



PROTECTION SERVICES

ANNUAL REPORT 2010

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Abbreviations

APB	Auckland park Bunting Campus
APK	Auckland park Kingsway Campus
AVU	Audio Visual Unit
ANCYL	African National Congress Youth League
BAA	Basic Ambulance Assistance
CAMPROSA	Campus Protection Association of South Africa
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CHDOPAFD	Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
DFC	Doornfontein Campus
DVC	Deputy Vice Chancellor
ERC	East Rand Campus
FATSA	International Firearm Training Academy
HR	Human Resources
ICS	Information and Communication systems
MEC	Management Executive Committee
PSIRA	Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority
PTZ	Pan tilt and zoom camera
SASSETA	Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority
SRC	Student Representative Council
SASCO	South African Student Congress
SWC	Soweto Campus
UJ	University of Johannesburg
VOIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association Residence (SWC)
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association Residence (SWC)

Executive summary

The multi-campus nature of the University of Johannesburg (UJ) results in significant geographical areas, a multitude of buildings and large numbers of people that depend on the Division: Protection Services for their safety and security.

The four campuses of the university are located in high crime areas. Students and staff are regarded as “soft targets” and criminals are well aware of the fact that highly desirable and valuable equipment like cell phones, laptop computers and cash is to be found on campus.

In order to address the threat of crime on UJ premises, the division adopted a crime prevention strategy that is based on the optimal utilisation of human resources, electronic security equipment and systems, physical security measures and compliance with legislation, policies and procedures.

Good progress was shown during 2010 with the objectives of the division's Five Year Crime Reduction Strategy. Many of the projects undertaken in 2010 were aimed at achieving the objectives of the strategy.

The emphasis of the division's activities during 2010 was on crime prevention. Specific crime prevention and-awareness projects were undertaken throughout the year.

The total number of crimes reported across all campuses in 2010 decreased from 660 in 2009 to 587 in 2010. APK statistics indicated a decrease in total number of crimes from 470 in 2009 to 376 in 2010 while APB's numbers decreased from 114 to 86. DFC statistics indicates an increase from 44 in 2009 to 55 in 2010. SWC statistics indicates an increase in total crimes from 32 in 2009 to 70 in 2010.

The analysis of the statistics indicates that the campuses of the UJ contribute 3,19% of all crimes reported by the police stations in whose precincts they are located. With such large numbers of people concentrated on the campuses this percentage is regarded as very low when compared to the crimes committed in the rest of the precincts.

Contact crimes which are regarded by Protection Services as priority crimes, are very low when compared to the statistics of the police precincts in which area the campuses are located. The exception is DFC with a total of 11 reported contact crimes (20%).

UJ campuses experienced a total of 8 student protest actions during 2010. Most occurred on DFC. Strict disciplinary measures were taken against the leaders of the protest action.

Student protest action is disruptive, costly and causes damage to the university's reputation as a stable and orderly campus. The situation on the DFC campus especially is serious. The university should launch an investigation and implement measures to minimise the occurrence of student protest actions

The division continuously analyse incidents reported in an effort to identify trends and threats to the safety and security situation on campus. Preventative measures are then put in place to mitigate the risks.

An analysis of the South African Police Service statistics for 2009/2010 indicated that the crime levels in the immediate vicinity of the UJ campuses remain unacceptable high. This impacts on all students and staff travelling to and from campuses and especially on students living off campus in private accommodation in the immediate vicinity of the campuses.

Protection Services is fully aware of the importance of a safe and secure campus environment. For this reason, the division directs all its activities towards the prevention of crime on UJ premises.

1. Introduction

UJ Protection Services was established with the merger of the former Rand Afrikaans University and Technikon Witwatersrand security services in 2005. The Division is centralised with strong campus-based leadership.

The division was tasked to ensure a safe and secure environment on all UJ premises to enable teaching, learning and engagement with the community. The division is responsible for physical security, investigation of crimes, traffic and parking, liquor licence management, emergency services and management of security equipment.

1.1 Safety and Security

Crime levels in South Africa and especially in Gauteng Province are very high. According to popular belief, Johannesburg is considered to be the crime capital of South Africa. The four UJ campuses are located in high crime areas.

Crime on campus, whether real or perceived, is important to any university that is trying to attract the best students and staff. Parents regard the safety and security situation on campus as a very important factor when deciding which university to send their children to. Crime is also one of the most important issues impacting on the quality of life of students and staff on campus. It is for these reasons that the UJ have little choice but to prioritise issues of safety and security.

The City of Johannesburg has suffered under an image of crime and grime that led to low investor confidence and a flight from the inner city to the northern suburbs. In the same way crime and grime can negatively impact on the quality of staff and students the UJ attract.

The term “safety and security” as applied in the UJ Protection Services context, refers to two distinct freedoms namely a freedom from danger or risk. (i.e., to be safe) and freedom from fear (i.e., to feel safe). (*De Bruyn; 81*). To be considered a safe campus, the crime rates on campus must be low. The threat of crime against people and assets must be contained and for this reason, the primary focus of Protection Services activities, policies and procedures are to keep the incidence of crime to a minimum.

Crime statistics and victim surveys provide information about the frequency and types of crime. It can present a picture of the dangers and risks on campus. What it not provides is whether people feel safe while on campus. *Oc and Tresdell (1997: 31)* assert that perception, and not so much reality, is the conditioning factor in everyday experience and therefore behaviour. This means that in terms of the impact of crime on everyday life, the fear of crime can be more important than actual danger or risk. This fear of crime can have a serious impact on people’s lives. They may avoid certain places perceived to be unsafe or they may refuse to be away from their place of residence after certain hours.

A frequently asked question is why crimes occur on campus. Recent international research highlights a few identifiable risk factors that contribute to high levels of crime. These include:

- Poverty and unemployment
 - Dysfunctional families with uncaring and incoherent parental attitudes, violence and parental conflict
 - Social valuation of a culture of violence
 - Presence of facilitators such as firearms and drugs
 - Degradation of urban environments and social bands
 - Inadequate surveillance of places and availability of goods that are easy to transport or sell
- (ICPC, 1997: 20-21).

The following generators of and conditions conducive to crime have been identified on campus:

- Overcrowding
- Growing material needs (materialism)
- Poverty
- Alcohol and drug abuse
- Peer pressure
- Negligence
- Lack of proper building designs and old structures
- High number of events hosted by the UJ

To prevent crimes that occur as a result of these factors, it is vital to have early intervention. Identify delinquent behaviour and intervene. In this regard it is not only Protection Services that is involved. Student Affairs, Psycad, Residence Managers, student leadership and even academic staff and non-academic staff that are in contact with students (or staff) can play a role in the early identification of potential criminal behaviour.

A second factor that can impact on crime is the built environment. Crime and grime goes hand in hand and the “broken window syndrome” was proved in New York during the mid-1990. In this regard, the maintenance, auxiliary (cleaning services and gardens and ground) and residences division can contribute to a well maintained, clean and beautiful campus.

1.2 Strategic plan

The crime prevention strategy of UJ Protection Services rest on four pillars namely:

- Human resources
- Electronic security equipment and systems
- Physical security measures
- Legislation, policies and procedures

1.2.1 Human resources

Protection Services utilise in-house and outsourced security officers. The security officers are deployed in the following roles:

- Access control
- Active patrolling
- Residence security
- Traffic and parking management
- Control room operators
- Supervision
- Investigations
- First responders to emergency situations (crime, medical, disasters etc).
- Event control

- Safe keeping venue
- Specialised security
- Key and lock management

Staff is appointed according to UJ policies and procedures as well as the requirements of the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority Act (51 of 2001). Training is regulated by the PSIRA Act and the specific needs of the university. The conduct of Protection Services staff is regulated by:

- Code of conduct (PSIRA Act 51 of 2001)
- UJ Conditions of Service
- UJ Policies and Procedures
- The declared values of Protection Services

1.2.2 Electronic security equipment and systems

The following electronic security equipment and systems are utilised by Protection Services in their crime prevention efforts:

- Close circuit television (CCTV)
- Access control
- Intruder detection and panic alarms
- Incident reporting and management
- Unique positioning emergency reporting system
- Biometric identification

1.2.3 Physical security measures

Protection Services utilise the following physical security measures to minimise the security risks:

- Physical barriers and site hardening
 - Fence
 - Walls
 - Bollards
 - Steel barricades
 - Gates
 - Turnstile
 - Doors
 - Windows
 - Locks
- Physical entry and access control

Access control barriers

- Security lighting

1.2.4 Legislation, policies and procedures

Protection Services direct their activities according to legislation, policies and procedures applicable to its work environment.

2. Protection Services Strategic Plan and Progress

2.1 Protection Services adopted a Five Year Crime Reduction Strategy 2009 -2013 in 2008. The following objectives were identified:

- **The structure of Protection Services at SWC should be expanded**
- **The understaffing of Protection Services as a whole should be addressed by implementing the Accenture structure.**
- **That two investigators be employed by the UJ to enhance the crime investigation, - prevention and – awareness function across the university.**

2010 Progress: A presentation with regard to Protection Services' HR requirements was made to the Vice Chancellor and DVC: Finance in 2009. his presentation resulted in the approval of one position namely that of Head: Protection Services: DFC. This position has been filled. Under staffing remains a restraint on the division's performance.

- **A combination of in – house and outsourced security officers is utilised to deliver security services to the university community.**

2010 Progress: This practice is now entrenched.

- **As security threats increase, technology advance and new vulnerabilities are detected, technology should be utilised to ensure effective protection against threats.**

2010 Progress: Electronic security measures are now utilised wherever possible to enhance security and reduce the dependence on security officers. The security industry has made good progress with the reliability and effectiveness of biometrics and Protection Services installed a pilot installation at Madibeng to test the application of biometrics in a campus environment before implementing large scale biometric security systems.

- **Various systems utilised by the UJ should be integrated to enhance efficiency and improve control and security.**

2010 Progress: The comprehensive security system consists of an intruder detection system, access control system, CCTV and the Incident Management System.

Integrating disparate security systems has become a critical part of creating a safe and functional organizational environment. And whilst standalone systems do provide critical functionality it also needs to form part of a cohesive security system, enhancing, as opposed to hindering, efficiency. The integration of the various security systems were discussed with the

service / product providers and an integrated design was produced. It is foreseen that the integration will be completed in 2011

- **That an electronic visitor's management system be procured and utilised to effectively control visitors to the campuses.**

2010 Progress: An investigation into an electronic visitors management system resulted in a decision to not to pursue the procurement thereof due to the fact that it could be utilised effectively only at APK and APB. An effective product was found at the Ifsec Securex 2010 Exhibition. This product relied on the Home Affairs Department database to positively identify visitors. Information gathered afterwards indicated that the Department was on the verge of disallowing the use of its database by the product provider.

The search for a fast and effective visitors management system will continue in 2011.

- **That the intruder detection system currently in use at APB and DFC be phased out and replaced with a UJ owned radio based system.**

2010 Progress: All intruder alarms are now monitored by Protection Services.

- **Decision regarding the UJ fire alarm system.**

2010 Progress: No final decision has been taken by Technical Services and it would appear as if the fire alarms will become the responsibility of the Occupation Safety division.

- **All louvre windows on UJ campuses, especially APK, are replaced with solid windows to reduce the threat of burglary.**

2010 Progress: No progress was made due to budget constraints.

- **All doors and emergency exits of all buildings are monitored by the university's Building Management System.**

2010 Progress: Protection Services require all emergency exits of new developments to be monitored electronically and this requirement is included in the protection plan of all new buildings. This requirement is not always implemented by the professional team, citing budget constraints.

Existing emergency exits are not covered electronically due to budget constraints.

- **The university's Closed Circuit TV (CCTV) system is upgraded from an analogue to an IP – based system.**

2010 Progress: All digital video recorders have been upgraded to hybrid and network video recorders. All new installations consist of digital equipment. The replacement of existing analogue cameras will continue until 2013.

- **A network for the use of Protection Services security system be created.**

2010 Progress: A one gigabyte dedicated network was established on APK during 2009. The UJ network is utilised on the other campuses for electronic equipment requirements. Protection Services are working closely with ICS to ensure effective use of available networks.

- **Control room staff must be trained in order to obtain maximum efficiency from the system.**

2010 Progress: Control Room staff attended training courses aimed at maximising the use of electronic security systems in use at UJ.

- **That the division closely monitor development of new and existing technology i.e. radio frequency identification asset tracking, smart card etc.**

2010 Progress: An investigation was launched into the use of radio frequency identification asset tracking as well as GPRS and GPS in cooperation of AVU as a means of protection data projectors. Tests have revealed short comings. Efforts to find the best solution will continue.

- **That a community policing strategy be drafted and implemented at UJ.**

2010 Progress: The progress made during 2009 to improve communication with UJ students continued in 2010. A direct result of the UJ Community Engagement activities was an instruction to Protection Services to actively engage with the surrounding community on matters relating to security. With the assistance of the Ward Councillor, Cindy Grobbelaar, a meeting was arranged on APK Campus. This community engagement will be expanded to the other campuses.

- **The Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principle be accepted and implemented when new projects are planned across UJ.**

2010 Progress: Although some progress has been made, the planning of projects can still improve by involving Protection Services from the start.

PROJECTS FROM 01 JANUARY UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2010			
APK			
1	APK	Admin Building CCTV	Installation of CCTV on the bridge linking the Madibeng building to A ring complex, as well as on the fire escapes from the Madibeng building to the executive parking areas.
2	APK	Biometric access control	This is a pilot project that will be run at the Finances department on the third floor in the Madibeng Building. We will capture all the finger prints of the staff members working in this area. If this pilot project is success full we will be able to connect Biometrics to the current Impro access control system.
3	APK	Oppierif, Drom, Bastion	Installation of access control and CCTV in the reception areas to ensure proper access control to the residence. This will enhance the security in the residence.
4	APK	Streatley Residence Nurse call system	A nurse call panic system has been placed in every room in this off campus residence to enhance the security in the area.
5	APK	Post Graduate Centre Library	Installation of access control in the area to ensure no unauthorised persons using the resources.
6	APK	AVU Department	Installation of access control and CCTV to ensure no unauthorized entry and to combat crime.
7	APK	Upgrade of electrical fence at Melrose Place residence	The existing fence was made higher to ensure that no person can climb over the fence.
8	APK	20 Chislehurst street	Installation of a video intercom system at the front gate to enhance the security measures at the house.
9	APK	APK Male residence Phase one	Gate 3 pedestrian gate has been moved to a new location to ensure that no students can use the student Town residence as a through-go to the campus.
10	APK	Replacement of 13 boom gates	Replacement of 13 uneconomically maintainable boom gates on the APK campus.
11	APK	APK Male residence Phase two	<u>Building of two guardhouses:</u> Installation of network, data, CCTV and access control and the building of two guardhouses. This will ensure that all visitors to the Afslaan, Lebone and Student Town residences are screened before entering. This will curb the high crime and loitering in this area between the residences.

12	APK	Access control B Ring 305	Installation of access control at the department to enhance security measures.
13	APK	C Les 403 access control	The installation of access control at the exit door is complete. Awaiting delivery of the turnstile fillers. This installation will ensure that no furniture can be carried out of the venue.
14	APK	Sophia Town Residence	Installation of CCTV and Access control systems as well as a nurse calls system, intercom system and a burglar alarm system.
15	APK	Installation of residence intercom systems at Lebone	Installation and replacement of old (beyond economically repairable) intercom system at the ladies residence. This will ensure that visitors will only be allowed to the residence if an student is available to receive a visitor. This will combat crime in the area.
APB			
16	APB	Great Hall installation of security equipment	Installation of access control and CCTV to ensure no unauthorized entry and to combat crime.
17	APB	New Control Room (Server room floor)	Installation of non-static rubber mats into the server room.
18	APB	New Control Room APB campus	Desking has been completed, Monitor layout has been completed,
19	APB	Katjie Piering entrance	The current turnstile is very old and uneconomical to repair; therefore it has been replaced with a new turnstile.
20	APB	BC Court security network	Wireless network link, the old above ground fibre cable was damaged in the veld fire and is un-repairable. Therefore a wireless link will be installed and the fibre link disconnected.
21	APB	BC Court Walkway	A walkway has been built to ensure that students walking from the residence to the campus can walk in safety of a fenced-in area with 2.4m high concrete fence. A guardhouse was built in the walkway to enhance visible security. CCTV was also installed to enhance security in the area.
22	APB	CCTV at FADA Library	Installation of CCTV in the FADA library. This installation will combat crime more effectively.
23	APB	AVU Department G12	Installation of access control and CCTV to ensure no unauthorized entry and to combat crime.
24	APB	Biokinetic department	Installation of a video intercom system at the Biokinetic department as per department specifications to enhance the security measures at the department.

25	APB	Access control AW Muller Stadium	The main entrance of the AW Muller stadium was not secure enough and left the grounds vulnerable. Electrical upgrade was done at one of the guard houses as well as the installation of access control and CCTV. In addition we raised the perimeter walls by 1.5m to ensure that no person can climb over the concrete wall
26	APB	Lecture rooms	Upgrade of 52 lecture room data projectors to ensure that data projectors can be monitored with a mercury movement device. This will combat the theft of the data projectors more effectively.
27	APB	Annette Street pedestrian turnstiles and taxi drop-off.	PTZ camera moved
28	APB	Annette Street pedestrian turnstiles.	The current turnstile is very old and uneconomical to repair; therefore it has been replaced with a new turnstile.
29	APB	K-Block parking area	Access, parking boom
30	APB	B-Block parking area	Parking boom
31	APB	Goudstad Parking area	Access, parking boom
32	APB	J-Block Staff parking area east	Access, parking booms
33	APB	J-Block Staff parking area west	Access, parking booms
34	APB	Old Franks Canteen building	Access control has been installed at the 24 hour study venue to ensure that all furniture stays in the venue and no unauthorized persons get access to this study venue.
35	APK	APB Student Centre CCTV installation	Installation of CCTV in the APB student Centre.
36	APB	Installation of access control on people with disabilities lifts	Installation of access control on all lifts for people with disabilities.
APK, APB, DFC			
37	APK, APB, DFC	Installation of 9 Residence intercom Systems	Relane Court, Dale Lace, Robin Crest, Sive Beeck, Habitat, Sun Valley, Majuba and Student Town residences have all received new intercom systems.
38	APB, DFC	E-Vac/ Gas alarms	This will ensure that all gas alarms can be monitored at the Protection Services Control Rooms.
DFC			
39	DFC	Mining Department	Access control was installed to enhance the security measures.
40	DFC	Faculty Engineering department	Access control was installed to enhance the security measures.

41	DFC	Library CCTV upgrade	Upgrade of six of the Library CCTV analogue cameras to IP cameras.
42	DFC	Upgrade of CCTV in the John Orr Building entrances.	5 year development plan: Replacing of old analogue CCTV cameras with new Megapixel IP cameras. Upgrading of NVR with 25 IP Channels
43	DFC	DFC Student centre Security upgrade	Student Centre Security equipment: Installation of CCTV, access control and burglar alarm systems in the new student centre. Building an access controlled entrance to ensure only deliveries and shop owners enter.
44	DFC	Relane Court Access Control and CCTV	This residence did not have a reception area where visitors could be screened when visiting the residence. The campus director build a reception and access control and CCTV was installed to ensure better security at the residence.
45	DFC	Student parking pan tilt and zoom camera (PTZ)	CCTV Upgrade of the old analogue pan Tilt and zoom camera to a new IP based camera.
46	DFC	Room 3202 John Orr Building.	Installation of a 9 way intercom system to ensure that unauthorised people do not enter the department unknown.
47	DFC	Admin Building at the HOD Offices	Installation of access control at the main access door to the department.
SWC			
48	SWC	Installation of access control at Admin building room 225	Installation of access control at the AVU offices office in the admin building as per department request.
49	SWC	Staff canteen	Installation of a burglar alarm system at the canteen area to ensure better security in the area after hours.
50	SWC	New Cameras at SWC Canteen ATM	New cameras will be installed at the ATM at the canteen areas to ensure a more secure and safe environment.
51	SWC	AVU Department at SWC	In installation of access control and CCTV in the department to combat crime and to ensure that unauthorized people are kept out of the department.
52	SWC	YWCA	Upgrade of the security systems at the residence with access control and CCTV.
53	SWC	SWC Residence	Building of a new residence at the SWC campus. CCTV, nurse call system and door monitoring was installed to ensure that proper security measure are in place.
54	SWC	SWC Development/ Control room	This control room will monitor all the burglar alarms, CCTV and fire alarms systems installed on the campus.
55	SWC	SWC Development/ Generic buildings and vehicle gates	Installation of burglar alarms, CCTV and fire alarms systems on the campus.

3. Crime prevention and awareness

- 3.1 Protection Services firmly believes in the value of being pro-active and involving all staff and students on campus in crime prevention. Crime awareness and – prevention tips are frequently shared with students and staff and include, *inter alia*, the following:
- Reporting on emergencies on campus
 - Office safety
 - Working after hours / escort services
 - Cellular robberies on and off campus
 - Muggings on and off campus
 - Avoiding hijackings
 - Personal safety
 - During the year, crime prevention talks are held with students and staff to assist in the prevention of becoming a crime victim. Awareness programmes are held with students and staff to make them aware of the danger of substance abuse, involving drugs with which students are experimenting on campus, to enable both staff and students to identify such drugs, if found on campus. An awareness project called “crime free day on campus” was held in 2010. This included a road show on all campuses to involve students to stand up against crime and to inform students about services that are available in a crisis. Awareness posters were designed and placed across all campuses (library, residences, day houses, walkways, inside the main building, bathrooms, lecture rooms, computer labs & student centre’s).
- 3.2 Negligence plays a big part in crimes committed on campus. Staff leave doors of offices, computer rooms and other work spaces, open (unlocked). When open doors are reported, the investigators of the division visits the guilty party and address the negligence and the possible consequences of thereof.
- 3.3 The investigators continuously assess security risks when investigating crimes. Recommendations are made to improve security arrangements and implemented wherever possible.

Project	Date	Attended by
Registration Crime Stop action Information Trailer session	January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banners were erected; security officers deployed at all points of registration and feedback pamphlets were handed out.
First Year Crime Information session	25 – 29 January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UJ First Year students
Drug Information session	10- 11 March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UJ students
Crime free day Campaign starts	12 – 29 July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UJ staff and students
Crime Free Day Road Show	4 August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UJ Staff and Students
Routine security checks	August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer labs to determine if only students were utilizing the facilities. • Vehicle entry point on a random basis • Pedestrian gates to stop the misuses of student cards
Information session with students	August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International students • First year students • Student found making use of the library • Students invited to attend open drug information session
Routine security checks	September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard access control procedures were followed • Students cards were checked
Residence searched	October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of drug related crimes by the SAPS

Project	Date	Attended by
	January - December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bookmarks were handed out at Kingsway Visitors Kiosk • Access control procedures were followed • Student cards were checked, to stop the misuse of student cards • Students that signed in as visitors were checked on UJ system • VW Golfs sign in a book • All vehicles exiting Kingsway parking were asked to switch the engine off and on before leaving the parking.

3.5 Crime prevention / awareness projects: 2010: APB.

Project	Date	Attended By
First Year Crime information session	8 – 12 February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UJ First year students
Crime Free Day Road Show	6 August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UJ staff and Students
Routine security check	January - December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random checks on vehicles exiting the campus • Student cards to prevent the misuse of cards

3.6 Crime prevention / awareness projects: 2010: DFC.

Project	Date	Attended By
First Year Crime Information session	25 January 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attended by First Year Students
Crime Free Day Road Show	5 August 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UJ staff and students
Routine security check	January - December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random checks on vehicles exiting the campus • All vehicles exiting the

		<p>campus were asked to switch the engine off and on before leaving the campus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student cards to prevent the misuse of card.
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3.7 Crime prevention / awareness projects: 2010: SWC.

Project	Date	Attended By
First Year Crime Information session	5 February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attended by First Year students
Crime Free Day Road Show	3 August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UJ staff and students
Drug information session	12 March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UJ students

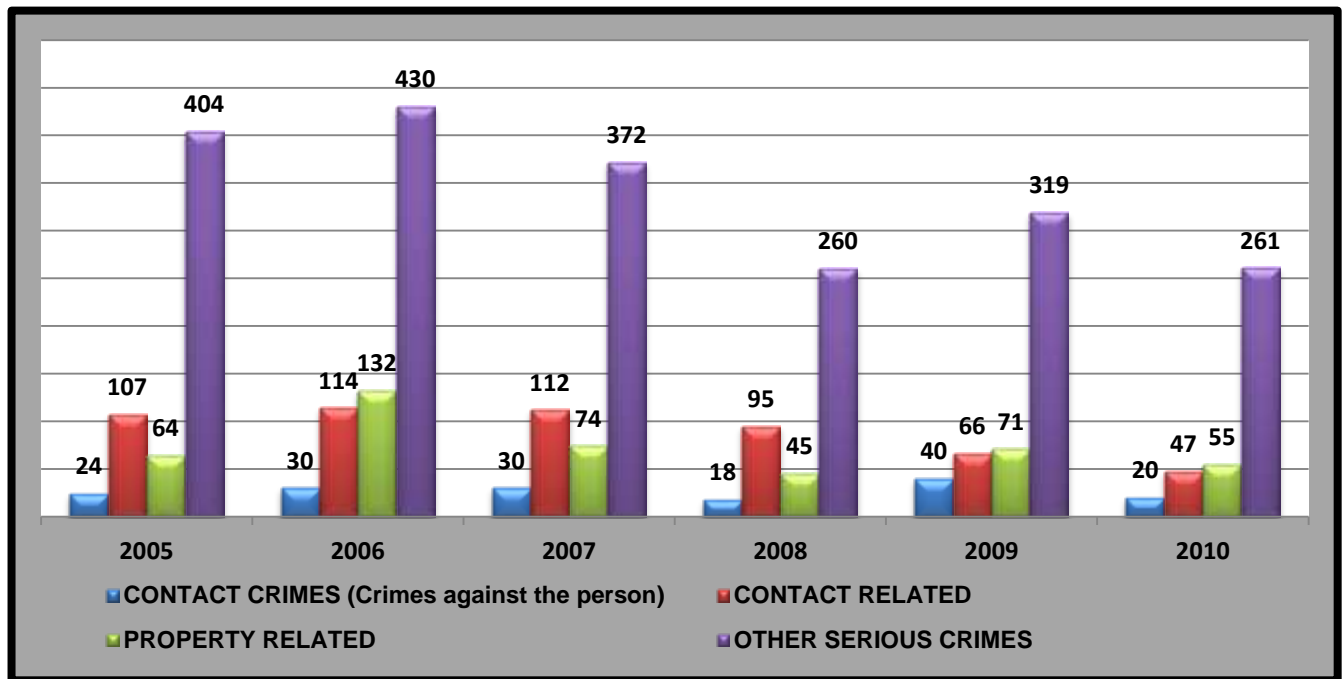
4. Crime on campuses

Campus	APK						APB						DFC						SWC					
Month	JAN - DEC						JAN - DEC						JAN - DEC						JAN - DEC					
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Contact Crimes (Crime against the person)																								
Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	1	1	4	5	8	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		0
Common Assault	16	20	21	12	10	18	2	3	3	1	5	7	1	3	1	1	8	7	3	0	2	0	0	2
Indecent Assault	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted Murder	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Robbery	6	3	1	0	20	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Contact Crimes	24	30	30	18	40	20	3	5	5	6	8	10	3	4	1	6	8	11	3	0	2	0	0	2
Contact related Crimes																								
Arson	3	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malicious damage to Property	104	107	108	95	66	47	6	22	29	33	19	11	9	10	13	2	2	8	5	11	5	4	4	14
Total Contact related Crimes	107	114	112	95	66	47	6	22	29	33	19	11	9	10	13	2	2	8	5	11	5	4	4	14
Property related Crimes																								
Housebreaking with intent to commit a crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Housebreaking at business premises	1	18	9	9	11	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	1	1	1	2

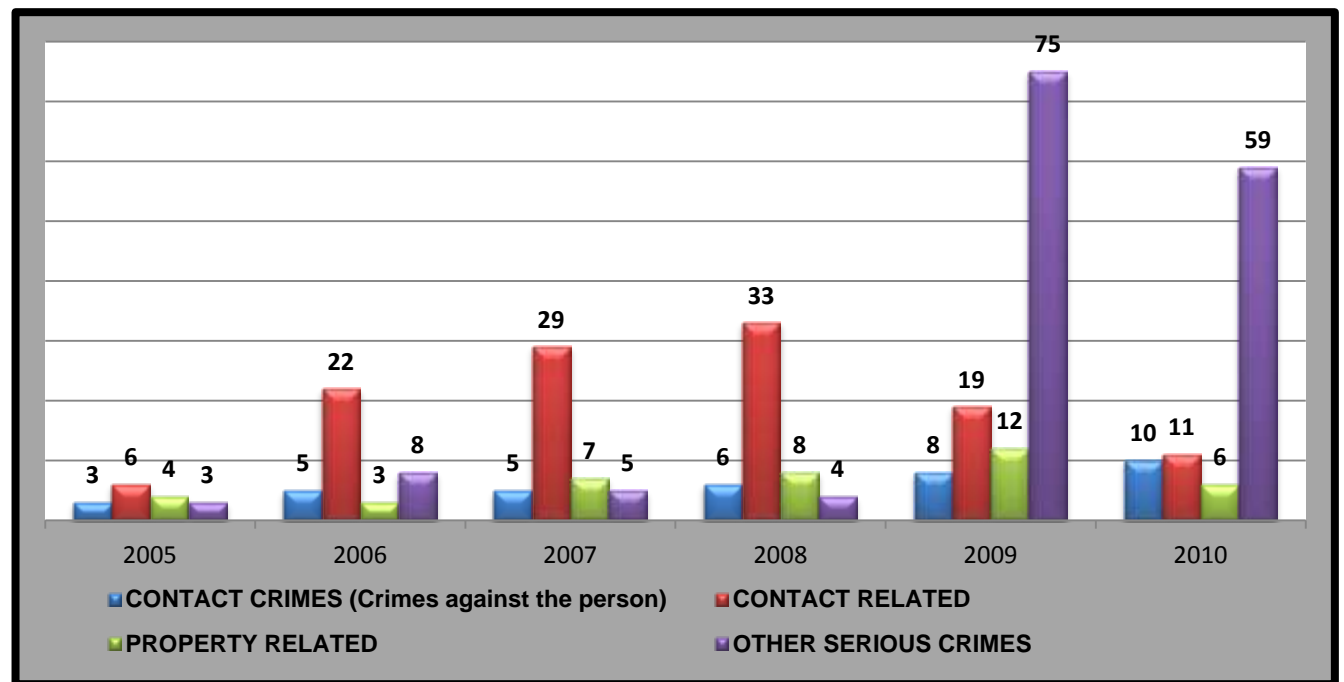
Campus	APK						APB						DFC						SWC					
Month	JAN - DEC						JAN - DEC						JAN - DEC						JAN - DEC					
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Housebreaking at residential premises	3	10	12	9	15	28	0	0	1	3	3	2	0	0	5	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of housebreaking implements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycle	25	29	24	6	6	8	2	3	3	1	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
Theft out of or from Motor Vehicles	31	47	17	3	13	3	2	0	3	4	4	0	3	0	2	1	4	0	0	3	0	2	1	0
Total Property related Crimes	60	104	62	27	45	55	4	3	7	8	12	6	3	1	7	4	9	10	0	5	1	3	4	6
Other Serious Crimes																								
Abduction	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol related crimes	0	8	3	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
All theft not mention elsewhere (cell phones, Laptops, Bags ens)	346	356	277	166	258	209	0	0	0	0	56	43	0	0	0	0	19	22	0	0	0	0	22	40
Attempted Theft	38	36	36	9	18	12	2	4	1	4	2	3	6	2	1	0	0	1	5	2	0	1	0	2
Bomb threat	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concealment of Birth	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corruption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crimen Iniuria	4	2	5	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Culpable Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dealing in Drugs	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Campus	APK						APB						DFC						SWC					
Month	JAN - DEC						JAN - DEC						JAN - DEC						JAN - DEC					
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Exposure or display or causing exposure or display of genital organs, anus or female breast to persons 18 years or older ('flashing')	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failure to give account of possession of goods suspected of being stolen	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire arms related crimes	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Forgery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	1	2	4	5	0	2	0	2	0	9	3	2	0	4	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public indecency	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving stolen property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Removal of property for use	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoplifting	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft by false pretences	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trespassing	10	16	26	36	13	5	0	0	0	2	6	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful possession or use of drugs	3	7	17	18	13	6	1	2	0	2	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Uttering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total other Serious Crimes	404	430	372	260	319	261	3	8	5	4	75	59	6	9	5	4	25	26	5	3	0	1	24	48
TOTAL CRIMES	595	678	576	400	470	376	16	38	42	65	114	86	21	24	26	16	44	55	13	19	8	8	32	70

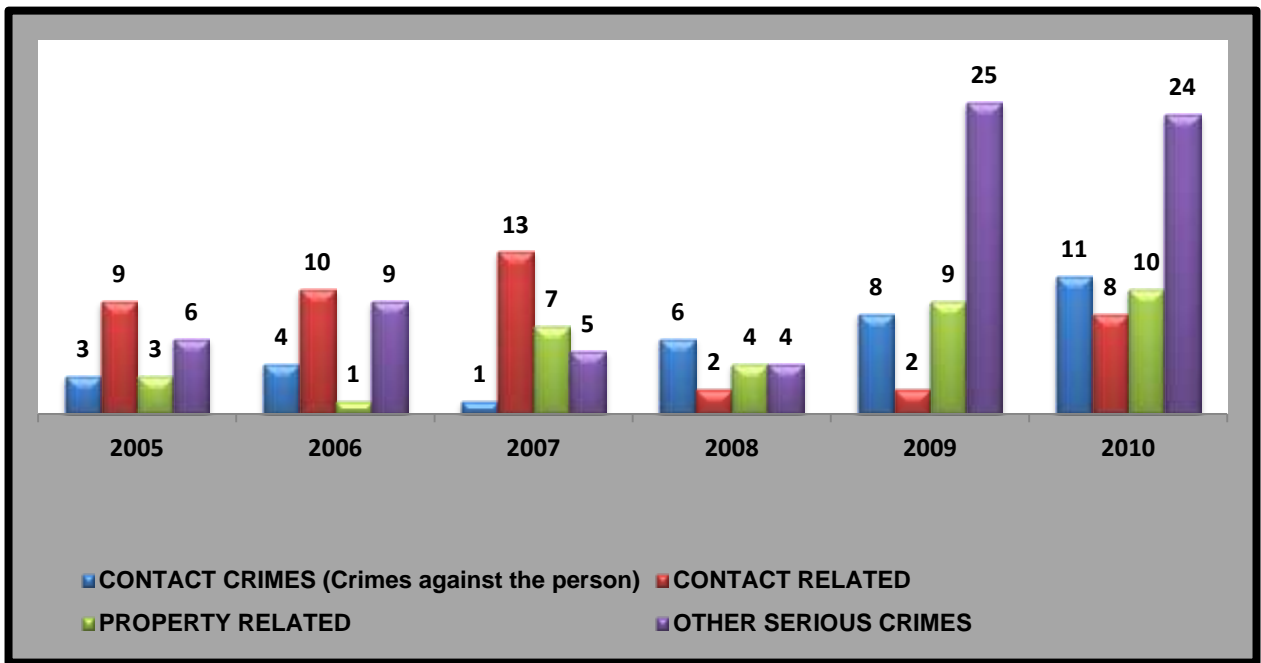
APK CRIME ANALYSIS



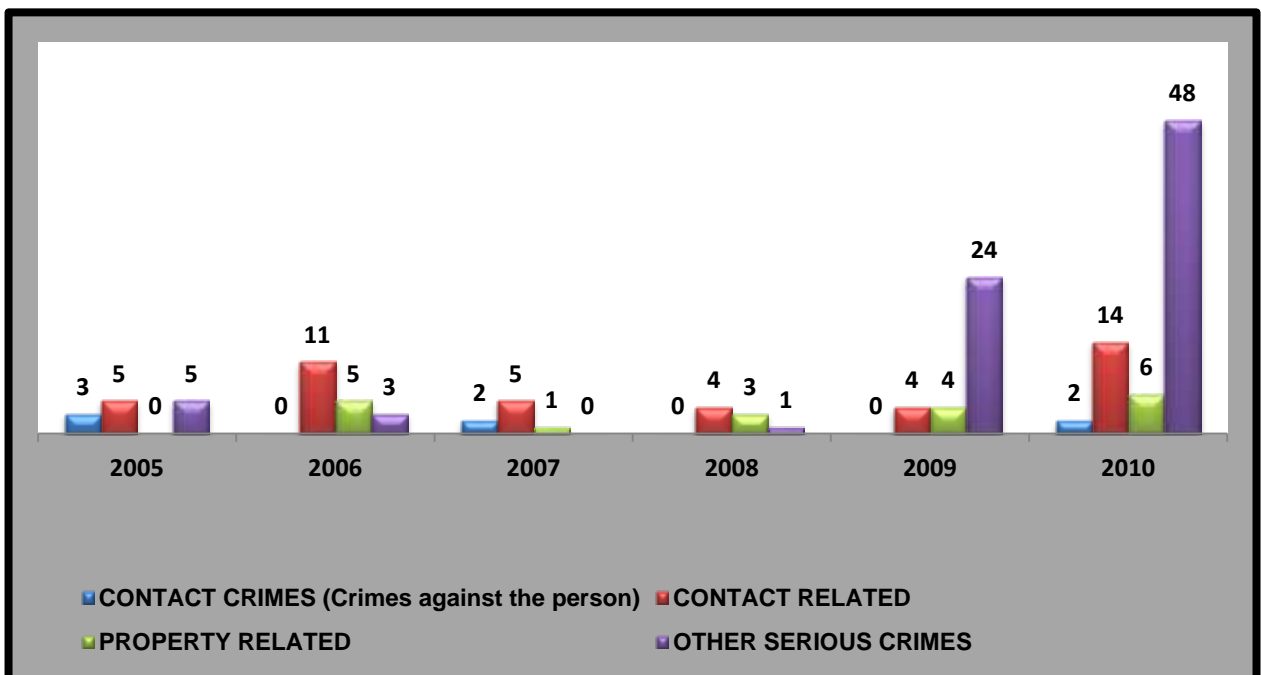
APB CRIME ANALYSIS



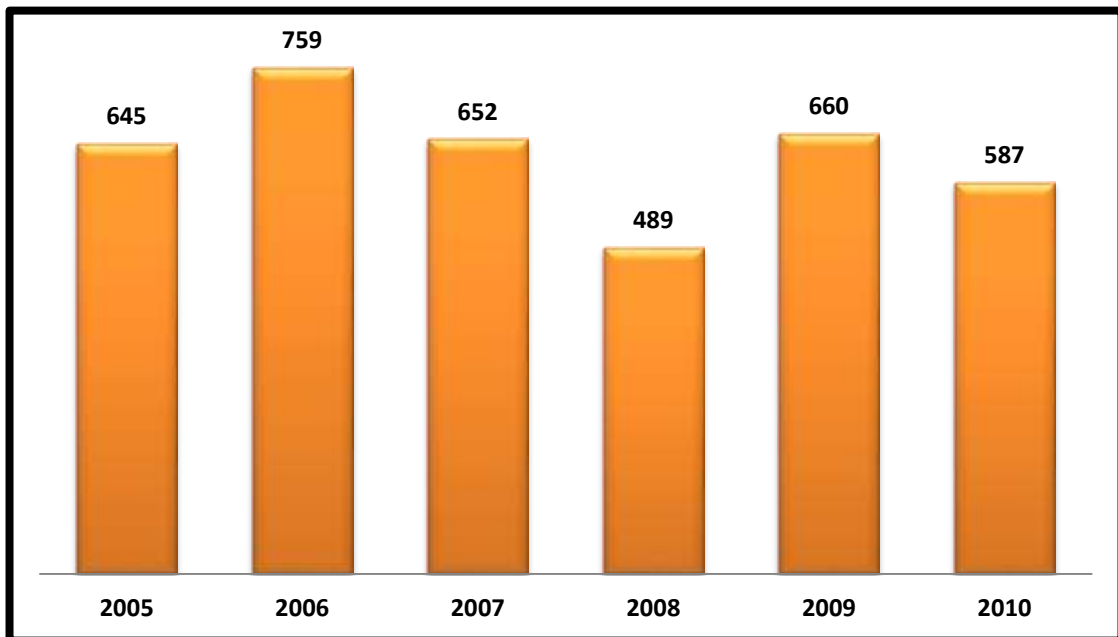
DFC CRIME ANALYSIS



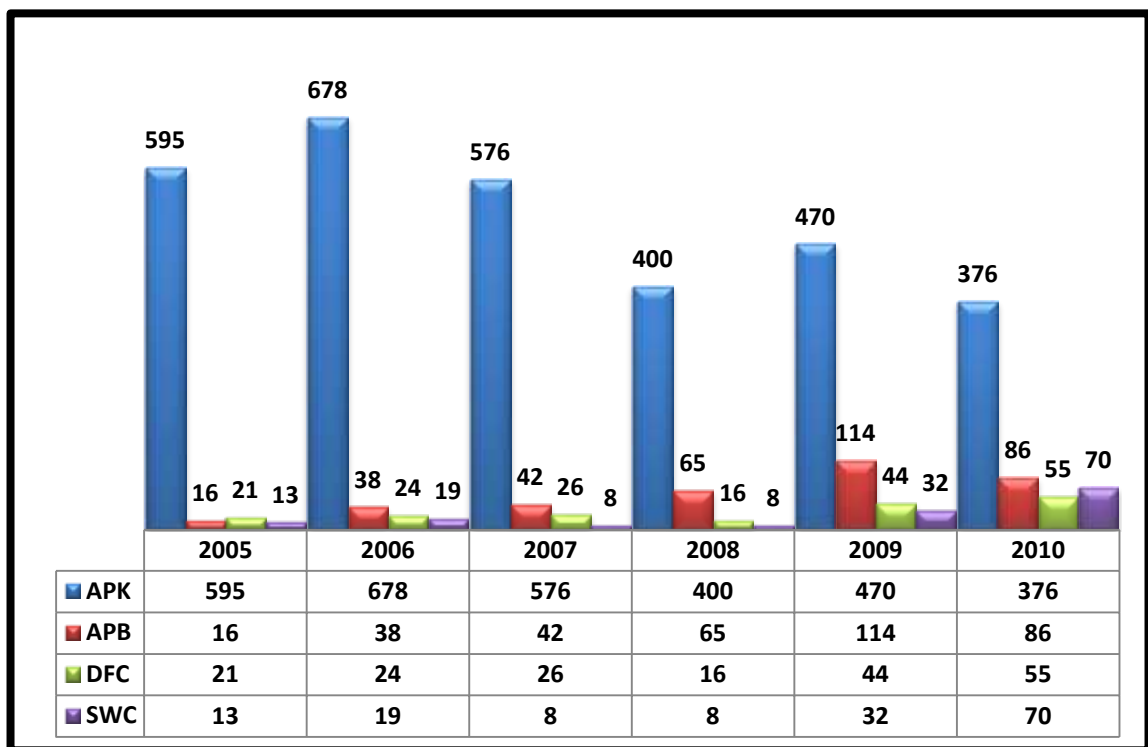
SWC CRIME ANALYSIS



UJ ALL CRIMES



ALL CRIMES PER CAMPUS



4.1 Analysis of crime statistics per campus for 2010

Category	APK	APB	DFC	SWC
Contact crimes	5,3%	11,6%	20%	2,8%
Contact related crimes	12,5%	12,7%	14,5%	20%
Property related crimes	14,6%	6,9%	18,1%	8,5%
Other	67,5%	68,5%	47,2%	68,5%
Total reported crimes	376	86	55	70

The analysis of the statistics indicates that the campuses of the UJ contribute 3,19% of all crimes reported by the police stations in whose precincts they are located. With such large numbers of people concentrated on the campuses this percentage is regarded as very low when compared to the crimes committed in the rest of the precincts.

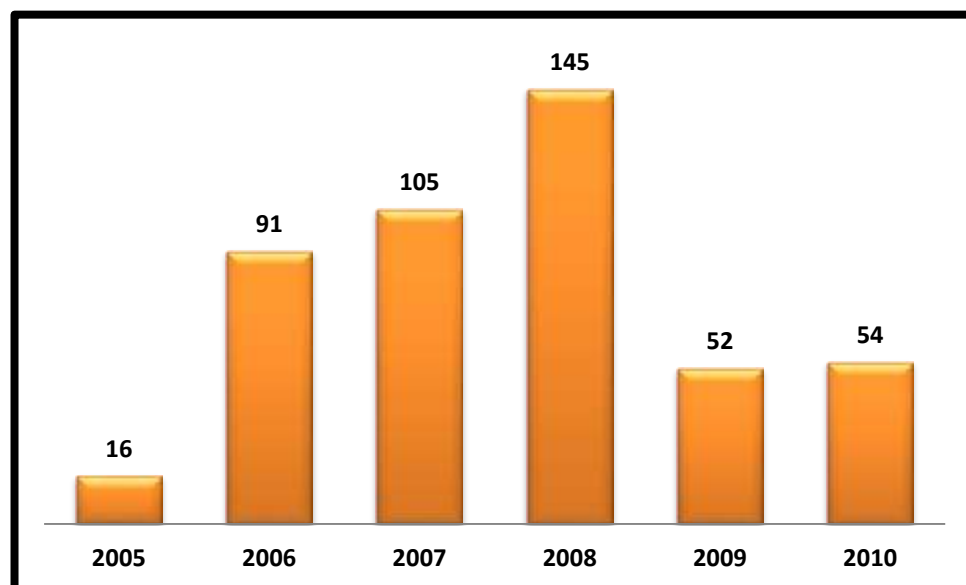
Contact crimes which are regarded by Protection Services as priority crimes, are very low when compared to the statistics of the police precincts in which area the campuses are located. The exception is DFC with a total of 11 reported contact crimes (20%).

Contact related crimes on all campuses are percentage wise noticeably higher than the police statistics for the precincts. This may be explained by the high number of reported cases of damage to property. Students tend to discharge fire extinguishers, damage residences and vandalising restrooms.

Property related crimes on all campuses are noticeably lower than the average of the statistics of the police precincts.

The category "other crimes" on all UJ campuses is noticeably higher than the average of the police precincts. This is ascribed to the high number of thefts of cell phones, laptops and bags reported by students.

4.2 Total arrest / apprehensions on all UJ campuses 2005 - 2010



4.3 Discussion of incidents on campus during 2010

4.3.1 2010 Fifa World Cup Tournament

The university closed on 4 June 2010 for the writer recess and to receive visitors to the event. Very few visitors made use of the UJ facilities and only one incident of crime (Theft) involving a visitor was reported.

4.3.2 Student Protest action

Student protest action occurred on 18 January 2010 when students at APB, DFC and SWC attempted to disrupt the registration process. During February 2010, the animosity between the DFC SRC and SASCO reached boiling point when the leadership became involved in a fight. A few DFC students also protested against the membership fee of the student Centre Gymnasium.

On 4 March 2010, SASCO arranged protest actions on all UJ campuses. Disruption to vehicular traffic was caused in the early morning by was resolved when Protection Services intervened. On 17 March 2010, members of the DFC SRC disrupted access to the campus. The SRC was questioning g the parking arrangements on DFC during rugby matches played at Ellis Park. On 4 May 2010, a group of UJ students protest outside the private resident of the Executive Director: Student Affairs. They were demanding that the UJ pay for their housing at a private residence.

On 5 August 2010, a group of students from the APB residences participated in and authorised and peaceful march to the offices of the Campus Director, Protection Services and Residence Administration. After handing over memorandums, the students dispersed peacefully.

DFC students participated in unauthorised protest action from 10 to 12 August 2010. SRC and ANCYL leaders were involved in the organisation and in leading the protest action. This protest action was characterised by intimidation, violence and disruption of university activities.

DFC student disrupted residence elections on 18 August 2010.

Student protest action is disruptive, costly and causes damage to the university's reputation as a stable and orderly campus. The situation on the DFC campus especially is serious. The university should launch an investigation and implement measures to minimise the occurrence of student protest actions

4.3.3 Events hosted on UJ campuses

Student bashes, elections rallies and other high-risk events can lead to serious incidents. Violence, injuries and damage caused during such events remain a high risk to the university. The planning and management of events must be done according to UJ and City of Johannesburg Joint Operations Centre requirements.

4.3.4 Security threats identified.

The following threats to safety and security on UJ campus were identified.

- High risk events
- The safety and security of student living in private accommodation around UJ campuses
- Student protest action
- Misuse of alcohol and drugs
- Increased risk during construction work on campuses
- Locking mechanisms used in UJ residences
- Ineffective retrieval of UJ access cards, keys and equipment when staff leave the employ of the university

5. **CRIME SITUATION AROUND UJ CAMPUSES AND IN SOUTH AFRICA**

5.1 The UJ campuses are situated in the following police precincts:

APK and APB	Brixton
DFC	Jeppe
SWC	Kliptown
YMCA	Orlando
YWCA	Dube

5.2 The Crime Situation in South Africa 2009-2010

5.2.1 Introduction

The present report deals with the reported national serious crime figures and ratios for the 2009/2010 financial year (that is the period 1 April 2009 - 31 March 2010). These are compared to the figures recorded during the preceding financial years since 2003/2004. More detailed crime figures and maps are provided on the SAPS website at www.saps.gov.za.

Three key categories of contact crime decreased, namely murder, attempted murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances. For the first time since the establishment of the South African Police Service in 1995/1996, murder declined to below 17 000 cases. The decrease from 26 877 to 16 834 cases between 1995/1996 and 2009/2010 represents a 50% reduction in the murder ratio.

5.2.2 The National Crime Situation

Analysis of the national crime situation is facilitated by grouping the 20 serious crime tendencies discussed in this report into the following broad crime types:

- a) Contact crime (crimes against the person);

- b) Contact-related crime;
- c) Property-related crime;
- d) Other serious crime; and
- e) Crime detected as a result of police action

During 2009/2010 a total of 2 121 887 (approximately 2,1 million) serious crime cases were registered in the RSA. Of the approximately 2,1 million cases, roughly a third (31,9%) were contact crimes, 26,1% were property-related crimes, 25,5% were other serious crimes and 10,0% and 6,5% were crimes detected as a result of police action and contact-related crimes respectively.

5.2.3 Contact Crime

Contact crime involves physical contact between the perpetrators and victims. Such contact may last anything from a second or two (e.g. where a perpetrator grabs the handbag from a victim's hand and runs off with it) to an ordeal of several days (e.g. where a perpetrator kidnaps a victim during a carjacking, rapes her repeatedly and eventually kills her). Physical contact between victims and perpetrators will always have a more serious psychological impact than cases in which property is stolen from the victims in the latter's absence (e.g. during a housebreaking when the victim is away from home or otherwise unaware of the crime's occurrence at the time it is committed). Contact crime derives from violence against the person, irrespective of the nature of such violence. This type of crime includes the following categories of offences:

Crime category	Proportion of all contact crime
Murder	2,5%
Attempted murder	2,6%
Assault GBH	30,3%
Common Assault	29,2%
Sexual Offences	10,1%
Aggravated robbery	16,8%
Common robbery	8,5%

Contact or violent crime poses a more pernicious threat to South Africa than crime in general. A distinction is made between social contact crime and robbery, although these two broad categories are not mutually exclusive.

Social contact crimes, which comprise all contact crime except aggravated robbery and common robbery, are mainly crimes occurring between people who know one another (family, friends, acquaintances, colleagues, neighbours, etc). It frequently results from arguments about money or property, sex, work-related issues and matters of a religious or ideological nature which manifest in physical violence (assault GBH or common assault). The latter could easily escalate to murder, attempted murder or culpable homicide. In a majority of cases such violence is caused by impaired judgement linked to alcohol and drug abuse.

5.2.4 Social Contact Crime

All research conducted by the Crime Information Analysis Centre (CIAC) - now known as the Crime Research and Statistics component of Crime Intelligence - over the past decade has confirmed that approximately 70,0% - 80,0% of murders, 60,0% of attempted murders, 75,0% of rapes and 90,0% of all assaults (whether GBH, common or indecent assault) involve victims and perpetrators who know one another (whether as family members, friends, acquaintances or colleagues). Alcohol and to a lesser extent drug abuse frequently play a role in these crimes¹. This is why the five crimes in question are referred to as social contact crimes. Strictly speaking, these should have been referred to as dominantly social contact crime. The latest research indicates that roughly 65,0% of murders are associated with social behaviour and 16,0% are a consequence of other crimes (mainly robbery), while 12,0% and 7,0% respectively are committed in self-defence² by law enforcers or victims of crime; or as a result of group behaviour such as vigilantism, gang wars and taxi-related violence.

Significant decreases in the ratios of the following categories of dominantly social contact crime were recorded between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010:

Murder	-8,6%
Attempted murder	-6,1%
Sexual Offences	-4,4%

A marginal decrease and even a marginal increase in the incidence of the following two dominantly social contact crime categories were recorded:

Assault GBH	-0,5%
Common Assault	-1,0%

It is necessary to emphasize that crimes are registered on the basis of the facts available or circumstances obtaining at the time such crimes are reported to or discovered by the police. This is done because the registered crime and accompanying detailed data are used within 24 hours in operational analysis, which provides the basis for intelligence-led policing. During subsequent investigation and eventually prosecution and once suspects are charged with the crimes, the detectives and/or prosecutors may drop, add or change charges. This could also happen during court cases or once a verdict is reached in court. The result could be that the original pattern (counts) of crime may change quite significantly from what had originally been recorded. A docket analysis involving a representative sample of 9 638 contact crime dockets registered during 2000 was conducted in 2006. This indicated that only 58,7% and 56,9% of attempted murder and murder verdicts respectively corresponded with the charges as originally registered. In the case of original murder charges, 34,6% and 5,7% of the guilty verdicts were eventually obtained in relation to charges of culpable homicide and assault GBH respectively. In the case of original attempted murder charges, 25,0% and 3,8% of the guilty verdicts were eventually obtained in relation to charges of assault GBH and unlawful discharging of a firearm respectively. In the case of assault GBH, common assault and rape, 93,0%; 94,1% and 92,8% of the guilty verdicts were respectively obtained in relation to the charges as originally

registered. The reason for the high disparity between original murder and attempted murder charges and guilty verdicts, is that in the case of murder and attempted murder the essence lies in having to prove the intention to kill. Particularly in South Africa, where the majority of murders as well as attempted murders are social in nature, it will not always be clear when the crime is registered whether the intention had actually been to kill.

5.2.5 Assault GBH and common assault

Assault GBH and common assault experienced a marginal decrease of -0,5% and a marginal increase of 1,0% respectively. A 7 – 10% reduction was clearly not achieved in respect of these two largest contributors to the overall contact crime figure and mainly social contact crimes (the two categories together account for nearly 60,0% of all social contact crime).

The reason for the increasing difficulty experienced in efforts to decrease the incidence of assault GBH and common assault can probably be found in the following possible explanations:

It has already been indicated that assaults (GBH and common) are largely a social phenomenon occurring between people knowing each other, with alcohol and drug abuse also considered as conducive to these crimes. It is further known that these crimes frequently occur in localities not readily covered by conventional policing (patrols, roadblocks, stop-and-search operations) such as the privacy of homes and places of employment, as well as clubs, shebeens, taverns, bars and other social gathering places. To reduce these crimes significantly, communities will have to alter their lifestyle.

During the past three years the whole world experienced an economic recession (some experts refer to an economic meltdown or depression) and many countries reportedly experienced a dramatic increase in some property-related and commercial crime (specifically shoplifting, theft and fraud), as well as in social or domestic violent crime. It seems as if there is at least some truth in the old saying that “when economic hardship enters through the front door, love flies out at the back door”. This may also have exerted an upward pressure on the incidence of assault.

The fact that big events hosted by South Africa since the beginning of 2009 may have increased the opportunities for less policeable crimes such as assault GBH and common assault to occur because of more socializing, tension and excitement in society.

People will find it difficult to change their lifestyle if their living conditions are grim. A person living in appalling conditions with low levels of education, little prospects of employment and no positive recreational activity may abuse alcohol or drugs. This will occur in social conditions already tense because of damaged self-esteem and an intense competition for extremely scarce resources.

To systematically reduce crime of this nature under the unfavourable conditions described above, the following measures need to be considered:

Massive economic development and also a growth in the informal sector to create jobs and eliminate unemployment as far as possible

The development of suitable human settlements in which people can live a meaningful life and develop a strong, positive self-esteem.

Providing education to the youth that will develop their self-esteem, entrepreneurial skills and understanding of crime as well as the dangers of being drawn into it.

Policing geared to achieve the following:

Reduction of crime levels (particularly of violent crime) to such an extent that human settlement development is possible.

Reduction and elimination of those crimes which inhibit local and foreign investment and tourism – particularly the trio crimes of carjacking, house robbery and business robbery.

Creating awareness – through effective prosecution of as many cases as possible - that social and domestic violence are totally unacceptable and will not be tolerated, particularly where women and children are concerned.

When the 7 – 10% contact crime reduction targets were determined in 2004, it was clearly indicated that these were actually not police targets only, but South African targets. The more social contact crimes such as assault GBH and common assault will only decrease significantly if all relevant Government departments (among which the Police Service is but one), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and particularly the communities themselves work hand-in-hand to reduce these crimes and the underlying conditions giving rise to them.

5.2.6 Robberies

- **Common robbery**

Common robbery decreased by -4,1%, from 121.7 per 100 000 to 116.7 per 100 000 of the population. This is short of the 7 – 10% reduction target, which had indeed been met during 2007/2008 with a -9,5% decrease and during 2008/2009 with a -10,4% decrease. The most probable explanation for this below target performance is the economic slump experienced worldwide during the reporting period.

- **Aggravated Robbery**

Robbery with aggravating circumstances includes the following subcategories of robbery:

Carjacking

Truck hijacking

Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)

Robbery at non-residential premises (business robbery)

Cash-in-transit (CIT) robbery

Bank robbery and

Other aggravated robberies not mentioned elsewhere on this list, which are mainly aggravated robberies occurring on the streets and in other public open spaces. These are described as “street robberies” in this report.

Aggravated robbery, despite being a contact crime itself, is also the second-largest generator of other contact crimes, particularly attempted murder and murder, because victims are sometimes killed and/or seriously injured during such robberies. The vast majority of house robberies, carjacking's, business robberies, truck hijackings, cash-in-transit (CIT) heists and bank robberies are committed with firearms. Shots are frequently fired at victims and may hit them. The victims in many cases return fire in self-defense and may also hit the robbers, or even innocent bystanders. A number of attempted

murders involving people wounded under the above circumstances can consequently be generated during a single case of such robbery.

Figures indicated that robbery with aggravating circumstances accounted for 5,4% of all South Africa's serious crime and 16,8% of its contact crime during the past financial year. Depict the number of cases relating to each subtrend of robbery with aggravating circumstances recorded during the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 financial years; the percentage contribution of each subtrend to the total aggravated robbery figure during 2009/2010, ordered from the most important contributor (street/public robbery) to the least (bank robbery); the increase or decrease in the number of cases recorded for each subtrend; and the percentage increase or decrease this represents for each of those subtrends between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010.

Street robbery, which decreased by a significant (in excess of the target) -10,4% - and that upon significant decreases of -15,3% and -7,4% during 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 respectively—still accounted for the majority (56,9%) of all aggravated robberies during the present reporting period. Since the introduction of the 7 – 10% reduction target in 2004, street or public robbery has decreased from 105 690 cases in 2003/2004 to 64 670 cases during the current reporting year of 2009/2010. That represents a decrease of -38,8% or an average of -6,5% per year.

For the first time in five years the TRIO crimes stabilized (either no change compared to the previous financial year or only small decreases/increases). The percentage increases/decreases in TRIO crimes since the introduction of the 7 –

10% reduction target in 2004.

It is abundantly clear from the trends depicted above that all the TRIO crimes, but particularly house and business robberies, had increased significantly over the four years prior to 2009/2010. However, carjacking decreased by -6,8% in 2009/2010, while house robbery and business robbery increased marginally (compared to preceding years) by 1,9% and 4,4% respectively. This represents some stabilization after four – five years of major increases, particularly in the incidence of house and business robbery.

These stabilizations can in all probability be linked to the following:

Much higher visibility of the SAPS during 2009/2010 as a result of the general elections, presidential inauguration, Confederation Cup and cricket tournaments. Operational analysis at station level during 2009/2010 confirmed that police visibility at the right time (peak time of occurrence) at the right places and employing the right tactics (e.g. stop-and-search operations) could clearly decrease the trio crimes significantly. This was reconfirmed by analyses done during the World Cup tournament of June – July 2010. High visibility has the following impact:

Trio crimes are discouraged by police visibility in the traditional flashpoints of crime and at peak times of occurrence.

Resultant displacement of criminals could pose increased risks of apprehension to them (by e.g. decreasing the reaction time of the police or shifting the robbers' operations to areas and times they are not familiar with).

Informed policing based on proper flashpoint and peak time analysis could even displace specific crimes to localities where these can be combated more easily (planned displacement, usually to an area and time posing increased risk to the robbers and ensuring maximum police impact, e.g. an area with fewer exits and escape routes).

The implementation of provincial operational centres in some provinces (so-called "war rooms") where improved, higher level linkage analysis and profiling can be done. This is of major assistance with regard to the following:

Provincial assistance to stations.

Clustering investigation teams and focusing on crime series (dockets dealing with the same suspects, targets and/or modus operandi).

Identification of intelligence collection targets.

The above measures are important in order to ensure that the combating of Trio

crimes is not only focused on the runners or foot soldiers committing these crimes, but also on the criminals at higher levels (e.g. the finger men, leaders and receivers).

Successes achieved in combating robberies. The number of suspects charged in connection with subcategories of aggravated robbery during 2009/2010 are compared to the number of cases for all the subcategories of aggravated robbery registered over the same period.

5.2.7 Contact-related Crime

Contact-related crime covers the crimes of arson and malicious damage to property, which accounted for 6,5% of all serious crime reported during 2009/2010. Such crimes can flow from either individual behaviour (someone in bad faith causing damage to another person's property for whatever reason) or from collective behaviour (a group of people going on the rampage as a result of industrial action; out of frustration with e.g. trains running late or a lack of service delivery; or from being swept along by a frenzy of e.g. xenophobic fury). In this regard it has to be kept in mind that if a train is set alight, a charge of malicious damage to property will be registered, as arson usually only occurs when immovable property is set alight. This may partly explain the large difference in the reported figures of the two crimes under discussion. According to tables 1 and 9, the incidence of arson decreased by -3,5%, while malicious damage to property decreased by -2,9% since the previous financial year. Compared to figures for 2003/2004, arson has decreased by -28,4% over the past five financial years and malicious damage to property by -21,5%.

The seriousness of the crimes under discussion is often overlooked. Deliberate destruction of or damage to sophisticated – and even not that sophisticated – equipment can cause disruption and losses running into millions to both the private and the public sector in material terms alone. It may ruin some concerns, with an attendant loss of employment opportunities and concomitant effects on the rest of society.

5.2.8 Property-related Crime

This category of crime includes burglary at residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, theft out of or from motor vehicles and stock-theft. These crimes (except in some cases of theft out of or from vehicles) mainly occur in the absence of the victims and therefore involve no violence other than damage to property in some cases. The figures indicate that property-related crime accounted for 26,1% of all reported serious crime during 2009/2010. A matter of real concern is that four of the five categories of property-related crime experienced increases during 2009/2010, namely theft out of or from motor vehicle (8,9%), stock-theft (6,5%), burglary at residential premises (2,7%) and burglary at non-residential premises (1,2%). Theft out of or from motor vehicle, stock-theft and burglary at residential premises decreased constantly between 2003/2004 and 2007/2008, then increased slightly during 2008/2009 and increased even further during 2009/2010 (the current reporting period).

There can be little doubt about the conclusion that these trends are due to the world economic slump since 2008.

Different schools of thought exist regarding the influence of economic hardship on crime. Some are of the opinion that no link exists between unemployment and crime, as the vast majority of unemployed people do not and will not become criminals. They argue that "...even if poverty or unemployment do tempt some people to commit offences, in the larger scheme of things they cannot rank highly as causes of crime. At best they are just excuses. The causes of crime lie within rather than outside the mind of a wayward person".⁴ Although this way of thinking may hold some truth, international experience has shown that there tends to be an increase in certain forms of crime during times of economic hardship. Increases of up to 22% in burglary experienced during July 2008 in a number of police precincts in Britain were ascribed to the recession that hit Europe during the first part of 2008.⁵ A report on conditions in the United States indicates that "Of 233 police agencies surveyed by the Police Executive Research Forum, a Washington US based law enforcement organisation, 44% reported a rise in certain types of crime they attributed to the United States' worst economic and financial crisis in decades. Of the 100 agencies that linked crime rises to the economic crisis, 39% said they had seen an increase in robberies, 32% an up tick in burglaries and 40% an increase in thefts from vehicles".⁶ From the above comments the deduction can be made that the increases in residential burglaries, theft out of/from motor vehicle and stock-theft recorded locally may be closely intertwined with the current economic situation. Real deprivation could be forcing people to commit crimes of a less violent nature, more from need than as a result of greed. Interestingly enough, the crimes experiencing an increase are in many cases strongly connected to the most basic needs of people, namely food (particularly stock-theft associated with "pot slaughter"), theft out of motor vehicle and housebreaking at residential premises (to steal food and clothing).

The marginal increase of 1,2% in burglary at non-residential premises (mainly businesses and specifically small to medium-sized businesses) during 2009/2010 actually represents a stabilization, taking into account that this crime increased by 6,3%, 6,8% and 9,2% respectively during 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009. Previous analysis indicated that burglary at business (non-residential) premises is more likely to be of an organized nature (e.g. to systematically steal computer equipment) than a crime of need. The same applies to theft of motor vehicles, which decreased systematically since 2003/2004 by -18,6% (from 88 144 cases in 2003/2004 to 71 776 cases in 2009/2010).

Research done by Business Against Crime (BAC) as well as international studies indicated that the more motor vehicles are stolen, the more the targets are hardened by installing additional and increasingly sophisticated security or anti-theft devices and systems. At first only associated with the more expensive and luxurious models, the technology has since also become a feature of the less expensive models. Short-term insurance companies also played a role in this development by constantly increasing the security requirements pertaining to less expensive models. (Tracking devices were e.g. a few years ago only compulsory in vehicles costing R300 000-00 or more. Within two - three years this amount was lowered to R200 000-00). The result is that the latest vehicles cannot easily be stolen anymore and now have to be hijacked by criminals. Not surprisingly, this contributed to a decrease in motor vehicle theft and an increase in hijackings.

Other serious crimes, which accounted for 25,5% of South Africa's total serious crime during the reporting period, include all theft not mentioned elsewhere, commercial crime and shoplifting. All theft not mentioned elsewhere (also called "other theft") basically refers to all theft excluding theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, theft out of or from motor vehicles, housebreaking at both residential and non-residential premises and stock-theft (i.e. the crimes discussed as property-related crime). With 367 442 registered cases during 2009/2010, this is the single largest category of crime among the 20 categories of serious crime.

(Adapted from SAPS 2009/2010 Annual Report)

5.2.9 CRIME INFORMATION MANAGEMENT - SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Crime in Brixton (GP) for April to March 2003/2004 to 2009/2010

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	10	15	20	15	10	8	7
Total Sexual Crimes	66	68	65	73	125	213	62
Attempted murder	36	28	31	29	28	15	17
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	283	274	288	301	270	273	281
Common assault	441	448	390	348	384	381	330
Common robbery	329	390	334	307	315	327	254
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	475	545	527	656	643	505	563
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME							
Arson	6	8	10	7	3	6	8
Malicious damage to property	420	440	448	393	393	360	320
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at non-residential premises	132	77	86	75	97	110	142
Burglary at residential premises	744	741	725	601	576	481	575
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	691	792	924	888	840	835	833
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	829	694	764	635	498	391	416
Stock-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	23	11	12	12	21	16	15
Drug-related crime	118	103	122	73	98	101	88
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	26	56	58	32	59	149	247
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME							
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	1,947	1,878	1,731	1,367	1,334	1,125	854
Commercial crime	208	290	254	239	250	258	268
Shoplifting	81	79	105	95	103	138	138
SUBCATEGORIES FORMING PART OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY ABOVE							
Carjacking	53	67	77	105	84	66	48
Truck hijacking	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Robbery at residential premises	33	32	57	74	80	74	79
Robbery at non-residential premises	16	26	25	48	45	51	58
OTHER CRIME CATEGORIES							
Culpable homicide	9	10	6	8	11	7	4
Public violence	5	5	26	2	3	3	0
Crimen injuria	98	85	101	73	42	31	34
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	9	5	2	1	4	6	4
Kidnapping	5	10	4	6	5	5	5
Total	7093	6478	7192	6464	6321	5986	5651

NOTE:

Indicates escalation in crime figures from 2009

5.2.10 CRIME INFORMATION MANAGEMENT – SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Crime in Jeppe (GP) for April to March 2003/2004 to 2009/2010

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	106	77	69	67	77	90	64
Total Sexual Crimes	147	150	149	155	147	137	144
Attempted murder	132	97	95	108	77	111	77
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	694	632	681	770	734	820	892
Common assault	751	840	753	853	773	816	921
Common robbery	365	332	316	258	231	197	224
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1,249	1,122	989	875	705	742	623
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME⁸⁷⁵							
Arson	24	14	25	27	7	17	17
Malicious damage to property	479	476	472	426	412	430	492
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at non-residential premises	520	368	338	256	250	294	329
Burglary at residential premises	697	579	539	510	534	470	494
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	459	433	427	400	448	353	340
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	565	510	472	299	365	311	384
Stock-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	116	61	46	44	45	55	54
Drug-related crime	63	60	96	81	83	89	94
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	32	64	57	63	175	149	224
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME							
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	1,906	1,688	1,331	1,168	1,142	1,121	1,094
Commercial crime	254	200	212	222	188	198	246
Shoplifting	37	37	24	22	29	48	52
SUBCATEGORIES FORMING PART OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY ABOVE							
Carjacking	231	159	136	207	137	131	105
Truck hijacking	6	5	5	4	7	9	1
Robbery at residential premises	65	71	47	58	64	92	73
Robbery at non-residential premises	43	67	55	56	92	135	135
OTHER CRIME CATEGORIES							
Culpable homicide	21	14	16	15	27	30	14
Public violence	5	1	0	6	4	9	1
Crimen injuria	47	41	83	58	59	53	51
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	31	16	30	24	22	19	22
Kidnapping	20	16	13	17	15	19	28
Total	9065	8130	7476	7049	6849	6945	7195

5.2.11 CRIME INFORMATION MANAGEMENT – SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Crime in Kiptown (GP) for April to March 2003/2004 to 2009/2010

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	47	50	43	33	33	31	38
Total Sexual Crimes	183	177	192	162	138	154	150
Attempted murder	68	89	74	43	32	34	55
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	709	760	722	788	715	628	601
Common assault	867	782	852	845	652	706	594
Common robbery	273	285	265	258	185	205	197
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	592	484	488	402	397	449	422
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME							
Arson	16	9	21	28	5	1	3
Malicious damage to property	414	409	436	434	379	425	360
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at non-residential premises	48	54	69	50	57	70	81
Burglary at residential premises	492	444	352	326	367	418	436
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	79	87	99	84	102	71	67
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	226	252	228	186	229	202	138
Stock-theft	1	1	2	1	1	0	0
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	34	29	22	22	13	24	42
Drug-related crime	56	66	146	201	218	263	254
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	87	70	51	49	119	121	182
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME							
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	907	862	784	691	798	891	748
Commercial crime	30	35	31	32	77	168	232
Shoplifting	82	96	99	142	427	553	634
SUBCATEGORIES FORMING PART OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY ABOVE							
Carjacking	64	42	61	39	50	76	64
Truck hijacking	4	1	4	1	0	3	1
Robbery at residential premises	24	49	41	35	24	28	21
Robbery at non-residential premises	12	8	23	12	13	21	30
OTHER CRIME CATEGORIES							
Culpable homicide	20	25	26	23	12	18	20
Public violence	7	5	4	4	3	1	0
Crimen injuria	59	47	59	48	41	20	35
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	37	23	24	36	37	8	16
Kidnapping	27	21	28	21	21	21	23
Total	5465	5262	5246	4996	5145	5610	5444

5.2.12 CRIME INFORMATION MANAGEMENT - SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Crime in Orlando (GP) for April to March 2003/2004 to 2009/2010

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	42	26	26	34	47	28	33
Total Sexual Crimes	178	165	168	154	143	179	151
Attempted murder	44	19	36	27	41	30	35
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	629	566	580	533	488	490	549
Common assault	517	656	605	629	595	553	571
Common robbery	280	234	248	211	150	128	108
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	557	486	392	405	369	365	338
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME							
Arson	11	7	20	9	8	11	14
Malicious damage to property	395	372	378	362	310	272	288
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at non-residential premises	39	45	56	64	81	76	129
Burglary at residential premises	533	538	555	415	388	340	511
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	114	131	96	90	64	90	116
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	182	134	159	135	120	104	148
Stock-theft	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	59	46	38	75	42	30	27
Drug-related crime	218	330	266	168	230	161	163
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	46	41	48	39	80	78	154
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME							
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	1,056	1,003	804	736	629	567	551
Commercial crime	88	62	71	60	68	93	163
Shoplifting	187	126	99	232	160	152	188
SUBCATEGORIES FORMING PART OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY ABOVE							
Carjacking	25	33	17	10	35	67	64
Truck hijacking	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Robbery at residential premises	20	7	6	16	13	18	19
Robbery at non-residential premises	4	1	3	9	21	45	38
OTHER CRIME CATEGORIES							
Culpable homicide	11	25	23	31	20	25	23
Public violence	4	6	2	2	4	2	3
Crimen injuria	56	55	30	22	24	11	18
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	43	43	43	43	22	30	25
Kidnapping	22	18	22	18	15	16	24
	5366	5177	4791	4530	4168	3961	4451

5.2.13 CRIME INFORMATION MANAGEMENT – SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Crime in Dube (GP) for April to March 2003/2004 to 2009/2010

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	6	5	8	12	12	3	8
Total Sexual Crimes	45	35	33	27	38	26	36
Attempted murder	17	11	6	13	3	3	3
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	156	123	109	107	117	117	115
Common assault	62	68	45	47	44	53	43
Common robbery	47	36	32	20	30	18	12
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	52	52	80	83	77	50	45
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME							
Arson	9	5	5	3	2	4	1
Malicious damage to property	34	16	21	32	46	32	38
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at non-residential premises	49	17	19	15	15	16	13
Burglary at residential premises	70	78	73	52	71	63	53
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	8	5	5	3	4	3	2
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	8	10	12	5	3	2	5
Stock-theft	12	7	3	8	17	43	16
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	10	7	5	1	7	3	7
Drug-related crime	5	7	24	4	5	3	3
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME							
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	112	85	76	56	70	100	95
Commercial crime	0	3	0	1	0	0	2
Shoplifting	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBCATEGORIES FORMING PART OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY ABOVE							
Carjacking	9	4	7	12	14	6	6
Truck hijacking	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Robbery at residential premises	38	34	21	17	14	15	17
Robbery at non-residential premises	0	0	0	1	5	6	4
OTHER CRIME CATEGORIES							
Culpable homicide	6	3	4	4	5	4	4
Public violence	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Crimen injuria	10	6	8	7	8	3	1
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Kidnapping	0	6	0	3	1	1	1
Total	767	623	596	534	612	577	533

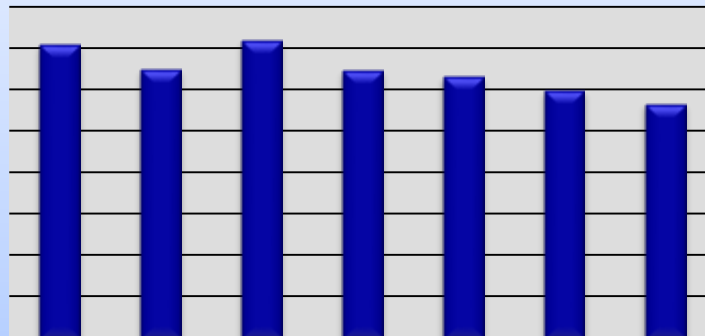
5.2.14 CRIME INFORMATION MANAGEMENT – SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Crime in Gauteng Provincial Total for April to March 2003/2004 to 2009/2010

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	4,433	3,818	3,621	3,884	3,766	3,963	3,444
Total Sexual Crimes	16,402	16,333	15,676	15,124	15,398	18,176	15,645
Attempted murder	8,588	6,661	5,761	5,741	5,313	5,207	4,800
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	56,962	54,138	51,371	50,084	48,076	48,257	49,082
Common assault	77,389	72,484	63,012	58,915	58,000	58,566	58,956
Common robbery	32,307	30,641	25,504	25,307	22,664	20,599	20,107
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	63,639	57,628	52,437	55,329	51,280	51,251	47,289
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME							
Arson	2,013	1,985	2,003	2,099	1,864	1,747	1,597
Malicious damage to property	47,633	45,445	44,237	43,655	42,433	43,657	44,142
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at non-residential premises	14,981	12,986	13,274	14,722	15,321	17,563	17,904
Burglary at residential premises	84,643	77,383	75,243	67,886	63,799	69,300	74,902
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	41,584	39,734	41,667	42,117	40,296	38,923	36,337
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	53,990	47,638	46,208	39,791	36,560	35,891	39,133
Stock-theft	869	682	630	610	655	798	886
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	4,968	3,974	3,388	3,920	3,486	4,040	4,113
Drug-related crime	9,428	10,722	14,202	12,582	12,742	13,574	14,729
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	6,275	6,619	7,277	7,539	9,833	13,150	14,910
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME							
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	192,673	169,992	136,435	130,983	123,559	123,478	117,226
Commercial crime	24,714	23,337	24,368	26,869	26,986	30,757	34,095
Shoplifting	18,920	17,946	18,627	19,944	20,466	24,846	27,764
SUBCATEGORIES FORMING PART OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY ABOVE							
Carjacking	8,914	7,230	7,250	7,337	7,489	7,662	7,444
Truck hijacking	472	469	438	544	775	906	860
Robbery at residential premises	5,383	5,618	6,208	7,776	7,377	8,190	8,051
Robbery at non-residential premises	2,338	2,116	3,150	4,505	5,113	6,244	6,379
OTHER CRIME CATEGORIES							
Culpable homicide	2,542	2,706	2,873	3,119	3,048	2,897	2,741
Public violence	165	167	225	186	197	462	311
Crimen injuria	11,041	10,080	8,235	6,817	6,244	5,816	7,016
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	1,589	1,348	1,201	1,144	1,035	1,000	1,057
Kidnapping	1,065	922	586	949	952	1,066	1,167
Total	795947	728806	675377	658478	629945	657986	705287

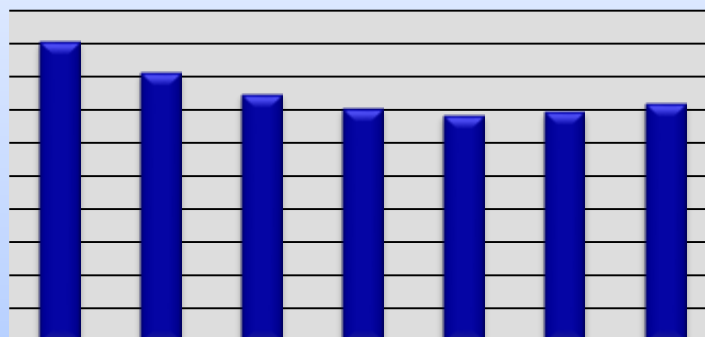
5.2.15 Crime Statistics per Police Precinct

ALL CRIMES BRIXTON SAPS



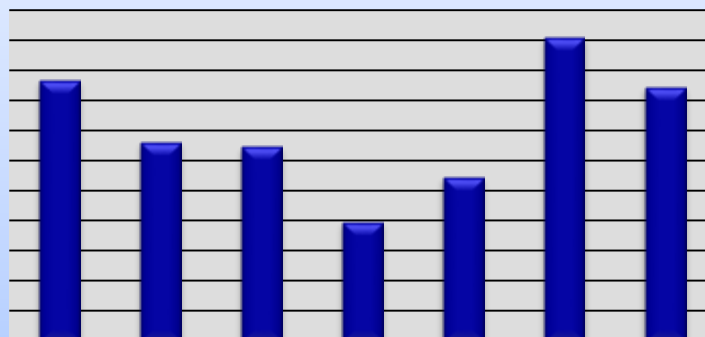
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
■ SAPS TOTAL	7093	6478	7192	6464	6321	5986	5651

ALL CRIMES JEPPE SAPS



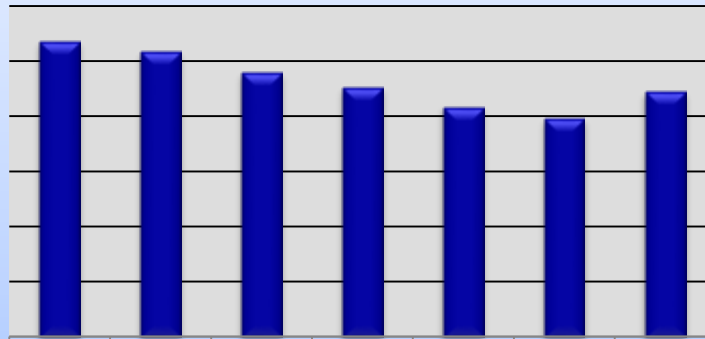
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
■ SAPS TOTAL	9065	8130	7476	7049	6849	6945	7195

ALL CRIMES KLIPTOWN SAPS



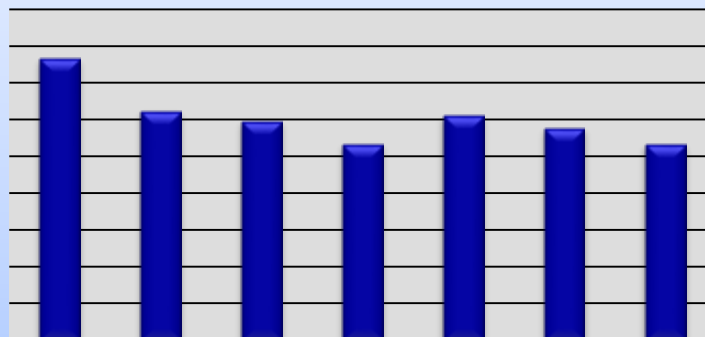
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
■ SAPS TOTAL	5465	5262	5246	4996	5145	5610	5444

ALL CRIMES ORLANDO SAPS



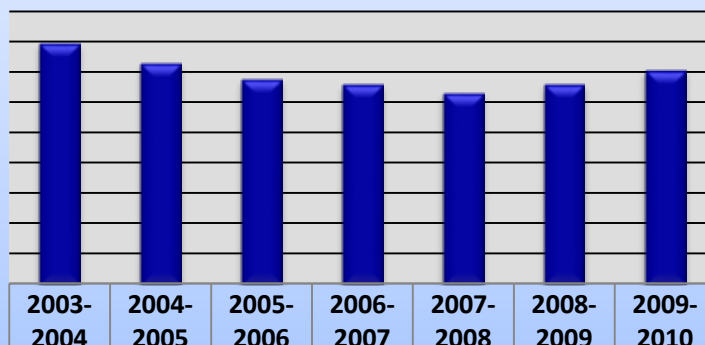
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
■ SAPS TOTAL	5366	5177	4791	4530	4168	3961	4451

ALL CRIMES DUBE SAPS



	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
■ SAPS TOTAL	767	623	596	534	612	577	533

ALL CRIMES GAUTENG PROVINCIAL SAPS



	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
■ SAPS TOTAL	795947	728806	675377	658478	629945	657986	705287

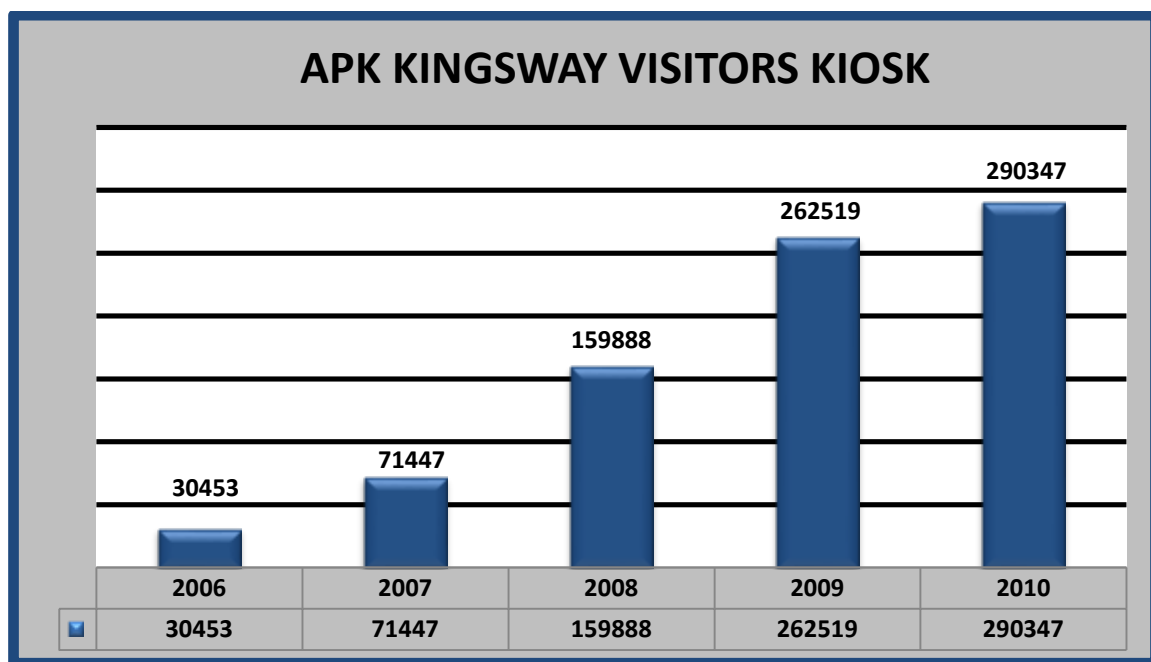
6. Other incidents on campuses

Campus	APK						APB						DFC						SWC					
Month	JAN - DEC						JAN - DEC						JAN - DEC						JAN - DEC					
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Other incidents on campus																								
Building management	160	244	187	194	187	193	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	19	1	10	3	5	5	148
Contract Security	84	98	112	129	109	68	0	0	0	3	5	8	0	0	0	3	8	15	3	15	13	15	42	61
Fire	9	4	15	6	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2
Misuse of UJ property	1	3	11	53	10	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Noise related incidents	1	3	11	53	10	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pornography	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Harassment	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Staff protest action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staff related incidents	16	8	11	33	31	14	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	4	0	2	3	21	0	0	1	0	0	0
Student protest action	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	1
Student related incident	49	72	59	64	81	70	0	0	0	8	7	10	0	0	0	3	8	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suspicious person	5	10	24	16	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle accident	106	91	117	82	85	70	0	1	0	20	10	28	0	0	0	6	3	5	2	2	0	3	1	14
Other	26	18	39	28	74	47	0	1	0	10	23	26	0	2	1	14	1	6	5	1	1	4	2	2
TOTAL	463	555	588	659	592	482	0	2	0	51	50	78	0	6	1	46	26	91	12	28	20	27	50	230

7. Visitors to APK Campus

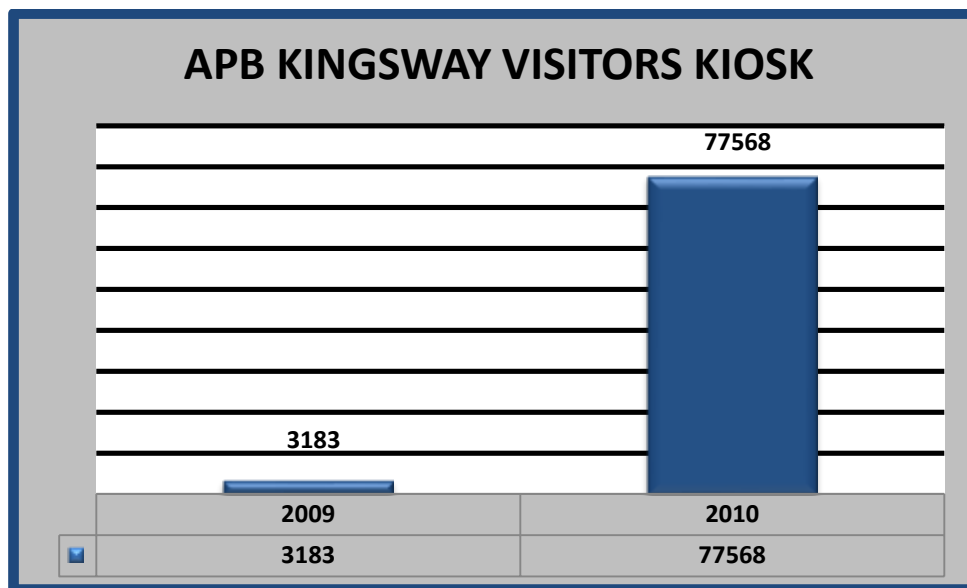
7.1 The following numbers of visitors were signed in at APK.

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	0	27 319	53353	101903	114951
February	0	7 421	20649	19 290	26549
March	205	5 725	6222	10629	11345
April	802	14 904	6979	6308	8262
May	3209	1 340	23781	32043	34501
June	2807	148	5602	9583	5923
July	4482	176	10131	16348	15757
August	4392	182	12577	18678	19136
September	3035	3 327	10150	13459	15909
October	5423	5 935	14 820	21152	20532
November	4903	4 124	7351	9071	11890
December	1195	846	3093	4055	5592
Total	30453	71447	159888	262519	290347



- 7.2 The following numbers of visitors were signed in at APB.
APB Visitors Kiosk opened on 23 November 2009.

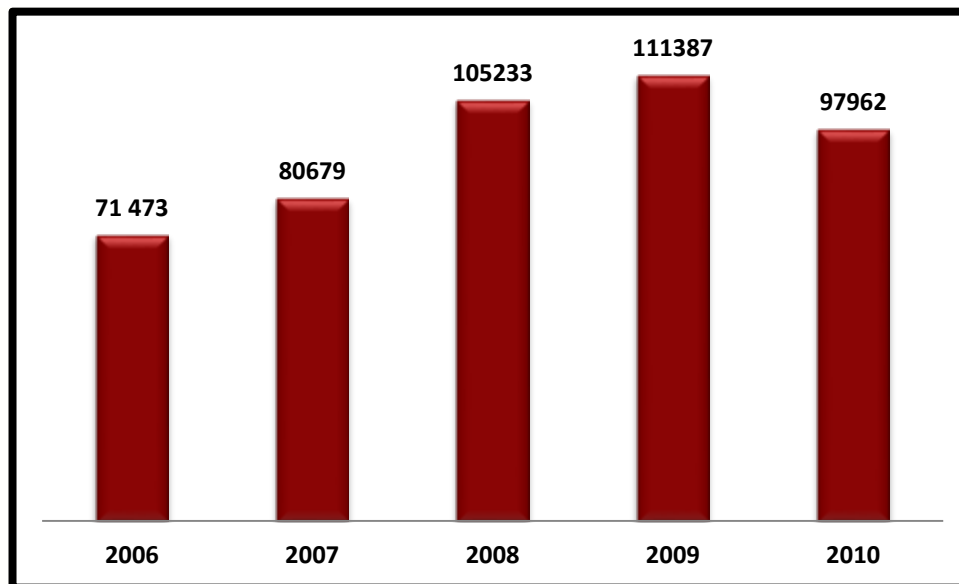
Month	2009	2010
January	0	19820
February	0	5593
March	0	4095
April		3418
May		4132
June		2869
July		4327
August		5576
September		5759
October		10388
November	669	8081
December	2514	3510
Total	3183	77568



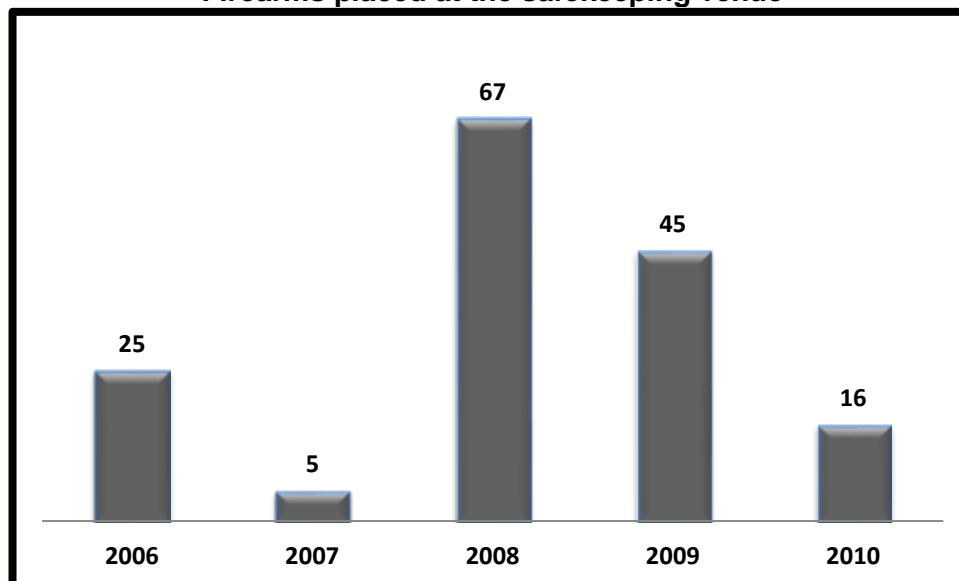
8. Use of Safekeeping venue (APK)

APK					
JAN - DEC					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bags	71473	80679	105233	111387	97962
Firearms	25	5	67	45	16

Bags placed at the safekeeping venue



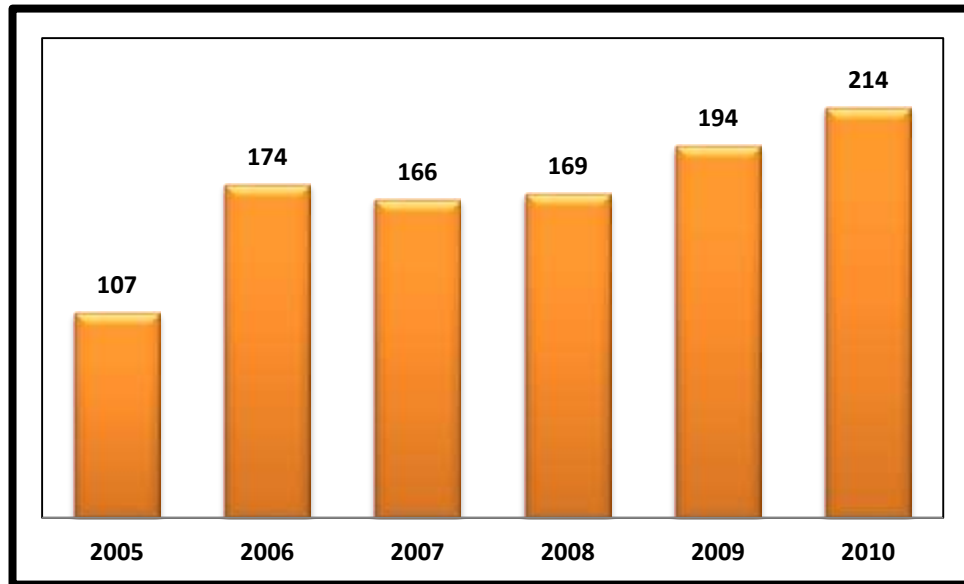
Firearms placed at the safekeeping venue



9. Number of persons making use of the APK Library

APK					
JAN - DEC					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
24 HR Study Venue	10511	10615	13356	14914	7850
Gate	1357470	1182902	1316828	1389624	1460328
Visitors	684	465	421	443	133

10. Medical emergency responses on all UJ campuses



11. Quality assurance

Quality Assurance at Protection Services is achieved by:

- 11.1 The centralised structure of Protection Services ensures uniform implementation of approved policies and procedures across all campuses. This promotes certainty among staff, students and visitors regarding the policies, procedures and rules applicable on UJ campuses.
- 11.2 Staff and students have 24 hour access to Protection Services.
- 11.3 The division is continuously researching Best Practice Standards or –Codes to measure its own practices against. Changes are made if deemed necessary to align itself with new developments.
- 11.4 Protection Services staff is trained according to requirements set by the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA) and the Safety and Security SETA. Additional

training is arranged on a regular basis to improve the services rendered to the university community.

- 11.5 Service delivery is managed through the drafting of proper job descriptions, standing instructions and General Warnings issued by the division to ensure immediate corrective steps should anomalies be detected, supervision and management.
- 11.6 The proper use of controlling documentation e.g. registers, systems and management reports.
- 11.7 Effective budget control
- 11.8 Measuring the effectiveness of the division against SAPS crime statistics and benchmarking
- 11.9 Validating processes e.g. audits, fault reporting, reporting of incidents and internal inspections, ensure continuous evaluation of service delivery.
- 11.10 Compliance with national and local legislation and UJ regulations, policies and procedures are of the utmost importance to the division.
- 11.11 Monthly reports are submitted to MEC, MECO, Senate and Council and crime awareness circulars are distributed regularly. A Crime Awareness Programme has been implemented across all campuses.
- 11.12 The Campus Protection Association of South Africa (Camprosa) decided in 2010 to improve communication among institutions of higher learning to enable sharing of information with regard to the activities of the Protection Services divisions. Workshops and improved communication (a type of peer review), should lead to better quality services rendered on the campuses. UJ Protection Services shall participate in these Camprosa activities
- 11.13 The drafting of comprehensive contracts that determine the scope of responsibilities of contractors that provide services to Protection Services. Through diligent management of these contracts, cost effective service delivery is ensured.
- 11.14 Client feedback is an important source of information regarding quality of service. Complaints are dealt with speedily to prevent similar occurrences and congratulatory feedback is shared with the staff responsible.

11.15 The analysis of incident statistics may indicate trends. Preventative or corrective action is taken to mitigate risks.

11.16 Comprehensive record keeping.

12. Governance review

12.1 Policies, Plans and Standard Operating Procedures

The following documents were approved during 2010:

- Emergency Operations Plan
- Traffic and Parking Policy

12.2 Protection Services serve on the following committees of the university:-

- Executive Director: Operations Managers Committee
- Protection Services Managers Committee
- Ad Hoc Venue Bookings & Hiring Committee
- Registration Committee
- Graduation Committee
- UJ Open Day Committee
- UJ Student Leaders Security Advisory Committee
- RAG Monitoring Committee
- Campus Directors Committee

12.3 External liaison consists of participation in:

- Community Policing Forums
- Local SAPS weekly meetings
- Against Crime Together (ACT)
- City of Johannesburg Joint Operation Centre
- International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA)
- Campus Protection Association of South Africa (Camprosa)

13. Risk management

Staff and student safety and security remain the priority risk facing the division. The strategic plan of the division, discussed under paragraph 2.1 is dedicated to the mitigation of the risk of crime on UJ premises.

14. Sustainability

The activities of Protection Services are regulated by legislation and UJ policies to ensure compliance and prevent adverse litigation and reputational damage. The human resources available to the division is developed through continuous training and the educational opportunities provided by the institution. Financial resources available to the division is utilised to provide a value added, functional, in-date and effective services, or product to the university community. Budget control is exercised strictly in accordance with UJ policy.

15. Human Resources Management

Staff development

The security industry in South Africa is regulated by the PSIRA Act (51 of 2001), This included the appointment, registration and training of personnel. The Safety and Security (SETA) is in the process of accepting the training responsibility from PSIRA. Protection Services is awaiting the finalisation of training curricula before participating.

15.1 Appointments

Personnel nr	Name	Position	Date	Campus
720023997	M. T. Selowa	Junior Security officer	1/03/2010	APK
720024912	T. R Tshinanne	Junior Security officer	1/06/2010	APK
720024937	D. G. Masingi	Junior Security officer	1/06/2010	APK
720026120	Z. M. W. Sithole	Junior Security officer	1/12/2010	APK
NONE			2010	APB
NONE			2010	DFC
NONE			2010	SWC

15.2 Contract Appointments / Renew

Personnel nr	Name	Position	Date	Campus
NONE	---	---	2010	APK
720023645	Isabel de Klerk	Administration	08/02/2010	APB
NONE	---	---	2010	DFC
NONE			2010	SWC

15.3 Promotion

Personnel nr	Name	Position	Date	Campus
NONE			2010	APK
NONE		---	---	APB
NONE			2010	DFC
NONE			2010	SWC

15.4 Retirement

Personnel nr	Name	Position	Date	Campus
720002736	P. Ntoagae	Junior Security Officer	30/10/2010	APK
720003381	M. Mayeza	Junior Security Officer	30/04/2010	APK
NONE			2010	APB
NONE			2010	DFC
NONE			2010	SWC

15.5 Resignations

Personnel nr	Name	Position	Date	Campus
720002136	T. T. Khobane	Junior Security Officer	30/06/2010	APK
720003383	X. Mgawuli	Junior Security Officer	31/08/2010	APK
720000798	D. L. Mkhize	Junior Security Officer	16/03/2010	APB
720015754	M. Meintjies	Administration	01/02/2010	APB
NONE				DFC
NONE			2010	SWC

15.6 Death

Personnel nr	Name	Position	Date	Campus
720002134	V. S. Kheswa	Junior Security Officer	21/07/2010	APK
720000798	D. L. Mkhize	Junior Security Officer	April	APB
NONE	---	---	2010	DFC
NONE			2010	SWC

15.7 Dismissals

Personnel nr	Name	Position	Date	Campus
NONE			2010	APK
NONE	---	---		APB
NONE				DFC
NONE			2010	SWC

15.8. Disciplinary enquiries

Personnel nr	Name	Charge and outcome	Date	Campus
720002745	J. Nxeku	Assault of student. Student was damaging boom gate and did not adhere to Mr. Nxeku's instructions. First written warning.	18/02/2010	APK

720003104	A. C. Tester (Snr)	Talking harshly to students, making use of the Safekeeping Venue. Verbal Warning	03/03/2010	APK
720002547	M. J. Mohlasedi	Stolen Vehicle discussion. Officer confirms that acknowledges the UJ Policy and procedures of access to campus. Verbal warning	30/04/2010	APK
720022847	L. J. Sithole	Stolen Vehicle discussion. Officer confirms that acknowledges the UJ Policy and procedures of access to campus. Verbal warning	30/04/2010	APK
720002474	L. M. Mekgwe	Poor work performance, not keeping by UJ Policy and procedures. First written warning	12/05/2010	APK
720014859	N. B. Gumbi	Violation of UJ policy and procedures. Verbal warning	27/08/2010	APK
720014859	N. B. Gumbi	Violation of UJ policy and procedures. Verbal warning	17/11/2010	APK
720000971	W. Ngubane	Outcome of the hearing is still pending	29/11/2010	DFC
NONE			2010	APB
NONE			2010	DFC
NONE			2010	SWC

16. Education and Training

The following staff members underwent training during 2010

Personnel nr	Name	Course completed	Date	Campus
720002889	H Rautenbach	PS in service training	17/02/2010	APK
720001528	R. Ambrose	PS in service training	17/02/2010	APK
720003220	D. van Zyl	PS in service training	17/02/2010	APK
720003103	C Tester (Jnr)	PS in service training	17/02/2010	APK
720002307	D. Mabunda	PS in service training	17/02/2010	APK
720003054	Alan Stanton	PS in service training	17/02/2010	APK
720003027	U. Smit	PS in service training	17/02/2010	APK
720001620	W. Botes	FATSA: Knowledge of the Firearms Control Act Handle and use a Handgun Handle and use a Handgun for Business purposes	17/05/2010	APK
720001732	H. J. P. Cordier	FATSA: Knowledge of the Firearms Control Act Handle and use a Handgun Handle and use a Handgun	17/05/2010	APK

		for Business purposes		
720001775	S. J. de Klerk	FATSA: Knowledge of the Firearms Control Act Handle and use a Handgun Handle and use a Handgun for Business purposes	17/05/2010	APK
720001818	E. Dlamini	FATSA: Knowledge of the Firearms Control Act Handle and use a Handgun Handle and use a Handgun for Business purposes	17/05/2010	APK
720001843	M. du Toit	FATSA: Knowledge of the Firearms Control Act Handle and use a Handgun Handle and use a Handgun for Business purposes	17/05/2010	APK
720001899	G. Ferreira	FATSA: Knowledge of the Firearms Control Act Handle and use a Handgun Handle and use a Handgun for Business purposes	17/05/2010	APK
720001929	K. A. Galeboe	FATSA: Knowledge of the Firearms Control Act Handle and use a Handgun Handle and use a Handgun for Business purposes	17/05/2010	APK

Personnel nr	Name	Course completed	Date	Campus
720002077	B. Janse van Vuuren	FATSA: Knowledge of the Firearms Control Act Handle and use a Handgun Handle and use a Handgun for Business purposes	17/05/2010	APK
720002212	I Labuschagne	FATSA: Knowledge of the Firearms Control Act Handle and use a Handgun Handle and use a Handgun for Business purposes	17/05/2010	APK
720002186	G. P. Pieters	FATSA: Knowledge of the Firearms Control Act Handle and use a Handgun Handle and use a Handgun for Business purposes	17/05/2010	APK
720002952	S. J. Schoeman	FATSA: Knowledge of the Firearms Control Act Handle and use a Handgun Handle and use a Handgun for Business purposes	17/05/2010	APK
720008798	T. R. Shaw	FATSA: Knowledge of the Firearms Control Act Handle and use a Handgun Handle and use a Handgun for Business purposes	17/05/2010	APK
720003238	R. van der Merwe	FATSA: Knowledge of the Firearms Control Act Handle and use a Handgun Handle and use a Handgun for Business purposes	17/05/2010	APK
720003103	C. Tester	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	21-22/07/2010	APK
720001702	G. Cilliers	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	21-22/07/2010	APK
720003054	A Stanton	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	21-22/07/2010	APK
720003083	A Strydom	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	21-22/07/2010	APK
720003220	D Van Zyl	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	21-22/07/2010	APK
720001939	W. Genis	Project Management	4-11/10/2010	APK
720001702	G. Cilliers	Project Management	4-11/10/2010	APK

Personnel nr	Name	Course completed	Date	Campus
720001939	W. Genis	Fire Alarm Training SWC	01/10/2010	APK
720001702	G. Cilliers	Fire Alarm Training SWC	01/10/2010	APK
720001899	G. Ferreira	BAA	16/11/2010	APK
720008702	P. Maswanganye	PS in service training	11/06/2010	APB
720012717	D. Khoza	PS in service training	11/06/2010	APB
720000603	R. Mabunda	PS in service training	11/06/2010	APB
720012714	HR. Ntimbani	PS in service training	11/06/2010	APB
720000896	GS. Mthembu	PS in service training	17/06/2010	APB
720000625	W. Mahasha	PS in service training	17/06/2010	APB
720000557	J. Lebea	PS in service training	17/06/2010	APB
720001021	T. Nyandeni	PS in service training	17/06/2010	APB
720008702	P. Maswanganye	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	21 – 22/07/2010	APB
720000779	L. Mhlanga	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	21 – 22/07/2010	APB
720000627	E. Mahlangu	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	21 – 22/07/2010	APB
720008706	R.S Mbanda	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	21 – 22/07/2010	APB
720024028	D. Majola	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	26 – 27/07/2010	APB
720000557	J. Lebea	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	26 – 27/07/2010	APB
720000761	L. Mdledle	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	26 – 27/07/10	APB
720000896	S. Mthembu	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	26 – 27/07/10	APB
720001118	I.Ramakgula	UJ Brand Training	27/07/2010	APB
720000841	P. Mokwena	UJ Brand Training	28/07/2010	APB
720000680	W. Mapike	UJ Brand Training	29/07/2010	APB
720024026	R. Khoza	UJ Brand Training	11/08/2010	APB
720023645	I. De Klerk	Effective Executive Secretary Training	23 – 24/08/10	APB
720008702	P. Maswanganye	BAA Training	18/10 – 18/11	APB
720000896	GS. Mthembu	BAA Training	18/10 – 18/11	APB
720001021	T. Nyandeni	BAA Training	18/10 – 18/11	APB
720000782	TE. Mhlongo	BAA Training	18/10 – 18/11	APB
720000395	L. Honde	Basic Ambulance Assistance (BAA)	26/11/2010	DFC
720000480	J Khoza	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	21-22/07/2010	DFC
720000899	T Mtileni	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	21-22/07/2010	DFC
720000532	S. Kwethe	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	26-27/07/2010	DFC
720000735	K. Mavutana	Surveillance Skills for	26-27/07/2010	DFC

		Control Room Operators		
Personnel nr	Name	Course completed	Date	Campus
720000896	S. Mthembu	Surveillance Skills for Control Room Operators	26-27/07/2010	DFC
720001900	L. Ferreira	Fire Alarm Training SWC	02/11/2010	SWC
720001929	A. Galeboe	Fire Alarm Training SWC	02/11/2010	SWC
720002965	F. Sefadi	Fire Alarm Training SWC	02/11/2010	SWC
720002065	N. Jacobs	Fire Alarm Training SWC	02/11/2010	SWC
720002495	W. Milazi	Fire Alarm Training SWC	02/11/2010	SWC
720002505	T. Mkansi	Fire Alarm Training SWC	02/11/2010	SWC

17 Employment equity

P	DESIGNATED							NON DESIGNATED			
	MALE			FEMALE				WHITE	FOREIGN NATIONALS		TOTAL
	A	C	I	A	C	I	W	MALE	MALE	FEMALE	
5								1			1
7	2							2			4
8							1	1			2
9								1			1
10	8						1	4			13
11	8			1			3	13			25
12	4						1	4			9
13	121	1		12	1		2	10			147
	143	1		13	1		8	36		TOTAL	202

18. Successes: 2010

The following notable successes were achieved by Protection Services in 2010:

- Progress with the design of a website
- Improving the visibility and image of the Division
- Progress with the implementation of the Five Year Crime Reduction Strategy
- Execution of the Crime Awareness Programme
- Improved cooperation with internal and external role-players

- Improve management of contractors
- Decreasing of telephone cost
- Diversity Charter

19. Key strategic thrusts: 2011

- Improve efficient utilisation of available resources
- Skills development, especially staff from APB and DFC
- Implementation of policies, plans and procedures
- Crime mapping
- Performance management
- Comprehensive
- Safety of cash audit-implementation of correcting actions

20. Constraints

- Critical posts identified not being approved and filled
- Alcohol abuse on all campuses
- Lack of parking space on APK, APB and DFC
- SWC dependence on outsourced security services

21. Social responsibility

Protection Services are often in the position to assist members of the public, be it medical assistance, crime prevention or assistance to victims of crime. Protection Services regard these opportunities as a social responsibility and will assist where ever possible.

22. Budget control 2010

The Budget Report for 2010 is attached

23. References

De Bruyn, T. 2002. Policy, Fear and Systemic Violence: A review of the Johannesburg context. Urban Forum. Volume 13, Number 3

Palmary, I. 2001. Social Crime Prevention in South Africa's Major Cities. Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation.



UJHB Set of Books

Basic Funds Available Report - Budget Cost Centres

V1
10
1

Cost Centre : 136140
 Campus : 05-30
 Period : DEC-2010
 Budget : BUDGET
 Budget Year : 2010

Protection
Services

<u>Account</u>		Full Year Budget	ENCUMBRANCE			Actuals to date	Funds Availabl e	%	Com ment s
			Requisi tions	Purchas e Orders	Invoice without Purchase Order				
	PERSONNEL REMUNERATION	40,680,9 54.88	-	-	-	42,986,7 89.61	(2,305,83 4.73)	-	
31200	Salaries Cost To Company	34,698,3 14.52	-	-	-	34,403,4 92.30	294,822. 22	-	
31300	Temporary Salaries	137,406. 39	-	-	-	159,419. 35	(22,012.9 6)	-	
31400	Overtime Salaries	5,845,23 3.97	-	-	-	6,610,47 0.64	(765,236. 67)	-	
31500	Ad-hoc Salary Payments	-	-	-	-	1,813,40 7.32	(1,813,40 7.32)	-	
	RESTRICTED BUDGET	28,800,2 57.50	(260,44 6.55)	957,253. 21	-	26,206,2 33.58	1,897,21 7.26	-	
33600	Consulting and Contract Costs	184,950. 00	-	24,709.3 3	-	9,505.30	150,735. 37	-	

34400	Data Lines	15,000.00	-	-	-	52,615.18	(37,615.18)	-
40350	R&M Contracts	2,180,000.02	-	177,031.97	-	1,698,663.81	304,304.24	-
40600	Security Service Contracts	26,420,307.48	(260,446.55)	755,511.91	-	24,445,449.29	1,479,792.83	-
	OPERATING BUDGET	7,060,661.41	(239,420.62)	1,940,314.77	2,467.34	4,908,370.92	448,929.00	-
	Operating Income	-	-	-	-	(119,772.02)	119,772.02	-
14300	Donations General	-	-	-	-	(3,000.00)	3,000.00	-
14500	Grants & Donations Internal	-	-	-	-	(10,773.00)	10,773.00	-
15400	Student Parking	-	-	-	-	(20.00)	20.00	-
16100	Inter-Departmental Sales	-	-	-	-	(84,656.30)	84,656.30	-
16200	Public Sales and Services	-	-	-	-	(2,420.00)	2,420.00	-
17600	Fines	-	-	-	-	(18,352.72)	18,352.72	-
17700	Loss/Damage Replacement Fee	-	-	-	-	(150.00)	150.00	-
17800	Sundry Income	-	-	-	-	(400.00)	400.00	-
	Operating Expense	7,060,661.41	(239,420.62)	1,940,314.77	2,467.34	5,020,200.01	337,099.91	-
32200	Access Cards	5,000.00	1,714.57	-	-	6,601.27	(3,315.84)	-

32800	Bank Charges	-	-	-	-	158.31	(158.31)	-
32900	Book Binding and Maintenance	5,000.00	-	-	-	8,570.00	(3,570.00)	-
33100	Car Wash	5,000.00	-	-	-	755.00	4,245.00	-
33150	Cartridges	-	-	-	-	27,489.58	(27,489.58)	-
33200	Cellular Phone Expenses	(232,400.00)	-	-	-	6,507.20	(238,907.20)	-
33400	Cleaning Materials	22,800.00	(8,129.81)	1,630.42	-	10,350.64	18,948.75	-
33500	Conference Registration Fees	31,840.73	-	-	-	31,479.16	361.57	-
33800	Copyright Fees	-	-	-	-	5,160.00	(5,160.00)	-
33900	Cost Of Sales	-	-	-	-	60,012.54	(60,012.54)	-
34200	Curtains & Linen	4,000.00	-	-	-	4,242.70	(242.70)	-
34300	Cutlery, Crockery and Utensils	11,257.81	-	5,021.78	-	7,930.88	(1,694.85)	-
35000	First Aid	8,000.00	-	-	-	-	8,000.00	-
35100	Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses	-	-	-	-	60.00	(60.00)	-
35300	Fuel, Oil and Gas	115,000.00	-	(0.01)	-	124,530.15	(9,530.14)	-
35400	Functions and Entertainment	107,855.62	(74,310.54)	2,035.60	-	152,578.04	27,552.52	-
35500	Gifts and Flowers	10,541.02	-	-	-	102,194.67	(91,653.65)	-
35650	Hire/Rental - Vechiles	42,000.0	-	-	-	3,771.59	38,228.4	-

		0				1		
35700	Hire/Rental - Equipment	374,289.75	(159,984.45)	242,887.76	-	73,677.65	217,708.79	-
36700	Legal Fees	-	(3,529.88)	-	-	-	3,529.88	-
36750	Library Books - Decentralised	5,000.00	-	502.87	-	154.00	4,343.13	-
37200	Licenses - Motor Vehicles	-	-	-	-	4,770.00	(4,770.00)	-
37300	Licenses - Other	145,963.06	(4,822.54)	62,233.14	-	162,413.02	(73,860.56)	-
37400	Licenses - Software	-	(6,885.64)	-	-	25,423.46	(18,537.82)	-
37500	Marketing and Promotions	4,562.66	-	-	-	4,205.70	356.96	-
37600	Media Consumables	2,000.00	-	-	-	-	2,000.00	-
37900	Membership Professional Bodies	16,107.46	-	979.08	-	18,301.25	(3,172.87)	-
38000	Minor Alterations	40,000.00	-	-	-	22,351.91	17,648.09	-
38300	News Papers and Magazines	4,800.00	-	-	-	3,913.60	886.40	-
38350	Paper	-	(11,086.26)	-	-	12,007.08	(920.82)	-
38700	Photos	10,000.00	-	-	-	15,297.53	(5,297.53)	-
39000	Printing and Photocopying Consumables	78,714.48	-	-	-	588.80	78,125.68	-
39100	Printing Outsourced Costs	142,025.07	-	13,626.47	-	200,146.13	(71,747.53)	-
39200	Prizes and Rewards	15,000.0	-	-	-	5,000.00	10,000.0	-

		0					0	
39400	R&M - Buildings - Electrical	19,464.0 0	-	-	-	18,160.9 3	1,303.07	-
39500	R&M - Buildings - General	443,550. 62	(264,42 6.84)	596,029. 25	-	573,886. 75	(461,938. 54)	-
39800	R&M - Computer Hardware	21,441.1 5	-	-	-	1,645.08 7	19,796.0	-
39900	R&M - Furniture and Equipment	1,436,14 4.03	(69,382 .94)	56,004.8 2	-	848,699. 12	600,823. 03	-
40000	R&M - Grounds	-	-	13,400.8 0	-	33.95	(13,434.7 5)	-
40200	R&M - Motor Vehicles	153,628. 54	-	24,383.9 2	-	145,880. 17	(16,635.5 5)	-
40300	R&M - Other	-	-	-	-	3,883.56	(3,883.56)	-
40700	Signage	179,087. 87	-	54,681.9 5	-	84,218.0 2	40,187.9 0	-
40800	Consumables - Support Services	533,890. 61	(3,955. 19)	28,580.3 5	-	422,144. 47	87,120.9 8	-
40900	Staff Teas	114,000. 00	(5,297. 50)	62.50	-	10,355.4 2	108,879. 58	-
41000	Staff Training and Development	178,939. 74	11,736. 71	570.49	-	134,103. 13	32,529.4 1	-
41100	Stationery	106,902. 11	(11,062 .46)	10,425.0 5	2,467.34	30,498.3 9	74,573.7 9	-
41500	Teaching and Lab Consumables	2,264.00	-	-	-	2,539.13	(275.13)	-
41600	Telephone and Fax Costs	513,600. 00	-	-	-	161,033. 14	352,566. 86	-
41700	Tours and Excursions	25,000.0	-	-	-	-	25,000.0	-

		0				0		
41800	Travel International	73,376.13	-	-	-	21,503.60	51,872.53	-
41900	Travel National	268,969.56	-	-	-	101,349.46	167,620.10	-
42000	Uniforms and Protective Clothing	968,680.27	-	508,203.25	-	481,707.10	(21,230.08)	-
44300	Computer Hardware Under R15,000	60,671.03	(74,292.57)	3,309.67	-	175,905.02	(44,251.09)	-
44400	Computer Software & Software Development	405,250.00	448,215.46	1,917.81	-	78,863.07	(123,746.34)	-
44500	Furniture and Equipment Under R15,000	579,100.62	(3,920.74)	312,134.82	-	608,605.19	(337,718.65)	-
44600	Vehicles Under R15,000	1,589.57	-	1,692.98	-	5,354.15	(5,457.56)	-
44700	Networks and Mainframes Under R15,000	753.90	-	-	-	9,189.30	(8,435.40)	-
	Operating Balance Sheet	-	-	-	-	7,942.93	(7,942.93)	-
60500	PR - Firearm Licenses	-	-	-	-	550.00	(550.00)	-
60900	PR - Staff Advances - General	-	-	-	-	3,750.00	(3,750.00)	-
60950	PR - Staff Advances - International Travel	-	-	-	-	3,642.93	(3,642.93)	-
	VALUE of ASSETS TO DATE	999,493.33	(714,883.22)	332,620.08	-	5,708,798.74	(4,327,042.27)	-
45610,53330,53340,53360,53390	Computer Software	-	-	-	-	123,772.14	(123,772.14)	-

45600,53100,53140,53200,53300	Computer Hardware	-	-	-	-	41,619.6 2	(41,619.6 2)	-
45500,52800,52840,52900,53000	Furniture and Equipment	205,527. 33	(214,88 3.22)	237,422. 09	-	3,553,53 0.10	(3,370,54 1.64)	-
45400,52500,52540,52600,52700	Networks and Mainframes	-	-	-	-	133,448. 53	(133,448. 53)	-
45300,52200,52240,52300,52400	Vehicles	793,966. 00	-	2,926.00	-	1,583,06 8.00	(792,028. 00)	-
45200,51700,51800,51900,52000,52100,51 115,51120,51125,51145,51150,51155,5116 0,51165	Buildings - Auxiliary	-	-	-	-	273,360. 35	(273,360. 35)	-
45100,51200,51300,51400,51500,51600,51 130,51135,51140,51170,51175,51180,5118 5,51190	Buildings - University	-	(500,00 0.00)	92,271.9 9	-	-	407,728. 01	-
		77,541,3 67.12	(1,214, 750.39)	3,230,18 8.06	2,467.34	79,810,1 92.85	(4,286,73 0.74)	-

**FUNDS AVAILABLE /
(OVERSPENT)**

**Student related income are EXCLUDED from
x the Funds Available Calculation**

**(4,286,73
0.74)**

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09950	Restricted Budget	28,800,2 57.50	(260,44 6.55)	957,253. 21	-	26,206,2 33.58	1,897,21 7.26	-
09960	Personnel Remuneration	40,680,9 54.88	-	-	-	42,986,7 89.61	(2,305,83 4.73)	-
09970	Operating Budget	7,060,66 1.41	(239,42 0.62)	1,940,31 4.77	2,467.34	4,908,37 0.92	448,929. 00	-
09980	Value of Assets to Date	999,493. 33	(714,88 3.22)	332,620. 08	-	5,708,79 8.74	(4,327,04 2.27)	-
09985	Student Related Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

77,541,367.12	(1,214,750.39)	3,230,188.06	2,467.34	79,810,192.85	(4,286,730.74)	-
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