did not provide any operational details pertaining to the project. A significant number of social crime prevention activities that were mentioned were essential and proactive as they benefited the

community of Tembisa to reduce crime. The activities mentioned by the participants indicate that there is a greater focus on youth development.

4.3.25 Definition of the concept ‘traffic laws’

(See Annexure A Question 31)

Table 4.33: Definition of traffic ‘laws’ (N= 30)

What is your understanding of the concept of ‘traffic laws’?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Municipal laws that manage the traffic.	23	76
Formal rules were passed by the government to regulate the roads.	7	24
Total	30	100

Interpretation: The majority of the participants understood ‘traffic laws’ to be (laws of the municipality that are used to manage traffic. The remaining participants stated that traffic laws were formal rules which were passed by the government to regulate the roads.

Deduction: As mentioned previously by the participants (reference made to other questions), the Ekurhuleni Metro Police demonstrated a high level of efficiency regarding traffic policing and one would expect them to correctly define and understand ‘traffic laws’ as a concept. As per the definition provided, the Ekurhuleni Metro Police has demonstrated a clear knowledge and understanding of traffic laws.

4.3.26 The Ekurhuleni Metro Police in traffic law enforcement

(See Annexure “A” Question 32)

Table 4.34: Evaluating traffic laws enforcement by EMP (N= 30) (Question 32:1)

How often is traffic law enforcement done?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Always	23	77
Very often	6	20
Sometimes	1	3
Never	0	0
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Table 4.34 illustrates that almost all the participants (77%) (N: 23) indicated that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police did enforce traffic laws all the time (always). Several participants referred to a set of traffic laws amongst many that are enforced by the Ekurhuleni Metro Police these include the following: stopping and searching of cars, ensuring that drivers adhere to speed limits, wearing of seat belts, driver’s licences inspection and the inspection of car discs. The other 20 per cent (N: 6) of the participants indicated that (even if it was not all the time) the Ekurhuleni Metro Police did enforce traffic laws as much as possible. The remaining 3 per cent (N:1) stated that traffic laws were only enforced sometimes. These participants mentioned that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police managed traffic laws enforcement frequently during the weekend and during month-end.

Deduction: Table 4.34 illustrates that this is a primary function performed by the EMPD. This supports other participants’ claims that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police are concerned with traffic policing in the area as opposed to other functions. The participants emphasised that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police conducted traffic law enforcement operations effectively. The efforts of the Ekurhuleni Metro Police on traffic law enforcement would assist in crime prevention in the area of Tembisa.

4.3.27 The EMPD and by-laws
(See Annexure “A” Question 33)

Table 4.35: Definition of the concept ‘by-law’ (N= 30)

What is a by-law?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
The set of laws passed by the municipality in the regulation of communities.	21	70
It refers to the EMPD laws that govern the community.	7	23
Give examples of by-laws.	2	7
Total	30	100

Interpretation: As per Table 4.35, the majority of the participants defined by-laws as laws passed by the municipalities to regulate communities. Although few participants could not provide a scientific definition, they nevertheless provided several by-laws as examples (as the majority of participants had done). Examples of such by-laws include

street trading, illegal electricity connection, land grabs, stealing of water from fire pipes by car washers, noise pollution, events management, dumping, taxi regulations traffic regulations etc.

Deduction: The majority of the participants illustrated a clear understanding of by-laws as a concept and what it comprises. Attention was paid to the fact that not every person was able to define the concept even though they implemented it daily. Based on the examples of by-laws provided by the participants, it was evident that there is a close relationship between by-laws and traffic policing.

4.3.28 Evaluation of the EMPD’s enforcement of by-laws

(See Annexure “A” Question 34)

Table 4.36: Evaluating the EMPD by-laws enforcement of (N= 30)

How often does the EMP enforce by-laws?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Always	17	57
Very often	5	17
Sometimes	8	27
Never	0	0
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Based on participants’ responses, the EMPD are always involved in by-law enforcement. It is clear that, based on the nature of by-laws, some might be considered as daily laws. An example of by-laws that were enforced daily is land pollution and street trading. Some by-laws are only enforced when there are ongoing operations in the area of Tembisa.

Deduction: Table 4.36 it was clearly indicated that Ekurhuleni Metro Police do not always enforce by-laws but at intervals. it can be concluded that the by-laws in the area of Tembisa are not effectively enforced on daily basis but when there is a need.

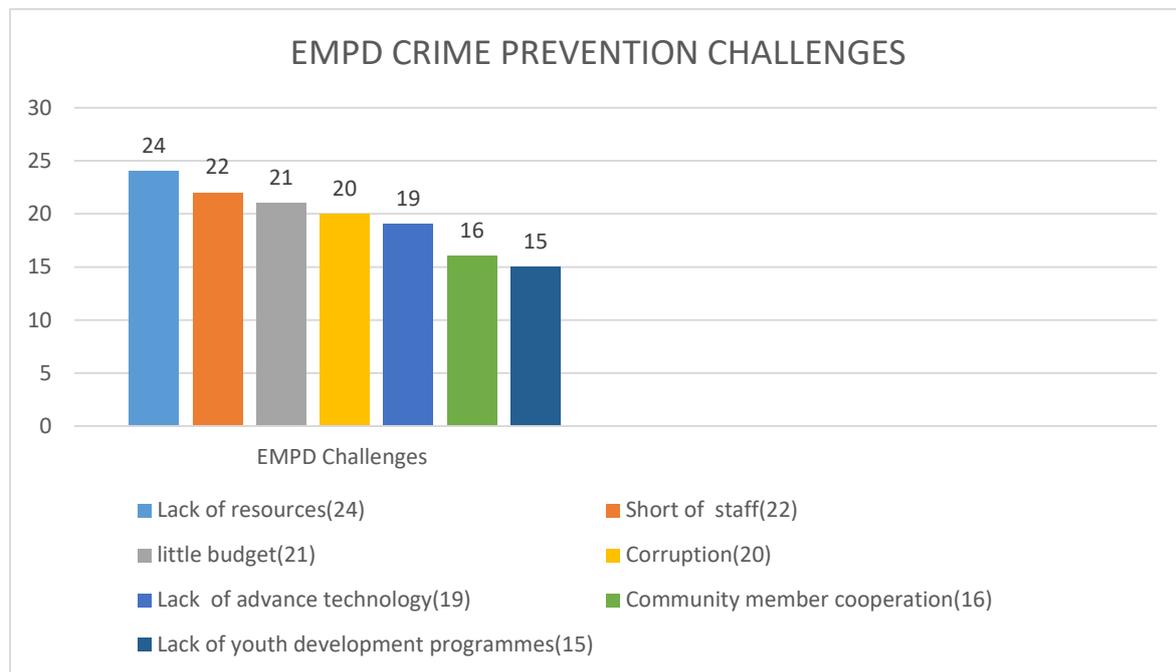
4.4 THE CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED BY EMPDS IN CRIME PREVENTION

This section analyses the responses to the second research question of determining the challenges experienced by the EMPD in crime prevention.

4.4.1 The EMPD's crime prevention challenges

(See Annexure "A" Question 35)

Graph 4.3: EMPD's list of challenges in crime prevention (N= 30)



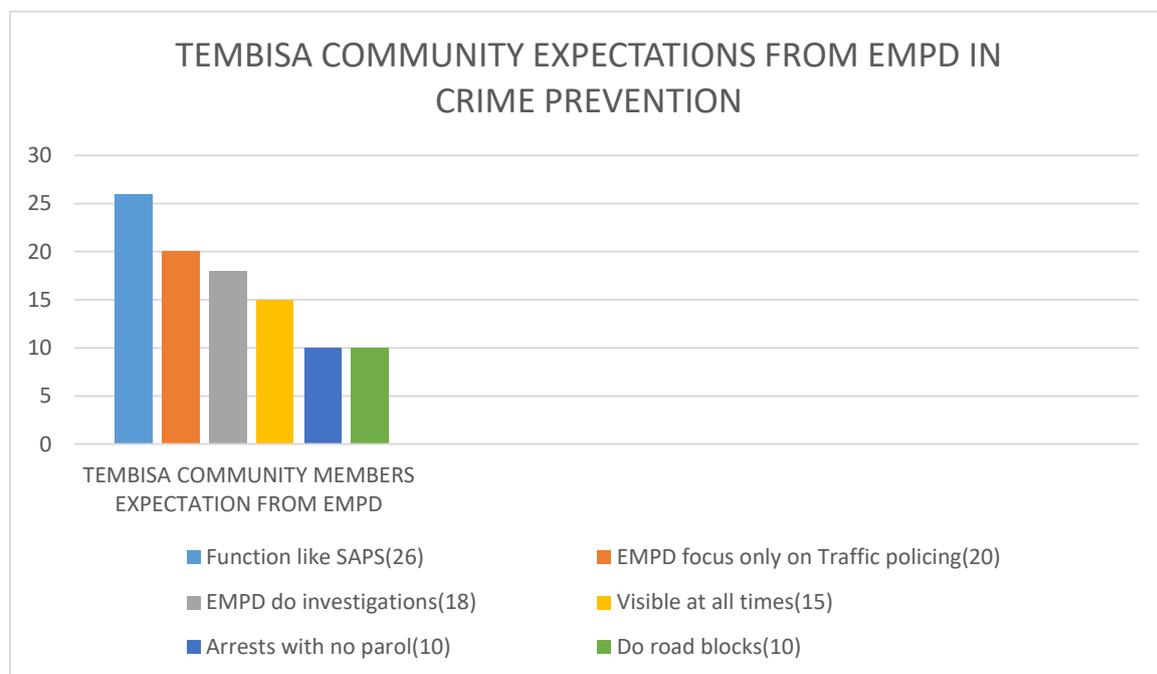
Interpretation: The above challenges impact EMPD crime prevention activities. Participants noted that the most challenging factors were the lack of resources such as vehicles, radios, stationery, cameras, and phones that affected their capacity to prevent crime. The second factor mentioned was staff shortage which made it difficult for Ekurhuleni Metro Police members to successfully cover geographical areas when patrolling, conducting roadblocks and monitoring traders. Financial constraints experienced within the EMPD contributed to their inability to complete their crime prevention projects. Participants also highlighted corruption as an additional challenge. The participants indicated that there were high levels of dishonesty among the Ekurhuleni Metro Police members. One even stated that: "all they care about is taking bribery from divers not preventing crime". Participants agree that while their

technology has advanced globally, the EMPD has experienced very little technological expansion. Crime prevention is about the collaboration between the community and police however EMP was faced with challenges of community members being uncooperative. One participant described the EMPD members' attitude as follows: "If a crime does not concern them, they don't care about others". A final challenge noted was the lack of initiatives targeted at developing the youth within the Tembisa area where many youths were involved in the use of drugs and alcohol abuse which prompted them to engage in criminal activities to meet their needs.

4.4.2 Community members' expectations of the EMPD

(See Annexure "A" Question 36)

Graph 4.4: Community members' expectations of EMPD's crime prevention (N= 30)



Interpretation: The above chart depicts what the community expects from the EMPD. Firstly, several participants indicated that since the community considered the EMPD to operate as traffic policing as their primary function. A second expectation that was mentioned was that they would have liked to see an increase in police visibility particularly police tasked with attending to roadblocks. A third and noticeable expectation that was mentioned was the need for investigations to occur soon after

arrests have been made to prevent offenders from returning to the community. A final expectation was that the EMPD needed to operate like the SAPS.

Deduction: Community members have an unclear perception of what role should the metro police play. As per the responses from some of the community members they do not understand the difference between SAPS and EMPD. The community was not even aware that the EMPD is not tasked with investigations. It must also be noted that the community members continue to consider the EMP members as traffic officers which indicates a need for educational interventions that will facilitate the knowledge to community members about the duties and responsibilities of the Metro Police in Tembisa.

4.5 IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN EMPD TO HAVE EFFECTIVE CRIME PREVENTION

This section analysed the responses to the last research question of determining the improvements needed for effective crime prevention by the EMPD.

4.5.1 The relationship between the EMPD and Tembisa community

(See Annexure “A” Question 37).

Table 4.37 The relationship between the EMPD and the Tembisa community (N= 30)

Is there a good relationship between EMPD and the Tembisa community in terms of crime prevention?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	12	40
No	18	60
Total	30	100

Interpretation: Several participants (60%) (N: 18) gave a negative response that the collaboration between the EMPD and the community of Tembisa is not satisfactory when dealing with crime prevention issues. The remaining 40 per cent (N: 12) of the participants indicated that the cooperation of EMPD and the people of Tembisa yielded good results, hence they managed to do projects together.

Deduction: The responses obtained from the participants suggest that the relationship is not satisfactory between EMPD and the community members of Tembisa. This affects how crime prevention is executed by the EMPD. One may conclude that EMPD has not been proactive in its attempts to collaborate with the community when addressing crime.

4.5.2 If your response to question 37 is yes describe what you mean by good relationship

(See Annexure “A” Question 37. 1)

Table 4.38: Describe the working relationship between EMPD and Tembisa community (N=12)

If you answered yes to Q37 please describe what is meant by a good relationship?	Frequency	Percentage (%)
EMPD members were involved in community engagements projects	6	17
warden officers work closely with the community on behalf of EMP to address crime problems	3	10
social development unit which assists with the social problems that affect the youth of Tembisa	3	10
Total	12	37%

Interpretation: According to the majority of the participants, the Ekurhuleni Metro Police members were generally involved in community engagements to discuss matters threatening the wellbeing of society. One participant stated: “I always help with kids who do not have a uniform from the community”. Participants (N: 3) said that the introduction of warden officers who work with the community on behalf of the EMPD has built a close relationship with the community by assisting school kids in the morning and afternoon on a pedestrian crossing. The other participants (N: 3) indicated that the EMPD assists the community with traffic control of the funeral procession. Society recognises the important role the EMPD plays and mentioned that they have a social development unit that assists the community with social issues.

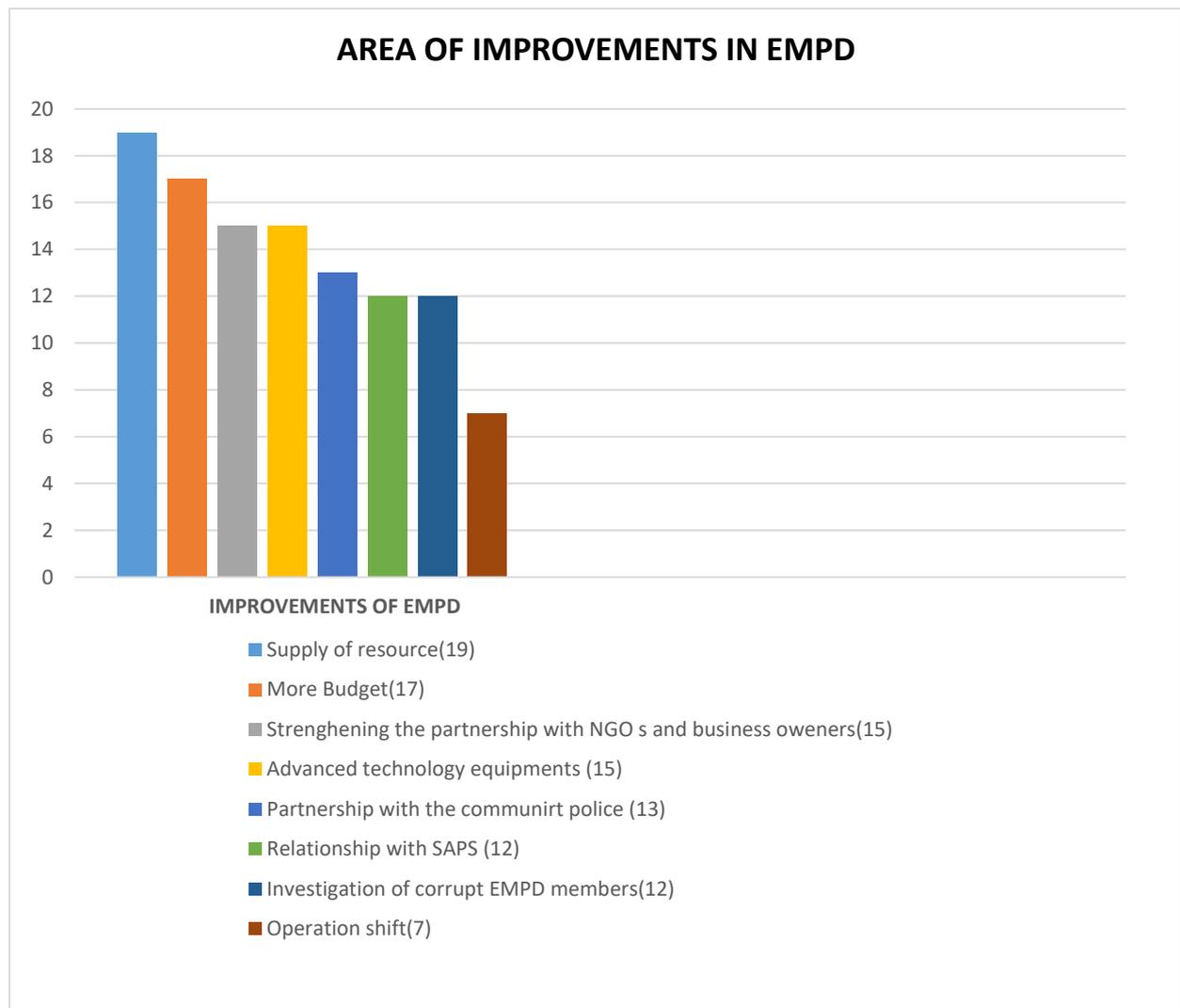
Deduction: The majority of the participants indicated that teamwork is of paramount importance for both stakeholders’ to meaningfully engage in discussing crime

dynamics and propose areas of improvement. The fact that EMPD members and the social development unit give back to the community enhances trust and faith in the community and in turn, the Ekurhuleni Metro Police understand the needs of the community.

4.5.3 Desired improvements of the EMPD’s crime prevention

(See Annexure “A” Question 38)

Graph 4.5: List of desired improvements by the EMPD to prevent crime (N= 30)



Interpretation: The majority of the participants maintained that the EMPD needed to ensure that the national government provided enough funds for the municipality to acquire the essential resources. Other participants indicated that there was a need to probe further for EMPD members who were allegedly involved in corruption.

Corruption hindered crime prevention within this organisation. The participants also emphasised that the EMPD needed to educate the community to take a sense of responsibility for crime prevention. They also need to work together with business entities and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The participants further stated that the area of improvement according to them that need serious interventions was technological development. A selected few participants indicated that technology can be vital in analysing new patterns of crime. Advance devices should be acquired and investing in this area would be useful to combat crime. In addition, some participants indicated that there was a need to improve the relationship between the EMPD and other crime prevention agencies (especially the SAPS). They mostly relied on SAPS for information related to crime prevention. A few highlighted that shifts work patterns should be changed since they were not flexible and officers should be rostered hence the current arrangement was taking a toll on them. EMPD members did not get time to rest which made it difficult for them to engage in crime prevention.

Deduction: Participants highlighted areas that require improvement for effective crime prevention to occur. The EMPD was not always able to provide other services to the community. It can be concluded that such concerns must be dealt with sooner before they affect the organisation on a larger scale. The essential resources are needed to enable the Ekurhuleni metro police to progress with their daily tasks more efficiently and promptly. Perpetrators who are found guilty of corruption must be dealt with harshly. Based on the participants' responses, the EMPD needs to ensure that they improve the relationship with the community of Tembisa.

4.6 OBSERVATION ANALYSIS

In 30 days, the researcher observed the EMP conducting their operations in Tembisa and compiled a report which is attached in Chapter 2. The researcher used a checklist (guide) of crime prevention activities to conduct the observation. The observation analysis is as follows:

4.6.1 Foot patrolling

Interpretation: It was observed that no Ekurhuleni Metro Police members were conducting foot patrol in the Tembisa area. No foot patrol was conducted by the EMP members. Instead, this was done by traffic wardens. At the time the researcher performed her observation, Ekurhuleni Metro Police members were not observed in the act of foot patrolling.

Deduction: The EMPD was not active in foot patrolling at all, but they used the newly introduced traffic wardens for this purpose. It is beneficial to have traffic wardens assist the metro police on foot patrol. This will allow the metro police to engage in other activities related to crime prevention.

4.6.2 Vehicle patrol

Interpretation: The Ekurhuleni Metro Police members were involved in vehicle patrolling. During vehicle patrol, the car would be occupied by two members from the EMPD who were stationed in the same location most of the time.

Deduction: Coverage of the Tembisa area by Ekurhuleni Metro Police members is insufficient as these members perform minimum vehicle patrol. The fact that they are seen in one area most of the time can be a sign of poor planning which gives delinquents enough time to exploit areas that are not covered. Based on the above observation by the researcher, the Ekurhuleni Metro Police members are not active in vehicle patrol.

4.6.3 Physical surveillance

Interpretation: Physical surveillance is mostly done during patrols in line with the findings under Section 4.3.12. The EMPD performed inadequately in terms of patrolling and physical surveillance.

Deduction: While the EMPD's involvement in crime prevention is important (this pertains to their involvement in physical surveillance), they do not conduct regular foot

patrols, this affects their successful physical surveillance in the area of Tembisa. It can be concluded the EMPD is inactive in physical surveillance.

4.6.4 Electronic surveillance

Interpretation: The researcher observed the EMPD conducting electronic surveillance. The observation took place during roadblocks where the EMPD used a number plate scanner. Another electronic surveillance was the dashboard camera which was in some of the EMPD vehicles. There were some speed cameras around the area. Some speed cameras were installed in the area while the EMPD members captured fast-moving cars to enforce traffic laws.

Deduction: In terms of electronic surveillance, the EMPD is attempting to progress with the use of technology. The department needs to invest in advanced technology which will assist them in ineffective crime prevention. Some of the EMPD cars still do not have cameras.

4.6.5 Arrests

Interpretation: It was observed that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police members did not make arrests as often as possible. During the observation, the researcher only observed four arrests being made. The first arrest was during a protest in one of the surrounding areas. Two additional arrests were made during roadblocks. The last one was the arrest of a shop owner.

Deduction: The researcher did not observe a significant number of arrests being made by the Ekurhuleni Metro Police, even though there were occasional arrests observed. The researcher acknowledged the arrests made by the Ekurhuleni Metro Police and it can be concluded that the Ekurhuleni metro police were not that effective in arresting those who contravene the traffic rules.

4.6.6 Searches

Interpretation: Ekurhuleni Metro Police searches were observed by the researcher. During roadblocks, the Ekurhuleni Metro Police conducted a search on some cars. It was also observed that some Ekurhuleni Metro Police members searched a shop in a nearby area. Before initiating arrests, some of the perpetrators were searched before being placed in the police van.

Deduction: The searches made by the MPD were ineffectively especially during road blocks. The searches were only conducted when EMP members feel obliged to do so. If the searches were done more often and effectively that would have ensured compliance throughout even in the absence of the EMP.

4.6.7 Roadblocks

Interpretation: The researcher observed that EMP members were involved in roadblocks. Not one day went by without the researcher seeing EMPD members at a roadblock. These roadblocks were mostly conducted on the main roads and with more roadblocks taking place between Fridays and Sundays. The researcher observed more than one roadblock. It was observed that the EMP mostly targeted old cars models during the roadblock operation taxis.

Deduction: The EMP conduct these roadblocks as often as possible, not only during certain periods. This illustrates that the Ekurhuleni Metro Police are effective in conducting roadblocks and they seem to be doing or conducting the operation frequently. The searches were limited to old cars or taxis and not extended to all users of the road.

4.6.8 Street policing

Interpretation: The EMP were not observed to be involved in street policing. Foot patrols were seen to be conducted by traffic wardens.

Deduction: The traffic wardens conducted street policing but not a joint operation with the Ekurhuleni Metro Police. As already stated, this allowed the EMP to engage in other crime prevention-related activities, including street policing as part of their daily activities.

4.6.9 Community policing

Interpretation: The researcher observed community policing being conducted by the EMP. Some of these activities included escorting a crèche school bus during a funeral, and protests to manage the roads. During such events, the EMP would ensure public order policing.

Deduction: The EMP was effective in assisting with community activities and occasionally they also participated in community policing. The involvement of the Ekurhuleni Metro Police in community policing will enhance the quality of life and create a harmonized environment and as a result, the community will have trust and faith in the Ekurhuleni Metro Police and in turn, the Ekurhuleni Metro Police will understand the needs of the community.

4.6.10 Social crime prevention

Interpretation: EMPD's social crime prevention activities were not observed by the researcher. However, on one occasion the researcher saw EMPD cars at the school premises. Besides that, no activities took place.

Deduction: Since no social crime prevention activities were observed by the researcher, they might not be active or projects might have been done behind closed doors.

4.6.11 Traffic laws

Interpretation: The researcher observed EMP members enforcing traffic laws. Most of the time, traffic laws were enforced during roadblocks. The EMP stopped cars to inspect and ask for driver's licences, car discs, seat belts, front and brake lights, triangles and where applicable issue traffic fines.

Deduction: Traffic laws were part of their traffic policing activities and they appeared to have been conducting the operation successfully thus ensuring that the traffic laws were effectively enforced.

4.6.12 By-laws

Interpretation: The researcher observed the EMP enforcing by-laws. These included activities such as parking control, traffic control, and street trading in the Tembisa area.

Deduction: By-law enforcement was done by the EMP. There is a clear indication of their involvement in this area of work. The most common by-laws in which the EMP were involved were street trading and traffic by-laws.

4.7 CONCLUSION

The collected data were descriptively analysed. The analysis clearly indicated that the participants do not share a common idea about the functioning of the EMPD in crime prevention. The activities of the EMPD appear to be applied or enforced selectively. Numerous challenges mentioned by the participants affect the EMPD crime prevention activities. Moreover, improvement is needed to advance the status of crime prevention and its functions in the EMPD as per the participants. Based on the researcher's observations of this study, it can be concluded that although limited crime prevention activities were observed by the researcher, the EMPD members are highly involved in the community activities of Tembisa. Observation also revealed that traffic policing is the primary focus of the EMPD, therefore they need to come up with innovations and strategies on how to improve their planned operations and try to incorporate all activities rather than performing selective policing.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This study set out to investigate the activities of the Ekurhuleni Metro Police in preventing crime. The researcher made use of a case study research design to collect data through interviews, and observation of crime prevention activities performed by the EMP. This enabled the researcher to identify strategies that can inform approaches to crime prevention in the Ekurhuleni Metro Police department. Once the data was collected, it was transcribed and analysed to make findings, recommendations and conclusions. In this chapter, the researcher discusses the findings drawn from the data and provides recommendations and conclusions that may be used to improve crime prevention in the Ekurhuleni Metro Police Department. This study also provided a platform for further research.

5.2 RESEARCH OVERVIEW

Historically, research investigating crime prevention (Shaw, 1998) suggests that the Metro Police uses traffic policing and by-law enforcement procedures to effectively prevent crime. The researcher interviewed 30 participants to evaluate the activities of crime prevention and its relevance in the community of Tembisa. The researcher also observed the participants for a period of thirty days. The participants represented three institutions namely: Ekurhuleni Metro Police Department, South African Police Service and Community Police Forum.

5.3 FINDINGS

5.3.1 Research Question 1

Which crime prevention activities are the Ekurhuleni Metro Police presently involved in?

Data obtained from participants indicate that traffic policing plays a vital role in the daily functions of EMPD. Some of these include road traffic policing; vehicle searching; licence and seatbelt checks; managing roadblocks and issuing traffic fines. In this instance, traffic policing is an important feature in preventing crime because it eliminates potential threats that could lead to criminal activity. At the time of the study, the EMPD had introduced traffic warden officers to assist with traffic policing tasks in their department.

The EMPD vehicle and foot patrol planning are based on the outcome of the crime statistics gathered from the SAPS. An interesting finding is that despite the fact crime prevention in Tembisa is deterred through vehicle and foot patrolling activities, a shortage of officers and vehicles meant that the strategy could not be implemented with much success. Surprisingly, although the enforcement of by-laws is crucial to effectively prevent crime, EMPD officers did not demonstrate a clear focus in this area. Traffic policing activities seem to take precedence over the observation and enforcement of by-laws. This finding was unexpected and suggests that only a fraction of the by-laws documented on the Ekurhuleni municipal website are regularly enforced. Such examples include but are not limited to by-laws such as the closure of streets, street trading and the regulation of shops, littering and gambling. The researcher observed that although traffic police officers cannot control conditions that encourage crime, offenders do not face the full consequences of infringing on by-laws. A possible explanation for this could be that community members showed little understanding of the importance of by-laws in preventing crime and how this could contribute to a safer environment for all.

The EMPD conducts physical surveillance during patrolling operations. Newly introduced warden officers assist with the physical surveillance process. The EMPD utilises electronic equipment to conduct surveillance which includes camera monitoring, auto number plate recognition, speed detectors (which are installed in vehicles) and bullet proof cameras. Since CCTV cameras are not installed on the streets of Tembisa, the EMPD officers are forced to rely on CCTV cameras installed in Malls and garages to monitor and follow up on criminal activities.

The Social Crime Prevention Unit in the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police Department has various programs that are aimed at developing the youth, providing educational support on issues related to substance abuse and creating awareness about the high levels of crime through home visitation campaigns. The Metro Police, together with the Social Crime Prevention Unit and the SAPS collaborate on various projects. It was suggested that some metro police officers do not participate in social crime prevention initiatives. The inconsistency in participation might be due to a lack of resources, which often leads to disjointed engagement levels with various stakeholders on efforts to prevent crime. The working relationship between SAPS, the CPF and Social Crime Prevention Unit (EMPD) is not a positive one. Often, meetings to discuss important issues are delayed, resulting in periods of prolonged conflict.

The EMPD and SAPS work together to advance community policing. The collaboration between these two entities involves activities such as enhancing police visibility, social crime prevention and promoting educational programmes. The CPF limits its involvement to the SAPS, which diminishes their (EMPD, SAPS and CPF) performance as a unit. The EMPD officers prioritise reactions to crime incidents, while minimal efforts are targeted at preventing future criminal acts.

5.3.3 Research Question 2

What are the challenges confronting Ekurhuleni Metro Police in the prevention of crime?

Corruption remains a key challenge in the EMPD. Bribery and illegal exchanges are known to occur when roadblock operations are underway. The unit responsible for investigating corruption in the EMPD does not deal promptly with members who are involved in corrupt activities.

The corruption investigation unit does not operate independently which leads to officers who have been charged with offences continuing to contribute to manifestations of poor crime prevention. Offenders typically investigate matters they themselves have committed and might conceal important information related to their cases. The investigation of corruption is further impeded by a “code of silence” that is

enforced to victimise, those who want to uphold the rule of law. Consequently, this could lead to the abrupt disruption of cases that involve corrupt officers. Observations suggest that Metro Police officers do not understand the relationship between implementing and overseeing by-laws and crime prevention. These views led the researcher to believe that by-laws are selectively practised and enforced without success. The community holds a limited view of the responsibilities of the EMPD. Community members in Tembisa view the EMPD as a law enforcement organisation that is responsible for traffic policing alone, which rarely includes the prevention and control of crime.

The EMPD often relies on daily, weekly and monthly statistical communication received from SAPS. Concerns regarding delays in receiving statistical information were widespread primarily because this affects planning initiatives that could contribute to crime prevention. The EMPD experienced a scarcity of resources in terms of radios, vehicles, stationery, cameras, telephones and appropriate attire. This further impacted how effectively they performed their duties within the community of Tembisa. Concerns were expressed about the relationship between EMPD and the community of Tembisa. Members of the community of Tembisa could not participate in sharing vital information that could contribute to improved levels of crime prevention.

5.3.4 Research Question 3

Which activities should Ekurhuleni Metro Police do to improve crime prevention?

A clear crime prevention strategy that stipulates the goals, mission, objectives and activities of the EMPD did not exist during the period when this study was conducted. The approach to crime prevention should incorporate existing initiatives such as improved street lighting; advanced CCTV technology; the maintenance and renewal of underutilised buildings; the monitoring of new and old parks and strategic crime prevention planning. The approach should aim to enhance the relationship between all stakeholders. This will ensure that crime prevention mechanisms carefully consider safety measures and environmental factors concerned. Additionally, a cohesive

approach should detail the ways in which the EMPD would utilise it to encourage crime prevention in the community of Tembisa.

An improved working relationship between the EMPD and the SAPS is needed, particularly where joint operations are concerned. The lack of communication that exists between two entities reduces the likelihood of implementing sustainable crime prevention mechanisms. Issues related to effectively sharing information between the EMPD and the SAPS also contribute to poor collaborative efforts.

Some participants commented on poor training initiatives in the organisation and how these weaken efforts to advance crime prevention in Tembisa. Enhanced training programs targeted at EMPD officers might raise crime prevention standards more broadly. The approach to training EMPD members must include intensive training, which clearly defines their roles and responsibilities for performance and productivity purposes in crime prevention. The education and training officers gain should equip them with the same understanding when applying the law. A common view amongst participants was that the EMPD experienced little technological expansion. Participants reported that technology played a significant role in crime prevention and that investing in this area would benefit crime prevention efforts.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The EMPD as an organisation would benefit from understanding the relationship between traffic policing and crime prevention to ensure compliance across both aspects. As illustrated by Shaw (1998), successful traffic policing has the potential to ensure that crime is effectively prevented which could lead to crime-free spaces and communities.

The results seem to suggest that the EMPD needs to proactively conduct vehicle and foot patrols in the community of Tembisa. Faull (2009) proposes that the presence of uniformed police officers or marked Metro Police vehicles controls the occurrence of criminal acts in communities. A reasonable approach to this challenge would be one where the EMPD drafts a patrol plan to improve patrolling operations for visibility purposes. Therefore, there seems to be a definitive need for the EMPD to include

additional statistical information (outside of the SAPS) to guide their crime prevention planning processes. Lastly, the EMPD should maximise assistance from ward officers allocated for patrolling duties.

The evidence from this study suggests that it might be useful for Metro Police officers to undergo a training programme to facilitate the enforcement of municipal by-laws. It is also important for Metro Police officers to understand how the correct implementation of by-laws impacts the status of crime prevention. Plans to enhance EMPD training might include creating awareness about available training platforms and how to access them. Intensive training is needed to address all aspects of crime prevention which should apply across all officer ranks. The EMPD officers who undergo training in crime prevention should be correctly trained to follow guidelines on how to attend to specific crime prevention activities. These guidelines should include the duties and responsibilities of EMPD officers in terms of crime prevention. By-laws need to be enforced consistently to prevent crime related triggers in the community and its surrounding areas. To support this, Harcourt (2001:4) argues that by-laws ensure that certain anti-social behaviours are prohibited and punished.

The planning process of the EMPD should also outline how they intend to execute patrols in high-risk areas and the implementation of risk assessment plans related to this. As previously stated, the EMPD should implement a patrolling schedule to ensure that they conduct physical and surveillance operations effectively. Initial observations suggest that there may be a link between poor technological progression and crime prevention in the EMPD. It is a widely held view that the use of technology is essential and effective for crime prevention (Rowe, 2014:243). The EMPD should propose to the municipality to roll out a plan of installing CCTV cameras and any other advanced technology available in the area of Tembisa. By-laws can be used as a catalyst for safety and security. Metro Police need to enforce them to prevent crime (Memeza, 2000). Access to advanced technology could enable the EMPD to operate efficiently and assist with responding to emerging crime trends. The management of the EMPD as an organisation should review and oversee crime prevention plans. Other types of responses could include a quarterly audit to ascertain whether crime prevention strategies that were implemented are attaining the required outcomes.

In terms of supporting units, the framework that informs how the Social Crime Prevention Unit should be reviewed. As stipulated by the White Paper on Safety and Security (1996), the primary objective of crime prevention is to investigate and address the causes of crime. A reviewed structure should intentionally focus on the following aspects: education; promoting social cohesion; youth support; promoting individual responsibility; breaking the cycle of violence; community policing and families and youth groups at risk. It is important that the above aspects not be limited to Social Crime Prevention Unit alone. The EMPD should ensure that these components are effectively implemented and monitored throughout the organisation.

The EMPD need to work closely to improve their partnership with the community of Tembisa. For this reason, the EMPD should host workshops to educate members of the community about their role as a community and the various responsibilities that come with that role in preventing crime. This will enhance community participation in issues related to criminal activities and promote community accountability in Tembisa. Departmental roles should be clearly defined to facilitate and contribute to increased levels of crime prevention. This will assist the community to identify relevant crime trends, problems and ensure successful crime prevention.

The White Paper on Safety and Security (1996) asserts that the EMPD and other municipal police entities are viewed as support structures to SAPS and they should work closely together to prevent crime. Since crime prevention is a collaborative effort, the EMPD relies on the SAPS for informational purposes linked to their planning. It is suggested that these two organisations should work together to build a functional relationship as it relates to joint operations. It is recommended that a service level agreement should be developed and should outline the core functions of both organisations in terms of how they should work together to ensure that crime is prevented.

Considering the evidence that suggests a limited allocation of resources, the EMPD management should take full responsibility for resources that are made available. Barker (2003:28) explains that the EMPD and the SAPS should not use the unavailability of resources as an excuse to perform their work inadequately. A collaboration between the SAPS and the EMPD would be beneficial primarily because

the SAPS has suitably allocated resources for crime prevention. The investigators should be officers of high integrity. They must demonstrate professionalism and act in fairness, without abusing workplace dynamics for personal gains. Anti-corruption interventions should also be considered as they might benefit the functionality of the EMPD and educate officers on the importance of a corruption-free community with zero tolerance for crime.

The EMPD should employ an effective grievance system that will encourage the community and members of the EMPD to report acts of corruption. It is unlikely that an anti-corruption unit would uncover corrupt acts on its own. Therefore, all stakeholders (EMPD investigation corrupt unit, SAPS and community) need to work together.

Theories such as the broken window theory and crime prevention through environmental design are useful for understanding how societal features influence the occurrence of crime. The EMPD may use this theory such as the broken window theory to assist them in how to deal with anti-social behaviours which may lead to serious crimes if not dealt with properly. Municipal deals with environment development theories such as Crime prevention through environmental design which reports that poor street planning and lighting will present lawbreakers with opportunities to commit criminal acts. It is recommended that they work closely with municipal town planners to develop Tembisa communities in such a way crime is not easily committed. This impacts law enforcement agencies negatively, particularly when they are required to respond to conditions that compound their own safety. Views from participants indicate that continued efforts are needed to improve community safety.

5.6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Prospective research might be conducted to understand the relationship between community safety and effective crime prevention, with a focus on the history of policing in South Africa. Recently, there has been an increasing amount of literature on the ways in which communities respond to crime prevention, particularly in the context of a post-apartheid society. As such, a natural progression in this area of work might be to study the ways in which EMPD officers and communities cultivate knowledge

sharing in a post-apartheid society, and how this, in turn, enables or constrains crime prevention in these communities.

5.7 CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the activities of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police Department in crime prevention in Tembisa. To begin with, the study clearly mapped out activities that inform crime prevention in the EMPD. Secondly, it discussed several challenges presented through the findings from participants in the study. These findings suggested that successful crime prevention in the community of Tembisa was severely impacted by occurrences of corruption, deficient training approaches and negligible technological progression in the EMPD. Finally, it identified possible recommendations drawn from the findings with participants. As it currently stands, the contribution of this study confirms that an audit process within the EMPD would strengthen its outcomes and should be used to measure its objectives as an organisation to strengthen crime prevention.

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LIST OF ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

RESEARCH TITLE: AN EVALUATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN POLICE IN CRIME PREVENTION: A STUDY IN TEMBISA, GAUTENG PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA

Instructions

Please answer all the questions as honestly as possible. The information collected in this study will be collated and analysed in order to form an accurate picture of this research project. It will assist the researcher to make findings and proposing recommendations. You do not need to identify yourself and, similarly, the researcher will uphold anonymity in that there will be no possibility of any respondent being identified or linked in any way to the research findings in the final research report.

SECTION A: (Demographic details)

The following questions are **for statistical purposes only**.

1. Gender:

Male	1	
Female	2	

2. Age:

18-25 years	1	
26-30 years	2	
31-35 years	3	
36-40 years	4	
41-45 years	5	
46-50 years	6	
51-55 years	7	
56 years and above	8	

3. What is your rank/occupation/ position in your organisation/ society?

Executive Director	1	
Chief of police	2	
Director	3	
Superintendent	4	
Inspector	5	
Officer	6	
Others	7	

4. How long have you been in the Metro police/SAPS/CPF?

1-2 year	1	
3-4 years	2	
5-6 years	3	
7-8 years	4	
9 and more	5	

5. What is your highest educational qualification?

Postgraduate degree	1	
Degree	2	
Advanced diploma	3	
Diploma (3 years)	4	
Certificate	5	
Standard 10/Grade 12	6	

SECTION B: (Crime Prevention Activities)

6. What is your understanding of the concept of policing?

.....
.....
.....

7. How effective is the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police Department (EMPD) in policing?

Excellent	1	
Good	2	
Average	3	
Poor	4	
Very poor	5	

8. What is your understanding of the concept of crime?

.....
.....
.....

9. How is the crime rate in the area of Tembisa?

Very high	1	
High	2	
Low	3	
Very low	4	
Very high	5	

10.What is your understanding of the concept of crime prevention in your area?

.....
.....
.....

11.Are the Ekurhuleni metro police involved in the prevention of crime?

Yes		No	
1		2	

12.If your answer to question 11 is yes, what activities does Ekurhuleni metro police perform in order to prevent crime?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

13.What is your understanding of the concept of foot patrolling (beat duty)?

.....
.....
.....

14.How often do metro police do foot patrolling?

Always	1	
Very Often	2	
Sometimes	3	
Never	4	

15.How often do Ekurhuleni metro police do vehicle patrolling?

Always	1	
Very Often	2	
Sometimes	3	
Never	4	

16.What is your understanding of the concept of surveillance?

.....

.....

.....

17.How often do Ekurhuleni metro police do physical surveillance?

Always	1	
Very Often	2	
Sometimes	3	
Never	4	

18.How often do Ekurhuleni metro police do electronic surveillance?

Always	1	
Very Often	2	
Sometimes	3	

Never	4	
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19. Does Ekurhuleni metro police make arrests?

Yes		No	
1		2	

19.1 If you answered yes to question 19, please describe the types of arrests made by the Ekurhuleni metro police.

.....

.....

.....

20. How often do Ekurhuleni metro police make arrests?

Always	1	
Very Often	2	
Sometimes	3	
Never	4	

21. Does Ekurhuleni metro police do regular searches?

Yes		No	
1		2	

21.1 If you answered yes to question 21, please describe the types of searches conducted by the Ekurhuleni metro police.

.....

.....

.....

22. How often Ekurhuleni metro police conduct regular searches:

Always	1	
Very Often	2	
Sometimes	3	
Never	4	

23. Does Ekurhuleni Metro Police do roadblocks?

Yes		No	
1		2	

23.1 If you answered yes to question 23, please describe the types of roadblocks conducted by the Ekurhuleni Metro Police.

.....

.....

.....

24.How often Ekurhuleni Metro Police do roadblocks:

Always	1	
Very Often	2	
Sometimes	3	
Never	4	

25.What is your understanding of the concept of street policing?

.....
.....
.....

26.Is Ekurhuleni Metro Police active in street policing?

Yes		No	
1		2	

26.1 If you answered yes to question 26, please provide a reason for your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....

27.What is your understanding of the concept of community policing?

.....
.....
.....
.....

28.How often does the Ekurhuleni metro police get involved in community policing?

Always	1	
Very Often	2	
Sometimes	3	
Never	4	

29.What is your understanding of the concept of social crime prevention?

.....
.....
.....

30.What are the social crime prevention activities EMPD is involved with?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

31.What is your understanding of the concept of traffic law?

.....
.....
.....

32.How often do Ekurhuleni metro police enforce traffic law?

Always	1	
--------	---	--

Very Often	2	
Sometimes	3	
Never	4	

33. What is your understanding of the concept by-law?

.....

34. How often do the Ekurhuleni metro police enforce by-laws?

Always	1	
Very Often	2	
Sometimes	3	
Never	4	

Section B: (Challenges confronting the Ekurhuleni metro police in crime prevention)

35. What are the challenges confronting Ekurhuleni metro police in crime prevention?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

36. What does the community expect from the metro police in crime prevention?

.....
.....
.....

Section D: (Improvements to the Ekurhuleni metro police in crime prevention)

37. Is there a good relationship between the EMPD and the community in crime prevention?

Yes		No	
1		2	

37.1 If your answer is yes to Q37 please describe what you mean by a good relationship?

.....
.....
.....

38. What improvements do you suggest to the Ekurhuleni metro police to be more effective in crime prevention?

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

Thank you for your participation.

ANNEXURE B: OBSERVATION CHECKLIST

TITLE: AN EVALUATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN POLICE IN CRIME PREVENTION: A STUDY IN TEMBISA, GAUTENG PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA

Area observed _____ Date _____

Time _____

CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES	YES	NO	COMMENTS
Foot patrolling			
Vehicle patrolling			
Physical surveillance			
Electronic surveillance			
Arrests			
Searching			
Roadblock			
Street policing			
Community policing			
Social crime prevention			
Traffic Law			
By-laws			

ANNEXURE C: ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE



Ref: CLAW 2015 ST 9

Applicant: M M MABITSELA

COLLEGE OF LAW RESEARCH ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE

2015/02/10

Dear M M Mabitsela

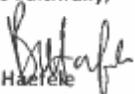
ETHICAL CLEARANCE APPLICATION: EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF METRO POLICE IN CRIME PREVENTION: A CASE STUDY OF EKURHULENI METRO POLICE

Thank you for the application for research ethics clearance by the College of Law Research Ethics Review Committee for the above mentioned research project. The ethical clearance application for the above mentioned research project has been approved.

The proposed research may now commence with the proviso that:

- 1) *The researcher/s will ensure that the research project adheres to the values and principles expressed in the UNISA Policy on Research Ethics, which can be found at the following website: http://www.unisa.ac.za/cmsys/staff/contents/departments/res_policies/docs/Policy_Research%20Ethics_rev%20app%20Council_22.06.2012.pdf*
- 2) *Any adverse circumstance arising in the undertaking of the research project that is relevant to the ethicality of the study, as well as changes in the methodology, should be communicated in writing to the Chair of the College of Law's Research Ethics Review Committee. An amended application could be requested if there are substantial changes from the existing proposal, especially if those changes affect any of the study-related risks for the research participants.*
- 3) *The researcher will ensure that the research project adheres to any applicable national legislation, professional codes of conduct, institutional guidelines and scientific standards relevant to the specific field of study.*

Yours Faithfully,


Dr B Haeffele
Chairperson Research Ethics Review Committee
College of Law


Prof R Songca
Executive Dean
College of Law

ANNEXURE D: PERMISSION LETTER TO CONDUCT INTERVIEWS WITH CPF

SECURITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
 DEPT. OF CRIMINOLOGY & SECURITY SCIENCE
 SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, COLLEGE OF LAW
Prof. D Govender
 Tel: (+27) (0)12-433 9482 Cell: 0828174111
 e-mail: govend1@unisa.ac.za
 F1-81 Brooklyn House, 337 Veale St

Muckleneuk Campus
 Preller St
 Muckleneuk Ridge, Pretoria
 PO Box 392
 UNISA 0003
 City of Tshwane
 Gauteng, South Africa

24 JULY 2015

Ms Mabitsela
5384 Hospital View
Tembisa
1632

Dear sir/madam

RE: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO UNDERTAKE RESEARCH AT YOUR ORGANISATION/COMPANY

Ms Mabitsela (**Student Number: 55534392**) is currently a Masters student in the Department of Criminology and Security Science (Programme Security Management), School of Criminal Justice, College of Law at the University of South Africa (UNISA), and is busy with his research study title is: "**Evaluation of the effectiveness of metro police in crime prevention**"

I would like to request formal permission for Ms Mabitsela to undertake fieldwork research at your company/organisation/ in your community.

The research study seeks to establish the effectiveness of Ekurhuleni metro police in crime prevention.

The key objectives of this research project are:

- 1. Identify the crime reduction activities the Metro Police are currently involved in?
- 2. Determine the challenges confronting the Metro Police in crime reduction?
- 3 Improve the effectiveness of the Metro Police in crime reduction?

The researcher will develop specific interview questions to inform the three key objectives of the research study. The researcher would like to interview a limited number of employees that have direct or indirect partnership with of metro police in prevention crime within the communities .These interviews will focus on their knowledge of crime prevention activities by metro police. Follow-up interviews or telephone interviews will be done if necessary.

Once permission is granted to Ms Mabitsela to undertake the research at your organisation please inform him accordingly. Ms Mabitsela will then be in touch directly with you or a representative of your company for the scheduling of any



interviews or administering of the research questions with relevant employees in the organisation.

Ms Mabitsela can be directly contacted at the following:

Cell: 0720256588
Email: modiegim525@gmail.com

In his research the researcher will endeavour to take into account all relevant ethical considerations, especially in relation to the freedom from physical or psychological harm; disclosure about the nature of the research; and privacy. Participation in the research interviews will also be on a voluntary basis. All the information that is received from the participants or respondents will be treated with the utmost confidentiality (i.e. respondents will remain anonymous and no reference will be made in the research report to their identity or name of the company/organisation for which they work).

The final dissertation (research report) once accepted will be placed in the UNISA library and therefore in the public domain and can be accessed by interested parties.

If any confirmation or other information is needed I can be personally contacted at the above telephone and cell numbers and e-mail address.

Attached for your further information is the research proposal, together with a draft set of interview questions.

Thanking you
Regards

Prof D Govender
MTech Supervisor
Programme: Security Risk Management
Department of Criminology & Security Science
School of Criminal Justice, College of Law



APPROVED/ NOT-APPROVED



Date 25/08/15

COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM CHAIRPERSON

ANNEXURE E: PERMISSION LETTER TO CONDUCT INTERVIEWS WITH EMPD



SECURITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME DEPT. OF CRIMINOLOGY & SECURITY SCIENCE SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, COLLEGE OF LAW <i>Prof. D Govender</i> Tel: (+27) (0)12-433 9482 Cell: 0828174111 email: govend1@unisa.ac.za F1-81 Brooklyn House, 337 Veale St	<u>Muckleneuk Campus</u> Preller St Muckleneuk Ridge, Pretoria PO Box 392 UNISA 0003 City of Tshwane Gauteng, South Africa
---	--

04 August 2016

20 Cr Andrew Mapheto Drive and George Nyanga
Emkhathini Section
Tembisa
1632

Dear Chief Superintendent B Nhlapo

RE: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO UNDERTAKE RESEARCH AT
EKURHULENI METRO POLICE DEPARTMENT IN TEMBISA

Ms Mabitsela (**Student Number: 55534392**) is currently a Masters student in the Department of Criminology and Security Science (Programme Security Management), School of Criminal Justice, College of Law at the University of South Africa (UNISA), and is busy with her research study title : " **Evaluation of the effectiveness of Metro Police in crime prevention: A case study of Ekurhuleni Metro Police**".

I would like to request formal permission for Ms Mabitsela to undertake fieldwork research with member Ekurhuleni metro Police serving the community of Tembisa.

The research seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of the Ekurhuleni metro police in the prevention. The key objectives of this research project are:

1. To identify the crime prevention activities in which the Ekurhuleni Metro Police are currently involved,
2. To determine the challenges confronting the Ekurhuleni Metro Police in crime prevention, and
3. To improve the effectiveness of the Ekurhuleni Metro Police in crime prevention

The researcher will develop specific interview questions to inform the three key objectives of the research study. The researcher would like to interview a limited number of Ekurhuleni Metro Police officials. These interviews will focus on crime prevention activities done by metro police. Follow-up interviews or telephone interviews will be done if necessary.

Once permission is granted to Ms Mabitsela to undertake the research with your member please inform her accordingly. Ms Mabitsela will then be in touch directly with you or a representative of your organisation for the scheduling of any



University of South Africa
Preller Street, Muckleneuk Ridge, City of Tshwane
PO Box 392, Unisa, 0003, South Africa
www.unisa.ac.za/law

appointments for interviews or administering of the research questions with relevant employees in the organisation.

Ms Mabitsela can be directly contacted at the following:

Cell: 0720256588
Email: modiegim525@gmail.com

In his research the researcher will endeavour to take into account all relevant ethical considerations, especially in relation to the freedom from physical or psychological harm; disclosure about the nature of the research; and privacy. Participation in the research interviews will also be on a voluntary basis. All the information that is received from the participants or respondents will be treated with the utmost confidentiality (i.e. respondents will remain anonymous and no reference will be made in the research report to their identity or name of the company/organisation for which they work).

The final dissertation (research report) once accepted will be placed in the UNISA library and therefore in the public domain and can be accessed by interested parties.

If any confirmation or other information is needed I can be personally contacted at the above telephone, cell number and e-mail address.

Attached for your further information is the research proposal, together with a set of interview questions.

Thanking you
Regards



Prof D Govender
Programme: Security Risk Management
Department of Criminology & Security Science
School of Criminal Justice, College of Law

APPROVED/ NOT APPROVED



Chief Superintendent
B NHLAPO

Date 2017/07/04



**ANNEXURE F: PERMISSION LETTER TO CONDUCT INTERVIEWS
WITH SAPS**

UNISA college of law

SECURITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME DEPT. OF CRIMINOLOGY & SECURITY SCIENCE SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, COLLEGE OF LAW <i>Prof. D Govender</i> Tel: (+27) (0)12-433 9482 Cell: 0828174111 e-mail: govend1@unisa.ac.za F1-81 Brooklyn House, 337 Veale St	<u>Muckleneuk Campus</u> Preller St Muckleneuk Ridge, Pretoria PO Box 392 UNISA 0003 City of Tshwane Gauteng, South Africa
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24 JULY 2015

Ms Mabitsela
5384 Hospital View
Tembisa
1632

Dear sir/madam

RE: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO UNDERTAKE RESEARCH AT YOUR ORGANISATION/COMPANY

Ms Mabitsela (**Student Number: 55534392**) is currently a Masters student in the Department of Criminology and Security Science (Programme Security Management), School of Criminal Justice, College of Law at the University of South Africa (UNISA), and is busy with his research study title is: "**Evaluation of the effectiveness of metro police in crime prevention**"

I would like to request formal permission for Ms Mabitsela to undertake fieldwork research at your company/organisation/ in your community.

The research study seeks to establish the effectiveness of Ekurhuleni metro police in crime prevention.

The key objectives of this research project are:

- 1. Identify the crime reduction activities the Metro Police are currently involved in?
- 2. Determine the challenges confronting the Metro Police in crime reduction?
- 3 Improve the effectiveness of the Metro Police in crime reduction?

The researcher will develop specific interview questions to inform the three key objectives of the research study. The researcher would like to interview a limited number of employees that have direct or indirect partnership with of metro police in prevention crime within the communities .These interviews will focus on their knowledge of crime prevention activities by metro police. Follow-up interviews or telephone interviews will be done if necessary.

Once permission is granted to Ms Mabitsela to undertake the research at your organisation please inform him accordingly. Ms Mabitsela will then be in touch directly with you or a representative of your company for the scheduling of any



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Preller Street, Muckleneuk Ridge, City of Tshwane
PO Box 392, Unisa, 0003, South Africa

interviews or administering of the research questions with relevant employees in the organisation.

Ms Mabitsela can be directly contacted at the following:

Cell: 0720256588
Email: modiegim525@gmail.com

In his research the researcher will endeavour to take into account all relevant ethical considerations, especially in relation to the freedom from physical or psychological harm; disclosure about the nature of the research; and privacy. Participation in the research interviews will also be on a voluntary basis. All the information that is received from the participants or respondents will be treated with the utmost confidentiality (i.e. respondents will remain anonymous and no reference will be made in the research report to their identity or name of the company/organisation for which they work).

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Attached for your further information is the research proposal, together with a draft set of interview questions.

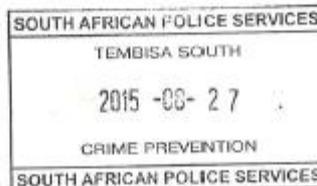
Thanking you
Regards

Prof D Govender
MTech Supervisor
Programme: Security Risk Management
Department of Criminology & Security Science
School of Criminal Justice, College of Law

APPROVED/ ~~NOT APPROVED~~


SAPS Station Commissioner

Date 2015-08-27



ANNEXURE G: INFORMED CONSENT LETTER TO CONDUCT INTERVIEWS

INFORMED CONSENT

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY & SECURITY SCIENCE- UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

TITLE: AN EVALUATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN POLICE IN CRIME PREVENTION: A STUDY IN TEMBISA, GAUTENG PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA.

Purpose of the research study:

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the Ekurhuleni metropolitan police in crime prevention activities.

Your participation will assist in determining the following:

- In which crime prevention activities are the Ekurhuleni metropolitan police presently involved?
- What are the challenges confronting the Ekurhuleni metropolitan police in the prevention of crime?
- What should Ekurhuleni metropolitan police be doing to improve their crime prevention activities

Procedures:

The researcher will ask you a series of questions. Your participation in this research is voluntary. You can choose whether or not you would like to be interviewed. You can also withdraw from the research study at any time up to a point when the findings will be published. The information you provide will be treated with confidentiality. The researcher and her supervisor (**Prof. D Govender**) will be the only people to have access to the raw interview data. Your name or any other identification will not be printed on any other document. There will be no remuneration should you decide to participate in the study.

You are welcome to contact the researcher on cell: **0720256588** or my supervisor Prof D Govender on **012 433 9482** should you have any enquiries.

I..... (Name and surname) hereby agree and give permission to be interviewed as part of the research has been explained to me. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I can withdraw from the interview at any time if I so wish. I understand that my identity will not be revealed in the study and will not be published. I have read and understood the above and all my questions have been answered and I, therefore, agree to:

1. Participate in the interview: YES/NO
2. Be audiotaped: Yes/No
3. Agree that the information I provide might be used in the research report:
YES/NO

Signature of participants..... Date.....Place

Signature of Researcher..... Date..... Place.....

ANNEXURE H: TURNITIN RECEIPT



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This receipt acknowledges that Turnitin received your paper. Below you will find the receipt information regarding your submission.

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