

**PETTY CRIME IN URBAN SETTINGS IN NAMIBIA –
A CASE STUDY OF THE CITY OF WINDHOEK**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to establish the nature of petty crimes that are committed within the City of Windhoek. The study further aimed at establishing the social characteristics of those who are committing such crimes as well as identifying possible hot spots where these crimes are likely to take place. This was achieved through consulting and analysing police records and criminals' profiles, interviewing the victims of petty crimes and persons arrested by the police and charged with petty crimes. The study also included those suspect that were brought to the police stations after they were found attempting to commit these crimes. The interview was to establish the nature of the crime they have been accused of and the spots where they are said to have committed or attempted to commit such crimes.

.The study harnessed both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. The former consisted of a systematic analysis of relevant primary and secondary sources. The latter offered a statistical analysis of crime culled from primary sources such as police Occurrence Books, and Crime Records. The study was exploratory and descriptive in nature.

The study found that theft out of motor vehicles, theft from persons, house breakings and theft, bag and cellular telephone snatchings, and shopliftings are the common crimes in the City of Windhoek.

It was established that petty crimes in the City of Windhoek are not static and that certain areas in the city are more frequented by petty crimes than others.

The study further identifies the social characteristics of the suspects of petty crimes to be mostly young and unemployed youths. The study thus concludes that the current crime prevention measures in the City are not effective enough and recommends innovations to improve on their effectiveness.

No previous study was done in this area; the benefit of the study is therefore that, it uncovered new methods and strategies of crime prevention. These methods and strategies may help to create an environment where residents of Windhoek will feel safe and secured. As such the City of Windhoek may attract significant local and foreign investors and a growing number of tourists.

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DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to my daughters; Helena and Ndapewa Nendongo.

DECLARATIONS

I do hereby declare that the work in this thesis “PETTY CRIME IN URBAN SETTINGS IN NAMIBIA – A CASE STUDY OF WINDHOEK” is my own product and no one, except where it is stated otherwise in the acknowledgement.

That, no part of this thesis may be reproduced prior to a written permission of the author or that of the University of Namibia being obtained.

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NATHANIEL NENDONGO

.....

DATE

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CBD	Central Business District
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
COPPS	Community Policing and Problem-Solving
COW	City of Windhoek
CPTG	Crime Prevention Tactical Guideline
NAMPOL	Namibian Police
NEPRU	Namibia Economic Research Unit
NLFS 2000	Namibia Labour Force Survey (<i>the date reflects the year of Publication of the report</i>)
NISER	Namibia Institute of Socio-Economic Research
NTB	Namibia Tourist Board
PC	Petty Crime
WCPOLS	Windhoek City Police Service
WUR 2001	Windhoek Urbanisation Report (<i>the date reflects the year of Publication</i>)

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The City of Windhoek has enjoyed favourable economic growth since Namibia gained its independence in 1990. The City has attracted significant foreign and local investors and tourists. Moreover since independence, Windhoek has hosted a number of summits and conferences.

As both the commercial and political capital of Namibia, the City has seen rapid population growth. A significant raise in crime levels, however, has accompanied the above development.

The Concern about the increase in the crime rate and especially in petty crime was recently expressed by Honourable councillor Shikongo (2005) .In his public speech at the launching of Windhoek City Police Service in November 2005. The City Mayor warned residents that petty crime is becoming a serious problem in the City. At the time, he pointed out that some of the youth are becoming more and more involved in what he called “Petty Street Crimes”.

The common petty crimes in the City of Windhoek include: theft out of a motor vehicle and theft from persons, house breaking and theft, bag and cellular telephone snatching, as well as shoplifting.

The above situation necessitated this field research that was carried out over a period of 3 months, from 1st September to 30^t November 2007. The primary purpose of the study was to establish the nature of petty crimes and the areas where such crimes are commonly committed within the City. This was achieved by consulting and analysing police records, interviewing the victims of petty crime and persons arrested by the

police and accused of petty crime to establish the nature of the crime they were accused of, and examine the spots they are said to have committed such crimes.

The study harnessed both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. The former consisted of a systematic analysis of relevant primary and secondary sources. The latter offered a statistical analysis of crime culled from primary sources such as police records. The study was exploratory and descriptive in nature.

The study may help to provide residents with information on the spots where different types of petty crime are mostly committed and identify the people that are involved in the commission of such crimes. The study may also help officials responsible for crime prevention in urban areas to revisit the effectiveness of their crime prevention measures and strategies. The background of this study will now be provided below

1.2 Background of the study

Urbanisation aspects such as population growth and unemployment are said to have either a positive or negative impact upon individuals within a specific community.

The Namibian population has an estimated doubling time of about twenty years and is not evenly distributed as a result of regional inequalities in both environmental conditions and political history.

Due to poor rainfall and low carrying capacity, the rural central land is widely recognized as marginal. The location of the rural central communal areas on the west, east, and south of the commercial farming area reflect a history of land disenfranchisement; white settler farmers (primarily Afrikaners and Germans) were given or allowed to purchase land traditionally occupied by the Herero, Damara,

Nama, and Bushmen. Drought is endemic to Namibia, and is one of the environmental factors that impact on migration. The migration of household members to urban areas and the sending of children to other relatives in rural and urban areas are said to be common coping responses at the household level to the influence of drought in Namibia (Pendleton 2005:13).

Windhoek, located in the centre of the country, on the central plateau, is surrounded on all sides by the large commercial livestock farming area that dominates the central and southern parts of the country occupying about forty percent of the land area of the country. The commercial farming area is home to about six percent of the national population, and most of the land is owned by whites; German and Afrikaner settlers, their descendents, and more recent migrants, who own the land in freehold land tenure. A recent study of farm sales estimates that about nine percent of commercial farms have been acquired by previously disadvantaged Namibians. The rural communal African areas also make up about forty percent of the land area of the country, but are home to about seventy percent of the population (Pendleton 2005:2).

Windhoek has been the capital of three different national governments. As the colonial capital of German Südwest Afrika from 1890 until 1915, it was the centre of German imperialism, which sought to conquer the indigenous African population by subjugation. With the defeat of the Germans, Südwest Afrika was 'liberated' by troops of the Union Government of South Africa that continued the subjugation started by the Germans under a mandate from the League of Nations.

Windhoek is fulfilling its role as a capital and distribution centre of the country. The appreciation of its natural advantages and central location led to a considerable concentration of infrastructure and specialised services such as health and education. By 1980 many commercial and industrial firms and branches of government had an office or depot in Windhoek (Bravenboer 2004:219). As a result of this development people continue flocking from rural and other urban areas to Windhoek looking for jobs and improved livelihood such as access to better education facilities, better hospital and other infrastructures, and access to electricity and telephones(*see Annexure C, Map of Namibia*). Those people who are unemployed are said to develop feelings of hopelessness, despair, and some even reach such depths of depression and disillusionment that they may decide to commit crime (Clark 1978:74). The study found that not all people who migrated to Windhoek could find employment and some turn to street crimes as means of coping with the urban life. The above situation seems to coincide with Clark' perception.

A survey done by the Namibian Institute of Socio- Economic Research (NISER1991) also revealed that economic factors were fundamentally important in the causation of crime in Namibia.

According to NISER (1991) a person was not born an enemy to the society but rather circumstances such as poverty and unemployment combined with adversity made people behave in an antisocial way. Considering the above factors, it can be concluded that unemployed people are more likely to commit criminal activities, mostly petty crime.

A person is unemployed if he or she would like to be working, but is unable to find employment (Roux 2005:12).

In terms of the Namibia Labour force Survey Report (NLFS 2002:38), unemployed persons are those who meet the criteria as spelt out by International Statistical Standards. The International Statistical Standards includes the following criteria:

- i. Being without work
- ii. Being available for work
- iii. Seeking work

This definition by implication also implies that one has to be 15 years and above to be qualified as unemployed. This criterion is derived from the phase in the NLFS(2002) definition that says: “the definition of unemployment excludes from the ranks of unemployed and fortiori, the labour force – those individuals who are 15years and above, who are without jobs and available for work, but are not actively looking for employment” (NLFS 2002: 38).

The NLFS (2002), provided for two categories of definitions depending on the exclusion of the third (iii) criteria, that is, that one must be attempting to secure an employment.

The two categories of unemployment are the” broad” and the “strict” definition of unemployment. The “broad” definition can exclude the third criteria (iii), whereas the “strict” definition must include it. This study employed both broad and strict definition of employment. It was found that the majority of suspects of crime interviewed qualify to the “strict “definitions of unemployment, as they all claimed to have been looking for jobs at the time of their arrests.

The NLFS (2001) shows that the unemployment rate in Namibia is thirty-three comma eight percent, while the “broad” measure indicates twenty comma two percent, when the “strict” measure of unemployment is applied.

Windhoek recorded an unemployment figure of 27.9 and 15.7 when the strict measure is applied (NLFS 2002). This trend, which is set to continue for some years to come, is a result of both declining productivity in the rural areas and the fact that employment opportunities are perceived to be located in the urban areas (NISER 1991:14). The latest survey report (NLFS 2004) was not yet available. The research therefore used the 2002 statistics.

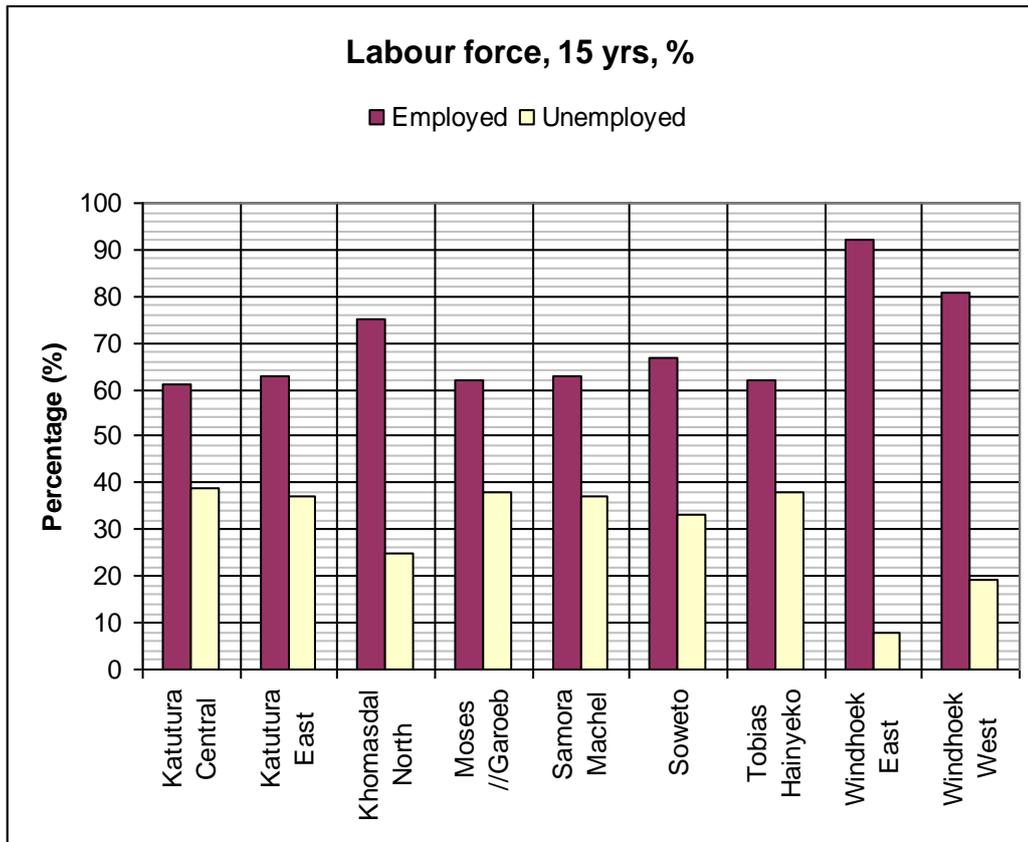
Unemployment as in other urban areas of Namibia has increased rapidly in the City of Windhoek in the post-independence era. The unemployment in Windhoek is closely related to the migration and the level of education of an individual (see chapter four).

According to the NISER (1991) the rate of formal employment creation in Windhoek has fallen way behind demand. This means that most people who migrated into the City could not be fortunate enough to secure employment. Even some of graduates in the City could not be fortunate enough to get employment due to the limit of employment opportunity.

In Windhoek most of the employment opportunities are offered by government and their agencies. The private sector mostly offered employment opportunities to the high qualified and experienced work force.

It is important to note that the majority of the migrants from the north and north-east are illiterate. The above argument is supported by the graph in figure 1.1. below.

Figure 1.1. Graph for Windhoek Labour Force: 1990 -2001



Source: (NLFS 2002)

From figure 1.1 above, it appears that ninety - two percent of people living in Windhoek east; that is; Ludwig Dorp, Klien Windhoek and Avis are employed. This includes public officials and self employed business individuals. It is also evident in figure 1.1 that Katutura Central, Katutura East, Samora Machel and Tobias Hainyeko have less than seventy percent employment rate. Unemployment in these areas is high than all other areas of Windhoek

Unemployment also said to leads to poor living standard, especially in urban settings.

The living condition in Windhoek is analysed in table 1.2. below.

Table 1.2: Socio-Economic Indicators for Windhoek Areas

	Unemployment % for economically active population	Education: % of 15+ population completing high school or more	% Migrants	% Female Headed Households (*)	Household Size	% with Gov./Para-statal Employment	Median Household Income (*)	Mode for Household Income (*)
Northern	36%	32%	15%	33%	5.4	22%	N\$800-1000	N\$1001-1500
North West	38%	22%	44%	19%	4.1	22%	N\$401-600	N\$401-600
Khomasdal North	24%	51%	10%	27%	4.8	35%	N\$2501-3000	N\$1501-2000
Windhoek West	14%	74%	18%	17%	3.9	24%	N\$5001-6000	N\$10,000 and +
Windhoek East	9%	85%	6%	23%	3.0	24%	N\$6001-7000	N\$10,000 and +
Total (average)	24%	53%	19%	24%	4.2	25%	-	-

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 2005;() income data and % female headed households from City of Windhoek, 1996:65,66); Namibian census does not have income data; data is not complete for all areas but is representative*

Source: (Pendleton 20005).

The above table shows that the North West of Windhoek; that is Katutura and the informal settlements has the most migrants and lower income population (*see annexure D*). The study also revealed that most of the suspects of crimes reside in these areas.

Windhoek will maintain its primacy in Namibia as far as employment opportunities are concerned. An alarming trend is the fact that the primacy index of Windhoek has worsened over the last 18 years since independence

Most of the unemployed residents survived as casual workers, newspaper vendors, car guards and other informal trading activities such as selling Chinese products.

The above developments have forced the City of Windhoek to be in a situation where it is currently faced with difficulties in enforcing by-laws such as the Street Vendors and Loitering Regulation. This situation gives individuals an opportunity to commit crimes.

In conclusion, it could be said that urbanisation in Namibia like other countries in the world has a negative impact on the city of Windhoek as a capital city, a situation that need attention by the city officials in order to attract and maintain the current investments in the city.

In view of the increase in the crime rate, the Council for the City of Windhoek established a police force called the Windhoek City Police Service (WCPOLS) on the 18th November 2005, to complement the national police (NAMPOL) in the policing functions within the City (Kanime 2005).

Despite the establishment of the WCPOLS, petty crimes continue to be recorded in the Central Business District (CBD) and the surrounding residential suburbs. The

above background has prompted the need to examine what the problem urban settings and in particular the City of Windhoek is faced with. The problem statement will now be formulated below.

1.3. Statement of the problem

Crime prevention and reduction has become a concern in the City of Windhoek. Statistics collected by the WCPOLS during the year 2006, show that petty crime continues to increase, especially in the City Centre, shopping centres and the surrounding residential areas. In their profiles, the WCPOLS show that young residents commit most of the petty crimes (WCPOLS 2006).

Statistics from the 2005 Annual Report of the Khomas Regional Police also indicated that crime is negatively affecting the residents of Windhoek (NAMPOL 2005). According to the report petty crime exceeds serious crime. This research therefore focused on petty crime.

The City of Windhoek has numerous crime prevention measures such as building of jobseekers bureaux where job seekers assemble to seek casual work, establishment of a police service (WCPOLS) and regulating people's movements and behaviour in the streets. These measures were found not to be effective enough to curb crime. This situation has prompted the need to examine:

1. The effectiveness of the current crime prevention measures in the City,
2. The social characteristics of those who are involved in committing PCs, and

3. Areas where such crimes are frequently committed. These questions have led to the setting as listed below.

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The Purpose of this study is:

- To examine the type of petty crimes that have been committed in the City of Windhoek over the past years and identifies the areas where such crimes were committed since the establishment of the WCPOLS on the 18th November 2005.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of current crime prevention measures of the City of Windhoek against those that are used by other cities worldwide over the same period.
- To propose possible effective means of preventing petty crime.

1.5. Justification of the Study

No previous academic study was done in this area. The benefits of the study will therefore be that it may uncover possible new methods and strategies of crime prevention. The possible methods and strategies that will be uncovered may help to create an environment where residents of Windhoek will feel safe and secured. As such the City of Windhoek may attract more local and foreign investors. Furthermore petty crime reduces investment in commercial and residential property if the criminals disrupt the chances of profitability (Dahl 2004: 4).

1.6. Organization of the study

The study is divided into chapters. Chapters are organized ranging from one to five. Each chapter cover different aspects of the study. The aspects covered are explained below:

Chapter One

Chapter one covers the

- Introduction and
- background of the study

Chapter Two

Chapter two deals with the theoretical perspective of different scholars about the causation of crime as well as some measures to control crimes in urban settings..

Chapter Three

Chapter three consist of the methodology employed in the study. This chapter explain the method that was used to collect the data, the source of the data as well as the technique used to select the sample.

Chapter Four

Chapter four concentrated on analysing the data. The data collected was analyse according to the questionnaires in annexure A and B

Chapter five

This chapter presents the conclusion and recommendations of the study respectively.

1.7. Conclusion

Chapter one covered the historic background of urbanisation in Namibia with specific reference to the impact that migration from rural and other urban areas have on Windhoek as the capital city of Namibia. The background for the study was also addressed.

The chapter show that the City of Windhoek has enjoyed favourable economic growth since Namibia gained its independence in 1990 and has therefore a potential to grow high. As both the commercial and political capital of the country, it has also seen a rapid population growth due to the people who continue migrating from rural and other urban areas to looking for jobs and improved livelihood. These developments are said to be accompanied by a significant rise in crime, which can jeopardise these developments if they are not effectively prevented. The problem statement that necessitated the study was thus formulated, its objectives were set and the study justified. Chapter two will cover the theoretical perspective of crimes in urban settings.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERITURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

Chapter one introduced the reader to what this research was al about. It also provided the background that lead to this study. This covered the impact that urbanisation has on the City of Windhoek including; the state of population growth, unemployment, the situation of petty crime, the methods that are currently used to prevent crime in the City and some of the identified spots of crimes. This chapter will provide the reader with the theoretical framework of crime in urban settings.

Social scientists have defined theory as a set of statements that say why and how several concepts are related. For a set of statements to qualify as theory it must be possible to deduce some conclusions from it that are subject to empirical verification (Burger (2007:3-4). These theoretical perspectives predicted and prohibit certain observable events and conditions. The theoretical perspectives were thus compared and related to the results of the study in chapter four to establish their relative ness.

Burger has further argues that if the fight against crime is to have any meaning, it is essential that crime should be thoroughly understood. Practically it seem that it is not enough to think of crime in terms of manifestation, that is “where and how” the crime happened but to consider the risk factors or the causes of such crime. This chapter will therefore focus on:

- The social and economic explanations of the causes of crime, and
- the effectiveness of modern crime prevention methods in urban settings

2.2. The Social and Economic Explanations of the Causes of Crime

Traditionally in the social science there has been much more theoretical and empirical interest in studying the underlying causes of crime than in studying the forms of crime prevention and control. There is broad consensus among academic commentators that the first recognised school of criminology was a classical school of the eighteenth century.

The classical school was more concerned with developing the nation, systematic and efficient means of delivering justice rather than understanding the nature of the criminals (Hughes 1998:25-36). This study objective was however to understand the social characteristics of criminals than their nature.

The earliest theory generally attributed crime to a single underlying cause: a typical body results in genetic abnormality, insanity, physical abnormalities and poverty.

Later theories attributed crime causation to multiple factors such as:

- Poverty,
- Peer influence,
- School problems, and
- Family dysfunction.

The above factors were analysed to establish their relative ness to crime in Namibia with specific reference to the City of Windhoek

In this chapter, the theories of crime causation are analysed according to Siegel's (1995) six groups of crime causation. Siegel (1999:106-108) in his book "Theories, Patterns and Typologies" grouped these theories as:

- Classical Theories
- Biosocial and psychological theories

- Social structure theories
- Social Process theories
- Conflict
- Integrated theories

Each of these theories will now be briefly introduced.

2.2.1. The Choice Theories

Choice theories hold that crime is either the result of a free will made by an individual, as a function of personal psychological or biological abnormalities or both. A criminal act was assumed to be something chosen as a result of the calculation of the likely pain and pleasure involved (Hughes 1998:25-36). This theory suggests that criminals are individuals who balance the cost and benefit of committing a crime before they decide whether to commit or not to commit such crimes. The choice theory originated from the classical theories. The classical approach enjoyed a resurgence and popularity during the mid 1970s. The idea of rehabilitation of known criminals was considered a cornerstone of positivist policy (Siegel 1999:106).

Supporters of this theory believe that people commit crime because it is profitable, useful or enjoyable for them to do so, and that they will almost certainly break the law if they can. The argument here is that people would consider the combination of perceived threats of shame and embarrassment with the perceived threat of legal sanctions in a more inclusive array of cost factors such as being sent to jail or paying a penalty before choosing to engage in these crimes. This study does not agree with this theory. Although the majority of the suspects of crime were Unemployed, one could

say that they did not choose to commit crime despite the risk involved. The study shows that most of the suspects were forced by the living conditions in the City (poverty) and did not necessarily chose or enjoy being criminals. Most of these suspects, especially those of petty crime are form the poor background (*See Chapter 4*)

Until recently most American judges and prosecuting attorneys gave little thought to the underlying causes of crime. It was a general assumption that courts and court officials have performed their full function once the guilty or innocence of the defendant had been determined and the defendant discharged or committed to some penal institution (Theodore 1995:18). Experience with Namibian justice system seems to indicate that there is little measure to combat crime anther than to punish the suspect. Of all the respondents interviewed most of them suggest punishment as a measure of crime prevention.

Attempted to determine why females commit significantly fewer criminal and delinquent acts than males were carried out by some of the researches. It was found that females are more likely than males to perceive high sanction threats. The assertion here is that girls are more controlled than boys in early childhood and therefore perceive greater formal and informal sanctions (Moyer 2001). In other words, the gender differences in delinquency are the result of gender differences in the perceived threats of sanctions. Girls learn to internalize guilt and feel ashamed when contemplating norm violations, whereas boys are encouraged to be aggressive, independent and self-assertive (Sandema 2005).

Females are likely to perceive greater threats of shame than males when considering deviant behaviours (Heidensohn 1989). Women are said to have more to lose, particularly in the arena of social relationships and reputation, if they are caught committing a crime. Because of the controls and their socialization experienced as children, females are expected to perceive greater costs of embarrassment than males when they consider status-threatening behaviours. Evidence in this study indicates that females are, indeed, more concerned than males about people's impressions of them. There were no female suspects of petty crime during the study.

Corley (1989:9) observed that girls are more likely than boys to believe their parents would be upset if they engaged in criminal acts. Other theorists posit that females are more passive and less aggressive than males and therefore commit fewer violent crimes. Hence, females are more likely to be convicted of crimes associated with their traditional gender roles such as shoplifting and prostitution. Tighter controls also exist for females both in the family and in their public lives. In spite of the clear and persistent differences in rates of male and female criminality, it is only recently that sociological and criminological attention has turned to the issue of female delinquency. Explanations focused on the biological and psychological make-up of women (Heidensohn 1989).

This theory fails to consider other factors such as the social and economic difficulties that the male are exposed compared to females. After the age of school going age, men are likely to be exposed to look for their independent life: that is to look for their wives and thus create their own families. This means assuming responsibility to support themselves and their families. The females were or are still expected to look

for their husbands to provide them with economic support. One of the legacies of this social economic practice is the children maintenance law that places (in most cases) a responsibility on the father to provide support to the child. This requires the father to earn an income to be able to provide this support. Of all fifty suspect of crime interviewed, they were all male. This result seems to support this part of argument⁶ in this theory.

2.2.2. Biosocial and Psychological Theories

These theories outline the explanation of crime from a biological perspective. Biological or Physiological theorists as are referred to, explain crime and other forms of deviant behaviour as being biologically based. In other words, it is considered that some people are more inclined to become criminals because of their genetic background, often expressed in terms of faulty genes or “hereditary factors”. Brains and crania of convicted criminals are said to differ from those of the more law-abiding members of society. Criminals are said to have had an innate tendency towards anti - social behaviour (Siegel 1999.) The argument here is that criminals are born.

The psychological explanations of crime are similar to those of the biological theorists. They however differ in that; the psychological theorists consider the individual’s background. Psychological theorists consider the person’s early childhood and parent - child relationships. This theory stresses the importance of early childhood experience to have an influence on the individual to commit crime.

According to the psychological theory, socialization is said to occur in psychosexual stages, which need to be worked through satisfactorily to avoid personality problems

or abnormalities. The argument here is that some juvenile delinquency was linked to maternal deprivation in the early years of childhood (Sandema 2000:8-13).

Since the nineteenth century, criminologists have suggested that physical and psychological traits may influence behaviour of an individual to commit crimes. It is believe that some people are not able to control their urges and passions and that leads them to commit crimes.

Both the biological and psychological theories recognise that, human traits alone do not produce criminality and that crime-producing interaction involves both personal traits such as intelligence, personality and chemical and genetic makeup and environmental factors such as family life, educational attainment and neighbourhood condition. It is argued that certain environmental stimuli are needed to either trigger antisocial acts or help to contain them. These environmental stimuli are referred to as biosocial theory (Siegel 1999:108).

Advocates of this theory believe that individuals who commit criminal acts were born criminals. They believed that certain families have more criminal than other families (Siegel 1999: 108). This research does not provide evidence related to this theory.

An early pioneer of insanity was English physician Henry Maudsley (1835-1918). Maudley believed that insanity and criminal behaviour were strongly linked. He believes that certain individuals will go mad if they do not commit crimes. These theories believe that people tend to imitate one another. People are said to alter their behaviour according to the reactions it receives from other depending on the rewards and extinguished by negative reactions or punishment (Siegel 1999:180-175).

This theory lacks convective factors. The theory seems to suggest that one can determine a criminal from his or her physical or natural appearance. The theory also seems to suggest that most of the suspects of crime look biologically the same. The study found that suspects of crime have no specific height or body sizes. Suspect of crime can be people of any biological features. This may be possible due to the fact that suspects of crimes of this century have access to weapon such that the issue of their biological features does not influence their willing ability to commit crimes.

Unlike the biological theory, experience in the City of Windhoek, obtained through the WCPOLS shows that most of the suspects of petty crime, such as theft out of motor vehicles, bag and cellular phone snatchings and house breakings are from the Ongandjera constituency in the Omusati region in the northern Namibia. They experience similar upbringing and have similar education levels. Most of them have an education level that is lower than grade 12 and have had comparable socialisation. Most of them grow up as cattle headers (WCPOLS: 2007).

2.2.3. Social Structure Theories

Burger (2007) argues that crime is a complex phenomenon with a number of factors interacting at any given time. He referred to these factors as risk factors and included the so-called “root causes” of crime. The causes of crime are crucial and need to be properly identified and effectively addressed if the combating of crime is to be successful. The risk factors, which produce crime, and not perpetrators of crime, should be the primary focus of crime combating efforts. In an attempt to explain and control crime, Burger urges that, it is crucial to find a way to integrate the data, theory

and general viewpoints of disciplines, such as sociology, anthropology, psychiatric, economic and history, in order to prevent crime effectively. (Burger 2007:3-4.)

The Chicago school pioneered the research work on the social ecology of the city and inspired a generation of scholars to conclude that social forces operating in the areas create criminal iterations urban (Siegel 1999:175).

Perry (1986:56) wrote that crime is closely related to unemployment and urbanization that resulted from commercialisation. Commercial expansion is said to affect people from all classes. Commercialisation is said to increase tensions between those who made a fortune from the expansion by becoming rich and those who did not; which is those who remain poor.

Some neighbourhoods become natural areas for crime. According to these social ecological theories, some geographical areas are more prone to violence and serious theft related crimes than others. This research found that some areas are more frequented by crime than others (*See Chapter 4*).

Observation shows that those areas that are perceived to be for the well - off are likely to be target of crime. The City of Windhoek's residential areas are zone according to the ability to afford a resident or according to incomes (*See Chapter 1*).

Sociology is concerned with social changes and the dynamic aspects of human behaviour, it follow transformation in norms, values, institutions and their subsequent effect on individuals and group behaviour this theory has made the foundation of the modern criminology (Siegel 1999:175).

The social structure approach links crime to the economic deprivation experienced in most cities in the world including Windhoek shows such a relationship.. It follows that rates of unemployment are related to crime rates. The argument here is that, if people do not hold jobs, they will be more likely to turn to crime as a means of support. Every suspect interviewed claim he was looking for a job before he could be arrested,

Lombroso (1836 – 1909) identifies the causes of crime to include:

- Population
- Alcohol
- Education

Lower class youth possess a distinct subculture within which delinquent behaviour has special meaning. Feeling unfairly discriminated against by middle-class society, these youth are said to suffer from status frustration, which they act out in delinquent forms. Social structure does not only provide differential access to legitimate opportunities; it also provides differential access to illegitimate opportunities. The availability of illegitimate opportunities is an important determinant of the solutions people adopts (Grasmick 1990).

Researchers found that there is a concern in many societies about the possible impact of the global modern mass media on human behaviour and in particular, the negative influence of on screen violence on crime and aggression. Many studies have tried to measure and assess the effects of exposure to high and regular levels of violence on television. Media such as television, newspapers, magazines and films play an important role in the transfer of morals and values. The amount of violence portrayed by these agents stimulates juveniles. Violence is gratuitous, the child or adult may

negatively read “approval” for violent actions in television programmes. In most crime statistics, the proportion of men engaged in criminal activities has been higher than their female counterparts. The notion of shame and embarrassment as a form of informal sanctions is likely to form part of this behavioural pattern. Shame is a self-imposed sanction that occurs when actors violate norms that the actor has internalized. Individuals considering the commission of an illegal act weigh the potential cost of feeling shame or guilt, should they decide to engage in a given behaviour (Grasmick 1990).

Those people who are unemployed develop feelings of hopelessness, despair, and some even reach such depths of depression and disillusionment that they may decide to commit crime (Clark 1978:75).

The WCPOLS profile (WCPOLS: 2007) shows that of all the suspects of PC that were arrested, ninety percent of these suspects were unemployed.

Recently scholars of social deviance turned their attention to ethnicity in relation to crime and deviance. In an attempt to explain the relationship between crime and ethnicity, the following approach called ‘left realist’ explanation has been put forward. Although there is limited research evidence to judge this explanation, some sociologists consider racism and discrimination in key spheres such as employment as factors leading many people to crime. Minority youth feel deprived of, and blocked off from, the financial and material benefits, they see around them a sub-culture, which becomes a collective solution to group problems. Criminals form a group cultural response to feelings of oppression, and marginalization: minority youth are

pushed to the edge of society and towards criminal activities because of low academic success and higher levels of unemployment (Martin and others. 1997:66).

The argument here is that young people who lack opportunities to achieve financial success are more likely encouraged to turn to crime. This is evident in the data analysis of the employment status of the suspects of crime (*See Chapter 4*)

Namibia's political history of colonial occupation by both Germany and South Africa and the implementation of a capitalistic economy, established radical inequalities in regional development: the rural communal areas remained undeveloped sources of cheap labour, the commercial farming area was developed and supported by cheap Government-sponsored loans and access to markets and towns were developed mainly for white settlers. These regional inequalities still exist today in spite of modest rural development since independence. The rural communal areas lack income-producing activities, and crop/livestock production methods are at the basic subsistence level. Regional inequalities and lack of income-producing activities influence rural-urban migration to Windhoek (Pendalton: 2005).

As it was reported earlier under 1.2.2, unemployment in the urban areas of Namibia and in Windhoek in particular, has increased rapidly in the post-independence era (NISER 1991:14). It is likely that this may have an influence on the Namibian youth. Unemployment disrupts the lives of both individuals and families. The most obvious result of job loss is financial uncertainty. Financial loss alone is sufficient to cause family stress, but financial deprivation also generates a psychological impact. Unemployed persons report high levels of anxiety, depression and hostility (Clark 1978:69). Clark observes that a long spell of unemployment ruins a person's self-

respect. Unemployment creates a sense of frustration, which sometimes leads to feelings of uselessness. It leaves a person apathetic to ordinary activities and duties or can even make a person ready to lend a willing ear to violent expedients for regaining status and a sense of purpose (Clark 1978:74). Unemployment has come to mean very severe material hardship for children, particularly in terms of diet, health, clothing and housing conditions. Although people are exposed to similar levels of deprivation, it remains true that the unemployed and their families tend to have low incomes (Clark 1978:75).

Clark (1978:77) further argued that families with an unemployed head are particularly likely to be living in overcrowded conditions and to be poorly clothed such that they will try any means of getting out of these miserable conditions even by means of crime. The data analysis in this study show that most of the suspects of crime live in the Katutura/Khomasdal areas. These are resident of the previously disadvantage group who are majority poor.

In many countries in the world including Namibia, it is commonly believed that unemployment, alcohol and drug abuse are the most commonly contributing factors to the high crime rate. Some other contributing factors are the notion of getting rich quick and general ignorance of law.

“Alcohol abuse is one of the contributing factors to crime. Crimes like assault, rape, murder, *crimen injuria*, and malicious damage to properties came as a result of alcohol abuse (Kanime 2005).

Many studies show that intoxication is associated with sudden or impulsive violence. For example, drunken violence at soccer matches (such as the alcohol related outbreak in Namibia’s game against South Africa in September 1999), and other sport events

may provide a context for such aggression Human Development Report 1999(UNHDR 1999:43). Crime and disorderly behaviours are in most cases associated with alcohol and places that sell alcohol.

Violent crime is not uncommon at alcohol outlets both in Namibia and in other parts of the world. Bars, shebeens and cuca shops are well-known problem spots, according to the Namibian police. One of the dis-inhibiting affects of drinking is the propensity on the part of the individuals to express aggression. This will particularly arise in a social situation where tension or rivalry develops. Drinking venues provide settings for lack of inhibition and aggression. Sandema (2005) argues that violence arising from heavy drinking may have less to do with alcohol consumption than the predisposition of certain individuals towards violent behaviour. Those persons may have come from a social background where violence and aggressive behaviour are normal. Such an aggressive predisposition may well arise from family as well as that particular part of society where they grew up or where they currently live, and alcohol may not in itself be the main cause of violence. Yet, while an individual may be prone to aggression, studies tend to show that alcohol and intoxication can be an important contributory factor in violent outbreaks (Sandema 2000:8-13).

According to the United Nation Human Development Report (UNHDR1999) Alcohol may weaken the already limited social restraint on that person with the result that violence might occur more than is usual while under the influence of alcohol. Alcohol can, therefore, not be excluded as an important factor in spontaneous outbreaks of illegality, including violence against other person, even though it should not be seen as the sole factor involved (UNH DR 1999: 44).

While there is a positive correlation between alcohol and crime, this relationship should be accepted cautiously. A direct causal relationship has not been established. Many criminals are not alcoholics, and the majority of alcoholics have never committed a serious crime. The relationship between alcohol and crime may be confounded with age and sex. This means that males are more likely to abuse alcohol and more likely to be arrested for a crime (UNHDR 1999: 44).

Alcohol has been regarded as a trigger or motivator for an outbreak of a violent act of law breaking, and it has been assumed to be an important factor behind much recorded crime. The UNHDR (1999) indicates that forty percent of the adults in Namibia abuse alcohol over the weekends.

The WCPOS revealed that this major indulgence tended to coincide with abnormally high levels of crime at weekends.

It is estimated that up to ninety percent of violent crimes in Namibia are alcohol and drug related. In addition to alcohol, dagga is the most common drug involved in violent crimes, but is used much less than alcohol. According to the UNHDR (1999), the Windhoek police showed a slightly lower figure of sixty percent to seventy percent of crimes related to alcohol, but the Khomas region. Hospital admission records provide further evidence of the role of alcohol in violent crimes in Namibia.

Windhoek State Hospital is said to have received a high number of patients in 1999 with knife wounds, wounds from broken bottles and lacerations and bruising which result from fights. The number increases over weekends and at the end of the month. In many cases, the victims, usually young males in their teens and twenties, were themselves drunk. Medical staff indicated that at least one person dies each week as a

result of injuries sustained in these cases and a larger proportion of assaults were quite serious. The information provided by shown that forty- two percent of medical personnel and twenty-five percent of community workers regarded drunkenness and drug abuse as some factors that lead to violence (UNHDR 1999).

Considering the above literature, we may deduce that, indeed alcohol has a causal link to crimes committed but that this will depend mainly on what type of crime is to be committed. For example, a person planning to engage in armed robbery may not necessarily consider doing it while under the influence of alcohol whereas the person engaging in committing rape may definitely be under the influence of alcohol. Indeed most of the suspects of PC in the City of Windhoek were not reported to be under the influence of neither drugs nor alcohol abuse. Most of them were unemployed and have no money to buy alcohol.

2.2.4. Social Progress Theories

Social process theories hold that criminality is a function of individual socialisation. It is urged that as people pass through the life cycle, most of them are influenced by the direction of their families' relationships, peer group associations, educational experiences and interactions with authority figures including the teachers, employers and agents of the justice system. That if these relationships are positive and supportive, they will be able to succeed within the rules of society and if this relationship is dysfunctional and destructive, conventional success may be impossible and criminal solution may become a feasible alternative. Sociological theories of Crime emphasize the interconnections between conformity and deviance in different social contexts. Modern societies, they argue, contain many different subcultures, and

behaviours that conform to the norms of a particular sub cultural setting may be regarded as deviant outside it. Crime is said to be a consequence of defective social regulation. People are said to deviate because the disciplines and authority of society are so flawed that they offer few restraints or moral direction (Siegel 1997:207).

Perry (1986:56) wrote that, crime is closely related to unemployment and urbanization, which resulted from commercialisation. Commercial expansion is said to affected people from all classes. Commercialisation is said to increases tensions between those who made their fortunes from the economic expansion, by becoming rich, and those who did not; that is those who remain poor.

The general idea here is that, all people regardless of their race, class or gender may have the potential to become delinquents or criminals although members of the lower class may have added burdens of poverty, racism, poor schools and disrupted family lives. Middle or upper class people may also turn to crime if their lives' experiences are inferable or destructive (Siegel 1997: 207). If one looks at the suspects of crimes in Namibia, and other part of the world one can broadly agree with this theory. In most cases, suspects of crimes claim to be unemployed and thus implying that they are poor, and want to overcome this poverty through committing crime. It is also important to note that most of these crimes are committed in urban areas, of which such situation can validate the linking of crime to urbanisation.

2.2.5. Social Conflict Theory

The social conflict theory reflects the ideas of a philosophical and economic analyst, Karl Max. It is alleged that crime is caused by inter-group conflict and rivalry that exist in every society. This perception focuses directly on what is called 'crime – producing traits of capitalist society'. Crime according to this school of thought is

linked to the inequities found in and being produced by the capitalist system. The justice system was considered to be a mechanism to control the lower class and of maintaining the status of capitalisation (Siegel 1997: 237). It can be disputed that crime does not start with capitalism. Despite the fact that the lower class is mostly involved in petty crimes or street crimes in most cases, it could also be argued, that it is not only the lower class that is committing crimes. There are different crimes where both classes are involved, such as theft of public funds by top officials. With specific reference to this study, it was however found that only the lower classes are involved in petty crimes. Most of these classes have lower education which can be linked to the Apartheid education system.

2.2.6. Integrated Theories

The earliest integrated theories are referred to as multi - factor theories. These theories suggested that social, personal, and economic factors each exert influence on criminal behaviour. Integrated theory combined the influence of structural socialisation, conflict and individual level variables (Siegel 1997: 267-269).

Delbert Elliot and his colleagues David Huizinga and Suzanne Ageton of the Behavioural Research Institute in Boulder, Colorado, are said to have combined the features of strain, social learning and control theories into a single theoretical framework (Siegel 1997: 257-269).

According to Elliot's integrated theory, perceptions of strain (*the conditions that occur when people begin to believe that they cannot achieve success through conventional means, such as education or employment*) inadequate socialisation and living in socially disorganisation areas, lead the youth to develop weak bonds with

conventional group activities and norms. Weak conventional bonds and continued high levels of perceived strain lead some youth to seek out, and become bonded to like – minded peer groups. Eliot and his colleagues suggest that the youths living in disorganized areas may have little choice but to join with ‘law – violation’ (*criminal*) youth groups since conventional groups simply do not exist (Siegel 1997: 257-269).

According to the Marxist integrated structural theory, capitalism economic system which is marked by competition. Workers, who occupy inferior position, are said to experience coercive relationship with their supervisors. Such negative experiences in the workplace create strain and alienation within the family setting which in turn relates to inconsistent and excessively punitive discipline at home. Juveniles who live in such an environment will become alienated from their parents, and at the same time experience adjustment problem in social institutions, especially in schools (Siegel 1997: 268). This theory implies that, there is a combination of different factors that can influence an individual to commit a crime. It also urges that it is important to consider “multi- factors” in order to understand the crime causation and also to be able to prevent crime effectively. This study did not find any link of crime to this theory. We are now going to examine the theory of how to prevent crimes.

2.3. The Theory of Crime Prevention and Control Methods

The term ‘crime prevention’ is quite ambiguous and often means different things to different people.

Newham (2006:3) defines crime prevention as “all activities, which reduce, deter or prevent the occurrence of specific crimes”. He identifies the procedures of crime prevention against specific crimes to include:

- Firstly, altering the environment in which they occur.
- Secondly, changing the conditions which are thought to cause them, and
- Thirdly, providing a strong deterrent in the form of an effective criminal justice system.

Newham (2006) argues that providing a deterrent form the essence of the notion of crime prevention. To this end the police are to focus on tactics that are seen as likely to deter criminal activities. The tactics identified by Newman includes:

- Police patrols;
- Roadblocks;
- Search and seizure operations, and
- Target arrests.

Burger (2007:14) identified two types of deterrence:

- General deterrence and
- Direct deterrence

General deterrence –achieved through the existence of certainty or belief that commission of crime will be followed by detection and arrest and by prosecution and punishment through effective law enforcement and by the nature of punishment which should be sufficient to deter an individual from committing or repeating to commit such crime.

Direct deterrence – is achieved with the blocking of potential opportunities. This can be achieved through police visibility, security guards, security systems and electronic equipments etc (Burger 2007: 14-15).

According to the classical theory, control and prevention of crime laid in the rational, just and efficient means of punishment and forms of preventive deterrence.

The main weapon of the pre – modern crime prevention system was spectacular public, bloody punishment of the offender, which was viewed as a deterrent to the rest of the offenders (Hughes 1998:25-36). This theory, suggested that punishment was not to be viewed as a moral imperative or an absolute duty of the state, but rather as an instrument of social control, to achieve certain desired ends (Hughes 1998:25-36). Neo - classis became a dominant legal discourse in most criminal justice during the nineteenth century.

According to this theory, prevention is better than punishment. Individuals suspected of committing crime could according to this theory be examine to see if 'their minds were clear' such that they can prevent themselves to commit crimes. The age and state of mind of a suspect is used to exclude the suspect from the full responsibility of the law.

There does appear to be something significant, specific and different about the prominent place occupied in the last decade of the twentieth century by the number of strategies and practices collectively known as crime prevention across many western societies. (Hughes 1998:4)

There also seem to be a problem of public perception, about the role of the of the police and crime prevention. A principle presented in the nineteenth century by Robert Peel to test the efficiency of police is the absence of crime in society. Citizens should feel that they and their properties are safe. Controlling crimes and providing

service are the major goal for the law enforcement agencies. Patrol has been one of the first functions of traditional policing. The patrol function normally provides a public manifestation of police through uniform personnel being visible in marked patrol vehicles. Although this lead to home rule pride, a major concern for modern police management is the consolidation of police forces to eliminate overlapping police jurisdictions and provide more efficient delivery of services (Thibault and others. 2004:55)

For as long as the myth of the police, as being able to prevent crime is kept alive by the authorities and the media, the public will hold the police responsible for every failure to prevent crime. Every body grow up with a belief, that the police are there to prevent crime, and therefore blaming the police is almost a natural condition, few people are prepared to look elsewhere for a solution or for alternative to and responsibilities for crime prevention (Burger 2007:3).

Criminals are not likely to commit crime in the presence of police but as soon as the police leave to patrol other areas, this is likely to be the proper time for them to commit crimes. It could further be argued that uniform police offices are likely to be seen from a distance such that the criminals can hide and make patrolling inefficient.

Commercial ethics and a growing number of regulations accompanied the development of trade (Perry 1986: 56). One can see that, city administrations worldwide have a long way trying to prevent crimes at commercial areas that are mostly urban areas or cities. Perry went on saying that crimes were given different definitions; for example, street vendors were called “hawkers”. These definitions refer to regulations that were and are still used in commercial areas, the by- laws. These

regulations are the same as that, which the City of Windhoek is currently employing; that is regulating the commercial activities and movements of individual within the city such that these activities does not give an opportunity for individuals to commit crime.

There is an increasing awareness of the need for smaller agencies to enter into alliances with neighbouring departments to address mutual problems. Over the past decades police departments in large cities or metropolitan areas created special units to address crime in their jurisdictions (Thibault and others. 2004:55). For example, during the 1980's and 1990's in the UK emerged the multi – agency Crime Prevention. The theory involves the local delivery of Crime Prevention by means of multi - agency partnership between statutory agencies (*such as police and local authority agencies*), private business and at times, public initiatives; such as the community in various watch schemes (Hughes 1998:78-83).

Across Latin America, the political agenda and dinner debates among the elites and middle classes are dominated by how to combat rising crime and by anxiety about personal safety. In this climate social cleansing groups as a crime prevention measure flourishes (Brooks 2000:36).

Sporadic and isolated cases of social cleansing as crime prevention measures first appeared in Latin America in the 1980s. In the course of that decade these phenomenon developed into a systematic and well-organised method of eradicating street loitering and thus Crime (Moloney, 1980:88). Social cleansing is a method of limiting the rights of specific social group or groups from being at specified places at

a specified time or conditions. Most cities apply this method as a measure to prevent crime.

In Chicago, people are warned on loitering, although loitering by itself is not against the law. The City Minneapolis normally advises residences to call the police if they believe the loiters are violating laws such as consuming intoxicating beverages in public, loitering to solicit for prostitutions, begging, disorderly conduct and interfering with pedestrian or vehicular traffic. The City of Chicago believes that people need to talk to others who are affected by loitering and urge them to report it. The police is said to usually warn that although individuals may see loitering as harmless, it provides an opportunity for individual (Loiters) to observe alleys, garages and homes. They usually after having observed return later to burglarize others homes or properties ([http:// www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/about/](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/about/) annual-report, 2006.).

In Johannesburg, the Metropolitan Police Department have introduced a Job Seekers Card System as an unemployment management system. Job seekers are provided with this card for positive identification from criminals (Ngcobo 2005:6).

Johannesburg City has a Safety Strategy, which includes reducing gun crimes, reducing street crimes and reducing youth crimes. The strategy focuses on keeping young people away from crime and tackling problems, which stimulate street Crimes(Newham 2005:8).

The police in the City of Windhoek also apply Street and Traffic Regulation (Ordinance 352 of 1930). This regulation includes the regulation on loitering. The following article from a local newspaper was used to support the above fact “after several break-ins over the weekend, police have launched a campaign to find those

responsible for a mini crime wave in the City's Central Business District (CBD) and surroundings. Inspector Becker of the Namibian Police believes that there are two groups of what he called "teenage boys" who are responsible for the commission of such crimes. He called on members of the public to report the presence of small groups of teenagers, who appear to be "loitering on suburban streets" (Hamata 2002:3).

In view of the increase of the crime rate, there is a trend to believe that local authority police is one best method of the crime prevention.

The City of Durban was described as one of the cities in Southern Africa with reduced crime, due to the involvement of the local authority in crime prevention activities. The Durban City Police was established in 1861 and has a long tradition of commendable service to the community. The Cities of Cape Town and Johannesburg are some of the other cities in South Africa that have introduced the City Police and this said to had a positive impact in crime reduction. Both cities are using patrols as the main method to prevent crime. The City of Johannesburg has a programme to install 3000 surveillance cameras in its central business district, while Cape Town has 72 surveillance cameras in its Central Business District (Kanime 2005:1)

According to Kanime (2005), the city police forces will only be effective if accorded full police powers. He sited an example of the Harare City Police that was established in 1981, shortly after independence. Since its establishment, the Harare City Police were not granted full police powers, they just use ordinary citizens' powers of arrest

and it hampered their performances and made them ineffective. This position is being reviewed in order to grant them full police powers and to establish Municipal Courts.

In this age of high technology, many police departments are experimenting with new devices and procedures to cut on the amount of time uniform and plain-clothes officer spent on patrol functions. These departments introduce camera systems at hot spots and sensitive business areas. The WCPOLS have also introduced this system but only to protect municipal properties. These cameras protect many businesses in the City of Windhoek. These camera systems are only effective if they are linked to the police stations and equipped with cameras that produce quality pictures.

Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS) have become a concentration for police chiefs and mayors in big and small cities across the country (Peak and Glensor 2004:63). COPPS is said to be the most effective and efficient approach to policing for the future.

There is growing awareness that the community can and must play a vital role in problem solving and fitting crime. A fundamental aspect of community policing has always been that the public must be engaged in fighting against crime and disorder.

In the early 1980's the notion of community policing emerged as the dominant direction of thinking about policing in the United States and abroad. COPPS has been applied differently according to the community needs, politics and resources available (Peak and Glensor 2004:63).

This concept is however relatively new to the developing world and especially to the countries that have just inherited the colonial structure of policing, 'traditional policing'. Namibia is one such country.

The difference between the traditional (old way) policing and the community policing is that, with traditional policing, police are just reacting to crime incidents while with COPPS the community identify the likelihood or crime incidents, report them to the police and help the police to solve the problems. Traditional policing is practiced such that the police prevent crime as a sole agency that is principally responsible for law enforcement. COPPS meanwhile requires the public and the police to be responsible for solving the law related problems.

The emphasis of COPPS is mostly on local responsibility and accountability to community needs. This could be the motive for the creation of the city police in cities like Windhoek.

Neighbourhood watch schemes are spread throughout the countries with residents of a specific locality actively participating in committees in cooperation with the police to reduce crime and disorder. The police provide routine crime figures and expert advice to members of that specific community (Moleboge 2007:10).

In some cases businessmen and women located in the same area have grouped themselves with a common purpose of reducing crime. The police are normally called by these groups to facilitate the meetings, and provide accurate information on the crime trend. In some countries like Botswana, youth anti-drugs, domestic violence programmes and anti-stock theft programmes have been introduced to sensitise the community about the crimes (Moleboge 2007:10).

Namibia is in the process of creating a juvenile justice system that will be more responsive to the needs of children in conflict with the law and more in line with international standards (Imalwa 2007:2).

2.4. Conclusion

This Chapter indicate that, although there is no common view on the causes of crime, a conclusion can be drawn from these different theoretical perspective that, the wide spread poverty and highly skewed distribution of income is a common factor of most of the theories of the crime causation. These theoretical perspectives reveal that social progress or urbanisation resulted in some of the people especially the youth to be involved in committing petty crime as a means of survival. Some of them have already formed semi-organized groups for house breaking and theft, theft of motor vehicles, armed robberies and other economic related crimes as indicated in the WCPOLS profiles (WCPOLS 2007).

The definition of crime prevention includes all activities, which reduce, deter or prevent the likelihood or occurrence of crime. Therefore, city authorities need to put up proper strategies to prevent crime in their cities.

If the cities' residents and visitors are left without adequate police support when police services are needed, crimes will continue to increase. It is also a well-known fact that if residents and visitors feel a sense of insecurity and live in fear over crimes, the social condition in the city will worsen and this will cause the city residents to loose faith in government and the local authority in particular. This will also deter local and foreign investors, and tourists to invest in that particular country.

It transpires that most countries are applying the “cleansing” or loitering laws despite the fact that, these laws are regarded as unconstitutional. In the United States, these regulations are considered to violate individuals “first Amendment right to assemble peaceably”. However these laws are used in order to manage the unemployment situation in their cities and as such protect commercial activities from crimes that are commonly accused on unemployed youths.

The literature above indicates that patrols (vehicles and foot) are the most common modus operandi of crime prevention in place in most countries. Some of the cities` CBDs are monitored by means of closed circuit television cameras (CCTVs) controlled from the centralised control points. In most countries including Namibia, there are Private Security Companies in the City, but despite the presence of their guards and the police officers in the city, crime is still on the increase. It shows that it is likely that the current crime prevention methods are not effective enough to curb crime. Chapter three will now explain the methodology that was applied during the research process.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

The previous Chapter covered the theoretical perspective of crime in urban setting. This included the differed views on the causation of crime and the different perspectives on the social characteristics of criminals. This chapter will cover methodology that was employed to carry out the study.

The study was carried out within the boundaries of the City of Windhoek. Windhoek is the capital city of Namibia and it serve as a centre of attraction to the rest of the country as it is the destination centre of tourists and investors that are intending to visit or invest in other part of Namibia.

The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research techniques. Quantitative techniques were employed to examine the nature of petty crimes that were committed during the period of study, and to establish the circumstances that lead the suspect to commit these crimes. Individuals accused of having committed petty crimes were interviewed at the Police Stations.

Meanwhile, qualitative techniques were employed to establish the awareness and perceptions of members of the public about the circumstances that are commonly believed to lead the suspects to commit crimes, as well as on the public's feeling about the effectiveness of the current crime prevention measures in the City of Windhoek. Members of the public and law enforcement officer in the city were interviewed using a random sampling and purposive technique. The non - probability sampling techniques were employed. This included the accidental and quota sampling technique. Members of the public who were victims of petty crime were interviewed

through telephones and some at their residences. The law enforcement officers were interviewed while on their duties.

The study was exploratory in nature; investigating the nature of petty crimes committed in the City and observing the spots where such crimes were committed. The study was also descriptive; comparing the social and economic characteristics of suspects, that were involved in committing these crimes.

Structured questionnaires were administered on one hundred participants (suspects and members of the public as well as Law enforcement officials).

3.2. Sources of Information

3.2.1. Primary Sources

The primary data were obtained through interviews and questionnaires. The interviews and questionnaires were administered on suspects of petty crime as they were brought to the police stations at Katutura, WANAHEDEA, and Windhoek Police stations. Some of the information was obtained from the law enforcement officials, victims of petty crime and members of the public with residences around the crime hot spots.

20 Police officers were trained to administer the completion of questionnaires on suspects of petty crime.

One set of questionnaires was structured such that it explore the suspects of crimes, especially to explore the nature of crimes they committed, and the social and economic factors that lead them to commit such crimes. Another set of questionnaires

was structured to examine the perception of members of the public about their perception on the increase in the number of petty crimes in the City.

3.2.2. Secondary Sources

Information was obtained from local and international current publications on criminology, urban management, and unemployment and crime prevention. Some of the information was obtained from police books, reports and statistical records at the police stations.

3.3. Scope of the Study

The study focused on 50 members of the public who included 30 victims of petty crime and 20 people living near the identified crime spots. The study also involved interviewing 20 officials responsible for maintaining law and order in the City of Windhoek. These officials included police manager and supervisors, as well as urban development officers within the City.

These individuals were employed at the Windhoek police station, the Katutura police station, the WANAHEDA police station; two City Police dispatch centres as well as the private Security Company official.

50 suspects of petty crimes were also selected for the interviews. They were interviewed as they were brought into the police station by the law enforcement officials, such as the police and security officers.

The field research was carried out over a period of 3 months, from 1st September to 30th November 2007.

3.4. Limitation of the Study

During the study, some factors limited the study process. Some of these factors contributed to difficulties in the realization of the study objectives. In the data collection phase, the following problems were encountered:

Willingness to Participate: Some of the potential interviewees were either busy or reluctant to participate. Not all the victims of crime had enough time to be interviewed. In some cases personal contact with victims of petty crime was not possible due to the fact that they did not have telephones were they could be reached.

Language deficiency: Some potential participants were not able to communicate in English. Thus their language deficits made it difficult for such participants to complete the questionnaires on their own. To overcome this limitation interviews were conducted in languages that were preferred by the interviewees.

Time factor: The time available for completing the research was only three months. Every effort was made in order to meet the deadline of the study. Fourteen police officers were trained to administer the questionnaires. Four police officers were selected at three police stations namely the Windhoek Station, the Katutura station, the WANAHEDE station as well as two officers at the two WCPOLS dispatch centres.

Incomplete crime records: Some of the crime incidents were not reported to the law enforcement agencies and not all those who committed petty crime could be arrested.

These factors made it difficult to identify the spot some of the crimes were committed and to establish the nature of the suspect of such crimes.

3.5. Conclusion

Namibia with a national population of about 1.8 million people in 2001, the population of Windhoek accounts for about fourteen percent of the national population and about forty-one percent of urban dwellers live in Windhoek. In spite of its relatively small size of 233,529 people, Windhoek is one of the major urban centres in Southern Africa. The above factor made it necessary to chose Windhoek as a representative sample of how urbanization with specific reference to the Petty Crimes has impact cities and towns in Namibia. The study was carried out within the boundaries of the City of Windhoek the study employed both qualitative and quantitative research techniques.

The interviewees included fifty suspects of petty crime and fifty members of the public. Despite the limitations as listed in 3.2.1, the study was able to reach its scope as intended. This includes reaching the target population as intended, which is to focus on fifty members of the public and fifty suspects of petty crimes. The data collected, will now be presented and analysed in the chapter four below.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Introduction

Chapter three covered the method, technique and the scope that was covered by the study. It also reveals some of the limitations that were encountered during the study.

This chapter presents the data collected through questionnaires, interviews observation and literature between 1st September and 30th November 2007. The data are presented in tabular form, and critically analysed according to the two categories; that is, those of the suspects of petty crimes and those of members of the public. The latter category: members of the public, includes public officials as indicated in the previous chapter and law enforcement officers (*See annexure A and B*). Tables and diagrams are also used to present the data.

4.2. Data Presentation

4.2.1. The Current Situation of Petty Crime in Windhoek

Petty crime in this context refers to what is generally called “street crimes”. These crimes are also called less serious crimes. With these crimes an accused person qualifies to get bail before his or her first appearance in a lower court. This is provided for in section 59 of the Criminal Procedure Act (Act No 51 of 1977). These crimes are called ‘minor offences’.

According to 2006, NAMPOL statistics, the Khomas Region recorded the highest crime statistics of about 45 percent (*see Annexure E the map on crime statistics 2006*).

The statistics shows that Khomas is amongst those regions that recorded more than 5000 crimes during the said period (NAMPOL 2006). Windhoek is situated in the Khomas region.

At the conference “Making Namibia a safer country for investment, tourism, and human inhabitancy through intensified crime prevention approach”, which was held in Windhoek in September 2007, at the Safari Hotel, the President of the Republic of Namibia, His Excellency, Hifikepunye Pohamba (2007) expressed concern about the “increasing incidents of crime”. The concern of the President was that, if the current crime situation is not taken serious by the city authorities in the country, it might scare potential investors (Pohamba 2007). The increase in crime rate has force residents of Windhoek to ensure that their houses and other properties such as shops and cars are protected with alarms and other electronic devices, if they can afford them.

After the Monitor Action Group (MAG) tabled a motion on “Violence against Women and Children” before the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security in 2006 a hearing was held. The motion revealed how society, lawmakers, and law enforcement agencies were against the rise of crime. Some of the participants said people lack the necessary information to distinguish between legal and illegal activities, while others complained about the case backblock in the courts and inadequate resources for the police (Weidlich 2006:3).

Windhoek Mayor, Councillor Shikongo (2006) in his address to the first CPOLS recruits, explicitly pointed out the concern of many citizens, when he noted: “the warning sign of criminal activities is gaining in momentum and requires attention”.

However, Mr //Noabeb (2007) the Chief Executive Officer of the Namibian Tourist board(NTB) urges the participants to differentiate between what he called “serious crimes” and “petty crimes” if Namibia was to promote tourism. //Naobeb’s argument was that the crime rate in Namibia is such that there were no serious crimes against tourists, but mostly petty crimes.

According to NAMPOL Deputy Commissioner Hamufungu (2007), crime in Namibia is manageable. Hamufungu claims that the targets of petty crimes are people that move around with valuables that are easily sold on the informal market. Such valuables include laptop computers, cellular phones and cash. The criminals target both locals and tourists.

At times the suspect of crimes target unattended residential properties mostly those that surrounds the CBD, suspecting that these valuables are likely to be found in these residences (Hamufungu 2007).

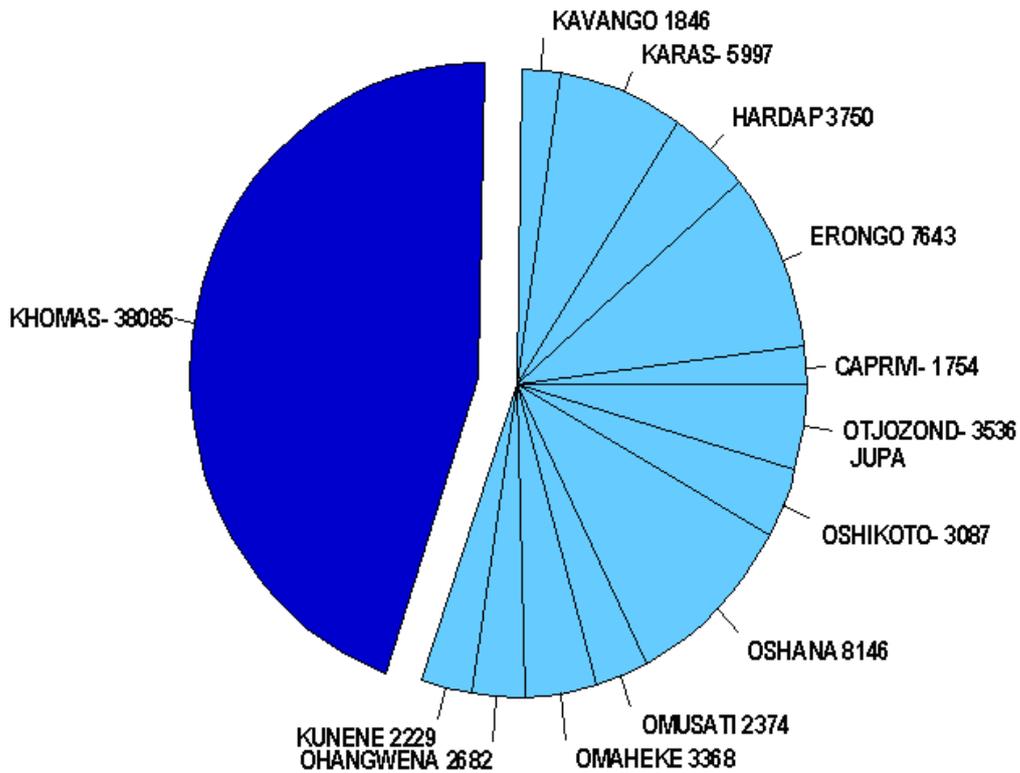
According to the Khomas regional police annual report of 2005 (NAMPOL 2005), 9600 cases of house breaking were reported during that year. At the same time 1200 cases of theft out of motor vehicle were reported. These cases amounted to a daily average of 26 burglaries and 3 cases of theft out of motor vehicles per day. Over the same period 2516 cases of bag snatchings and 2150 of cellular phone snatchings were also registered. During the first quarter of 2006, The Khomas Regional Police (NAMPOL2006) recorded 168 thefts of cellular phones in January, 237 in February and 242 in March respectively. Reported cases of theft out of a motor vehicle reached 58 in January 73 in February, and 112 in March. In January 157 cases of house

breaking were recorded, 183 in February and 190 in March of that year. 49 cases of shoplifting were recorded in January 53 February and 17 in March of that year. The problem of housebreaking in Windhoek is said to be experienced mostly in areas frequented by jobseekers and as a result the City of Windhoek has created specific areas in different suburbs where jobseekers have to assemble. This aimed is to create conducive operational environment to can enable the police to detect criminals (Katoma 2006).

The general impression in Namibia today seem to indicate that, the establishment of police services in the cities and towns is the only catalytic force that will bring the crime situation under remarkable control, within local governments to be able to involve community extensively.

The situation of petty crime in Windhoek however, despite the establishment of WCPOLS, incidents of petty crimes continue to be recorded. This is proportionally represented in the below pie chart in figure 4.1. The pie chart below presents the overall picture of crime in 2006. It reveals that Khomas region has recorded the highest crime rate. Windhoek form the major part of comas region (*see Annexure E*)

Figure 4.1: Proportional Number of Recorded Crime 2006



Source: NAMPOL (2007).

In terms of figure 4.1, above, house breaking and theft out motor vehicle continues to be the dominant petty crimes in the City. People have to leave their houses unattended due to employment and that due to insufficient space in the private parking areas most of the vehicles are left unattended in the public parking areas. Theft from ATMs has also been on the rise followed by General thefts and robberies. Resident accepts help from strangers at ATMs, who later intrude into their accounts by withdrawing money in a fraudulent manner. General thefts and robberies take the form of snatchings from persons and some time through burglaries. Table 4.1 below present the City crime statistics during the period of study

Table 4.1: WCPOLS Crime Statistics (1 July -30 Sept 2006)

Description Total- For Three Months	July	Aug	Sept	Totals
Theft From Person	47	11	1	59
Housebreaking	65	138	82	285
Theft Out Of Motor Vehicle	50	39	19	108
Theft Of Motor Vehicle	20	30	28	78
Theft/Fraud At ATM	8	1	0	9
Theft In General	86	110	89	205
Shoplifting	20	32	20	72
Robberies	39	47	25	111
Parking Meter Vandalism	0	0	0	0
Drug/Drinking In Public	46	9	24	79
Enforcement By-Laws				
Noise Pollution	133	198	178	509
Illegal Vendors	15	24	18	57
Land Invasion	11	14	2	27
Soliciting	1	1	3	5

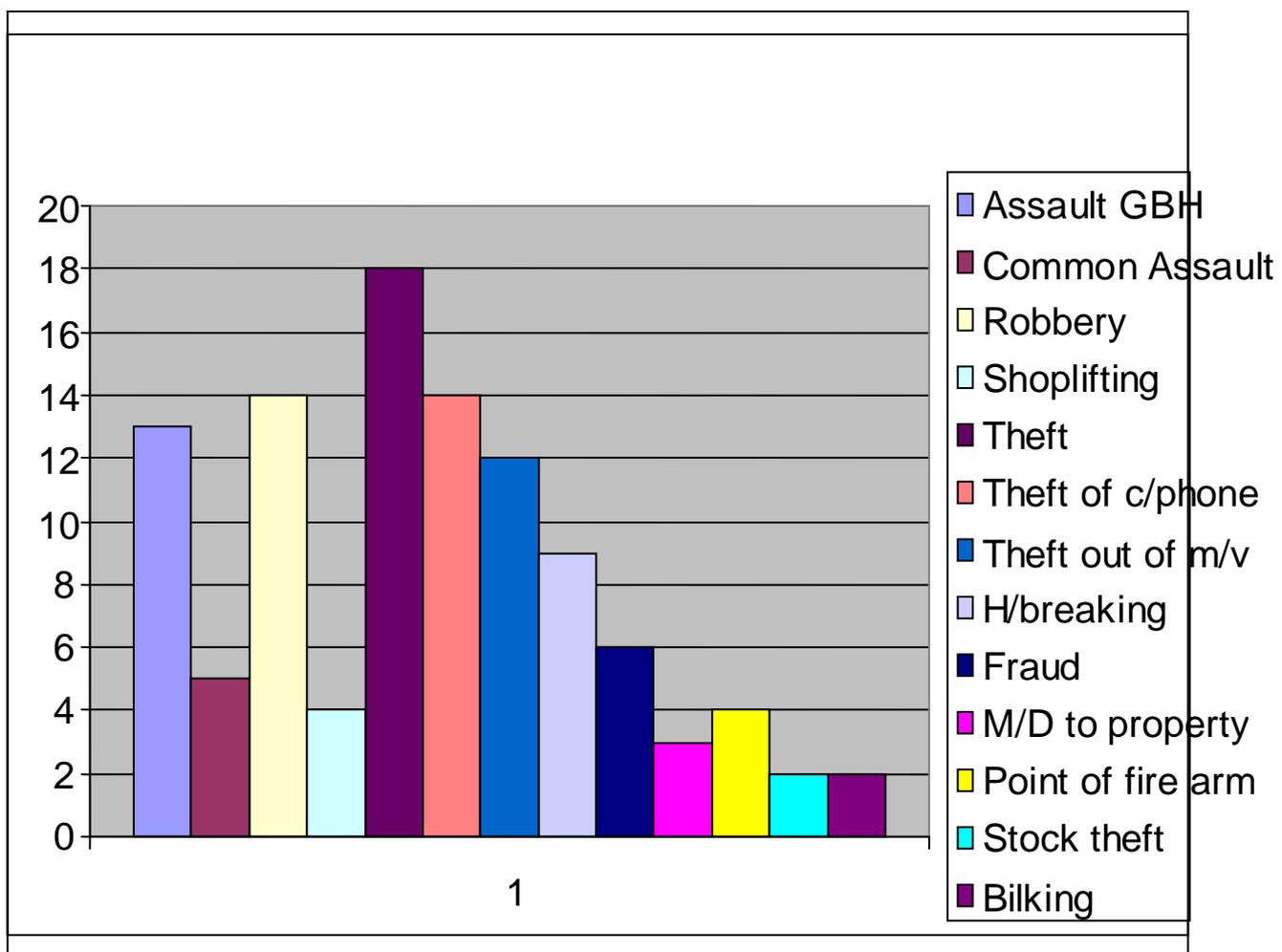
Source: WCPOLS (2006).

In terms of table 4.1 above, house breaking recorded 285 cases, followed by general theft, which recorded 205. Robberies only recorded only 111 cases. This may be due to “operation Black September”

According to Hipandwa, the Public Relations Officer of the WCPOLS, when the WCPOLS carry out their daily patrols around town to enforce by-laws and perform crime prevention duties, they reportedly observe some of the residents who loiter around in the proximity of unattended houses. Hipandwa said that this practice might have given them an opportunity to observe unattended houses, cars or any other property that may tempt them to break in (Hipandua 2005). Crime is driving many Namibians to turn their homes and cars into fortresses. Such investment in security drains many households of their limited disposable income (Dahl 2004: 4).

It is important to note that during these three months, which was also the period of this Study, the Namibian Police and the City Police carried out “operation black September” as from 1 September to 15 October 2007. Despite the operation “Black September”, crime incidents were still recorded, see graphs 4.2., 4.3., 4.4. And 4.5. Below.

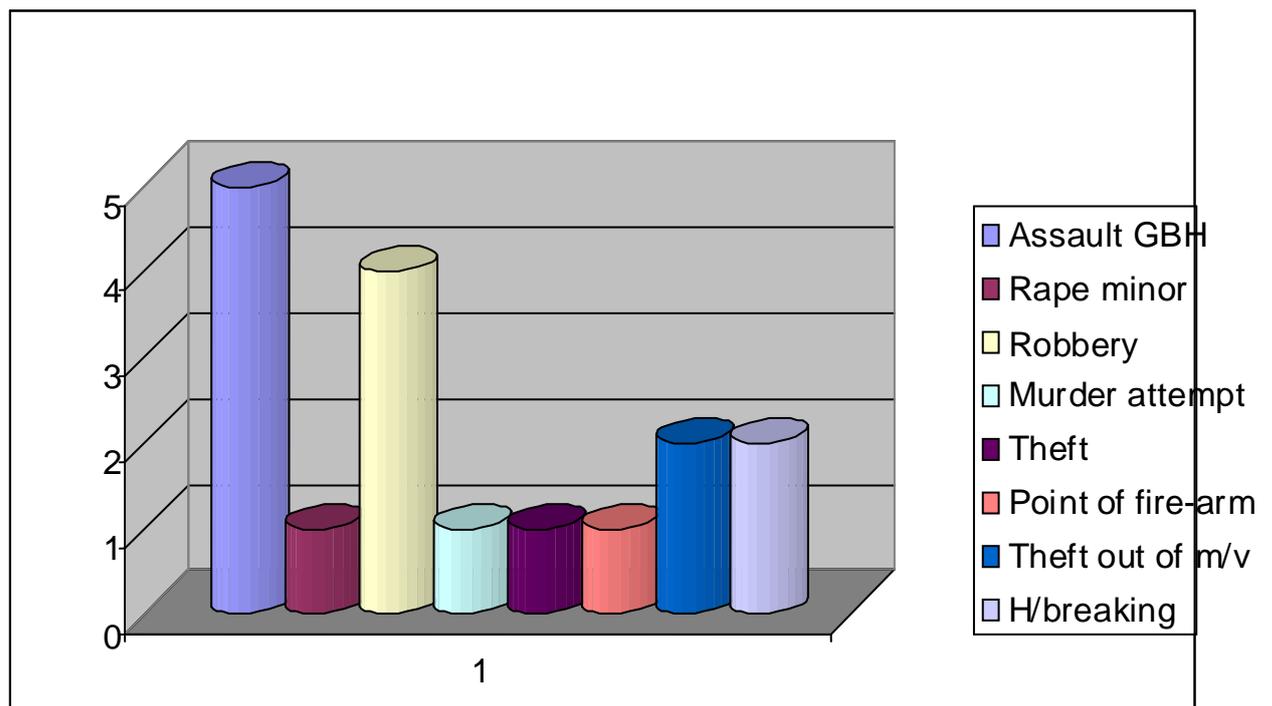
Figure 4.2: Graph on Crime Statistics Windhoek (September 2007)



Source: WCPOLS (2007)

In terms figure 4.2. above, one can see that theft (robberies) was a serious concern during the period under consideration. This graph depicted an overall crime in the City of Windhoek during the period of this study. The other three graphs 4.4. 4.5. and 4.6 below show the crime mappings in different police areas of Windhoek. Theft was recorded the highest. The majority of thefts take place after the suspect enters a resident through breaking or simply sneaking into unattended residents. Figure 4.3. below present the crime recoded at the WANAHEDEA police station. This area includes Katutura central and the informal settlements (*See figure 4.6. Cty Police Area Command Map*).

Figure 4.3: Graph on Crime Statistics WANAHEDEA (September 2007)

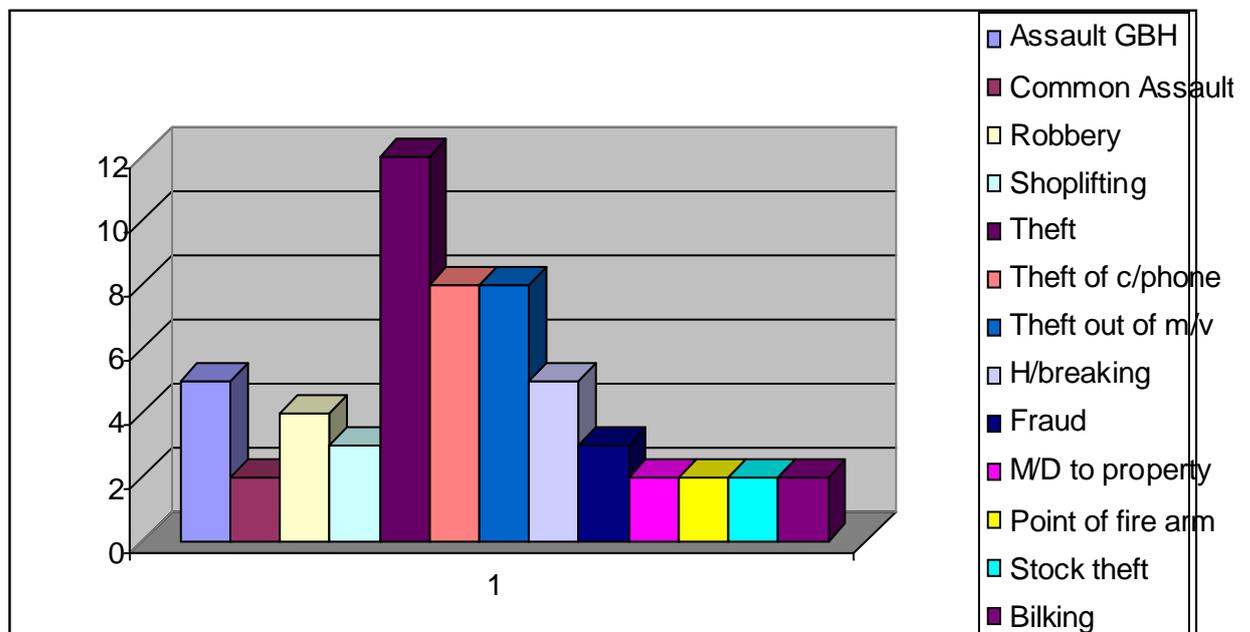


Source: WCPOLS (2007).

The above figure 4.3. shows that house breaking and theft is low in the WANAHEDEA Police operational area (NAMPOL)). In these areas there is a high number of

unemployed. Suspects of crime rarely attack individuals they do not suspect to own valuable. The study shows that suspect of crime are likely to target economic active people. It is also noted that in most of these areas” residences (mostly informal areas) there are always people at the residents, who are either at home as they are unemployed or are simply visiting one resident to another. It could also be worth to note that these resident mostly informal settlements seem to have no economic attraction as they depict poverty. This situation make difficult to find attractive residents (shack) to break-in unless the suspect knows what is in this resident. It should also be noted that most of the suspect of crimes are from these areas and therefore fear to be identified, if they commit crimes in these areas. Windhoek station recorded the cases below; The Katutura Police Station recorded the following Statistics.

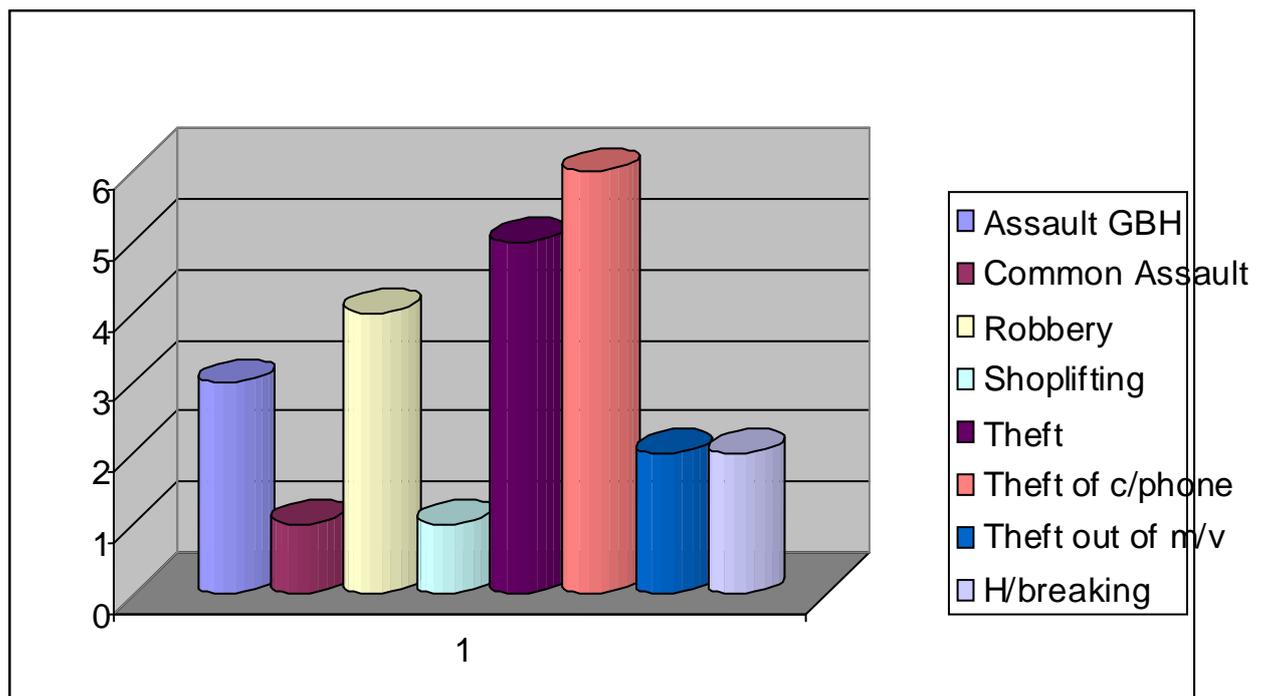
Figure 4.4: Graph on Crime Statistics Katutura (September 2007)



Source: WCPOLS (2007).

From the above graph in Figure 4.4.above, one can deduce that theft or robberies are more common in the CBD areas (Windhoek Police Station), this is followed by theft of Cellular telephone and theft out of motor vehicle. The reason is that most people are moving with their valuables such as money, cellular phones, laptops and others, either on their body or their motor vehicles while going or coming from work or doing some business. Most of the work places and shops are located in the CBD. The Katutura Police Station Recorded the following statistics as presented in Figure.4.5.below:

Figure 4.5: Graph on Crime Statistics at Katutura Police (September 2007)



Source: WCPOLS (2007).

In terms of figure 4, 5 above theft of cellular phones were high in Katutura, followed by theft and robberies. The Katutura Police operational Areas are composed of the formal residents. There is much business taking place in these areas after the CBD.

These crime take place at the business places as the are busy, and some time make it difficult to detect or trace the criminals.

4.2.2 Crime Prevention Measures in the City Of Windhoek

The study show that in the pre-independence era crime prevention could have been easy as Africans had to be off the streets of Windhoek by evening unless they had a 'pass' from their white employer (Pendleton 20005:4). After independence crime prevention activities seem to be more complex because of the Constitutional right and freedoms of individuals such as "freedom of movement".

Until the establishment of WCPOLS in 2005 the task of crime prevention has been a responsibility of NAMPOL and private security companies. After the establishment of WCPOLS the tasks of crime prevention was shifted to WCPOLS. The following three tactical approaches are commonly used by the WCPOLS as crime prevention measures:

- Reactive Policing Approach
- Pro-active Policing Approach
- Property and Asset Protection

Each of these measures will now be briefly discussed.

4.2.2 .1. Reactive Policing Approach

Reactive policing entails the provision of effective response to incidents of crime. Residents can report direct to the WCPOLS control room at 061- 302302 a toll free number and 061- 2902239 on a 24-hour bases. Residents can also report suspected act of crime via NAMPOL at 061-10111 a toll free number as well or any other agencies

such as private security companies. Most residences in the city are protected by electricity and are connected directly to private security companies. Private security companies guard some of the properties in the city as well.

The police officers are expected to reach the scene of crime in the shortest response time and apprehend culprits while at the scene or in the vicinity and to eliminate chances of criminals committing crimes and get away with it.

4.2.2.2 Proactive Policing Approach

Proactive policing refers to the detection and prevention of crimes before they are committed. The WCPOLS creates a crime database and profiles of criminal gangs and their members. The aim is to create a close partnership with residents and further improve residents and tourist perception of safety within the city. “We would like to assure the residents of the City of Windhoek of our commitment towards the concept of community policing and respect for human rights” (Katoma 2006:1).

These activities are to be carried out by directed patrol based on collected crime statistics from police stations, information from members of the public or informers, vigilance and visibility in target areas. The WCPOLS has divided the City into four operational areas and has allocated zones to these areas. Specific officers are allocated to specific zones to allow them an opportunity to study their zones of operation. It is expected that, these police officers will be acquainted with the residents that are living or visiting within their area of operation. This practice helps them to monitor suspects of crime and prevent them from committing crimes in these zones. This crime prevention method also helps the WCPOLS officer to identify those areas that are frequented by crimes. Consistent patrols are used to deter criminal activities in areas

that are known to be spots of crimes. Surveillance and observations in target areas are some times based on information provided by residents or from setting of operations to target a specific crime. For example if a specific zone is targeted by house breaking at a specific time, then that area will be closely monitored by police officers in plain clothes.

Newspaper vendors & car guards that are operating around the City are registered. Those newspaper vendors or car guards that engage in criminal activities or cooperate with criminals are arrested and their contract of car guarding terminated. Informal Trading is also regulated such that it can be undertaken at designated areas.

The City of Windhoek has allocated specific areas in different suburbs where jobseekers have to assemble for job seeking purposes. The above measure is aimed at creating a conducive environment that can enable the police to detect those sitting on street corners or moving from one house to other, observing houses that are left unattended.

4.2.2.3. Property and Asset Protection

Properties within the City of Windhoek include; residential properties such as houses and flats, government offices, commercial buildings, parking bays, recreation centres and schools. These properties are targets of petty crime. Crimes such as house breaking, bag and cellular phone snatchings and other thefts of valuables such as computers are common at these properties.

NAMPOL and private security companies protect public offices. Most of the city residences that surround the CBD are protected with electronic fences that are

connected directly to private securities such Group 4 and Arms Response. The City of Windhoek has more than 50 private security companies who are carrying crime prevention activities. At the parking bays there are car guards who prevent criminals from breaking into unattended parked cars. Car guards are individuals who volunteer to guard parked vehicle for voluntary payment by car owners.

Most of the time when residents want to have functions or games they call the WCPOLS to provide them with security services such as preventing criminals from stealing their cars or breaking into them while they are busy with their activities.

Since we have described the current situation of petty crime and the crime prevention measures that are applied within the City of Windhoek, we are now going to focus on the areas where such crimes are committed.

4.2. 3. Crime Hot Spots in the City of Windhoek

Hot spot refers to that area where crimes are commonly committed. A survey done by the WCPOLS as presented in tables 4.2 and 4.3. , From 1 January to 31 March 2007, identify certain areas within the City of Windhoek to be crime hot spots (WCPOLS 2007). The WCPOLS recorded the spots where crime incidents were reported or observed by patrol groups and analysed these incidents to determine the type and time when these crimes were committed during the above said survey period. The following tables 4.2. present the results of the survey carried out by in the Katutura Khomasdal area. (WCPOLS 2007).

Table 4.2: City: Problem Areas Katutura/Khomasdal (2007)

Spot	Address	Types Of Crime	Peak Time For Crimes
1. Eider street	C/o Rensburgerstr./ Eiderstr.	Housebreaking and Theft	Early morning 04:00 – 06:00
2. Monte Christo Service station	C/o Brakwater service road / Monte Christo road	Theft and Fighting	Fighting: 05:00 – 09:00 Theft: 05:00 – 17:00
3. Lafrenz Shopping complex	Monte Christo Road – Pep Stores - Big Daddy	Shoplifting and Theft Burglary and Shoplifting	Trading hours 07:30 – 18:30 Burglaries: 04:00 – 06:00 Shoplifting: 07:30 – 18:30
4. Open space	C/o Western bypass / Monte Christo	Prostitution and Indecent exposure	Daily all hours
5. FNB BOB	Newcastlestr. - Northern Industrial area	ATM fraud Robbery	06:00 – 08:00, 17:00 – 19:00 Daily all hours
6. China Town	Newcastlestr.- China Town complex	Illegal traders/vendors; Fraud; Shooting incidents	Illegal trading: Daily all hours Fraud: No specific time Shootings: when deals gone bad
7. Industrial Park	C/o Dortmundstr. / Newcastle street	Illegal traders/vendors	07:00 – 19:00
8. Katutura Swimming Pool	Hans-Dietrich Genscherstreet	Robbery; Theft; Drink in public; Drugs	Robbery: 15 min. prior to opening Theft: 08:00 – 18:00 (mainly money, clothing + cell phones) Drinking: 08:00 – 18:00 (mainly on weekends + Public holidays) Drugs: 08:00 – 18:00 (mainly dealing/selling/smoking dagga)
9. Club Remix	C/o Chryslerstr. / Mercedes Str.	Drink in public; Drugs; Fighting; Noise	22:00 – 02:00
10. Club 007	Borgwardstreet - Khomasdal	Shooting; Noise; Fighting; Drugs	22:00 – 02:00
11. Rand street	Rand street - Khomasdal	Playing games (soccer) in street	14:00 – 22:00 weekdays 08:00 – 22:00 weekends

Source: WCPOLS (2007).

The above table 4.2 shows that unlike in the CBD where crime takes place in remote areas and street corners, in Katutura and Khomasdal, petty crime is more common at public places, such as shopping centres, public places and industrial areas. It is also important to note that house breakings in this area take place in the early morning

hours between 04h00-06h00. This is infarct the only time when there few movement in this area. The common crime during the business hours in this area is instead shoplifting. Shoplifting in these areas is not consider as a destructive crime by the residents yet, as they consider the businesses to belong the rich and as such deserve to be shoplifted. It is also important to note that most of the stolen goods are sold in this area. Table 4.3 will presents the hotspots in the CBD.

Table 4.3: Problem Areas CBD (2007)

Spot	Address	Types Of Crime	Peak Time For Crimes
1. Eros	Amasoniet & surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House breaking - Theft out of motor vehicle - Robbery(bag snatching & cell phones) 	02:00-06:00 08:00-18:00 All hours
2.Ludwigsdorf	Gloudina street & Olaf Palme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House breaking - Theft out of motor vehicle - Noise pollution 	02:00-06:00 08:00-18:00 19:00-04:00
3. Avis	Michaelis street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House breaking 	All hours
4. Klein Windhoek	Rautenbach street & herb street & surroundings Stein Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housebreaking - Theft out of motor vehicle - Noise pollution 	02:00-06:00 09:00-19:30 20:00-02:00
5. Rocky Crest	SAndo street & surrounding Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Theft 	08:30-16:30
6.Hochland park	Osprey Street & surrounding Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Robbery - Theft 	09:00-20:00 09:00-20:00
7.Doradopark	Taurus Street & surrounding Areas Ara Street(Ara Bar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housebreaking - Robbery (cell phones & money) - Drinking in public 	01:00-06:00 07:00-19:00 19:30-02:00
8.CBD central	Independence Avenue & Post street mall Club Chez Ntemba & Heaven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shoplifting - Theft out of motor vehicle - Bag snatching - Robbery (cell phones & money) - Drinking in public 	08:00-18:00 08:00-18:00 All hours All hours 19:30-04:00

Source: WCPOLS (2007).

The crime picture in the CBD shows a different situation. Robberies, house breakings and theft at ATM are more common in CBC. This statistics confirm that the CBD is the centre of all the economic activities and thus the hot spot for petty crime.

Generally when one comparing the crime prevention survey report (Tables 4.2 and 4.3) with the Hot Spots map (Figure 4.7,) the identified hot spots include:

- Open spaces and river beds
- Parking areas
- Automatic Tell Machines (ATMs)
- Areas that attract tourist and
- Unattended residential properties that surround the CBD.

The WCPOLS survey report of (2007) shows that some people in the City of Windhoek would prefer to make use of short cuts when going or coming from work due to financial constrains; their ability to pay taxi fares. The survey by WCPOLS shows that cases of snatching were reported in the riverbeds and open spaces where one usually finds thick bush trees. Riverbeds such as Tsumis valley that runs from Suiderhof, Game, Hochland Park, Dorado Park and Khomasdal provide an easy escape route to criminals. Criminals are said to use open spaces covered with thick bushes that are bordering residential areas as springboards to access properties in such suburbs. The situations of people sitting in street corners is also said to create chances for criminals to observe people and easily identify unoccupied properties to break into (Hipandua 2007).

Most of the cases of bag and cellular phone snatchings were reported between 06hours to 09 hours, and between 17 hours to 18 hours. The first time slot is the time when residents who due to financial constraints are forced to make use of short cuts when going to and from work. The later is likely to be, when they are returning from work.

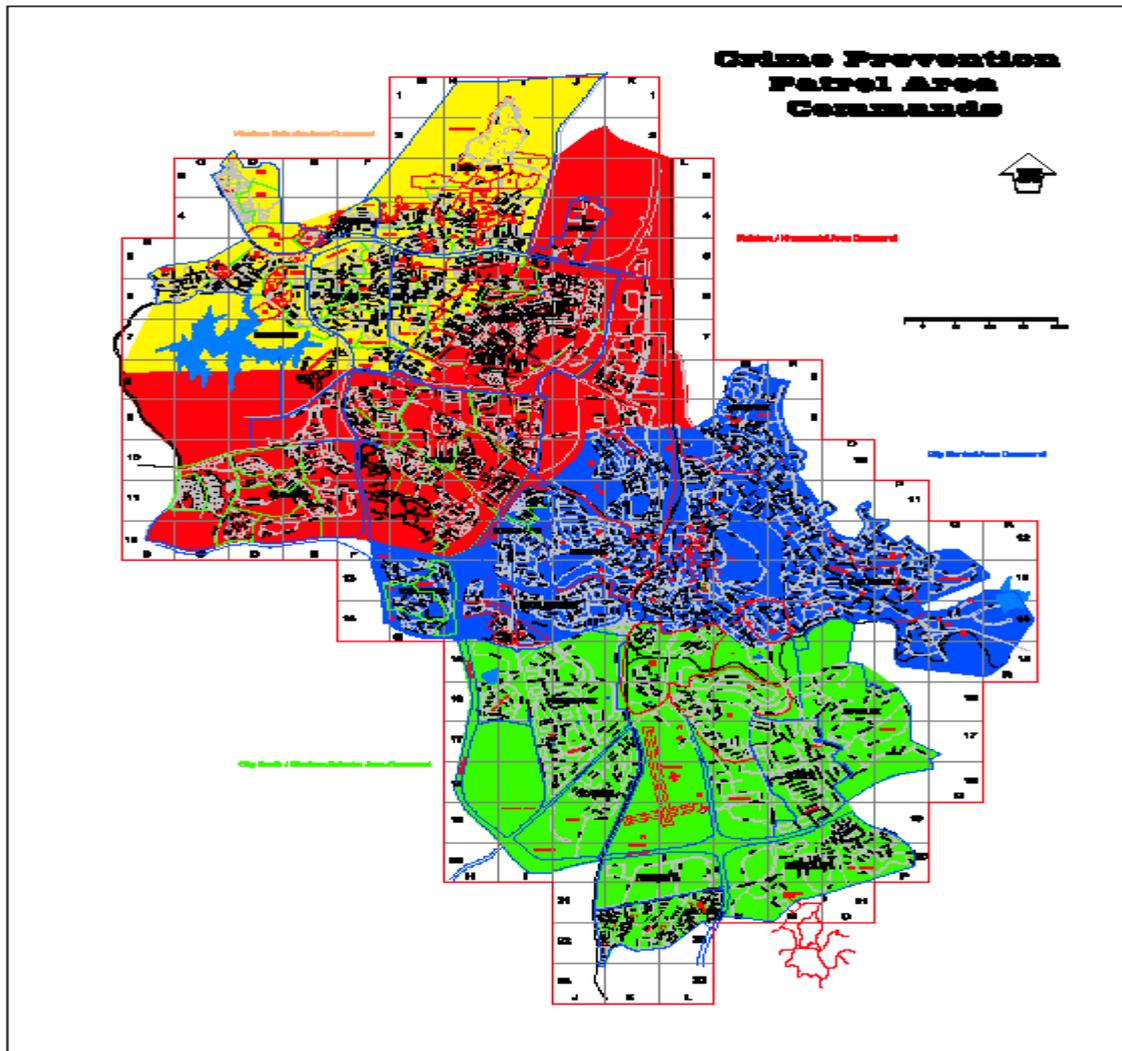
Theft out of motor vehicle and house breakings are said to be common mostly between 10 and 15 hours at parking bays and residential areas, especially in the areas that close to the CBD. This may be due to the fact that people are busy at work and there is sometimes no one to look after their motor vehicles. Kanime (2007), the CPOLS chief, claimed that “suspects of crime have enough time to observe unattended vehicles in the parking areas, before they break in and get away with any valuable that they may find”.

At tourist attractions, bag and cellular phone snatching is common. These crimes are said to be committed any time of the day. Incidents of cash theft and robberies of other valuables such as watches and Jewellery were recorded between 05hour and 19 hour. These are likely to be times when individuals try to avoid queues at ATMs. It is a general practice within Windhoek that people avoids long queues and try to make use of the ATMs in the early hours or attempt to use remote ATMs. Hipandua (2007) indicated that most victims of this crime were robbed while they were alone at ATMs.

Some time this is due to late going or coming from entertainment places. Some valuable were robbed while Individual were doing morning exercises at remote or

dark places. Strangers who pretend to be offering help, and in return make use of their debit cards pin numbers reportedly rob some of the residents of their cards at the ATMs. Others were robbed while they were trying to engage in illegal dealings with criminals on the corners of buildings. The robbers are said to present themselves as business people that are dealing in precious stone such as diamonds. The WCPOL believe that, all the various policing strategies, work only when the police force deployed within specified zones. With this in mind the WCPOL have divided the city into four operational zones. Each operational zone is then sub-divide into smaller zones that are allocated to the patrol shifts. Below is a map showing the operational demarcation demarcations, Figure 4.6.

Figure 4.6: WCPOLS Operational Map



Source: WCPOLS (2007).

Due to limited page spaces, accesses to Maps 4.6. above and 4.7. Below are only possible when using the electronic copy. Readers are advised to get large and clear copies from WCPOLS or call 061-302302 for advice on where to get a hard or electronic copy.

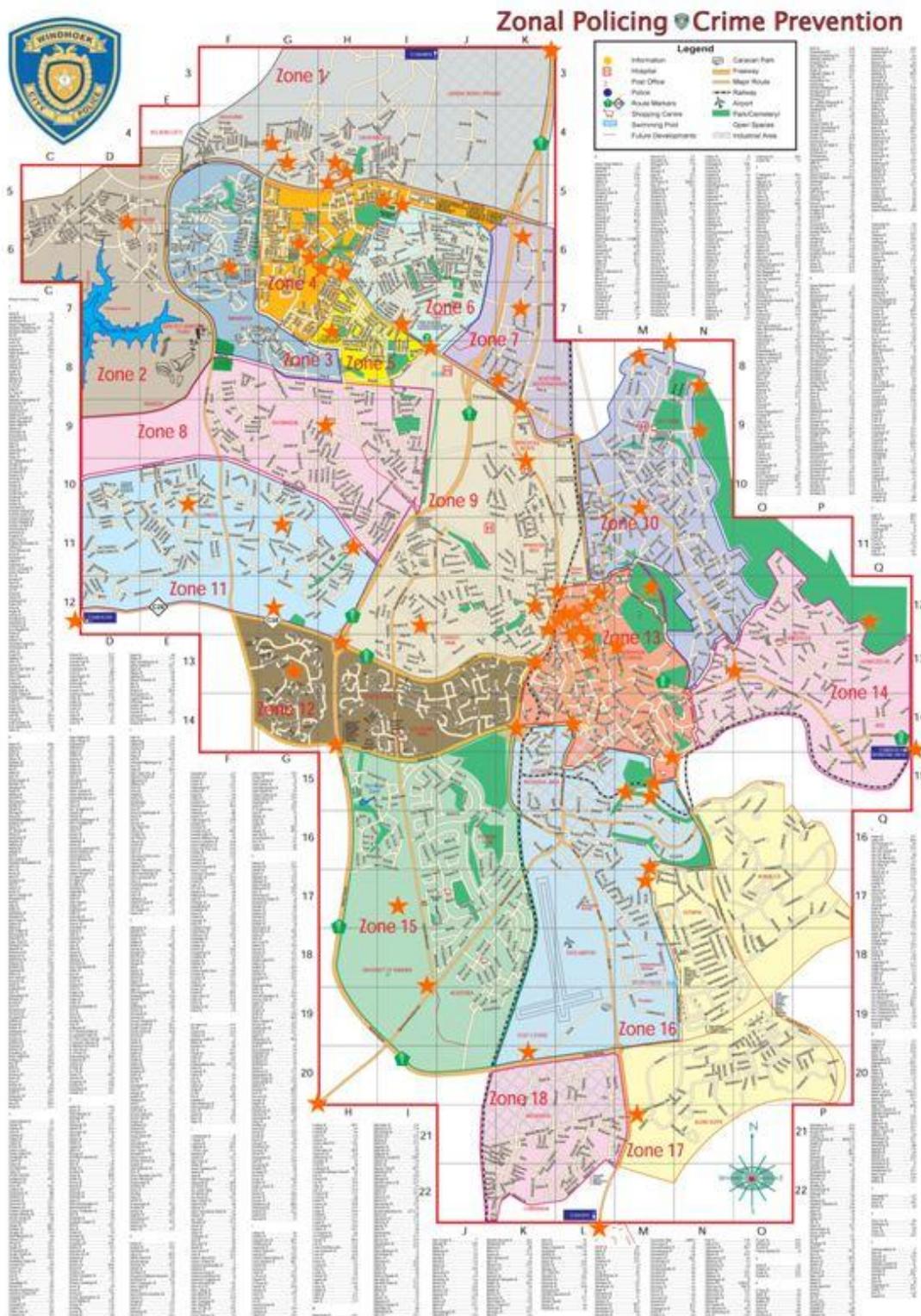
The blue area represents “City Central Command Area”. This includes: Hochland Park, Klein Windhoek, Dorado Park, Eros, and the CBD. This area command currently supplements the Windhoek Police Station.

The green area represents the” City South/Western Suburbs”. This includes: Pioneer Park, Academia, Olympia, Klein kuppe and Auasblick. This are command also currently supplements the Windhoek Police Station. The red area represents the “Katutura/Khomasdal Area Command”. The area includes: Khomasdal, The old Katutura formal residences, Otjomuize and Laferenz Industrial Area.

The yellow areas represents the “ Western Suburbs Area Command” which includes; Wanaheda Soweto and the informal settlement such as Greenwell Maatongo, Ombili, Havana, Babylon, Okuryagava the other informal areas in the Okahandja Park areas.

The method of zonal policing is believed to be the easiest way of identifying crime hot spots. The Zonal Policing map 4.7. below .shows some of the identified Crime Spots.

Figure 4.7: WCPOLS Hot Spots Map



Source: WCPOLS (2007).

The red stars in each zone indicate the area where crime is mostly committed. The WCPOLS identify crimes of concern and each patrol group was tasked to report the spots in their Zonal patrol areas where crime are mostly committed or reported. The zonal map shows that zone 13 have more crime spots than other zones. Zone 13 is the CBD. Zone 13 includes Independence Avenue; Sam Nuyoma Drive and Mandume Ndemufayo. These streets are frequented by business activities and tourists. The suspects of petty crimes here targets people that have cash to do their shopping, cellular phones, or any other property that can easily be converted into cash, such as laptop.

The tables below are used to present the data collected from respondents during the research period. The data was analysed in correspondence to the questionnaires as per Annexure A and B. Table 4.4.5 presents data collected from individual suspects, while table 4.4.6 presents that of members of the public.

4.3. RESPONSES FROM RESPONDENT INTERVIEWEES (1 SEPT 2007- 30 NOV 2007)

Structured and non structured interview were used as basis to establish the personal information, economic status and perceptions of the residents of the City of Windhoek about the effectiveness of the current crime privation measures within the City. The interviews were also used to test the degree of crime awareness among the residents. The interviews were administered on both the suspect and victims of crime (see *annexure A and B*)

4.3.1. Personal Information for Suspects of Petty Crimes.

The personal information questionnaires of the suspects of crimes were design such that they can examine the period the individual suspect lived in the City, The area in which they live their age and gender.

Table 4.4: Period Suspect of crime lived in Windhoek

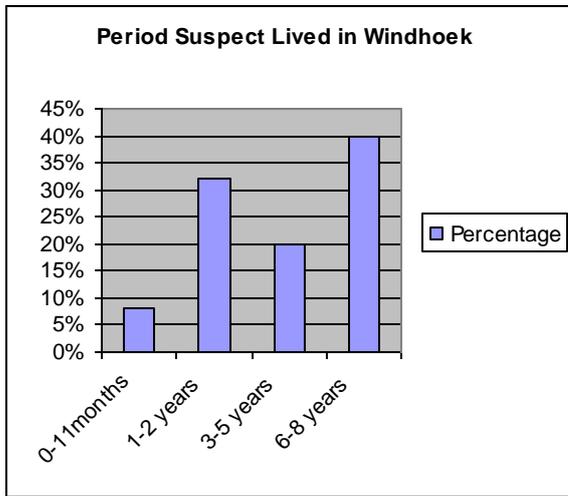
Period individual lived in Windhoek	Number of months	Number of Respondents	Percentage
	0-11 months	4	8%
	1-2 years	16	32%
	3-5 years	10	20%
	6-8 years	20	40%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

It is evident from table 4.4., that the majority of the suspects of petty crime live in the City for a period exceeding 12 months. Only four suspects live in the City for a period that is less than a year. Out of fifty suspects interviewed only four suspects live in the City for a period that is less than twelve months. Twenty suspects live in the City for a period of six to eight years. Sixteen suspects live in the City for a period of one to two years and ten suspects live in for a period that is longer than two years.

The graph in figure 4.8.is used to indicate the percentage of suspects of crime in relation to the number of years that they live in the City.

Figure 4.8.: Graph on Period Suspect Live in Windhoek



Source: Researcher (2007).

According to figure 4.8, below forty percent of the suspects lived in Windhoek for a period of 6 to 8 years. Thirty-two percent lived in the City for a period of 1 to 2 years and only Eight Percent of the suspects lived in the City for less than 12 months. These data seem to indicate that, suspects of crimes are individuals who have live in the city for a long period .It seem that these suspects have to know the city environment very well such that they can easily escape the police arrests. I can be deduced that they need to have knowledge of most possible spots where they can target vulnerable people as well as the escape rout after they have committed the crimes. The next table shows the areas where most of the suspects of crime live.

Table 4.5. Suspects Residential Areas

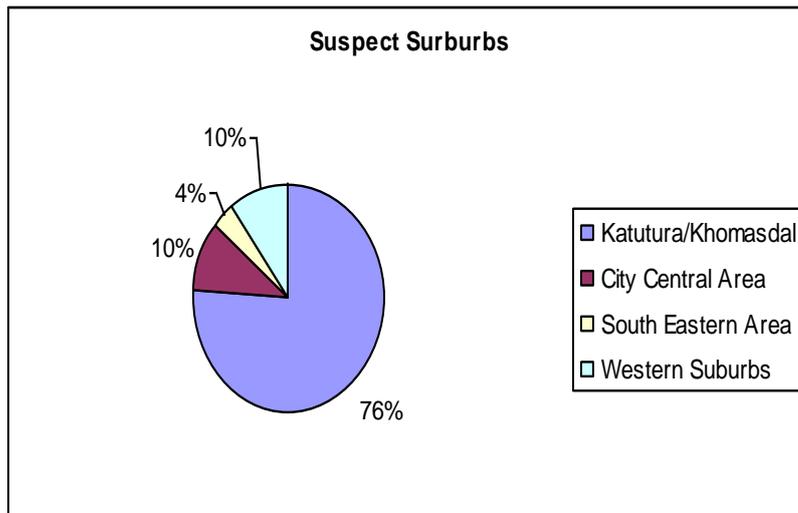
Residential Area	Suburbs	Number of Respondents	Percentage
	Katutura/Khomasdal	38	76%
	City Central Area	5	10%
	South Eastern Area	2	4%
	Western Suburbs	5	10%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Drawing from the data in table 4.5. above, it shows that all the fifty suspects interviewed, 38 suspects indicated that they came from Khatutura/Khomasdal area. 5 suspects claim to have come from Western Surbubs.

This is an indication that most of these suspects are from the lower class within Windhoek. The residential area of suspect of crime can be presented in figure 4.9. as follow:

Figure 4.9.Graph on Suspects Residential Areas



Source: Researcher (2007).

From the data reflected in figure 4.6 above, it is evident that the majority of these suspects were from Katutura /Khomasdal areas.

Seventy-six percent of the suspects claimed to live in the Katutura /Khomasdal area. From the above data one can deduce that, most of the suspects live in the lower income residents.

The informal settlements make it easy for suspect to hide and not detected by the neighbours. It may be that the suspects prefer to live in these areas.

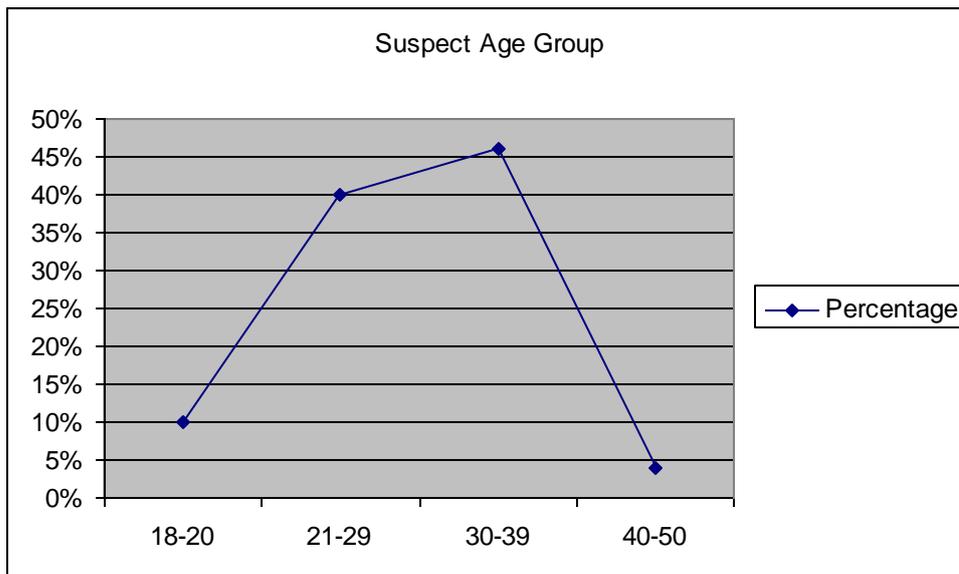
Table 4.6: Suspects Age Groups

Age Group	Age	Number of respondents	Percentage
	18-20	5	10%
	21-29	20	40%
	30-39	23	46%
	40-50	2	4%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Table 4.6 above show that, of all 50 suspects interviewed, 23 were aged between 30-39. 20 suspects were aged between 21-29. The data will now be presented in the graph below.

Figure 4.10: Graph on Suspects Age Group



Source: Researcher (2007).

From figure 4.10 above, it is possible to deduct that forty –five percent of the suspect of crime are age between 30-39. It may be that these are people who fail to get jobs in the City for a long time. The data also indicate that about Forty percent are aged between 21-29. One can deduce that these are likely to be school- leavers or drop - outs. But the overall results show that young men, aged between 21-39 are more involved in committing petty crimes.

Table 4.7: Suspects Genders

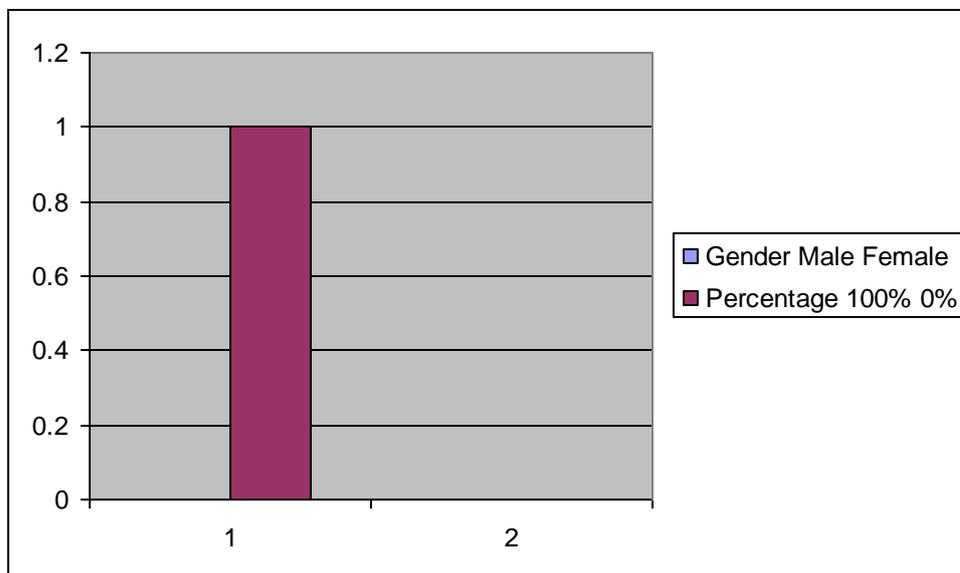
suspect Gender	Gender	Number of Respondents	Percentage
	Male	50	100%
	Female	0	0%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

As indicated in table4.7 above, one hundred percent of the respondents suspected of petty crime, were male. The biological and psychological make- up theories such as

that of Heidensohn 1989 argued that men are likely to be exposed to look for their independent life: that is to look for their wives and thus create their own families. This means assuming responsibility to support themselves and their families. The females were said to expect their husband to look after them. From the data collected it seems to be true, that men are likely to commit crime than their female counter part. This is depicted in the below Graphical chart.

Figure 4.11: Graph on Suspects Gender



Source: Researcher (2007).

The graph in figure 4.11. above, shows that 100% of the suspects of crime during the study were male. This can be an indication that Windhoek young male residents are likely to commit petty crimes. This seem to correspond with the concern of the mayor, Councillor Shikongo (2005), when he rise concern of more young males that are more and more involved in street crimes.

4.4.2. Socio –Economics Status of the Suspects of crime

The socio- economic part of the questionnaires was aimed at establishing the social and economic status of the suspects of petty crime. The data on the socio-economic characteristics of suspects of petty crimes will presented below.

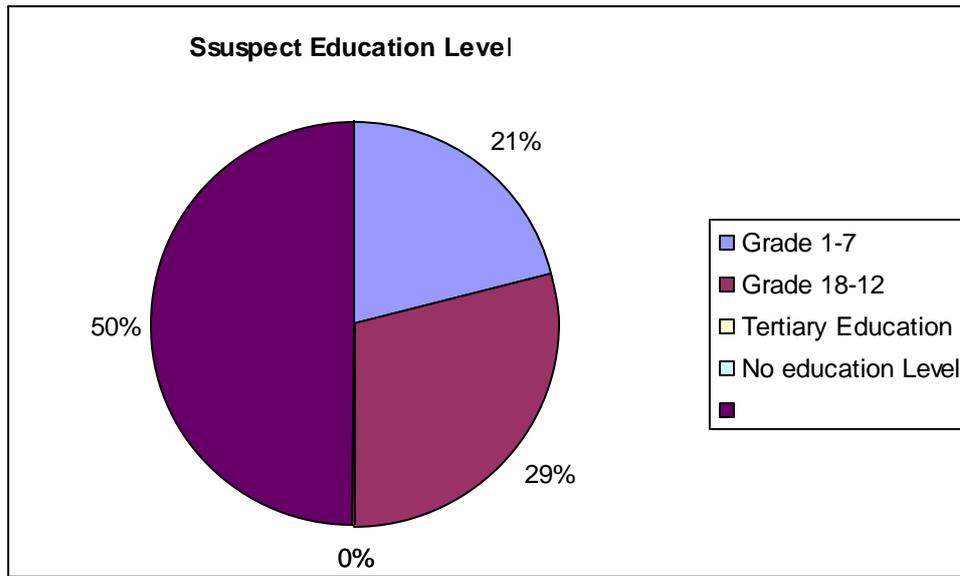
Table 4.8: Suspect Education level

Education level	Level	Number of Respondents	Percentage
	Grade 1-7	21	42%
	Grade 18-12	29	58%
	Tertiary Education	0	0%
	No education Level	0	0%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Table 4.8 above clearly evidenced that of all 50 suspects interviewed, 29 suspects have attended formal school up to grade 12. 21 suspects however have lower grade that is lower than grade 7. This is depicted in a graphical form below.

Figure 4.12: Graph on Suspects Education Level



Source:

Source: Researcher (2007).

Based on figure 4.12 above fifty – eight percent of the suspects of petty crimes completed grades 8 to 12 while, forty-two percent completed only grade 1 to 7 only. It could be that this individual who’s age analysis indicated to be young (*See Graph 4.4. 5.1.3.2.*) after completing their secondary school they could not get either funds or opportunity to further their studies.

Table 4.9: Suspects Knowledge about Jobseekers Bureau

Suspects Currently looking for Jobs	Answer	Number of Respondents	Percentage
	Yes	36	72%
	No	14	28%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Form table 4.9 above it emerged most suspects of petty crime claimed that they were unemployed and they were busy looking for employment at the time of their arrest. Seventy-two percent of the respondents suspected of petty crime claimed to be

unemployed. Only 14 percent indicated to be self-employed. Most of the suspects who claim to be self-employed said they survive by selling Chinese product in the street corners.

The City of Windhoek has set up jobseekers bureau where casual job seekers can assemble and where the potential employers can collect these jobseekers. Open markets for informal traders are also constructed at various arrears to avoid selling in street corners..

Seventy two percent of the suspect interview indicated that they were jobseekers and are currently looking for casual work. The next question was aimed to test if they are aware of those measures that the City has set up in order to prevent jobseekers from committing street crimes.

Table 4.10: Suspects Knowledge about Jobseekers Bureau

Suspects Knowledge of Job Seeks Bureau	Answer	Number of Respondents	Percentage
	Yes	46	92%
	No	4	8%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

As indicated in table 4.10 above, of all the suspects interviewed, ninety- two percent indicated that they knew of the jobseekers bureau. It is also interesting to note that none of these suspects were arrested at the bureau. Observation at the bureau also show that some of the employers do not pick those jobseekers at these bureau, as the jobseekers storm their vehicles. Most employers prefer to offer the jobs to those who

sit on isolated corners of the streets. The above practice makes it difficult to enforce the regulation.

Table 4.11: Suspects feeling about the Jobseekers Bureau

Feeling If Job Seekers should Use Jobseekers Bureau	Answer	Number of Respondents	Percentage
	Yes	30	60%
	No	20	40%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Sixty percent of the suspects agreed that the jobseekers should be regulated, and thirty - six percent of the suspects strongly agreed with the jobseekers bureau. Ten percent of the suspects of petty crimes did not agreed with regulating jobseekers. Observation shows that there are a number of jobseekers that spend most of their day waiting for potential employers at the jobseekers bureau. It is how ever often found that few jobseekers would prefer to go house by house looking for jobs. This situation gives those who have criminal minds an opportunity to break into unattended houses.

Table 4.12: Suspects Agreement with the Jobseekers Bureau

Degree of Agreement With the Jobseekers Bureau	Degree	Number of Respondents	Percentage
	Strongly Agree	18	36%
	Agree	12	24%
	Disagree	10	20%
	Strongly Disagree	0	0%
	No Idea	10	20%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007)

Table 4.12 above shows that the degree of agreement to the use these bureaus differ. Only thirty percent of the suspect of crime strongly agrees with the jobseekers bureau

as a means of crime prevention within the City. The table below shows the degree to which these suspect agree that the regulation should be strictly enforced.

Table 4.13: Suspects suggested Punishment

Punishment for no Compliant with the Jobseekers Bureau	Suburbs	Number of Respondents	Percentage
	Arrest	5	10%
	Warn	30	60%
	Fined	2	4%
	Nothing to be Done	8	16%
	No Idea	5	10%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007)

Sixty percent of the suspects of petty crime recommended that warnings should be used as a means of punishing the job seekers who refuse to make use of the jobseekers bureau, while sixteen percent recommended fines to be used as punishment for those who failed to make use of the jobseekers bureaux. Four percent of the suspects did not express a view on this matter. This is an indication that many jobseekers want the process of job seeking to be properly regulated. The suspects express their view on the effectiveness of these measures as depicted in the tale below.

4.4.3. Suspects feeling on Current Crime Prevention Measures

This questionnaires were structure such they can test if the current Crime Prevention measures are effective. The result seem to indicate that most of the suspect of crimes in Windhoek are feeling not comfortable with the current crime prevention measures as they feel that they are not effective enough. This result can not be reliable. It may

be that they are simply saying it when arrested. The victims claimed that these measures are not effective.

Table 4.14: Suspects feeling on Use of the Bureau

Frequency the Regulation is Enforced	Frequency	Number of Respondents	Percentage
	Some Time	20	40%
	Most of the Time	8	16%
	Frequently	12	24%
	Not Enforced	10	20%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007)

In terms of table 4.14 above, forty percent of the suspects feel the regulation is only implemented some times. Twenty- four percent feel the regulation is enforced most of the times. The study found that it is the lack of strict enforcement of the regulation that leads them to leaving the bureau. They also express discontent with those employers who pick up jobseekers from the street corners. The following are the reasoning of the suspects of crime about the causes of crime.

Table 4.15: Suspects feeling on the causes of crime

Agreement that Unemployment can Contribute to Crime	Suburbs	Number of Respondents	Percentage
	Yes	40	80%
	Not Enforced	10	20%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007)

From table 4.15 above, it emerge that, eighty percent of the suspects of crime believe that unemployment can lead an individual to commit crime. They also indicated that it was unemployment that leads them to commit crimes. This may however be a simple

defence of suspect for being cough up in the criminal act. Further research on this view therefore needs to be done to concretise this view.

The effectiveness of the current crime prevention measures is rated by the suspects according to their agreement with the need to control the process of job seeking. The graph below depicts the feeling of the suspect of crime about the effectiveness of the City crime prevention measures.

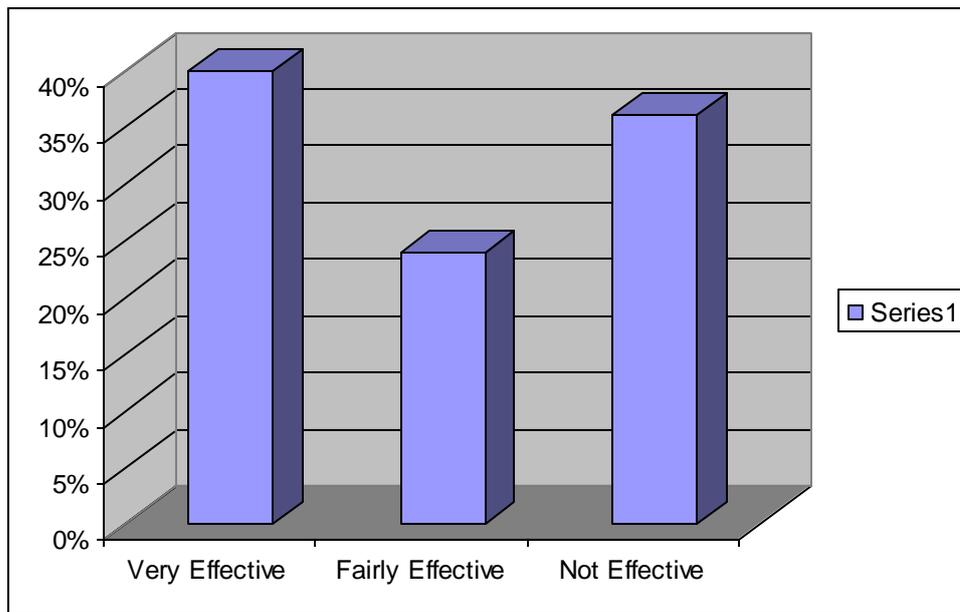
Table 4.16: Suspects feeling on Current Crime Prevention Measures

Suspects effectiveness of the current Crime Prevention Measures.	Degree	Number of Respondents	Percentage
	effective	20	40%
	Fairly Effective	12	24%
	Not Effective	18	36%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007)

The effectiveness of the current crime prevention measures is rated by the suspects according to their agreement with the need to control the process of job seeking. Figure 4.13 below, depicts the feeling of the suspect of crime about the effectiveness of the City crime prevention measures.

Figure 4.13: Graph on suspect Feeling on Current Crime Prevention Measures



Source: Researcher (2007)

From figure 4.13 above, it emerge that only forty percent of the suspects of crime feel that the current crime prevention measures are effective. One does not necessarily have to agree with this view, as it would be expected that the suspect will always tend to agree on the effectiveness of the measure the moment he or she is arrested. The next section is going to present and analyse the responses from the victims of petty crimes.

4.4.4. Victim Personal Information.

The personal information questionnaires were aimed at examining the period the individual victim lived in the City, their age and gender. Table 4.17. below, shows the period the victims of petty crime lived in the City of Windhoek.

Table 4.17: Period Victim Lived in Windhoek

Period Victim live in Windhoek	Number of months	Number of respondents	Percentage
	0-11 months	3	6%
	1-2 years	3	6%
	3-5 years	10	20%
	6-8 years	34	68%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Table 4.17. above, show that sixty-eight percent of the victims of crimes are people who have live longer in the City. It may be that they possess those valuables that attract the criminals. Observation however show that people that have stayed longer in the City are more crime aware than the newcomers. The fact here is that most of these people are employed and are therefore forced to move from their residents to the CBD where most of the work places are located. The Employment situation makes them to use remote routs to work. The data below shows the residential areas of most of the victims.

It is also a known fact that the more one live in the city the more he or she is likely to need and possess some of the valuables that attract the criminals such as cellular phones, watches and

jewelleries. Table 4.18 below show the reader the areas were most victims live.

Table 4.18: Residential address of Victims of Petty Crime

Victim Residential address	Suburbs	Number of respondents	Percentage
	Katutura/Khomasdal	30	60%
	City Central Area	12	24%
	South Eastern Area	4	8%
	Western Suburbs	4	8%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Table 4.18 shows that Katutura/Khomasdal recorded sixty percent; the City Central Areas recorded twenty-four percent while the South Eastern and Western suburb Areas recorded only eight percent respectively.

. The data analysis show that people from the Katutura /Khomasdal Area are more targeted by robberies and snatching than those who live in the CBD, South Eastern and Western suburbs. One explanation could be that most of the time these people face difficulties with transport money. Most of the people who live in these areas are poor and cannot afford taxi fees throughout the month. At the informal areas there are also no roads; as such taxis find it difficult to reach these areas, forcing the residents to use riverbeds as roads. The WCPOLS (2006) indicated that, people using the remote areas are likely to be more vulnerable to robberies. It is sometimes interesting to note that, despite the low statistics of these crimes in theKatutura /Khomasdal areas, most of the victims actually live in these areas. It may be that suspects do not

want to commit these crimes in their neighbourhood and thus chose to attack them in the riverbeds or CBD street corners where they can not easily be detected and recognised. We are now going to analyse the age group of the victims of crime.

Table 4.19: Age Group of the Victims of Petty Crimes

Victim Age Group	Age	Number of respondents	Percentage
	18-20	10	0%
	21-29	24	48%
	30-39	16	32%
	40-50	20	20%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Forty-Eight percent of the victims were aged between 21 and 29; two percent of the victims were aged between 30 and 39 years, and twenty percent aged between 40 and 50 years.

This data indicates that victims of petty crimes are mostly economic active people, aged between 24 and 50 years. This is an indication that suspects of crimes commonly target people whom they see or suspect to possess valuable items that can easily be diverted into cash. Forty-Eight percent of the victims of petty crimes were aged between 21 and twenty 29 years. This could be the youth that have just started Working and may still not be aware of crime or who are new in the City. It seems as if targets of crime go hand-in-Hand with the age of the residents. Criminals are likely to avoid attacking middle age people because they may face resistance. This conclusion is reinforced by the victims' gender analysis in table 4, 20 below.

Table 4.20: Gender of the Victims of Petty Crimes

Victim Gender	Gender	Number of respondents	Percentage
	Male	22	44%
	Female	28	56%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

The results in table 4.20 above, also indicate that, petty crimes are mostly targeting women than man. Fifty-six percent of the victims of crime were females with forty - four percent of them being males. Generally criminals believe that women are less strong than man. Women are less likely to resist criminals' attacks as the man can do. It could also be that most of the time women carry hand bags. Criminals will always suspect that in these handbags are valuable. Most of the time men keep their wallets and cellular phones in their pockets, making it difficult for criminals to detect their whereabouts from a distance. We are now going to analyse the socio-economic status of the victims of crime.

4.4.5 Socio –Economic Status of the Victims of crimes in the City of Windhoek

While the personal information questionnaires provide the reader with the personal characteristics of those that were victims, this questionnaires was aim at establishing the socio-economic status of the victims of crimes. The socio-economic questionnaires included education level, employment status and ownership of property. The general conclusion deduced from this data show that that suspects of crime target mostly economic active people. Table 4.21 below shows the economic status of the victims of crime.

Table 4.21: Victim Socio –Economic Status

Education level	Level	Number of respondents	Percentage
	Grade 1-7	4	8%
	Grade 8-12	12	24%
	Tertiary Education	34	68%
	No education Level	0	0%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

It is a well-known fact that, education in Namibia is closely related to the independence of the country 1990.

It is thus evident from table 4.21 that, Sixty-eight percent of the victims have tertiary education; twenty-four percent have grades above grade eight, while only eight percent have grades lower than grade eight. Namibia has only two tertiary institutions; The University of Namibia and the Polytechnic of Namibia. Since independence these institution centres are in the City of Windhoek. It is also well known fact that most of these graduates prefer to work in Windhoek Most school leavers would like to come to the City in order to enhance their education. Most of them are forced to seek for jobs in order to cover their education and also for the purpose of surviving. Most of these students have also become targets of crime as they own valuables such as cellular phones and taxi fees. Table 4.22 below provides the employment status of the victims of crime.

Table 4.22: Victim Employment Status Crimes

Victim Employment Status	Status	Number of respondents	Percentage
	full Time Employed	42	84%
	Part time Employed	4	8%
	Self Employed	4	8%
	Pensioner	0	0%
	Unemployed		
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Eighty- four percent of the victims of crimes were full - time employed, while sixteen percent of the victims were self-employed.

The employment status of victims of petty crime was used to conclude that petty crime targets economic active people in the City.

Pendleton (20005) identified three major reasons for migration to Windhoek. These reasons include economics (jobs and money), family issues (e.g. change of residence due to marriage or a death in the family, or simply to move in with relatives), and educational opportunities. It may be that criminals believe that these people are likely to own valuable properties such as cash, cellular telephone or jewels, which they can rob.

Table 4.23: Victim Ownership of Property in Windhoek

Ownership of property in the City	Status	Number of respondents	Percentage
	Registered Owner of property	18	36%
	Individual lease of property	20	40%
	Part of Self-help group	2	4%
	None	10	20%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Evidence from table 4.23 reveal that, forty percent of the victims of crime are individual lease of properties Thirty percent are registered owners of properties. Only four percent are part of the self-help groups. This fact once reinforces the fact that economic active people are targets of crime.

Pendleton (2005: 12-13).said that people with skilled or professional qualifications migrate to Windhoek for employment, live in fully serviced housing in neighbourhoods with a high quality of living, and enjoy the many amenities which Windhoek offers to people who can afford to pay The result also show that not all migrants get such benefits despite their qualifications.

4.4.6 Crime Awareness

These questionnaires were structured in such a way that they can test the degree to which the residents of Windhoek are aware that there is a rise in the number of petty crimes in the City. This questionnaire included the type of crime experienced, where it was reported, the time the crime was committed, knowledge of the punitive measures that were taken against the suspect and the employment status of the suspect.

The result will now be presented in tables 2.24 to 4.28. below. Table 4.24 below. Will present the type of crime that was experienced by the victim of crime.

Table 4.24: Type of Crime Experienced by Victim of Crime

Type of property crime	Type	Number of respondents	Percentage
	Bag Snatching	10	20%
	Theft Out M/V	10	20%
	Robbery	12	24%
	House breaking	18	36%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Table 4.24 above indicate that House breaking and theft is the dominant crime within the City of Windhoek, followed by robberies. WCPOL statistics crime statistics also showed the same results (see figure 4.2.) The victims reported the crime at the following places.

Table 4.25: Place Victim Reported the Crime.

Place were crime was reported	Place	Number of respondents	Percentage
	Windhoek Police Station	30	60%
	WANAHEDEA Police Station	6	12%
	Katutura Police Station	2	4%
	WCPOL	12	24%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Sixty percent of the crimes were reported to the Windhoek Police Station, 24 percent at WCPOL, twelve percent reported to the Wanheda police station and six percent were reported at the Katutura police station. This is an indication that most residents in the City knows were to report crime once it affect them or if they detect these crimes. It is also evident that the majority of the crimes are committed in the CBD (see figure 4.3).

Table 4.26: Time Victim Experienced Crime

Time when the crime was Experienced	Time	Number of respondents	Percentage
	06-10hrs	10	20%
	11-14hrs	0	0%
	15-18hrs	12	24%
	Later than 18hrs	28	56%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Table 4.26 above shows that fifty-six percent of the crimes were committed later than 18 hours. This is the time when most people are just from work and tired. Sometimes when people come from work they have to visit their friends and families, as such they do not necessarily have to park inside the residents or even leave their residence as they still have to leave soon. Sometime people have unaccomplished day programs, that they have to accomplish elsewhere after work (*Fore example going to the gym*). This makes people park their cars outside their residence and the criminals take that opportunity while the cars are not attended to. The time of knocking off that is between 15-18 as well as that of assuming work is also important to the criminals as these times individual owners of property are likely to forget and as such leave unattended houses or vehicles. Table 4.27 below, shows the status of the perpetrator.

Table 4.27: Status of the Perpetrator

Status of the Perpetrator	Status	Number of respondents	Percentage
	Employed	8	16%
	Unemployed	20	40%
	Don't Know	22	44%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Table 4, 27 above shows that, forty – four percent of the victims don't know the status of the suspect of crime. This is an indication that they did not lay charges against the perpetrator and therefore the justice system was not followed. WCPOLS (2006) claim that some of the victims do not lay charges against the perpetrators. Most people who recovered their property fail to lay charges against the perpetrators (Hipandua 2006)

It is important to note that most of the adult migrants from the Northern and North West Areas, almost half have migrated to Windhoek in recent years and may not be

aware of what to do encase a they happen to be the victims of crimes. The results however suggest that the majority of the perpetrators are unemployed. The following table 4.28 depicts the feelings of the victims of crime about the causes of crime.

Table 4.28: Victim View on the Causes of Crime

Agreement that Unemployment can Contribute to Crime	Answer	Number of respondents	Percentage
	Yes	40	80%
	Not	10	20%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

From table 4.28 above it emerge that eighty percent of the victims of petty crime believed that unemployment could lead an individual to commit crime. Unlike serious crimes such as arm robberies and white collar crimes where both poor and rich are involved, petty crime which mostly compose of street crimes involve more of the unemployed. The general crime awareness within the city will know be presented and analysed in 4.4.7 below.

4.4.7. Victims Knowledge on crime prevention Measures within the City

This section aims at establishing the Knowledge and feeling of victims of crimes about the effectiveness of the crime prevention measures that are currently applied by the City, to combat petty crimes within its area of Jurisdiction. The questionnaires are structured such that they can establish the victim’s knowledge about the current measures, their agreement with these measures and their feeling about the

effectiveness of these measures. Table 4.28 below presents the knowledge of victims on the crime prevention measures within the City of Windhoek.

Table 4.29: Knowledge about the Current City Crime Prevention Measures

Knowledge About the Crime Prevention Measures	Answer	Number of respondents	Percentage
	Yes	40	80%
	Not	10	20%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Table 4.29 above clearly evidenced that eighty percent of the residents of Windhoek are aware of the crime prevention measures that are currently in the City to prevent petty crimes within the streets. The fact that the crimes still take place despite these measures means that some amendments need to be made make them more effective. The degree of agreements with these measures however differs; table 4.30 below, provides the degree of agreement with these measures.

Table 4.30: Victim Degree of Agreement with Current Measures

Degree of Agreement The Measures	Answer	Number of respondents	Percentage
	Strongly Agree	18	36%
	Agree	22	44%
	Disagree	10	20%
	Strongly Disagree	0	0%
	No Idea	0	0%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

The degree of agreement with the current crime prevention measures in the City, were measured with the degree the individual victim of crime support the construction of jobseekers bureau in order to avoid jobseekers from loitering the streets. Table 4.30 above show that forty percent of the victims of crimes feel that the jobseeker should be confined. Thirty –percent of the victims fell this regulation should be strict. However twenty percent of the victims still feel there is no need to restrict the jobseekers. Those who disagree with the restriction felt that it is a violation of the freedom of movement. WCPOLS (2006) indicated some difficulties to implement this regulation due to Constitutional matters such as the bill of rights. This may be the reason why some of the potential employers prefer to hire the job seekers that are at the corners of the robots away fro the jobseekers bureau. These results indicate that this measure can not solve this problem in itself, but new measures need to be applied. The effectiveness of these measures are presented and analysed in table 4.31 and figure 4.14 as follow:

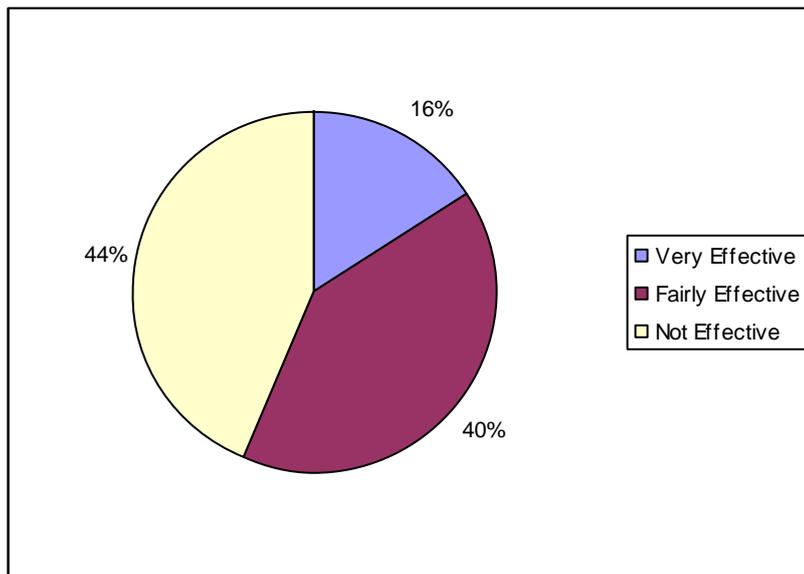
Table 4.31: Victim view on Current Prevention Measures

Effectiveness of the City's Current Crime Prevention Measures.	Answer	Number of respondents	Percentage
	Very Effective	8	16%
	Fairly Effective	20	40%
	Not Effective	22	44%
		50	100%

Source: Researcher (2007).

Table 4.31 above show that forty victims feel the measures are fairly effective while the large percent (*forty-four victims*) feel the measures are not effective at all. The graphical presentation of the different feelings of members of the victim of crime on the effectiveness of the City of Windhoek can be presented in the pie chart as

Figure 4.14. Graph on Effectiveness of the Current Prevention by Victims



Source: Researcher (2007)

Figure 4.14 above shows that only sixteen percent of the residents of Windhoek who feels that the current crime prevention measures are effective. About eighty- four percent feel some improvements need to be done to make the measures effective. The conclusions of the data can now be presented as follow:

4.4.8. Conclusions

From the data presented and analysed, the personal characteristics of the suspects of crime can be described as young unemployed youth. It could also be concluded that economic active people are the preferred target of these suspects of crime. As NISER (1991) put it, a person was not born an enemy to the society but rather circumstances

such as poverty and unemployment combined with adversity made people behave in an antisocial way. Considering the above factors, it can be concluded that unemployment is likely to influence an individual to commit delinquent activities such as crime.

The study showed that most residents interviewed were aware of the increase in crime within the City. The people who live in Katutura /Khomasdal Command area were especially the target of petty crime. The people from Katutura and Khomasdal often used footpaths when going or coming from work. Beginning in the 1990s the Windhoek municipality developed a policy of accommodating migrants who have little or no resources by making land available for self-built housing. These areas for informal housing have subsequently grown to include Gorengab, Hakahana, Havana and Okuryangava (see Map 2); within these areas are 22 communities most of which have leaders (e.g. Babylon, One Nation No.1, Freedomland A, Havana No. 1, Greenwall Matongo C, and Samuel Mahaerero). People moved to these areas from the northern areas (Katutura and Wanaheda) and new migrants also settled here. The municipality adopted a policy of zero tolerance of illegal squatting in 2000, resulting in most residents in these areas living on surveyed registered plots. There is an on-going process of upgrading areas to provide better services and the resettlement of occupants (Pendleton 20005:17-18).

Most bag and cellular telephone snatchings were reported to taken place at the time when victims of crime were going or coming from work. Most victims of crime were either attacked at the taxi- ranks or on the short cuts to their residences. The Data showed that petty crimes are carried out mostly in the CBD and the surrounding

residences. It could be because most of the residents work in the CBD and the surrounding suburbs. It could also be concluded that most people who are residing near the CBD are employed, and their homes are most of the time unattended.

The general feeling of the residents interviewed, indicated that the current crime prevention methods were not effective enough. The general conclusions of these findings and recommendations for possible consideration will now be presented in the following chapter.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

Chapter four provided the reader with the data as was collected and analysed. This chapter will provide the reader with the general conclusions that are drawn from the analysed collected data. This chapter will also provide some recommendations for possible consideration by the stakeholders in the crime prevention in Namibia and other countries that may face the same crime problem.

5.2. General Conclusions

From the data analysed under chapter four above, the socio-economic characteristics of the suspect of crime can be described as:

- Young male,
- with an education lower than a university level,
- unemployed, and
- have lived in a specific cities or towns for a period longer than six months.

The first general conclusion is that the unemployed youth commit most of the petty crimes in the cities and towns in Namibia. The study shows that these youth target economic active Residents.

The data analyses reveal that the common method that is used to commit petty crimes is:

- Breaking into unattended residences and
- Attacking individuals that are using remote routes to or from work.

A conclusion can be drawn that the suspects of petty crimes first observe the residences to ensure that the owners are out before they break into these residences.

The second general conclusion is that petty crimes are more common in the CBD and the surrounding residences.

Crimes are common in the CBDs of the towns and cities because, most cities and towns' CBDs, are where light industrial activities are found. In CBDs are also in many cases, where Government offices, courts, banks, post offices, business centres, hotels, and shopping malls are build.

The crime awareness and the perception of members of the public on the effectiveness of the crime prevention measures in the city of Windhoek indicate that:

- Residents are aware of the increase in the number of petty crimes within the City,
- they are aware of the crime prevention measures that the City has set in place and
- they feel that there is a need to improve the effectiveness of the current crime prevention measures.

The third conclusion of the study is that the current crime prevention methods that are applied by the law enforcement official in cities and towns in Namibia are not effective enough. New crime prevention methods need to be applied to prevent petty crimes effectively.

As a general conclusion of this study, it could be said that, the country, cities and towns' growth and development is likely to be negatively affected by crimes. Crime such as petty crime can scare off local and foreign investors. If investment becomes unattractive in the country, city or town, then economic growth cannot be talked about and unemployment will even be higher resulting in more poverty and more crime.

It could also be generally concluded that, Incidents of petty crimes will continue to be recorded, if the cities and towns continue to face problems in regulating employment activities such as job seeking and casual employment. The migration of the people to big cities such as Windhoek will continue and the unemployment rate will grow high in these cities. The national urbanisation management has to take action that can counter this unemployment trend and promotes growth in rival towns to balance urban growth within the country.

The study indicated that since the establishment of the WCPOLS, the City of Windhoek has been experiencing a relatively low rate of petty crime comparing to the rest of the towns and cities in Namibia. Therefore the establishment of local police services in other Cities and towns may be an effective means to their crime prevention activities. A conclusion can also be drawn that, if the towns and cities in Namibia are to be effective in crime prevention, they need innovations in policing methods. Such innovations need to affect several organizational structures and procedures in the cities, towns and country at large.

Recommendations on possible methods that will possible help to improve the crime prevention measures in the country, cities and towns are as provided below.

5.3. Recommendations

It has transpired that there is a need to invent appropriate training programs to avail them to the crime prevention stakeholders, in order to not only obtain their cooperation but such that it will increase their effectiveness in crime prevention. Whisenant & Ferguson (2005:237) reminds the police managers that, ‘the strategic perspective, are “that their freedom to manoeuvre, develop and build their organisation is quite limited without substantial credibility”. This means that if the police managers want to ensure a continuing supply of resources to their organisation, they need to obtain a continuing credibility with their boss.

It was further argued that more importantly, police executives need a great deal of operational assistance from private citizen, community groups and other agencies of government to perform their task well (Whisenant & Ferguson 2005:237).

The above statement therefore advises law enforcement officers that crime prevention needs to be delivered in a new or modern way. One has to consider the facts that if offenders respect but not only fears their law enforcement officials, they are likely to co-operate with the law enforcement officials (Whisenant & Ferguson 2005:237).

The following actions if implemented as crime prevention measures in the City of Windhoek and country at large may help to reduce petty crimes:

- ✓ The law enforcement officers need to adopt the new policing concept of “Community Oriented policing and Problem Solving (“COPPS”), and.
- ✓ The local authorities need to modernise their towns and cities. These two recommendations will now be briefly discussed below.

**The concept of “Community Oriented policing and Problem Solving
“(COPPS).**

The concept of “COPPS” has become one of the strategic rules of police engagement in many countries. The concept is aimed at educating the public on how they can assist the police in combating crime, on one hand, and train the police to become aware of the role the public and private can play in crime prevention on the other (Whisenant & Ferguson, 2005).

Considering the fact that some cities and towns have recognised the need to establish local police services, such as the City of Windhoek, which have already established the “WCPOLS”. One needs to recognise the fact that if these police services implement COPPS, they are likely to improve their effectiveness and their efficiencies. Example the “WCPOLS” currently have a manpower of 400 men and women and it is currently operating at an operational budget of about N\$ 40 000 000 per annum. If they adopt the “COPPS”, they are likely to reduce the need for additional man power, as the City residents will be in the position to direct their operations and thus reduce costs such as petrol for patrol vehicles as they will only be concentrating on the problem areas as directed by the residents.

This method need to include the following activities as suggested by Whisenant & Ferguson (2005):

- Publicity
- Exhibitions
- Surveys
- Introduction of a Municipal Court

A brief description of how each of these “COPS” activities will be implemented will now be presented below.

Publicity

Unlike in the pre-independence era when there were only evening short wave broadcasts beams and there was no television, post –independent Namibia is a very different place. The radio, television and newspapers are oriented for all major language groups. The media, and more specifically the electronic media, has a wide reach and influence. The NBC, for instance, covers ninety- four percent of the country with its radio signals, while the NBC television covers sixty-four percent of the country. This means that citizens with radios and television sets have access to news, educational programmes and entertainment broadcasted by the NBC.

With publicity as a method of crime prevention, it is expected that the law enforcement agencies involve the media, posters, leaflets publication etc in order to prevent people from community crimes.

The main aim here is to give chance for people who, acting in the best interests of the offenders and after receiving the information about the offenders' involvement in crime, advice these offenders not to continue with such crimes. This approach gives a chance for parents, adult neighbours, peers or any other person who live with them to advice them respectively.

Close relatives and friends are likely to have a greater influence on individuals involved in committing crime. It is also likely that property stolen can be recovered in an amicable way. The law enforcement officers in this case only need to facilitate the process of convincing these offenders to stop committing crimes. This method will

require the police to guide the crime prevention process through the collaboration that they have established with the community.

Exhibitions

This action requires that people continue to talk about crime prevention in groups. The role of the law enforcement officials will be to encourage the creation of Neighbourhood Association, Crime prevention group and volunteer to help in preventing crimes.

Encouraging the creation of these Platforms, will give opportunity for direct negotiation with the offenders. Example the law enforcement officials can use the community leaders to discuss a specific crime committed by his or her community members or using the community leader to negotiate with offenders or their parents and relatives about a specific crime committed by these offenders.

Security Survey

This action requires that sound and accurate information is provide to individuals, industries or Government agencies to convey the strategies that are necessary to prevent the occurrence of specified crimes.

This includes advocating conformity with the laws and regulation, warn potential victims about their vulnerability and develop support for addressing a problem (crime). This cannot be a one-way traffic action. While the law enforcement officers are providing the stakeholders with the crime statistics, nature and trends. It will also be expect that they receive information on the incidents or the likelihood of crime incidents from the public members. This can be a do-to-door visit of business or

residents to make crime profiles. Example the banks can provide the law enforcement officials with the technical methods that the criminals used at the ATMs. The law enforcement officers will in return provide members of the public and tourists with those technological methods that the criminals are using to rob at ATMs.

Recommended Implementation Process of COPPS

The key to successful crime prevention actions is getting people to trust the law enforcement agencies. The approach (COPPS) must be such that it continues providing results. If crime is reducing in a certain area, it is likely to encourage the people in that area to use the same method of crime prevention, which in this case is COPPS (Potis & Lamarsh 1988: 119). Collaboration desired for positive changes will therefore only be influenced by the benefit these change will bring about.

The Community must test the validity or the accuracy of its activities in order to render its full support.

Educating members of the Law Enforcement agencies on “COPPS” as a crime prevention approach will be recommended to be the starting point. The people must grasp the fundamental nature of the new approach and the thinking behind it. This will include a clear definition of the Structure, Process and the skills needed to perform the “COPPS”.

Extensive training should include training public members and other agencies on how, when and who should carry out certain actions. This is important to make stakeholders avoid some actions that can result in civil claims, e.g. publishing an individual offender without being proven innocent by the competent court. The next step will be

a mass mobilization to encourage the public members, government and non-governmental organization and other agencies to apply the same approach.

Modernising Towns and Cities

The local authorities need to modernise their towns and cities. This crime prevention method requires that towns and cities introduce technology as a means of crime prevention activity within their areas of jurisdiction.

Modernisation can be achieved through:

- Introducing the Closed Circuit television (CCTV) and
- Introducing a Diversified Public Security Systems (DPS²)ⁿ

The above recommendations will now be explained below.

Introducing the “CCTV”.

“CCTV” is a visual surveillance technology designed for monitoring a variety of environments and activities. “CCTV” systems typically involve a fixed (or dedicated) communications link between cameras and monitors. In the past decade, the use of “CCTV” has grown to unprecedented levels. Most British towns and cities are moving to “CCTV” surveillance of public areas, housing estates, car parks and public facilities. Many Central Business Districts in Britain are now covered by surveillance camera systems involving a linked system of cameras with full pan, tilt, zoom and infrared capacity. Their use on private property is also becoming popular. Increasingly, police and local councils are placing camera systems into housing estates and crime hot spots. Residents Associations are independently organizing their own surveillance initiatives. Tens of thousands of cameras operate in public places, in

phone booths, vending machines, buses, trains, taxis, alongside motorways and inside ATMs (<http://privacyinternational.org/article.shtml?cmd%5B347%D-x-347-61925>).

The limits of “CCTV” are constantly extending. Originally cameras were installed to deter burglary, assault and car theft. In practice most camera systems have been used to combat anti social behaviour, including many other petty crimes such as littering, urinating in public, traffic violations, obstruction, drunkenness, and evading meters in town parking lots. They have also been widely used to intervene in other ‘undesirable’ behaviour such as underage smoking and a variety of public order transgressions.

“CCTV” is very quickly becoming an integral part of crime control policy, social control theory and ‘Community consciousness’. It is prompted by police and politicians as primary solution for urban dysfunction

(<http://privacyinternational.org/article.shtml?cmd%5B347%D-x-347-61925>).

Reports of the effectiveness of “CCTV” are announced regularly. Strathclyde police in Scotland recently claimed a 75 per cent drop in crime, following the installation of a 130.000 pound closed circuit TV system in Airdrie. In King’s Lynn, burglary and vandalism on the industrial estate has dropped to a tiny fraction of its origin level.

Crime in car parks has dropped by ninety percent.

(<http://privacyinternational.org/article.shtml?cmd%5B347%D-x-347-61925:2008>).

Based on these reported successes “CCTV” can be highly recommended as a crime prevention measure in towns and cities that can afford it costs.

Introducing a (DPS²)ⁿ

Currently there are a number of informal car guards in many cities and towns in Namibia. Windhoek has a large number of these car guards. These car guards make it difficult for the law enforcement officers to differentiate between the suspects of crime and the genuine car guards. **Introducing a (DPS²)ⁿ will** address crime, poverty, and financial degeneration in a holistic manner.

Experience in South Africa, has shown that order is created, crime diminishes and the community's feeling of security has increased in areas where (DPS²)ⁿ has been deployed.

(DPS²)ⁿ evolved from a project called Street Eyes in Middleburg, Mpumalanga in South Africa since 1999. Street Eyes was a system in terms of which informal car guards were organized in such a way that crime was successfully combated in Mpumalanga.

Larger cities in South Africa have already enquired (DPS²)ⁿ and more of them show great interest. Parking attendant recruits that join the parking control industry are usually from the local community. They are usually aware of the criminal element in their community.

The general practice here is to Contract out the function of parking meter controls to the residents of the city or town. This process will give an opportunity for the parking meter attendants to concentrate more effort in the areas of their responsibilities. This will include crime prevention activities that may be directed against unattended vehicles.

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ANNEXURE A: Suspect of Crime Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE

ON

ON PETTY-CRIME IN THE CITY OF WINDHOEK

This questionnaire aims to establish public perception on the increase in the numbers of Petty- Crime in the City of Windhoek and the effectiveness of the current crime prevention measures in the city. It is also aiming at testing public awareness of the crime situation. It contains questions related to your personal information, socio-economic status, and level of petty-crime awareness and perception of the current crime prevention measures (regulations) in the City.

Instructions:

Answer all the questions that are relevant to your circumstances in part 1, 2 and 3.

For the purpose of confidentiality you are not required to write your name on this questionnaire.

Choose the Relevant Answers by making an 'X' opposite the answer.

Part 1	Personal
Information	

1.1 How long have you lived in Windhoek?

0-11 months	
1-2 years	
3-5 years	
6-8years	

1.2 In which residential area do you live?

Khomasdal / Katutura Area	
City Central Area	
South Eastern Suburb Area	
Western Suburbs Area	

1.3 Which of this is your age group?

18-20 years	
21-29 years	
30-39 years	
40-50 years	

1.4 What is your gender?

Male	
Female	

1.5 What is your education level?

Grade 1-7	
Grade 8-12	
Tertiary education	
No formal education	

2.1. What is your employment status?

Full time employed	
Part time employed	
Self-employed	
Pensioner	
Unemployed	

2.2. Do you own any property in the City?

Registered owner of the property	
Individual lease of the property	
Part of self help group that purchased a block of land	
None	

2.3 Have your property ever been affected by the following crimes?

Vandalism	
Theft (Burglary)	
Violation of by-laws (Sitting-around your house, Trespassing etc).	
Other	

2.4. Around what time were these crimes committed?

06h00 – 10h00 hours	
11h00 – 14h00 hours	
15h00 – 18h00 hours	
Later than 18h00 hours	

2.5. What happen to the perpetrator?

Arrested	
Warned	
Run away	

2.6. Was the perpetrator?

Employed	
Unemployed	
Don't know	

Part 3.

Crime Awareness

3.1. Have you ever experience any crime within City?

Yes	
No	

3.2. If is your answer is Yes, which of these crimes did you experience.

Bag or cellophane snatching

Theft out or from motor vehicle

Robed of money or other valuables

House breaking

More than one of the listed crimes.

3.3. Where did you report the crime?

To the media	
To a member of the Public	
To a Police officer	
To a Councillor	
To a Municipal Officer	
To a Community Leader	
Other (specify)	
Never report	

3.4. If you have reported a crime incident in the past, when last did you report it?

Last week	
Last month	
Last Year	

3.5. What happen to the perpetrator?

Arrested	
Warned	
Do not know what happened	

3.6. Indicate the time when the crime was committed.

06h00 – 10h00 hours	
11h00 – 14h00 hours	
15h00 – 18h00 hours	
Later than 18h00 hours	

4.1 Do you know of any Jobseeker's bureau in the city?

Yes	
No	

4.2. Do you think that people looking for Casual work should use these bureaus?

Yes	
No	

4.3 How would you rate your acceptance of this bureau?

Strongly agree	
Agree	
Don't agree or Disagree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	
No idea	

4.4 What would you want to see done if one does not use this bureau?

Person arrested	
Person warned	
Person fined	
Nothing should be done	
No idea	

4.5 Do you think this regulation is well administered?

Some time	
Most of the time	
Frequently	
Not at all	

4.6 Who amongst these people do you think commits most of the crimes in the city?

Neighbours	
Job seekers	
Strangers	
Some one you know	
Others Specify	

4.7. What in your opinion are the causes of crimes in the city of Windhoek?

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4.8 Do you thing unemployment can lead some one to commit a crime?

Yes	
No	

4.9. Which of the following methods of committing crime do you think is common in Windhoek?

1. Breaking into unattended houses

2. Attacking of vulnerable peoples (people walking at remote areas or alone)

4. Others (specify)

4.10. Do you think the current regulation on jobseekers is effective?

Very Effective

Fairly effective

Not effective

4.11. What in your opinion can minimize crime in the City of Windhoek?

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ANNEXURE B: Victim of Crime Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE

ON

PETTY-CRIME IN THE CITY OF WINDHOEK

This questionnaire aims to establish the profile of the common Petty- Crimes that are committed in the City of Windhoek. It is set to examine the characteristics of those individual that are suspected of PCs and what the possible cause that lead these suspects to commit such crimes. It is also aiming to evaluate the current crime prevention measures in the city. It contains questions related to your personal information, socio- economic status, and Knowledge of the Jobseekers Bureau.

This Questionnaire should only be administered on individuals suspected of Committing Petty –Crime.

Instructions:

Answer all the questions that are relevant to your circumstances in part 1, 2 and 3.

For the purpose of confidentiality you are not require to write your name on this questionnaire.

Choose the Relevant Answers by making an ‘X’ opposite the answer

Part 1	Personal Information
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1.1. How long have you lived in Windhoek?

0-11 months	
1-2 years	
3-5 years	
6-8 years	

1.2. In which residential area do you live?

Komasda1/ Katutura Area	
City Central Area	
South Eastern Suburb Area	
Western Suburbs Area	

1.3. Which of this is your age group?

18-20 years	
21-29 years	
30-39 years	
40-50 years	

1.4. What is your gender?

Male	
Female	

1.5. What is your education level?

Grade 1-7	
Grade 8-12	
Tertiary education	
No formal education	

2.1. What is your employment status?

Full time employed	
Part time employed	
Self-employed	
Pensioner	
Unemployed	

2.2. What crime(s) are you accused/ convicted of? List them

here.....
.....
.....
.....

2.3. Indicate the time frame(s) you were suspected to have committed these crimes.

06h00 – 10h00 hours	
11h00 – 14h00 hours	
15h00 – 18h00 hours	
Later than 18h00 hours	

Part 3.	Knowledge of the City Regulation
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3.1 Are you currently looking for a job?

Yes	
No	

3.2. Do you know of any Jobseeker’s bureau in the city?

Yes	
No	

3.3. Do you think that people looking for Casual work should use these bureaus?

Yes	
No	

3.4. How would you rate your acceptance of this bureau?

Strongly agree	
Agree	
Don’t agree or Disagree	
Disagree	

Strongly disagree	
No idea	

3.5. What would you want to see done if one does not use this bureau?

Person arrested	
Person warned	
Person fined	
Nothing should be done	
No idea	

3.6. Indicate how frequent this regulation is administered?

Some time	
Most of the time	
Frequently	
Not at all	

4.7. What in your opinion are the causes of crimes in the City of Windhoek?

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3.8. Do you think unemployment can lead some one to commit crime?

Yes	
No	

3.9. Which of the following methods of committing crime do you think is common in Windhoek?

1. Breaking into unattended houses

2. Attacking of vulnerable peoples (people walking at remote areas or alone)

4. Others specify).....
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4.9. Do you think the current regulation on jobseekers is effective?

Very Effective

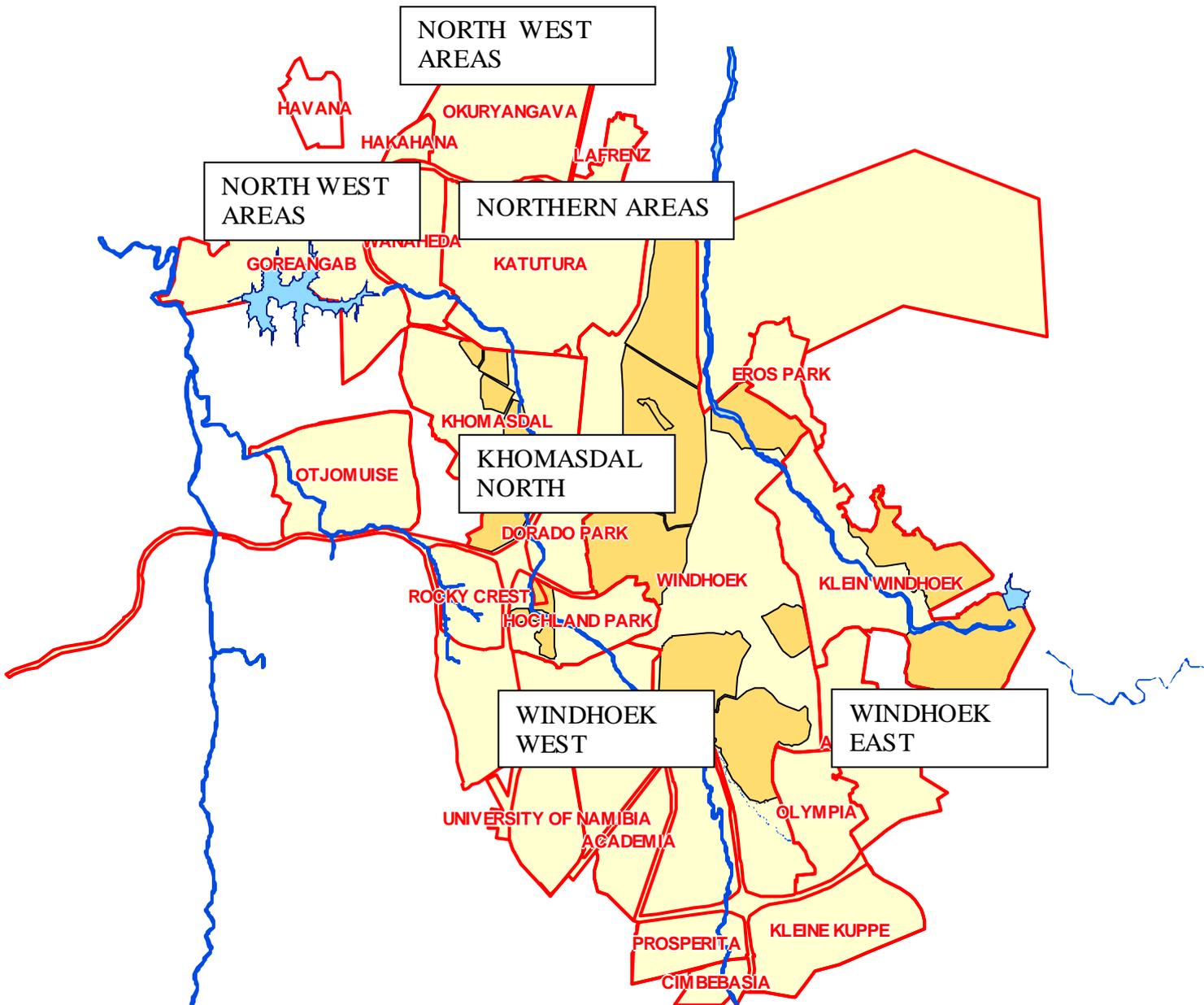
Fairly effective

Not effective

4.10. What in your opinion can minimize crime in the City of Windhoek?

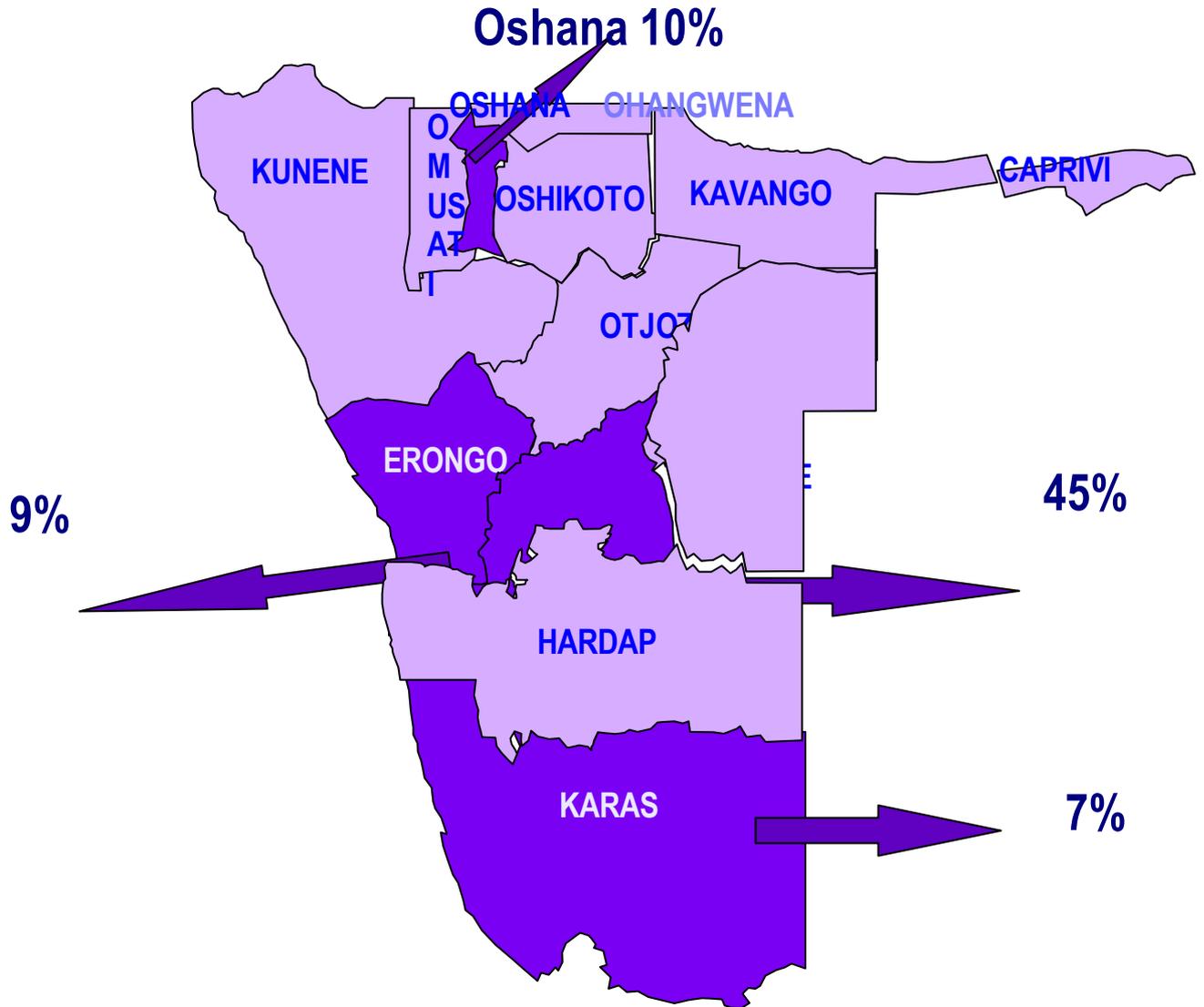
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ANEXURE D: Map for the City Of Windhoek



Source: (Pendleton 2005).

Annexure E Map on general crime statistics 2006



Source: (NAPOL: 2006)

**REGIONAL TOTALS:
CRIMES REGISTERED IN
2006**

- Less than 5 000 crimes
- More than 5 000 crimes