



CRIME, VIOLENCE AND INJURY LEAD PROGRAMME

ANNUAL REPORT

2005

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR



The year 2005 represented a challenging yet productive year for the Institute for Social and Health Sciences (ISHS) and its partners in the Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme (CVI). Within the Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme a number of projects were brought to successful closure, thereby providing a vital opportunity to align project plans with the overall strategic orientation (2006 – 2010) that supports the deployment of resources and expertise towards city level safety promotion research, advocacy and information dissemination. The Lead Programme is accelerating efforts to generate data to influence policy and practice primarily at city level. While the preparations and run-up activities for the 2006 World Conference have offered many opportunities for furthering the prioritisation of injuries and violence prevention, the Lead Programme's success within its circumscribed focus is contingent on greater institutional support for senior level researchers. Even though the existing core of researchers have accelerated their development, a critical mass of senior researchers is essential for a meaningful articulation of the Lead Programme's expressed mandate and objectives. The CVI can strengthen its research-policy initiatives by moving towards analytical work by focusing on the determinants of both injuries and safety promotion. For instance data emerging from the successfully completed home-visitation programme and NIMSS have been central to recent and on-going engagements with city-level authorities, supportive of promoting evidence led policies and interventions.

Within the knowledge production and difference niche area ISHS's researchers have stimulated significant debate and interest in knowledge systems underlying injury epidemiology and safety promotion. So the ISHS will continue to provide critical perspectives to the discourses underlying knowledge production related to injury prevention and safety promotion. Methodologies and knowledge tools used to study patterns of violent and unintentional injuries will receive specific academic scrutiny in the course of 2006. Building on our existing understandings about the relationship between violence and mortality, and the role of religion and spirituality in conflict resolution and peace promotion, ISHS plans to initiate an ecologically designed, multi-disciplinary research project that will seek to investigate the role of religion and spirituality in mediating the risks for violence in a majority African country. Through a combination of correlation and variance statistical analysis and qualitative analysis of data yielded by sentinel and random sampling techniques and ethnographic immersion, this study will critically examine the possible protective effects of spirituality and religion against risks for violence at the area-level in randomly selected South African communities across the 6 metropolitan cities of the country. It is anticipated that the study will yield nuanced understandings about the mediating role of spirituality and religious activities on the risks and exposure of violence at city-level. In so doing, the project will ultimately stimulate the development of evidence-based theories and debates on the possible contributions of spiritualized and religious groups in policy-making agendas at the city level within a constitutional arrangement that clearly separates state and religion. Once the appropriate resources are mobilised, such interest is likely to translate into specific projects during the course of 2006.

At the time of writing this report ISHS/CVI staff were in the throes of finalizing preparations for the 8th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion. A significant

amount of resources have been invested into the conference which will hopefully serve to centre the mission of safety promotion within the global and national agendas. In view of significant changes at UNISA, the form and structure of the Institute's governing body has also undergone revision. Alongside attempts to re-align focus and strategically fulfil project mandates despite staff shortages, the ISHS/CVI succeeded in maintaining a dignified level of academic production, boasting publications in journals, books and magazines.

Mohamed Seedat
28 February, 2006

SECTION 1: CRIME, VIOLENCE AND INJURY LEAD PROGRAMME

The specific objectives of the programme are to:

- (1) Conduct and disseminate public health oriented research into the causes and consequences of injuries due to crime, violence and unintentional incidents (“accidents”) in South Africa;
- (2) Conduct and encourage research that will serve to identify, support and develop best practice examples for primary prevention, injury control and safety promotion;
- (3) Demonstrate and document how research may be applied to facilitate, influence, support and develop best practice examples for primary prevention and injury control practices and policies;
- (4) Build capacity among South African researchers, including historically marginalised groups to conduct research into the causes, consequences and prevention of injuries arising from crime, violence, and unintentional incidents (“accidents”);
- (5) Increase the use of surveillance and best practice data at the levels of service provision, policy formulation, and training; and
- (6) Establish a global reputation as an African centre of excellence in the field of crime, violence, and injury prevention research and training.

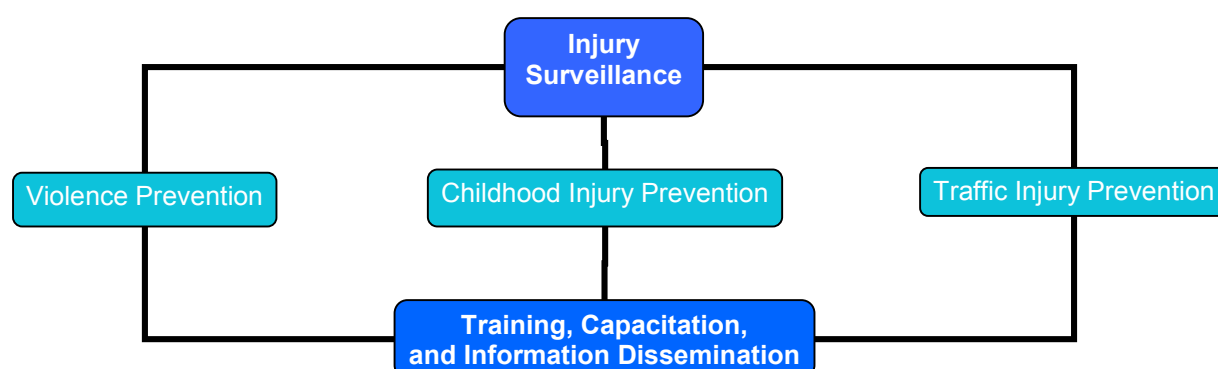
In 2005 the Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme (CVI) continued to consolidate strategic projects such as the National Injury Mortality Surveillance System and the Home Visitation Programme, while simultaneously finalising several projects that had been undertaken prior to the formalisation of the CVI programme and that had come to a logical point of closure. Numerous policy briefs, technical reports and academic reports in well-recognised peer-reviewed journals and books were generated, which are listed elsewhere in this document.

The great strides that the programme had made since its inception in 2001 is manifested in the CVI’s unprecedented visibility as a sectoral leader in the field of violence and injury prevention; the significant utilisation of its research data by a diverse number of stakeholders and role-players; increased national and international partnerships that recognise the CVI’s strategic location and the Programme’s successful bid to host the 8th World Congress on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion in Durban in 2006. This conference is likely to offer many opportunities for furthering the prioritisation of injuries and violence prevention and a strong emphasis will be placed on creating the groundwork for the envisaged thematic structure and the Programme’s city safety focus towards 2010.

1. Summary of Research

In 2005 our research has focussed on refining surveillance outputs to reflect the new city level focus and the three emerging themes of violence prevention, childhood injury prevention and road traffic injury prevention. These research themes are underpinned by various surveillance activities, including the National Injury Mortality Surveillance System (NIMSS), and the Three Cities pilot study and existing channels are used to disseminate the

results to a wide range of stakeholders (see diagram below). Another important initiative is the CVI focusing its prevention and surveillance activities on South Africa's major cities and metropolitan areas.



1.1 Ongoing projects

i) **Injury Surveillance** encompasses the collection of accurate, reliable and ongoing information on injury events. In the last two years, a great deal of energy and resources were invested in completing projects that were inherited from the MRC Trauma Research Programme and researchers previously based at the ISHS. By the close of 2005 the major focus shifted towards a more analytic and interpretive utilisation of surveillance data so that it could best support the CVI's new thematic focus and inform city-level prevention.

The National Injury Mortality Surveillance System (NIMSS)

As a flagship initiative the NIMSS currently collects fatal injury information from more than 30 mortuaries in seven different provinces (between 30 and 40% of all injury deaths). Currently NIMSS enjoys full coverage in 8 cities (East London, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Witbank, Durban, Kimberley and Cape Town). It is the most detailed source of information on the "who, what, when and where" of fatal injuries in South Africa and also a useful source of information with which to monitor the effectiveness of prevention initiatives, injury trends and the accuracy of other data sources.

On Freedom Day, 21 March 2005, a high-profile function hosted by the city of Durban saw the launch of the Fifth Annual NIMSS report for 2003. This report underlined the CVI's initial commitment to city-level injury prevention and safety promotion through the inclusion of separate city chapters for South Africa's four largest cities: Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria. NIMSS continues to be cited in press reports, academic publications and policy briefs and this is expected to continue as the focus within this project is expanded to include analytical work on risks and determinants and exploratory research to investigate the utility of these data in motivating city-level injury responses.

The Sixth Annual NIMSS report for 2004 was released in Johannesburg on 30 November during the Sixteen Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women and Children. This

report, which for the first time included mortality trends for South Africa's four largest cities, revealed a steady decline in fatal violence, particularly as a result of firearm injuries.

As large-scale expansion of the project has been hampered by a lack of funding and understaffing and the NIMSS will not be expanded further unless there are firm undertakings from participating facilities to ensure the completeness, accuracy and integrity of their data sets in order to minimise the administrative workload on CVI research staff. Ultimately, in the interest of sustainability, NIMSS will need to be integrated into a national health and safety promotion information management system.

The Three Cities Study

The NRF-SIDA funded Three Cities Study is a collaborative initiative across the three cities of Borås (Sweden), Kaunas (Lithuania) and Pretoria (South Africa). It aims to improve the utility and applicability of injury surveillance data to maximise the policy and practice impacts of surveillance systems such as the NIMSS. The study attempts to understand the social processes, actors, contexts and paths related to the translation of injury data into prevention action and tracks the dissemination of injury data and its deployment for the implementation of prevention practice and the development of injury prevention and safety promotion policies. The broad objectives include the utilisation of available injury surveillance findings to stimulate and inform violence and injury prevention initiatives, and the documentation and evaluation of the resultant outcomes and injury impacts adopted by the respective city-level authorities and governments. During 2005 local level government responses to a customised NIMSS report for Tshwane and Borås were documented and analysed. Comparative findings were disseminated and discussed at an international workshop in March where Swedish and South African researchers identified key differences and similarities in the drivers and inhibitors to data uptake in their respective cities. These findings will be published in accredited journals throughout 2006.

ii) The CVI's **Violence Prevention** theme reflects a historical focus on understanding and preventing violence in the South African context, and is comprised of a range of existing projects that will be further integrated with the focus on city level research and interventions from 2006 onwards. The primary objectives of this theme are to build on existing epidemiological data that reveal certain violence prevention priorities, to assess risks and determinants of these specific violence-related priorities, and to identify, develop, evaluate and disseminate promising practices related to violence prevention. During the 2005 period, the CVI focussed on:

Doctoral and Masters Studies Concentrating on Understanding Violence and its Prevention

Here in particular, the *factors impacting on the criminal investigation process in Cape Town, South Africa*, a study on the *genealogy of the South African paedophile*, and a study exploring the *narratives of homicide perpetration* all served as new areas of research within this theme.

Documenting Promising Practices in the Prevention of Violence

This included the completion of a *handbook for the documentation of interpersonal violence prevention programmes*, in conjunction with the WHO in 2004, its application in South Africa in a follow-up study on the *documentation of violence prevention*

programmes in Gauteng, South Africa, and the completion of a manual for developing schools-based violence prevention programmes and interventions in South Africa.

Increased Activation of its Role as a WHO Safe Communities Affiliate Support Centre

In 2005, the CVI also provided support to the Child Accident Prevention Foundation of South Africa (CAPFSA) in its successful application to host the 15th International Safe Communities Conference in Cape Town, South Africa, in 2006. In addition, it has stimulated and supported several community-based initiatives that will be accredited as Safe Community Demonstration Programmes during this conference. The CVI also played a pivotal role in the 4th African Regional Conference on Safe Communities in Egypt, culminating in the designation of the city of Port Said as a National Safe Community in Egypt. Finally, the CVI is currently seeking *International Designation as a Certifying Centre of the WHO Safe Community Network*, thereby enhancing its organisational role in stimulating safety promotion activities in South African and African sites, as this is central to its mandate of translating data into prevention action through various applied forms.

Preventing Elder Abuse

A preliminary study to identify risk factors for elder abuse was based on the analysis of data collected from the *Halt Elder Abuse Line* (HEAL) national help line. Information on prevention interventions from HEAL's response units will be added in 2006. Findings are discussed annually at a meeting of the British Academy, International Network of Risk in Ageing Populations, which is coordinated by Northumbria University, UK.

While many of these projects will continue to evolve in 2006 period, they are likely to become more focussed at city level. This will include the generation and utilisation of surveillance data at city level to inform violence prevention priorities, the identification of risks and determinants of firearm violence in particular cities, the infusion and application of established violence prevention strategies at city level, and the increased promotion of the safe communities' model at city level.

iii) The CVI's **Child Injury Prevention** track encompasses the Childhood Burns and Home Visitation Projects. The overall objectives of the Child Injury Prevention theme are the epidemiological studies of leading childhood injuries, and the identification, development, evaluation, and documentation of good practices and/or benchmarks for childhood injury prevention activities, especially those appropriate for low-income contexts. In 2005, the theme focused on a number of strategic sub-areas:



- The identification of individual, circumstantial and area level risk factors for childhood burn injuries; and
- The implementation, evaluation and documentation of the home visitation programme for unintentional childhood injury.

The first project was located in the Western Cape; while the second was implemented in communities on the outskirts of Cape Town and Johannesburg. Both projects, geared towards the dissemination of findings to the relevant stakeholders, are in their final phases.

Childhood Burns

This project was developed in response to the lacunae of systematic non-fatal injury data; the Western Cape prioritisation of burn injury prevention; expanding the univariate focus to synthesised multivariate descriptions of victim and circumstance patterns; the identification of high risk area factors; the illumination of caregiver experiences of burn injuries to their children; and finally the investigation of enablers and barriers to prevention of burn injury in the home.

Home Visitation Programme

This project, which was initiated in 2002, was completed at the end of 2005. This involved the development of an intervention comprising educational, product demonstration, enforcement and surveillance strategies for household safety; community negotiation and briefing components; development of an intervention manual and video; risk instrumentation development: including a checklist and photographic strategies; analysis of pilot results for four safe community sites; and replication in a further two sites; and the dissemination of findings to relevant local, regional and international stakeholders.

iv) The CVI's **Traffic Injury Prevention** will be initiated in 2006 by consolidating, publishing and disseminating traffic-related information based on existing research. While this strategy will continue to fulfill our aim of optimising the local scientific evidence base on traffic-related injuries, it will also contribute to components of the broader city-level initiative and the marketing and outreach strategy towards the 2006 World Conference.



During this phase, we will focus our efforts on vulnerable road users (adult and child/infant pedestrians, child/infant passengers) and on high risk-driving behaviours (including speeding, substance abuse and driver aggression). Furthermore, in providing support to associated stakeholders, we would also solicit opportunities for partnerships and collaborations towards policy and prevention initiatives. For example, the CVI is currently in partnership with SETRACON in the production of a video/DVD towards a road rage prevention programme).

Several traffic-related outputs were recently completed and included a journal article and a policy brief on aggressive road behaviours, a traffic injury fact sheet and a handbook on good pedestrian safety programmes. Our anticipated outputs for 2006 include the following:

- scientific journal articles relating to spatial analysis of traffic injuries in the eThekweni Metropolitan Area, anger and driver aggression (currently in review) and attribution and driver aggression;
- book chapters on human factors in road traffic injuries, other vulnerable road users, environmental and vehicle-related factors, and childhood traffic injuries; and
- an article on the victim-perpetrator relationships in aggressive road behaviours for the popular print media.

v) Information Dissemination, Capacity Building, Outreach and Public Awareness

focuses on the rapid and consistent dissemination of information and data emerging from the CVI's research initiatives. These activities promote the diffusion of good practices through training, capacity building, information dissemination and theoretical/model development. This focus is also consistent with the philosophy of the ISHS as a research organisation that facilitates the capacitation of young and emerging academics or researcher practitioners,

especially those that have been historically marginalised in processes of knowledge production. The objectives of training were successfully fulfilled through several short-learning courses during the first period of the CVI's lifespan. These included annualised courses, modularised training courses that contributed to Masters Degree programmes, and internships that were offered to researchers and other health professionals. With regard to internal capacity building CVI staff has shown significant progress towards post-graduate and advanced post-graduate qualifications. Several initiatives involving the capacitation of community-based safety promotion workers (most notably within the Home Visitation Programme) have also been successfully completed. For information dissemination, the CVI utilised various peer-reviewed publications, sectoral reviews, technical reports, policy briefs, public seminars and conferences, and other rapid information dissemination formats and electronic information dissemination formats. In order to maximise the utility of the CVI-managed data, particularly the NIMSS data, several customised reports were written for research and prevention agencies. These are tabulated among the 2004 and 2005 publication lists respectively.

African Safety Promotion: A journal of injury control and safety promotion

As research-driven organizations, both the ISHS and the MRC's Trauma Research Programme had for several years developed a range of publications focusing on safety promotion and injury prevention within a public health and development framework. These publications generally maintained a low-to-medium level of circulation and in an attempt to broaden their value, a more formalised journal that extends to other practitioners and researchers in Africa was developed: *African Safety Promotion: A journal of injury control and safety promotion*. The aims of this journal are to capacitate authorship of researcher-practitioners in the sector and to foster the exchange of ideas among safety promotion and injury prevention practitioners primarily in Africa, but also in other regions of the world. Since 2002, the journal has maintained its publication target of two issues per annum and in 2005 was accredited by the South African National Department of Education. Accreditation is expected to expand the current base of contributors.

Crime, violence and injury prevention in South Africa: Developments and challenges

The Review is a biennial publication that seeks to provide a comprehensive analysis of the South African crime, violence and injury sector as a resource for policy-makers, funders and service providers. It includes an analysis of key developments and major emerging priorities in the sector and is intended to be used as a tool for facilitate a co-ordinated injury prevention response. To date the CVI has produced one issue containing chapters from a range of specialists. It focuses on injury surveillance, gun-homicide, traffic fatalities, violence against women and makes a call for a more extensive Review. The second issue, which was commissioned during 2005, will be launched during the second half of 2006.

Mini-conferences and electronic information dissemination

CVI public mini-conferences provide a forum for internal and external specialists in safety promotion and injury prevention and attract a wide range of participants. The mini-conferences consistently link the existing work of the CVI to national crime, violence and injury priorities and high-level international and national speakers and discussants are frequently involved. They are hosted twice-yearly in different cities in South Africa and feature topics of national importance in the injury sector. During 2005, the CVI hosted five mini-conferences focussing on *Safety Promotion Programme Evaluation* (Johannesburg), *Globalisation Versus People's World: Layers of Resistance to Imperialist Globalisation* (Pretoria), *City Level Violence and Injury Prevention* (Johannesburg), the *Release of the*

5th National Injury Mortality Surveillance System Report (Durban) and the Release of the 6th National Injury Mortality Surveillance System Report (Johannesburg).

Electronic media have become an integral part of the information dissemination and profiling process within both the MRC and the ISHS. At present there are two frequently updated sites available on which to review the CVI at <http://www.ishs.org.za> and <http://www.mrc.ac.za/crime/crime.htm>. In addition, several CVI publications have been available electronically on Sabinet since the beginning of 2003, and data requests can also be made electronically.

Training courses, teaching and supervision

Both the ISHS and the MRC have consistently promoted capacity development by offering training courses to staff and research and prevention practitioners. Some of the courses offered directly by the CVI since 2001 have included a comprehensive Masters level module on community psychology, public health and safety promotion, various courses at community level on safety promotion, qualitative (ecological) methodologies and analysis, quantitative (statistical) methodologies and analysis, an introduction to community based research, Epi Info training with CAPFSA, an annual Injury Control and Traffic Safety Course (in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Technology in New Delhi, India and the National Department of Transport), and an Authorship and Publication Skills Development Training. These are all certified courses, and the masters level module and Injury Control and Traffic Safety Course have been developed into two fully accredited short learning courses within the UNISA system. Furthermore, these modules will contribute to a fully-fledged Masters course in safety promotion which is expected to be completed during the 2005-6 year and to begin formally in 2007.

Given the CVI's interface with tertiary education, various staff members have participated in the research supervision of Masters and Doctoral level students and several dissertations were supervised to completion by CVI staff during this period. The ISHS is also registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa as an internship-training site for research and community counselling psychologists, and accommodated four interns in 2005.

Conferences, networking & public dissemination of information

As part of its dissemination campaign, the CVI also engaged the print and visual media, and furthered collaborations with national and international groups (e.g. WHO Units, IPIFA, Safe Communities Movement, WHO Collaborating Centres for Violence and Injury Prevention Research Training, etc.). Since the launch of the CVI, staff has participated extensively in these types of activities. Following its successful bid, the most significant activity in the CVI's next phase will be the preparation for hosting the *8th World Congress on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion* in South Africa in 2006. The conference is integral to CVI's endeavour to prioritise injuries and their prevention in South Africa and the rest of the continent.

In brief the CVI, as per the PAUSET guidelines, attempted to translate its research findings into applied sectoral action through public seminars, training courses, varied publications, policy briefs and press conferences, formal teaching and research supervision. Data produced by the CVI were used in campaigns advocating for firearm control, child safety, pedestrian safety, and the provision of medico-legal services for women.

1.2 Projects Associated with Post-Graduate Studies

(i) Completed Doctoral Studies

Children, Pathology and Politics: Genealogical Perspectives on the Construction of the Paedophile in South Africa

Through an analysis informed by the genealogical method as derived from Michel Foucault (1980a), this Doctoral study by Brett Bowman examined the discourses and material conditions that produced the South African paedophile. Archival texts and contemporary discursive matter were critically analysed against the backdrop of the material conditions of political possibility with which they intersected to construct the paedophile of the South African present. By tracking constructions of the paedophile through a selected sequence of past historical periods, this thesis offers a critical counter-history of South African psychology as it collided and colluded with the practices of racism and parameters of sexuality that defined state-sanctioned desire in a country on the cusp of political change.

(ii) Current Doctoral Studies

Men and meanings of murder: Discourses of power in the narratives of homicide in South Africa

The central focus of this doctoral study by Garth Stevens involves an analysis of the talk of male prison inmates who have been convicted of murder in South Africa. In particular, the study focuses on a discursive analysis of the narratives of the participants' homicidal encounters, in an attempt to elicit their articulations of power relations and the manner in which these are infused into homicide as a particularly violent and fatal social interaction. The study aims to identify particular forms of power, to elicit the social content of these forms of power, and attempts to highlight the social and ideological significance of these forms of power. In so doing, it hopes to contribute to understandings of homicide in which the concept of power is addressed centrally, directly and overtly. This will hopefully enhance our understandings of homicide as being an interaction that is socially embedded, reflective and reproductive of power relations within society more broadly, and a phenomenon that needs to be understood beyond existing criminological and public health perspectives that tend to focus on descriptive or inferential studies linking homicide to particular forms of social disorganisation. The study will be completed in 2006.

Burn injury risk factors in early childhood: Studies on household, familial and developmental risk factors

This project comprises four studies that are to constitute a PhD with the Department of Social Medicine at the Karolinska Institutet. The first study was published in 2004. The second study investigates the impact of area-based characteristics in Cape Town on childhood burn injury. The resulting article entitled "Area characteristics and determinants of hospitalised childhood burn injuries in Cape Town" is to be published in the February in the journal 'Public Health'. This ecological study identified that increasing exposure to adverse housing

conditions, high child dependency and socio-economic barriers significantly impact upon burn injury in Cape Town. The identification of high burn risk suburbs will assist the prioritisation of local burn injury prevention policies and interventions. The data collection for the third study has also just been completed. This study investigates 'Caregiver experiences, contextualisations and understandings of the burn injury to their child' and is currently being analysed and prepared for submission to a journal in early 2006. Investigations into caregiver experiences of child injuries remain scarce in the public health sector and will be of some benefit to injury prevention agencies. A proposal for the fourth and final study in the project has been peer reviewed for its scientific and ethical integrity and will be implemented in mid-2006.

(iii) Current Masters Studies

The epidemiology of injuries in rugby in South Africa

This study as part of Hilton Donson's MSc (Med) programme includes several independent papers involving the development of a data collection tool for rugby union in South Africa, the epidemiology of rugby injuries among South African super 12 teams: 2002-2004 and epidemiology of neck injuries in South African rugby. It aims to expand the sparse baseline body of knowledge on the epidemiology of rugby injury scourge in South Africa and to use this knowledge as a valuable contribution in the guidance of future scientific research initiatives in this arena in South Africa and abroad. In January he was invited to represent South Africa at a consensus meeting in Dublin, Ireland to establish the terms of reference for future epidemiological research in rugby including the definition of a rugby injury. Hilton aims to write three articles, published in peer-reviewed journals, and an injury surveillance manual for rugby following the completion of this study by the end of March 2006. He anticipates graduating soon thereafter.

SECTION 2: UNISA ISHS'S INEQUALITY, DIFFERENCE AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION RESEARCH

The ISHS has historically maintained a critical perspective on the ongoing assessment of inequality and difference in the social sciences in South Africa and in Africa more broadly. Several ISHS staff have been involved in a range of initiatives aimed at examining and exploring issues related to social inequality, social difference and knowledge production.

These studies included highlighting the "racially" polarised processes surrounding research and knowledge production, practical authorship development enterprises focusing on advancement of emerging black and women authors, and the generation of numerous journal publications and books examining specific topics and their interface with "race", racism and knowledge production.

In each instance ISHS aimed to reflexively explore these issues and processes within historically oppressive contexts such as South Africa, and to contribute to capacitation through corrective measures aimed at redressing socially skewed patterns. Through these activities ISHS has also repeatedly argued for alternative understandings of knowledge, science and research that are more inclusive of indigenous meaning systems and that are equally valued and integrated into our research and praxis. During 2005, two primary initiatives were undertaken within this research area.

‘A Race’ Against Time: Psychology and Challenges to Deracialisation in South Africa

Several ISHS staff were invited to contribute this volume which was edited by Garth Stevens, Vije Franchi and Tanya Swart. The text comprises a set of thematically organised critical chapters that examine the possibilities for redressing racialised modes of thinking and knowledge production in post-apartheid South Africa and will be published by UNISA press in 2006.

Building Cultures of Peace: Contextual and Discursive Considerations

Several members of staff contributed to a compilation of key original papers that examined the trajectories of, and requisite resources for ‘Building Cultures of Peace’ in South Africa and India. These papers were presented at the First India-South African Dialogue held at the University of Delhi under the auspices of Delhi University’s Developing Countries Research Centre and the ISHS and published in the African safety Promotion Journal.

SECTION 3: STAFF LISTING AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FOR 2005

Personnel Listing

NAME	DESIGNATION/RANK	RACE	HIGHEST QUALIFICATION	EMPLOYER
Research staff				
Brett Bowman	Researcher	White	Ph.D.	UNISA
Abdulsamed Bulbulia	Community Intervention Coordinator	Black	M.Ph.	UNISA
Hilton Donson	Chief Research Technologist	Black	B.Clin Tech	MRC
Christine Harris	Chief Research Technologist (resigned November 2005)	White	Dip.Gen. Nursing (Hons)	MRC
Royal Lekoba	Community Intervention Coordinator	Black	H.Dip.	UNISA
Sandra Marais	Senior Specialist Scientist	White	PhD.	MRC
Tlagi Maruping	Junior Scientist	Black	B.Tech.	MRC
Richard Matzopoulos	Specialist Scientist	White	M.Ph.	MRC
Megan Prinsloo	Scientist	Black	MPH	MRC
Mohamed Seedat	Director/Associate Professor	Black	D.Phil.	UNISA/ MRC
Garth Stevens	Researcher	Black	M.Psych.	UNISA
Anesh Sukhai	Scientist	Black	MPH	MRC
Lu-Anne Swart	Junior Researcher	White	M.A.	UNISA
Ashley Van Niekerk	Specialist Scientist	Black	M.Psych.	MRC
Administration and programme support staff				
Madeleine Breda	Senior Officer	Black	National N6 Secretarial Certificate	MRC
Mildred Dreyer	Human Resource Manager	Black	B.S.S. (Hons)	UNISA
Sandra Gertze	Housekeeper (Lenasia)	Black	N/A	UNISA

Annelise Krige	Senior Officer	Black	H.Dip.	MRC
Lyndsey Lourie	Resource Administrator	Black	H.R. Man. Dip.	UNISA
Babsy Mathebula	Receptionist/Telephonist	Black	N/A	UNISA
Jemina Mtshali	Office Clerk (Eldorado Park)	Black	N/A	UNISA
Victor Peteke	PA to the Director	Black	Dip.Com.	UNISA
Research Interns and Independent contractors				
Loni Baadjies	Research Intern	Black	M. Res. Psych.	UNISA
Thoko Mdaka	Research Intern	Black	BA Hons	MRC
Annabela Nascimento	Contract Researcher	White	D.Phil.	UNISA
Masindi Nethavani	Research Intern	Black	M. Res. Psych.	UNISA
Willem Odendaal	Research Intern	White	M. Res. Psych.	UNISA
Shahnaaz Suffla	Contract Researcher	Black	M.Psych.	UNISA

BOX 1

List of Staff Development Activities for 2005

Staff Member	Course Attended	Date of Course
Donson, H.	Bio-Statistics Course	18-21 July 2005
Lekoba, R	IPIFA Authorship Development IPIFA Epidemiology Course	6 July 2005 7-10 July 2005
Lourie, L.	Human Resource Management	Jan-Aug 2005
Mabunda, M.M.	IPIFA Authorship Development IPIFA Epidemiology Course UNISA winter school	6 July 2005 7-10 July 2005 July 2005
Mdaka, T.P.	Summer school, UWC Measuring Health and Disease 11 Qualitative Research Health Development and Primary Health Care II Leadership skills training development, MRC Essential skills for researchers workshops, Cape Town International Convention Centre	14 February-4 March 2005 14-18 February 2005 21-25 February 2005 28 February – 4 March 2005 8-9 March 2005 18 April 2005
Prinsloo, M.	Bio-Statistics Course	18-21 July 2005
Stevens, G.	IPIFA Authorship Development	6 July 2005
Sukhai, A.	Survey analysis using SPSS GIS Course Management and Expert training:	21-23 February 2005 21-23 June 2005 10-11 October 2005
Van Niekerk, A.	IPIFA Authorship Development	6 July 2005

SECTION 4: MEDIA REFERENCES (2005)

DATE & TIME	FORMAT	AGENCY	TITLE
21/03/2005	Newspaper	Mercury	Bid to make SA cities safer for 2010 Mohamed Seedat
21/03/2005, 11:37	Newspaper	Daily News	Unnatural causes of death in the spotlight. Richard Matzopoulos
22/03/2005, 14:45	TV	SABC TV- news	Guns, alcohol drive SA violent death rate Richard Matzopoulos
22/03/2005, 12:38	Newspaper	Reuters Alert News	Guns, alcohol drive SA violent death rate Richard Matzopoulos
22/03/2005	Radio	SABC Radio	NIMSS Richard Matzopoulos
22/03/2005	Newspaper	Business Day	NIMSS Richard Matzopoulos
22/03/2005	Newspaper	Pretoria News	NIMSS Richard Matzopoulos
22/03/2005, 09:52	Newspaper	News24.com	Durban second in violent deaths. Mohamed Seedat
22/03/2005, 22:50	Newspaper	News24.com	Violence reigns in CT- report Richard Matzopoulos
23/03/2005	Radio	Radio sonder grense	NIMSS Richard Matzopoulos
23/03/2005	Radio	Tuks FM	NIMSS Richard Matzopoulos
23/03/2005	Radio	East Radio Stereo	NIMSS Richard Matzopoulos
23/03/2005	Radio	Cape Talk	NIMSS Richard Matzopoulos
23/03/2005	Newspaper	Cape Argus	NIMSS Richard Matzopoulos
22/03/2005	Radio	KFM	NIMSS Sandra Marais
19 May	Newspaper	Cape Times, p. 7.	Over 1000 SA children die each year from abuse and violence Van Niekerk, A.
23 May	Radio	P4: Afternoon News	Child fatal injuries and violence in the home. Van Niekerk, A.
24 May, 8h00.	Radio	KFM: Morning News,	Child fatal injuries in SA Van Niekerk, A.
24 May, 12h30.	Radio	Bush Radio,	Child injuries in the home Van Niekerk, A.
Mon 29 September	Radio	Cape Talk Radio Grant	Drowning in 2004 Donson, H
27 Sep 2005	Radio	Good Hope FM - Medium News Extra @ 12:00	Drowning in 2004
27 Sep 2005	Radio	Lotus FM - Medium News @ 13:00	Drowning in 2004
27 Sep 2005	Newspaper	Cape Argus City Late	Drink & drown -- shock report cf Donson,H
27 Sep 2005	Newspaper	Cape Argus Late Final	Alcohol the major cause for drowning - statistics cf Donson,H
28 September	Newspaper	Burger	Alcohol en seesout meng nie cf Donson, H
30 Sep 2005	Newspaper	Mercury Durban	Drowning statistics raise concerns cf Donson,H
28 September	Newspaper	Cape Times	MRC Drowning only the tip of the iceberg cf Donson,H

BOX 2

Special Data Requests and Customised Reports 2005

Prepared by	Prepared for
Hilton Donson	The profile of Drowning in South Africa for the National Sea Rescue Institute
Prinsloo, M. & Matzopoulos, R. (2005).	The National Injury Mortality Surveillance System, 2001-2003. Customised report for Department of Health.
Sukhai, A. (2005)	Nature and Extent of Suicides in Durban