

**THE CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION  
STRATEGY BY SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE, LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

**By**

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## DECLARATION

I, **FULGENCE MOSWEU MORIFI**, declare that **THE CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY BY SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE, LIMPOPO PROVINCE**, is my own work and that all the sources I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

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## **DEDICATION**

This study is dedicated to my mother Mmaphuti Patricia Morifi, and my late grandfather Phuti Titus Morifi, who laid a strong educational foundation in my life from an early age.

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Above all, I want to express my gratitude to the Almighty God in the name of Jesus Christ for providing me with wisdom, courage, strength, and good health during my studies.

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## ABSTRACT

The South African Police Service (SAPS) is required by the constitution to prevent, investigate, and combat crimes that are likely to occur in communities. The study provided information on the difficulties the South African Police Service, Limpopo Province, faces in putting its crime prevention policy into practice. In order to prevent crime and guarantee the protection and security of the nation's citizens, the South African Police Service (SAPS) was established. The SAPS investigates and fights crime as part of the Justice Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster. According to the 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security, SAPS is the primary law enforcement agency in the nation and is in charge of carrying out the country's and the province of Limpopo's crime prevention policy. The South African Police Service encounters challenges within the increasingly sophisticated, technological, and international crime arena. A literature review was also conducted to gain a thorough knowledge of SAPS's difficulties and challenges in implementing a crime prevention strategy in Limpopo Province. The study followed a mixed methods approach, using the pragmatic paradigm and applying descriptive and contextual research designs. The study used semi-structured interviews and self-administered questionnaires to collect data from SAPS members. The study used both purposive and random sampling methods. Thematic analysis was adopted for qualitative data, and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for quantitative data. The study's findings sought to improve SAPS's skills, competencies, and capacity to implement crime prevention strategies.

**Keywords:** Crime, crime prevention, crime prevention strategies.

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## LIST OF CRONYMS

CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CPFs	Community Police Forums
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
FBOs	Faith-Based Organization
FLASH	Firearms Liquor and Second Hand goods control
ICVPS	Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy
JCPS	Justice and Crime Prevention Security
JOC	Joint Operation Centre
NCPS	National Crime Prevention Strategy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OPAM	Operational Planning and Monitoring
PCCF	Provincial Crime Combating Forum
PES	Provincial Emergency Services
POCC	Provincial Operation Command Centre
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SAPS	South African Police Service
SGBs	School Governing Bodies
VFRs	Victim Friendly Rooms
VISPOL	Visible Policing
YCOPS	Young Civilians on Patrols



## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

#### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The study assesses the difficulties the South African Police Services (SAPS) face in putting its crime prevention policy into practice, using the Limpopo SAPS as an example. Partnership with many stakeholders and community engagement are common components of crime prevention strategies. By uniting citizens, companies, governmental entities, and organizations to collaboratively confront crime and safety issues, the adoption of a crime prevention strategy fosters social cohesion. The main goal of crime prevention strategies is to alter the habits and motivations of criminals. Over the past ten years, a novel approach has emerged that focuses on altering the behavior of possible victims (Lewis and Salem, 2017:510). The determination of implementing crime prevention strategies is to build safer, more protected, and successful societies where people can live, work, and succeed without the continuous risk of crime and violence. The major objective of crime prevention strategy is to reduce the manifestation of criminal activities within societies, thereby improving public safety and security (Welsh, Zimmerman & Zane, 2018:144).

Evaluations of over 30 years of police efficiency studies indicate that the most effective police strategies are those that are concentrated on areas, places, and lawbreakers that account for inconsistent amounts of crime and chaos. This confirmation recommends that when police concentrate on problems, areas, places, and specific criminals, they can have a major effect on general crime levels (Brewer, Wilford, Guelke, Hume and Moxon-Browne, 2016:182). A common factor in active, data-driven police strategies is the use of crime prevention strategies to help guide and prioritize crime lowering-determinations. This is due to the fact that police activities are frequently challenged with inadequate resources, deployment problems, and other burdens that test their ability to deliver excellent public safety service and to implement crime prevention strategies (Boba Santos & Taylor, 2014:502). Therefore, the discussion above necessitate this study to investigate challenges encountered by SAPS in the implementation of the crime prevention strategy.

## 1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Since the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) of 1996 was implemented, preventing crime has been one of South Africa's top priorities. The government's recently developed approach, which is a multi-agency and multi-party endeavor, serves as the foundation for this strategy. It primarily calls for the creation of a more comprehensive responsibility for crime prevention as well as a shift in focus from responsive-crime-control, which allocates more resources to responding to crimes after they have already occurred, to proactive-crime-prevention, which aims to stop crimes before they happen (Pheiffer, 2013:1). The National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) in South Africa offers a framework and direction for implementing crime prevention determinations through several sectors, including law enforcement agencies like the South African Police Service (SAPS). Even though the NCPS does not exactly detail SAPS' role in implementing crime prevention strategies, it summarizes principles and methodologies that should inform SAPS' actions (Pheiffer & Rakubu, 2023:537).

Umanah and Wotela (2019:529) argue that the police do not have a strategy that puts together crime prevention or visible policing, detective services, and crime intelligence so that they all work together in implementing crime prevention strategies. De Cock, Kriegler, and Shaw (2015:7) assert that one of the influential factors in the lack of strategy is the fact that SAPS is a national competency, and for that reason, provinces tend to wait for a strategy from the national, office rather than developing their own. This is a structural and legislative problem, which has compromised crime prevention strategies.

Crime causes social, economic, health, and psychological consequence on victims and communities at large. It is a severe social problem that openly diminishes the value of life of people and the community. To respond to this problem, the communities have advanced the law enforcement agencies where the police, among others, are employed, trained and deployed. The main objective of police is concerned with preventing crime and catching criminals (Mulugeta and Mekuriaw, 2017:1). More than one-fourth of the world's population lives in conditions of insecurity because of high levels of crime and violence, especially in South Africa. From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, a total figure of 61 381 vehicles were reported as stolen or robbed. This indicated

a 15,10% increase in reported cases, compared to 2020/21. Crimes committed against women increased, by 15,6%, from 155 062, in 2020/21 to 179 208, in 2021/22. Murder, sexual offence, common assault and attempted murder aided to the increase. Crimes committed against children increased, by 13,3%, from 39 878, in 2021/22 to 45 197, in 2020/21 (SAPS Annual Report, 2021/2022).

The National Development Plan (NDP, 2030) underlined the reality that the challenges encountered by the SAPS in the implementation of crime prevention policies can have far-reaching consequences for South Africa. Ineffective implementation of policies will affect public safety, social cohesion, justice system effectiveness, and economic well-being. Hence, the people who perceive that the police are unable to address crime, effectively, may feel less secure and more vulnerable. The White Paper on Safety and Security (1998) asserts that even though the public reaction to crime in South Africa has matched that of other nations, crime policy lagged behind in terms of international tendencies. The backlog in crime prevention is an effect of the separation of apartheid until 1994. The White Paper on Safety and Security (1998) further points out that through the apartheid period, the system of policing intensely concentrated on political control and the disciplinary punishment of political rebels rather than on crime control through policies. The crime prevention part of the police was slight in previously 'white' areas and absent in 'black' areas.

As the primary law enforcement agency in the nation, the SAPS is responsible for putting crime prevention plans into action both nationally and in the province of Limpopo (The White Paper on Safety and Security, 1998). The high crime rates in the province are a result of the Limpopo SAPS's challenges in successfully implementing a crime prevention strategy. The safety and security of communities surrounding Limpopo are adversely affected by the persistently rising levels of violence, property crimes, and other criminal activities such cash-in-transit, stock theft, and domestic violence (Snyders & Landman, 2018:266). The SAPS in the Limpopo Province does not have considerable capacity and resources to react to the alarming increase of crime. It was found that there is also a lack of support from the Limpopo community on the implementation of crime prevention strategy (Chakraborti, 2018). According to Maila (2020) cited in Mokhomole and Olutola (2023:194) the Limpopo Province has recorded the highest number of sexual offenses for the past three successive years.

### 1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Limpopo SAPS has a woefully insufficient amount of manpower, time, or funding allocated to crime prevention. According to Pheiffer (2013:103), crime prevention tactics are viewed as an unfunded requirement because safety and security are the responsibility of the federal government and are frequently supported by sponsors outside of local government budgets. As a result, insufficient funding delays the acquisition of the tools, expertise, and training needed for the Limpopo SAPS to successfully implement crime prevention programs. There is a lack of skilled recruits, including officers and experts in specific crime prevention fields, which in turn hinders the proper implementation of crime prevention strategies. Umanah and Wotela (2019:529) argue that the police do not have a strategy which puts together crime prevention or visible policing, detective services, and crime intelligence so that they all work together in implementing crime prevention strategies.

Trust and community involvement are still essential for a crime prevention strategy to be implemented successfully. However, due to purported inefficiencies, there is a lack of community trust and low community participation in the SAPS, which makes it difficult for the community to participate in crime prevention initiatives and put crime prevention ideas into practice. Because of the SAPS's shortcomings in certain crime prevention tactics, the public's (the Limpopo community's) trust in the agency remains in jeopardy (Thomas, Grossman, Miah & Christmann, 2017:8). The difficulties Limpopo SAPS faces are exacerbated by the fact that communities take issues into their own hands by enlisting prospective vigilantes to seek justice. Several acts of criminality have transpired in the Limpopo area during service delivery protests whereby community members took the law into their own hands (Madero-Hernandez, Lee, Wilcox & Fisher, 2020:330). The insufficient implementation of crime prevention strategies by Limpopo SAPS weakens the communities' safety and weakens communities' confidence in the ability of the police to protect them and their property (Madienyane, 2013:1).

## **1.4 AIM OF THE STUDY**

The aim of the study was to investigate the challenges in the implementation of crime prevention strategy of the South African Police Services (SAPS) with a specific focus to Limpopo SAPS and recommend ways to improve the implementation of crime prevention strategy by SAPS, Limpopo Province.

## **1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The following are the research objectives underpinning the study:

- To analyse the implementation of the existing crime prevention strategy by the South African Police Services;
- To investigate challenges that hinder the effective implementation of crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services;
- To analyse the existing mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services;
- To determine the adequacy of SAPS's capacity to implement the crime prevention strategy ;
- To propose recommendations to enhance effective implementation of crime prevention strategy by the South African Police Services.

## **1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The following are the research questions that the researcher sought to answer when conducting the study:

- How is the implementation of the existing crime prevention strategy by the South African Police Services?
- What are the challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services?
- What are the existing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services?

- Does the South African Police Service have adequate capacity to implement crime prevention strategy?
- What are the recommendations to enhance effective implementation of crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services?

## **1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

In a number of ways, the study hopes to advance knowledge of the difficulties SAPS faces in putting its crime prevention policy into practice. First and foremost, the study will strengthen the SAPS's understanding of how to prioritize the deployment, monitoring, and assessment of effective crime prevention strategies for safer neighborhoods. Second, by putting the suggestions made by SAPS management in the province of Limpopo into practice, the community will gain from the study's conclusions. Thirdly, the study will help the South African Police Service understand the significance of giving enhanced crime prevention implementation a lot of attention, as well as aid the SAPS in strategically developing its crime prevention strategy. As a result, the study will also help the SAPS members in general to realize that the SAPS can run as a well-oiled machine when crime prevention strategy is well implemented, monitored and evaluated continuously. Lastly, it could add to the body of knowledge in security studies.

Furthermore, the idea has been widely discussed and applied in a range of nations and contexts. Therefore, researching the difficulties in putting a crime prevention plan into practice will help to provide the necessary experience and guidance in order to effectively battle crime through the implementation of a crime prevention strategy. The study will assist in identifying the challenges and impediments that limit the successful application of crime prevention strategies. The study offers a thorough grasp of the challenges and impediments that prohibit crime prevention strategies from being implemented successfully. The study will offer a deeper understanding of the local background in which crime prevention strategy is being implemented. Each community has its unique sensitivities. Therefore, the communities will understand that the SAPS meets challenges when implementing crime prevention strategy in providing safer living environments. Hence they will deem it crucial in planning effective interventions.

## **1.8 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

Limitations are "factors that have boundaries to the research," according to Mouton, Auriacombe, and Lutabingwa (2006:583). As a result, the study is restricted to the Limpopo SAPS geographic area. However, other SAPS units operating under the province of Limpopo can provide references for the difficulties the SAPS has had in implementing its crime prevention policy.

## **1.9 DEFINITION OF OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS**

This section offers the meaning of key concepts which are used in this study. These key concepts comprise crime, crime prevention and crime prevention strategy.

### **1.9.1 Crime**

As stated by Joubert (2013:46), "Unlawful and blameworthy conduct that is defined by law as an offence and for which punishment is prescribed" means a crime. On the other hand, Welsh and Farrington (2014:65) claim that crime encompasses a broad range of behaviors that are deemed dangerous or frightening by individuals, communities, or everyone. Therefore, any unlawful act or behavior that is subject to legal punishment is considered a crime.

### **1.9.2 Crime prevention**

The White Paper on Safety and Security (1998) describes crime avoidance as "all activities which reduce, deter or prevent the occurrence of specific crimes firstly, by altering the environment in which they occur, secondly by changing the conditions which are thought to cause them, and thirdly by providing a strong deterrent in the form of an effective criminal justice system". According to Sherman, Farrington, Welsh, and MacKenzie (2003:3), addressing a few priority issues through directed multi-agency programs is part of crime prevention. These initiatives seek to address the root causes and potential solutions for specific criminal issues. The definition of crime prevention is based on its results rather than its goals. Hence, crime prevention is about the deployment of police resources to hot-spot areas, to deter crime from affecting community safety.

### **1.9.3 Crime prevention strategy**

The White Paper on Safety and Security (1998) describes crime avoidance as "all activities which reduce, deter or prevent the occurrence of specific crimes firstly, by altering the environment in which they occur, secondly by changing the conditions which are thought to cause them, and thirdly by providing a strong deterrent in the form of an effective criminal justice system". According to Sherman, Farrington, Welsh, and MacKenzie (2003:3), addressing a few priority issues through directed multi-agency programs is part of crime prevention. These initiatives seek to address the root causes and potential solutions for specific criminal issues. The definition of crime prevention is based on its results rather than its goals.

## **1.10 ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY**

The study is divided into five chapters as follows:

### **Chapter 1: Introduction and Background**

This chapter introduces the topic of the study by providing an overview of the study. It classifies the locus and focus of the study. It discusses the problem statement, aim of the study, research objective and research questions.

### **Chapter 2: Literature Review**

The literature review on the difficulties facing the South African police department in Limpopo in implementing a crime prevention strategy is presented in this chapter. The literature evaluation offers guiding theories and concepts for the use of crime prevention strategies in order to address the research issues. The chapter acknowledges the theoretical underpinnings of the significance of the Limpopo SAPS's implementation of a crime prevention plan.

### **Chapter 3: Research Methodology.**

This chapter covers the study's methodology, including the research design, paradigm, and techniques to be employed. Additionally, it covers the study's demographic, study area, sample, data gathering methods, data processing techniques, ethical issues, summary, and study limitations.

## **Chapter 4: Data Presentation, Analysis, and Interpretation**

The presentation, analysis, and interpretation of the data gathered via in-person interviews and self-administered questionnaires are covered in this chapter. In order to present thorough study findings on the difficulties facing the SAPS in implementing a crime prevention strategy, this chapter also addresses data analysis and interpretation by talking about the respondents from the sampled population.

## **Chapter 5: Recommendations and Conclusions**

This chapter discusses the recommendations and conclusions of the study. Furthermore, the chapter also discusses the recommendations of future research within the area of crime prevention strategies in the SAPS. The next chapter discusses the literature review.

### **1.11 SUMMARY**

The study's backdrop and introduction are given in this chapter, explaining why the study is important and relevant. It highlighted the problem statement, identifying the gap or issue that the study seeks to address. It also specified the main research questions and its goals or objectives, guiding the direction of the study. Moreover, this chapter also included the purpose of the research, the significance of the study and the limitations of the study were also covered. This chapter also presents the study's organization and description of operational concepts. Generally, this chapter outlined the study by clearly presenting what the study intends to investigate and why it matters.

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Introduction

The issue statement and other introductory topics were covered in the previous chapter. In addition, the study's purpose, goals, research questions, design, and methods, as well as its importance, operational concept definitions, and chapter summaries. This study examined the literature on the application of crime prevention techniques from a variety of domestic and foreign sources. It concentrated on how the SAPS presently carries out its crime prevention plan, the challenges it encounters, whether a mechanism for tracking and assessing its execution is in place, and whether there are enough resources to enable its successful execution. In order to better understand the difficulties in putting a crime prevention strategy into practice by SAPS, Limpopo, the legislative framework that permits the efficient operation of the South African Police Service was also examined.

#### 2.2 THEORETICAL UNDERPINNING OF THE STUDY

The theoretical framework, in the words of Kivunja (2018:46), is a collection of concepts and hypotheses drawn from previously verified and published data. When combined, these theories and concepts offer the researcher a strong foundation for interpreting and assessing the significance of the study findings. Swanson (2013:15) defines the theoretical framework of a research study as the structure that can accept or bolster its theory. In order to facilitate communication, direct strategy or public policy research, and offer possible explanations for policy action, theories are required. They are useful because they draw attention to important political manifestations, assist in structuring and elucidating ideas, and provide arguments in support of political measures such as public policy (Mahmud, 2017:146). The theoretical positions that are most commonly linked to public policy or strategy are rational-choice theory, incremental theory, policy output analysis, institutional theory, group theory, and elite theory (Anyebe, 2018:9).

Therefore, the institutional theory formed the basis of this study.

### **2.2.1 Institutional theory**

According to Mustafa, Yaseen, Arslan, and Imran (2021:1312), Dye highlighted the significance of the institutional theory in 1972 for the study of public policy analysis. The institutional theory helps to clarify the process of developing and enforcing policies. By emphasizing how organizations, regulations, and standards act as templates for appropriate conduct by decision-makers, implementers, and other stakeholders, this is achieved. The central inquiry of institutional theory is whether or not institutions have a significant role in the creation of public policy, claims Mahmud (2017:13). The importance of institutions in this process has become evident throughout time. The main issue is how it matters. The central idea of institutional theory explores society's various institutions in greater detail and acknowledges how social conduct is shaped by norms, values, and regulations. The core of institutional theory is the institution and its importance in the creation and implementation of policies. Thus, the most thorough way to explain how institutions affect policy production is to look at how they obligate and authorize important players in the policy-making process.

Institutional arrangements and structures have incentives and limitations that influence the way public policies are carried out, claims Osinubi (2020:6). Administrative capacity, resource availability, and coordination processes are examples of institutional factors that can help or hinder the effective implementation of policies. Institutional theory states that in order to accomplish the intended outcomes, policy implementers must steer the complex network of institutional relationships and norms. Smith and Larimer report that policies that are structured in accordance with the main institutional logic and laws are more likely to be authorized and implemented successfully (2018:166). Key players including the public, interest groups, and government agencies can grant institutional legality, which can affect the political viability and long-term viability of policy initiatives.

Thoenig states that institutional theory, like any theoretical framework, is open to criticism, namely with regard to public policy (2012:3). Institutional theory frequently

assumes that institutions are essentially unchanging and unchanging. Critics contend that this concept fails to recognize the dynamic nature of institutions and the potential for substantial transformations through policy modifications and enhancements. According to Mahmud (2017:146), institutions do not have complete influence over outcomes, even though they establish the framework within which role players operate. Institutional theory may ignore the ways in which elites, interest groups, and political actors can motivate and sway institutions to serve their goals. While eschewing informal institutions like norms, conventions, and culture, institutional theory usually focuses on official institutions like laws, regulations, and governmental systems.

### **2.2.2 The relevance of the theory in the study**

The need of comprehending both formal and informal organizational structures is emphasized by institutional theory. Organizational culture influences how institutions behave and make decisions, according to institutional theory (Smith and Larimer 2018:190). In order to apply the institutional theory to the SAPS's implementation of a crime prevention plan, it is necessary to comprehend the police service's hierarchies and divisions. By better understanding these organizational structures, policymakers may adapt crime prevention tactics to fit existing frameworks. This will also ensure that they are successfully implemented across the whole SAPS. The institutional framework acknowledges that companies collaborate for mutual benefit (Seraw and Lu, 2020:115). Therefore, collaboration between the SAPS and other governmental agencies, community organizations, and interested parties is required by the institutional theory of crime prevention strategy. This makes it easier to coordinate actions and resources pertaining to the use of crime prevention strategies.

### **2.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE**

According to Umanah and Wotela (2019:529), the police don't have a strategy that combines crime prevention or visible policing, detective services, and crime intelligence so that they all work together to implement crime prevention strategies. De Cock, Kriegler, and Shaw (2015:7) claim that one of the major contributing factors to the lack of strategy is that SAPS is a national competency, so provinces tend to wait for a strategy from the national office instead of creating their own. This is a legislative

and institutional problem that has undermined efforts to reduce crime. According to Koopman and Vuma (2022:14), a significant barrier to implementing crime prevention measures is the absence of specific goals. All SAPS geographical areas confront numerous challenges, and there is a lack of political will to reform how crime methods should be operationalized in communities. Furthermore, management has been trying to administer provinces and regions in a manner comparable to SAPS's lack of cognitive proficiency for years.

According to Koopman and Vuma (2022:15), two of the main reasons why crime prevention programs are not being carried out are a lack of trust between SAPS officers and communities and a lack of understanding of community requirements. Manaliyo (2016:271) argues that it makes sense to incorporate local populations in crime prevention projects since they are more familiar with their localities and crime issues than outsiders. The South African Police Service and communities thus frequently lack a common vision, which hinders the adoption of crime prevention measures, according to Koopman and Vuma (2022:15). If communities collaborate and the perception of the SAPS's inefficiency is altered, they will engage with the agency to guarantee the success of crime prevention initiatives.

Local government and SAPS authorities must acknowledge that crime prevention programs cannot guarantee a community free from crime in order to achieve public prospects, according to Pheiffer (2013:105). Contributions from stakeholders are not only focused on taking action. It requires full involvement, from developing ideas to planning, implementing, and assessing crime prevention strategies. Buthelezi and Mofokeng assert that key players who take crime prevention seriously, including the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs and local and district municipalities, ought to be involved from the start to the finish (2015:75). Their involvement enhances awareness, accountability, commitment, and a sense of duty. Therefore, the idea that a crime prevention strategy is appropriate for a single government agency—specifically, SAPS—should be disregarded.

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## **2.4 THE CHALLENGES FACING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY IN THE SAPS**

This section discusses various challenges met by the SAPS when implementing a crime prevention strategy.

### **2.4.1 Lack of resources**

The amount of manpower, effort, and funding allocated to crime prevention within the SAPS is woefully insufficient. According to Pheiffer (2013:103), crime prevention tactics are implemented as unfunded directives since security and safety are the responsibility of the central government and are frequently supported independently of local government budgets through sponsors. This further limited delivery accountability, undermining SAPS's obligation to put crime prevention measures into action. Since crime cannot be reduced without effective crime prevention measures, the government must seriously reevaluate funding for crime prevention initiatives. Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (2018:21) maintains that the SAPS is a national police department liable for maintaining law and order all over the country.

Therefore, the national government should be primarily responsible for providing financing for crime prevention programs. However, it is important to note that depending on the funding provided by the local government through sponsors puts the efficacy of crime prevention programs at risk of not producing the desired results. According to the Public Service Association (2015), data analysis, surveillance systems, and predictive police techniques are always necessary for crime prevention. The purchase and upkeep of these tools are restricted by a lack of money, which makes it challenging for SAPS to effectively identify and address crime trends. Practically every facet of putting crime prevention ideas into practice is hindered by the lack of resources. It leads to reduced efficiency, limited outreach, and complications

in establishing partnerships, all of which, in the end, impact the SAPS's capacity to build safer communities.

#### **2.4.2 Lack of skills and experience**

According to Mothibi and Roelofse (2017:59), it appears that important SAPS personnel and government organizations entrusted with creating and carrying out crime prevention plans and initiatives at the federal, state, and local levels lack adequate training. Furthermore, they underlined that while crime prevention is a relatively new idea, SAPS and government organizations generally lack the necessary professionals and management skills to implement it. For example, if criminals perceive SAPS officials as inexperienced or unproductive, they are less likely to be discouraged. This is because criminals will be of the view that investigations can be mismanaged, leading to a shortage of evidence, wrongful arrests, or failure to find and detain criminals.

Van Biljon (2015:17) asserts that actual crime prevention is dependent upon personnel with requisite knowledge and expertise in crime prevention practices. Lack of community involvement and knowledge of crime prevention laws and tactics are among the other difficulties. Therefore, the lack of skills has a detrimental effect on SAPS's capacity to carry out effective community safety and crime prevention programs. The SAPS Retention Policy, which was enacted in 2017, aims to provide a dependable and equitable retention process within the SAPS, according to the SAPS annual report (2020/2021). This is to make sure that employees with the necessary qualifications, high performance, and professional competence—or those with in-demand skills are recruited and kept by the SAPS.

#### **2.4.3 Lack of coordination**

When multiple role players are working toward shared goals, coordination is crucial. In all areas of government, effective cooperation enhances the application of crime prevention initiatives. Conflict, resistance, chaos, and confusion result from a lack of coordination, which ultimately makes the operations of the associations involved unproductive and inefficient (Islam, 2018:5). For example, Mothibi and Roelofse

(2017:48) found that there is no collaboration amongst SAPS and the local government in crime prevention, reasons being that there is no understanding as to who is obliged to assist with implementation and why, there is no exact value or resource that each role-player is anticipated to contribute, and there is no clear logic as to when in the life cycle of the project each role-player is expected to take part. According to Kruger, Lancaster, Landman, Liebermann, Louw, and Shaw (2016), there are a number of elements that contribute to international crime issues. Therefore, applying multi-agency company involvements with regard to the implementation of crime prevention methods is equally important. The public, commercial, private, and non-governmental sectors' strengths and shortcomings might be mutually reflected in order to enhance their use in the implementation of crime prevention initiatives. At the same time, the likelihood of inefficiency brought on by their flaws can be decreased.

#### **2.4.4 Failure to address risk factors**

Pheiffer (2013:97) asserts that every method intended to prevent crime should be taken into consideration, focusing on a wide variety of criminality and incivilities to lessen real stages of criminality and anti-social conduct and fears about crime damaging residents' quality of life. A number of factors, including family, social, and economic risk factors, contribute to criminality and determine participation in crime. As a result, it should be feasible for the leaders of the SAPS to emphasize the effective implementation of crime prevention strategies as their primary responsibility. Tilley and Farrell (2012:85) emphasize that the nature of committing crimes and normally behaving in an anti-social manner is considered challenging and open to a variety of interventions relating to educational, social, economic, cultural, developmental, genetic or nutritional circumstances promoting criminality; or at any rate, involving risk factors related to criminality.

According to De Cock, Kriegler, and Shaw (2015:11), a number of criminal justice and crime prevention initiatives gained popularity in the media, and politicians and the public took action to fight crime. The idea that, at best, this (failure to address risk factors) may be a waste of money on failed missions or, at worst, that these efforts could increase crime by alerting organized criminals to preventative strategies was

seen as a challenge to overcome. Only a small number of SAPS-local government integrated crime prevention programs and strategies were authorized to target risk factors, according to Mothibi and Roelofse (2017:49). Its organization's tactical plan to combat crime did not align with the outcomes of its crime prevention initiatives.

## **2.5 THE PRESENT MECHANISM FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY IN THE SAPS**

According to Naidoo and Makananisa (2017:21), the South African Police Service's successful monitoring and assessment of crime prevention tactics depends on performance management. The criteria and categorization method used to categorize police stations that perform well or poorly in putting crime prevention policies into practice are inconsistent. According to Mafanya and Matsiliza (2016:23), police performance can be assessed via the perspectives of research and public organizations, whether or not they have the organizational support they need to achieve the desired metrics and outcomes. The SAPS annual report (2023–2024) states that the agency measures changes in crime over time using baseline and comparative studies as well as effect assessments. The effectiveness of specific actions aimed at creating safe and secure surroundings for all citizens of the nation is also assessed using these techniques. Additionally, the SAPS annual report for 2022–2023 notes that SAPS uses both internal and external audits to ensure accountability through independent assessments. In order to engage societies, civil society, and government agencies in the evaluation process, multi-stakeholder reviews are also employed as monitoring and assessment techniques.

De Angelis, Rosenthal, and Buchner (2016:10) state that police stations that are deemed to be underperforming based on the SAPS classification system and those that have a higher number of violent and serious crimes in various provinces according to the South African Police Service crime statistics are regularly observed. According to Matlala, Mistry, and Phala (2016:2972), the Community Safety Department visits police stations that are performing and develops action plans with the administration of such stations to address and improve the performance. Furthermore, the

Department would then formulate recommendations based on the results of the police station visit and regularly assess the degree to which those recommendations are being implemented. According to the Police Annual Performance Plan (2014/2015), deploying sufficient human resources, investing in human capital, and enhancing organizational wellbeing are all necessary to improve the implementation of the crime prevention strategy. Enhancing infrastructure and service delivery, focusing on organizational growth capability, investing in human capital improvement management, and maintaining actual discipline and integrity monitoring are also crucial.

SAPS Annual Report (2018-2019) points out that the SAPS stations with exceptional crime controlling stats, high arrests, and clearance rates, and reacting swiftly to calls for service might still perform poorly in numerous other ways. They might have poor connections with communities and problems with brutality and corruption. Arrests are not actual measures of SAPS performance on crime prevention as they, at times, characterize failure by SAPS to adopt other new proactive resolutions. Naidoo and Makananisa (2017:23) contend that SAPS management continues to ascribe crime prevention performance accomplishments to outputs (crime statistics), as though crime statistics and outcomes (are people safe & do they feel safe?) are related. Most societies will not understand the value of evaluating SAPS success on crime prevention if it is based solely on crime statistics and ignores the result emphasis, which measures trust and confidence in the SAPS. According to Mafanya and Matsiliza (2016:23), across the world, performance is a debatable subject that has to do with gratifying well-performing staff, punishing those who do not comply and achieve, and adjusting the entire structural performance and production.

Time should not be wasted on ineffective strategies, antiquated equipment, and out-of-date microfiche documents that don't contribute to the elimination or reduction of crime. Rather, there need to be a duty to assess effective enforcement strategies and eliminate those that don't yield outcomes (Sithole, 2023:1). The local or station level is typically where the crime prevention approach is implemented. In conjunction with the annual report section of crime prevention (SAPS Annual Report, 2018-2019), the provincial level (provincial crime prevention part of visible police) coordinates and oversees the implementation of crime prevention and reports to the command center (Head Office).

## **2.6 THE ADEQUACY OF RESOURCES TO ENHANCE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY IN THE SAPS**

According to Oyugi and Nyaga (2010), as referenced in Mweri et al. (2015:133), this study defines appropriate resources as the sufficient provision of numerous aspects such as funding, personnel knowledge, time, and materials essential to execute certain objectives efficiently. Similar to this, sufficient resources in organizational contexts include time, staff talent, and outside services, all of which are essential for efficient operations and reaching intended results (Baroody, 2018:2). To put this study in perspective, suitable resources include a sufficient budget, personnel, weaponry, uniforms, bulletproof vests, handcuffs, radios, cars, and other policing equipment that police officers need to carry out their duties effectively.

The sufficiency of resources intended to assist the SAPS in fighting crime is compromised by a number of important factors. First off, there was no assurance in the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) document that the government would provide more funding for crime prevention initiatives. Second, one of the hardest parts of the government was using the resources that were already available to reduce well-known priority crimes including car hijackings, cash-in-transit heists, robberies, and gender-based violence, among others (The National Crime Prevention Strategy 1996:3).

Therefore, it is imperative that crime prevention initiatives be prioritized, integrated into the Province's strategic goals, and given sufficient money. Serious and violent crimes continue to imperil women and children, the business community, economic growth, and the nation's hard-won democracy because of the SAPS budget deficit (Mdodi, 2021:16). According to Cruywagen (2019:18), the reduction in the SAPS budget has resulted in unusually high rates of criminal activity, a decrease in or lack of public complaints about crimes, and a shortage of ammunition for SAPS personnel to effectively assist in the execution of crime prevention measures. Sithole (2023:8) argues that it is important to highlight that increasing the quantity of police officers should not be understood as a mere exercise in leisure and recreation for some officers. However, it should be viewed as a tactical measure directed at stimulating law enforcement efforts and maintaining the rule of law.

Thirdly, another important factor in assessing the sufficiency of resources allocated to carry out a crime prevention strategy is human resources. When deciding on resources for police stations, the SAPS uses a tool called "The Human Resource Requirement System" that is meant to look at any problem that could hinder police administration (Simelane, Brown, & Seyisi, 2017:8). The size of the population, its composition and movement, the size of the police station, and the locations of events, such as convention centers, stadiums, and universities, are the primary issues. According to The Solution in Action (2023:2), the SAPS's adoption of contemporary technology is essential to enhancing the services it provides to society in the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Controlling demographic data, as speculated by Human Resource Requirement System, for the purpose of sketching environments authorizes the police to excellently monitor all actions, including possible criminal activities. Obbie 2016:2 opines that advanced crime-mapping software classifies particular geographic areas with the highest risk of violence. These hot spots, at times as small as one block or even one building, are then directed with strong patrols and other attention from police.

Simelane et al. (2017:32) also noted that police stations must use their current resources to carry out their regular crime prevention duties, which limits their ability to fully fulfill their functions due to financial constraints. Human resources are an essential component of any strategy to prevent crime, even though there are generally not enough law enforcement officers in South Africa. Keeping the criminal from committing the crime is a major component of crime deterrence. The more visible the police are, the less likely it is that criminals would conduct crimes, yet law enforcement agents cannot be everywhere at once to prevent crime (Mdodi, 2021:28). Furthermore, the original (Reconstruction and Development Programme) RDP funds assigned to the crime prevention strategy mainly helped to build, renew or exchange infrastructure in the main parts of the criminal justice system. This meant that the more of the funds really spent did not signify the implementation of a crime prevention strategy as much as it signified a course for exchanging infrastructure, a process that could, instead, have been the responsibility of the Department of Public Works concerned (The National Crime Prevention Strategy 1996:5).

Furthermore, another important factor in assessing the sufficiency of the resources allocated for crime prevention is the reward system. Ehlers and Lazenby (2010) state

that in order for a strategy to be successful, the organization's budget, human resources, employee rewards, and operational procedures must all be aligned with the plan. Everyone in the company needs to be committed to implementing the strategy and aware of it. Performance and the reward system need to be linked for the company to function well. According to Mdodi (2021:26), cops committed to crime prevention will not merely perform their duties because they are on duty if organizational reward systems are in line with the plan. They will strive to meet the goals of the SAPS and to obtain rewards associated with fulfilling the plan for preventing crime. According to Faull (2018:285), non-commissioned officers (constables, sergeants, and warrant officers) make up 86% of the SAPS's workforce and are more involved in day-to-day operations than senior officers. Senior managers, who make up 14% of the police payment budget and receive R2,000,000 apiece, receive the majority of the budget. He goes on to say that one senior manager's pay can cover up to eleven constables, demonstrating the inconsistency between non-commissioned officers' performance and their incentive schemes.

## **2.7 PROMOTION OF SAPS CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY**

The following are the strategies to promote crime prevention in SAPS:

### **2.7.1 Integrated Youth Crime Prevention**

In December 2020, the Integrated Youth Crime Prevention Strategy received approval. The strategy's goal is to enable and assist young people in becoming independent and participating in crime-fighting activities. By ensuring that victim-friendly services are provided and that Victim-Friendly Rooms (VFRs) are set up at all police stations, the SAPS remains committed to improving services provided to victims of sexual offenses and domestic violence. A GBV and Sexual Offenses Action Plan was approved in March 2021 to address GBV and sexual offenses in a coordinated way across all SAPS disciplines (SAPS Annual Report, 2020/2021). In an attempt to foster a sense of shared responsibility for issues pertaining to crime prevention and community safety, the SAPS and the community continue to meet through the implementation of community policing concepts like Sector Crime Forums and CPFs (SAPS Annual Report, 2021/2022).

All governmental entities, neighborhood associations, social services, families, and educational institutions should encourage the ability to prevent crime in order to reduce it (Palmiotto, 2011:157). Since there are many factors that contribute to crime, it will be difficult for any one agency (SAPS) to have a major influence on its own (Newham, 2005:4). In light of this, this study argues that if other significant role actors become involved, they can play a critical role in preventing crime in the community.

### **2.7.2 Traditional Leadership**

The traditional leaders connect state agents, including government departments and the various Criminal Justice Departments, such as the SAPS and local government. Crime prevention initiatives should involve traditional leaders. This will facilitate the development of diverse crime prevention methods that are tailored to the needs of the community. Furthermore, it will guarantee that communities, the government, and traditional leadership all have access to information regarding crime prevention initiatives (Tlou, 2020:2). Traditional leaders are thought to speak for their communities. Traditional leaders should speak for communities on anti-crime platforms. In order to address the needs of their local communities, this will promote crime prevention plans and objectives. Law enforcement organizations and local leadership must work together to develop crime prevention methods under the authority of traditional leaders. In contrast to a broad one-size-fits-all strategy, sector policing aims to tailor crime prevention strategies to the specific needs of the sector community (Buthelezi, Skosana & Vale, 2019:10).

### **2.7.3 The Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy**

In ways that go well beyond SAPS's jurisdiction, socioeconomic issues are recognized by the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS) as contributing to the dangers of crime and violence. This comprises a variety of risk factors that require joint attention from all parties. Furthermore, the ICVPS is against encouraging the use of an evidence-based, collaborative, integrated, knowledge-based, and developmental approach to crime and violence prevention. All stakeholders, including communities, civil society organizations, traditional leaders, the commercial sector,

and public institutions at all governmental levels, must work together to successfully implement the ICVPS (Barranco, Freire, and Payne, 2022:8). The next part discusses research technique.

## **2.8 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS UNDERPINNING CRIME PREVENTION**

This section discusses various regulatory frameworks that have been established to enhance the implementation of crime prevention in South Africa. Ngoveni (2022:152) points out that the South African national government has recognized several sums of legal and policy documents to uphold the SAPS's effectiveness in crime prevention.

### **2.8.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996**

Section 205(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (henceforth referred to as the Constitution) is the source of the SAPS's commitment, according to the SAPS Annual Report, 2021/2022. The SAPS is mandated by the Constitution to prevent, combat, and investigate criminal activity. It also directs it to uphold and enforce the law, preserve public order, and safeguard and secure the Republic's citizens and their belongings. According to Sithole (2017), the Constitution of 1996 is the supreme law that governs South African policing. The Constitution offers direction to all Acts, strategies, systems, frameworks and guidelines for all public organizations, including the SAPS. The SAPS is expected to achieve its obligations by implementing these frameworks, policies and systems while remaining responsive to change in their environment.

### **2.8.2 South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)**

The SAPS Act of 1995 regulates the SAPS's duties in carrying out its constitutional responsibilities, which include working with community members to develop a crime prevention strategy, claims Dlamini (2020:594). Additionally, the Act provides for the establishment of community policing through the collaboration of Community Police Forums (CPFs) with the SAPS in order to prevent crime. According to Malatji (2016:2), the SAPS Act of 1995 governs the SAPS in terms of preventing crime and ensuring

public safety. It is the one that formally established the police's cooperation with community needs about policing.

### **2.8.3 Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013)**

The harmful Weapons Act, according to Koper (2020:148), typically prohibits or regulates the use, trade, and possession of weapons deemed harmful or endangering public safety. Based on their potential for injury, lethality, or improper usage, it categorizes some types of weapons as prohibited or restricted. The statute frequently specifies requirements for licensing, permission processes, and restrictions on the possession and transportation of lethal weapons. Firearms, knives, explosives, and other deadly tools are a few examples of controlled dangerous weapons. According to Zeoli, Malinski, and Brenner (2020:51), the Dangerous Weapons Act aims to prevent violent crimes, reduce the number of weapon related injuries and fatalities, and maintain public safety and order by restricting access to dangerous weapons and their use. The Act is active in that it gives the SAPS further authority to stop, search, and seize weapons from various vehicles and/or people, thereby averting potential crimes before they happen, according to the SAPS annual report (2021/2022).

### **2.8.4 Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000)**

Matzopoulos, Simonetti, Prinsloo, Neethling, Groenewald, Dempers, Martin, Rowhani-Rahbar, Myers and Thompson, (2018:197) emphasize that legislation controlling the trade, ownership, and usage of firearms is essential for preventing gun-related crime and encouraging public safety. Firearms Control Act embraces background check requirements, waiting periods for firearm acquisitions, and limitations on certain kinds of firearms and ammunition. According to Zeoli, Malinski and Brenner (2020:51), South Africa necessitates that any potential firearm holder get a “competency document” as a sign to procure a firearm. Anyone with a history of physical or sexual abuse in a domestic setting, whether in or out of South Africa, is not allowed to obtain the necessary certification to purchase a firearm. According to the SAPS annual report (2022/2023), police have the authority to prevent mass killings, lower the number of

firearm-related homicides, and limit the lawful possession of firearms by unfit individuals.

### **2.8.5 Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No 26 of 1956)**

The production, storage, transit, auction, and use of explosives and explosive resources are typically governed by the Explosives Act, claims Sivhabu (2018:9). It establishes safety standards and licensing requirements for the general public and organizations engaged in explosives-related activities, such as handlers, suppliers, and manufacturers. In order to prevent mishaps, improper usage, and unauthorized access to explosives, the Act primarily examines the processes for obtaining permits, carrying out inspections, and ensuring compliance with safety regulations. According to Mmolai (2021:25), the Explosives Act aims to reduce the risks associated with handling and storing explosive materials and protect assets and public safety from explosion hazards. This is accomplished by enforcing safety regulations and managing the explosives business. As a result, the Act's section 4(1) states that the minister may appoint a South African Police Service member to serve as the Chief Inspector of Explosives. Inspectors may be assigned by the Chief Inspector to determine whether this Act applies to specific regions. In line with section 10 of this Act, these inspectors will have the authority to provide licenses for explosives-related activities. The SAPS annual report (2022/2023) states that criminals commonly utilize explosives to blow up ATMs and cash-in-transit vans. In order to trace explosive instruments and disrupt crime organizations, the SAPS has specialized explosives sections that collaborate with crime intelligence entities.

### **2.8.6 Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009)**

Benson (2016:1) states that the Second-Hand Goods Act typically regulates the sale and bidding of used or second-hand goods, which include items such as jewelry, electronics, and automobiles. According to this Act, used goods dealers must register their businesses, maintain transaction logs, and provide proof of ownership. By establishing guidelines for second-hand merchants, the Second-Hand items Act aims

to reduce the market for stolen items and prevent the trade of stolen material goods. Benson (2016:4) adds that in order to comply with South Africa's Second-Hand Goods Act 6 of 2009, the South African Police Service (SAPS) established a division known as Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods Control (FLASH). All designated police officers and second-hand goods officers are trained using Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), which were created to govern the Act's implementation. The SAPS FLASH unit has the authority to confiscate allegedly stolen goods and look into dealers who don't keep accurate records, per the SAPS annual report for 2023–2024. This Act expedites the recovery of stolen property, effectively stops the trade in stolen products, and looks into property offenses.

### **2.8.7 Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No 57 of 1959)**

According to Maluleke (2023:318), the Stock Theft Act 1959 governs the movement of stock throughout the provinces and the nation. Section 8 of the Act states that no one may move, transport, or convey any produce or livestock; however, in order to do so, the person must be the legitimate owner or possess the "removal certificate" that the livestock's owner or manager has granted them. According to the Doorewaard (2020) study, dishonest lawbreakers easily fake official documents, such as the "removal certificate," as defined by Article 8 of the Stock Theft Act 1959. Maluleke, Mokwena, and Motsepe (2016:257) point out that even though South Africa's SAPS prioritized stock theft in 2011, this crime is still a concerning problem. With only modest success to date, a variety of tactics have been put in place to stop, fight, and look into stock theft in South Africa and around its immediate borders.

### **2.8.8 Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998)**

According to Tshoane, Bello, Mofokeng and Olutola (2023:61), the Domestic Violence Act characteristically offers legitimate mechanisms and protections for people who are victims of domestic violence. It sets out procedures for the discouragement and mediation of domestic violence within homes. This Act frequently contains provisions for restraining orders, emergency protection orders, and accommodations for victims

of domestic violence. The Domestic Violence Act attempts to prevent additional abuse incidents and establish safer environments in homes and communities by providing victims with support resources and legal ways out. According to Lien and Lorentzen (2019:4-5), domestic violence is defined by the Domestic Violence Act as intimidation and abuse that is physical, sexual, emotional, verbal, psychological, and financial. The Domestic Violence Act's Sections 2, 3, and 8 outline the responsibilities of SAPS officers in handling incidents of intimate partner violence (IPV) in order to maintain equity for all victims, including abused men. When police suspect violence, they are required by Section 3 to conduct arrests without a warrant.

### **2.8.9 Sexual Offences Act, 1957 (Act No 23 of 1957)**

Coetzee (2018:35) states that rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and exploitation are among the several types of sexual violence that are covered by the Sexual Offences Act. This Act identifies illegal offenses related to sexual misbehavior and establishes frameworks for the investigation and prosecution of sexual offenders. Spies (2021:335) adds that the Sexual Offences Act frequently includes clauses that provide victim support services, like counseling and healthcare, to assist victims of sexual assault. By outlining sexual offence and assigning penalties to offenders, the Act aims to prevent sexual misconduct and defend people from harm. According to Varghese and John (2021:100), "reporting to the police about the commission of a sexual offence is mandatory under the Act for everyone, and the legislation includes a penal provision for non-reporting. It provides for the designation of Special Courts and appointment of Special Public Prosecutors to deal with offences listed under the Act".

### **2.8.10 Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005)**

The Children's Act promotes children's safety and well-being in communities, claims Makhanya (2021:17884). This Act includes provisions for foster care, adoption, juvenile justice, and child protection programs. The Children's Act, according to Coetzee (2018:35-36), aims to prevent juvenile abuse, mistreatment, neglect, and trafficking by establishing legal safeguards and support networks for vulnerable

children. Jamieson and Proudlock (2010:34) assert that the Children's Act actively prevents crime by addressing the underlying causes of juvenile criminal behavior, promoting rehabilitation, and protecting the welfare of children. However, its success depends on effective execution, sufficient financing, and related societal goals like youth mentoring, poverty alleviation, and education.

## **2.9 THE EXISTING STRATEGIES WHICH GUIDE CRIME PREVENTION**

### **2.9.1 Reflection on Global dynamics, trends and strategies guiding crime prevention.**

According to Mutupha and Zhu (2022) as cited in Dzhuzha, Siuravchyk and Shumeiko, (2024:11) the Government of Malawi has embraced the model of community policing as a means of stimulating public involvement in the police's crime prevention activities. Van der Spuy and Röntsch (2008:15) Although community policing is more than a crime prevention strategy, the Kenyan Police have absorbed a version of community policing as a model of policing that reinforces crime prevention. According to Habineza (2019); Kamugisha (2020) and Ndikaru (2021) as cited in Mussa (2023:109) unlike Nigeria and South Africa where physical security mechanisms are mostly used, East African countries experienced other styles of crime prevention methods. In Kenya, for instance, where murder, housebreaking and other related crimes are high, other mechanism such as police patrol and youth engagement were commonly used to reduce crime cases. The same strategy was used in Rwanda to raise awareness amongst the youth and urban neighbourhood residents who were supposed to report crimes information to police authority and also participate in community night patrols.

The United Kingdom has urbanised crime prevention by approving the partnership approach, whereby the entire government approaches crime. This approach is constructed on the notion that causes of crime are complex and multifaceted, then preventive reactions will be more effective if efforts of all the relevant government agencies (and community and business groups) are joint into a single coordinated strategy (Redo, 2008:17). Some of the most interesting and strongest models currently controlling crime in European countries, and that offer promise for the future, comprise integrated public health tactics, urban regeneration, and human security approaches. All these approaches combine interdisciplinary and multi-sector partnerships, often with strong participatory community group and NGO, International models of crime

prevention involvement, medium and long-term planning, and a strong focus on data collection and analysis, monitoring and evaluation. There is often focus on utilising and strengthening the role of civil society and non-government organisations in crime prevention (Shaw, 2013:243).

## **2.9.2 Several existing crime prevention strategies that guide SAPS to decrease criminal actions.**

### **2.9.2.1 Community Policing Forums (CPFs)**

Modise (2023:2628) states that a community policing forum (CPF) is an association of police officers and community members that collaborate to enhance public safety in a specific area. In order to prevent crime and foster trust between the police and the community, CPFs are frequently established in response to crime issues in a community. Act 68 of 1995, the South African Police Service Act, focuses on creating and maintaining partnerships between the community and the SAPS. It also emphasizes fostering service delivery and transparency within the SAPS as well as promoting dialogue and cooperation between the police and local communities. Put differently, it was established that Section 19 of SAPS explicitly allows for the involvement of society in crime prevention (Pietersen, 2021). The goal of the Limpopo Provincial Secretariat for Police Service program is to make sure that integrated crime prevention efforts are managed, carried out, and coordinated for safer communities throughout the province. By offering education and awareness initiatives, the program fosters community safety through community involvement (Limpopo-transport-and-community-safety-annual-report, 2022). Accordingly, CPFs monitor the efficacy and efficiency of the police service, advise local policing priorities, encourage the SAPS's local responsibility, and evaluate the operation of visible policing, according to Salomane (2010:20).

### **2.9.2.2 Sector Policing**

Bezuidenhout (2011:15) defines sector policing as policing that concentrates on small controllable sectors of a police station zone. Sector policing is a device to execute community policing. According to Van Niekerk and Bezuidenhout (2019: 98), contrary to the comparatively ineffective execution of community policing, the police executed

sector policing to boost community policing. Sector policing is viewed as an applied demonstration of community policing. As with the community policing methodology, it is planned to stimulate crime prevention by operating with communities in smaller geographic areas. With its emphasis on community safety and its principle of practical policing, the police should be directed in terms of acting correctly and impartially, referring to the public, and operating in cooperation with all individuals, groups, and institutions that have a standard and lawful interest in the fighting of crime.

Additionally, according to Barkhuizen, Lamana, and Tanga (2018:80), SAPS employs a number of advances in crime prevention through sector policing, which has enhanced the unique requirements of every sector. These initiatives include community patrols, crime prevention courses, neighborhood watch programs, and awareness campaigns to encourage security and safety. Sector Policing has led to improved cooperation between SAPS and CPFs, strengthening community trust, claims Modise (2023:2621). By fostering relationships with local businesses and residents, police improve information exchange on matters pertaining to crime.

### **2.9.2.3 Partnerships with Stakeholders**

Without the dedicated participation of all stakeholders and the proper response from all government sectors to their duties, the SAPS is unable to lower contact crime rates. At the core of democratic policing is the assurance of a "better emotional state of safety in communities," which is driven by "a cooperative and consultative approach to policing." Effective Community Police Forums (CPF) and the organizations (including CBOs, NGOs, Businesses, FBOs, youth groups, women's organizations, and SGBs) associated with CPFs continue to support these (SAPS Annual Report, 2022/2023). On the other hand, calming high-crime areas or hot-spot requires a resource-driven and extraordinary method to policing. Alleviating them recommends that the assigned policing capability, working in partnership with all parts of society, together with local government, can offer a SAPS-aligned policing service (SAPS Annual Report, 2022/2023).

#### **2.9.2.4 Targeted Operations and Interventions**

Crime prevention tactics employ targeted operations and interventions to disrupt criminal operations, target high-risk locations, and address specific lawless acts. Typically proactive, these strategies aim to prevent crime before it starts or gets worse (Modise, 2024:2). The SAPS employs youth intervention programs and hot-spot watching, among other activities and interventions. Using crime data and analysis to direct law enforcement resources to high-crime areas is known as "hot-spot watching." Innovations that provide vulnerable adolescents with job training, education, and mentoring to steer them away from criminal activity are the main emphasis of youth intervention programs (Maboa & Horne, 2024:139).

#### **2.9.2.5 Youth Crime Prevention Initiatives**

Together with the Limpopo Department of Transport and Community Safety, the Limpopo SAPS has bolstered community policing systems and expanded youth involvement. Through training and communication initiatives on the Domestic Violence Act, the Limpopo SAPS has empowered the youth in each of the five districts. Young Civilians on Patrol (YCOP) are registered by the Department of Transportation and Community Safety. This was to make sure that, in conjunction with SAPS members, they patrolled their areas in order to prevent crime (Limpopo-transport-and-community-safety-annual-report, 2022).

#### **2.9.2.6 Crime Intelligence Gathering and Analysis**

According to Buthelezi (2024:366), the SAPS uses intelligence collection and analysis to identify criminal organizations, individuals, and systems involved in a variety of illegal operations. Organized crime, drug trafficking, and other major crimes including cash-in-transit and illegal mining are frequently the targets of these methods. Intelligence gathered from a variety of sources, including criminal analysis, surveillance, informants, and community involvement, is essential to many targeted operations. This data-driven method enables SAPS to strategically allocate resources by identifying criminal patterns, hotspots, and arrangements. The best SAPS, according to Modise (2024:11), embraces 21st-century ideas and successfully combats crime using records analysis, state-of-the-art technology, and creative

communication techniques. Knowledge and data analysis serve as a force multiplier, enhancing operational proficiency and enabling law enforcement officials to implement the goal of ensuring community safety through analytical crime mapping and real-time intelligence collection, among other applications.

## **2.10 SUMMARY**

This chapter reviewed the literature on a number of domestic and foreign sources about the application of crime prevention strategies. This was specifically in reference to the difficulties in putting a crime prevention strategy into practice. There was discussion of the study's theoretical framework. The ideas of the institutional theory, which serves as the study's foundation, were covered, along with the reasons why it is pertinent to this investigation. Additionally, the chapter addressed the SAPS's execution of crime prevention techniques as well as the difficulties encountered in doing so. Additionally, it was highlighted how the SAPS currently monitors and assesses their crime prevention policy. This chapter covered the sufficiency of resources to improve the SAPS's efficient application of the crime prevention plan. Finally, the chapter covered the current approaches to crime prevention as well as the legislative, policy, and constitutional framework governing crime prevention in South Africa. The research methodology is covered in the following chapter.

## CHAPTER 3

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The study's theoretical framework was described in the previous chapter. Explained were the explanatory and descriptive theories that served as the study's foundation. A number of subjects pertaining to the study's goals were covered. Among the subjects that were covered were the South African Police Service's implementation of a crime prevention strategy, the difficulties encountered in doing so, and the current system for tracking and assessing the SAPS's crime prevention strategy. Thus, a mixed methods research design was used in this investigation. The research design, research paradigm, research methodologies to be employed, mixed method selection rationale, study area, study population, sampling, sampling techniques, sampling size, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques, and ethical considerations are all covered in detail in this chapter.

#### 3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

Any study must have a research design since it turns research questions into projects and determines the basic principles and processes of the investigation, including sampling, research methodologies, and research strategy (Al-Ababneh, 2020:84). The selection of the research method, which dictates how suitable data for a survey will be obtained, is one of the interconnected decisions that make up the study design approach (Sileyew, 2019:28). There are several kinds of study designs, including exploratory, descriptive, and explanatory.

According to Baskerville and Pries-Heje (2010:275), an explanatory research design is a kind of study that seeks to explain how and why a phenomenon occurs. It goes beyond simply classifying a condition and looks for cause-and-effect links between variables. Characterizing and documenting the characteristics, behaviors, and phenomena of a particular group or phenomenon is the aim of descriptive research (Kothari, 2004:2).

Descriptive research's primary goal is to provide a detailed description of the events being studied. Gathering the available data via research tools like tests, questionnaires,

interviews, or even observation is crucial for a researcher (Atmowardoyo, 2018:198). According to Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill (2016), cited in Olawale, Chinagozi, and Joe (2023:1385), an exploratory research design is a helpful way to understand what is happening, look for new viewpoints, ask questions, and evaluate occurrences from a different perspective. According to Olawale, Chinagozi, and Joe (2023:1385), who referenced Asika (2004), exploratory research design is evolutionary and historical in character and rarely involves the use of structured questionnaires or large samples. Thus, the descriptive research design was used in this study.

### **3.2.1 The Rationale for choosing a descriptive research design**

Descriptive research is particularly helpful when the objective is to discover and understand a subject's characteristics, frequencies, or classifications. Researchers can have a better understanding of a phenomenon's "how," "what," "when," and "where" components before delving into its "why" (Creswell & Creswell, 2022:13). Developing hypotheses and guiding future research directions require this foundational knowledge. One benefit of descriptive research is that it focuses on observing people in their natural environments without interfering. This approach ensures that the data collected reflects real-world situations, increasing the external validity of the findings (McNabb, 2020:18).

Researchers can create precise and genuine accounts of the phenomena they are studying by documenting behaviors and occurrences as they naturally occur. This flexibility allows researchers to choose the method that best fits their research goals and circumstances (Creswell and Creswell, 2022: 14). For instance, surveys are a useful tool for gathering information from large populations, and case studies provide in-depth insights into the experiences of individuals or groups. In line with the aforementioned assertions, the researcher used the descriptive design technique to determine the barriers that the SAPS faces while attempting to adopt crime prevention strategies. Additionally, this made it possible for the study to offer recommendations for enhancing the effective application of a SAPA-based crime prevention plan.

### 3.3 RESEARCH PARADIGM

Denzin and Lincoln (2000) define paradigms as human constructs that deal with starting values or principles that determine the researcher's perspective and assist them in giving meaning to findings (Kivunja and Kuyini 2017:26). Because they offer concepts and principles that influence what should be investigated, how it should be explored, and how the study's conclusions should be interpreted, paradigms are extremely important to scholars in a certain discipline. "A research paradigm is a basic belief scheme and theoretical framework with standards about ontology, epistemology, methodology, and methods," state Rehman and Alharthi (2016:51). In other words, it is a method of comprehending and studying the world as it actually is.

Kivunja and Kuyini (2017:30) state that a researcher may use a variety of research paradigm approaches in a study. There are numerous distinct study paradigms; some are antagonistic, while others are complementary, claim Dawadi, Shrestha, and Giri (2021:26). Whether positivist, interpretivism/constructivist, critical paradigms, or pragmatic paradigms, they all fit into one of four main groups. The positivist paradigm explains a research perspective based on what is called the scientific method of inquiry. Research that aims to understand observations in terms of realities or quantifiable units chooses it as the preferred worldview (Fadhel, 2002:24). Numerous tests can be used to gather the quantitative data that positivist researchers need to answer research questions and develop theories. Standardized exams, large- or small-scale questionnaire surveys, and real experiments or less stringent quasi-experiments can all be used for this kind of data collecting (Rehman & Alharthi, 2016:54).

In order to address the political, social, and economic problems that give rise to social injustice, conflict, struggle, and power structures at all levels, the Critical paradigm centers its research on social justice issues (Martens, 2015 cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017:35). Davies and Fisher (2018:22) state that interpretivist/constructivist researchers employ methods that yield qualitative data. Although it can be used, numerical data is not a trustworthy source. Data collection techniques that provide qualitative data include observations, filed notes, personal notes, papers, and open-

ended interviews at various organizational levels. The interpretive/constructivist research paradigm, according to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2007:23), demands that social phenomena be interpreted "through the eyes of the participants rather than the researcher." Because "they tend to see theory as deriving from data collection and not as the driving force of research," interpretivists employ the inductive method instead of the deductive one.

The pragmatism research perspective is pluralist and focuses on what works and practices. In other words, while pragmatism uses a range of approaches, the uses of these approaches should always be guided by the research issues. Both subjective and objective knowledge are valued in order to achieve research objectives. Researchers that take a pragmatic approach have the ability to select research strategies or approaches that best answer their research questions (Dawadi, Shrestha & Giri, 2021:26). Pragmatism, according to Feilzer (2024:14), eliminates the difference between quantitative and qualitative approaches and settles the paradigm dispute by arguing that the most crucial query is whether the research has assisted the researcher in achieving their goals. Consequently, the study used a pragmatic research paradigm. Thus, pragmatism research paradigm was adopted by this study.

### **3.3.1 Rationale for selecting the pragmatism research paradigm**

The reason for this is that the pragmatism paradigm will help concentrate the effort on understanding each person's viewpoint and how they interpret the challenges in implementing SAPS, Limpopo's crime prevention policy. Therefore, the primary rationale for taking a pragmatic approach in a study is to allow the researcher to have a pluralistic position of gathering many kinds of data in order to better answer the research questions, as stressed by Dawadi, Shrestha, and Giri (2021:27). Consequently, the pragmatism paradigm enables the researcher to use the mixed research approach.

### **3.4 RESEARCH METHODS**

Al-Ababneh (2020:77) defines research methodology as the strategy, plan of action, practice, or design that follows the selection and application of particular techniques and connects those choices and applications to the anticipated outcomes. A variety of methodological approaches can be used in a study methodology to elucidate the complexity of the issue under investigation, according to Alpi and Evans (2019:2). According to Al-Ababneh (2020:88), research methodology may include a range of data collection procedures. The terms "mixed-method," "multi-method," and "mono-method" refer to the use of both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques, as well as categories pertaining to more than one data collection technique and the use of only one data collection method (qualitative or quantitative). Research technique, according to Sileyew (2019:27), is the method by which scholars conduct their studies. It shows how these investigators formulate their problem and objective and then provide the data they have collected during the course of the investigation. Sileyew, 2019:27.

#### **3.4.1. Quantitative research method**

According to Sukamolson (2007:2), the quantitative research technique is a systematic study that gathers and examines numerical data to find patterns, connections, and styles. The quantitative research technique looks at the phenomenon and its links using numbers, statistics, and anything else that can be analyzed methodically, claims Kandel (2020:3). It is employed to provide answers to questions concerning the connections between measurable variables in order to predict, explain, and control events. The aim of quantitative research is to control the relationship between an independent variable and a dependent or outcome variable in a general population. According to Clark (2019:106), quantitative research techniques are frequently well-suited for determining the quantity and occurrence of variables, testing systems, and evaluating correlations and differences across sets and periods.

### **3.4.2 Qualitative research method**

According to Turato (2005:5), the qualitative research approach recognizes and comprehends human behaviors, practices, and social phenomena. According to Kandel, qualitative research gathers, examines, and interprets data by listening to people's words and behaviors (2020:2). Focus groups and in-depth, one-on-one interviews are only two of the many data collection techniques used in subjective, qualitative research. The environment for this kind of research is open-ended and exploratory. The main purposes of qualitative research approaches are to define real-life settings, analyze occurrences, and generate ideas (Clark, 2019:107).

### **3.4.3 Mixed Method**

Mixed methods research, according to Palinkas, Mendon, and Hamilton (2019:424), is a study or program of inquiry in which the researcher collects and evaluates data, integrates the findings, and draws conclusions using both qualitative and quantitative approaches or methodologies. A mixed-methods approach is a research methodology in and of itself, claim Dawadi, Shrestha, and Giri (2021:27). A mixed-methods research design uses its own investigative techniques and logical assumptions. The technique includes philosophical assumptions to offer advice for gathering and interpreting data from multiple sources in a single study. This study used a mixed research methodology as a consequence.

The convergent/parallel mixed method design was employed in this study to relate and compare the qualitative and quantitative findings in order to produce a full picture because the data would be collected simultaneously and reviewed separately. The convergent/parallel approach entails the simultaneous collection of both qualitative and quantitative data, according to Roomaney and Coetze (2018:10). They are then analyzed independently using both qualitative and quantitative techniques before being combined to offer a thorough understanding of the subject being studied. After combining the data, investigators look for ways in which the data either converge or diverge. The researcher will then include the analysis to get a complete picture of the findings.

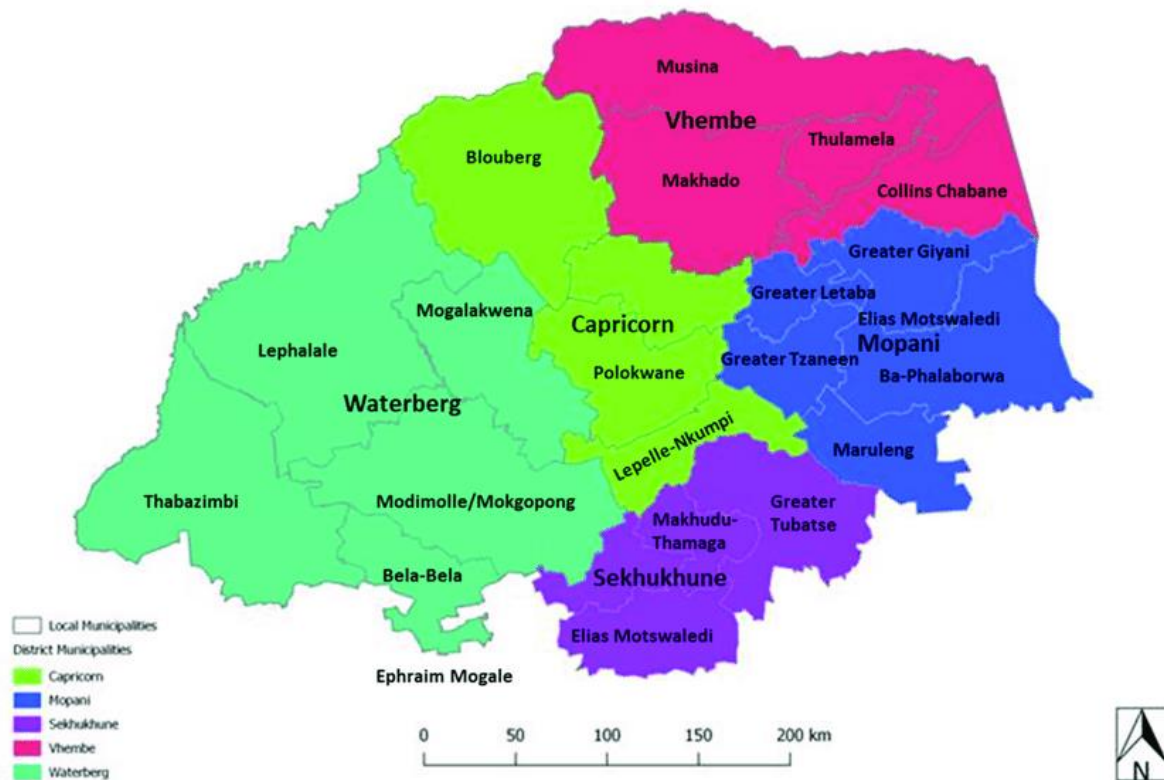
### **3.4.3.1 Rational for selecting mixed research method**

Since it is expected to yield profound insights into the research phenomenon that are not entirely achievable with the use of merely qualitative or quantitative procedures, combining two approaches can be more advantageous than utilizing just one. A mixed-methods design facilitates the integration and synergy of multiple data sources, which helps with the study of complex problems (Poth & Munce, 2020:58). The mixed method gives researchers a broad perspective on their subject by mixing data and allowing them to view a phenomenon from various angles and research lenses (Shorten and Smith, 2017:74). Thus, the chosen pragmatism research paradigm is in line with the mixed research strategy. Both the advantages and disadvantages of qualitative and quantitative research methodologies can be enhanced by the researcher. By employing a mixed research technique, the researcher was able to pinpoint the challenges the SAPS faces when putting crime prevention measures into practice and provide solutions.

## **3.5 STUDY AREA**

In the context of research, a study area is a specific field, topic, location, or subject matter that is the focus of an investigation or study. It helps researchers focus their research questions and aims by outlining the scope and boundaries of the study. (Walliman, 2016:3) According to Du Plessis and Van Niekerk (2014), a study area is the geographic location where data is examined in a statement and/or map. The study was limited to Limpopo Provincial Crime Prevention, also referred to as Provincial Visible Policing (Provincial VISPOL), and was carried out in the Limpopo SAPS. The Capricorn District's Polokwane Local Municipality is home to the provincial VISIPOL headquarters. It serves as the provincial headquarters for crime prevention in the province of Limpopo. The province of Limpopo has five districts, including Capricorn District. The South Africa's Department of Water and Sanitation estimated roughly 6.41 million total population in Limpopo as of April 2025.

**Figure 3.1: Map indicating Limpopo province and different districts**



(Source: Google Maps, accessed 12/02/2025)

### 3.6 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

Brynard and Hanekom (2006:55) state that a population is a group in the cosmos that possesses specific traits. All participants possessing the attributes the researcher is interested in are represented by the universe. The term "population" refers to individuals in the universe who possess particular traits and places restrictions on the study's components, claim De Vos, Strydom, Fouche, and Delport (2011:365). The target population, in general, includes everyone the researcher is interested in examining, according to Maree (2012). The Limpopo SAPS Joint Operation Centre (JOC, 2023) reports that there are currently about 8,494 police officers.

The Limpopo SAPS JOC (2023) states that crime prevention in Limpopo province is divided into three levels which is the Provincial Crime Prevention, commonly known as Provincial Visible Policing (Provincial VISPOL); the District Crime Prevention; and the Stations Crime Prevention. Therefore, the study focused mainly on provincial crime

prevention (Provincial VISPOL). Remler and Van Ryzin (2011:153) assert that every study has a population of concern, or the population that the study is intended to investigate. 36 officers from the province's FLASH (Firearms, Liquor and Second Hand Goods Control), provincial proactive policing, provincial operational command center (POCC), and provincial emergency services/response (PES) make up the study's target group. Under the provincial crime prevention umbrella (Provincial VISPOL), these are the units. The 36 officers included both non-commissioned officers and senior officers (commissioned officers).

### **3.7 SAMPLING**

According to Brynard, Hanekom, and Brynard (2006:54), sampling is a method for selecting an appropriate group (sample) in order to determine the characteristics of a large group (the population). It is evident that studying an all-inclusive population is costly and illogical, hence the researcher must sample (Burger and Silima 2006:657).

#### **3.7.1 SAMPLING METHODS**

Scientific research employs a variety of sampling techniques, including probability sampling and non-probability sampling. Probability sampling gives every item in the space an equal chance of appearing in the sample, claim Etikan and Bala (2017:216). According to Taherdoost (2016:20), probability has a high degree of independence from unfairness, but it can also indicate the most time- and energy-intensive sample for a particular sampling error level. Random sampling is hence one of the subtypes of probability sampling." Etikan and Bala (2017:215) state that "non-probability sampling is a sampling technique that will not offer a basis for any opinion of probability that components in the space will have an opportunity to be comprised in the study sample." Case studies typically focus on small samples related to the latter, according to Yin (2003), quoted in Taherdoost (2016:22). They are intended to study real-world occurrences rather than draw numerical inferences about the general populace. Purposive sampling is therefore a subtype of non-probability sampling.

In order to achieve the goal of the study, random and purposive sample designs were used. "A purposive sampling design permits the researcher to put on his or her own judgment in choosing the sample," state Burger and Silima (2006:659). When every sampling unit in a well-defined population has an equal probability of being included in the sample and the selection of other units from the available population has no bearing on the possibility of a unit being chosen, this is known as random sampling. According to Rai and Thapa (2015:4), random sampling, also known as probability sampling or chance sampling, is the process by which each component of the universe has an equal chance of being included in the sample. Similar to non-probability sampling, purposeful sampling relies on the researcher's judgment in choosing the units to be examined, including individuals, instances, events, and data points. In order to counteract any potential bias that might result from concentrating just on particular participant types, the study employed both purposive and random sampling.

### **3.7.2 SAMPLING SIZE**

According to the Limpopo SAPS JOC (2023), there are three tiers of crime prevention in the province of Limpopo. It is composed of three parts: district crime prevention, station crime prevention, and provincial crime prevention, also referred to as provincial visible policing (Provincial VISPOL). Thus, provincial crime prevention (Provincial VISPOL) will be the primary focus of the study. Every study has a population of interest, or the population the study hopes to explore, claim Remler & Van Ryzin (2011:153).

The sample group for this study includes officers such as constables, sergeants, warrant officers, captains, lieutenants, colonels, and brigades. Regarding this, the study's sample included 36 officers from the Provincial FLASH (Firearms, Liquor, and Second-Hand Goods Control), Provincial Emergency Services/Response (PES), Provincial Operational Command Centre (POCC), and Provincial Proactive Policing. The provincial crime prevention (Provincial VISPOL) umbrella includes several units. The 36 officers will include both non-commissioned officers and senior officers (commissioned officers). Hence, high-level leadership, planning, and decision-making are the responsibilities of Commissioned Officers. The officers in charge of executing directives from Commissioned Officers are known as non-commissioned officers.

### 3.7.2.1 Purposive sampling method

This study used purposive sampling to select 12 commissioned officers based on their experience, designation, and perceived knowledge about crime prevention policies. The breakdown of the 12 participants is depicted in Table 3.1 below.

Item No.	Item description	Number of respondents
1.	Captains	3
2.	Lieutenant Colonels	3
3.	Colonels	3
4.	Brigadiers	3

*Table 3.1*

- **The rationale for purposefully selecting the 12 participants**

As previously mentioned, the researcher took into account a number of factors when choosing the participants. First, they are in charge of units under the Limpopo Provincial Crime Prevention umbrella, ranking from junior management to middle management and senior management; second, they are in charge of the Provincial Proactive Policing, Provincial Operational Command Centre (POCC), Provincial Emergency Services/response (PES), and Provincial FLASH (Firearms, Liquor, and Second Hand Goods Control); third, they are strategically positioned by their work experience related to crime prevention in the Province; and finally, they are in charge of providing strategic direction in the province regarding crime prevention.

### 3.7.3.2 Random sampling method

Random sampling was applied to target 24 non-commissioned officers. This was because they have sufficient information about crime prevention policies on their daily work duties, as they are operational members of the provincial crime prevention (Provincial VISPOL). The breakdown is highlighted in Table 3.2 below.

Item No.	Item Description	Number of respondents
1.	Constables	8

2.	Sergeants	8
3.	Warrant Officers	8

*Table 3.2*

Given the size of the Limpopo Provincial Crime Prevention (Provincial VISPOL) population, conducting a study on the entire population might be quite expensive and time-consuming. By dividing the entire number of respondents into smaller groups according to their levels—operational members, junior management, middle management, and senior management, for example—the sample size was calculated. This was done to guarantee that the final sample accurately reflected the entire population.

### **3.8 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES**

According to Leedy and Ormrod (2015:158), data collection is a method used to obtain unprocessed information about a specific number of people or solutions to a particular issue. Their behavior, methods, practices, insights, characteristics, ideologies, ideas, and presumptions can all be related to the information gathered. According to Hox and Boeije (2005:593), data collection is the process of gathering information through a survey. A variety of data collection methods are employed by social scientists.

The researcher can employ a variety of research methods, including surveys, documentation, and interviews, to gather data. Schutte (2006:621) asserts that a single case study can employ multiple data-collection techniques. To gather information, the researcher employed an open-ended interview and a structured questionnaire.

#### **3.8.1 Interviews**

An interview is described by Rubin (2011:65) as a structured approach to speaking and listening to others, as well as an additional means of obtaining information from them through conversations. According to Ryan, Coughlan, and Cronin (2009:313), interviews are the most important and reciprocal way to collect data or information for qualitative research. During the interviews, the researcher probes participants about their ideas, hypotheses, attitudes, and points of view. Twelve SAPS commissioned

officers who are committed to Limpopo Provincial Crime Prevention took part in the interviews in this respect.

Qualitative information was gathered through semi-structured interviews. They are in charge of units within the Limpopo Provincial Crime Prevention Unit, which is based on their ranking from junior management to middle management to senior management. According to Ruslin, Mashuri, Rasak, Alhabsyi, and Syam (2022:24), semi-structured interviews are typically thought of as flexible and neither completely fixed nor free. Using this method, a researcher typically starts with a predetermined set of questions but conducts the interview in a more casual manner. According to this claim, the researcher allowed participants to talk about their reactions, viewpoints, and actions regarding a specific topic with a fair amount of freedom.

The researcher performed the necessary preparations before to the interview dates to guarantee that the interview process wouldn't interfere with the participants' obligations. First, the researcher scheduled appointments with participants based on the times that worked best for them. Second, in order to give participants enough time to become acquainted with the questions, the researcher sent out the interview schedule via email on time. Finally, the researcher was adaptable in rescheduling the session to accommodate participants who were willing to participate in the interview but had busy work schedules.

### **3.8.2 Questionnaires**

According to Schutte (2006:627), a questionnaire is a research tool that consists of a series of inquiries together with other prompts to gather data from participants. Despite this, they are often taken into account when analyzing the responses statistically. A questionnaire, as defined by Fink (2012:372), is a structured document that can be printed or reproduced and contains standardized questions intended to gather information from one or more participants on a subject or subjects. Thus, 24 SAPS non-commissioned officers who were involved in Provincial Crime Prevention received the semi-structured questionnaires. The only goal was to give pertinent information on the difficulties SAPS, Limpopo, had when putting a crime prevention strategy into practice. To gather information, the researcher employed a semi-structured

questionnaire. A semi-structured questionnaire is a method of gathering data that blends pre-formulated questions with the ability to delve deeper into subjects in response to respondents' responses. By using this method, the researcher was able to collect reliable data while pursuing more in-depth understanding. Additionally, because a semi-structured questionnaire is more adaptable and enables respondents to express their ideas after selecting from predetermined responses (multiple choice), the researcher decided to utilize it. The researcher scheduled visits with the respondents prior to data collection. The 24 respondents received the semi-structured questionnaire by email in a timely manner, allowing them ample time to become acquainted with the information. Five Likert scale responses—Strongly Agree, Agree, Not Sure, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree—are included in the questionnaire.

### **3.9 DATA ANALYSIS METHOD**

Regardless of the pattern that guided the research, the process of data analysis is called a system of data analysis that was gathered utilizing qualitative methodologies (Babbie, 2020:385). Brynard & Hanekom (2006:60) state that "a thorough analysis of the data should be made using data filtering, mind mapping, and incorporation of views of different authors as soon as data collection has been finalized." The purpose of data analysis is to assist the researcher in providing a subjective explanation of the phenomenon being studied, which can only be achieved by analyzing and then combining the perspectives of other writers (Brynard and Hanekom, 2006:62).

According to Long (2014:432), there are steps that must be taken when examining data. They include pre-processing and data cleansing, exploratory data analysis, data visualization, result interpretation, conclusion drafting, and data communication and presentation. Terrell (2012:273), however, thinks that the methods used can vary according on the kind of data and the analysis's goals. The researcher employed statistical analysis and thematic analysis in this respect.

Thematic analysis is used to evaluate respondents' responses in the qualitative approach (in-person interviews) in order to ascertain their attitude toward the study and their state of mind. One qualitative research technique for finding, examining, and

summarizing patterns (themes) in data is thematic analysis. Researchers can interpret many facets of the research issue thanks to its methodical approach to coding qualitative data (Braun & Clarke, 2006:23). The researcher adhered to a set of procedures as described by Naeem, Ozuem, Howell, and Ranfagni (2023) and Braun and Clarke (2006). To begin with, the researcher studied the data carefully to make sure he understood everything it contained. This made it possible for the researcher to spot early trends and have a thorough understanding of the subject matter. Secondly, after going through the collected data, the researcher organizing the data into meaningful groups and labeled segments (coding) that are relevant to the research questions—thirdly, sorting the different codes into potential themes once all data have been coded. In order to compile the codes into potential themes, the researcher examined the codes to find more general patterns of meaning. To make sure there are no repetitions, the researcher additionally honed the concepts. Additionally, the researcher identified the essence of each theme and the part of the data that each theme captures in order to describe and label the themes. Finally, the researcher created a cohesive and captivating analysis report by fusing the data extracts and analytical narrative. The aforementioned process made it possible for the researcher to present a thorough analysis of the difficulties SAPS Limpopo is facing in putting the crime prevention strategy into practice.

Statistical data analysis was used to examine the quantitatively gathered data. According to Taherdoost (2020:18), statistical data analysis is an essential part of research methodology. It entails the methodical application of statistical techniques for the collection, organization, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of data. Through this method, researchers can test hypotheses, find patterns in their data, and derive important conclusions. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS, version 30) will be used to analyze quantitative data in this investigation. The data was displayed using various tables and graphs, followed by percentages and frequencies. This made it possible for the researcher to determine how the factors related to one another.

### **3.10 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

During the course of the research, ethical principles will be taken into consideration and adhered to.

#### **3.10.1 Permission to conduct the study**

Participants must be old enough or in a state where they understand the decision they are making. Parents or guardians should be asked for permission when dealing with kids. Obtaining the subject's written consent does not imply that they must take part in the entire procedure (Govil, 2013:18). Participants in this study were not coerced, bought off, or persuaded to take part.

#### **3.10.2 Informed consent**

Arifin (2018) writes that "involved persons must be competent to consent, subjects should understand what is being asked of them, and consent should be given without restrictions." This suggests that in order to take part in a study, participants must be well informed about the research. Participants in this study were therefore fully told about it, and the researcher always followed the concept of informed consent.

#### **3.10.3 Voluntary participation**

The core principle of voluntary participation, according to Govil (2013:19), is that research participants should be fully informed about the purpose and nature of the study before being offered the option to accept or reject participation. The idea of voluntary participation emphasizes the need for participants to comprehend the advantages of their involvement, how it impacts them, and why it is necessary. Participation was completely voluntary because no coercion was used to force participants to abandon the research at any time during the study.

#### **3.10.4 Protection from harm**

The idea of damage protection highlights how important it is to avoid purposeful harm or to minimize any potential harm by avoiding inflicting physical or mental suffering on the reaction. Being asked awkward questions, being disappointed, or being pushed to reveal information might cause the respondents to feel anxious or even afraid (Fouka and Mantzorou, 2011:5). The study prioritized the welfare of research participants and

ensured that all legal and ethical requirements were fulfilled throughout the inquiry because protecting them is crucial.

### **3.10.5 Right to privacy**

In order to preserve confidentiality, the researcher must not reveal the respondents' names, ethnicity, or cultural background, nor provide any other personal information about them (Dube, Mhlongo & Ngulube, 2014:211). The researcher ensured that no personally identifying information was gathered unless it was clearly required to fulfill the objectives of the study. The study also adhered to several restrictions on data sharing set by the participants.

### **3.10.6 Honesty with professional colleagues**

Being truthful with research participants is crucial. However, if they are just given a part of the truth or if it is entirely obliterated or contaminated, this could lead to dishonesty. This happens when a researcher conducts research in an unfair manner or to protect the study's sponsor (Blumberg, Cooper, and Schindler, 2005:32). In this way, the study was conducted in a fair, honest, and transparent manner, and all of the methodologies, objectives, and any problems or challenges were thoroughly described.

## **3.11 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY**

According to Heale and Twycross (2015:1), validity is the degree to which a concept is accurately assessed in a quantitative investigation. The other measure of quality in both quantitative and qualitative research is an instrument's accuracy or reliability. In other words, the extent to which a study aid reliably yields findings that are similar when used on frequent occasions in the same conditions. Kimberlin and Winterstein (2008:3) state that a standard definition of validity is the degree to which an instrument measures what it is intended to measure. Reliability is a prerequisite for validity, but validity is not a prerequisite for reliability. A respondent who completes an instrument intended to gauge inspiration should provide roughly the same answers each time the exam is given. This is known as reliability.

While a precise assessment of reliability is unlikely to be possible, there are a number of ways to approximate reliability. Any measure's reliability can be inferred in a number of ways, claim Kimberlin and Winterstein (2008:2). Reducing measurement errors is the primary goal of the instrument development and validation procedure. Classifying the sources of measurement error that would be most detrimental to usable score analysis and creating a reliability study that permits such errors to occur so that their consequences can be assessed are the responsibilities of the test inventor. In this way, authenticity and reliability were guaranteed by the use of codes. All questionnaires and interviews were understood, and participant identities were neither discussed nor included. This made it clear that participation was voluntary and that participants had to give their approval to take part in the study. Reliability is correlated with the firmness of the data to be collected. SAPS Limpopo province must obtain authorization in order to conduct the study. The researcher received a formal letter granting permission to proceed with the questionnaire and interviews.

### **3.12 SUMMARY**

This chapter described the research methodology used in the study, which focused on the difficulties SAPS, Limpopo faced in implementing a crime prevention strategy. The study was in line with the Pragmatism Research Paradigm and showed how the Convergent Parallel mixed research method was used. Additionally, the study explained how the sampling method was used, in which 24 non-commissioned officers were randomly selected using a self-administered questionnaire, and 12 commissioned officers were specifically chosen to participate in the interviews. The justifications for the deliberate participant selection and the use of the mixed technique were also covered in this chapter. Additionally, the chapter covered both qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques. Finally, the chapter illustrated the application of ethical considerations to guarantee that the study was carried out in accordance with the established ethical considerations protocols that govern scientific research. Data presentation, analysis, and interpretation are the main topics of the following chapter.

## CHAPTER 4

### DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

The earlier chapter discussed the techniques and systems followed in gathering data and how the data was analyzed. Moreover, it presented the research design and methodology of the study. This chapter intends to present, analyse, and interpret data gathered through questionnaires and interviews. The data collected relates to the challenges encountered in implementing a crime prevention strategy by the SAPS, Limpopo Province. In order to gather information from the respondents commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers—the study included both qualitative and quantitative approaches, including questionnaires and interviews. An explanation of the questionnaire replies is provided after the aforementioned respondents' responses are graphically displayed as tables and graphs. An analysis of the findings is presented after the narrative responses to the interview questions.

#### 4.2 Demographic information of the respondents

This section provides the respondents' biographical information, which is essential for figuring out how many people took part in the study. Participants' biographical information is grouped according on their gender, age, title or rank, degree of education, and kind of education. Tables, graphs, and pie charts are used to display the data that has been analyzed.

##### 4.2.1 Gender of Respondents

In this section, respondents were asked to indicate their gender which was categorized into males or females. The responses are indicated in the Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 below.

#### Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	22	64,7	64,7	64,7
	Female	12	35,3	35,3	100,0
	Total	34	100,0	100,0	

Table 4.1 Gender of respondents

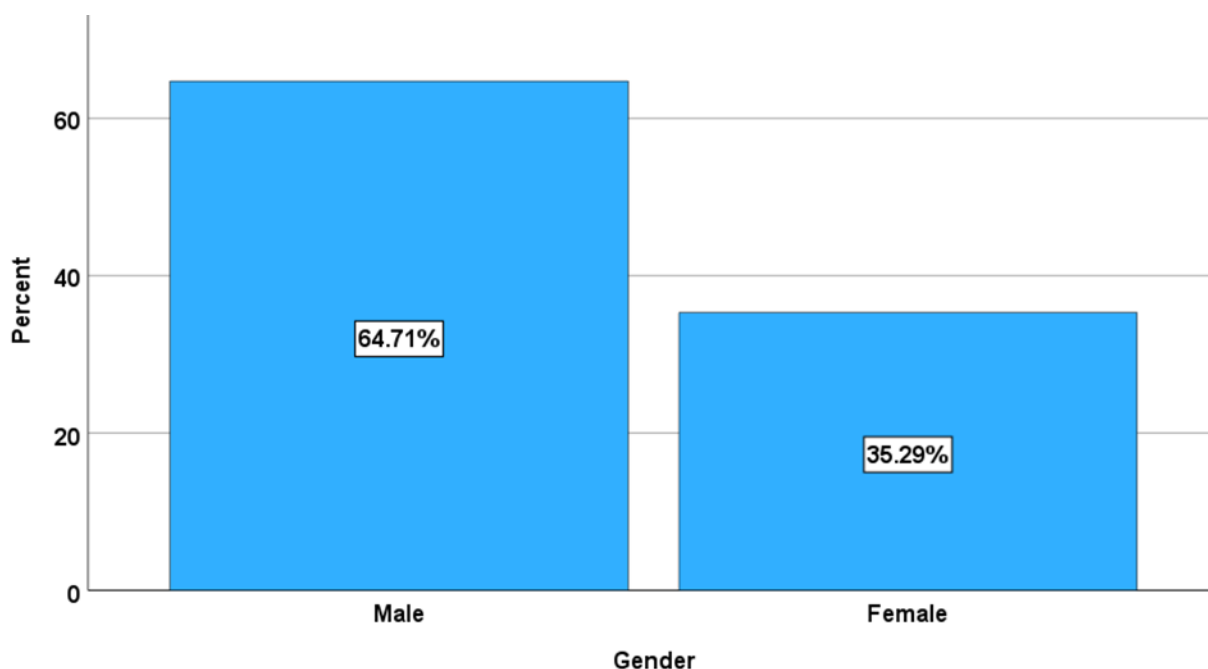


Figure 4.1. Gender of respondents

Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 shows that the sample included both males and females. The above illustrates that the majority of the respondents are males 22 (64, 7%) and females were the least represented participants 12 (35, 3%), as depicted in table 4.1. Not simply are females least represented as shown in figure 4.1, but they are most possibly to be found in the lowest ranks. Hence, males are dominant in all the ranks.

#### 4.2.2 Age of respondents

In this section, respondents were asked to indicate their age which was categorized according to different age ranges. The responses are indicated in the Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2 below.

##### Age of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	26-35	8	23,5	23,5	23,5
	36-45	6	17,6	17,6	41,2
	46-55	16	47,1	47,1	88,2
	56 and above	4	11,8	11,8	100,0
	Total	34	100,0	100,0	

Table 4.2 Age of respondents

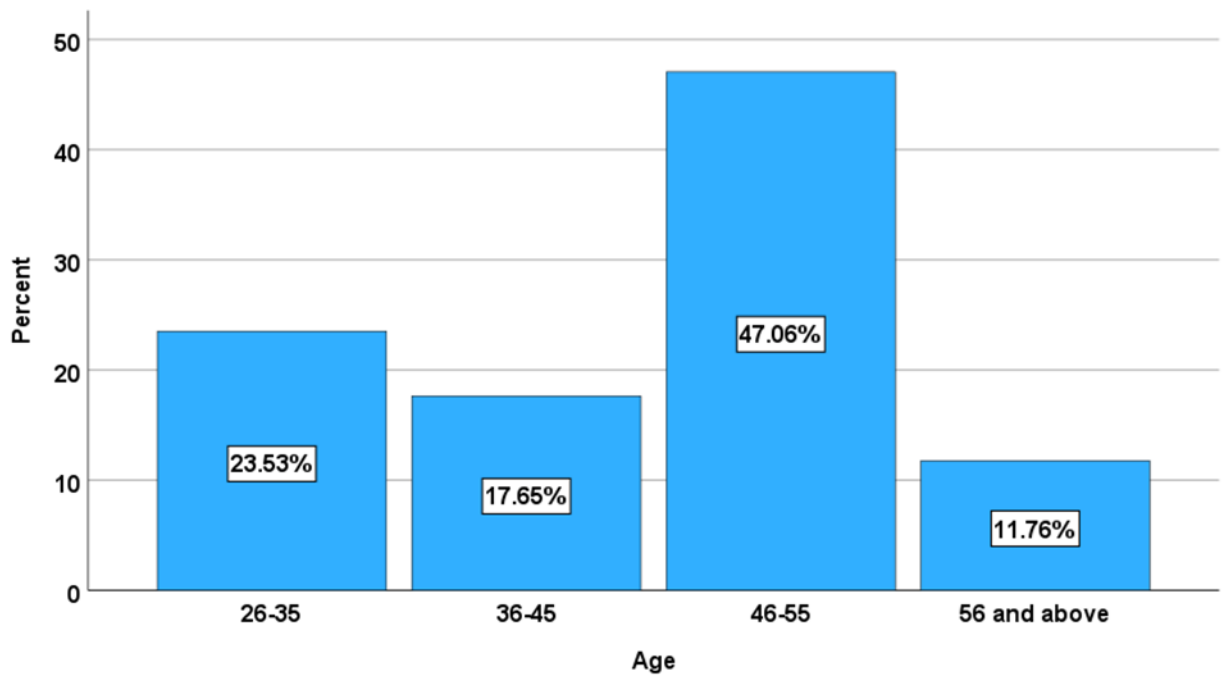


Figure 4.2 Age of respondents

Table 4.2 together with Figure 4.2 above indicates that the majority of the study participants were 46-55 (47,1%), followed by 26-35(23,5%). Few participants were aged 56 and above (11,8%). Hence, all age groups were represented in the study. From the reflection of statistics in the above figure, the study was led by the old respondents compared to the youth. This assertion could be premised on the fact that old aged respondents understood the purpose of the study more than middle-aged and youth respondents. Therefore, the study suggests that active youth participation in studies is necessary to bring about innovations.

#### 4.2.3 Designation or ranks respondents

In this section, respondents were asked to indicate their rank which was categorized to ranges of Brigadier, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Captain, Warrant Officer, Sergeant and Constable. The responses are indicated in the Table 4.3 and Figure 4.3 below.

#### Designation or Rank

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Brigadier	2	5,9	5,9	5,9
	Colonel	2	5,9	5,9	11,8

Lieutenant Colonel	3	8,8	8,8	20,6
Captain	3	8,8	8,8	29,4
Warrant Officer	8	23,5	23,5	52,9
Sergeant	8	23,5	23,5	76,5
Constable	8	23,5	23,5	100,0
Total	34	100,0	100,0	

Table 4.3 Designation or rank

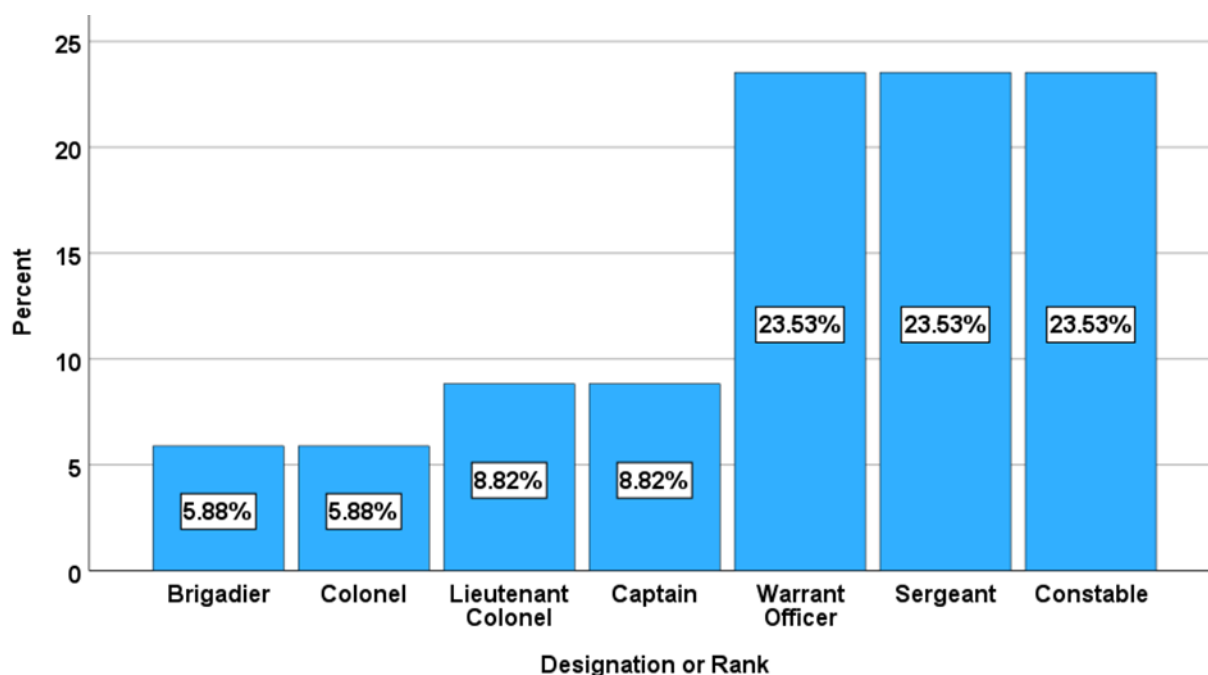


Figure 4.3 Designation or rank

Table 4.3 and Figure 4.3 indicate that the designation or ranks involved 8 Constables (23,5%); 8 Sergeants (23,5%), and 8 Warrant Officers (23,5%). Furthermore, this shows that the commissioned officers with the ranks of Captains 3 (8, 8%), Lieutenant Colonels 3 (8, 8%), Colonels 2 (5, 9%) and Brigadiers 2 (5, 9%) were represented in the study. According to these findings, the individuals with larger numbers are in charge of daily operations related to crime prevention and are also in charge of following directives from those with smaller numbers. Leaders in charge of high-level planning, decision-making, and leadership in crime prevention strategy are the ones with fewer numbers. As a result, the survey included both commissioned and non-commissioned officers. This made it possible for the study to offer perspectives from both an operational and strategic standpoint.

#### 4.2.4 Level of qualification of respondents

In this section, respondents were asked to indicate their level of qualification, which was categorized into Matric, Post-matric, Degree and Post-graduate. The responses are indicated in the Table 4.4 and Figure 4.4 below.

##### Level of qualification

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Matric	12	35,3	35,3	35,3
	Post matric	16	47,1	47,1	82,4
	Degree	5	14,7	14,7	97,1
	Post graduate	1	2,9	2,9	100,0
	Total	34	100,0	100,0	

Table 4.4 Level of qualification

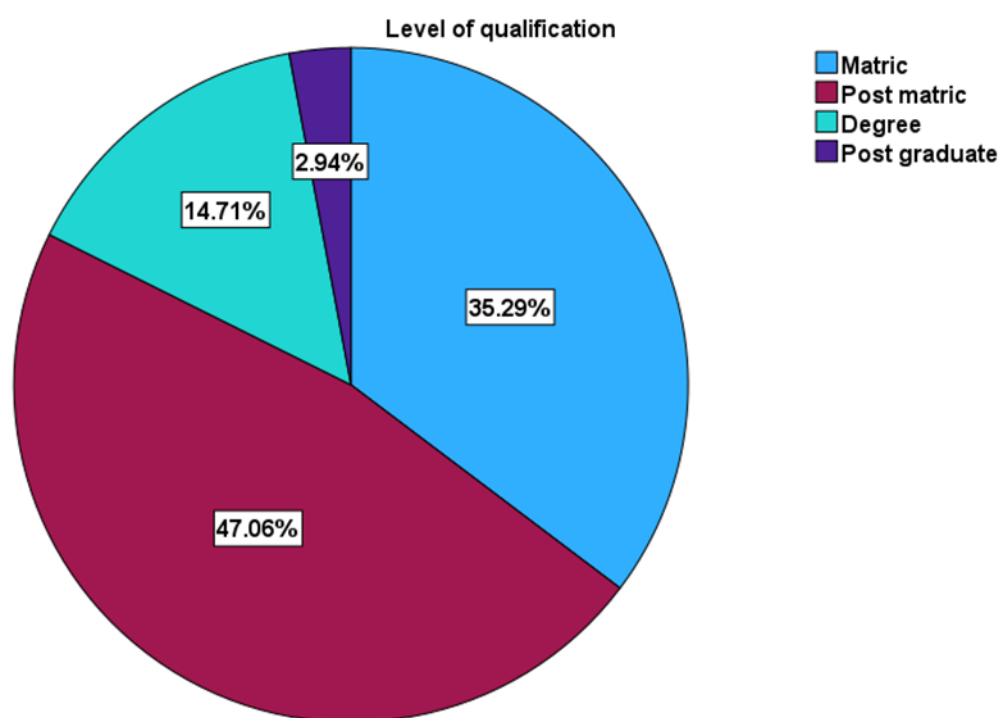


Figure 4.4 Level of qualification

Table 4.4 and Figure 4.4 show that the qualifications held by respondents in the study are matric 12 (35, 3%), post matric 16(47, 1%), degree 5(14, 7%) and postgraduate 1(2, 9%). The distribution of the respondents by level of qualification indicates that the majority of participants hold post-matric qualifications. This research makes it clear that police officers are motivated to continue their education. Because it improves officers' ability to analyze crime trends, comprehend criminal conduct, and employ

contemporary technology, SAPS members' continued education has a favorable impact on crime prevention. Participants with a postgraduate degree were lower by 1 (2.9%) than those with a degree of 5 (14, 7%). According to the report, more officers ought to believe that earning degrees and post-graduate credentials is appropriate. They will be better equipped to solve problems and think critically in the field of crime prevention as a result.

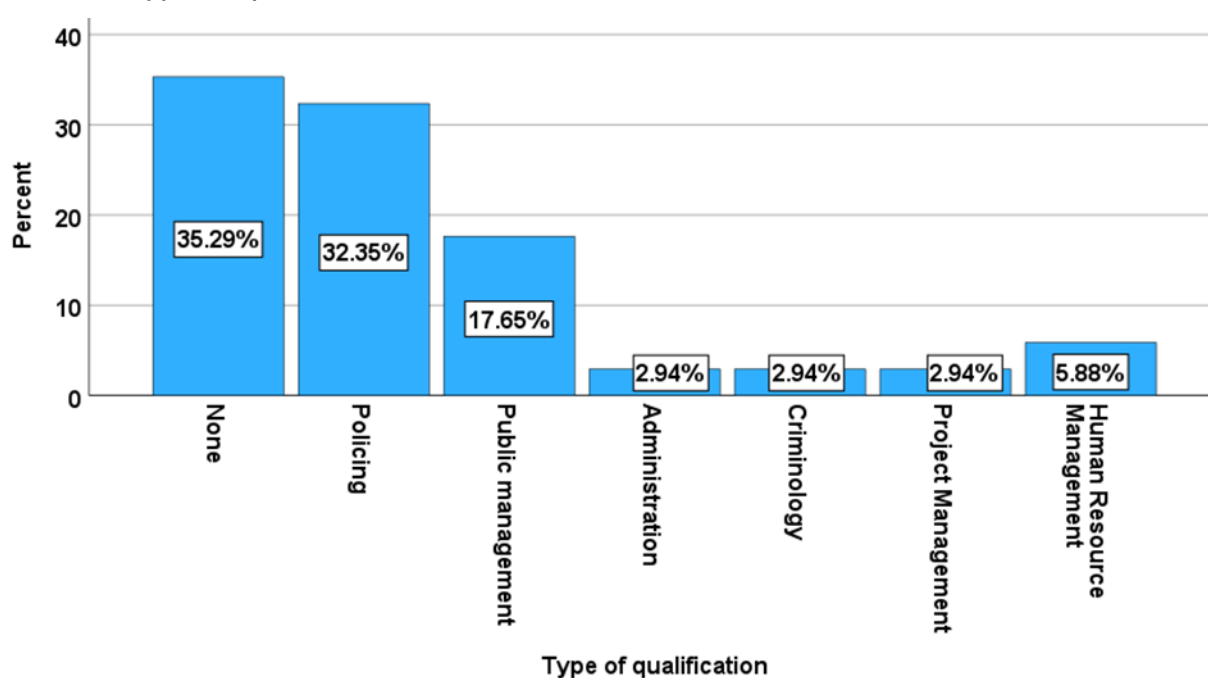
#### 4.2.5 Type of qualification

In this section, respondents were asked to indicate the type of qualification they hold. The responses are indicated in the Table 4.5 and Figure 4.5 below.

##### Type of qualification

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	12	35,3	35,3	35,3
	Policing	11	32,4	32,4	67,6
	Public management	6	17,6	17,6	85,3
	Administration	1	2,9	2,9	88,2
	Criminology	1	2,9	2,9	91,2
	Project Management	1	2,9	2,9	94,1
	Human Resource Management	2	5,9	5,9	100,0
	Total	34	100,0	100,0	

Table 4.5 Type of qualification



### *Figure 4.5 Type of qualification*

Table 4.5 and Figure 4.5 shows that the majority of the respondents 12(35, 3%) do not have any qualification, meaning they have not yet considered empowering themselves academically. The above further depicts that 11(32.4%) of the participants hold policing as a qualification. This shows that the ones who followed policing as a qualification were enthusiastic to have a deep understanding of policing techniques and processes. However, based on these results, individuals who pursued additional degrees in fields like criminology, project management, human resources, administration, and public management—as shown in the figures above—had a profound awareness that other fields are essential to improving SAPS by offering specialized knowledge and abilities that increase productivity, professionalism, and efficacy in preventing crime. Therefore, the report recommends that in order to improve the organization as a whole, SAPS members should think about pursuing various credentials from policing.

### **4.3. Presentation and analysis of data collected through quantitative means (Questionnaires)**

In this part, the data gathered from questionnaires that included five Likert scales—Strongly Agree, Agree, Not Sure, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree—is analyzed. The presentation and analysis are organized around themes that correspond with the study's research goals. Participants must answer five statements or questions related to each theme.

#### **4.3.1. Theme 1: Existing crime prevention strategy**

This theme comprises of five statements/questions to which respondents were required to respond.

##### **4.3.1.1 A crime prevention strategy is supposed to be implemented in the best interest of the communities.**

In this section, respondents were asked whether a crime prevention strategy is supposed to be implemented in the best interest of the communities. Their varied responses are shown in Table 4.6 and Figure 4.6 below.

### Crime prevention strategy implemented in the best interest of the communities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	16	47,1	66,7	66,7
	Agree	8	23,5	33,3	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.6

Crime prevention strategy is supposed to be implemented in the best interest of the communities.

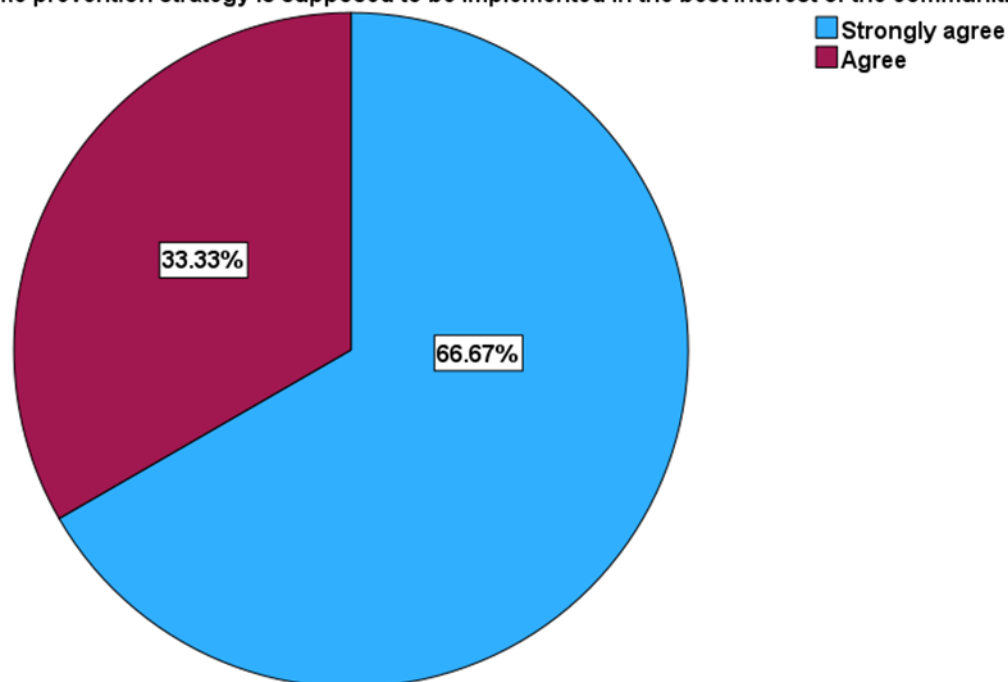


Figure 4.6

According to Table 4.6 and Figure, 16 (66.7%) of the non-commissioned officers strongly agree that crime prevention strategies should be used for the benefit of the community. Additionally, 8 people (33.3%) concur with the statement. These findings suggest that, in fact, the primary duty of the SAPS is to ensure the communities they serve are satisfied at all costs, without fear or bias. According to section 205(3) of the RSA's 1996 Constitution, the South African Police Service is required to uphold and enforce the law, prevent, combat, and investigate crime, preserve public order, and protect and secure the Republic's citizens and their property.

#### 4.3.1.2 The existing implementation of crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS.

In this section, respondents were asked whether the existing implementation of crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS. Their varied responses are shown in Table 4.7 and Figure 4.7 below.

#### The existing implementation of crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	5	14,7	20,8	20,8
	Agree	11	32,4	45,8	66,7
	Not sure	5	14,7	20,8	87,5
	Disagree	2	5,9	8,3	95,8
	Strongly disagree	1	2,9	4,2	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.7

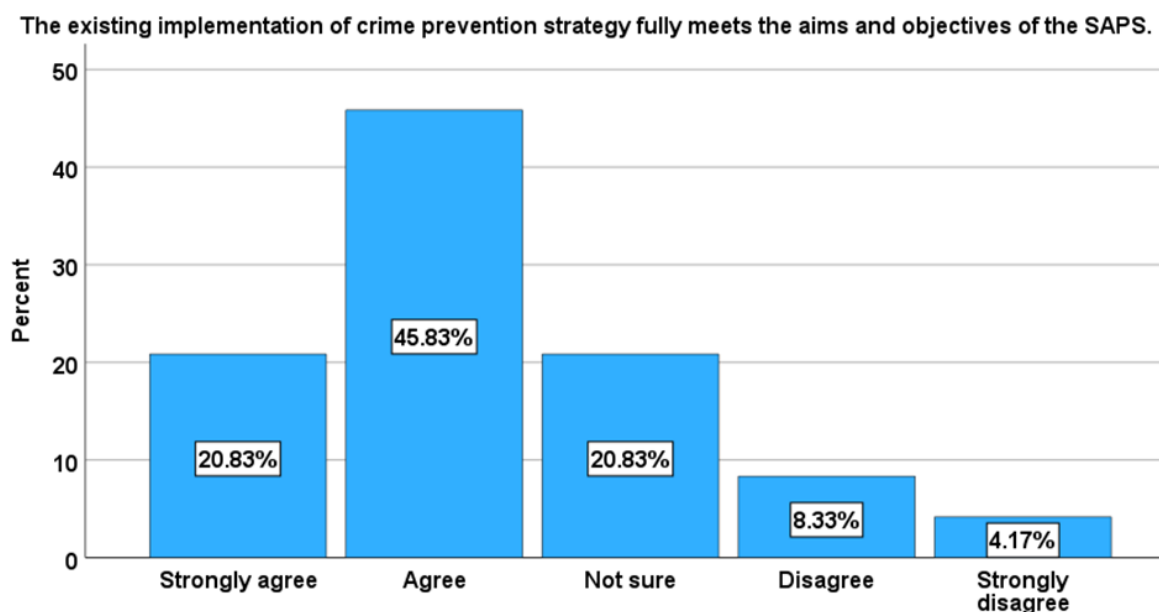


Figure 4.7

Table 4.7 and Figure 4.7 show the non-commissioned officers' views on whether the existing implementation of crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS. 5(20, 8%) strongly agree and 11(45, 8%) agree with the matter. However, 5 (20, 8%) expressed a lack of certainty, indicating that their opinions

were impartial. 1 (4, 2%) strongly disagreed with the statement, whereas 2 (8, 3%) disagreed. These findings demonstrate that the current approach to crime prevention adequately satisfies the goals and objectives of the SAPS. However, given the elements that could adversely impact the implementation process, there is a chance that it occasionally only partially satisfies the goals and objectives of the SAPS. The institutional theory, according to Osinubi (2020:6), emphasizes the necessity for policy implementers to guide the intricate web of institutional relationships and norms in order to achieve desired results.

#### **4.3.1.3 There are partnerships that support the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.**

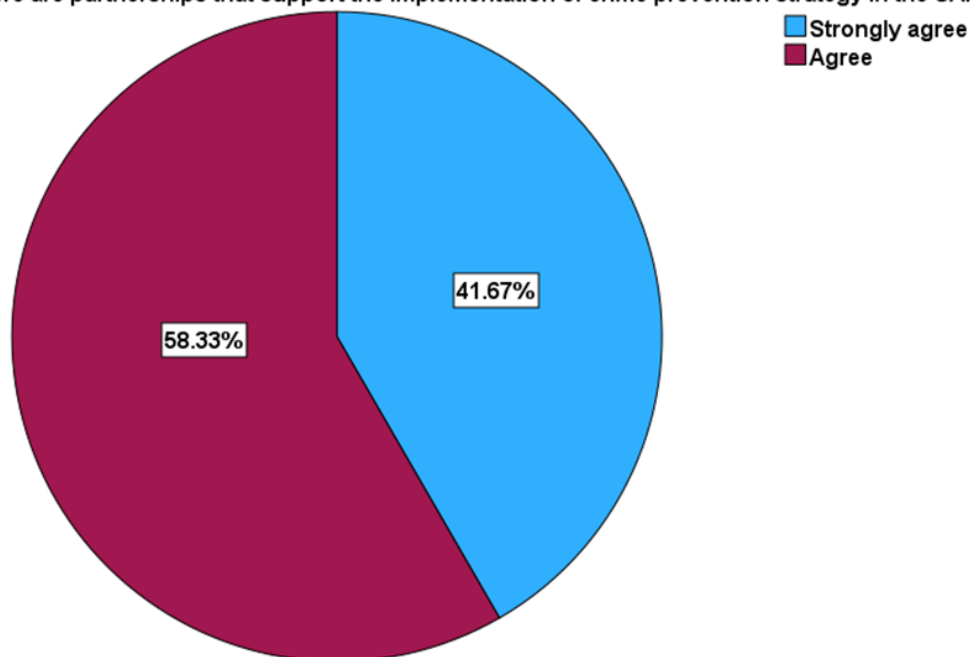
In this section, respondents were asked whether there are partnerships that support the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. Their varied responses are shown in Table 4.8 and Figure 4.8 below.

#### **There are partnerships that support the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	10	29,4	41,7	41,7
	Agree	14	41,2	58,3	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

*Table 4.8*

There are partnerships that support the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.



*Figure 4.8*

As shown in Table 4.8 and Figure 4.8, 10 (41, 7%) highly agree and 14 (58, 3%) agree that the SAPS has relationships that help implement its crime prevention plan. Based on the opinions expressed by non-commissioned officers, it can be said that the SAPS does not work alone; rather, it enlists the help of many partners to fully implement its crime prevention strategy. The aforementioned claim is closely related to institutional theory notions. According to Seraw and Lu (2020:115), the institutional theory posits that organizations cooperate with one another for mutual gain.

#### **4.3.1.4 There are approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.**

In this section, respondents were asked to whether there are approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. Their varied responses are shown in Table 4.9 and Figure 4.9 below.

**There are approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	4	11,8	16,7	16,7
	Agree	19	55,9	79,2	95,8
	Not sure	1	2,9	4,2	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.9

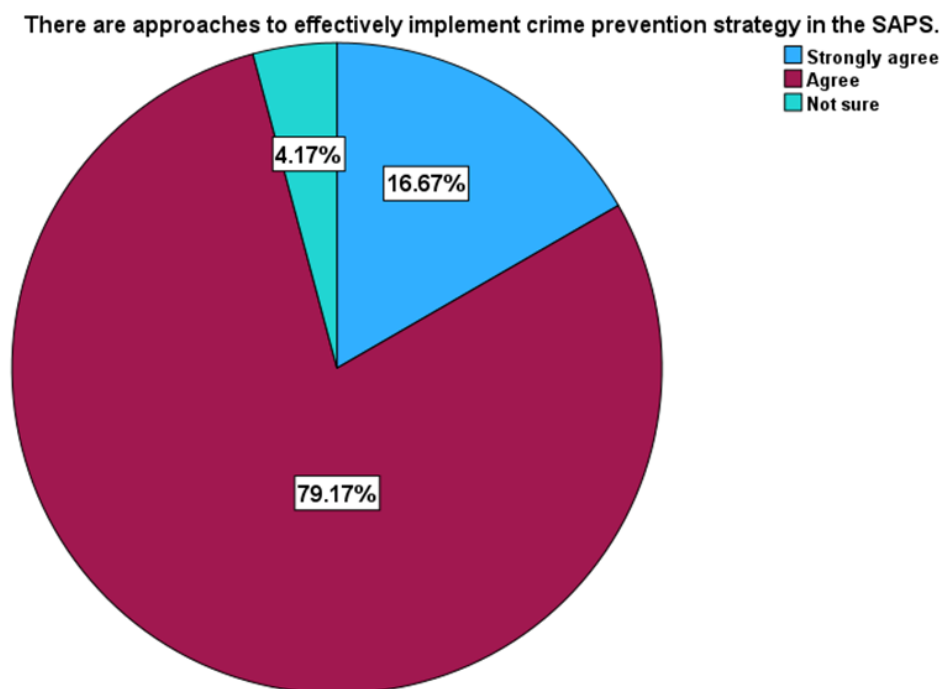


Figure 4.9

According to Table 4.9 and Figure 4.9, non-commissioned officers strongly agreed with 4 (16, 7%) and agreed with 19 (79, 2%) that the SAPS has methods for implementing crime prevention strategies. Only one (4,2%), nevertheless, was unaffected by this fact. Given that the percentage of respondents who are unsure 1 (4,2%) did not significantly differ from the idea, it can be inferred from these results that the SAPS has methods for successfully implementing crime prevention strategies.

#### 4.3.1.5 There are positive impacts of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.

In this section, respondents were asked whether there are positive impacts of a crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. Their varied responses are shown in Table 4.10 and Figure 4.10 below.

**There are positive impacts of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	8	23,5	33,3	33,3
	Agree	15	44,1	62,5	95,8
	Disagree	1	2,9	4,2	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.10

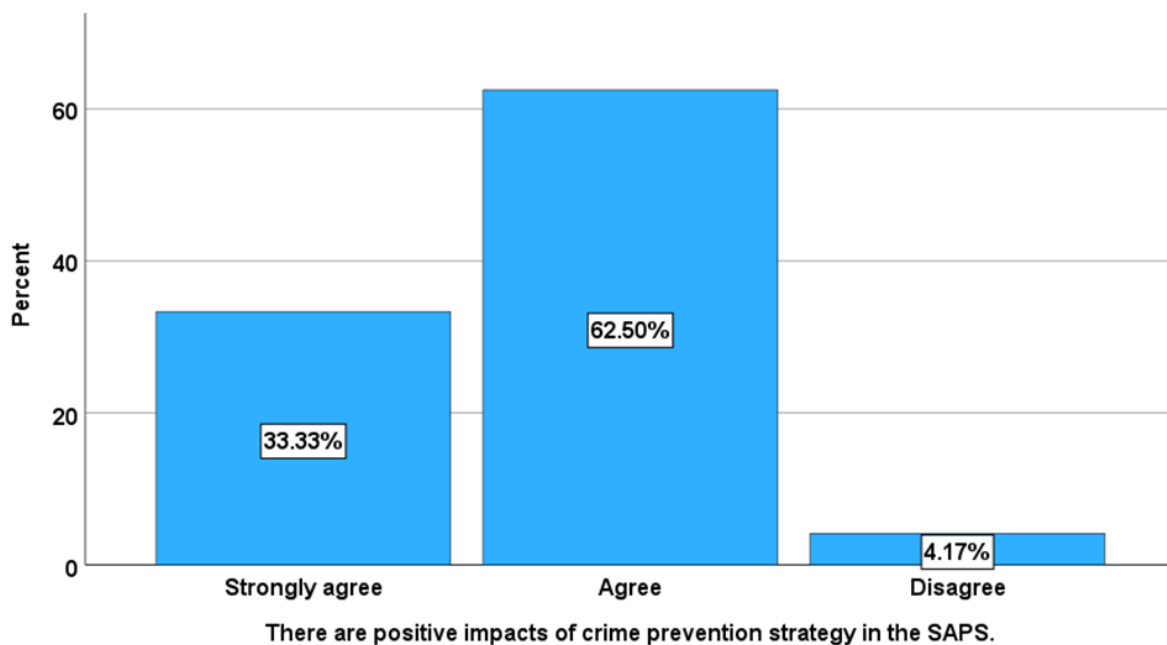


Figure 4.10

According to Table 4.10 and Figure 4.10, 8 (33, 3%) and 16 (62, 5%) of the respondents, respectively, strongly agreed that the SAPS's crime prevention approach has a beneficial impact. There is one minor disagreement, though, 1 (4,2%), which has no appreciable impact on the fact that crime prevention strategies have beneficial effects. Accordingly, research indicates that the application of crime prevention strategies fosters social cohesion by uniting citizens, companies, governmental entities, and organizations to collaboratively address safety and crime concerns (Lewis and Salem, 2017:510).

### 4.3.2 Theme 2: Causes hindering effective implementation of crime prevention strategy.

This theme comprises five statements/questions to which respondents were required to respond.

#### 4.3.2.1 The implementation of crime prevention strategy is faced with challenges.

**The implementation of crime prevention strategy is faced with challenges.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	12	35,3	50,0	50,0
	Agree	10	29,4	41,7	91,7
	Not sure	1	2,9	4,2	95,8
	Strongly disagree	1	2,9	4,2	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.11

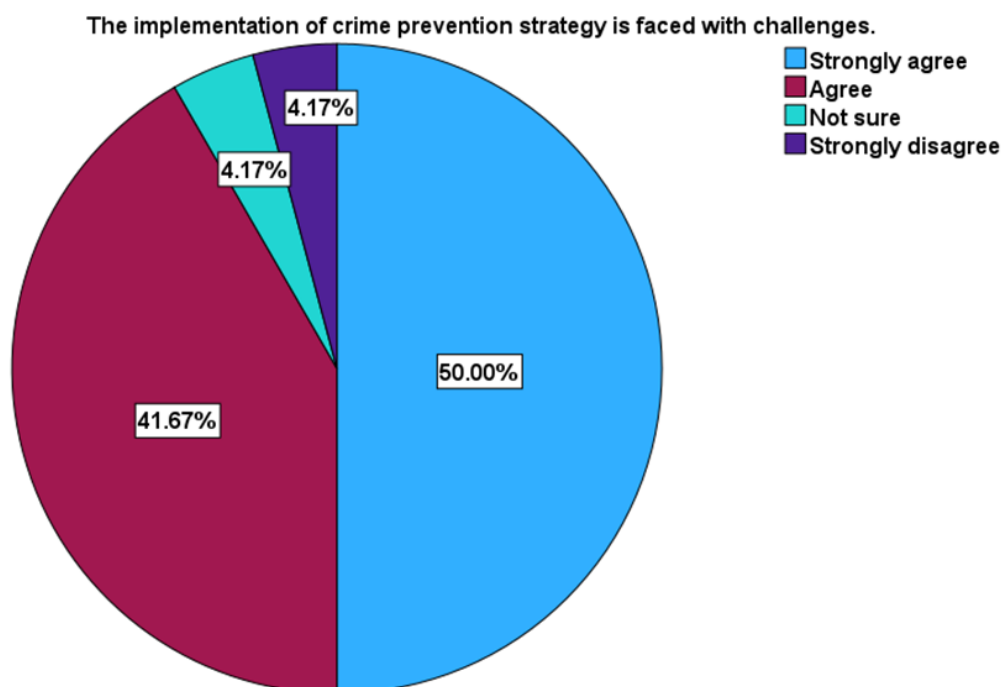


Figure 4.11

Table 4.11 and Figure 4.11 present the opinions of non-commissioners regarding the difficulties encountered in implementing a crime prevention strategy. One (4, 2%) was

unsure, 10 (41, 7%) agreed, 12 (50, 0%) strongly agreed, and 1 (4, 2%) strongly disagreed. Twelve participants, or ninety-seven percent, agree with the assertion. These findings demonstrate that implementing a crime prevention plan is difficult as the small difference in the percentage of respondents who strongly disagree (1, 4, 2%), does not substantially alter the conclusion that implementing a crime prevention approach is difficult. Osinubi (2020:6), who contends that the incentives and constraints surrounding institutional structures and arrangements affect the execution of public policy, supports the aforementioned findings. The efficient execution of policies can be facilitated or hindered by institutional elements like administrative capability, resource availability, and coordination systems. The aforementioned is essential to the Institutional Theory components that served as the study's theoretical starting point.

#### 4.3.2.2 The challenges are affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy.

**The challenges are affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	10	29,4	41,7	41,7
	Agree	11	32,4	45,8	87,5
	Disagree	1	2,9	4,2	91,7
	Strongly disagree	2	5,9	8,3	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.12

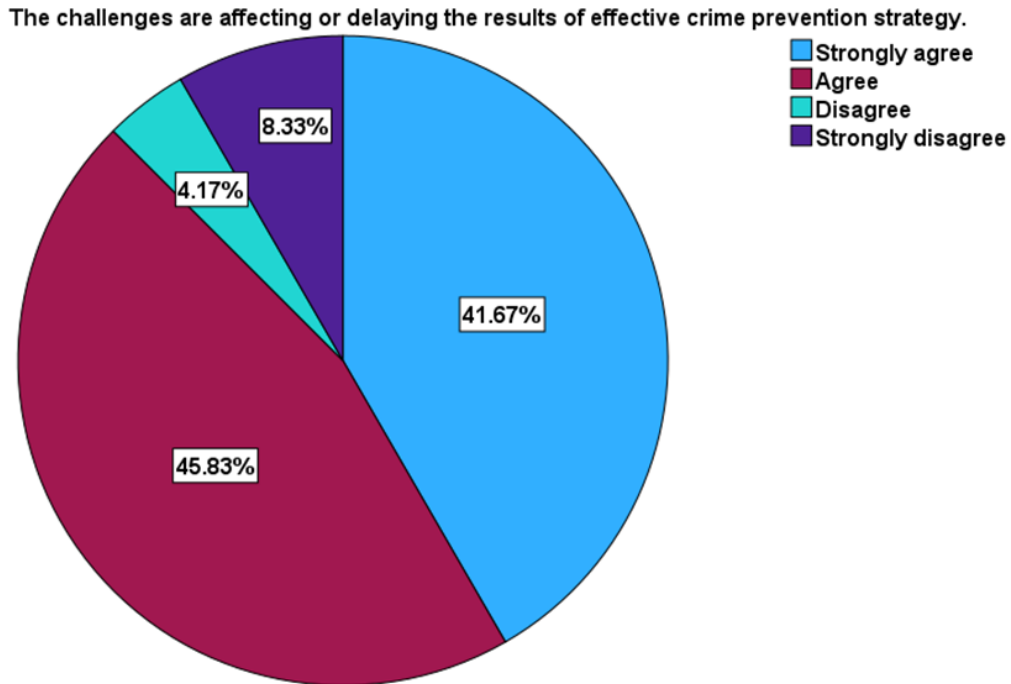


Figure 4.12

According to Table 4.12 and Figure 4.12, non-commissioned officers expressed opinions regarding the claim that difficulties are impeding or postponing the outcomes of a successful crime prevention plan. Eleven (45, 8%) agree, one (4, 2%) disagree, two (8, 3%) severely disagree, and ten (41, 7%) highly agree. These findings suggest that, in fact, the difficulties are influencing and partly postponing the outcomes of an effective crime prevention plan, since those who strongly agree and agree have the highest percentages, 21 (87.75%). Van Biljon (2015:17) backs up this claim by stating that the SAPS currently lacks the necessary knowledge and experience in crime prevention techniques, which is necessary for effective crime prevention. This harms the implementation of the crime prevention strategy since criminals will be of the view that there is a high possibility for investigations to be mismanaged, leading to a shortage of evidence, wrongful arrests, or failure to find and detain criminals.

#### **4.3.2.3 There are stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions to challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy.**

Respondents were asked to express their views as to whether some stakeholders or partnerships assist the SAPS in providing resolutions to challenges faced in the

implementation of crime prevention strategy. Their varied responses are depicted in Table 4.13 and Figure 4.13 below.

**There are stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions to challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	6	17,6	25,0	25,0
	Agree	16	47,1	66,7	91,7
	Not sure	1	2,9	4,2	95,8
	Disagree	1	2,9	4,2	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.13

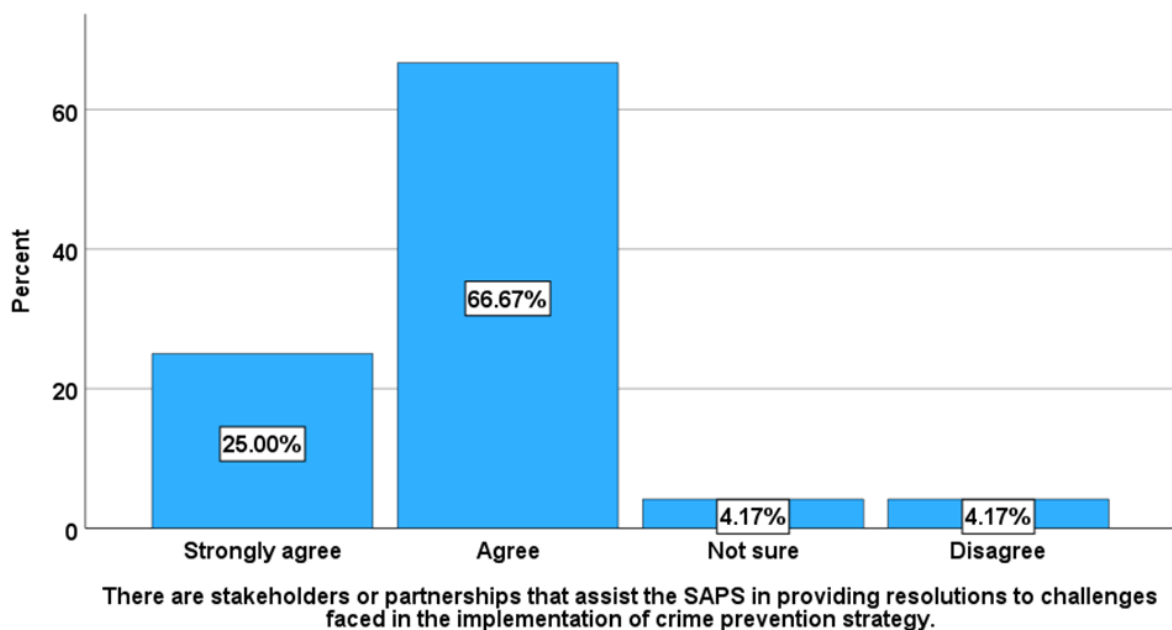


Figure 4.13

According to Table 4.13 and Figure 4.13, non-commissioned officers took part by sharing their opinions on the idea that there are partnerships or stakeholders that help the SAPS find answers to problems encountered when putting the crime prevention strategy into practice. 6 (25, 0%) strongly agree, 16 (66, 7%) agree, 1 (4, 2%) is not sure, and 1 (4, 2%) disagree. The findings thus demonstrate that the SAPS does not operate in a vacuum, but rather collaborates with partners or interested parties to

overcome obstacles encountered during the execution of the crime prevention plan. The fact that partnerships are available to help SAPS with resolutions is not necessarily impacted by the small gap between those who disagree and those who are unsure. According to Seraw and Lu (2020:115), the institutional theory accepts that businesses work together for mutual gain. Furthermore, Elliott & Fagan (2017:325) contend that a complete and successful crime prevention strategy requires collaboration amongst a number of stakeholders, including government agencies, law enforcement, community organizations, and citizens.

#### 4.3.2.4 The communities that the SAPS is serving are made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	3	8,8	12,5	12,5
	Agree	8	23,5	33,3	45,8
	Not sure	6	17,6	25,0	70,8
	Disagree	7	20,6	29,2	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	
Missing	System	10	29,4		
Total		34	100,0		

Table 4.14

The communities that the SAPS is serving is made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy.

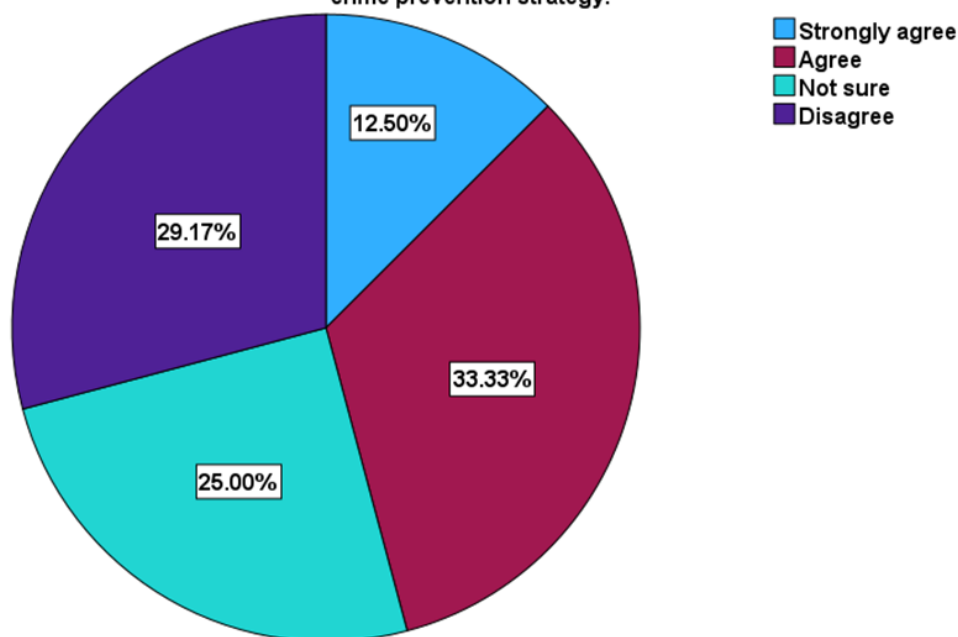


Figure 4.14

Three (12, 5%) strongly agree, eight (33, 3%) agree, six (25, 0%) are unsure, and seven (29, 2%) disagree, according to Table 4.14 and Figure 4.14. Based on these findings, there is a good chance that the SAPS will inform local communities about the difficulties encountered while putting the crime prevention strategy into practice. The findings of those who came to an agreement (12, 5% + 33, 3%) were higher than those who disagreed (29, 2%), which is further supported by the fact that 6 (25, 0%) were neutral.

#### 4.3.2.5 Resolutions are made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.

**Resolutions are made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	2	5,9	8,3	8,3
	Agree	16	47,1	66,7	75,0
	Not sure	2	5,9	8,3	83,3
	Disagree	4	11,8	16,7	100,0

Total	24	70,6	100,0	
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Table 4.15

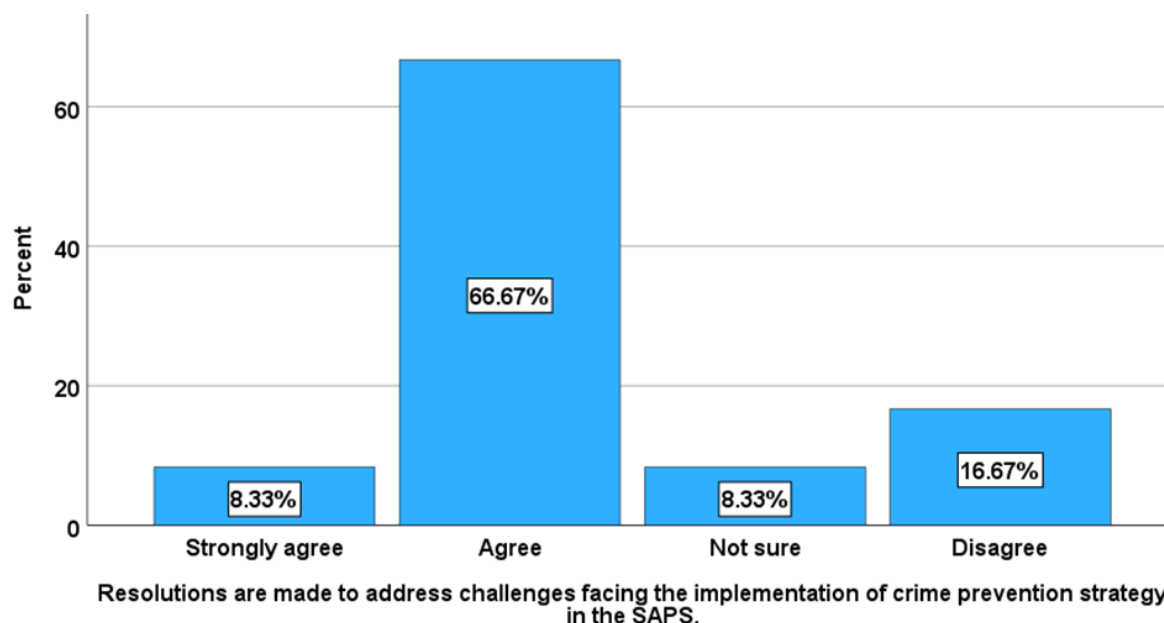


Figure 4.15

Table 4.15 and Figure 4.15 present the opinions of non-commissioned officers regarding whether or not the SAPS has been able to resolve issues related to the implementation of its crime prevention strategy. Four (16, 7%) disagree, two (8, 3%) are unsure, 16 (66, 7%) agree, and two (8, 3%) strongly agree. It is clear that 75% of respondents (8, 3% + 66, 7%) agree with the statement, as evidenced by the fact that just 4 (16, 7%) disagreed and 2 (8, 3%) were neutral. This highlights the fact that difficulties are addressed through resolutions. According to the literature currently in publication, Lewis and Salem (2017:510) suggest that putting in place a crime prevention strategy fosters social cohesion by uniting citizens, corporations, governmental entities, and organizations to collaboratively address safety and crime concerns. According to Welsh, Zimmerman, and Zane (2018:144), the main goal of crime prevention strategies is to lessen the occurrence of criminal activity in society, which enhances public safety and security.

#### 4.3.3 Theme 3: Monitoring and evaluating crime prevention strategy

This theme comprises of five statements/questions to which respondents were required to respond.

#### 4.3.3.1 The mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS is present.

### There is existing mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	5	14,7	20,8	20,8
	Agree	16	47,1	66,7	87,5
	Not sure	2	5,9	8,3	95,8
	Disagree	1	2,9	4,2	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.16

The mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS is present.

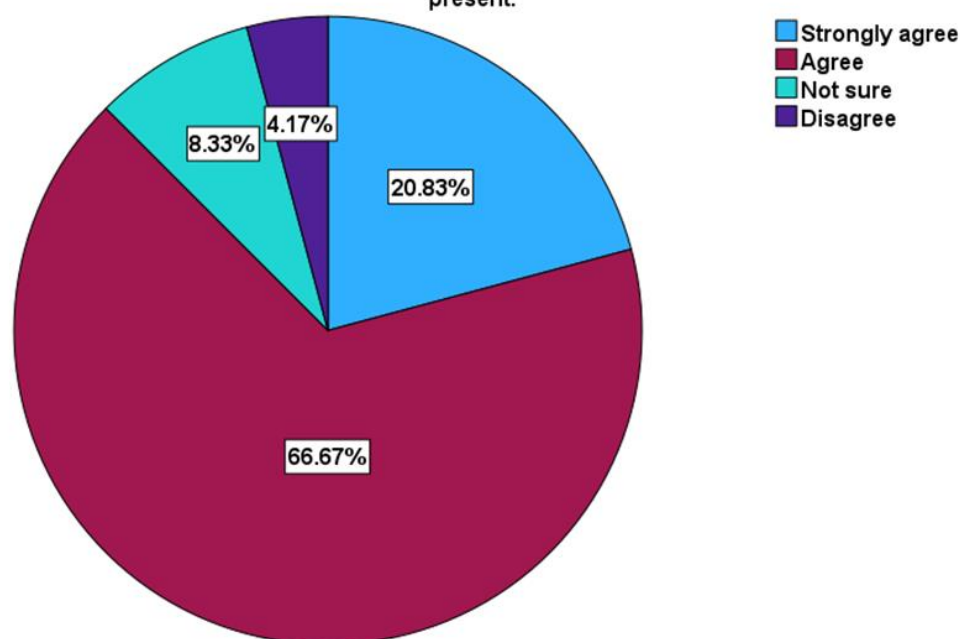


Figure 4.16

Table 4.16 and Figure 4.16 present the opinions of non-commissioned officers regarding the existence of a system for tracking and assessing the SAPS's implementation of the crime prevention strategy. As a result, 1 (4,2%) disagree, 2 (8,3%) are unsure, 4 (16,7%) agree, and 5 (20,8%) strongly agree. The results indicate that there is a framework in place to monitor and assess the SAPS's implementation of a crime prevention strategy, since the number of respondents who disagreed with

the subject was 87, 5% (20, 8%+ 66, 7%), while the number of respondents who remained neutral was only 2. Furthermore, the slight opposition (4, 2%) does not necessarily affect the overall results of agreeing to the statement in question. From existing literature, Naidoo and Makananisa (2017:21) argue that performance management is the lifetime blood of effective monitoring and evaluation of crime prevention strategies in the South African Police Service. De Angelis, Rosenthal, and Buchner (2016:10) state that police stations that are deemed to be underperforming based on the SAPS classification system and those that recorded a higher number of violent and serious crimes in various provinces based on the South African Police Service's crime statistics are routinely observed. The SAPS Annual Report states that, from 2018 to 2019, the provincial level (the visible policing department's provincial crime prevention section) coordinates and oversees the implementation of crime prevention, reports to the command center (Head Office), and integrates it with the annual report section on crime prevention.

#### 4.3.3.2 The crime prevention strategy is evaluated regularly to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved.

##### **The crime prevention strategy is evaluated regularly to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	5	14,7	20,8	20,8
	Agree	15	44,1	62,5	83,3
	Not sure	4	11,8	16,7	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.17

The crime prevention strategy is evaluated regularly to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved.

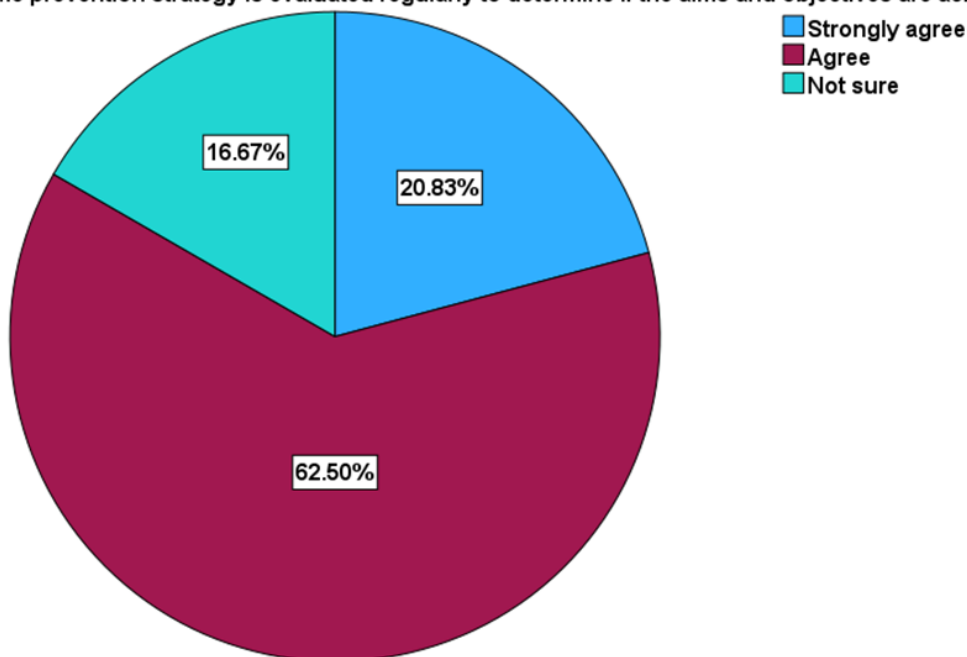


Figure 4.17

Table 4.17 and Figure 4.17 present the opinions of non-commissioned officers regarding the regular evaluation of crime prevention strategies to ascertain whether or not the goals and objectives are met. 15 (62, 5%) agree, 4 (16, 7%) are unsure, and 5 (20, 8%) strongly agree. Based on these findings, it can be inferred that the strategy for preventing crime is periodically assessed to see if its goals and objectives are being met. The 16.7% who expressed no opinion had no discernible impact on whether or not the statement was approved.

#### 4.3.3.3 The crime prevention strategy is been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan.

The crime prevention strategy is been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	5	14,7	20,8	20,8
	Agree	13	38,2	54,2	75,0
	Not sure	6	17,6	25,0	100,0

Total	24	70,6	100,0
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Table 4.18

The crime prevention strategy is been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan.

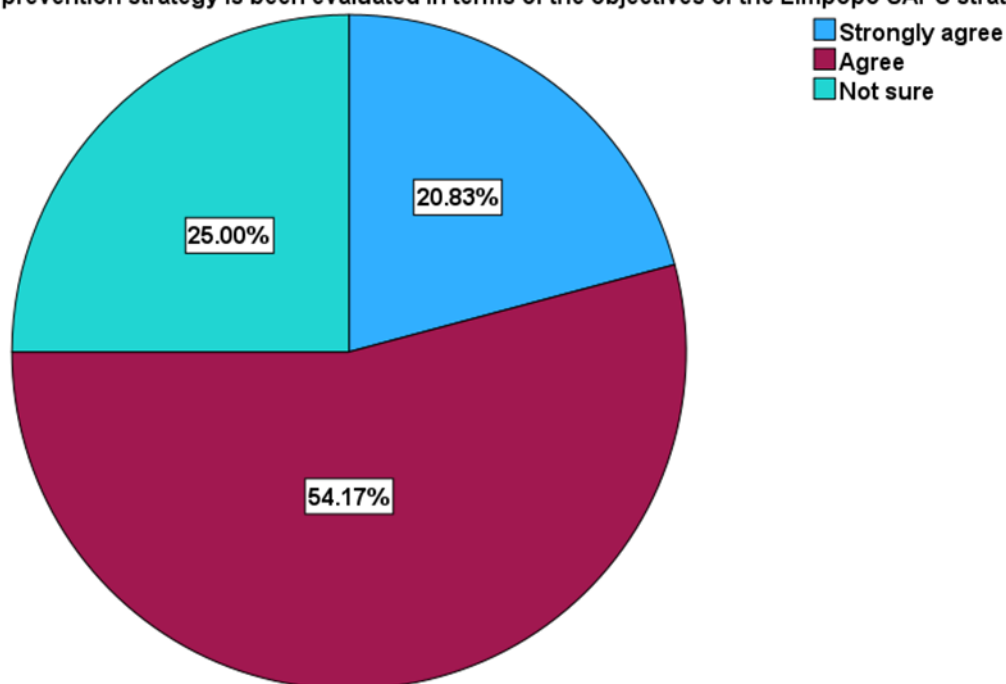


Figure 4.18

Figure 4.18 and Table 4.18 present the opinions of non-commissioned officers regarding the assessment of the crime prevention strategy in relation to the goals of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan. Five (20.8%) highly agree, thirteen (54%), agree, and six (0%), are unsure. Therefore, it is evident that the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan's goals are taken into consideration when evaluating crime prevention strategies, as evidenced by the fact that 25 percent of those who stayed neutral were outnumbered by those who concurred with the statement (20 percent strongly agree, 8 percent agree, 54 percent agree). According to institutional theory, policy implementers must guide the intricate web of institutional relationships and norms in order to achieve desired results (Osinubi 2020:6).

#### 4.3.3.4 There is a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the crime prevention strategy.

**There is a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy.**

Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
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Valid	Strongly agree	10	29,4	41,7	41,7
	Agree	12	35,3	50,0	91,7
	Disagree	2	5,9	8,3	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.19

There is a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy.

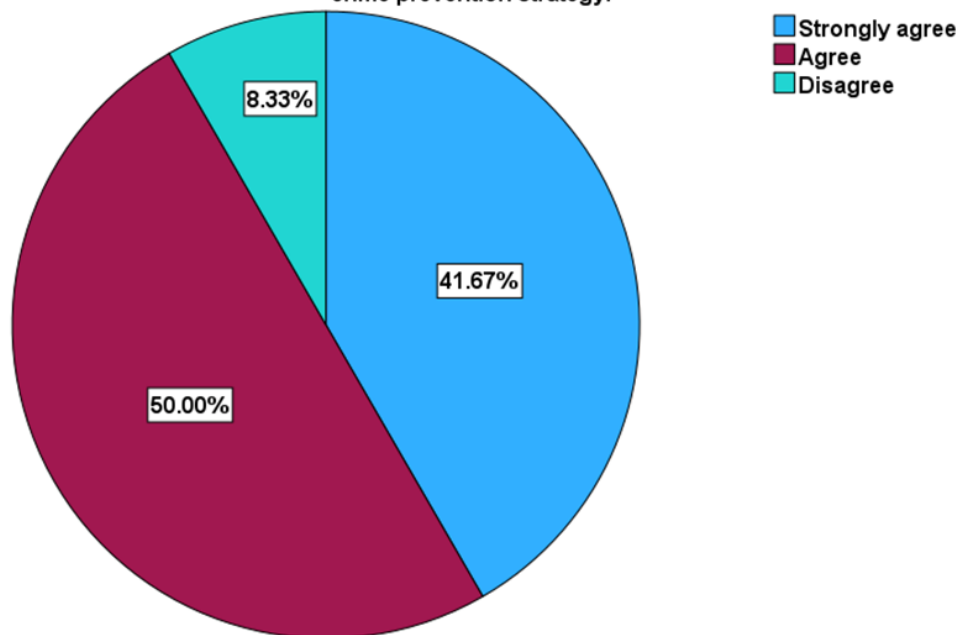


Figure 4.19

Table 4.19 and Figure 4.19 display the non-commissioned officers' comments about the necessity of creating more tools for tracking and assessing how the crime prevention plan is being implemented. Twelve (50.0%) agree, two (8.3%) disagree, and ten (41.7%) strongly agree. A slightly different opinion of 8.3% is that alternative procedures should be developed to monitor and assess the implementation of the crime prevention strategy, as indicated by the respondents' support for the statement (41, 7% + 50, 0%).

**4.3.3.5 The present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy needs to be improved.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	8	23,5	33,3	33,3
	Agree	14	41,2	58,3	91,7
	Not sure	2	5,9	8,3	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.20

The present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy needs to be improved.

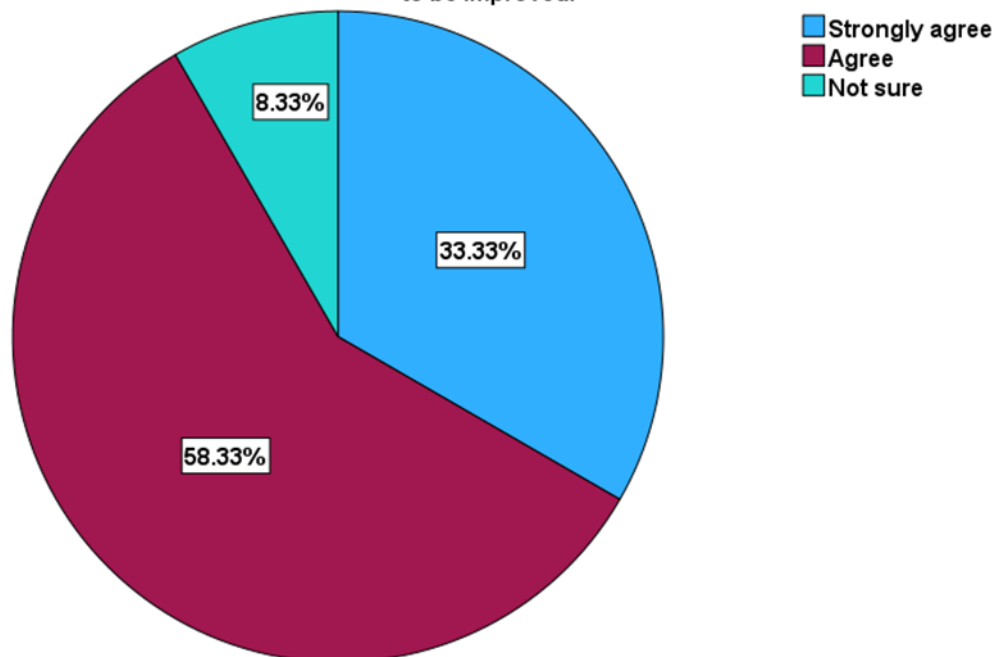


Figure 4.20

Table 4.20 and Figure 4.20 show non-commissioned officers' views on whether the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy needs to be improved. Therefore, 8 (33, 3%) strongly agree, 14 (58, 3%) agree and 2 (8, 3%) were not sure. Since just a small percentage of respondents (8,3%) expressed no opinion, the results indicate that they agree with the statement. Thus, in order to apply the institutional theory to the SAPS's crime prevention plan, it is necessary to comprehend the police service's hierarchies and divisions. Policymakers can modify crime prevention strategies to conform to current organizational frameworks by having a better grasp of these structures. According to the literature now in publication, Umanah and Wotela (2019:529) contend that the police lack a strategy that unifies detective services, criminal intelligence, and visible policing in order for them to collaborate on the implementation of crime prevention tactics. However, according to Koopman and Vuma (2022:14), all SAPS geographical

areas face a number of difficulties, in addition to the fact that SAPS has long lacked intelligence capabilities and management has attempted to administer provinces and regions in a similar manner. Hence, these are liable for improvement.

#### 4.3.4 Theme 4: The capacity of SAPS in implementing crime prevention strategy

This theme comprises of five statements/questions to which respondents were required to respond.

##### 4.3.4.1 The units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources.

**The units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	1	2,9	4,2	4,2
	Agree	5	14,7	20,8	25,0
	Not sure	2	5,9	8,3	33,3
	Disagree	11	32,4	45,8	79,2
	Strongly disagree	5	14,7	20,8	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.21

The units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources.

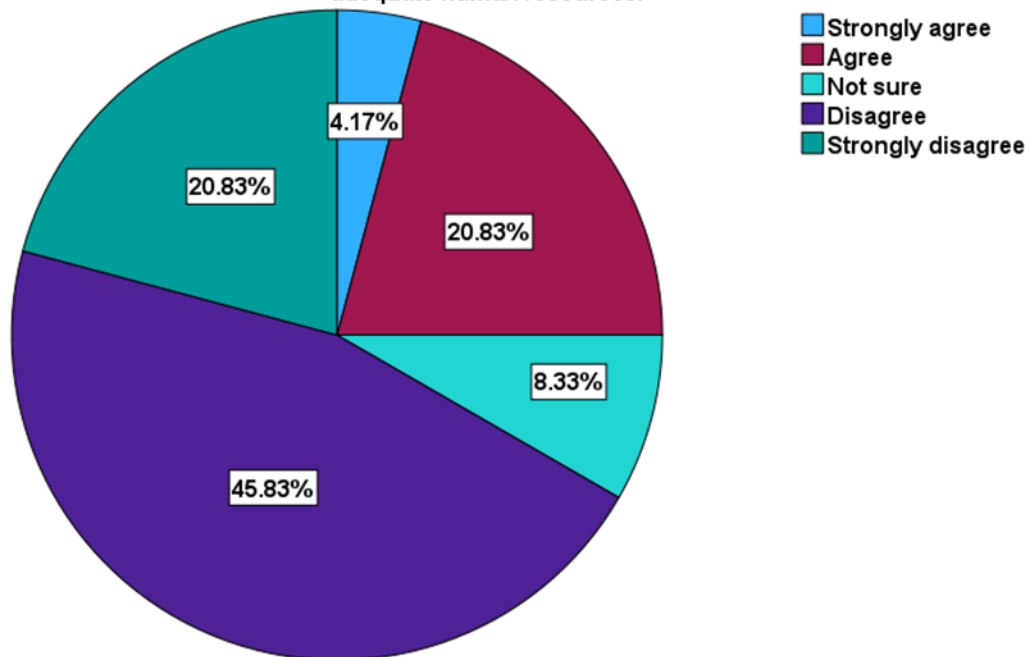


Figure 4.21

Table 4.21 and Figure 4.21 represent the non-commissioned officers' views on whether the units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the SAPS have adequate human resources. Those who strongly agree comprise 1 (4, 2%), agree 5 (20, 8%), not sure 2 (8, 3%), disagree 11 (45, 8%) and strongly disagree 5 (20, 8%). Those who concur with the matter comprise only 25% (4, 2%+ 20, 8%) and those who oppose comprise 66, 6% (45, 8%+ 20, 8%). Thus, it may be inferred from the findings that the South African Police Services' units in charge of carrying out the crime prevention policy lack sufficient human resources. This is due to the fact that 8% of respondents had no opinion, which has no discernible impact on the final results. Nonetheless, research indicates that there is a shortage of qualified recruits, such as policemen and specialists in particular areas of crime prevention, which impedes the effective use of crime prevention tactics (Pheiffer 2013:103). Simelane, Brown, and Seyisi (2017:32) stress that human capital is a crucial component of a crime prevention plan, despite the fact that there is a general scarcity of police personnel in South Africa.

#### 4.3.4.2 The existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy.

**The existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	2	5,9	8,3	8,3
	Agree	1	2,9	4,2	12,5
	Not sure	4	11,8	16,7	29,2
	Disagree	10	29,4	41,7	70,8
	Strongly disagree	7	20,6	29,2	100,0
	Total		24	70,6	100,0

Table 4.22

The existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy.

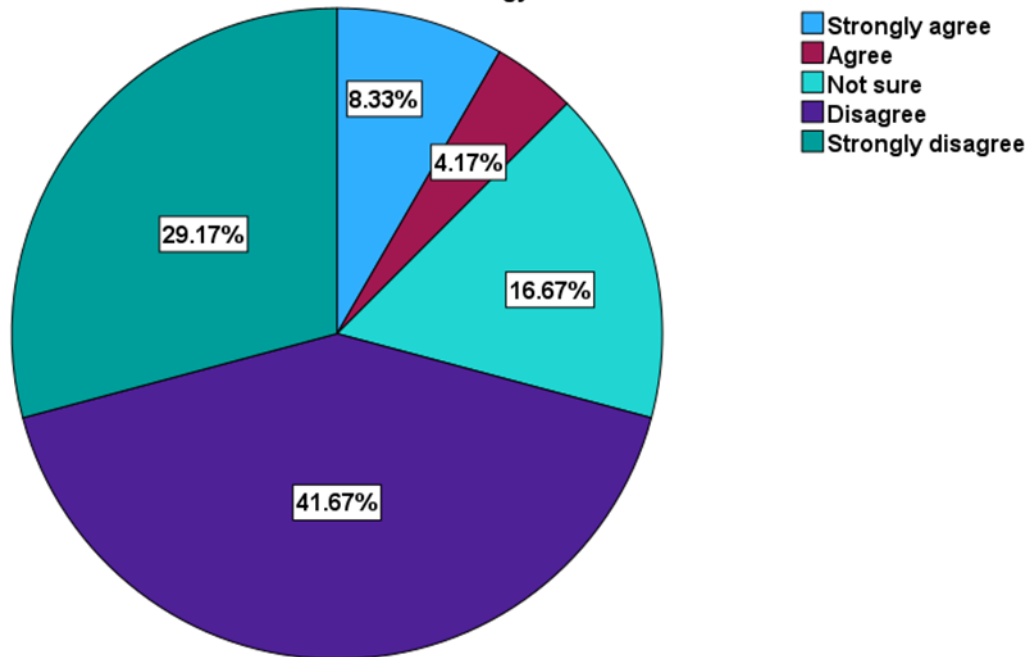


Figure 4.22

Table 4.22 and Figure 4.22 show the views of non-commissioned officers on whether the existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy. In this regard, 2 (8, 3%) strongly agree, 1 (4, 2%) agree, 4 (16, 7%) not sure, 10 (41, 7%) disagree, and 7 (29, 2%) strongly disagree. As a result, those who concur only comprise 12, 5% (8, 3%+ 4, 2%), and those who oppose the matter comprise 70, 9% (41, 7%+ 29, 2%) These results suggest that the current human resources are insufficient for the effective execution of a crime prevention strategy. This is further highlighted by the fact that 16.7% of participants were neutral,

which has no discernible impact on the final results. According to the literature currently in publication, the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) paper did not ensure that the government would provide more funding for crime prevention initiatives (The National Crime Prevention Strategy, 1996:3). Rather, the NCPS urges agencies, such as SAPS, to streamline current resources and allocate them to initiatives that aim to lower the well-known priority offenses. The Public Service Association (2015) claims that a lack of resources results in decreased effectiveness, restricted outreach, and challenges forming partnerships, all of which ultimately affect the SAPS's ability to create safer neighborhoods. The appropriate use of crime prevention techniques is hampered by the shortage of qualified personnel, particularly officers and specialists in particular crime prevention sectors, according to Pheiffer (2013:103).

#### 4.3.4.3 The existing human resources have necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy.

**The existing human resources have necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	2	5,9	8,3	8,3
	Agree	10	29,4	41,7	50,0
	Not sure	4	11,8	16,7	66,7
	Disagree	8	23,5	33,3	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.23

The existing human resources have necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy.

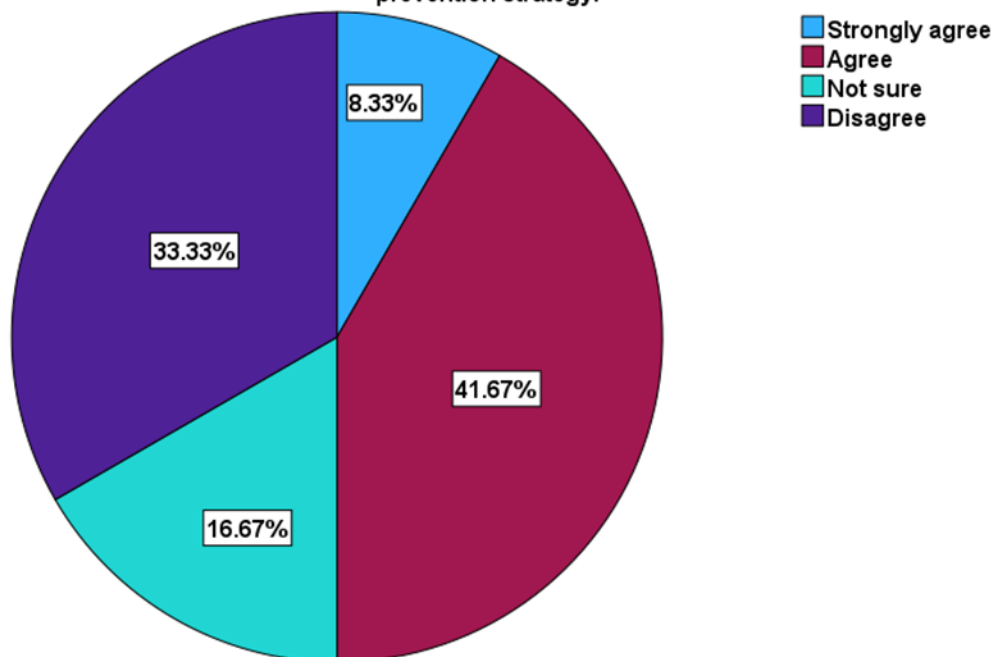


Figure 4.23

The opinions of non-commissioned officers regarding the abilities and experience required for the implementation of a crime prevention strategy are displayed in Table 4.23 and Figure 4.23. Two (8, 3%), agree (10, 41, 7%), not sure (4, 16, 7%), and disagree (8, 33, 3%) are among those who strongly agree. Thus, these findings indicate that there is a small discrepancy in the qualifications and experience of the current human resources. Most respondents (8, 3%+41, 7%), according to the results, are satisfied that the current human resources possess the knowledge and expertise needed to carry out the crime prevention strategy. Hence, more needs to be done enrich the existing human resources with necessary skills and experience. However it can be concluded that there are those units that have necessary skills and experience, whereas other units are still having difficulties in filling vacancies with necessary skilled and experienced human resources, for the implementation of crime prevention strategy. In light of the current study, Mothibi and Roelofse (2017:59) highlighted that, because crime prevention is a relatively new idea, SAPS and government organizations mostly lack the necessary managerial expertise and expertise. According to Van Biljon (2015:17), effective crime prevention depends on having staff members who possess the necessary skills and understanding of crime prevention techniques. According to the SAPS annual report (2020–2021), the SAPS Retention

Policy was authorized in 2017 with the goal of attracting and retaining highly skilled, professionally competent, and adequately trained staff.

#### 4.3.4.4 The existing human resources are provided with regular crime prevention training.

The existing human resources are provided with regular crime prevention training.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	2	5,9	8,3	8,3
	Agree	6	17,6	25,0	33,3
	Not sure	7	20,6	29,2	62,5
	Disagree	7	20,6	29,2	91,7
	Strongly disagree	2	5,9	8,3	100,0
	Total		24	70,6	100,0

Table 4.24

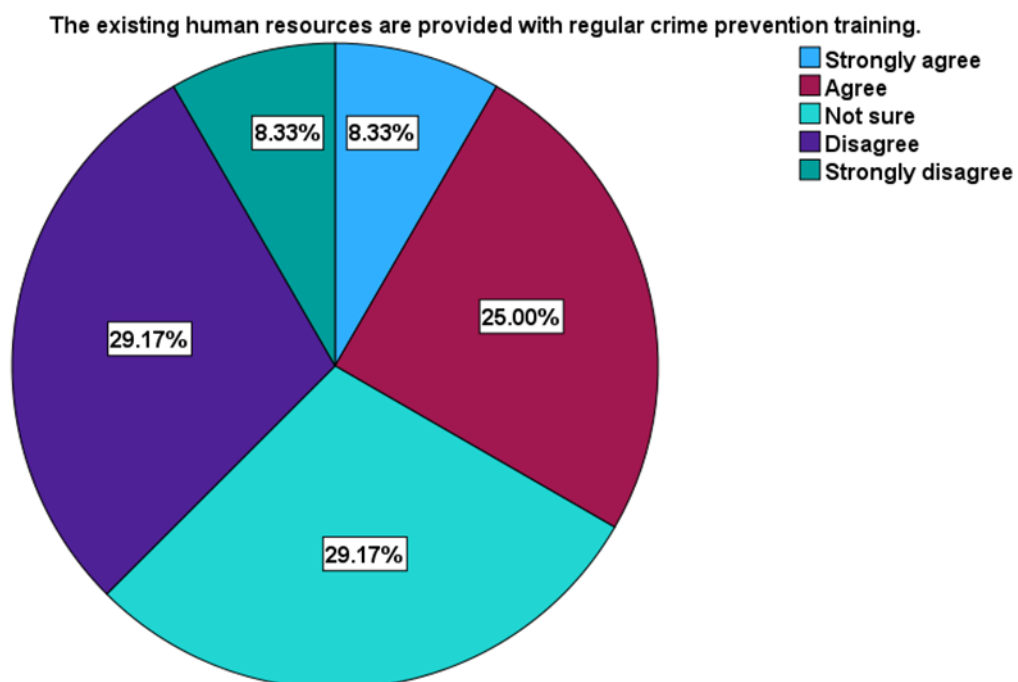


Figure 4.24

The non-commissioned officers' opinions regarding whether or not regular crime prevention training is given to the current human resources are displayed in Table 4.24 and Figure 4.24. 2 (8, 3%), agree 6 (25, 0%), not sure 7 (29, 2%), disagree 7 (29, 2%),

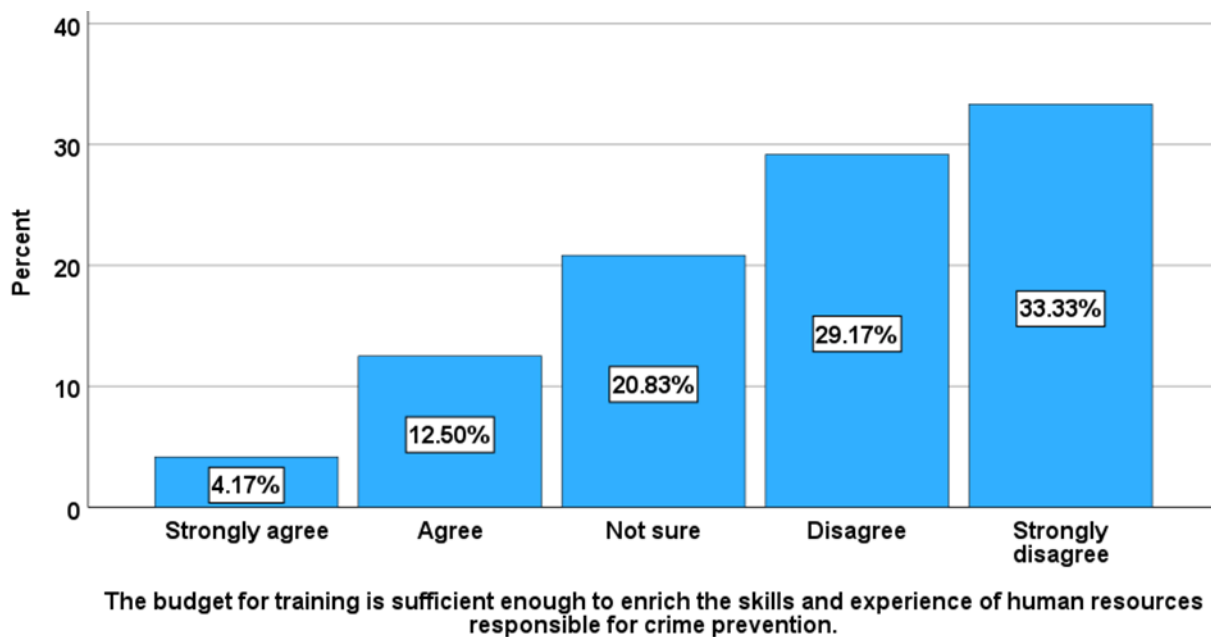
and strongly disagree 2 (8, 3%) are the respondents who strongly agree. As a result, there is a small difference between those who agree (33, 3%; 8, 3%+25, 0%) and those who disagree (37, 5%; 29, 2%+8, 3%). It can be assumed that frequent crime prevention training varies greatly throughout crime prevention units because seven people (29.2%) expressed no opinion on the subject. Additionally, it can be inferred that while some units may receive regular training, others may have irregular training. Considering the literature, Mothibi and Roelofse (2017:59) claim that there appears to be a significant deficiency in thorough training for government organizations and key SAPS personnel responsible for developing and carrying out crime prevention plans and initiatives at the local, provincial, and national levels. According to Van Biljon (2015:17), among other difficulties, there is a deficiency in community involvement and knowledge of crime prevention laws and tactics. Based on this, the study comes to the conclusion that the SAPS's capacity to carry out effective crime prevention plans and community safety projects is adversely affected by the training gap.

#### **4.3.4.5 The budget for training is sufficient enough to enrich the skills and experience of human resources responsible for crime prevention.**

**The budget for training is sufficient enough to enrich the skills and experience of human resources responsible for crime prevention.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	1	2,9	4,2	4,2
	Agree	3	8,8	12,5	16,7
	Not sure	5	14,7	20,8	37,5
	Disagree	7	20,6	29,2	66,7
	Strongly disagree	8	23,5	33,3	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.25



*Figure 4.25*

The non-commissioned officers' opinions regarding the adequacy of the training budget in enhancing the expertise and abilities of human resources in charge of crime prevention are displayed in Table 4.25 and Figure 4.25. One person (4,2%) highly agrees, three agree (12,5%), five are not sure (20,8%), seven disagree (29,2%), and eight strongly disagree (33,3%). Since 62, 5% of respondents had a different opinion, it can be inferred from these data that there is not enough funding for training to improve knowledge and expertise (29, 2%+33, 3%). The overall inference is not considerably impacted by the smaller number individuals who concurred (16, 7%; 4, 2%+12, 5%). Furthermore, those who were neutral with their opinions comprise 20, 8% which is greater than those who concurred.

Taking the existing literature into account, the deficiency in the SAPS budget makes serious and violent crimes to continue threatening women and children, the business community, the economic growth, and the hard-won democracy of the country (Mdoti, 2021:16). According to the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (2018:21), the national government should bear the primary responsibility for providing money for crime prevention programs. However, it is important to note that depending on funding from sponsors in the local government puts the efficacy of crime prevention programs at danger of not producing the desired results. According to Cruywagen (2019:18), the SAPS budget cut has resulted in unusually high crime rates, inadequate or nonexistent

response to community crime-related complaints, and a lack of supplies for SAPS personnel to effectively engage in the execution of crime prevention measures.

#### 4.3.5 Theme 5: Enhancing effective implementation of crime prevention strategy

This theme comprises of two statements/questions to which respondents were required to respond.

##### 4.3.5.1 There is a need to improve the current implementation of crime prevention strategy.

**There is a need to improve the current implementation of crime prevention strategy.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	17	50,0	70,8	70,8
	Agree	6	17,6	25,0	95,8
	Not sure	1	2,9	4,2	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.26

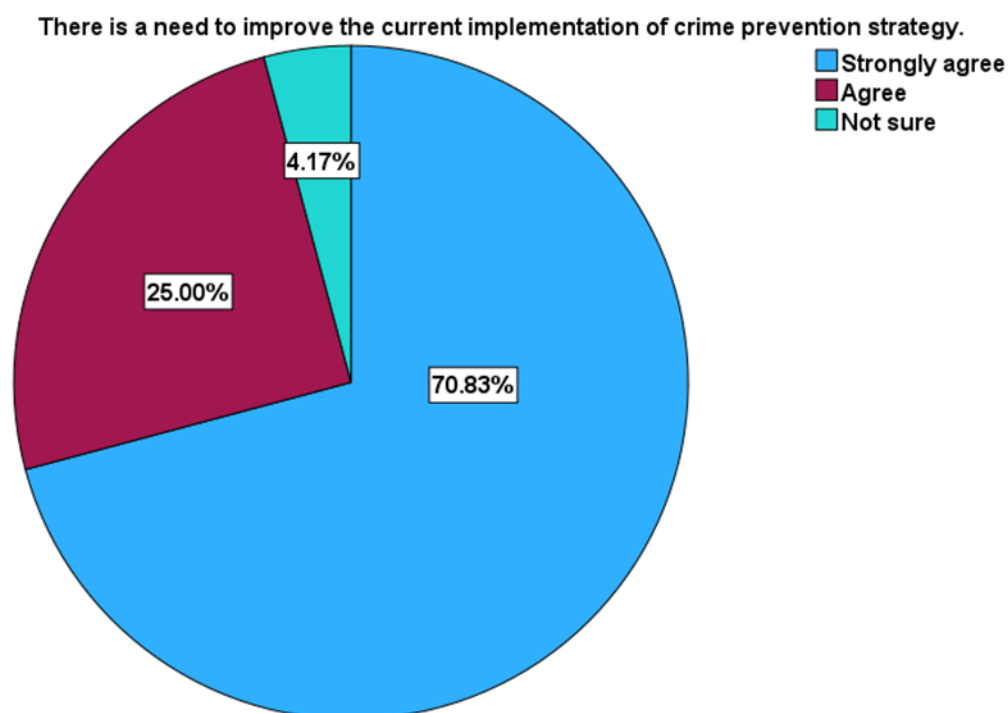


Figure 4.26

Table 4.26 and Figure 4.26 depict non-commissioned officers' views on whether there is a need to improve the current implementation of crime prevention strategy or not. Those who strongly agree are at 17 (70, 8%), agree 6 (25, 0%) and not sure 1 (4, 2%). Thus, based on these findings, it is necessary to enhance the way the crime prevention plan is currently being implemented. This is due to the fact that the 95, 8% who concur (70, 8% +25, 0%) and the 1 (4, 2%) who were neutral do not always have an impact on the final results. Taking the existing literature into account, the ability for crime prevention should be encouraged in all government agencies, community organizations, social services, families and schools, in order to apply an effect on crime (Palmiotto, 2011:157). It will be challenging for any one agency (SAPS) to make a significant impact on its own because crime is caused by a multitude of variables (Newham, 2005:4).

#### 4.3.5.2 The SAPS crime prevention strategy should be reviewed.

##### The SAPS crime prevention strategy should be reviewed.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	12	35,3	50,0	50,0
	Agree	10	29,4	41,7	91,7
	Not sure	1	2,9	4,2	95,8
	Disagree	1	2,9	4,2	100,0
	Total	24	70,6	100,0	

Table 4.27

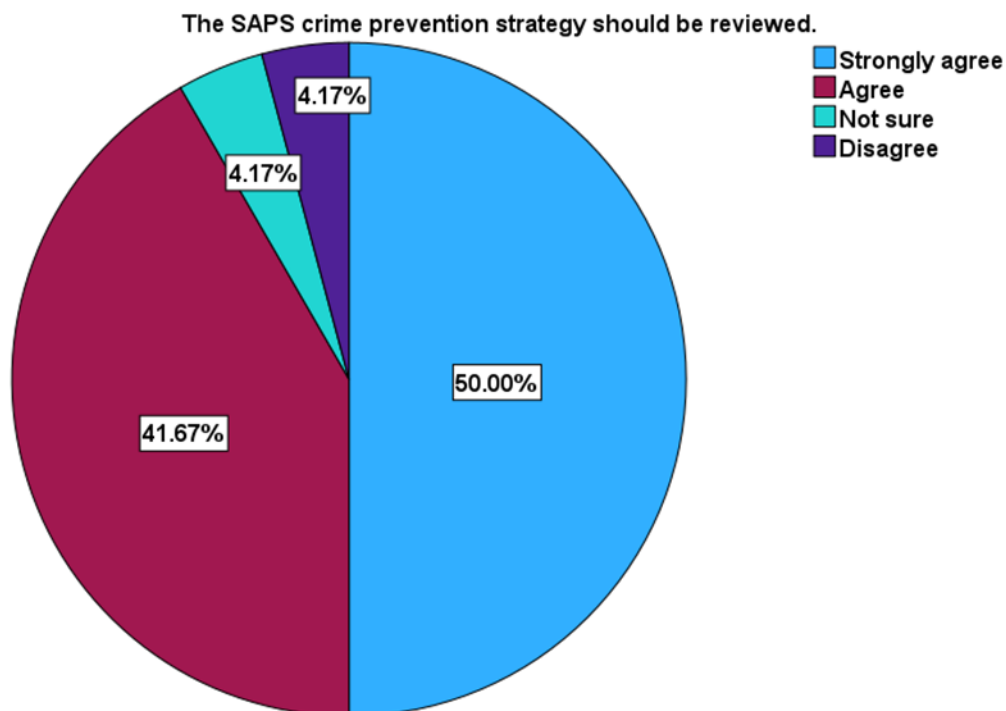


Figure 4.27

Table 4.27 and Figure 4.27 show non-commissioned officers' views on whether crime prevention strategy should be reviewed or not. Those who strongly agree are 12 (50, 0%), agree 10 (41, 7%), not sure 1 (4, 2%) and disagree 1 (4, 2%). Therefore, these results show that crime prevention strategy should be reviewed because those who concurred make 91, 7% (50, 0%+ 41, 7%). The sum of those who remained neutral (4, 2%) and disagreed (4, 2%) does not overcome the main results of those who see eye to eye. Given the socioeconomic disparities and criminal activity that currently plague South Africa, the SAPS requires a significant overhaul, according to the research currently in publication. A bold and comprehensive approach to creating the ideal police agency is required due to the legacy issues of mistrust, scarce resources, and inadequate crime prevention techniques (Modise, 2024:2210). Building safer, more secure, and prosperous societies where people may live, work, and prosper without always facing the threat of crime and violence is the goal of putting crime prevention techniques into practice (Welsh, Zimmerman & Zane, 2018:144).

#### 4.3.6 SUMMATION OF DATA COLLECTED THROUGH THE QUESTIONNAIRES

In summation of the findings from the questionnaires, the study was dominated by males since majority of females were occupied with work duties during data collection.

Older respondents dominated the study because they were better able to comprehend its goal. Participants with post-matric education levels made up the majority of the study. Participants with no qualifications and those with a policing qualification made up the majority of the study. The rationale was that they all have the information, knowledge, and comprehension required for the study. There are additional people with qualifications that, in the researcher's opinion, enhance the role of SAPS in preventing crime, in addition to individuals with policing qualifications. Project management, human resource management, management, criminology, and public administration are all included in this. After completing the surveys, the 24 (100%) respondents who were targeted returned them to the researcher for examination.

According to the survey, the majority of participants firmly believed that implementing a crime prevention strategy is intended to serve the interests of the communities. The majority of respondents concurred that the SAPS's goals and objectives are completely met by the crime prevention plan currently in place. Most respondents concurred that the SAPS's implementation of a crime prevention strategy is supported by partnerships. Naidoo and Makananisa (2017:23) contend that most societies will not understand the value of evaluating SAPS success on crime prevention if it is based solely on crime statistics and ignores the result emphasis, which measures trust and confidence in the SAPS. Most respondents concurred that there are ways for the SAPS to successfully adopt a crime prevention strategy. According to the study, the majority of participants concurred that the SAPS's crime prevention policy has a beneficial impact.

According to the study, the majority of participants firmly agreed that there are difficulties in putting crime prevention strategies into practice. The majority of respondents concurred that difficulties are impeding or impacting the outcomes of successful crime prevention initiatives. According to Koopman and Vuma (2022:15), two of the main reasons why crime prevention programs are not being carried out are a lack of trust between SAPS officers and communities and a lack of understanding of community requirements. The majority of respondents to the study concurred that partnerships or stakeholders help the SAPS find answers to problems encountered when putting the crime prevention strategy into practice.

The majority of respondents concurred that the SAPS informs the communities it serves about the difficulties in putting its crime prevention policy into practice. The majority of respondents concurred that measures are taken to address issues that arise when the SAPS implements its crime prevention policy. According to the study, the majority of participants concurred that the SAPS has a system in place for tracking and assessing the application of its crime prevention policy. Naidoo and Makananisa (2017:21) emphasized that the South African Police Service's successful monitoring and assessment of crime prevention tactics depends on performance management. Most respondents concurred that a regular evaluation of the crime prevention strategy is necessary to ascertain whether the goals and objectives are being met. The majority of respondents concurred that the goals of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan are used to evaluate the crime prevention strategy. According to the survey, the majority of participants concurred that further tools for tracking and assessing the application of crime prevention strategies are required. The majority of respondents concurred that improvements are necessary to the current system for tracking and assessing how well the crime prevention strategy is being implemented. According to the study, the majority of participants did not agree that the South African Police Services' units in charge of carrying out its crime prevention strategy had enough human resources.

The majority of respondents did not feel that the current human resources were adequate for the effective execution of a crime prevention strategy. According to the survey, the majority of participants concurred that the current human resources possess the knowledge and expertise required to carry out a crime prevention strategy. The majority of respondents didn't feel that frequent training on crime prevention is given to the current workforce. Mothibi and Roelofse (2017:59) underlined that while crime prevention is a relatively new idea, SAPS and government organizations generally lack the necessary professionals and management skills to implement it. The majority of respondents vehemently disagreed that the training budget was adequate to improve the knowledge and expertise of the human resources department in charge of crime prevention. According to the study, most respondents firmly agreed that the way the crime prevention policy is currently being implemented needs to be improved. Most respondents firmly agreed that a revision of the SAPS crime prevention policy was necessary. Pheiffer (2013:1) opines that there should be a creation of a more comprehensive responsibility for crime prevention as well as a shift

in focus from responsive-crime-control, which allocates more resources to responding to crimes after they have already occurred, to proactive-crime-prevention, which aims to stop crimes before they happen.

#### **4.4 ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED THROUGH INTERVIEWS**

This section expresses data conducted through the interviews which were given by the researcher to the participants. The data was presented in a narrative form. The presentation and analysis is structured according to themes that are aligned to the research objectives of the study. Each theme has statements/questions to which participants are required to respond.

##### **4.4.1 Theme 1: Existing crime prevention strategy**

This theme comprises of five statements/questions to which respondents were required to respond.

**Question 1: Are you of the opinion that crime prevention strategy is supposed to be implemented in the best interest of the communities? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

##### **Participant A:**

Regarding the first question, the answer acknowledged that the goal of the crime prevention plan is to serve the interests of the communities. The reply substantiated this by pointing out that the goal of crime prevention is to shield residents from harm and victimization, which is clearly done by criminals who typically want to instill fear in communities. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. to increase community safety, lessen fear of crime, and shield the populace from injury and victimization.

##### **Participant B:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent accepted the idea that the best interests of the communities should guide the implementation of crime prevention strategies. According to the responder, crime mostly affects communities, indicating that criminals continue to attack their homes and lifestyles. Accordingly, research indicates that the main goal of crime prevention strategies is to lessen the occurrence of criminal activity in society, which enhances public safety and security (Welsh, Zimmerman, and Zane,

2018:144). Consequently, the following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. Since crime primarily affects communities, the policy should be tailored to their needs.

### **Participant C:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent accepted the idea that the best interests of the communities should guide the implementation of crime prevention strategies. In order to combat crime, the respondent said that the police should cooperate with one another. According to the answer, the community is the one that is aware of what is going on in their neighborhood and can support the police when they collaborate to combat crime. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. The community helps the police understand what is going on in their policing area, which is necessary for them to combat crime.

### **Participant D:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent accepted the idea that the best interests of the communities should guide the implementation of crime prevention strategies. According to the respondent, community policing requirements and the service delivery improvements plan should be met by crime prevention. This implies that communities should have access to crime prevention without sacrificing its quality, and that it should be beneficial to communities as a whole. Communities need to realize how valuable the crime prevention services they receive are. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. should adhere to community policing guidelines and the service delivery enhancements plan.

### **Participant E:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent accepted the idea that the best interests of the communities should guide the implementation of crime prevention strategies. The reply emphasized that the community advises the police on how best to fight crime. This implies that community involvement is the only way to properly implement a crime prevention approach. This is due to the fact that no other institution knows its territory as well as communities do. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. The public informs law enforcement about the best ways to fight crime.

### **Participant F:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent accepted the idea that the best interests of the communities should guide the implementation of crime prevention strategies. The responder stated that a lot of criminal activity occurs in communities. This indicates that a high police presence in line with crime rates contributes to a decrease in the types of crimes that occur in local communities. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. since the same community is dealing with the same kinds of crimes in their localities. For instance, patrol and high visibility should be carried out in accordance with crime pattern analysis if crime occurs at night.

### **Participant G:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent accepted the idea that the best interests of the communities should guide the implementation of crime prevention strategies. According to the respondent, community-based crime prevention encourages other government agencies to get involved in the battle against crime. In this sense, all government agencies are obligated to support the police in their efforts to combat crime since they are an integral part of the communities they serve. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. to guarantee that every department participates in crime prevention.

### **Participant H:**

The respondent acknowledged in response to the first question that the implementation of crime prevention strategies is intended to serve the interests of the communities. Meetings with departments and non-governmental organizations must be held, the respondent disclosed. As a result, the SAPS needs to meet with various community organizations on a regular basis to talk about local issues and provide updates on crime prevention efforts. Community groups will benefit from being able to contribute to plans and strategies for preventing crime. "Yes," the respondent is quoted as saying. There must be meetings with non-governmental organizations and other departments.

### **Participant I:**

In response to the first question, the respondent agreed to the notion that crime prevention strategy is supposed to be implemented in the best interest of the communities. The respondent stated that crime prevention reduces crime, strengthens people's safety and protects their property. Linked to the assertion above, literature revealed that the insufficient implementation of crime prevention strategies by SAPS weakens the communities' safety and weakens communities' confidence in the ability of the police to protect them and their property (Madienyane, 2013:1). This means that crime prevention is essential for the well-being of communities. In this regard, crime prevention strategy should at all times be implemented under the involvement of communities for it to achieve the planned outcomes. The respondent is quoted as follows: *"Yes. Without Crime prevention, crime will be high, people's lives will be in danger and their property will be lost, stolen or robbed"*.

### **Participant J:**

In response to the first question, the respondent agreed to the notion that crime prevention strategy is supposed to be implemented in the best interest of the communities. The respondent mentioned that it is the responsibility of SAPS to protect the South African citizens. This means that the SAPS should never compromise the safety of the communities they serve. This is emphasized by section 205 of the Constitution stating that the SAPS must protect and secure the people and their property. The respondent is quoted as follows: *"Yes. SAPS needs to protect citizens of South Africa"*.

**Question 2: In your opinion, does the existing implementation of crime prevention strategy fully meet the aims and objectives of the SAPS? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

### **Participant A:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing implementation of crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS. The respondent highlighted the inadequacy of resources and capacity constraints as the barriers. On this basis, this means that sufficient resources serve as the engine for the achievement of crime prevention strategy objectives. The

respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. This is due to inadequate resource allocation and capacity constraints”*.

#### **Participant B:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing implementation of crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS. The respondent mentioned that lack of collaboration between the police and community contribute to poor implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent further emphasized that the gap between the police and community impedes the implementation of crime prevention strategy. This means that community involvement in every crime prevention activity is essential. However, literature reveals that Koopman and Vuma (2022:15) assert that poor understanding of the necessities of communities and the lack of trust between SAPS officials and communities are critical factors in the failure to implement crime prevention strategies. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. There is still a gap between police and communities which delays the implementation. Lack of collaborations”*.

#### **Participant C:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the existing implementation of crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS. The respondent stated that though the implementation plan meets the aims and objectives though, there is a challenge of human and physical resources. This means that more resources need to be secured for the smooth implementation of crime prevention strategy. Resource availability of all kinds is the only way to achieve the set aims and objectives. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. The implementation plan meets the aims and objectives though there is a challenge of human and physical resources”*.

#### **Participant D:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing implementation of crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS. The respondent revealed that crime prevention strategy does not meet the expectations. On this basis, this means that there might be certain factors (e.g. lack of community trust, lack of stakeholder involvement) that hinder the full achievement of the set expectations. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Does not meet standards and expectations, hence the statistics reveal otherwise”*.

**Participant E:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the existing implementation of the crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS. The respondent highlighted that there was involvement of other components and units as they made inputs before implementation. This means that the involvement of different SAPS components, stakeholders and other relevant organizations lead to greater implementation of crime prevention strategy. Hence such involvement guarantees achievement of the set outcomes. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. It was drafted after receiving inputs from different components and units”*.

**Participant F:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed that the existing implementation of the crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. The implementation of multi-disciplinary operations and patrols makes a huge impact in addressing and reducing crime. The posting of members at hot-spot areas for certain types of crime reduces the number of incidents of such crimes”*. This means that the SAPS deploys different Operational Units to Hot-spot areas to reduce crimes. This shows that SAPS uses available resources to make an impact in different communities with regards to safety of the people.

**Participant G:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed that the existing implementation of the crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. It is a good strategy whereby all Departments and communities must get on board”*. In this regard, this shows that the SAPS ensures collaboration with other Departments to bring about the best implementation of crime prevention strategy. Community involvement remains the heart of the success of crime prevention strategy.

**Participant H:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing implementation of crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and

objectives of the SAPS. The respondent highlighted the following: *“No. Much needs to be done. Many Police recruits are needed as the population grows”*. This shows that a lot of improvements are needed for the proper implementation of crime prevention strategy. The SAPS need to align the availability of its employees with the number of citizens. This means that the more the population grows, the more police have to be hired to meet the level of the population growth.

**Participant I:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the existing implementation of the crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Young members are all ill-disciplined and they do not consider the consequences of their reckless behaviour”*. This shows that SAPS is delayed by ill-disciplined youth in its organizations. Proper disciplinary measures need to be taken to correct and lead the youth to greater heights. The SAPS need to understand that young employees are an investment to the organization. Therefore they should be mentored to the best of their abilities as far as the implementation of crime prevention strategy is concerned.

**Participant J:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing implementation of crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Due to lack of resources in some areas, crime prevention is not as sufficient as it should be”*. This means that without sufficient resources of all kinds, the full implementation of crime prevention strategy will remain ineffective. Resources need to go hand-in-hand with the implementation process.

**Question 3: Are there any other partnerships that support the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed that other partnerships support the implementation of a crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Department of Social Development, Department of Justice and Correctional Services, Department of Home Affairs, etc., to enhance SAPS capacity to prevent crime through joint operations”*. This shows that

the SAPS has opened doors for other Departments and Organizations to implement crime prevention strategy together. Various inputs from different Government Departments and Organizations aid the SAPS in the implementation plan of the crime prevention strategy.

**Participant B:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that other partnerships support the implementation of a crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent had the following view: *“Yes. Most of the time, police work effectively with CPFs, and there are NGOs and other government departments who work in partnership with the police”*. In this regard, the SAPS do not work in isolation concerning the implementation of crime prevention strategy. Support and assistance are given by various community organizations, NGOs and Government Departments for the advancement of the implementation strategy.

**Participant C:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that other partnerships support the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. The CPF (Community Police Forums) and Traffic police which help in the fighting of crime and implementing strategy”*. On this basis, the CPFs update the police concerning the issues of crime around their policing area. This assists the SAPS in developing suitable crime prevention strategies based on the updates from the CPFs. Moreover, the traffic police work with the SAPS in terms of joining forces in the fight against lawbreakers within various community areas. For example, the SAPS conduct roadblocks with Traffic officials to strengthen police visibility on the roads.

**Participant D:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed that other partnerships support the implementation of a crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent had the following view: *“Yes. Organized structures (Forums) are adopted to address these challenges”*. In this regard, the SAPS continues to work with Community Based Organizations to implement crime prevention strategy.

**Participant E:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are other partnerships that support the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Eyes and Ears partnerships; The CPFs (Community Police Forums); Business against crime”*. This means that the SAPS joined forces with every Organization within the communities and such Organizations are providing support in the implementation of crime prevention strategy.

**Participant F:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that other partnerships support the implementation of a crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent had the following view: *“Yes. The CPFs, YCOPs, Private Securities and community in blue are in partnership with the police to support the implementation of crime prevention strategy”*. In this regard, the SAPS has adopted Community Police Forums and Young Civilians on Patrols to gain momentum in the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The private securities are also giving support in terms of different ideas on how crime prevention strategy should implement.

**Participant G:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that other partnerships support the implementation of a crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Department of Home Affairs”*. In this regard, the Department of Home Affairs assist SAPS on other matters of crime prevention. For example, The SAPS make arrests of illegal immigrants, and the Department of Home Affairs plays a role in deporting such illegal immigrants to their respective countries.

**Participant H:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that other partnerships support the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent had the following view: *“Yes. Business people are involved because they are the targets of crime. For example, Mines, Supermarkets, Fuel garages, Taxi industry, etc.”* On the basis of this finding, business people assist the SAPS on how their businesses can be protected from criminals. They have regular meetings with SAPS to combine inputs concerning the implementation of crime prevention strategy.

**Participant I:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are other partnerships that support the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent had the following view: *“Yes. Community Policing Forums”*. On this basis, CPFs remain the main forum that assists the SAPS with updates regarding community criminal activities. Such updates are crucial in the implementation of the crime prevention strategy.

**Participant J:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that other partnerships support the implementation of a crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent highlighted that Security Services support SAPS regarding crime prevention programmes. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Security services are supporting the SAPS with success”*.

**Question 4: Are there approaches to effectively implementing crime prevention strategies in the SAPS? If yes, what are those approaches? If No, in your own opinion, should there be approaches to implementing crime prevention strategy in the SAPS?**

**Participant A:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Effective approaches: Community oriented policing by engaging with communities to build trust and address local concerns”*. This means that SAPS’s way of policing is driven by community engagements which in turn strengthens community trust in the SAPS. Communities entrust the SAPS with their safety and local criminal issues are addressed through collaborative efforts.

**Participant B:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed that there are approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Crime awareness campaigns and community engagements. Imbizos are other effective approaches in use”*. Based on this finding, the SAPS sensitizes the communities about crime by reaching out to them via Crime Awareness

Campaigns. The implementation of a crime prevention strategy is also made known to communities through these campaigns.

### **Participant C:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent mentioned that the SAPS is proactive as it prevents crime before it transpires. The respondent also highlighted that the SAPS conduct roadblocks and patrols in hot-spot areas. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Primary crime prevention is whereby crime is prevented before it occurs. E.g. Patrols and Roadblocks. Secondary crime prevention where it focuses on changing the minds of people of becoming criminals. Situational crime prevention which focuses on hot-spot areas”*.

### **Participant D:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent opposed the notion that there are approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent mentioned that enough budget is compulsory to acquire resources. This will enable the SAPS to develop approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Needs adequate budget for resources”*.

### **Participant E:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent mentioned that approaches are present whereby Police visibility is regarded as one of the approaches. The respondent further highlighted that Police visibility becomes more effective when there is enough budget. This proves that an adequate budget serves as a necessity in the implementation of a crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. The approaches include inter alia visibility that proved to be very effective if Stations have adequate resources. However, that is always a challenge at most Stations”*.

### **Participant F:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: The respondent highlighted that there is availability of collaborations with various Organizations. Such Organizations conduct various crime awareness campaigns in conjunction with the SAPS in the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. CCTVs, Awareness Campaigns, Victim Empowerment Programmes; Social Crime Prevention. Engaging with other Departments such as Environmental Affairs, Municipalities erecting streetlights, Department of Correctional Services visiting Parolees and Profiling suspects immediately after arrest”*.

**Participant G:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent was neutral on the notion that there are approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. Hence the respondent mentioned that more needs to be done. This means that improvements are required for the effective implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes and No. My opinion is that more needs to be done”*.

**Participant H:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. However the respondent mentioned that improvements need to be done on CPFs and NGOs at all levels of the province for the effective implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. The CPFs, Local, District and Provincial NGOs be strengthened. All government Departments and business people are involved”*.

**Participant I:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent mentioned that some members are not compliant. Hence this might mean that they are not doing their best on initiating approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy. This, however, leads to some commissioned officers

assisting in the implementation process due to the non-compliance of members tasked with developing effective approaches. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. But not all members comply with the instructions. Pro-commissioned officers are tasked to assist at Stations with approaches”*.

**Participant J:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent highlighted that there is a nationwide Operation Shanela. On the basis of this finding, The SAPS conducts operations that can be recognized nationally, and such operations strengthen the effective implementation of the crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Countrywide Operation Shanela”*.

**Question 5: According to your opinion, are there any positive impacts of the crime prevention strategy in the SAPS? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are positive impacts of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent noted that the implementation of crime prevention strategy lessened crime rates. The respondent also highlighted the improved police and community relationships resulting from the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Reduced crime rates, Improved community relationships and enhanced police capacity”*.

**Participant B:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are positive impacts of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. The level of reporting crime has increased, and that is an indication of trust in the police. This gives a clear picture of identifying hot spots and or perpetrators”*. On the basis of this finding, the implementation of crime prevention strategy led to improved community trust in the police. Thus led to communities stimulating the idea of reporting crime to SAPS due to improved police-community collaborations. The Police-community collaborations led to SAPS conducting various operations within hot-spot areas,

**Participant C:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are positive impacts of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Police are pro-active towards crime before it happens through imbizos with the community, roadblocks, stop and searches and focusing on hot-spot areas”*. Based on this finding, the SAPS are able to prevent crime strategically before it hits communities due to performing various operations within communities.

#### **Participant D:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are positive impacts of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Policies are laid out and legislated and adopted but the implementation is still a challenge/ problem”*. Based on this finding, the respondent might mean that there is still room for improvement regarding the implementation of policies and legislation that guide crime prevention strategy.

#### **Participant E:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are positive impacts of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. The impact should be to reduce crime, promote awareness and create a safer environment for all people living in SA”*. Based on this finding, the respondent noted that the implementation of a crime prevention strategy lessened crime rates. The respondent also highlighted the production of safer living environments as a result of improved community awareness campaigns conducted through the implementation of crime prevention strategy.

#### **Participant F:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are positive impacts of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. The police presence always discourage perpetrators of crime to commit crime, by conducting random stop and searches and vehicle checkpoints. High Police presence discourages criminals to commit crime”*. In this regard, the SAPS have increased visibility in various communities and criminal activities are lessened. The criminals are also afraid to commit crime as a result of high police presence during the

implementation of crime prevention strategy. Vehicles are searched frequently during various roadblocks in different community areas.

**Participant G:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are positive impacts of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Police conduct crime prevention awareness campaigns to sensitize communities about the types of crimes that occur within communities”*. Based on this finding, the SAPS conduct crime prevention awareness campaigns to inform the community about the kinds of criminal activities affecting their areas.

**Participant H:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are positive impacts of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. The joint meetings are held to share information in order for the strategy to succeed”*. On the basis of this finding, the SAPS hold meetings with various community Organizations and Government Departments. The meetings are meant to exchange information and give updates concerning the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy.

**Participant I:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are positive impacts of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent mentioned that the communities have developed trust towards the SAPS. The respondent further highlighted that communities have joint the police in the fight against crime as they are sensitized about such crimes. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Building confidence within communities towards SAPS. Taking hands to fight crime through education”*.

**Participant J:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are positive impacts of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Illegal mining operations are bringing in successes”*. On the basis of

this finding, the SAPS conduct various operations that succeed on their objectives. These are the positive results of the implementation of crime prevention strategy.

#### **4.4.2 Theme 2: Causes hindering effective implementation of crime prevention strategy**

This theme comprises of five statements/questions to which respondents were required to respond.

##### **Question 1: What are the challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS?**

###### **Participant A:**

In response to the first question, the respondent highlighted various challenges that affect the day-to-day implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. Therefore, such challenges need to be addressed to achieve smooth implementation of crime prevention strategy. The challenges mentioned by the respondent are quoted as follows: *“Internal challenges: corruption and misconduct within SAPS; External challenges: Social and economic inequalities (poverty and unemployment); Structural challenges: inadequate organizational structures and management”*.

###### **Participant B:**

In response to the first question, the respondent highlighted various challenges that affect the day-to-day implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. Therefore, such challenges need to be addressed to achieve smooth implementation of crime prevention strategy. The challenges mentioned by the respondent are quoted as follows: *“Political influence on community behaviour, unattended dilapidated infrastructures, and lack of human and physical resources in line with modern lifestyle”*.

###### **Participant C:**

In response to the first question, the respondent highlighted various challenges that affect the day-to-day implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. Therefore, such challenges need to be addressed to achieve smooth implementation of crime prevention strategy. The challenges mentioned by the respondent are quoted as follows: *“Low Morale of Police Officers; Lack of Human and physical resources; Unfaithful Police Officers; Unemployment and poverty of community members instigate them to commit crime”*.

**Participant D:**

In response to the first question, the respondent highlighted various challenges that affect the day-to-day implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. Therefore, such challenges need to be addressed to achieve smooth implementation of crime prevention strategy. The challenges mentioned by the respondent are quoted as follows: *“Lack of Human and Physical resources; lack of Infrastructure (Network towers, roads, street lights), and ineffective By-laws standards”*.

**Participant E:**

In response to the first question, the respondent highlighted various challenges that affect the day-to-day implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. Therefore, such challenges need to be addressed to achieve smooth implementation of crime prevention strategy. The challenges mentioned by the respondent are quoted as follows: *“Mostly, human and physical resources; Budget restraints; community dissatisfaction towards SAPS; inadequate training”*.

**Participant F:**

In response to the first question, the respondent highlighted various challenges that affect the day-to-day implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. Therefore, such challenges need to be addressed to achieve smooth implementation of crime prevention strategy. The challenges mentioned by the respondent are quoted as follows: *“Poverty, Unemployment and lack of education, substance abuse, mental issues and social inequalities”*.

**Participant G:**

In response to the first question, the respondent highlighted various challenges that affect the day-to-day implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. Therefore, such challenges need to be addressed to achieve smooth implementation of crime prevention strategy. The challenges mentioned by the respondent are quoted as follows: *“Poor discipline, Lack of equipment, shortage of members, Corruption”*.

**Participant H:**

In response to the first question, the respondent highlighted various challenges that affect the day-to-day implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. Therefore, such challenges need to be addressed to achieve smooth implementation of crime prevention strategy. The challenges mentioned by the respondent are quoted as follows: *“Lack of Human resources, vehicles and IT resources”*.

**Participant I:**

In response to the first question, the respondent highlighted various challenges that affect the day-to-day implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. Therefore, such challenges need to be addressed to achieve smooth implementation of crime prevention strategy. The challenges mentioned by the respondent are quoted as follows: *“Conflict within SAPS (Power struggle); ill-discipline; outdated equipment”*.

**Participant J:**

In response to the first question, the respondent highlighted various challenges that affect the day-to-day implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. Therefore, such challenges need to be addressed to achieve smooth implementation of crime prevention strategy. The challenges mentioned by the respondent are quoted as follows: *“Manpower; Lack of resources; No enough skill; Corrupt officials”*.

**Question 2: Are the challenges affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the challenges affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Internal challenges: Inadequate resources (Funding), personnel equipment. External Challenges: Ineffective justice system”*. On the basis of this finding, the SAPS is affected by both external and internal challenges in the effective implementation of crime prevention strategy.

**Participant B:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the challenges affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy. The respondent emphasized that the effective implementation of crime prevention strategy

is hindered by challenges. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. They are delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy”*.

**Participant C:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the challenges affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy. The respondent mentioned that the scarcity of resources impedes the effectiveness of crime prevention strategy. The respondent further stated that employees’ low self-esteem delays the effectiveness of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Limited resources and low morale delay the effectiveness of crime prevention strategy”*.

**Participant D:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the challenges affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy. The respondent highlighted that the challenges result in overwhelming criminal activities. The respondent noted that the communities lose interest in the police as a result of challenges that negatively affect the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Crime is gradually getting out of hand and community is losing trust (hopeless) in the police”*.

**Participant E:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the challenges affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Long Court processes; DNA results/ Forensic results”*. On the basis of this finding, the respondent might mean that prosecutions of criminals are prolonged due to long-awaited DNA results from the SAPS. This might be caused by lack of staff at Forensic Component/ Unit of SAPS to process the results timeously.

**Participant F:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the challenges affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy. The respondent highlighted that the SAPS loses its strength on the implementation of crime

prevention strategy due to several challenges. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Lack of Institutional strength, Corruption, None cooperation among Agencies and Government Departments. For example, the SAPS needs Environmental Affairs for the Police to succeed in addressing illegal mining. Therefore, different Departments need to work together to have effective Crime Prevention Strategy”*.

**Participant G:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the challenges affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy. The respondent mentioned that some of the officers find themselves performing their duties with limited resources. Hence, that leads to improper implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent further noted that other members are less disciplined and thus delays their ability to comply with instructions. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Police Service members are performing their duties without enough equipment and some are ill-disciplined”*.

**Participant H:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the challenges affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy. The respondent emphasized that insufficient workforce to carry out the implementation of crime prevention strategy worsens the situation. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Especially shortage of manpower (Human and physical resources)”*.

**Participant I:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the challenges affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. The conflict hampers the unity among-st members”*. Based on this finding, this means that there would be no unity in the implementation of crime prevention strategy due to conflict among-st members. Only sabotage of the mission to achieve the objectives will develop.

**Participant J:**

In response to the second question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the challenges affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy. The

respondent emphasized that the results of crime prevention strategy are not according to the expectation. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Results are not what it should be”*.

**Question 3: Are there any other stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions to challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are other stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions. The respondent mentioned that different Organizations and Government Departments are assisting the SAPS in information sharing. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Government departments, civil society organizations, Community Police Forums. Community in Blue, Private sectors to assist in intelligence sharing”*.

**Participant B:**

In response to the third question, the respondent opposed the notion that there are other stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions. The respondent pronounced that most Organizations rely on the SAPS regarding crime prevention resources. The respondent emphasized that only few well-resourced Businesses assist the police. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Most of stakeholders are dependent on police resources, except few businesses that are well resourced to assist”*.

**Participant C:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are other stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions. The respondent mentioned that CPFs assist the SAPS in changing the minds of communities regarding the commission of crime. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. CPFs (Community Police Forums) helps in changing the minds of the community members against crime”*.

**Participant D:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are other stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions. The respondent emphasized by mentioning various Community Based Organizations that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions to its challenges. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Forums (Community policing, Neighbourhood watch, School Committee (SGBs), Rural and Traditional policing)”*.

**Participant E:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are other stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions. The respondent noted private security companies as partnerships that assist the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes, Private Securities”*.

**Participant F:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are other stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions. The respondent noted private security companies as partnerships that assist the SAPS by conducting intelligent operations jointly. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Private securities conducting joints intelligent operations with the police”*.

**Participant G:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are other stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions. The respondent mentioned that communities as a whole and private companies play a role in assisting the police. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Communities at large and private owned companies”*.

**Participant H:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are other stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions. The respondent mentioned CPFs and other Government Departments that assist the SAPS concerning resolutions to its challenges. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Community Police Forums, Department of Justice, Department of Social Development and Department of correctional Services”*.

**Participant I:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are other stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions. The respondent mentioned SANDF and other Government Departments that assist the SAPS concerning resolutions to its challenges. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. SANDF (South African National Defence Force), Traffic Department, Home Affairs”*.

**Participant J:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there are other stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions. The respondent stated that security forces, CPFs and SAPS reservists boost the SAPS with workforce as one of the resolutions to its challenges. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Security forces, CPFs, Reservists are assisting with Manpower”*.

**Question 4: Are the communities that the SAPS is serving made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the communities that the SAPS is serving is made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent mentioned various communication channels used by SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. There are community outreach programmes, CPFs, Neighbourhood Watch, communication channels and partnerships with community organizations”*.

**Participant B:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the communities that the SAPS is serving is made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent mentioned various communication channels used by SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes.*

*These are communicated during community engagements/ imbizos and on social media”,*

**Participant C:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the communities that the SAPS is serving is made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent mentioned various communication channels used by SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Through community engagements, imbizos where the community are sensitized about crime in the community and the reasons to refrain from committing crimes”.*

**Participant D:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the communities that the SAPS is serving is made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent noted that much still need to be done regarding communities being aware of the challenges troubling the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. But to a certain extent, however still a lot could be done”.*

**Participant E:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the communities that the SAPS is serving is made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent mentioned various communication channels used by SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. During crime awareness campaigns”.*

**Participant F:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent opposed the notion that the communities that the SAPS is serving is made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent mentioned that the SAPS is afraid that criminals will use the challenges to excel in their criminal activities. The respondent noted that awareness campaigns are done partially in fear of feeding criminals with weaknesses of the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No.*

*Fear that criminals will use the challenges as an opportunity to commit crime. Awareness campaigns are done but not to the fullest in fear of opportunistic criminals”.*

**Participant G:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent opposed the notion that the communities that the SAPS is serving is made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent mentioned that the SAPS is reluctant to disclose the facts about its challenges. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. The SAPS management do not want the communities to know the facts”.*

**Participant H:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the communities that the SAPS is serving is made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent mentioned various Organizations that are updated about the challenges. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Community Police Forums, Taxi industry and businesses are made aware”.*

**Participant I:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the communities that the SAPS is serving is made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent mentioned various communication channels used by SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. With Crime Awareness Campaigns, Radio interviews and Demonstrations”.*

**Participant J:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the communities that the SAPS is serving are made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent mentioned various communication channels used by SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. By Social Crime Awareness Programmes and Radio”.*

**Question 5: How are resolutions made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS?**

**Participant A:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent mentioned the way resolutions made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Task teams are established to address specific challenges: Short term; Review and revisit of crime prevention strategies: Medium term resolutions”*.

**Participant B:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent mentioned the way resolutions made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“There is no direct resolution but the guidance is taken from the SONA and SOPA annually”*.

**Participant C:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent mentioned the way resolutions made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“By providing members with resources; commitment of members; and working together with the community”*.

**Participant D:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent mentioned the way resolutions made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Legislation and adoption of policing standards and traits believed to be good practices. E.g. Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP)”*.

**Participant E:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent mentioned the way resolutions made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“During weekly PCCF (Provincial Crime Combating Forums) provincial directives are issued”*.

**Participant F:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent mentioned the way resolutions made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Creation of four-pillar approach to prevent crime at the municipal and provincial levels, namely: 1. The Criminal Justice Process: This pillar aims to make the criminal justice system more effective and efficient. It also aims to reduce the risk of re-offending and deter criminals; 2. Reducing Crime through Environmental Design: This pillar is based on the theory that crime and the physical environment are related, and that well-designed environments can lead to better crime prevention results; 3. Public Values and Education, and 4. Trans-national Crime”*.

**Participant G:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent mentioned the way resolutions made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“The SAPS is trying by all means to collaborate with other Departments like Social Development, whereby Social Workers are involved in addressing the socioeconomic issues that impact on crime”*.

**Participant H:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent mentioned the way resolutions made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Various Government Departments and NGOs come together and come up with solutions. Their Cooperation is essential and needs to be sustained”*.

**Participant I:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent mentioned the way resolutions made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Resolutions are discussed during meetings at Senior Management level. The implementation is usually the problem”*.

**Participant J:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent was not aware of how resolutions were made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Not aware”*.

#### **4.4.3 Theme 3: Monitoring and evaluating crime prevention strategy**

This theme comprises of five statements/questions to which respondents were required to respond.

**Question 1: Describe the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.**

**Participant A:**

In response to question one, the respondent highlighted the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Crime statistics analysis; strategic review; Monitoring and evaluation framework: national Crime Prevention Strategy Framework (2016); Accountability.”*

**Participant B:**

In response to question one, the respondent highlighted the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Capturing on OPAM (Operational Planning and Monitoring) system; Daily crime combating forums; Monthly CPF meetings and Rural Safety meetings; Crime comparison by crime registrar office”.*

**Participant C:**

In response to question one, the respondent emphasized that the SAPS has got the monitoring tool that is used to monitor the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“The SAPS have the monitoring tool that is used to monitor the implementation of crime prevention strategy”.*

**Participant D:**

In response to question one, the respondent highlighted the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) and Community Policing Forum, Rural safety and Traditional policing”.*

**Participant E:**

In response to question one, the respondent highlighted the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Capturing on OPAM (Operational Planning and Monitoring) system; Accountability sessions; Quarterly review sessions; Weekly PCCF (Provincial Crime Combating Forum) meetings.”*

**Participant F:**

In response to question one, the respondent highlighted the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“By checking on OPAM system the concept that is yielding positive results in reducing crime. The data captured on OPAM is used for evaluation and assessing systematically and objectively. OPAM assists on checking completed projects as well as progress of on-going projects”.*

**Participant G:**

In response to question one, the respondent highlighted the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Reviewing of crime stats during review sessions”.*

**Participant H:**

In response to question one, the respondent highlighted the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“The review sessions/ meetings are held and compared with previously held meetings. The meetings or review sessions are held with stakeholders for smooth running of the SAPS”.*

**Participant I:**

In response to question one, the respondent highlighted the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“SAPS is still using communication by letters (paper). Not yet fully electronic. Computer programs are outdated. Members (Older generation) are not computer literate”.*

**Participant J:**

In response to question one, the respondent highlighted the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Feedback on Provincial level within Limpopo Province from daily operations”*.

**Question 2: How often is the crime prevention strategy evaluated to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved?**

**Participant A:**

In response to the second question, the respondent highlighted as to how often is the crime prevention strategy evaluated to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved. The respondent shows that crime prevention strategy is evaluated. The respondent is quoted as follows: *Quarterly Review Sessions; Accountability Sessions; through management meeting: PCCFs, SCCFs and DCCFs.*

**Participant B:**

In response to the second question, the respondent highlighted as to how often is the crime prevention strategy evaluated to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved. The respondent shows that crime prevention strategy is evaluated. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“At station level is done daily; at provincial level and district it is done weekly; the province also conducts quarterly reviews.”*

**Participant C:**

In response to the second question, the respondent highlighted as to how often is the crime prevention strategy evaluated to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved. The respondent shows that crime prevention strategy is evaluated. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“On quarterly basis the strategy is reviewed if is functioning or not, and if not they come up with other means/measures on how it can function.”*

**Participant D:**

In response to the second question, the respondent highlighted as to how often is the crime prevention strategy evaluated to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved. The respondent shows that crime prevention strategy is evaluated. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Quarterly, comparing with the previous financial year”*.

**Participant E:**

In response to the second question, the respondent highlighted how often is the crime prevention strategy evaluated to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved. The respondent shows that crime prevention strategy is evaluated. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“The strategy is reviewed every 5 years, but daily monitoring is done”*.

**Participant F:**

In response to the second question, the respondent highlighted as to how often is the crime prevention strategy evaluated to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved. The respondent shows that crime prevention strategy is evaluated. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Quarterly”*.

**Participant G:**

In response to the second question, the respondent highlighted as to how often is the crime prevention strategy evaluated to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved. The respondent shows that crime prevention strategy is evaluated. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Quarterly”*.

**Participant H:**

In response to the second question, the respondent highlighted as to how often is the crime prevention strategy evaluated to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved. The respondent shows that crime prevention strategy is evaluated. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“The Quarterly crime prevention meetings are held”*.

**Participant I:**

In response to the second question, the respondent highlighted as to how often is the crime prevention strategy evaluated to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved. The respondent shows that crime prevention strategy is evaluated. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Every 5 years. I doubt that has changed. No major changes”*.

**Participant J:**

In response to the second question, the respondent highlighted as to how often is the crime prevention strategy evaluated to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved. The respondent shows that crime prevention strategy is evaluated. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Quarterly”*.

**Question 3: Is the crime prevention strategy been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that crime prevention strategy is been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan. The respondent also highlighted some of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Economic growth and development, Social and rural development”*.

**Participant B:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that crime prevention strategy is been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. It is aligned with the provincial annual objectives”*.

**Participant C:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that crime prevention strategy is been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. The provincial crime prevention strategy is evaluated as it is aligned with the National Crime Prevention Strategy”*.

**Participant D:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that crime prevention strategy is been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan. The respondent emphasized that the objectives of Provincial SAPS strategic plan should match National standards. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Evaluated Provincially. However should be pursuant to National standards”*.

**Participant E:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that crime prevention strategy is been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. During Quarterly Review Sessions”*.

**Participant F:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that crime prevention strategy is been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Every quarterly evaluations are evaluated and evaluations are aligned to the SAPS Provincial strategic plan”*.

**Participant G:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that crime prevention strategy is been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes”*.

**Participant H:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that crime prevention strategy is been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan. The respondent highlighted that when the objectives are not met, there are corrective measures made. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. When objectives are not met, there is a turnaround strategy”*.

**Participant I:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that crime prevention strategy is been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan. The respondent stated that such does not help in addressing the challenges faced by the SAPS. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. I do not think that it is successful in addressing the challenges”*.

**Participant J:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that crime prevention strategy is been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Weekly at District meetings”*.

**Question 4: In your opinion, is there a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there is a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy. Based on the finding of the respondent, other mechanisms are necessary as they will serve as alternatives when the ones available become irrelevant. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. There is a need for comprehensive evaluation; technology advancement; community-centred approach”*.

**Participant B:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there is a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy. Based on the finding of the respondent, other mechanisms are needed as they will serve as a boost when the ones available become irrelevant. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. The mechanisms in use should not be one-size-fit-all due to diverse communities and other factors”*.

**Participant C:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent opposed the notion that there is a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy. Based on the finding of the respondent, the current mechanism needs to be supported with resources to be more functional. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. The current strategy is functional. The need is just only to resource Stations and monitor the implementation”*.

**Participant D:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there is a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy. Based on the finding of the respondent, other mechanisms are crucial as they will serve as replacements when the ones

available become inappropriate. *The respondent is quoted as follows: “Yes. Should involve independent experts (professionals) for advice”.*

#### **Participant E:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent opposed the notion that there is a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy. Based on the finding of the respondent, systems are present already. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. We have systems in place”.*

#### **Participant F:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there is a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy. Based on the finding of the respondent, other mechanisms are necessary to match the evolving crime trends. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Organized crime syndicates are evolving. There is always a room for improvement. Crime pattern analysis always change and crime is displaced from time to time, from one place to another”.*

#### **Participant G:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there is a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy. Based on the finding of the respondent, other mechanisms are required as they will assist as options when the ones available become inappropriate. *The respondent is quoted as follows: “Yes. Improve Evaluations and inspections”.*

#### **Participant H:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there is a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy. Based on the finding of the respondent, other mechanisms are necessary as there is a need to involve different stakeholders and Government Institutions when developing other mechanisms during meetings.

The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Different stakeholders and Government Institutions must hold meetings regularly (On monthly basis) to discuss issues”.*

**Participant I:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there is a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy. Based on the finding of the respondent, other mechanisms are necessary to match the evolving crime trends and to replace old-fashioned ones. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Outdated mechanisms in the SAPS need to be faced out. Crime trends change”.*

**Participant J:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that there is a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy. Based on the finding of the respondent, other mechanisms are necessary whereby all members of the SAPS need to show commitment in the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Every member of the SAPS to be committed”.*

**Question 5: What can be done to improve the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy?**

**Participant A:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent indicated ways to improve the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Enhance data quality and integrity; develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework; Integrate crime prevention into National Development Plan”.*

**Participant B:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent indicated ways to improve the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Integrate crime prevention strategy into National Development Plan”.*

**Participant C:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent indicated ways to improve the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Provide members with courses/ training; provide enough human and physical resources; Uplift the morale of members”*.

**Participant D:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent indicated ways to improve the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Budget (Acquire resources) to enable implementation”*.

**Participant E:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent indicated that there is no recommendable way to improve the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Nothing more ca be recommended”*.

**Participant F:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent indicated that the present mechanism is fine. Hence according to the respondent it requires alignment with the evolving crime patterns. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“The current mechanism is working well. Hence, the system needs to be upgraded according to crime pattern from time to time”*.

**Participant G:**

The Respondent did not comment on this matter.

**Participant H:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent indicated ways to improve the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Regular meetings must be held with stakeholders”*.

**Participant I:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent indicated ways to improve the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Consultation with the bigger audience”*.

**Participant J:**

In response to the fifth question, the respondent indicated that the present mechanism is fine. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Currently sufficient”*.

**4.4.4 Theme 4: The capacity of SAPS in implementing crime prevention strategy**

This theme comprises of five statements/questions to which respondents were required to respond.

**Question 1: Are the units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

In response to the first question, the respondent opposed the notion that the units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources. The respondent stated that specialized units in the SAPS experience staff shortages. Hence, staff shortages delay the effective implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Insufficient personnel: shortages in specialised units such as forensic, investigators, etc.”*

**Participant B:**

In response to the first question, the respondent opposed the notion that the units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Placement is mostly done by HRM without capacitation first”*. From this finding, HRM has to consider placing members in line with Units or Components that experience shortages.

### **Participant C:**

In response to the first question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources. The respondent highlighted that there is sufficient members at the Units. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Units have more members that are all responsible for the implementation of crime prevention strategy”*.

### **Participant D:**

In response to the first question, the respondent opposed the notion that the units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources. The respondent highlighted that the Units are under resourced and there is shortage of human resources. This negatively affects the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Under resourced, shortage in both physical and human resources”*.

### **Participant E:**

In response to the first question, the respondent opposed the notion that the units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources. The respondent stated that shortages disable other Stations to implement Sector Policing. Sector Policing is one of the existing strategies that guide crime prevention. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Most stations cannot even implement sector policing due to shortages”*.

### **Participant F:**

In response to the first question, the respondent opposed the notion that the units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources. The respondent indicated that more police officers are needed to balance the recommended ration of police to community. The respondent highlighted that the recommended ratio is overwhelmed and compromised due to manpower shortage. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. The ratio of a*

*police should be out to 200 people. The current ratio of 1:427 is too high. This needs more boots on the ground”.*

**Participant G:**

In response to the first question, the respondent opposed the notion that the units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources. The respondent stated that Police Stations are lacking manpower to implement crime prevention strategy. The respondent noted that the number of recruits that are trained to join SAPS is low. The respondent is quoted as follows: *No. Stations do not have adequate members. “Too little number of recruits are trained”.*

**Participant H:**

In response to the first question, the respondent opposed the notion that the units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources. *“NO. The SAPS need to recruit or advertise posts”.* Based on this finding, the respondent might mean that the number of recruits joining SAPS should be improved or hiked. The vacant posts should not be left unattended for the effective implementation of crime prevention strategy.

**Participant I:**

In response to the first question, the respondent opposed the notion that the units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Not enough members per community to implement crime prevention. Learners do not see SAPS as a viable career choice”.* Based on this finding, limited members of SAPS to implement crime prevention strategy affects police-community collaborations. SAPS needs to improve in its career exhibition techniques to lure learners in considering SAPS as a career.

**Participant J:**

In response to the first question, the respondent opposed the notion that the units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources. The respondent emphasized lack of

workforce in the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Lack of manpower and resources”*.

**Question 2: Are the existing human resources sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent noted budget constraints as the main cause of insufficient human resources. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Insufficient human resources due to budget constraints and limited funding; Specific human resources gaps: crime analysis and intelligence officers (Capacity)”*.

**Participant B:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent noted that the ratio of police to community is far from getting covered. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Far too less human resources looking at the ratio of members versus the community they serve”*.

**Participant C:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent noted more members should be made available, for the success of effective implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. More members/ human resources should be placed for the smooth running of the implementation of crime prevention strategy to be successful”*.

**Participant D:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent noted that the current staff does not even meet the half of what is required. This means that the shortage of members is too

terrible. *The respondent is quoted as follows: “No. Not even half of the required capacity”.*

**Participant E:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent noted that the workforce is not corresponding with population growth. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Communities are growing at an alarming rate and the police resources are not keeping up”.*

**Participant F:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent opined that crime prevention members should be more on daily basis per shift at all Stations. The respondent emphasized that this should be practised in both rural and urban Stations. This means that there should be equality in terms of boosting rural and urban Stations with manpower. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. There should be at least 20 or more crime prevention members daily per shift and per station, both in urban and rural stations”.*

**Participant G:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent noted that more members are leaving for pensions and for other job opportunities. This means that SAPS must come up with ways to replace those on pensions without leaving a gap. Saps should also come up with ways to keep members from exiting the organizations. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. More members are leaving the organization via pensions and for other job opportunities without been replaced”.*

**Participant H:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of

crime prevention strategy. The respondent noted that shortage of employees can be addressed by improvement in advertisement of vacant posts. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Posts need to be advertised”*.

**Participant I:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent noted that shifts have fewer members. The respondent further stated that community complaints are not responded immediately due to members' shortage. Thus affects the smooth implementation of crime prevention strategy. *The respondent is quoted as follows: “No. Too few members per shift. Complaints are not attended in the required time frame”*.

**Participant J:**

In response to the second question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent noted SAPS Units are understaffed and Units are overlooked during the placement of new recruits. Hence, SAPS needs to balance all Units according to their shortages during placements of new members. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Not at units. Units are understaffed and no new recruits reach the units”*.

**Question 3: Are the existing human resources having necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

In response to the third question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are having necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Limited training in crime prevention and community policing; Skill gaps: Forensic science and investigation”*.

**Participant B:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the existing human resources are having necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Skills and experience are there but less commitment”*.

**Participant C:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the existing human resources are having necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. All members are fully trained to can perform the crime prevention duties”*.

**Participant D:**

In response to the third question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are having necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Skilled and experienced human resources have left and still leaving the service”*.

**Participant E:**

In response to the third question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are having necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Regular in-service training/ refresher sessions should be held for all levels”*.

**Participant F:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the existing human resources are having necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. The challenge is Manpower. For instance, you find two Police Officers in a vehicle who are expected to respond or patrol informal settlements with no street lights, bad terrains. Then a driver is the last person to come out of the vehicle when a crime is committed”*.

**Participant G:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the existing human resources are having necessary skills and experience for the implementation

of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. There are firearm training and refresher courses for crime prevention members. Hence they are not done regularly”*.

**Participant H:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the existing human resources are having necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. The SAPS has skilled trainers within the institution”*.

**Participant I:**

In response to the third question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are having necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Members are not trained in the specialized fields. Therefore are not having experience”*.

**Participant J:**

In response to the third question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the existing human resources have necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. At Unit level due to experience”*.

**Question 4: Are the existing human resources provided with regular crime prevention training? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are provided with regular crime prevention training. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Infrequent training sessions per year. Inadequate training due to budget constraints”*.

**Participant B:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are provided with regular crime prevention training. The respondent

is quoted as follows: *“No. The training is done only once and no refresher training on the same course”*.

**Participant C:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the existing human resources are provided with regular crime prevention training. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. All members are trained to can perform their duties”*.

**Participant D:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the existing human resources are provided with regular crime prevention training. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. However with a limited budget and resources”*.

**Participant E:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are provided with regular crime prevention training. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. There are limited refresher training due to insufficient budget”*.

**Participant F:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the existing human resources are provided with regular crime prevention training. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. There are crime prevention courses given to the members by HRD (Human Resource Development) in the SAPS”*.

**Participant G:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are provided with regular crime prevention training. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. There are no regular training for existing human resources”*.

**Participant H:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the existing human resources are provided with regular crime prevention training. The

respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Employees are trained for crime prevention Level 1, 2 and other courses”*.

**Participant I:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent opposed the notion that the existing human resources are provided with regular crime prevention training. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“No. Only non-commissioned officers do crime prevention training”*.

**Participant J:**

In response to the fourth question, the respondent agreed to the notion that the existing human resources are provided with regular crime prevention training. The respondent is quoted as follows: *“Yes. Courses are made available”*.

**Question 5: Is the budget for training sufficient enough to enrich the skills and experience of human resources responsible for crime prevention? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

Regarding the fifth issue, the respondent disagreed with the idea that the training budget is adequate to improve the knowledge and expertise of the human resources department in charge of preventing crime. "No. Limited allocation on training; insufficient funding for specialized training like cybercrime, forensic science, etc." is the reply from the respondent.

**Participant B:**

Regarding the fifth issue, the respondent disagreed with the idea that the training budget is adequate to improve the knowledge and expertise of the human resources department in charge of preventing crime. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "No. This is demonstrated by the extremely little amount of time allotted for a given course.

**Participant C:**

Regarding the fifth question, the respondent concurred that there is enough funding for training to improve the knowledge and expertise of the human resources department in charge of preventing crime. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. Every fiscal year, funds are allocated for the training of new SAPS officers."

**Participant D:**

Regarding the fifth issue, the respondent disagreed with the idea that the training budget is adequate to improve the knowledge and expertise of the human resources department in charge of preventing crime. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "No. Shortcuts due to financial/budget constraints."

**Participant E:**

Regarding the fifth issue, the respondent disagreed with the idea that the training budget is adequate to improve the knowledge and expertise of the human resources department in charge of preventing crime. The following is a quotation from the respondent: "No. Due to Budget constraints."

**Participant F:**

Regarding the fifth issue, the respondent disagreed with the idea that the training budget is adequate to improve the knowledge and expertise of the human resources department in charge of preventing crime. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "No. The National Treasury's cost-containment initiatives have left the budget insufficient. First and foremost, RSA should put security first."

**Participant G:**

Regarding the fifth issue, the respondent disagreed with the idea that the training budget is adequate to improve the knowledge and expertise of the human resources department in charge of preventing crime. "No" is the quote from the respondent.

**Participant H:**

Regarding the fifth question, the respondent concurred that there is enough funding for training to improve the knowledge and expertise of the human resources department in charge of preventing crime. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. Employees receive yearly training for various workshops and courses on crime prevention.

**Participant I:**

Regarding the fifth issue, the respondent disagreed with the idea that the training budget is adequate to improve the knowledge and expertise of the human resources department in charge of preventing crime. "In my opinion, No," is the statement from the respondent.

**Participant J**

Regarding the fifth issue, the respondent disagreed with the idea that the training budget is adequate to improve the knowledge and expertise of the human resources department in charge of preventing crime. According to the response, "No. Limited seats are available at courses."

**4.4.5 Theme 5: Enhancing effective implementation of crime prevention strategy**

This theme comprises of three statements/questions to which respondents were required to respond.

**Question 1: In your view, is there a need to improve the current implementation of crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent concurred that the way the crime prevention policy is currently being implemented has to be improved. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. Because to issues including a lack of funding and a lack of community involvement. The gaps include a lack of attention to the underlying causes of crime, such as poverty.

**Participant B:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent concurred that the way the crime prevention policy is currently being implemented has to be improved. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. Enhance member attitudes and partnership development.

**Participant C:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent disagreed that the way the crime prevention policy is now being implemented has to be improved. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "No. The current crime prevention strategy in place is functioning, only resources should be put in place for smooth running".

**Participant D:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent concurred that the way the crime prevention policy is currently being implemented has to be improved. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. It should be feasible to benchmark against other nations with the finest policing techniques.

**Participant E:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent concurred that the way the crime prevention policy is currently being implemented has to be improved. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. More funding, training, and specialized equipment are required for SAPS.

**Participant F:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent concurred that the way the crime prevention policy is currently being implemented has to be improved. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. Members of the SAPS are required to continuously study new tactics used by criminals. Learning their driving styles and motions is part of this.

**Participant G:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent disagreed that the way the crime prevention policy is now being implemented has to be improved. "No" is the quote from the respondent.

**Participant H:**

The answer, who is reported as saying, "Yes. The population and infrastructure have something to do with crime," acknowledged that the current implementation of the crime prevention strategy has to be improved in response to the first question.

**Participant I:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent concurred that the way the crime prevention policy is currently being implemented has to be improved. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. All members, both commissioned and non-commissioned officers, receive training. SAPS must adjust as crime trends shift.

**Participant J:**

Regarding the first question, the respondent concurred that the way the crime prevention policy is currently being implemented has to be improved. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. With additional resources.

**Question 2: Do you think the SAPS crime prevention strategy should be reviewed? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

Regarding the second question, the respondent expressed agreement with the idea that a reassessment of the SAPS crime prevention policy was necessary. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. Because of shifting trends and patterns in crime as well as changing community demands. Examine the goals.

**Participant B:**

Regarding the second question, the respondent expressed agreement with the idea that a reassessment of the SAPS crime prevention policy was necessary. The

following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. Pertaining to the fourth industrial revolution.

**Participant C:**

Regarding the second question, the respondent expressed agreement with the idea that a reassessment of the SAPS crime prevention policy was necessary. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. Only in the event that the plan is failing and include the necessary remedial actions to help the plan and its participants get better.

**Participant D:**

Regarding the second issue, the respondent disagreed with the idea that a reassessment of the SAPS crime prevention policy was necessary. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "No. For now, it requires funding.

**Participant E:**

Regarding the second issue, the respondent disagreed with the idea that a reassessment of the SAPS crime prevention policy was necessary. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "No. The existing one only need resources to be effective.

**Participant F:**

Regarding the second question, the respondent expressed agreement with the idea that a reassessment of the SAPS crime prevention policy was necessary. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. When performing crime prevention tasks, the vehicle must have a minimum of three people inside. In order to support the SAPS in this regard, the country's laws must also be modified.

**Participant G:**

Regarding the second issue, the respondent disagreed with the idea that a reassessment of the SAPS crime prevention policy was necessary. "No" is the quote from the respondent.

**Participant H:**

Regarding the second question, the respondent expressed agreement with the idea that a reassessment of the SAPS crime prevention policy was necessary. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. We need more recruits. Communities should be made aware that we must all fight crime.

**Participant I:**

Regarding the second question, the respondent expressed agreement with the idea that a reassessment of the SAPS crime prevention policy was necessary. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Yes. Because criminals are always changing their techniques, SAPS needs to be addressed and renewed.

**Participant J:**

Regarding the second issue, the respondent disagreed with the idea that a reassessment of the SAPS crime prevention policy was necessary. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "No. However, the SAPS should try to enhance the units' people and physical resources.

**Question 3: What can be done to improve the current implementation of crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.**

**Participant A:**

The final question requested the respondent to share their thoughts on how to enhance the way the crime prevention strategy is currently being implemented. "Conduct thorough needs assessment and analysis; develop evidence-based crime prevention programs; implement sustainable crime prevention programs," the reply is reported as saying.

**Participant B:**

The final question requested the respondent to share their thoughts on how to enhance the way the crime prevention strategy is currently being implemented. "Police

officers should attend refresher training courses at least every three years to stay up to date with changes," the respondent is reported as saying.

**Participant C:**

The final question requested the respondent to share their thoughts on how to enhance the way the crime prevention strategy is currently being implemented. The following is a quote from the respondent: "Assist stations with physical and human resources; engage the community."

**Participant D:**

The final question requested the respondent to share their thoughts on how to enhance the way the crime prevention strategy is currently being implemented. "Resource the organization nationally and involve independent experts for advice," the reply is quoted as saying.

**Participant E:**

The final question requested the respondent to share their thoughts on how to enhance the way the crime prevention strategy is currently being implemented. One quote from the respondent reads, "More efforts should be placed on community involvement."

**Participant F:**

The final question requested the respondent to share their thoughts on how to enhance the way the crime prevention strategy is currently being implemented. The following is a quotation from the respondent: "More awareness campaigns; categorize the police attack as terrorism; Establish a police-to-community ratio of no more than 1:200. Instead of mediating, encourage communities to report crimes.

**Participant G:**

The final question requested the respondent to share their thoughts on how to enhance the way the crime prevention strategy is currently being implemented. "More members and better training" is the quote from the reply.

### **Participant H:**

The final question requested the respondent to share their thoughts on how to enhance the way the crime prevention strategy is currently being implemented. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Awareness Campaigns be held."

### **Participant I:**

The final question requested the respondent to share their thoughts on how to enhance the way the crime prevention strategy is currently being implemented. The following is a quote from the respondent: improved discipline; adjustment to emerging tendencies in crime; Member fitness; member screening.

### **Participant J:**

The final question requested the respondent to share their thoughts on how to enhance the way the crime prevention strategy is currently being implemented. The following quote is taken from the respondent: "Securing resources will help you focus on units." For instance, personnel, automobiles, horses, dogs, and equipment.

## **4.5 SUMMATION OF DATA COLLECTED THROUGH INTERVIEW**

According to the study's summary of the interview results, if crime prevention is not implemented, there will be a high rate of crime, people's lives will be in jeopardy, and their property will be lost, stolen, or robbed. According to the study, there is still a disconnection between communities and police, which causes implementation to be delayed. According to the study, multidisciplinary patrols and operations have a significant impact on combating and lowering crime. The number of incidences of several sorts of crimes is decreased when members are posted in high-crime regions. The study discovered that police frequently collaborate well with CPFs, private securities, and other government agencies and non-governmental organizations to carry out crime prevention strategies. The Department of Home Affairs, the Department of Justice and Correctional Services, and the Department of Social Development are a few examples. In terms of literature, Lewis and Salem (2017:510) assert that partnership with many stakeholders and community engagement are

common components of crime prevention strategies. By uniting citizens, companies, governmental entities, and organizations to collaboratively confront crime and safety issues, the adoption of a crime prevention strategy fosters social cohesion.

The study found that community involvement through "Imbizos" and crime awareness campaigns are successful methods for putting crime prevention strategies into practice. According to the report, police take proactive measures to prevent crime by focusing on hotspot areas, implementing barriers, stopping and searching, and interacting with the community. By conducting arbitrary stop and search operations and vehicle checkpoints, the police presence always deters criminals from committing crimes. Hence, Welsh, Zimmerman & Zane (2018:144) emphasized that the determination of implementing crime prevention strategies is to build safer, more protected, and successful societies where people can live, work, and succeed without the continuous risk of crime and violence. According to the report, internal issues: wrongdoing and corruption in the SAPS; Social and economic disparities (poor and unemployment) are examples of external challenges. Inadequate organizational structures and management are examples of structural challenges that impede the effectiveness of crime prevention strategies. According to the study, the outcomes of an efficient crime prevention plan are delayed by political influence on community behavior, neglected, decaying infrastructure, and a lack of physical and human resources that are in keeping with current lifestyles.

The study found that insufficient training, community discontent with SAPS, budgetary constraints, power struggles within the SAPS, a lack of discipline, and antiquated equipment all have a negative impact on the successful implementation of crime prevention strategies. Mothibi and Roelofse (2017:59) emphasized that it appears that important SAPS personnel and government organizations entrusted with creating and carrying out crime prevention plans and initiatives at the federal, state, and local levels lack adequate training. According to the report, the effectiveness of crime prevention strategies is hampered by a lack of personnel, cars, and IT resources. Pfeiffer (2013:103) pronounces that crime prevention tactics are implemented as unfunded directives since security and safety are the responsibility of the central government

and are frequently supported independently of local government budgets through sponsors.

According to the report, resolutions are made to resolve issues that arise when the SAPS implements its crime prevention strategy. Short-term task teams, for instance, are set up to deal with particular challenging offenses in high-crime areas. The study found that the SAPS has systems in place for keeping an eye on and assessing how well its crime prevention strategy is being implemented. The OPAM (Operational Planning and Monitoring) system, accountability sessions, quarterly review sessions, and weekly PCCF (Provincial Crime Combating Forum) meetings are a few of the monitoring and assessment tools. De Angelis, Rosenthal, and Buchner (2016:10) state that police stations that are deemed to be underperforming based on the SAPS classification system and those that have a higher number of violent and serious crimes in various provinces according to the South African Police Service crime statistics are regularly observed.

According to the study, the crime prevention plan is routinely assessed to see if its goals and objectives are being met. It is carried out every day at the station level, every week at the district and provincial levels, and every three months at the provincial level. Mafanya and Matsiliza (2016:23) outline that police performance can be assessed via the perspectives of research and public organizations, whether or not they have the organizational support they need to achieve the desired metrics and outcomes. According to the report, further tools for tracking and assessing the application of crime prevention strategies must be developed. According to the report, the South African Police Services' units in charge of carrying out its crime prevention policy lack sufficient human resources. The study found skill deficiencies in forensic science and investigation, as well as inadequate training in community policing and crime prevention. Van Biljon (2015:17) asserts that actual crime prevention is dependent upon personnel with requisite knowledge and expertise in crime prevention practices. The training budget is insufficient to improve the knowledge and expertise of the human resources department in charge of preventing crime. The service has lost and continues to lose skilled and experienced human resources. According to the report, when crime trends shift and SAPS must adjust, training must be provided to all members, commissioned and non-commissioned officers alike. The study found that

because of shifting crime trends and patterns as well as changing community requirements, the SAPS's crime prevention strategy needs to be reassessed.

#### **4.6 Conclusion**

This chapter presented the data collected from non-commissioned and commissioned officers. The data was collected via the use of questionnaires for the non-commissioned officers and interviews for the commissioned officers. The questionnaire contains two sub-divisions. The researcher provided the respondents' biographical details in the first subsection. In a subsequent subdivision, the researcher provided the data derived from the questionnaire items distributed to gather information from the respondents. Themes related to the goals of the study were used to organize the questionnaire. Respondents were asked to answer five sets of statements that made up each theme. To display the gathered data, the researcher used percentages, frequencies, and a graphical tabular format. The results were briefly discussed after each table and graph. This chapter also included information gathered through interviews that the researcher conducted with the participants. A narrative format was used to present the data. Open-ended interview questions were used with ten (10) individuals. Additionally, the interview schedule was organized based on themes related to the study's goals. Participants were asked to answer five sets of questions related to each theme. Participants have to provide evidence to support their response. The findings and suggestions about the difficulties in implementing the crime prevention strategy by the South African Police Service, Limpopo Province, are covered in the next chapter.

## CHAPTER 5

### FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

#### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

The data gathered via surveys and interviews was analyzed and interpreted in the previous chapter. Presenting, analyzing, and interpreting the data was the primary goal of the preceding chapter. In order to provide an understanding of the nature of the research findings on the difficulties in the implementation of the crime prevention strategy by the South African Police Service, Limpopo Province, the previous chapter provided the analysis and interpretation of the collected data by talking about the responses from the sampled populace. The conclusions in this chapter are based on the study's findings and include some recommendations, the study's limitations, and ideas for additional research.

#### 5.2. OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

With particular reference to the Limpopo SAPS, the study concentrated on the obstacles preventing the South African Police Service (SAPS) from implementing its crime prevention policy. According to the report, communities are the ones most impacted by crime, so efforts to prevent it should be focused on their needs. The study found that various stakeholders and organizations, including CPFs, NGOs, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, school governing bodies, private businesses, private securities, and government departments, support the implementation of crime prevention strategies. The study's primary goal was to examine the difficulties in implementing the South African Police Services' (SAPS) crime prevention strategy, with a particular emphasis on the Limpopo SAPS, and to suggest methods for enhancing SAPS's, the province of Limpopo's, implementation of the strategy.

The study pursued to achieve the following objectives: To analyse the implementation of the existing crime prevention strategy by the South African Police Services;

- To investigate challenges that hinder the effective implementation of crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services;

- To analyse the existing mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services;
- To determine the adequacy of SAPS's capacity to implement the crime prevention strategy ;
- To propose recommendations to enhance effective implementation of crime prevention strategy by the South African Police Services.

The study also had research questions which were as follows:

- How is the implementation of the existing crime prevention strategy by the South African Police Services?
- What are the challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services?
- What are the existing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services?
- Does the South African Police Service have adequate capacity to implement crime prevention strategy?
- What are the recommendations to enhance effective implementation of crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services?

The study discovered the effect that the implementation of crime prevention strategy is having within the communities of Limpopo Province. The study discovered approaches that can be used to improve the current implementation of crime prevention strategy.

### **5.3 The major findings of the study**

The specific goals of the study led to the main conclusions. The following specific objectives were designed to help understand the study's goal: to understand the current SAPS crime prevention strategy; to identify the factors that prevent the SAPS from implementing the strategy effectively; to monitor and assess the implementation

of the strategy; to assess the SAPS's ability to implement the strategy; and to improve the SAPS's ability to implement the strategy.

### **Major findings of the study**

- SAPS in Limpopo province implements a crime prevention strategy in the best interest of communities.
- The existing implementation of the crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS.
- There is still a gap between police and communities which delays the implementation.
- There is a challenge of inadequate resource allocation and capacity constraints.
- The SAPS does not operate in isolation; rather, it invites different partners to support the full implementation of the crime prevention strategy.
- SAPS uses approaches like Crime awareness campaigns and community engagements such as Imbizos to effectively implement crime prevention strategies.
- Implementation of crime prevention strategy has a positive impact whereby police presence always discourages perpetrators of crime from committing a crime.
- Budget restraints, community dissatisfaction towards SAPS and inadequate training challenge SAPS in Limpopo province.
- SAPS operational members get Inadequate training due to budget constraints.
- SAPS in Limpopo faces unattended dilapidated infrastructures and a lack of human and physical resources in line with modern lifestyle.
- SAPS in Limpopo faces internal challenges such as corruption and misconduct.
- SAPS in Limpopo faces external challenges such as Social and economic inequalities (poverty and unemployment).
- SAPS in Limpopo faces structural challenges such as inadequate organizational structures and management.

- Crime is gradually getting out of hand, and the community is losing trust (hopeless) in the police.
- SAPS in Limpopo uses the OPAM (Operational Planning and Monitoring) system, Accountability sessions, Quarterly review sessions, and weekly PCCF (Provincial Crime Combating Forum) meetings as mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy.

### **5.3.1 The major findings on the existing crime prevention strategy by SAPS**

According to the study's surveys, 16 (66.7%) respondents strongly agreed that implementing a crime prevention strategy is in the best interests of the communities. Additionally, eight (33.3%) agreed with the matter. According to the study, 5 (20,8%) strongly agreed and 11 (45,8%) agreed that the SAPS's goals and objectives are entirely met by the way the crime prevention plan is now being implemented. However, two (8,3%) disagreed, one (4,2%) strongly disagreed, and five (20,8%) were unsure, indicating that they had a neutral opinion. According to the poll, 14 (58, 3%) and 10 (41, 7%) strongly agreed that the SAPS has relationships that help with the implementation of its crime prevention policy. According to the study, 19 people (79, 2%) agreed and 4 (16, 7%) strongly agreed that the SAPS has methods for implementing a crime prevention strategy. Only one (4,2) was unsure, though. According to the study, 16 (62, 5%) and 8 (33, 3%), respectively, strongly agreed that the SAPS's crime prevention policy has a favorable influence. One (4,2%) disagreed, though. Hence, Lewis and Salem (2017:510) show that the implementation of Crime prevention strategy bring up social unity by bringing together residents, businesses, government bodies, and organizations to jointly address crime and safety uncertainties.

The 1996 Constitution of RSA, section 205(3) obligates the South African Police Service to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property, and to uphold and enforce the law. Hence, according to the study, the goal of crime prevention is to shield the public from harm and victimization early by criminals who often want to instill fear in their communities. The study found that adequate resources are the key to achieving the goals of the crime prevention strategy. The only way to accomplish the goals and objectives is to have access to resources of all kinds. The survey also found that the

SAPS has made it possible for other departments and organizations to collaborate on the implementation of crime prevention strategies. The SAPS is still implementing its crime prevention strategy in collaboration with community-based organizations. Hence, Osinubi (2020:6) states that the Institutional theory give emphasis to the need for policy implementers to direct the complex grid of institutional relationships and norms to accomplish preferred outcomes. According to the report, SAPS and CPFs typically collaborate well, and there are NGOs and other government agencies that collaborate with the police. The survey also showed that the police work in conjunction with the CPFs, YCOPs, Private Securities, and the community in blue to assist the execution of crime prevention strategies.

### **5.3.2 The major findings on the causes hindering effective implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS**

Based on the questionnaires, the study found that 10 (41, 7%) and 12 (50, 0%) strongly agreed that there are difficulties in implementing a crime prevention strategy. One person (4,2%) disagreed strongly, and one person (4,2%) was unsure. According to the study, 11 (45, 8%) and 10 (41, 7%) highly agreed that the difficulties are impeding or altering the outcomes of an effective crime prevention plan. Nonetheless, two (8,3%) strongly disagreed and one (4,2%) disagreed. According to the study, 16 (66, 7%) and 6 (25, 0%) strongly agreed that the SAPS has partnerships or stakeholders that help it find answers to problems encountered when implementing its crime prevention strategy. But one person (4,2%) disagreed and one person (4,2%) wasn't sure. Three (12, 5%) highly agreed and eight (33, 3%), according to the study, agreed that the communities the SAPS serves are informed about the difficulties in putting its crime prevention policy into practice. But 7 (29, 2%) disagreed, and 6 (25, 0%) were unsure. According to the study, 16 (66, 7%) agreed and 2 (8, 3%) strongly agreed that resolutions are made to resolve the difficulties in implementing the SAPS's crime prevention policy. However, 4 (16, 7%) disagreed and 2 (8, 3%) were unsure. The above findings are corroborated by Osinubi (2020:6), who argues that the implementation of public policies is subject to the limitations and incentives surrounding institutional structures and arrangements. Institutional factors such as the availability of resources, administrative capacity, and coordination mechanisms can enable or obstruct the effective implementation of policies.

Van Biljon (2015:17) asserts that actual crime prevention is dependent upon personnel with requisite knowledge and expertise in crime prevention practices which is currently a limitation in the SAPS. According to the research, internal issues include SAPS corruption and malfeasance. external obstacles: economic and social disparities (unemployment and poverty); Structural issues: poor management and organizational structures postpone the outcomes of a successful crime prevention plan. According to the study, the outcomes of an efficient crime prevention plan are delayed by political influence on community behavior, neglected, decaying infrastructure, and a lack of physical and human resources that are in keeping with current lifestyles. The study found that insufficient training, community discontent with SAPS, budgetary constraints, power struggles within the SAPS, a lack of discipline, and antiquated equipment all have a negative impact on the successful implementation of crime prevention strategies. The study found that the effectiveness of crime prevention strategies is hampered by a lack of personnel, cars, and IT resources.

### **5.3.3 The major findings on monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy**

According to the SAPS Annual Report, (2018-2019) the provincial level (provincial crime prevention section of visible policing) co-ordinates and monitors the implementation of crime prevention and reports to the command centre (Head Office) combines it to the annual report section of crime prevention. Therefore, based on the questionnaires, the study found that 16 (66, 7%) and 5 (20, 8%) strongly agreed that the SAPS has a structure in place for tracking and assessing the implementation of its crime prevention policy. Nevertheless, 1 (4,2%) disagreed and 2 (8,3%) were unsure. According to the study, 15 (62, 5%) agreed and 5 (20, 8%) strongly agreed that the crime prevention strategy is routinely assessed to see if the goals and objectives are being met. Four (16, 7%) were unsure, nevertheless. According to the study, 13 (54, 2%) and 5 (20, 8%) highly agreed that the crime prevention strategy has been assessed in light of the goals of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan. Six (25, 0%) weren't sure, though. According to the study, 12 (50, 0%) and 10 (41, 7%) strongly agreed that more procedures for monitoring and assessing the application of crime prevention strategies are required. Two (8,3%) disagreed, though. According to the study, 14 (58, 3%) and 8 (33, 3%) strongly agreed that the current system for tracking and assessing

the application of crime prevention strategies needs to be improved. Two (8,3%) were unsure, though.

Naidoo and Makananisa (2017:21) argue that performance management is the lifetime blood of effective monitoring and evaluation of crime prevention strategies in the South African Police Service. According to De Angelis, Rosenthal and Buchner (2016:10), police stations that scored a greater number of serious and violent crimes in different provinces according to the South African Police Service crime statistics, and those that are considered as poor performing as per the SAPS classification system are repeatedly monitored. Therefore, capturing on the OPAM (Operational Planning and Monitoring) system, accountability sessions, quarterly review sessions, and weekly PCCF (Provincial Crime Combating Forum) meetings are some of the tools for monitoring and evaluation, according to the report. According to the study, the crime prevention plan is routinely assessed to see if its goals and objectives are being met. It is carried out every day at the station level, every week at the district and provincial levels, and every three months at the provincial level.

#### **5.3.4 The major findings on the capacity of SAPS in implementing crime prevention strategy**

Pheiffer (2013:103) states that there is lack of skilled recruits, including officers and experts in specific crime prevention fields, which in turn hinder the proper implementation of crime prevention strategies. According to the questionnaires, one participant (4,2%) highly agreed and five (20,8%) agreed that the South African Police Services' units in charge of carrying out the crime prevention strategy have enough human resources. However, 11 (45, 8%) disagreed, while 2 (8, 3%) were unsure. According to the study, 1 (4,2%) and 2 (8,3%) strongly agreed that there are enough human resources in place to successfully implement a crime prevention strategy. Ten (41, 7%) disagreed, while four (16, 7%) were unsure. According to the study, 10 (41, 7%) agreed and 2 (8, 3%) strongly agreed that the current human resources has the knowledge and expertise needed to carry out the crime prevention strategy. But 8 (33, 3%) disagreed, while 4 (16, 7%) were unsure.

Simelane, Brown and Seyisi (2017:32) emphasise that although there is a shortage of police officers in South Africa in overall, human capital is a critical measure of crime

prevention strategy. Hence, according to the study, two (8,3%) strongly agreed and six (25,0%) agreed that frequent crime prevention training is given to the current personnel resources. Seven (29, 2%) disagreed, while seven (29, 2%) were unsure. According to the study, 3 (12, 5%) agreed and 4 (2%) strongly agreed that the training budget is adequate to improve the knowledge and expertise of the human resources department in charge of crime prevention. However, 7 (29, 2%) disagreed while 5 (20, 8%) were unsure. Based on the interview schedule that was used to gauge SAPS's ability to carry out the crime prevention strategy. According to the report, the South African Police Services' units in charge of carrying out its crime prevention policy lack sufficient human resources.

Mothibi and Roelofse (2017:59) emphasised that SAPS and government agencies mostly lack relevant experts and management capacity in implementation of crime prevention strategy as this concept was introduced recently. However, the study found skill deficiencies in forensic science and investigation, as well as inadequate training in community policing and crime prevention. According to the survey, there is not enough funding for training to improve the knowledge and expertise of the human resources department in charge of preventing crime. The survey also showed that the service has lost and continues to lose qualified and experienced personnel. According to the report, when crime trends shift and SAPS must adjust, training must be provided to all members, commissioned and non-commissioned officers alike.

### **5.3.5 The major findings on enhancing effective implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS**

Palmiotto (2011:157) states that the ability for crime prevention should be encouraged in all government agencies, community organisations, social services, families and schools, in order to apply an effect on crime. Based on the surveys, the study found that 6 (25, 0%) and 17 (70, 8%) strongly agreed that the current implementation of the crime prevention strategy needs to be improved. One (4,2%) were unsure, though. According to the study, 10 (41, 7%) and 12 (50, 0%) strongly agreed that the SAPS crime prevention strategy needs to be reconsidered. However, one person (4,2%) disagreed and one person (4,2%) was unsure.

According to Modise (2024:2210) the legacy problems of mistrust, limited resources, and insufficient crime prevention strategies request a bold and all-inclusive strategy to building the perfect police service. Based on the interview schedule that was used to determine if the SAPS needed to improve the efficient application of its crime prevention plan. The study found that because of shifting crime trends and patterns as well as changing community requirements, the SAPS's crime prevention strategy needs to be reassessed. According to the report, the SAPS should try to enhance the people and physical resources at its units. According to the study, a minimum of three people must be in the car when performing crime prevention tasks. In order to support the SAPS in this regard, the country's laws must also be modified. According to the report, the fourth industrial revolution should be covered by the SAPS crime prevention strategy. Welsh, Zimmerman & Zane (2018:144) emphasised that the determination of implementing crime prevention strategies is to build safer, more protected, and successful societies where people can live, work, and succeed without the continuous risk of crime and violence.

#### **5.4 CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDY**

Because it examines crime and criminal behavior, including its causes, trends, preventative strategies, and the social and psychological factors that contribute to criminal behavior, the study advances the discipline of criminology within the social sciences. By encouraging efficient service delivery, strategic planning, resource management, regulatory compliance, collaboration and teamwork, innovation, accountability, and transparency, the study advances public administration. Since crime prevention aims to involve the public in the creation and application of policies and strategies, the research also advances the field and practice of public administration. Since the study suggests employing competent and morally upright leadership to achieve socioeconomic growth, it also enhances public ethics. Furthermore, the research will attract private companies and stakeholders to the SAPS, who will then provide funds, equipment (such as technological tools to enhance policing efforts), and logistical support.

## 5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to examine the difficulties in the SAPS's implementation of the crime prevention plan in the province of Limpopo, the researcher thought it was essential to conduct this study. The community territory is aware of these crime prevention issues, and all other issues are listed in a responsible and accountable manner. The following suggestions, which are based on the difficulties this study raised, are developed from the results and interpretations of the study:

### **Recommendations of the study are:**

- The study recommends that SAPS should review current police-community collaborations to ensure the sustainability of the most excellent practices that have originated from this partnership.
- The study suggests that the SAPS should implement victim-centered care and open communication to reclaim community trust and form itself as an honest partner in creating safer communities.
- The study recommends that there should be a rise in financial allocation to meet the recommended ratio of police to population and a satisfactory number of police staff to deal with population growth.
- There should be smooth and swift delivery of operational equipment such as firearms, uniforms, bullet proofs, handcuffs, radios, and other necessary policing equipment for police officials to perform their policing excellently.
- The study recommends that SAPS in Limpopo province should see its fit to boost rural stations with manpower and operational equipment and make the safety of rural communities as essential as those of urban areas.
- The study suggests that SAPS in Limpopo province should treat urban and rural areas equally regarding providing safety and security as mandated by section 205 of the Constitution of RSA.
- The study suggests that SAPS should ensure that rural communities get improved response times and resource allocation.

- The study recommends that the SAPS address resource limitations by acquiring sufficient funding to ensure that the SAPS carries out its crime prevention initiatives effectively.
- The study suggests that SAPS has to invest in all-inclusive training curriculum for officers to advance their skills in crime prevention
- The study recommends that skills improvement and in-service SAPS training at all levels, regardless of rank, be conducted frequently.
- The study suggests that the SAPS should bolster the number and skill of police personnel assigned to crime prevention.

### **5.5.1 Review police-community collaborations**

The successful application of a crime prevention approach continues to depend on community involvement and trust (Thomas, Grossman, Miah, and Christmann, 2017:8). The execution of crime prevention strategies must be guided by community participation; nevertheless, the mistrust that exists between the community and the police must be addressed. In order to guarantee the durability of the best practices that have resulted from this relationship, the researcher suggests that the SAPS concentrate on evaluating ongoing police-community partnerships. By doing this, the community's desire to work with the police will be restored, and they will feel compelled to stop using vigilante justice and instead depend entirely on police services. Security and assistance for all citizens should be the SAPS's mandatory duty. In order to rebuild community trust and establish itself as a trustworthy partner in the development of safer communities, the researcher recommends that the SAPS adopt victim-centered care and open communication.

### **5.5.2 Crime prevention budget and operational requirements**

Crime prevention tactics employ targeted operations and interventions to disrupt criminal operations, target high-risk locations, and address specific lawless acts. Typically proactive, these strategies aim to prevent crime before it starts or gets worse (Modise, 2024:2). According to the researcher, more funding should be allocated in order to maintain the suggested police-to-population ratio and a sufficient number of

police officers to handle population increase. In order to expedite the deployment and training of SAPS personnel in the use of modern technologies in Limpopo, more funding should be allocated. For police officers to carry out their duties effectively, operational equipment such as firearms, uniforms, bulletproof vests, handcuffs, radios, and other essential policing supplies should be delivered smoothly and quickly. With those instruments in hand, crime prevention personnel will be able to make positive success in their patrols within residential and business sectors. There should be enough cars available for the SAPS's operational and crime prevention personnel. Therefore, the number of workers and the needs of the various units should determine how many of these vehicles are provided.

### **5.5.3 Strengthening of safety and security services in rural areas**

According to Barkhuizen, Lamana, and Tanga (2018:80), SAPS employs a number of advances in crime prevention through sector policing, which has enhanced the unique requirements of every sector. These initiatives include community patrols, crime prevention courses, neighborhood watch programs, and awareness campaigns to encourage security and safety. Hence, the researcher advises SAPS Limpopo to consider the protection of rural populations just as important as that of urban regions and to increase the number of personnel and operational equipment at rural stations. Knowing that their safety is now taken into consideration and treated on par with that of urban regions would aid rural populations in regaining their faith in the police.

As required by section 205 of the RSA Constitution, the SAPS should provide safety and security to both urban and rural communities equally. In contrast to metropolitan regions, the SAPS should make sure that rural communities do not feel as though their services are being compromised. The SAPS should guarantee better resource allocation and response times for rural populations. In order to make police services more accessible to rural communities without requiring them to drive great distances, SAPS should set up mobile service stations. Through collaboration with rural farmers, traditional leaders, and community organizations, SAPS will be able to successfully implement a rural safety strategy.

#### **5.5.4 Reignite SAPS capacity to implement the crime prevention strategy**

According to the study, the SAPS should overcome its financial constraints by securing enough money to guarantee that it successfully implements its crime prevention programs. In order for police and community stakeholders to work collaboratively to address safety concerns, the SAPS must establish positive connections with the communities. Baroody (2018:2) pronounces that sufficient resources in organizational contexts include time, staff talent, and outside services, all of which are essential for efficient operations and reaching intended results. The National Crime Prevention Strategy (1996:3) outlines that suitable resources include a sufficient budget, personnel, weaponry, uniforms, bulletproof vests, handcuffs, radios, cars, and other policing equipment that police officers need to carry out their duties effectively. According to the researcher, in order for officers to improve their abilities in crime prevention, SAPS must fund an all-inclusive training program. As a result, this approach fosters community trust in addition to increasing the effectiveness of decisions about crime prevention. When evaluating crime trends, the SAPS should make sure that its employees are able to use critical thinking and problem-solving techniques. When putting its crime prevention policy into practice, the SAPS should make sure that its employees can use contemporary technologies.

#### **5.5.5 Offer regular in-service training/ refresher sessions for all levels.**

Van Biljon (2015:17) asserts that actual crime prevention is dependent upon personnel with requisite knowledge and expertise in crime prevention practices. Without regard to position, the researcher suggests regular in-service SAPS training and skill development for all levels. This would ensure that SAPS personnel are capable of meeting the demands of seasoned crime. Officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, will be allowed to implement policing strategies that eliminate the rising crime rate. Frequent in-service training will assist SAPS management in planning the creation of diverse crime prevention units with the necessary skills and knowledge. According to SAPS annual report (2020/2021) the SAPS utilizes the Retention policy to ensure that employees with the necessary qualifications, high performance, and professional competence— or those with in-demand skills are recruited and kept by the SAPS.

### **5.5.6 Enhance current resource allocation**

The Public Service Association (2015) notes that practically every facet of putting crime prevention policies into practice is hindered by a lack of resources. In light of the fact that police deployments should be in line with population expansion, which means that the more communities expand, the more police deployments are needed, the researcher first recommends that the SAPS increase the number and expertise of officers tasked with preventing crime. Second, there should be ongoing efforts to prepare human resources to replace departing or retiring employees in a suitable manner.

Third, when it comes to financial resources, the SAPS should highlight any gaps as well as possible financing sources such grants, public-private partnerships, and contributions from the general public to support crime prevention efforts. Fourth, in order to improve community involvement and crime prevention, the SAPS should also purchase modern technical tools like body cameras, drones, and other communication platforms. Finally, by recording groups and resources in each policing area that can assist with crime prevention efforts, the SAPS should take into account community resources (e.g., youth organizations). Pheiffer (2013:103) states that since crime cannot be reduced without effective crime prevention measures, the government must seriously reevaluate funding for crime prevention initiatives.

### **5.7. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY**

To determine the impact of budget containments on the efficient execution of crime prevention strategies, more research is required. Further research should also look into the lack of financing for specialist training in areas like investigation, forensic science, and cybercrime. It should be looked into if regular in-service training and refresher courses are offered to non-commissioned officers exclusively rather than to officers at all levels.

### **5.8 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The study was limited within the geographical area of Limpopo SAPS. However, reference related to the issues that needed to be covered by the study, was made from other SAPS divisions operating under Limpopo.

In the course of the study, the following difficulties were met:

Finding a time that worked for both the participants and the researcher was the difficult part. PES (Provincial Emergency Services) only had two (2) commissioned officers with the levels of a Colonel and a Brigadier unavailable since their positions were unfilled during the data collecting period and they were allegedly on pension. As a result, 10 of the 12 commissioned officers who had originally participated in the study were compromised, making 34 out of 36 participants

## **5.9 CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings of the study obtained via a review of pertinent literature and participant interviews, this chapter offered recommendations. As it turns out, the SAPS needs assistance to fight crime, and working together with other organizations can help them design a strategy to reduce crime. According to RSA's constitution, South Africa's SAPS is a unique crime prevention agency. According to the National Crime Prevention Strategy of 1996, however, the nation's entire law enforcement apparatus and the general population must work together to eradicate crime.

The research questions have been addressed by the methodology and research design of this study, which undoubtedly demonstrates the many obstacles that SAPS faces while putting its crime prevention policy into practice. While semi-structured interviews were utilized to get qualitative data, questionnaires were employed to gather quantitative data, which was then analyzed using SPSS version 30.0.

In summary, the study's findings indicate that a healthy budget is essential for SAPS to operate smoothly. This is due to the fact that practically everything the SAPS needs to operate the agency demands financial resources. Resources of many kinds are also required. Each organization's ability to carry out its crime prevention duties at all times depends on the necessary resources. The issues of mistrust, insufficient funding, and temporary crime prevention tactics necessitate a daring and comprehensive approach to creating the ideal police force. Therefore, it is imperative that the operational, management, and SAPS training academy have competent and professional police officers in order to propel SAPS toward a planned future. Because of the life-threatening crimes in the province of Limpopo, it is imperative that all necessary resources and skilled labor be deployed. This is because a high crime rate has a negative impact on the province's economic health.

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NAME OF RESEARCHER/INVESTIGATOR:  
**Mr FM Morifi**

STUDENT NO:  
**23024329**

PROJECT TITLE: **The challenges in the implementation of crime prevention strategy by South African Police Service, Limpopo province.**

ETHICAL CLEARANCE NO: **FMCL/24/PDN/31/0209**

SUPERVISORS/ CO-RESEARCHERS/ CO-INVESTIGATORS

NAME	INSTITUTION & DEPARTMENT	ROLE
Dr HE Ziiha	UNIVEN, Public and Development Administration	Supervisor
Dr TA Singo	UNIVEN, Public and Development Administration	Co-Supervisor
Mr FM Morifi	UNIVEN, Public and Development Administration	Investigator-Students

Type: **Masters Research**

Risk: **Minimal risk to humans, animals or environment (Category 2)**

Approval Period: **September 2024 – September 2025**

The Research Ethics Social Sciences Committee (RESSC) hereby approves your project as indicated above.

**General Conditions**

While this ethics approval is subject to all declarations, undertakings and agreements incorporated and signed in the application form, please note the following.

- The project leader (principal investigator) must report in the prescribed format to the REC:
  - Annually (or as otherwise requested) on the progress of the project, and upon completion of the project.
  - Within 48hrs in case of any adverse event (or any matter that interrupts sound ethical principles) during the course of the project.
  - Annually a number of projects may be randomly selected for an external audit.
- The approval applies strictly to the protocol as stipulated in the application form. Would any changes to the protocol be deemed necessary during the course of the project, the project leader must apply for approval of these changes at the REC. Would there be deviated from the project protocol without the necessary approval of such changes, the ethics approval is immediately and automatically forfeited.
- The date of approval indicates the first date that the project may be started. Would the project have to continue after the expiry date; a new application must be made to the REC and new approval received before or on the expiry date.
- In the interest of ethical responsibility, the REC retains the right to:
  - Request access to any information or data at any time during the course or after completion of the project,
  - To ask further questions; Seek additional information; Require further modification or monitor the conduct of your research or the informed consent process.
  - withdraw or postpone approval if:
    - Any unethical principles or practices of the project are revealed or suspected.
    - It becomes apparent that any relevant information was withheld from the REC or that information has been false or misrepresented.
    - The required annual report and reporting of adverse events was not done timely and accurately,
    - New institutional rules, national legislation or international conventions A it necessary

ISSUED BY:

UNIVERSITY OF VENDA, RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date Considered: September 2024

Name of the RESSC Chairperson of the Committee: Prof TS Mashau

Signature





**FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT, COMMERCE & LAW**  
**Department of Public and Development Administration**

Enquiries: Zitha H.E Tel No: 015 962 9442

[Hasani.Zitha@univen.ac.za](mailto:Hasani.Zitha@univen.ac.za)

**The Provincial Commissioner: Limpopo SAPS**  
**Lt. Gen M.T Hadebe**

**SUBJECT: APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL TO CONDUCT RESEARCH: MORIFI  
F.M 23024329.**

1. The above matter refers.
2. This is an application to undertake research study at Limpopo South African Police Services (SAPS) by Mr. F.M Morifi for the purpose of completion of a Master of Public Management degree at the University of Venda.
3. Mr. F.M Morifi student number **23024329** is a registered student at the University of Venda currently doing a master's degree in Public Management with a research topic titled ***"The challenges in the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Service, Limpopo Province"***.
4. The data he will collect from officials within the South African Police Service (Limpopo Province) through documentation, interviews and questionnaires is only for the purpose of the research study.

Regards,

**Dr H.E ZITHA**

**05 July 2024**

**Lecturer: Dept. of Public & Development Administration**

**Date**

Email: [Hasani.Zitha@univen.ac.za](mailto:Hasani.Zitha@univen.ac.za)

*South African Police Service*



*Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie*

Privaatsak  
Private Bag X94

Pretoria  
0001

Faks No.  
Fax No.

(012) 432 7866

Your reference/U verwysing:

My reference/My verwysing: 3/34/2

Enquiries/Navrae:

**Col (Dr) Smit**

**W/O Thenga**

Tel:

**(012) 432 7866**

Email:

[ThengaS@saps.gov.za](mailto:ThengaS@saps.gov.za)

THE HEAD: RESEARCH

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

PRETORIA

0001

FM Morifi

**UNIVERSITY OF VENDA**

**RE: PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE:  
UNIVERSITY OF VENDA: MASTERS DEGREE: THE CHALLENGES IN THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY BY SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE  
SERVICE, LIMPOPO PROVINCE: RESEARCHER: FM MORIFI**

1. The above subject matter refers.
2. You are hereby granted approval for your research study on the topic mentioned above in terms of National Instruction 4 of 2022.
3. Further arrangements regarding the research study may be made with the following office:

The Provincial Commissioner: Limpopo:

- **Contact Person:** Brigadier Mphahlele Ngoveni
- **Contact Details:** 015 290 6099/6090
  
- **Contact Person:** Colonel Tau
- **Contact Details:** 015 290 6090/ 071 602 0396
- **Email address:** [TauBetty@saps.gov.za](mailto:TauBetty@saps.gov.za)

4. Kindly adhere to paragraph 8 of our attached letter signed on **2024-10-14** with the reference number above.



**BRIGADIER  
THE ACTING HEAD: RESEARCH  
DR GJ SCHWARTZ**

Date: 2024-10-31

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIEDIENS



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Privaatsak/Private Bag X 94

Reference: 3/34/2

Enquiries: Col (Dr) Smit  
W/O Thenga

Telephone: (012) 432 7866  
082 778 8629

Email [ThengaS@saps.gov.za](mailto:ThengaS@saps.gov.za)

Address:

THE HEAD: RESEARCH  
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE  
PRETORIA  
0001

The Provincial Commissioner  
**LIMPOPO**

**PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE: UNIVERSITY OF VENDA: MASTERS DEGREE: THE CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY BY SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE, LIMPOPO PROVINCE: RESEARCHER: FM MORIFI**

1. The abovementioned heading refers.
2. The researcher, FM Morifi, is conducting a study topic/titled: ***“The challenges in the implementation of crime prevention strategy by South African Police Service (SAPS), Limpopo Province”*** and requests permission to conduct research in the SAPS.
3. The research proposal was perused by the Component: Research according to the National Instruction 4 of 2022. Therefore, this office recommends that the research study be permitted, subject to the final comments and further arrangements by the office of the Provincial Commissioner: Limpopo.
4. The aim of the study is ***“to investigate the challenges in the implementation of crime prevention strategy of the SAPS with specific focus to Limpopo SAPS and recommend ways to improve the implementation of crime prevention strategy by SAPS, Limpopo Province”***. Furthermore, the researcher selected to conduct a qualitative research study to collect data by conducting interviews.

**PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE: UNIVERSITY OF VENDA: MASTERS DEGREE: THE CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY BY SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE, LIMPOPO PROVINCE: RESEARCHER: FM MORIFI**

5. The researcher, FM Morifi, request to collect data by approaching thirty six (36) police officials at Limpopo Provincial Office to conduct interviewed in line with the proposed topic/title. The table below illustrates the sample as requested by the researcher:

Division/Province Component	Section/Unit	Number of participants
Limpopo	Proactive Policing	Ten (10)
	Operational Command Centre	Ten (10)
	Emergency Services (PES)	Eight (8)
	Flash	Eight (8)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>Thirty six (36)</b>

6. This office hereby requests your support on the condition that your office agrees with our recommendations and confirms the proposed official research is viable. Additionally, your office has the authority to set terms and conditions for the researcher to comply with set standards to be followed during the research study process and not harm the SAPS' image.
7. Kindly find the relevant documents of the requested application topic/titled ***“The challenges in the implementation of crime prevention strategy by SAPS, Limpopo Province”*** for your consideration:

**Annexure A:** Application to conduct research;

**Annexure B:** Signed undertaking;

**Annexure C:** Research proposal; and

**Annexure D:** Research approval from the University of Venda.

8. The researcher will conduct the research at his/her own expense.
- 8.1 The researcher will conduct the research without the disruption of the duties of the participating members of the Service. **In addition, the researcher must communicate and make prior arrangements with the respective commanders of the participating members of the study.**
- 8.2 The researcher, FM Morifi, should bear in mind that participation in the interviews must be voluntary.
- 8.3 Information will at all times be treated as strictly confidential.

**PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE: UNIVERSITY OF VENDA: MASTERS DEGREE: THE CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY BY SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE, LIMPOPO PROVINCE: RESEARCHER: FM MORIFI**

- 8.4 The researcher, FM Morifi, will provide the SAPS with an electronic copy of the final report.
- 8.5 The researcher, FM Morifi, will ensure that the research report complies with all conditions for approval of research.
9. Should your office be in agreement with this research request and facilitate smooth coordination between your office and the researcher, the following information is kindly requested to be forwarded to our office within **18 days** after receipt of this letter.
- **Signed Certificate/Letter:** Confirm the proposed research request is viable;
  - **Contact person:** Rank, Initials and Surname; and
  - **Contact details:** Telephone number and email address.
10. Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.



**BRIGADIER  
THE ACTING HEAD: RESEARCH  
DR GJ SCHWARTZ**

Date: 2024.10.14



South African Police Service

Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie Diens

Private Bag X 9428 Polokwane 0700

Fax No: 015 230 1023

Reference 2/1/2/1 (14/2024)  
Enquiries Brig Mphahlele-Ngoveni  
Col Tau

THE DEPUTY PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER  
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE  
SUPPORT SERVICES  
LIMPOPO PROVINCE

Telephone 015 290 6099/6090

E-Mail TauBetty@saps.gov.za

Mr FM Morifi  
P.O Box 5955  
GIYANI  
0826

**PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE:  
UNIVERSITY OF VENDA: MASTER OF ADMINISTRATION: CHALLENGE IN THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY BY SOUTH AFRICAN  
POLICE SERVICE, LIMPOPO: RESEARCHER: PM MORIFI**

Authority to conduct the above research is hereby granted.

Crucial aspects to be followed are as follows:-

- The research will be done at your own cost;
- The research will be conducted without any disruption of official duties;
- The information provided to the researcher by the SAPS to be treated strictly as confidential as possible;
- Participation in the interviews to be done voluntarily so;
- SAPS expect you to donate an annotated copy of the research done for service improvement.

Hoping you will find this in order.

  
MAJOR GENERAL  
DEPUTY PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER: SUPPORT SERVICES  
LIMPOPO PROVINCE  
HC MORAKALADI

Date: 2024/10/25

## INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

### THE CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY BY SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE, LIMPOPO PROVINCE

#### Dear Participant

My Name is Morifi Fulgence Mosweu. I am currently enrolled for Masters Studies in Public Administration with the University of Venda for the year 2024. My research topic is focusing on the challenges in the implementation of crime prevention strategy by South African Police Service, Limpopo province.

The prevention of crime has been one of South Africa's highest significances since 1996 when the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) of 1996 was introduced. This strategy is grounded on a vitally new method by government which is equally a multi-agency and multi-party initiative. It mainly necessitates the development of broader responsibility for crime prevention and a change in emphasis from responsive-crime-control, which deploys more resources towards reacting after crimes have already been committed, towards proactive-crime-prevention which is designed at preventing crime from happening.

The National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) in South Africa offers a framework and direction for implementing crime prevention determinations through several sectors, including law enforcement agencies like the South African Police Service (SAPS). Above all, the South African Police Services (SAPS) has a constitutional obligation to prevent, combat, and investigate crime that would certainly happen in communities. The main objectives of my study involve the following:

- a) To analyse the implementation of the existing crime prevention strategy by the South African Police Services;
- b) To investigate causes that hinders the effective implementation of crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services;
- c) To analyse the existing mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services;

- d) To determine the capacity of SAPS in implementing the crime prevention strategy;
- e) To propose recommendations to enhance effective implementation of crime prevention strategy by the South African Police Services.

With regard to the above background, your assistance by answering this questionnaire is hereby requested.

**Please note** that you do not need to identify yourself and the researcher will uphold anonymity of any respondent being linked to the project for the research findings in the final research report. You are also advised that participating in this study is voluntary and should you feel not comfortable with the questions, you can withdraw from the study at any time. Kindly be advised that the information provided on this questionnaire will be only used for this study and not for any other purpose.

## 1. Demographic Information of the respondent

### 1.1 Gender

Male	
Female	

### 1.2 Age group

18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56 and above

### 1.3 Designation or rank

Brigadier	Colonel	Lieutenant colonel	Captain	Warrant Officer	Sergeant	Constable

### 1.4 Level of qualification

Matric	Post Matric	Degree	Post graduate

### 1.5 Type of qualification (applicable to post-matric qualification)

Please indicate the field of study e.g. Policing, Human Resource Management, etc.

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### 2. Existing crime prevention strategy

2.1 Are you of the opinion that crime prevention strategy is supposed to be implemented in the best interest of the communities? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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2.2 In your opinion, does the existing implementation of crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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2.3 Are there any other partnerships that support the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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2.4 Are there approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS? If yes, what are those approaches? If No, in your own opinion, should there be approaches to implementing crime prevention strategy in the SAPS?

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2.5 According to your opinion, are there any positive impacts of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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**3. Causes hindering effective implementation of crime prevention strategy**

3.1. What are the challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS?

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3.2 Are the challenges affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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3.3 Are there any other stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions to challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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3.4 Are the communities that the SAPS is serving made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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3.5 How are resolutions made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS?

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#### 4. Monitoring and evaluating crime prevention strategy

4.1 Describe the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.

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4.2 How often is the crime prevention strategy evaluated to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved?

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4.3 Is the crime prevention strategy been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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4.4 In your opinion, is there a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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4.5 What can be done to improve the present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy?

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**5. The capacity of SAPS in implementing crime prevention strategy**

5.1 Are the units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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5.2 Are the existing human resources sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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5.3 Are the existing human resources having necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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5.4 Are the existing human resources provided with regular crime prevention training? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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5.5 Is the budget for training sufficient enough to enrich the skills and experience of human resources responsible for crime prevention? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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**6. Enhancing effective implementation of crime prevention strategy**

6.1 In your view, is there a need to improve the current implementation of crime prevention strategy? Yes/No and provide a reason.

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6.2 Do you think the SAPS crime prevention strategy should be reviewed? Yes/No and provide a reason?

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6.3 What can be done to improve the current implementation of crime prevention strategy?

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**Thank you for your participation**

## STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE

### THE CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY BY SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE, LIMPOPO PROVINCE

#### Dear Participant

My Name is Morifi Fulgence Mosweu. I am currently enrolled for Masters Studies in Public Administration with the University of Venda for the year 2024. My research topic is focusing on the challenges in the implementation of crime prevention strategy by South African Police Service, Limpopo province.

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- d) To determine the capacity of SAPS in implementing the crime prevention strategy;
- e) To propose recommendations to enhance effective implementation of crime prevention strategy by the South African Police Services.

With regard to the above background, your assistance by answering this questionnaire is hereby requested.

**Please note** that you do not need to identify yourself and the researcher will uphold anonymity of any respondent being linked to the project for the research findings in the final research report. You are also advised that participating in this study is voluntary and should you feel not comfortable with the questions, you can withdraw from the study at any time. Kindly be advised that the information provided on this questionnaire will be only used for this study and not for any other purpose.

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Female	

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### 1.4 Level of qualification

Matric	Post Matric	Degree	Post graduate

## 1.5 Type of qualification (applicable to post-matric qualification)

Please indicate the field of study e.g. Policing, Human Resource Management, etc.

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## 2. Existing crime prevention strategy

Folio no	Question	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
2.1	Crime prevention strategy is supposed to be implemented in the best interest of the communities.					
2.2	The existing implementation of crime prevention strategy fully meets the aims and objectives of the SAPS.					
2.3	There are partnerships that support the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.					
2.4	There are approaches to effectively implement crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.					
2.5	There are positive impacts of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.					

## 3. Causes hindering effective implementation of crime prevention strategy

Folio no	Question	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
3.1	The implementation of crime prevention strategy is faced with challenges.					
3.2	The challenges are affecting or delaying the results of effective crime prevention strategy					
3.3	There are stakeholders or partnerships that assist the SAPS in providing resolutions to challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy.					
3.4	The communities that the SAPS is serving is made aware of the challenges faced in the implementation of crime prevention strategy.					
3.5	Resolutions are made to address challenges facing the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS.					

#### 4. Monitoring and evaluating crime prevention strategy

Folio no	Question	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
4.1	The mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy in the SAPS is present.					
4.2	The crime prevention strategy is evaluated regularly to determine if the aims and objectives are achieved.					
4.3	The crime prevention strategy is been evaluated in terms of the objectives of the Limpopo SAPS strategic plan.					
4.4	There is a need to develop other mechanisms that can be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of crime prevention strategy.					
4.5	The present mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of crime prevention strategy needs to be improved.					

#### 5. The capacity of SAPS in implementing crime prevention strategy

Folio no	Question	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
5.1	The units responsible for implementing crime prevention strategy in the South African Police Services have adequate human resources.					
5.2	The existing human resources are sufficient enough for the successful implementation of crime prevention strategy.					
5.3	The existing human resources have necessary skills and experience for the implementation of crime prevention strategy.					
5.4	The existing human resources are provided with regular crime prevention training.					
5.5	The budget for training is sufficient enough to enrich the skills and experience of human resources responsible for crime prevention.					

## 6. Enhancing effective implementation of crime prevention strategy

Folio no	Question	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
6.1	There is a need to improve the current implementation of crime prevention strategy.					
6.2	The SAPS crime prevention strategy should be reviewed.					

## 7. In your opinion, what can be done to improve the current implementation of crime prevention strategy?

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**Thank you for your participation.**

**Black Angles Consultant**

Registration Number: 2024/408975/07

Postal Address: P.O. Box 2884, Polokwane, 0700

Physical Address: 56 Platinum Street, Ladine, Polokwane, 0700

Email Address: Blackangles001@gmail.com

Contact: 0621574359

Date: 2025/02/24

To

Fulgence Mosweu Morifi

Student Number: 23024329

Dear Mr/Mrs. Morifi,

**Re: Confirmation of Editing Services for Your Research Project**

I hope this letter finds you well.

This letter serves as a formal confirmation that Black Angles Consultant has completed the editing of your research project titled “**The Challenges in the Implementation of Crime Prevention Strategy by South African Police Service, Limpopo Province.**” We have thoroughly reviewed and edited your work to ensure that it meets the highest academic standards. The editing process included a detailed check for grammar, spelling, punctuation, coherence, clarity, and overall flow of ideas.

We are confident that the edited version of your research project is now more polished and well-structured, improving both readability and academic rigor. If you require any further revisions or assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

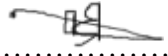
Should you need additional support in the future or have any questions regarding the edited work, feel free to reach out to us via email at Blackangles001@gmail.com or by phone at 0621574359.

We wish you all the best in your academic endeavors and look forward to any future collaboration.

Sincerely,

Black Angles Consultant

Editor's  
Signature



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**3** Submitted to University of Venda  
Student Paper

**4** [Manana, Ditebogo Bornephilia](#). "A Study on Approaches to Implementing the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy in South Africa", University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg (South Africa), 2025  
Publication

**5** [researchspace.ukzn.ac.za](http://researchspace.ukzn.ac.za)  
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