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Western Cape Liquor Authority



Cape Peninsula
University of Technology

**Use and Effects of Liquor in Stadiums in the Western Cape –
Newlands Rugby Stadium and Cape Town Stadium**

FINAL REPORT – 31 JULY 2015

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1. Background and Introduction

The Western Cape Liquor Authority is a public entity that is established to regulate the retail sale and micro manufacturing of liquor in the Western Cape. The Liquor Licensing Tribunal forms part of the Western Cape Liquor Authority (WCLA) and is the body that considers liquor applications. When applying for a liquor license, the applicant must prove that several criteria are met, including that the granting of the licence will be in the public's interest. The WCLA therefore appointed the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT) to conduct research at Newlands and Cape Town stadiums in order to get a better understanding of the public's interest around serving liquor in stadiums in the Western Cape.

Both Cape Town and Newlands Rugby Stadiums have liquor licenses, however, in the case of Newlands – the conditions only allow for the consumption of liquor in the bar area. Moreover, Cape Town Stadium has a permanent liquor license but they do not generally exercise their right to use the liquor licence because of the associated risks and therefore opt for appointing service providers who apply for temporary/ special event liquor licenses. These stadiums apply for special event liquor licenses or temporary liquor licences that permit patrons to consume liquor while watching rugby, soccer or a music concert.

The following events were selected and agreed upon and permission was sought from the respective stadiums.

Table 1: Events at Cape Town and Newlands Stadiums (Feb-Apr 2015)

Cape Town Stadium		
Event	Date	Time
Ajax Cape Town vs. Chippa United (ABSA Premiership League)	27 Feb	20:00
Ajax Cape Town vs. Black Aces (ABSA Premiership League)	11 Mar	19:00
Newlands Rugby Stadium		
Stormers vs. Blues - Super XV Rugby	21 Feb	17:00
Stormers vs. Sharks - Super XV Rugby	07 Mar	17:00
Stormers vs. Chiefs - Super XV Rugby	14 Mar	15:00
Stormers vs. Bulls - Super XV Rugby	25 Apr	19:00

2. Methodology

The following research methods were utilised:

- Attendees survey (pre-event)
- Observation checklist (pre-, during and post-event)
- Interviews with security guards (post-event)
- Key informant interviews (KIIs) (post-event)

In order to develop the survey instruments (Refer to Appendix 1 for the respective surveys), a review of literature was undertaken. The attendees' questionnaire focused on attendees' experiences of socially undesirable behaviour linked to alcohol in the stadiums and past experiences, the use of alcohol at events as well as test potential policy options in relation to liquor consumption at stadiums.

Given the initial challenges with obtaining buy-in and access to conduct the research study at Newlands, a delay was experienced and research at the first proposed match (21 Feb) did not take place. A meeting between the Newlands Rugby representatives, the Western Cape Liquor Authority (WCLA) and CPUT took place on the 23 February in order to pave a way forward. The CPUT lead researcher and the General Manager for Western Province Rugby reviewed the survey instruments in-depth where after the instruments were revised in consultation with the WCLA and LLT.

Western Province (WP) Rugby further requested that key informant interviews (KIIs) be considered and it was agreed to conduct this electronically as this was not part of the initial brief. Key informants identified included the SAPS designated officer, disaster management, city events, WP Rugby, the vendor operator, the heads of security and visual security. Questions that were posed during the KIIs included the following:

- What plans have you put in place in dealing with liquor use for these events?
- Were there any alcohol related incidences at these events? If so, provide details.
- What are the challenges faced with regard to liquor use?
- How can things be improved in the future?

WP Rugby also requested that several additional areas be included in the observation conducted as explained further in this section of the report. WP Rugby gave final approval for the study on the 5 March 2015. A request to have a senior person in the Venue Operating Centre (VOC), as per the Cape Town Stadium, in order to observe any reporting of incidents, was not approved. Furthermore, attendees could not be surveyed in the bowl area during the main match (some matches had curtain raisers).

The table below indicates the abbreviations used in the reports for the events where research was conducted, the number of spectators at each of the events as well as the target and actual sample sizes for the attendee and security guard surveys which informs the rest of the discussion in this section.

Table 2: Abbreviations used for events, number of spectators and targeted as well as actual sample sizes for attendee and security guard surveys

Event	Abbreviation used	No. of spectators	Targeted Attendee Sample	Actual Attendee Sample	Revised Security Targeted Sample	Actual Security Sample
Cape Town Stadium						
Ajax Cape Town vs. Chippa United	A vs C	2 815	200	167	10	11
*Ajax Cape Town vs. Black Aces	A vs B	1 508	200	209	20	25
Newlands Rugby Stadium						
Stormers vs.	S vs S	40 323	300	316	10	10

Sharks						
Stormers vs. Chiefs	S vs C	43 333	300	307	20	23
Stormers vs. Bulls	S vs B	45 872	300	307	35	37
Total (where applicable)			1300	1306	95	106

* Only weekday match

2.1. Attendee survey

As per the Terms of Reference, the study was limited to Cape Town Stadium and Newlands Rugby Stadium. To accommodate the varying number of attendees at the different types of events at each stadium, it was envisaged that 300 attendees would be targeted at each event of the six events to complete a short pre-event survey to determine preferences regarding alcohol consumption. Given the time constraints to conduct in-field research at events, only closed-ended questions were used. The overall targeted sample, initially, was 1800 attendees across the six events. The sample was based on stadium capacity, noting that some events e.g. football matches at Cape Town Stadium may not reach full capacity.

In discussion with Cape Town Stadium Management, the anticipated number of spectators for both matches would be in the region of 2000 – 3000, much less than anticipated and the targeted sample was reduced from 300 to 200 surveys in consultation with the WCLA. Newlands Rugby anticipated match attendance to be about 26 000 – 40 000, thus the targeted sample of 300 surveys per match was retained. In addition, stadium management advised that for both the rugby and the soccer matches, the gates open 90 minutes before kick-off, however, most spectators only arrive within the last 30 minutes thus making it extremely challenging to conduct the pre-event survey. It was therefore necessary to extend the pre-event survey into the match period, especially at Cape Town Stadium (the first match took place at 19h00, however, at the start of the game there were only 1290 spectators in the stadium; by half-time there were 2162 spectators and the final number was 2815. For the second match attendance was even less – 957 spectators at the start of the game and 1508 at the end of the match. Attendance figures for the second match at Cape Town Stadium were anticipated to be even less given that match took place during the week. For the first match at Newlands Rugby, there was a curtain raiser at 17h00 prior to the main match at 19h00 which allowed fieldworkers more time to survey. The number of spectators at Newlands was 40 323 for the first match, and there were slightly more in attendance at the second match in Newlands; 43 333 spectators as per the table above. The highest attendance was at the final match at Newlands Rugby with 45 872 in attendance.

Systematic, spatially-based sampling was utilised to ensure that attendees were sampled across the stadiums (fieldworkers were placed at specific locations in the stadium precincts). For Cape Town Stadium this included the main gate (only one gate was used) and one section of the stands that were used as well as all the other areas that were accessible on the night, including the passages behind the main stand (middle belt, red stand block 115 – 119 was busiest), the bar area and toilet area, and also where attendees were standing loitering during the

match. For the second match at Cape Town Stadium, the bar area was not as busy in comparison to the first match.

At Newlands Rugby, spectators were surveyed at the four main entrances, the ground floor of the stadium (which included four bar areas) and access was allowed to spectators in the bowl area during the curtain raiser at the first match (there was no curtain raiser for the other two matches at Newlands). One hundred and seventy-two (172) surveys were completed at Cape Town Stadium (of which 167 surveys were usable) for the first match and 220 was completed at the second match of which 209 were usable. At Newlands Rugby, 318 surveys were completed for the first match (of which 316 surveys were usable) and 307 surveys were completed for the second and third matches as per the table above. In total, 1306 attendees surveys were conducted which slightly exceeded the overall targeted sample.

2.2. Interviews with security guards

An interview schedule for the security guards was developed to ascertain what types of incidents occurred and whether alcohol was a contributing factor (as per Appendix 1). In addition, security guards were also requested to highlight specific locations and the frequency of the incidents at the respective matches.

The targeted sample for the security guards was 50 per stadium (100 in total). Stadium management facilitated the surveying of security guards. However, given that only two matches took place at Cape Town Stadium, the target was changed to 40 security guard surveys at Cape Town Stadium and 60 at Newlands Rugby. Cape Town Stadium advised that it was best to approach security guards immediately after the match at the payment point, whereas at Newlands Rugby Stadium, the security company pre-selected individuals who were to be interviewed. For the first two matches at each stadium, 11 surveys were completed with security guards at Cape Town Stadium and 10 were completed at Newlands (however, a few of these were not usable as it was evident that security guards were not comfortable in answering some of the questions). The challenge at both stadiums was that security guards wanted to leave to get their transport home. For the next two matches, additional security guards were targeted and 28 surveys were completed at the second match at Cape Town Stadium, of which 25 surveys were useable whereas 25 surveys were completed at the second match at Newlands Rugby, and 23 surveys were useable. For the final match at Newlands, the targeted sample was increased to 35 to reach the revised targeted sample of 95. The fieldworkers found the security guard surveys were easier to conduct in comparison to those conducted after the first match at Newlands, and were therefore able to exceed the targets at the last two matches at Newlands, and reached an overall sample of 106 (36 at Cape Town Stadium and 70 at Newlands Rugby).

2.3. Observation checklist

An observation checklist was developed to determine the status quo of alcohol consumption and incidents at events, pre-, during and post-event. Fieldworkers were spatially-based to ensure all areas of the stadiums were included in the observation, i.e.

- Outside the stadiums prior to the games (including specific areas in the stadium precinct at Newlands Rugby, including the Springbok Pub, Grootte Schuur High and Primary Schools, The Mill, SAB Lawns and WP Rugby Lawns)
- At the entrances
- Within the stadium during the events
- In the stands after the events (only at Cape Town Stadium)
- Outside the stadiums post-event

The observation checklist focused on ascertaining the number and seriousness of alcohol-related incidents observed prior to, during and post-event. For Cape Town Stadium this included the main gate, the one bar that was open, the one section of the stands (red stands) that was open, the VIP area and the VOC. For Newlands Rugby, observations took place in stadium precinct areas as identified above including the immediate streets adjacent to the stadium, at the four main entrances and each of the four ground floor areas of the stadium (which included four bar areas).

While it was anticipated that post-event observations would include monitoring the stands for any signs of liquor being smuggled into the stadiums and/or stands, this was limited to Cape Town Stadium as no access was provided to the stands for the main match at Newlands, as indicated previously. Given the extension of the observation sites for Newlands more supervisors and observers were included on site. In total, 34 supervisors, 92 fieldworkers and 62 observers were used across the six matches. Staff and students from CPUT, together with fieldworkers from various other higher education institutions in Cape Town served as fieldworkers and observers. All supervisors, fieldworkers and observers were trained with respect to the use of survey instruments and ethical considerations were also taken into account during the training sessions.

2.4. Key informant interviews (KIIs)

KIIs were conducted with various stakeholders as identified by WP Rugby and Cape Town Stadium. Key informants identified included the SAPS designated officer, disaster management, city events, WP Rugby, the vendor operator, the heads of security and visual security. Questions posed to key informants focused on the plans in place in dealing with liquor use at events, reporting of any alcohol related incidences, the challenges faced with regard to liquor use and how can things be improved in the future.

3. Data analysis

The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to input and analyse the data collected. Templates were developed to input the data for the attendees and security guard surveys while the observation checklists were captured in SPSS and excel. Tables and figures have been generated for the attendees, security guards and observation data. In relation to these results, the results have been disaggregated as per event and then an overall total is

presented. Additionally, in some instances further cross-tabulations have been undertaken in relation to the two stadiums (Cape Town and Newlands Stadium) and responses in relation to non-drinkers vs. drinkers. The coding used for the five events is indicated in Table 2. Additionally, NA is used for 'not applicable' and NR is used for 'No response'.

3.1. Attendee data

The table below indicates, as per the sampling design adopted in this study, that at the Newlands Stadium in excess of 300 attendee interviews were conducted per event. At the Cape Town stadium, 167 interviews (lower than the targeted 200 given that this was the first match and fieldwork challenges were encountered) were conducted at the first match (Ajax vs. Chippa) and 209 at the second match (Ajax vs. Black Aces), higher than the targeted 200. Generally, the targeted sample sizes were attained. It is important to note that only adults (over 18 years) were interviewed to adhere to research ethical requirements. Thus, the results should not be interpreted as under-aged drinking not occurring since this was reported by some of the attendees and security guards interviewed.

Table 3: Number of surveys conducted per event (n=1306)

	Frequency	Percentage
Ajax vs. Chippa (Cape Town Stadium)	167	12.8
Sharks vs. Stormers (Newlands Stadium)	316	24.2
*Ajax vs. Black Aces (Cape Town Stadium)	209	16.0
Stormers vs. Chiefs (Newlands Stadium)	307	23.5
Stormers vs. Bulls (Newlands Stadium)	307	23.5
TOTAL	1306	100.0

Because research was conducted at 3 (compared to 2 at Cape Town Stadium) matches at Newlands Stadium and the larger sample sizes at these events because of higher attendance figures, the majority of the interviews were conducted at Newlands Stadium (71.2%) compared to 28.8% at the Cape Town Stadium as indicated in Table 4.

Table 4: Number of surveys conducted per stadium (n=1306)

	Frequency	Percentage
Cape Town Stadium	376	28.8
Newlands Stadium	930	71.2

3.1.1. Knowledge and experience of liquor consumption at the stadium

Figure 1 indicates that the majority of the respondents (63.3%) personally consume liquor while 36.7% did not personally consume liquor. Higher percentages of respondents personally consumed liquor at the Newlands Stadium matches (69.9% for Stormers vs. Sharks, 61.9% for Stormers vs. Chiefs and 66.4% for Stormers vs. Bulls) compared to Cape Town Stadium (43.7% for Ajax vs. Chippa and 56.5% for Ajax vs. Black Aces). The results indicate that at both stadiums a substantial proportion of the attendees (more than half at all events personally consume liquor).

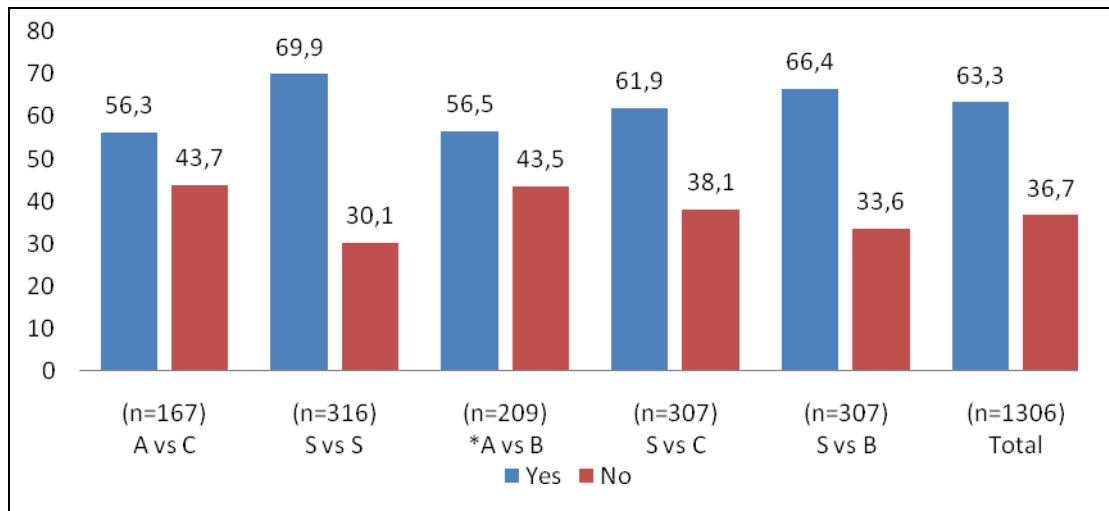


Figure 1: If respondents personally consumes liquor (in %)

Table 5 shows that among the respondents who personally consumed liquor, a higher percentage consumed liquor while attending events at the specific events (41%) followed by after (39.6%) and before (32.6%). The event with the highest proportion of attendees consuming liquor generally before the event was Stormers vs. Sharks (41.5%) and the lowest percentage was for Ajax vs. Black Aces (20.6%). The event with the highest proportion of attendees consuming liquor generally during the event was also Stormers vs. Sharks (46.8%) and the lowest percentage was also for Ajax vs. Black Aces (33.5%). The event with the highest proportion of attendees consuming liquor generally after the event was Stormers vs. Bulls (47.9%) and the lowest percentage was again for Ajax vs. Black Aces (26.8%).

The results show that while the majority of the attendees interviewed personally consume liquor, noticeable differences were noted at the different events and stadiums, with high consumption generally before, during and after attending matches at Newlands Stadium compared to the matches at Cape Town Stadium.

Table 5: If respondent personally consumes liquor, if consumes liquor prior to, during or after matches when attending events in the stadium where the interview was conducted (in %)

	A vs C (n=167)	S vs S (n=316)	*A vs B (n=209)	S vs C (n=307)	S vs B (n=307)	Total (n=1306)
Prior to						
NA/NR	43.7	31.6	43.5	38.1	33.6	37.1
Yes	24.9	41.5	20.6	31.9	37.1	32.6
No	32.2	26.9	35.9	30.0	29.3	30.3
During						
NA/NR	43.7	30.7	43.5	38.1	33.6	36.8
Yes	35.3	46.8	33.5	42.0	42.0	41.0
No	21.0	22.5	23.0	19.9	24.4	22.2
After						
NA/NR	43.7	30.7	43.5	38.1	33.6	36.8
Yes	30.5	41.5	26.8	43.0	47.9	39.6
No	25.7	27.8	29.7	18.9	18.6	23.6

A smaller percentage of respondents (49.5% compared to 63.3% who personally consume liquor) planned to do so on the day that they were interviewed (Figure 2). Higher percentages consumed or planned to consumed at the rugby matches at Newlands Stadium (59.8% for Stormers vs. Sharks, 51.8% for Stormers vs. Chiefs and 50.5% for Stormers vs. Bulls) compared to the soccer matches at Cape Town Stadium (41.9% at Ajax vs. Chippa and 34.9% at Ajax vs. Black Aces). Thus, even though may consume liquor it does not necessarily mean that these spectators will do so at the sport events they attend.

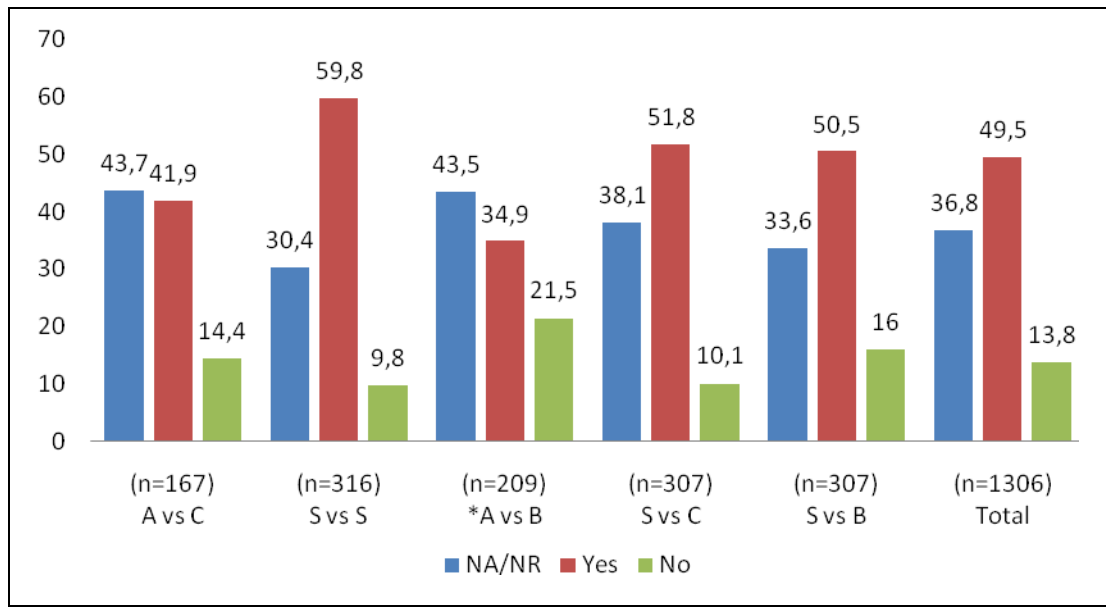


Figure 2: If respondent personally consumes liquor, if consumed or planned to consume liquor at the event on the day when interview was conducted (in %)

The number of drinks respondents consumed or will consume before, during and after the events are presented in Table 6. Most respondents at all events combined indicated that they consumed 1-2 (21.1% before, 20% during and 9.1% after the events) or 3-5 drinks (7.1% before, 17% during and 11.1% after the events). It is important to note that persons could have only consumed liquor before, during or after the event; that is, one should not assume that the same individuals consumed liquor during each period. It is interesting to note that 11.3% of the respondents consumed or planned to consume 6-10 drinks after the events with higher proportions who attended the Newlands compared to the Cape Town Stadium matches. This trend was discernible generally before, during and after the events. Another notable difference is that more respondents planned to drink during the events (39.2% in total) followed by after (34%) and before (31.4%) the events. The range in relation to the number of drinks was 1 to 14 before, 1 to 12 during and 1-20 after the events. The responses indicate that more drinks are consumed after the matches, especially among Newlands Stadium attendees. Newlands lends itself to tailgating, especially in the parking areas which fills up with attendee's way ahead of the start-time of matches and many attendees also staying the parking areas to socialise after the matches.

Table 6: If respondents personally consumes liquor, number of drinks consumed/ will consume prior to, during or after the event (in %)

No. of drinks	A vs C (n=167)	S vs S (n=316)	*A vs B (n=209)	S vs C (n=307)	S vs B (n=307)	Total (n=1306)
Prior to						
NA/NR	77.8	59.5	82.8	67.8	64.2	68.6
1-2 drinks	16.8	24.4	13.9	22.5	23.8	21.1
3-5 drinks	5.4	12.7	3.3	7.8	6.8	7.7
6-10 drinks	-	3.2	-	1.6	4.2	2.1
> 10 drinks	-	0.3	-	0.3	.9	.5
During						
Not applicable	68.9	55.4	68.9	59.3	58.0	60.8
1-2 drinks	11.4	23.1	18.7	18.6	23.8	20.0
3-5 drinks	18.6	19.3	11.5	19.5	15.0	17.0
6-10 drinks	1.2	1.6	1.0	2.6	2.6	1.9
> 10 drinks	-	.6	-	-	.6	.4
After						
Not applicable	71.9	62.7	80.9	62.5	59.6	66.0
1-2 drinks	10.8	9.8	6.7	10.4	9.1	9.4
3-5 drinks	7.8	12.3	4.3	14.0	13.7	11.2
6-10 drinks	7.2	12.7	7.7	11.7	14.3	11.3
> 10 drinks	2.4	2.4	.5	1.3	3.4	2.2

Respondents were asked if they experienced or observed specific types of behaviours linked to liquor use at the stadiums in general (not only specific to the days in which the interviews were conducted). Table 7 shows that the most cited behaviours experienced or observed linked to liquor use included the following:

- Obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons: 68% in total with higher proportions at the Stormers vs. Bulls (77.2%) and Ajax vs. Chippa (75.4%) matches.
- Littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products: 55.8% in total with higher proportions at the Ajax vs. Chippa (62.9%) and Stormers vs. Sharks (56.6%) matches. It is important to note that the researchers observed that this was a substantial problem in the parking areas and especially the routes from the parking areas to the stadiums, especially at Newlands Rugby.
- Swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons: 55.5% in total with higher proportions at the Ajax vs. Chippa (62.3%) and Stormers vs. Sharks (55.7%) matches.
- Disregarding seat allocations: 51.2% in total with higher proportions at the Ajax vs. Chippa (66.5%) and Ajax vs. Black Aces (62.7%) matches.
- Drinking in non-designated areas (areas outside the stadium locations): 49.5% in total with higher proportions at the Ajax vs. Chippa (60.5%) and Stormers vs. Sharks (50%) matches.

Table 7: During attendance at specific event or in the stadium where event was held previously, if respondent experienced or seen any of the types of behaviours linked to liquor use (in %, yes responses only)

	A vs C (n=167)	S vs S (n=316)	*A vs B (n=209)	S vs C (n=307)	S vs B (n=307)	Total (n=1306)
Obviously drunk/intoxicated persons	75.4	68.4	56.5	62.2	77.2	68.0
Drinking in non-designated areas (e.g. outside bar locations)	60.5	50.0	49.3	44.6	47.9	49.5
Fights/ arguments among people who were drunk	51.5	38.3	31.1	30.6	33.3	35.8
Swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons	62.3	55.7	53.6	54.4	53.4	55.5
Harassment or sexually-related offences by drunk persons	31.1	19.9	18.7	14.3	21.1	20.1
Vomiting/ throwing up in public	32.9	22.2	23.9	16.3	19.9	21.9
Under-age drinking	39.5	23.7	25.8	21.5	23.1	25.4
Drinking and driving	45.5	40.2	36.8	34.9	37.5	38.4
Post-event motor vehicle accident due to liquor consumption	33.5	23.4	19.1	19.5	16.6	21.5
Littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products	62.9	56.6	52.2	46.6	56.0	55.8
Damage/ defacement/ vandalism of property	40.7	22.8	23.0	19.9	21.1	24.0
Smuggling of liquor into stadiums	41.3	30.4	22.5	22.5	23.5	27.0
Public urination	40.7	30.1	34.0	28.0	33.9	32.5
Disregarding seat allocations	66.5	47.2	62.7	47.6	43.0	51.2
Threats or violence using unsafe liquor containers e.g. glass bottles	29.3	19.6	17.2	13.4	17.6	18.5

Lower proportion of respondents experienced or observed behaviours linked to the following at the stadiums generally:

- Drinking and driving: 38.4% in total with higher proportions at the Ajax vs. Chippa (45.5%) and Stormers vs. Sharks (40.2%) matches.
- Fights/ arguments among people who were drunk: 35.8% in total with higher proportions at the Ajax vs. Chippa (51.5%) and Stormers vs. Sharks (38.3%) matches.
- Public urination: 32.5% in total with higher proportions at the Ajax vs. Chippa (40.7%) and Ajax vs. Black Aces (34%) matches.
- Smuggling of liquor into stadiums: 27% in total with higher proportions at the Ajax vs. Chippa (41.3%) and Stormers vs. Sharks (30.4%) matches.

- Under-age drinking: 25.4% in total with higher proportions at the Ajax vs. Chippa (39.5%) and Ajax vs. Black Aces (25.8%) matches.
- Damage/ defacement/ vandalism of property: 24% in total with higher proportions at the Ajax vs. Chippa (40.7%) and Ajax vs. Black Aces (23%) matches.
- Vomiting/ throwing up in public: 21.9% in total with higher proportions at the Ajax vs. Chippa (32.9%) and Ajax vs. Black Aces (23.9%) matches.
- Post-event motor vehicle accident due to liquor consumption: 21.5% in total with higher proportions at the Ajax vs. Chippa (33.5%) and Stormers vs. Sharks (23.4%) matches.
- Harassment or sexually-related offences by drunk persons: 20.1% in total with higher proportions at the Ajax vs. Chippa (31.1%) and Stormers vs. Bulls (21.1%) matches.
- Threats or violence using unsafe liquor containers e.g. glass bottles: 18.5% in total with higher proportions at the Ajax vs. Chippa (29.3%) and Stormers vs. Sharks (19.6%) matches.

The results indicate that a range of problematic behaviours linked to liquor consumption were experienced or observed at the two stadiums generally. Additionally, respondents observed or experienced more negative behaviours linked to alcohol consumption at the Cape Town Stadium (drawing from general experience of attending events at the stadium). This was especially among those interviewed at the Ajax vs. Chippa event at the Cape Town Stadium. While this may suggest that the level of consumption of alcohol (more people consumed alcohol as well as had more drinks before, during and after the events generally at the Newlands Stadium compared to the Cape Town Stadium) does not appear to be a signifier of problems associated with liquor-related problems at the stadiums, it is difficult to ascertain as respondents drew more from their general perceptions of attendance at matches at these stadiums rather than from experiences on the day as the surveys. However, it may also point to matches with larger crowd attendance being more problematic, as expressed by the stakeholders at Cape Town Stadium (see section 4 for key informant interviews).

Table 8: Whether respondents experienced or seen any of the types of behaviours linked to liquor use and whether respondents consumed liquor and stadium where interviews were undertaken (in %)

Types of behaviours	Whether consumes liquor		Stadium	
	Yes (n=827)	No (n=479)	Cape Town (n=376)	Newlands (n=930)
Obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons	67.2	69.3	64.9	69.2
Drinking in non-designated areas	48.6	50.9	54.3	47.5
Fights/ arguments among people who were drunk	34.0	39.0	40.2	34.1
Swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons	54.9	56.2	57.4	54.5
Harassment or sexually-related offences by drunk persons	18.3	23.4	24.2	18.5
Vomiting/ throwing up in public	20.0	25.3	27.9	19.5
Under-age drinking	23.8	28.2	31.9	22.8
Drinking and driving	37.8	39.5	40.7	37.5

Post-event motor vehicle accident due to liquor consumption	19.1	25.7	25.5	19.9
Littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products	52.7	61.2	56.9	55.4
Damage/ defacement/ vandalism of property	22.1	27.3	30.9	21.3
Smuggling of liquor into stadiums	26.1	28.6	30.9	25.5
Public urination	31.6	34.0	37.0	30.6
Disregarding seat allocations	49.0	55.1	64.4	45.9
Threats or violence using unsafe liquor containers e.g. glass bottles	17.4	20.5	22.6	16.9

Whether respondents experienced or observed specific types of behaviours linked to liquor use at the stadiums was cross-tabulated with whether respondents consumed liquor and the stadiums where the interviews were conducted (Table 8). For all the different types of behaviours listed, respondents who did not consume liquor were more likely to experience or see the behaviour (higher percentages) than respondents who did consume liquor. In terms of the stadiums where the interviews were conducted, with the exception of obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons, for all types of behaviours listed a greater proportion of respondents noticed these types of behaviours at the Cape Town Stadium when compared to the Newlands Stadium.

3.1.2. Attitudes towards liquor consumption in stadium

Varied responses were noted in relation to whether respondents' support that liquor consumption should be allowed in stadiums in the Western Cape, including the stadium in which they were attended the match when they were interviewed (Figure 3). A third of the respondents stated that liquor consumption should be banned in all stadiums while close to a third (32.2%) stated that liquor consumption should be allowed. Close to a third of the respondents (34.6%) indicated that liquor consumption should be permitted but in designated areas only. The results indicated therefore that the majority were not averse to liquor being consumed in stadiums, albeit more than half of these stating that it should be permitted in designated areas only. The results could also be interpreted as most of the respondents did not support liquor consumption in stadiums given that a third of the interviewees stated that liquor consumption should be banned and a further third of the respondents indicated that alcohol consumption should only be allowed in designated areas.

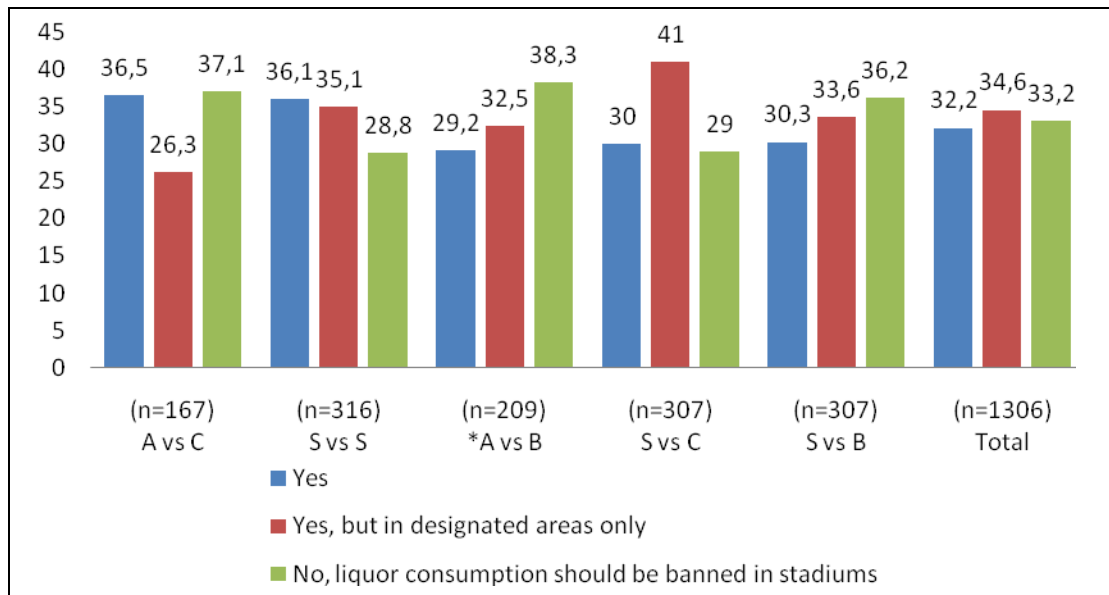


Figure 3: If respondent supports that liquor consumption should be allowed in stadiums in the Western Cape, including the stadium where the event is being held today (in %)

Additional analyses were undertaken in relation to whether respondents support that liquor consumption should be allowed in the stadiums in the Western Cape and with whether respondents consumed liquor and the stadiums where the interviews were conducted (Table 9). Substantially more respondents who did not consume liquor (58.2% compared to 18.6% who consumed liquor) also stated that liquor consumption should be banned from the stadiums. However, it is important to note that among those who consume liquor, 1 out of 5 persons stated that liquor consumption should not be permitted in the stadiums with a further 2 out of 5 persons stating that liquor should be permitted in designated areas only. Slightly more respondents interviewed at the Cape Town Stadium (37.8%) compared to Newlands Stadium (31.3%) indicated that liquor consumption should be banned in the stadiums.

Table 9: Whether respondents support that liquor consumption should be allowed in stadiums in the Western Cape and whether they consume liquor, as well as the stadium where the interview was conducted (in %)

Whether respondents support liquor consumption	Whether consumes liquor		Stadium	
	Yes (n=827)	No (n=479)	Cape Town (n=376)	Newlands (n=930)
Yes	42.4	14.6	32.4	32.2
Yes, but in designated areas only	38.9	27.1	29.8	36.6
No, liquor consumption should be banned in stadiums	18.6	58.2	37.8	31.3

Table 10 indicates that the main reasons for some of the respondents as indicated in Figure 3 not supporting liquor consumption in stadiums were linked to persons behaving badly when they drink (16.7%), persons being dangerous or violent (15.2%) and persons who consume liquor prevent others from enjoying the game/ event (13.8%). Generally, higher percentages were noted at the Cape

Town Stadium when compared to the Newlands Stadium matches, which may indicate that the attendees at Cape Town Stadium are more risk averse.

Table 10: If respondents do not support liquor consumption in stadiums, why not (in %, yes responses only): Multiple responses

Reason for not supporting liquor consumption	A vs C (n=167)	S vs S (n=316)	*A vs B (n=209)	S vs C (n=307)	S vs B (n=307)	Total (n=1306)
NA	62.9	71.2	61.7	71.0	63.9	66.8
Persons who drink behave badly	16.2	13.9	19.6	16.0	19.2	16.7
Dangerous/ can get violent	24.0	13.6	19.1	12.7	11.7	15.2
Prevents others from enjoying the game/event	16.2	11.1	15.8	14.0	13.7	13.8
Other	1.8	.9	.3	.3	.3	.9

Respondents were asked whether they were aware of specific measures being in place at the stadiums generally (not only specific to the matches when the interviews were conducted) and if they think that these measures contribute to better control and consumption of liquor in the stadiums (Table 11). Those that are italicised are measures that are not currently in place in the Stadiums. The main measures that respondents were aware of were:

- Improve security/ visible policing as part of crowd management (86.4% in total);
- Prohibit spectators from bringing in liquor (75.7% in total);
- No under-age drinking (72.9% in total);
- Do not use glass containers or cans to avoid injuries and violence (use safe containers) (79.5% in total);
- Training of staff for enforcement of rules and regulations relating to liquor use (67.2% in total);
- Removed immediately from stadium if ignoring liquor rules in stadium (65.5% in total);
- Prohibit spectators from entering stadium if already drunk (61.8% in total); and
- Issue a warning first if ignoring liquor rules in stadium (60% in total).

Fewer respondents were aware of:

- Communication of rules (signage, flyers, etc.) (59% in total);
- Increase price of liquor (58.8% in total);
- Drinking in designated areas only (58.2% in total);
- Prohibit sale of liquor to drunk persons (57% in total);
- Promotion of non-liquor and low content beverages (56.2% in total);
- Restricting/ limiting the amount of time liquor is sold (52.6% in total);
- Restricting/ limiting the amount of liquor consumed in the stadiums (51.3% in total);
- Have liquor-free zones for those who do not want to associate with liquor consumption (45.9% in total);
- Not permitting competitions that promote more liquor consumption (49.2% in total); and

- Have designated areas for patrons to sober up (42% in total).

Generally, slightly more respondents felt that the measure would improve the control and consumption of liquor in stadiums than those who were aware. The exceptions are in relation to improving security/ visible policing as part of crowd management and no under-age drinking where slightly less respondents (84.5% compared to 86.4% and 70.8% compared to 72.9%, respectively) felt that these measure results in better control and consumption of liquor. Additionally, substantially more respondents (more than 10% difference) felt that the following measures would result in better control and consumption of liquor in stadiums:

- Issue a warning first if ignoring liquor rules in stadium (70.2% compared to 60%);
- Not permitting competitions that promote more liquor consumption (59.3% compared to 49.2%);
- Restricting/ limiting the amount of time liquor is sold (62.9% compared to 52.6%);
- Restricting/ limiting the amount of liquor consumed in the stadiums (62.9% compared to 51.3%);
- Have liquor-free zones for those who do not want to associate with liquor consumption (61.3% compared to 45.9%); and
- Have designated areas for patrons to sober up (61.4% compared to 42%).

Table 11: Measures that respondents felt would contribute to better control and consumption of liquor in stadiums (n=1306): Multiple responses

Measures	%
Improve security/ visible policing as part of crowd management	84.5
Do not use glass containers or cans to avoid injuries and violence	80.3
Prohibit spectators from bringing in liquor	76.6
Training of staff for enforcement of rules and regulations relating to liquor use	76.0
<i>*Removed immediately from stadium if ignoring liquor rules in stadium</i>	73.7
No under-age drinking	70.8
<i>**Issue a warning first if ignoring liquor rules in stadium</i>	70.2
Prohibit spectators from entering stadium if already drunk	68.9
Communication of rules (signage, flyers, etc.)	66.7
Prohibit sale of liquor to drunk persons	66.5
<i>Promotion of non-liquor and low content beverages</i>	64.4
Drinking in designated areas only	63.8
Restricting/ limiting the amount of liquor consumed in the stadiums	62.9
<i>Restricting/ limiting the amount of time liquor is sold</i>	62.9
<i>Have designated areas for patrons to sober up</i>	61.4
<i>Have liquor-free zones for those who do not want to associate with liquor consumption</i>	61.3
<i>Not permitting competitions that promote more liquor consumption</i>	59.3
<i>*Increase price of liquor</i>	58.9

Note: *Implemented at Newlands Stadium only

** Implemented at Cape Town Stadium only

Some of the respondents stated that they were aware of measures which are not official rules or regulations in place at the stadiums. These included issuing a warning first if ignoring liquor rules in stadium for Newlands Stadium, removed immediately from stadium if ignoring liquor rules in stadium for the Cape Town Stadium, promotion of non-liquor and low content beverages at both stadiums,

not permitting competitions that promote more liquor consumption at both stadiums, restricting/ limiting the amount of time liquor is sold at both stadiums (for the duration of the match), have liquor-free zones for those who do not want to associate with liquor consumption at both stadiums, have designated areas for patrons to sober up at both stadiums and increase the price of liquor at (at Cape Town Stadium).

Very few respondents (0.7%) in total felt that nothing should happen to individuals who ignore the restrictions/ rules of consuming liquor in stadiums (Figure 4). The most cited measures for what should happen to individuals who ignore the restrictions/ rules of consuming liquor in stadiums among the rest of the respondents was be removed immediately from stadium (54.3%), be issued a warning first (49.5%) and be fined (26.3%). Other notable responses were to have designated areas to sober up (17.8%), be banned from attending the stadium (17.8%) and should be lawfully prosecuted as a criminal (6.7%).

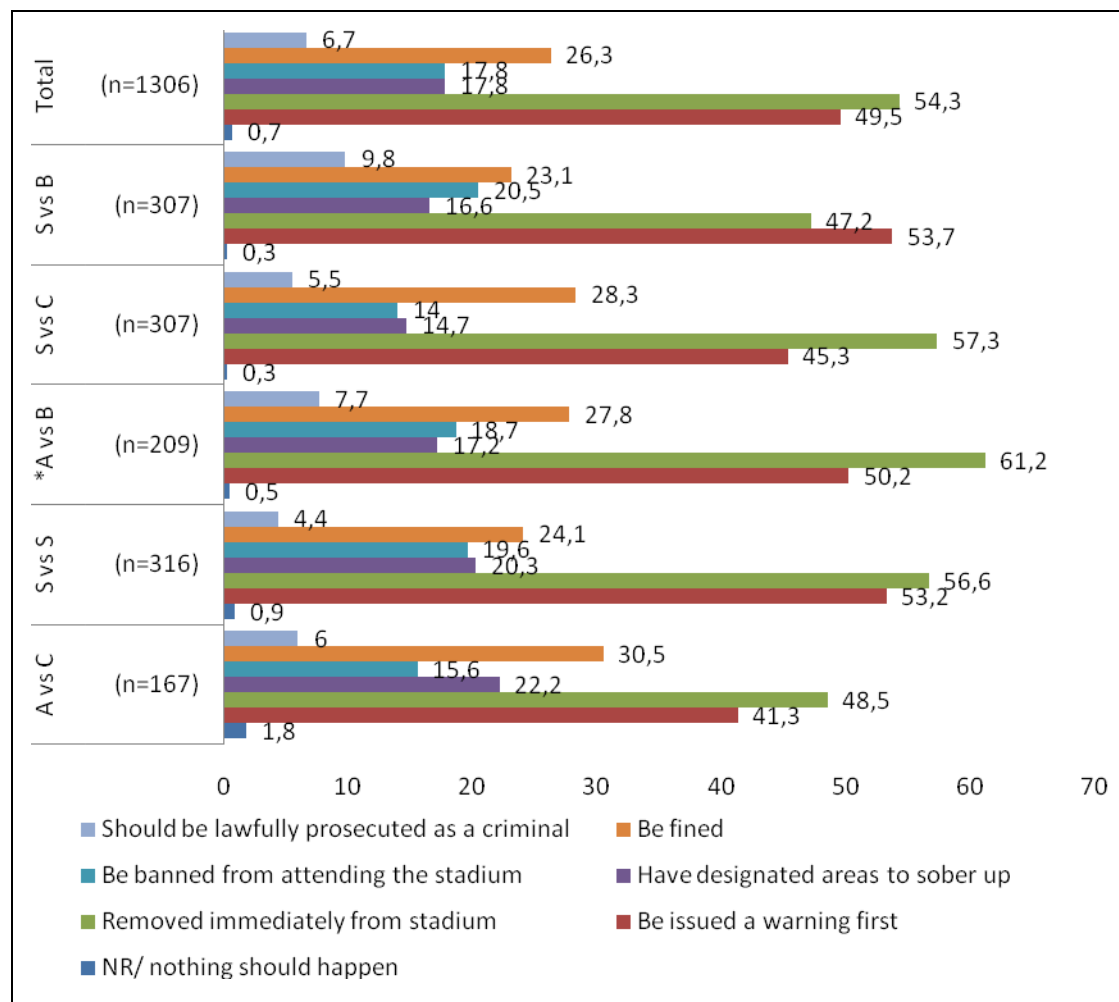


Figure 4: What respondents think should happen to individuals who ignore the restrictions/ rules of consuming liquor in stadiums (in %, yes responses only): Multiple responses

The responses indicate that some of the respondents felt that multiple measures should be adopted and generally less serious measures were supported

compared to more legal approaches. No noticeable trends were discernible in relation to the different stadiums and matches. Almost all the respondents believe that those who drink liquor in the stadiums are obligated to behave in an acceptable manner.

Further analysis were undertaken in relation to what respondents think should happen to individuals who ignore the restrictions/ rules of consuming liquor in the stadiums and with whether respondents consumed liquor and the stadiums where the interviews were conducted (Table 12). No discernible trends were noticed in relation to respondents who consumed liquor and those who did not as well as the two stadiums where the interviews were conducted. However, it is notable that more respondents who consumed liquor felt that those who ignore restrictions/ rules should be issued a warning first while more respondents who did not consume liquor felt that persons should be removed from the stadium.

Table 12: What respondents think should happen to individuals who ignore the restrictions/ rules of consuming liquor in stadiums and whether respondents consumed liquor as well as stadiums where interviews were conducted (in %)

Preferred consequences	Whether consumes liquor		Stadium	
	Yes (n=827)	No (n=479)	Cape Town (n=376)	Newlands (n=930)
Be issued a warning first	53.7	42.4	46.5	50.8
Removed immediately from stadium	52.1	58.0	55.6	53.8
Have designated areas to sober up	19.0	15.9	19.4	17.2
Be banned from attending the stadium	14.9	23.0	17.3	18.1
Be fined	24.4	29.4	29.0	25.2
Should be lawfully prosecuted as a criminal	6.4	7.1	6.9	6.6

No discernible trends were noticed in relation to respondents who consumed liquor and those who did not as well as the two stadiums where the interviews were conducted. However, it is notable that more respondents who consumed liquor felt that those who ignore restrictions/ rules should be issued as warning first while more respondents who did not consume liquor felt that persons should be removed from the stadium.

3.1.3. Demographic profile of respondents

The age of the respondents is depicted in Table 13. The age of the respondents ranged from 18 to over 65 years with the overall average age of 33.9 years (32.3 years for Ajax vs. Chippa, 33.3 years for Stormers vs. Sharks, 34.6 years for Ajax vs. Black Aces and 34.5 years for both Stormers vs. Chiefs and Stormers vs. Bulls). Most respondents (82.7%) were between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

Table 13: Age of respondents (in years) (in %)

	A vs C (n=167)	S vs S (n=316)	*A vs B (n=209)	S vs C (n=307)	S vs B (n=307)	Total (n=1306)
NR	1.2	-	.5	1.3	1.0	.8
18-25	25.1	34.8	25.4	26.1	24.1	27.5
26-35	43.7	31.0	35.9	35.2	37.1	35.8
36-45	21.6	14.9	20.6	20.2	21.2	19.4

46-55	6.0	13.3	12.9	10.4	10.7	11.0
56-65	1.8	3.8	3.3	4.9	4.2	3.8
>65	.6	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.7
Range	18-85	18-78	18-72	18-76	18-82	18-85
Average (X)	32.3	33.3	34.6	34.5	34.5	33.9

In terms of the highest level of education attained by the respondents, Table 14 the majority of the respondents (91.3%) had completed high school (37.6%) or had post schooling qualifications (53.7%). A few respondents had partial schools (5.4%) or no formal education (1.6%).

Table 14: Highest level of education attained by respondent (in %)

	A vs C (n=167)	S vs S (n=316)	*A vs B (n=209)	S vs C (n=307)	S vs B (n=307)	Total (n=1306)
NR	5.4	3.2	1.9	-	-	1.8
No formal education	.6	.9	1.9	2.6	1.6	1.6
Partial schooling	10.2	1.3	6.7	4.2	7.2	5.4
High school completed	46.7	33.2	34.9	36.5	40.1	37.6
Post schooling qualification	37.1	61.4	54.5	56.7	51.1	53.7

The monthly income of the respondents is presented in Table 15. Close to a third of the respondents (32%) did not respond or regarded this information as being confidential. Among the rest of the respondents, the monthly income ranged from R500 – R330 000 with an average of R15 421. The average income was highest at the Stormers vs. Sharks match (R20 182) followed by Stormers vs. Chiefs (R16 069) and Stormers vs. Bulls (R14 378). The lowest average incomes were at the Ajax vs. Chippa (R10 734) and Ajax vs. Black Aces (R12 005) matches.

Table 15: Monthly income of respondents (in Rands) (in %)

	A vs C (n=167)	S vs S (n=316)	*A vs B (n=209)	S vs C (n=307)	S vs B (n=307)	Total (n=1306)
NR/ Confidential	41.3	32.0	35.9	31.9	24.4	32.0
<1000	.6	.3	1.0	.3	1.0	.6
1000-2000	7.2	4.4	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.1
2001-3000	4.8	2.8	3.8	4.6	3.3	3.8
3001-4000	7.2	5.4	4.8	3.6	4.6	4.9
4001-5000	6.0	5.7	4.3	5.9	7.2	5.9
5001-6000	3.0	1.6	3.8	1.6	1.3	2.1
6001-7000	1.8	1.3	5.3	2.3	3.6	2.8
7001-8000	5.4	2.8	3.3	2.0	5.2	3.6
8001-8000	-	1.3	2.9	1.6	2.6	1.8
9001-10000	1.2	5.4	5.3	4.9	6.5	5.0
10001-15000	9.0	10.8	10.5	11.1	10.4	10.5
15001-20000	5.4	6.6	5.7	8.8	9.4	7.5
20001-25000	3.6	3.8	2.9	2.9	4.6	3.6

>25000	3.6	15.8	6.2	13.4	10.7	10.9
Range	500-75000	500-330000	800-45000	600-100000	500-100000	500-330000
Average (X)	10734	20182	12005	16069	14378	15421

The majority of the respondents (74.5%) were local respondents with the highest percentage at the Ajax vs. Chippa match (80.2%) and the lowest percentage was at the Stormers vs. the Bulls match (68.4%) (Figure 5). Among the visitors, the majority were domestic visitors (20.2% with the most responses of 29.3% at the Stormers vs. Bulls match and the least responses of 8.6% at the Ajax vs. Black Aces match). A few respondents (5.3%) were international visitors with the largest percentage at the Ajax vs. Chippa match (7.8%) and the lowest percentage at the Stormers vs. Chiefs and Stormers vs. Bulls matches (2.3% each).

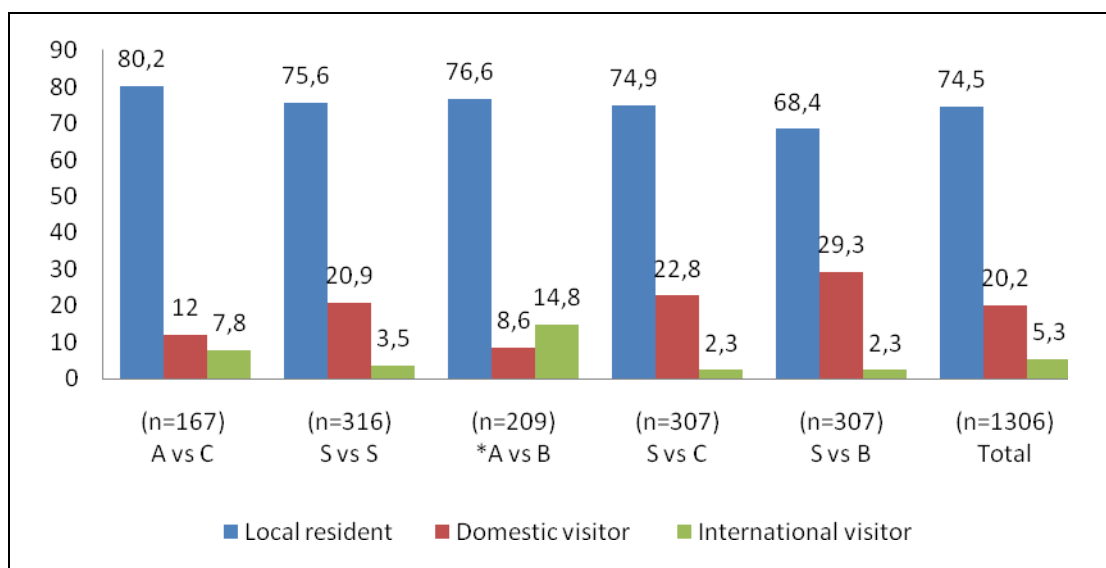


Figure 5: Residence of respondent (in %)

The majority of the respondents were males (68.3%) compared to 31.2% females (Figure 6). The lowest percentage of male respondents was at the Stormers vs. Sharks match (64.6%) and the highest percentage was at the Stormers vs. Chiefs match (72.3%). The lowest percentage of female respondents was at the Stormers vs. Chiefs match (27.7%) and the highest percentage was at the Stormers vs. Sharks match (34.5%).

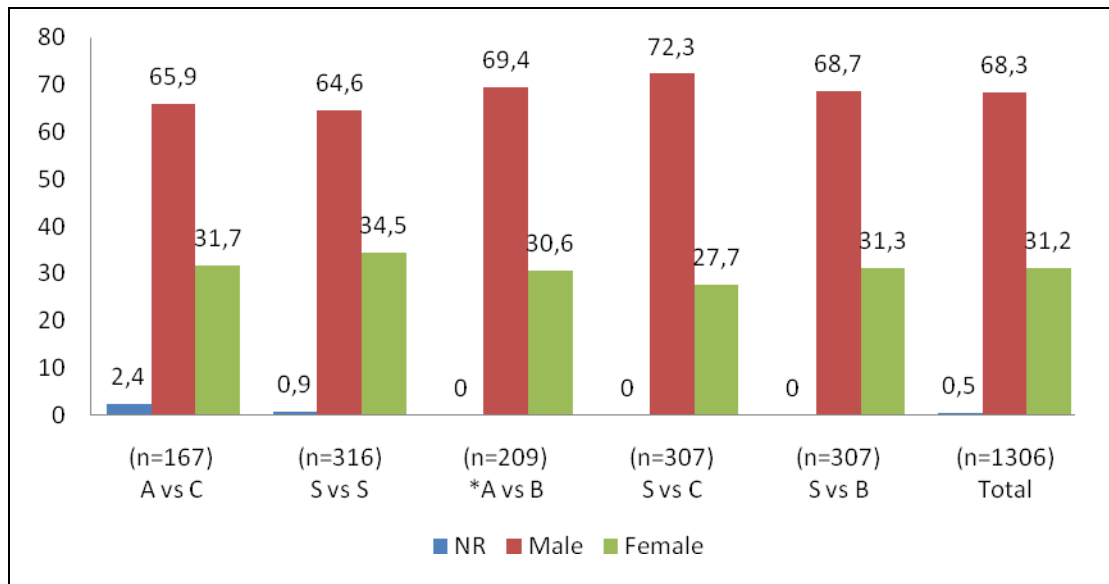


Figure 6: Gender of respondent (in %)

In terms of the historical racial composition of the respondents, the majority were Coloured (47.8%) followed by Whites (24.7%) and Africans (19.4%) (Table 16). A few respondents (1.8%) were Indian. Generally, most respondents at the soccer matches (Cape Town Stadium) were African and Coloured whereas most respondents at the rugby matches (Newlands Stadium) were Coloured and White which reflects the historical context and trends in relation to the support for these sports in South Africa.

Table 16: Historical racial classification of respondent (in %)

	A vs C (n=167)	S vs S (n=316)	*A vs B (n=209)	S vs C (n=307)	S vs B (n=307)	Total (n=1306)
NR/ Don't know	15.0	3.1	14.4	2.9	2.3	6.2
African	42.5	11.7	30.1	10.1	16.9	19.4
White	7.2	41.8	8.6	25.1	27.4	24.7
Coloured	32.3	42.4	45.9	58.6	52.1	47.8
Indian	3.0	.9	1.0	3.3	1.3	1.8

3.2. Security guard data

As per the sampling design adopted in this study for the security guard surveys, at all the events the target sample sizes were achieved or exceeded. In total, 106 security guards were interviewed (Table 2). The majority of the security guards were interviewed at the Stormers vs. Bulls match (34.9%) and the least number of security guards were interviewed at the Ajax vs. Chippa event (9.4%). The majority of the security guard respondents (67%) were at the Newlands Stadium compared to 33% at the Cape Town Stadium events as indicated earlier for the attendee survey, this is unsurprising given that research was undertaken at more events at the Newlands Stadium and that these matches attracted larger attendee numbers.

The security guards who were interviewed were asked about their knowledge of the main rules and regulations in relation to liquor consumption in the specific stadium where they were working (Table 17). A few respondents (4.7% - all at the Ajax vs. Black Aces event) indicated that they were not aware of the main rules and regulations. Among the rest of the respondents the main rules and regulations that the respondents were aware of were:

- Under-age drinking not allowed: 79.2% with highest percentage at the Sharks vs. Bulls (94.6%) event and lowest percentage at the Ajax vs. Black Aces event (52%).
- Not permitted into the stadium if drunk: 72.6% with highest percentage at the Stormers vs. Sharks event (90.9%) and lowest percentage at the Ajax vs. Chippa event (70%).
- Liquor not permitted into stadium: 69.8% with highest percentage at the Ajax vs. Chippa event (90%) and lowest percentage at the Stormers vs. Shark event (54.5%).
- Purchase liquor in designated areas only: 67.9% with highest percentage at the Stormers vs. Sharks event (100%) and lowest percentage at the Ajax vs. Black Aces event (44%).
- Not allowed to behave in an unruly manner (swear, fight, urinating in public, etc.): 62.3% with highest percentage at the Stormers vs. Sharks event (100%) and lowest percentage at the Ajax vs. Chippa event (30%).
- Consume/ drink liquor in designated areas: 57.5% with highest percentage at the Stormers vs. Sharks event (81.8%) and lowest percentage at the Ajax vs. Chippa event (40%).

It is important to note that some security guard respondents did know all the rules and did not implement them as required. Generally, the highest percentages were at the Stormers vs. Sharks event. Additionally, the main measures were similar to those identified by the attendees earlier. Furthermore, the rules and regulations detailed in the Table below are rules at both the stadium. It is therefore of concern that some of the security guards were not aware of the specific rules and regulations. Thus, further training is recommended.

Table 17: Main rules and regulations in relation to liquor consumption in specific stadium (in %, yes responses only): Multiple responses

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=11)	*A vs B (n=25)	S vs C (n=23)	S vs B (n=37)	Total (n=106)
Do not know	-	-	20	-	-	4.7
Liquor not permitted into stadium	90	54.5	60	73.9	73.0	69.8
Not permitted into the stadium if drunk	70	90.9	80	82.6	70.3	72.6
Purchase liquor in designated areas only	60	100	44	69.6	75.7	67.9
Consume/ drink liquor in designated areas	40	81.8	48	60.6	59.5	57.5
Under-aged drinking not allowed	70	90.0	52	82.6	94.6	79.2
Not allowed to behave in an unruly manner (swear,	30	100	40	69.6	70.3	62.3

fight, urinating in public, etc.)						
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Further analyses were undertaken in relation to the main rules and regulations generally in relation to liquor consumption in the two stadiums where interviews were conducted (Table 18). The results show that security guards interviewed at the Newlands Stadium were more aware of rules and regulations in relation to all aspects listed in the Table below, with substantial differences in relation to some aspects including the consumption of liquor in designated areas, under-age drinking not being permitted and not being permitted to behave in an unruly manner. Additionally, only respondents at the Cape Town Stadium stated that they did not know of rules and regulations.

Table 18: Main rules and regulations in relation to liquor consumption in specific stadium and stadium where interviews were conducted (in %, yes responses only): Multiple responses

	Cape Town Stadium (n=35)	Newlands Stadium (n=71)
Do not know	14.3	-
Liquor not permitted into stadium	68.6	70.4
Not permitted into the stadium if drunk	62.9	77.5
Purchase liquor in designated areas only	48.6	77.5
Consume/ drink liquor in designated areas	45.7	63.4
Under-aged drinking not allowed	57.1	90.1
Not allowed to behave in an unruly manner (swear, fight, urinating in public, etc.)	37.1	74.6

The security guard respondents were also asked if they experienced or observed specific types of behaviours linked to liquor use at the stadiums generally, not only specific to the matches when the interviews were conducted. Table 19 shows that the most cited behaviours experienced or observed linked to liquor use included the following:

- Obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons: 75.5% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Stormers vs. Chiefs (82.6%) and Stormers vs. Bulls (81.1%) matches.
- Swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons: 63.2% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Stormers vs. Bulls (70.3%) and Ajax vs. Black Aces (64%) matches.
- Littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products: 61.3% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Stormers vs. Bulls (70.3%) and Stormers vs. Chiefs (69.6%) matches.
- Disregarding seat allocations: 54.7% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Ajax vs. Black Aces (72%) and Stormers vs. Chiefs (69.6%) matches.
- Drinking in non-designated areas (e.g. outside stadium locations): 50% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Ajax vs. Chippa (70%) and Ajax vs. Black Aces (56%) matches.
- Fights/ arguments among people who were drunk: 50% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Ajax vs. Chippa (60%) and Stormers vs. Chiefs (56.5%) matches.

Lower proportion of respondents experienced or observed behaviours generally in the stadiums linked to the following:

- Smuggling of liquor into stadiums: 39.5% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Ajax vs. Black Aces (52%) and Stormers vs. Chiefs (39.1%) matches.

Table 19: During attendance at specific event or in the stadium where event was held previously, if respondent experienced or seen any of the types of behaviours linked to liquor use (in %, yes responses only)

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=11)	A vs B (n=25)	S vs C (n=23)	S vs B (n=37)	Total (n=106)
Obviously drunk/intoxicated persons	60	54.5	76	82.6	81.1	75.5
Drinking in non-designated areas	70	36.4	56	47.8	45.9	50.0
Fights/ arguments among people who were drunk	60	45.5	48	56.5	45.9	50.0
Swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons	50	54.5	64	60.9	70.3	63.2
Harassment or sexually-related offences by drunk persons	50	9.1	12	30.4	32.4	26.4
Vomiting/ throwing up in public	30	18.2	16	43.5	27.0	27.4
Under-age drinking	30	0	36	21.7	37.8	29.2
Drinking and driving	20	9.1	36	47.8	35.1	34.0
Post-event motor vehicle accident due to liquor consumption	20	-	16	17.4	10.8	13.2
Littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products	70	45.5	60	69.6	59.5	61.3
Damage/ defacement/ vandalism of property	10	9.1	32	30.4	29.7	25.5
Smuggling of liquor into stadiums	30	36.4	52	39.1	35.1	39.6
Public urination	20	18.2	32	21.7	29.7	25.5
Disregarding seat allocations	50	18.2	72	69.6	45.9	54.7
Threats or violence using unsafe liquor containers e.g. glass bottles	20	-	16	21.7	24.3	18.9
Argumentative regarding rules related to alcohol use and designated areas	-	9.1	-	-	-	.9
Kids going into restricted liquor areas (under 18)	-	9.1	-	-	-	.9
Jumping over the fence and swearing at security	-	-	-	-	2.7	.9
Not wanting to vacate the stadium	-	-	-	-	2.7	.9

- Drinking and driving: 34% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Stormers vs. Chief (47.8%) and Ajax vs. Black Aces (36%) matches.

- Under-age drinking: 29.2% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Stormers vs. Bulls (37.8%) and Ajax vs. Black Aces (36%) matches.
- Vomiting/ throwing up in public: 27.4% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Stormers vs. Chiefs (43.5%) and Ajax vs. Chippa (30%) matches.
- Harassment or sexually-related offences by drunk persons: 26.4% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Ajax vs. Chippa (50%) and Stormers vs. Bulls (32.4%) matches.
- Damage/ defacement/ vandalism of property: 25.5% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Ajax vs. Black Aces (32%) and Stormers vs. Chiefs (30.4%) matches.
- Public urination: 25.5% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Ajax vs. Black Aces (32%) and Stormers vs. Bulls (29.7%) matches.
- Threats or violence using unsafe liquor containers e.g. glass bottles: 18.9% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Stormers vs. Bulls (24.3%) and Stormers vs. Chiefs (21.7%) matches.
- Post-event motor vehicle accident due to liquor consumption: 13.2% in total with higher proportions of those interviewed at the Ajax vs. Chippa (20%) and Stormers vs. Chiefs (17.4%) matches.

More security guards noticed obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons, littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products, disregarding seat allocations, drinking in non-designated areas, smuggling liquor into stadiums, fights/ arguments among people who were drunk and harassment or sexually related offences by drunk persons compared to attendees. Generally also, more respondents at Newlands Stadium identified the different types of behaviours than those at Cape Town Stadium.

Table 20: During attendance at specific event or in the stadium where event was held previously, if respondent experienced or seen any of the types of behaviours linked to liquor use (n=106): Multiple responses

Types of behaviours	%
Obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons	75.5
Swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons	63.2
Littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products	61.3
Disregarding seat allocations	54.7
Drinking in non-designated areas	50.0
Fights/ arguments among people who were drunk	50.0
Smuggling of liquor into stadiums	39.6
Drinking and driving	34.0
Under-age drinking	29.2
Vomiting/ throwing up in public	27.4
Harassment or sexually-related offences by drunk persons	26.4
Damage/ defacement/ vandalism of property	25.5
Public urination	25.5
Threats or violence using unsafe liquor containers e.g. glass bottles	18.9
Post-event motor vehicle accident due to liquor consumption	13.2

The security guard respondents were also asked if they experienced or observed specific types of behaviours linked to liquor use at the stadiums generally, not only specific to the matches when the interviews were conducted. Additionally, these could have occurred before, during or after the matches. The main behaviours experienced or observed linked to liquor use overall are presented in Table 20 above. No general discernible trends were noticeable between the two stadiums. However, substantially more respondents at the Cape Town Stadium experienced or saw drinking in non-designated areas, under-age drinking, post-event motor vehicle accident due to liquor consumption, smuggling liquor into stadiums and disregarding seat allocations. On the other hand, substantially more respondents at the Newlands Stadium experienced or saw obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons and harassment or sexually-related offences by drunk persons.

Respondents were also asked to rank if the experiences observed would be regarded as a top 5 problem. The responses are bulleted below:

- Obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons:
 - was identified by 60% of the respondents at A vs. C as a top 5 problem but it was not ranked
 - was ranked at A vs. B as 1 by 40% of the respondents, 2 by 16% of the respondents, 3 by 4% of the respondents, 4 by 8% of the respondents and 5 by 8% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. C as 1 by 47.8% of the respondents, 2 by 13% of the respondents, 3 by 8.7% of the respondents and 4 by 4.3% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. S as 1 by 36.4% of the respondents, 2 by 9.1% of the respondents and 3 by 9.1% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 1 by 48.6% of the respondents, 2 by 5.4% of the respondents, 3 by 10.8% of the respondents and 4 by 10.8% of the respondents
 - **was ranked at all events as 1 by 40.6% of the respondents, 2 by 9.4% of the respondents, 3 by 7.5% of the respondents, 4 by 6.6% of the respondents and 5 by 1.9% of the respondents**

- Drinking in non-designated areas
 - was identified by 30% of the respondents at A vs. C as a top 5 problem but it was not ranked
 - was ranked at A vs. B as 2 by 4% of the respondents, 3 by 20% of the respondents and 5 by 4% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. C as 1 by 4.3% of the respondents, 2 by 21.7% of the respondents and 3 by 4.3% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. S as 2 by 18.7% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 1 by 8.1% of the respondents, 2 by 16.2% of the respondents, 3 by 2.7% of the respondents, 4 by 2.7% of the respondents and 5 by 2.7% of the respondents
 - **was ranked at all events as 1 by 3.8% of the respondents, 2 by 13.2% of the respondents, 3 by 6.6% of the respondents, 4 by 0.9% of the respondents and 5 by 1.9% of the respondents**

- Fights/ arguments among people who were drunk
 - was identified by 60% of the respondents at A vs. C as a top 5 problem but it was not ranked
 - was ranked at A vs. B as 1 by 8% of the respondents, 2 by 24% of the respondents, 3 by 4% of the respondents, 4 by 4% of the respondents and 5 by 8% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. C as 1 by 8.7% of the respondents, 2 by 4.3% of the respondents, 3 by 13% of the respondents, 4 by 13% of the respondents and 5 by 13% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. S as 1 by 9.1% of the respondents, 2 by 18.2% of the respondents and 3 by 9.1% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 1 by 10.8% of the respondents, 2 by 8.1% of the respondents, 3 by 5.4% of the respondents, 4 by 8.1% of the respondents and 5 by 5.4% of the respondents
 - **was ranked at all events as 1 by 8.5% of the respondents, 2 by 11.3% of the respondents, 3 by 6.6% of the respondents, 4 by 6.6% of the respondents and 5 by 6.6% of the respondents**

- Swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons
 - was identified by 50% of the respondents at A vs. C as a top 5 problem but it was not ranked
 - was ranked at A vs. B as 1 by 12% of the respondents, 2 by 16% of the respondents, 3 by 4% of the respondents, 4 by 12% of the respondents and 5 by 4% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. C as 1 by 8.7% of the respondents, 2 by 26.1% of the respondents, 4 by 4.3% of the respondents and 5 by 4.3% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. S as 1 by 9.1% of the respondents, 2 by 9.1% of the respondents, 3 by 9.1% of the respondents and 4 by 9.1% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 1 by 10.8% of the respondents, 2 by 32.4% of the respondents, 3 by 8.1% of the respondents, 4 by 5.4% of the respondents and 5 by 10.8% of the respondents
 - **was ranked at all events as 1 by 9.4% of the respondents, 2 by 21.7% of the respondents, 3 by 4.7% of the respondents, 4 by 6.6% of the respondents and 5 by 5.7% of the respondents**

- Harassment of women (sexually-related offences) by drunk persons
 - was identified by 30% of the respondents at A vs. C as a top 5 problem but it was not ranked
 - was ranked at A vs. B as 2 by 8% of the respondents and 3 by 4% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. C as 1 by 4.3% of the respondents, 4 by 4.3% of the respondents and 5 by 4.3% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. S as 4 by 9.1% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 2 by 2.7% of the respondents, 3 by 5.4% of the respondents and 4 by 2.7% of the respondents

- **was ranked at all events as 1 by 0.9% of the respondents, 2 by 2.8% of the respondents, 3 by 2.8% of the respondents, 4 by 2.8% of the respondents and 5 by 0.9% of the respondents**
- Vomiting/ throwing up in public
 - was identified by 50% of the respondents at A vs. C as a top 5 problem but it was not ranked
 - was ranked at A vs. B as 1 by 4% of the respondents, 3 by 4% of the respondents, 4 by 4% of the respondents and 5 by 4% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. C as 2 by 8.7% of the respondents, 3 by 4.3% of the respondents, 4 by 4.3% of the respondents and 5 by 4.3% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. S as 5 by 9.1% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 1 by 2.7% of the respondents, 2 by 5.4% of the respondents and 4 by 2.7% of the respondents
 - **was ranked at all events as 1 by 0.9% of the respondents, 2 by 2.8% of the respondents, 3 by 3.8% of the respondents, 4 by 2.8% of the respondents and 5 by 2.8% of the respondents**
- Under-age drinking
 - was identified by 50% of the respondents at A vs. C as a top 5 problem but it was not ranked
 - was ranked at A vs. B as 1 by 4% of the respondents, 2 by 12% of the respondents, 3 by 4% of the respondents, 4 by 4% of the respondents and 5 by 4% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. C as 2 by 4.3% of the respondents and 4 by 8.7% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 1 by 2.7% of the respondents, 3 by 8.1% of the respondents and 5 by 2.7% of the respondents
 - **was ranked at all events as 1 by 1.9% of the respondents, 2 by 3.8% of the respondents, 3 by 3.8% of the respondents, 4 by 2.8% of the respondents and 5 by 1.9% of the respondents**
- Drinking and driving
 - was identified by 10% of the respondents at A vs. C as a top 5 problem but it was not ranked
 - was ranked at A vs. B as 2 by 4% of the respondents and 4 by 8% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. C as 3 by 13% of the respondents, 4 by 4.3% of the respondents and 5 by 4.3% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 2 by 2.7% of the respondents, 3 by 5.4% of the respondents, 4 by 10.8% of the respondents and 5 by 2.7% of the respondents
 - **was ranked at all events as 2 by 1.9% of the respondents, 3 by 4.7% of the respondents, 4 by 6.6% of the respondents and 5 by 1.9% of the respondents**
- Post-event motor vehicle accident due to liquor consumption

- was ranked at A vs. B as 5 by 8% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 4 by 2.7% of the respondents
 - **was ranked at all events as 2 by 0.9% of the respondents and 5 by 1.9% of the respondents**
- Littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products
 - was identified by 80% of the respondents at A vs. C as a top 5 problem but it was not ranked
 - was ranked at A vs. B as 1 by 8% of the respondents, 2 by 4% of the respondents, 3 by 12% of the respondents and 4 by 4% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. C as 1 by 8.7% of the respondents, 2 by 8.7% of the respondents, 3 by 8.7% of the respondents, 4 by 13% of the respondents and 5 by 13% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. S as 1 by 9.1% of the respondents and 3 by 9.1% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 1 by 8.1% of the respondents, 2 by 8.1% of the respondents, 3 by 8.1% of the respondents, 4 by 10.8% of the respondents and 5 by 5.4% of the respondents
 - **was ranked at all events as 1 by 6.6% of the respondents, 2 by 6.6% of the respondents, 3 by 8.5% of the respondents, 4 by 7.5% of the respondents and 5 by 4.7% of the respondents**
- Damage/ defacement/ vandalism of property
 - was identified by 10% of the respondents at A vs. C as a top 5 problem but it was not ranked
 - was ranked at A vs. B as 2 by 4% of the respondents, 3 by 8% of the respondents and 5 by 4% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. C as 5 by 4.3% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. S as 5 by 9.1% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 3 by 2.7% of the respondents, 4 by 8.1% of the respondents and 5 by 5.4% of the respondents
 - **was ranked at all events as 2 by 0.9% of the respondents, 3 by 2.8% of the respondents, 4 by 2.8% of the respondents and 5 by 4.7% of the respondents**
- Smuggling of liquor into stadiums
 - was ranked at A vs. B as 1 by 4% of the respondents, 3 by 12% of the respondents, 4 by 8% of the respondents and 5 by 12% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. C as 3 by 4.3% of the respondents, 4 by 8.7% of the respondents and 5 by 8.7% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. S as 4 by 9.1% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 1 by 2.7% of the respondents, 2 by 5.4% of the respondents, 3 by 5.4% of the respondents and 5 by 13.5% of the respondents
 - **was ranked at all events as 1 by 1.9% of the respondents, 2 by 1.9% of the respondents, 3 by 5.7% of the respondents, 4 by 4.7% of the respondents and 5 by 9.4% of the respondents**

- Public urination
 - was identified by 10% of the respondents at A vs. C as a top 5 problem but it was not ranked
 - was ranked at A vs. B as 1 by 4% of the respondents, 2 by 4% of the respondents, 4 by 16% of the respondents and 5 by 4% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. C as 1 by 4.3% of the respondents, 3 by 4.3% of the respondents and 4 by 8.7% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. S as 3 by 9.1% of the respondents and 4 by 9.1% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 2 by 2.7% of the respondents, 3 by 2.7% of the respondents and 5 by 5.4% of the respondents
 - **was ranked at all events as 1 by 1.9% of the respondents, 2 by 1.9% of the respondents, 3 by 2.8% of the respondents, 4 by 6.6% of the respondents and 5 by 2.8% of the respondents**

- Disregarding seat allocations
 - was identified by 20% of the respondents at A vs. C as a top 5 problem but it was not ranked
 - was ranked at A vs. B as 1 by 16% of the respondents, 3 by 12% of the respondents, 4 by 4% of the respondents and 5 by 8% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. C as 1 by 4.3% of the respondents, 2 by 8.7% of the respondents, 3 by 17.4% of the respondents and 5 by 13% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. S as 4 by 9.1% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 1 by 2.7% of the respondents, 2 by 2.7% of the respondents, 3 by 16.2% of the respondents, 4 by 5.4% of the respondents and 5 by 2.7% of the respondents
 - **was ranked at all events as 1 by 5.7% of the respondents, 2 by 2.8% of the respondents, 3 by 12.3% of the respondents, 4 by 3.8% of the respondents and 5 by 5.7% of the respondents**

- Threats or violence using unsafe liquor containers e.g. glass bottles
 - was ranked at S vs. S as 3 by 4.3% of the respondents, 4 by 4.3% of the respondents and 5 by 4.3% of the respondents
 - was ranked at S vs. B as 4 by 8.1% of the respondents and 5 by 5.4% of the respondents
 - **was ranked at all events as 3 by 0.9% of the respondents, 4 by 3.8% of the respondents and 5 by 2.8% of the respondents**

No trends could be established between the events as well as the two stadiums where the interviews were conducted with regard to ranking of the most problematic behaviours linked to alcohol consumption. However, based from the results provided above, the behaviour ranked most highly as a top 5 problem were obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons.

The number of liquor-related incidences, on average, that take place at the stadiums during an event as identified by the respondents, on the day, ranged

from none to 4 (Table 21), with the possibility of incidences overlapping. Most of the security guards interviewed stated 1 (47.2%) with the highest percentage at the Ajax vs. Chippa (60%) event and the lowest percentage at the Ajax vs. Black Aces (32%) event. A significant proportion stated none (40.6%) with the highest percentage at the Stormers vs. Sharks (63.6%) event and the lowest percentage at the Ajax vs. Chippa (20%) event. More incidents were further observed by the security guards interviewed at the Newlands Stadium.

Table 21: Number of liquor-related incidents (in %)

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=11)	*A vs B (n=25)	S vs C (n=23)	S vs B (n=37)	Total (n=106)
None/ no response	20	63.6	60	47.8	21.6	40.6
1	60	36.4	32	43.5	59.5	47.2
2	20	-	8	8.7	10.8	9.4
3	-	-	-	-	2.7	.9
4	-	-	-	-	5.4	1.9

Further analyses were undertaken in relation to the number of liquor-related incidents and stadium where interviews were conducted (Table 22) shows that higher no responses or none were noted at the Cape Town Stadium. More incidents were therefore observed by the security guards interviewed at the Newlands Stadium.

Table 22: Challenges experienced and stadium where interviews were conducted (in %, yes responses only)

Challenges experienced	Cape Town Stadium (n=35)	Newlands Stadium (n=71)	Total (n=106)
None	14.3	18.3	17.0
No clear rules and regulations	11.4	18.3	16.0
Rules are not enforced	14.3	15.5	15.1
Insufficient security	14.3	19.7	17.9
Very aggressive spectators who do not listen	60.0	56.3	57.5
Lack of cooperation by the police	5.7	11.3	9.4
Inadequately training security to handle these types of problems	17.1	14.1	15.1
The service providers that sell liquor do not follow the rules	14.3	16.9	16.0

Table 23 shows that in relation to where most liquor incidents occur during events, the security guards identified the stands as the main location (51.9%) with the highest percentage at the Ajax vs. Black Aces (60%) event and the lowest percentage at the Ajax vs. Chippa (40%) event. The bar/ pubs were identified by 29.2% of the respondents with the highest percentage at the Stormers vs. Sharks (63.6%) event and the lowest percentage at the Ajax vs. Chippa (10%) event. A few respondents also indicated at the entrance (15.1%) and in the parking lot/ outside stadium (11.3%). The lowest response was for near the restrooms (7.5%). It is interesting to note the differences in responses, particularly the different respondents among the security guards at the Cape Town Stadium. This suggests that experiences may be located in relation to where the security guards are located or their roles and functions rather than

their knowledge generally of liquor-related incidents and challenges within the stadiums.

Table 23: Where most liquor incidents occur (in %)

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=11)	*A vs B (n=25)	S vs C (n=23)	S vs B (n=37)	Total (n=106)
In the stands	40	27.3	60	56.5	45.9	51.9
By the bar/ pubs	10	63.6	20	34.8	27.0	29.2
Near the restrooms	20	9.1	8	4.3	5.4	7.5
In the parking lot/ outside stadium	40	-	12	13	5.4	11.3
At the entrance	10	18.2	24	-	18.9	15.1

Further analyses were done in relation to where most liquor incidents occur in specific stadium and stadium where interviews were conducted (Table 24). A higher proportion of respondents interviewed at the Cape Town Stadium indicated that incidents occurred in the stands, near the restrooms, in the parking lot/ outside the stadium and at the entrance. Only higher proportions of respondents were noted at the Newlands Stadium in relation to by the bar/ pubs.

Table 24: Where most liquor incidents occur and stadium where interviews were conducted (in %)

	Cape Town Stadium (n=35)	Newlands Stadium (n=71)
In the stands	54.3	50.7
By the bar/ pubs	17.1	35.2
Near the restrooms	11.4	5.6
In the parking lot/ outside stadium	20.0	7.0
At the entrance	20.0	12.7

The majority of the respondents indicated that most liquor incidents occur during the event (56.6%) with the highest percentage at the Stormers vs. Bulls (70.3%) event and the lowest percentage at the Ajax vs. Chippa (30%) event (Figure 7). Close to a third of the respondents (34.9%) stated after the event (34.9%) with the highest percentage at the Ajax vs. Chippa (80%) event and the lowest percentage at the Stormers vs. Bulls (16.2%) event. A few respondents (11.3%) stated that liquor incidents mostly occurred before the event with the highest percentage at the Ajax vs. Black Aces (20%) event and no responses for the Stormers vs. Chiefs (16.2%) event. The differences among the stadiums and events within a specific stadium are again noted. These results seem to differ from the observation data as security guards are stationed in and around the stadiums as opposed to the parking areas where tailgating occurs which are further away from the stadium, especially for Newlands Rugby.

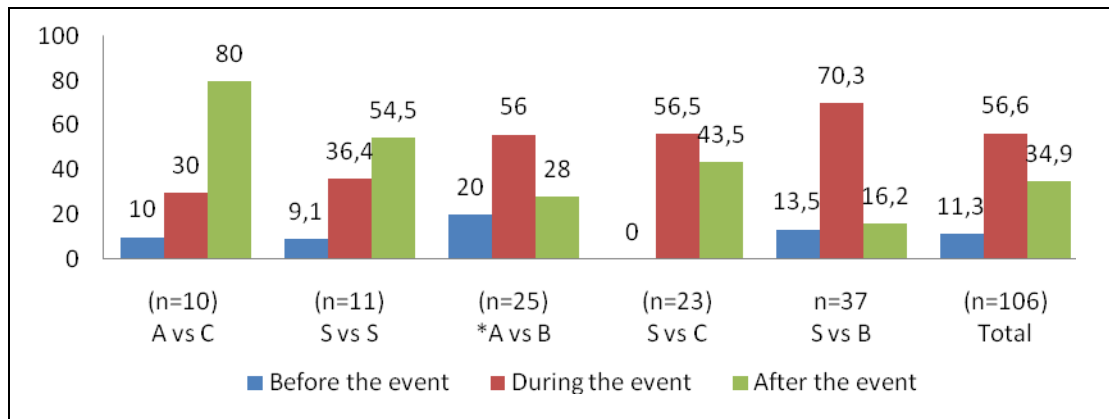


Figure 7: When most liquor incidents occur (in %, yes responses only)

Further analyses were conducted in relation to when most liquor incidents occurred and stadium where interviews were conducted (Table 25). The results indicate that more respondents at the Cape Town Stadium stated before and after the event while more respondents at the Newlands Stadium stated during the event.

Table 25: When most liquor incidents occur and stadium where interviews were conducted

	Cape Town Stadium (n=35)	Newlands Stadium (n=71)
Before the event	17.1	8.5
During the event	48.6	60.6
After the event	42.9	31.0

A few respondents (3.8%) in total stated that they did not know what should happen to individuals who ignore the restrictions/ rules of consuming liquor in stadiums (Table 26). Additionally, a few respondents (6.6%) stated that rules are not enforced. The most cited measures for what should happen to individuals who ignore the restrictions/ rules of consuming liquor in stadiums among the rest of the respondents was be removed immediately from stadium (62.3%), be issued a warning first (48.1%) and be fined (23.6%). Other notable responses were that they should be lawfully prosecuted as a criminal (14.2%) and be banned from attending the stadium (12.3%). These were similar responses to the attendees. Furthermore, it should be noted that many security guards are not aware of the specific restrictions/ rules at the stadium.

Table 26: Consequences (what is supposed to happen) if individuals ignore the restrictions/ rules of consuming liquor in stadiums (in %): multiple responses

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=11)	*A vs B (n=25)	S vs C (n=23)	S vs B (n=37)	Total (n=106)
Do not know	-	-	4	4.3	5.4	3.8
We do not enforce these rules	10	-	8	8.7	5.4	6.6
Be issued a warning first	50	63.6	36	60.9	43.2	48.1
Be removed immediately from stadium	70	54.5	60	69.6	59.5	62.3
Be banned from attending the stadium	10	18.2	12	4.3	16.2	12.3
Be fined	30	36.4	28	8.7	24.3	23.6

Should be lawfully prosecuted as a criminal	10	36.4	20	8.7	8.1	14.2
Refer them to management	-	9.1	-	-	-	.9

Further analyses were conducted in relation to the consequences (what is supposed to happen) if individuals ignore the restrictions/ rules of consuming liquor in stadiums and stadium where interviews were conducted (Table 27). The results show that key differences were proportionately more respondents interviewed at the Cape Town Stadium stated be fined and should lawfully be prosecuted as a criminal while more respondents stated issue a warning first at the Newlands Stadium.

Table 27: Consequences (what is supposed to happen) if individuals ignore the restrictions/ rules of consuming liquor in stadiums and stadium where interview was conducted (in %)

	Cape Town Stadium (n=35)	Newlands Stadium (n=71)
Do not know	2.9	4.2
We do not enforce these rules	8.6	5.6
Be issued a warning first	40.0	52.1
Be removed immediately from stadium	62.9	62.0
Be banned from attending the stadium	11.4	12.7
Be fined	28.6	21.1
Should be lawfully prosecuted as a criminal	17.1	12.7

The vast majority of the respondents (89.6%) at all the events (all respondents at Stormers vs. Sharks and the lowest of 81.1% at the Stormers vs. Bulls event) stated that the security guards believe that security at the stadium enforces the rules (Table 28). This is interesting given the number of incidents, albeit not many identified by the security guards, and observations of behaviours noted by both the security guards and the attendees which suggest that rules/ regulations are not being enforced. It is importance to note that this was in relation to incidents at the stadiums generally and not only the specific event attended. No substantial differences are discernible between the two stadiums.

Table 28: If respondent thinks that security at the stadium enforces the rules (in %)

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=11)	*A vs B (n=25)	S vs C (n=23)	S vs B (n=37)	Total (n=106)
Yes	90	100	92	95.7	81.1	89.6
No	10	-	8	4.3	18.9	10.4

The security guards identified various challenges with 17% stating that none were experienced (Table 29). The main challenge identified by 57.5% of the respondents (with the highest percentage of 70% at the Ajax vs. Chippa event and the lowest percentage of 36.4% at the Stormers vs. Sharks event) was very aggressive spectators who do not listen.

Table 29: Challenges experienced (in %, yes responses only): multiple responses

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=11)	*A vs B (n=25)	S vs C (n=23)	S vs B (n=37)	Total (n=106)
None	20	36.4	12	26.1	8.1	17.0
No clear rules and regulations	-	18.2	16	17.4	18.9	16.0
Rules are not enforced	10	-	16	13.0	21.6	15.1
Insufficient security	20	18.2	12	21.7	18.9	17.9
Very aggressive spectators who do not listen	70	36.4	56	56.5	62.2	57.5
Lack of cooperation by the police	-	9.1	8	13.0	10.8	9.4
Inadequately training security to handle these types of problems	20	-	16	17.4	16.2	15.1
The service providers that sell liquor do not follow the rules	-	27.3	20	17.4	13.5	16.0

This was followed by insufficient security (17.9%), no clear rules and regulations (16%), rules are not enforced (15.1%), inadequately trained security to handle these types of problems (15.1%) and lack of cooperation by police (9.4%). The responses suggest that the security guards perceive the internal systems and processes within the stadiums to deal with liquor-related problems to be functional and efficient with the main challenge relating to attendee behaviour.

Further analyses were conducted in relation to the challenges experienced and stadium where interviews were conducted (Table 30). The results show that proportionately more respondents at the Newlands Stadium stated none, no clear rules/ regulations, rules are not enforced, lack of police cooperation and the service providers that sell liquor do not follow rules. Proportionately more respondents at the Cape Town Stadium stated very aggressive spectators who do not listen and inadequately trained security to handle these types of problems.

Table 30: Challenges experienced and stadium where interviews were conducted (in %, yes responses only)

	Cape Town Stadium (n=35)	Newlands Stadium (n=71)
None	14.3	18.3
No clear rules and regulations	11.4	18.3
Rules are not enforced	14.3	15.5
Insufficient security	14.3	19.7
Very aggressive spectators who do not listen	60.0	56.3
Lack of cooperation by the police	5.7	11.3
Inadequately training security to handle these types of problems	17.1	14.1
The service providers that sell liquor do not follow the rules	14.3	16.9

Security guard respondents were also asked whether they were aware of specific measures being in place at the stadium and if they think that these measures contribute to better control and consumption of liquor in the stadiums (Table

31). The main measures that more than 80% of the respondents were aware of were:

- Prohibit spectators from bringing in liquor (96.2% in total)
- Improve security/ visible policing as part of crowd management (94.3% in total)
- Do not use glass containers or cans to avoid injuries and violence (use safe containers) (94.3% in total)
- Training of staff for enforcement of rules and regulations relating to liquor use (93.4% in total)
- Prohibit spectators from entering stadium if already drunk (92.5% in total)
- No under-age drinking (92.5% in total)
- Removed immediately from stadium if ignoring liquor rules in stadium (91.5% in total)
- Issue a warning first if ignoring liquor rules in stadium (87.7% in total)
- Drinking in designated areas only (86.8% in total)
- Prohibit sale of liquor to drunk persons (85.8% in total)
- Restricting/ limiting the amount of time liquor is sold (80.2% in total)

Less than 80% of the respondents were aware of:

- Restricting/ limiting the amount of liquor consumed in the stadiums (78.4% in total)
- Promotion of non-liquor and low content beverages (76.4% in total)
- Communication of rules (signage, flyers, etc.) (73.6% in total)
- Have liquor-free zones for those who do not want to associate with liquor consumption (67.9% in total)
- Not permitting competitions that promote more liquor consumption (65.1% in total)
- Increase price of liquor (65.1% in total)
- Have designated areas for patrons to sober up (55.7% in total)

With the exception of restricting the amount of liquor consumed in the stadiums and increase price of liquor), the rest of the measures are not rules at the stadiums yet more than 50% of the respondents stated that they were aware of them.

It is important to note that substantially more security guard respondents were aware of measures compared to attendees. Generally, slightly less respondents felt that the measures would improve the control and consumption of liquor in stadiums than those who were aware. The exceptions are in relation to communication of rules (signage, flyers, etc.), not permitting competitions that promote more liquor consumption, have liquor-free zones for those who do not want to associate with liquor consumption, have designated areas for patrons to sober up and increase price of liquor. The results indicate that among the security guards interviewed the majority felt that multiple measures will contribute to better control and consumption of liquor in the stadiums.

Table 31: If respondent is aware of (A) whether the following are in place in this stadium and if they think that they contribute (C) to better control and consumption of liquor in stadiums (in %, yes responses only)

	A vs C (n=10)		S vs S (n=11)		*A vs B (n=25)		S vs C (n=23)		S vs B (n=37)		Total (n=106)	
	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C
Improve security/ visible policing as part of crowd management	90	80	100	90.9	96	96	91.3	87.0	94.6	94.6	94.3	91.5
Training of staff for enforcement of rules and regulations relating to liquor use	100	90	90.9	90.9	96	84	87.0	91.3	94.6	91.9	93.4	89.6
Prohibit spectators from bringing in liquor	100	100	90.9	81.8	100	100	91.3	91.3	97.3	94.6	96.2	94.3
Prohibit spectators from entering stadium if already drunk	90	90	100	90.9	92	72	100	100	86.5	89.2	92.5	87.7
Issue a warning first if ignoring liquor rules in stadium	80	70	100	90.9	88	84	78.3	95.7	91.9	86.5	87.7	86.8
Removed immediately from stadium if ignoring liquor rules in stadium	90	90	90.9	81.8	96	92	95.7	91.3	86.5	91.9	91.5	91.5
Prohibit sale of liquor to drunk persons	100	80	90.9	90.9	88	68	91.3	78.3	78.4	83.8	85.8	79.2
Communication of rules (signage, flyers, etc.)	60	60	90.9	72.7	80	60	82.6	91.3	62.2	81.1	73.6	75.5
Promotion of non- liquor and low content beverages	80	50	72.7	72.7	64	64	82.6	78.3	81.1	83.8	76.4	73.6
Not permitting competitions that promote more liquor consumption	50	40	45.5	63.6	72	56	60.9	78.3	73.0	78.4	65.1	67.9
Restricting/ limiting the amount of liquor consumed in the stadiums	50	40	90.9	90.9	72	72	91.3	82.6	78.4	78.4	78.3	75.5
Restricting/ limiting the amount of time liquor is sold	90	80	72.7	90.9	76	72	87.0	87.0	78.4	75.7	80.2	79.2
Drinking in designated areas only	80	70	72.7	81.8	84	80	87.0	87.0	94.6	86.5	86.8	83.0
Have liquor-free zones for those who do not want to associate with liquor consumption	60	50	45.5	63.6	76	56	73.9	82.6	67.6	78.4	67.9	69.8
Have designated areas for patrons to	50	50	45.5	81.8	72	68	47.8	56.5	54.1	67.6	55.7	65.1

sober up												
No under-age drinking	90	80	72.7	81.8	92	84	95.7	100	97.3	83.8	92.5	86.8
Do not use glass containers or cans to avoid injuries and violence (use safe containers)	80	70	81.8	81.8	100	96	91.3	87.0	100	94.6	94.3	91.5
Increase price of liquor	40	40	45.5	63.6	72	76	47.8	52.2	83.8	73.0	65.1	66.0

3.3. Observation data

The observations were undertaken when the surveys and security guard interviews were conducted, that is, on the day when the research was done at the specific event. The observations were undertaken at specific times at each of the matches (pre, during and post the matches and were generally undertaken about 2 hours prior to a match and, on average, 1 hour post the match):

- 18h30 at the Ajax vs. Chippa
- 18h00 at the Ajax vs. Black Aces
- 16h00 at the Stormers vs. Sharks
- 13h30 at the Stormers vs. Chiefs
- 16h30 at the Stormers vs. Bulls

Table 32 shows that in total, 63 observations were conducted at the 5 events with the majority undertaken at the Newlands Stadium (23.8% each for the Stormers vs. Bulls and Stormers vs. Chiefs events and 22.2% for the Stormers vs. Sharks event). Additionally, 15.9 of the observations were undertaken at the Ajax vs. Chippa event and 14.4% at the Ajax vs. Black Aces event.

Table 32: Number of observations undertaken at the different events (n=63)

	Frequency	Percentage
Ajax vs. Chippa (Cape Town Stadium)	10	15.9
Ajax vs. Black Aces (Cape Town Stadium)	9	14.3
Stormers vs. Sharks (Newlands Stadium)	14	22.2
Stormers vs. Chiefs (Newlands Stadium)	15	23.8
Stormers vs. Bulls (Newlands Stadium)	15	23.8
TOTAL	63	100

In total, 69.8% of the observations were undertaken at the Newlands Stadium and 30.2% were undertaken at the Cape Town Stadium which again was due to research being undertaken at more events at the Newlands Stadium (Table 33).

Table 33: Number of observations undertaken in each stadium (n=63)

	Frequency	Percentage
Cape Town Stadium	19	30.2
Newlands Stadium	44	69.8

Table 34 below indicates that the observations were undertaken at a range of different locations which can be attributed to the adoption of the spatially-based sampling approach which was used to ensure that as many different locations were covered. Key areas included entrances and gates, parking locations, eating/drinking areas (including restaurants and bars) and toilets.

Table 34: Where observations were undertaken (in %)

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=14)	*A vs B (n=9)	S vs C (n=15)	S vs B (n=15)	Total (n=63)
100s Bar	-	7.1	-	6.7	6.7	4.8
Between Gate 1 & 2 (Grand stand level 1 Row SS)	-	-	-	6.7	6.7	3.2
By the stands	20.0	-	22.2	-	-	6.3
Castle Bar	10.0	-	11.1	-	-	3.2
Diner Bar	-	-	-	6.7	6.7	3.2
Fan Shop	10.0	-	-	-	-	1.6
Gate 1	-	7.1	-	20.0	13.3	9.5
Gate 2	-	7.1	-	-	-	1.6
Gate 3	-	7.1	-	6.7	6.7	4.8
Gate 4	-	7.1	-	6.7	-	3.2
Groote Schuur High School Parking	-	14.3	-	13.3	13.3	9.5
Groote Schuur Primary School Parking	-	14.3	11.1	6.7	13.3	9.5
Kiosk	10.0	-	-	-	-	1.6
Main Entrance	30.0	-	33.3	-	-	9.5
Male Toilets	10.0	-	11.1	-	-	3.2
North West Private Suite Entrance	-	7.1	-	-	-	1.6
Railway Bar	-	7.1	-	13.3	13.3	7.9
Railway: Outside Stadium	-	7.1	-	-	-	1.6
SAB Lawns	-	7.1	-	6.7	6.7	4.8
The Mill	-	-	-	6.7	13.3	4.8
Springbok Pub	-	7.1	-	-	-	1.6
The VOC	10.0	-	11.1	-	-	3.2

Specific physical attributes were identified in the observation checklist that needed to be rated which are shown in Tables 35-42 below. In relation to clearly marked areas where liquor is sold, Table 35 indicates that the majority of respondents at all events rated this aspect positively (19% for excellent, 17.5% for good and 23.8% for satisfactory). Only a few respondents (3.2%) at the Ajax vs. Black Aces and Stormers vs. Sharks events indicated a poor rating. However, a significant proportion of the respondents (36.5%) indicated none or not applicable which suggests that this could not be easily observed by the fieldworkers. This could be attributed to where fieldworkers undertook the observations.

Table 35: Rating of physical attributes: Clearly marked areas where liquor is sold (in %)

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=14)	*A vs B (n=9)	S vs C (n=15)	S vs B (n=15)	Total (n=63)
Excellent	30.0	28.6	-	20.0	13.3	19.0
Good	40.0	14.3	11.1	20.0	6.7	17.5
Satisfactory	30.0	14.3	11.1	26.7	33.3	23.8
Poor	-	7.1	11.1	-	-	3.2
Not applicable/ none	-	35.7	66.7	33.3	46.7	36.5

In relation to signage indication liquor consumption rules in the stadiums, Table 36 indicates that fewer respondents at all events rated this aspect positively (only 4.8% for excellent, 15.9% for good and 20.6% for satisfactory) with a higher proportion (19%) mainly at the Ajax vs. Chippa event indicating a poor rating. Again, a significant proportion of the respondents (39.7%) indicated none or not applicable.

Table 36: Rating of physical attributes: Signage indicating liquor consumption rules in stadium (in %)

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=14)	*A vs B (n=9)	S vs C (n=15)	S vs B (n=15)	Total (n=63)
Excellent	-	14.3	-	6.7	-	19.0
Good	10.0	28.6	11.1	13.3	13.3	17.5
Satisfactory	10.0	7.1	33.3	26.7	26.7	23.8
Poor	60.0	7.1	-	13.3	20.0	3.2
Not applicable/ none	20.0	42.9	55.6	40.0	40.0	36.5

In relation to clearly marked areas for sale of liquor in the stadiums, Table 37 indicates that the majority of respondents at all events rated this aspect positively (12.7% for excellent, 27% for good and 20.6% for satisfactory). Only a few respondents (3.2%) at the Ajax vs. Black Aces event indicated a poor rating. However, a significant proportion of the respondents (36.5%) indicated none or not applicable. Again, this could attributed to where fieldworkers undertook the observations.

Table 37: Rating of physical attributes: Clearly marked areas for sale of liquor, if applicable (in %)

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=14)	*A vs B (n=9)	S vs C (n=15)	S vs B (n=15)	Total (n=63)
Excellent	20.0	28.6	-	6.7	6.7	19.0
Good	40.0	14.3	11.1	40.0	26.7	17.5
Satisfactory	40.0	21.4	-	26.7	13.3	23.8
Poor	-	-	22.2	-	-	3.2
Not applicable/ none						36.5

In relation to clearly marked areas where alcohol can be consumed, Table 38 indicates that fewer respondents at all events rated this aspect positively (only 4.8% for excellent, 19% for good and 7.9% for satisfactory) with a higher proportion (12.7%) mainly at the Ajax vs. Chippa, Stormers vs. Bulls and Stormers vs. Chiefs events indicating a poor rating.

Table 38: Rating of physical attributes: Clearly marked areas where alcohol can be consumed, if applicable (in %)

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=14)	*A vs B (n=9)	S vs C (n=15)	S vs B (n=15)	Total (n=63)
Excellent	10.0	14.3	-	-	-	19.0
Good	20.0	7.1	-	33.3	26.7	17.5
Satisfactory	10.0	7.1	-	13.3	6.7	23.8
Poor	30.0	-	-	20.0	13.3	3.2
Not applicable/ none	30.0	71.4	100.0	33.3	53.3	36.5

This could be attributed that as the temporary liquor licenses were granted, no clearly marked areas where alcohol can be consumed is not applicable. Thus more than half of the respondents (55.6%) indicated none or not applicable.

In relation to the availability of facilities to dispose of liquor cans, bottles, cups, etc. (liquor waste properly disposed of), Table 39 indicates that the majority of respondents at all events rated this aspect positively (22.2% for excellent, 25.4% for good and 31.7% for satisfactory). A few respondents (14.3%) indicated a poor rating. Only 6.3% at the Ajax vs. Black Aces event indicated none or not applicable.

Table 39: Rating of physical attributes: Availability of facilities to dispose of liquor cans, bottles, cups, etc. (liquor waste properly disposed of) (in %)

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=14)	*A vs B (n=10)	S vs C (n=15)	S vs B (n=15)	Total (n=63)
Excellent	60.0	21.4	60.0	26.7	6.7	19.0
Good	20.0	28.6	20.0	33.3	6.7	17.5
Satisfactory	10.0	50.0	10.0	26.7	53.3	23.8
Poor	10.0	-	10.0	13.3	33.3	3.2
Not applicable/ none	-	-	-	-	-	36.5

In relation to adequate toilet facilities, Table 40 indicates that the majority of respondents at all events rated this aspect positively (33.3% for excellent, 15.9% for good and 14.3% for satisfactory). A few respondents (17.5%) indicated a poor rating and 19% stated none or not applicable. This could be attributed to the lack of (or insufficient) facilities/ infrastructure in the parking areas where tailgating occurs before and after matches.

Table 40: Rating of physical attributes: Sufficient toilet facilities (in %)

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=14)	*A vs B (n=9)	S vs C (n=15)	S vs B (n=15)	Total (n=63)
Excellent	100.0	7.1	44.4	26.7	13.3	19.0
Good	-	28.6	11.1	20.0	13.3	17.5
Satisfactory	-	21.4	-	20.0	20.0	23.8
Poor	-	28.6	-	20.0	26.7	3.2
Not applicable/ none	-	14.3	44.4	13.3	26.7	36.5

In relation to visible security who are interacting with spectators, especially those who are consuming liquor, Table 41 indicates that most respondents at all events rated this aspect positively (27% for excellent, 20.6% for good and 19%

for satisfactory) with 12.7% providing a poor rating. A substantial proportion of the respondents (20.6%) indicated none or not applicable. This again can be linked to a lack of visible security in the parking lots, especially at Newlands Rugby, that deal with liquor consumption as opposed to in the immediate vicinity of the stadium and within the stadium.

Table 41: Rating of physical attributes: Visible security who are interacting with spectators, especially those who are consuming liquor (in %)

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=14)	*A vs B (n=10)	S vs C (n=15)	S vs B (n=15)	Total (n=63)
Excellent	20.0	21.4	20.0	33.3	20.0	19.0
Good	40.0	21.4	40.0	13.3	6.7	17.5
Satisfactory	20.0	7.1	20.0	13.3	40.0	23.8
Poor	20.0	21.4	20.0	13.3	6.7	3.2
Not applicable/ none	-	28.6	-	26.7	26.7	36.5

In relation to use of safe containers for liquor, Table 42 indicates that the majority of respondents rated this aspect positively (42.9% for excellent, 20.6% for good and 1.6% for satisfactory). Only a few respondents (3.2%) at the Stormers vs. Bulls and Stormers vs. Chiefs events indicated a poor rating. However, a significant proportion of the respondents (31.7%) indicated none or not applicable. This could be as a result of only plastic containers being used within the stadiums in comparison to the parking lots where glass bottles are commonly used.

Table 42: Rating of physical attributes: Use of safe containers for liquor (in %)

	A vs C (n=10)	S vs S (n=14)	*A vs B (n=9)	S vs C (n=15)	S vs B (n=15)	Total (n=63)
Excellent	40.0	42.9	55.6	40.0	40.0	19.0
Good	50.0	14.3	-	20.0	20.0	17.5
Satisfactory	-	-	-	-	6.7	23.8
Poor	-	-	-	6.7	6.7	3.2
Not applicable/ none	10.0	42.9	44.4	33.3	26.7	36.5

The high percentage of none or not applicable respondents in relation to rating of the physical attributes at both the stadiums but especially at Newlands Rugby was impacted by many of the observations taking place in areas outside the stadium.

In addition to observation requiring the rating of physical attributes as presented above, fieldworkers observed and recorded incidents at each of the event before, during and after the event.

Table 43: Number of incidents recorded in each stadium

	Frequency	Percentage
Cape Town Stadium	92	25.0
Newlands Stadium	276	75.0
Total	368	100.0

In total, 368 incidents were observed at all the events with 25% of these observations noted at the Cape Town Stadium and 75% at the Newlands Stadium (Table 43).

Table 44 indicates that most incidents were observed at the Stormers vs. Bulls event (140) followed by Stormers vs. Chiefs (101) and Ajax vs. Chippa (72). The least number of incidents were recorded at the Stormers vs. Sharks (35) and Ajax vs. Black Aces (20) events. Most of the incidents (187) were observed before the match while 105 incidents were observed after the match. The least number of incidents (76%) were observed during the event. No incidents were recorded pre-event at the Ajax vs. Black Aces event as well as during the match at the Stormers vs. Sharks event because none were observed. While this suggests that liquor-related incidents generally occur before or after a match, it is also noted that there was a limitation with access to the bowl area for the main matches at Newlands Rugby. Furthermore, the times when the incidents were recorded indicates that this usually occurs an hour before or after the matches.

Table 44: Number and time duration when incidents were recorded pre, during and post-match at the event (in %)

	A vs C	S vs S	*A vs B	S vs C	S vs B	Total
Pre-match						
Number of incidents	19	24	None	39	105	187
Time period recorded	18:30-19:50	16:20-19:00	None	13:43-14:59	16:35-19:15	13:43-19:50
During match						
Number of incidents	30	None	11	23	12	76
Time period recorded	20:09-21:59	None	19:09-21:05	15:10-16:35	19:13-20:24	15:10-21:59
Post-match						
Number of incidents	23	11	9	39	23	105
Time period recorded	21:48-22:35	20:56-22:00	21:25-21:42	16:47-18:06	21:00-21:33	16:47-22:35
Overall total						
Total number of incidents	72	35	20	101	140	368
Percentage of overall total	19.6	9.5	5.4	27.5	38.0	100.0

Tables 45 to 47 indicate where the incidents occurred before, during and after the matches. Table 45 shows that the main areas where incidents were recorded before the match were at the gates, bars/ pubs, Groote Schuur High and Primary schools and in the vicinity of the SAB lawns and Mill areas. Responses have been sub-grouped per location/ area.

Table 45: Where incidents were recorded before the match (in %)

	A vs C (n=19)	S vs S (n=24)	S vs C (n=39)	S vs B (n=105)	Total (n=187)
100's bar (outside)	-	-	-	1.0	0.5
Between Gate 1 & 2 (Grand stand level 1 Block F, Row N)	-	-	2.6	-	0.5
Bar (Castle bar)	15.8	-	-	-	1.5
Castle bar	10.5	-	-	-	1.0

Close to bar	5.3	-	-	-	0.5
Gate 4	-	-	5.1	3.8	3.0
Diner Bar (inside near gate 2)	-	-	-	2.9	1.5
Gates (inside and outside)	53.0	-	-	-	5.0
Entrance	37.1	-	-	-	3.5
Gate (inside stadium)	5.3	-	-	-	0.5
Outside stadium (gate)	5.3	-	-	-	0.5
Main gate	5.3	-	-	-	0.5
Groote Schuur High School	-	41.8	30.9	25.8	24.7
Groote Schuur High School (Entrance at the cricket gate)	-	-	2.6	-	0.5
Groote Schuur High School (Men's toilet)	-	4.2	-	-	0.5
Groote Schuur High School (Near the fence)	-	-	-	1.0	0.5
Groote Schuur High School (On the street)	-	4.2	-	-	0.5
Groote Schuur High School (Outside the parking area)	-	-	2.6	-	0.5
Groote Schuur High School (Parking area, close to the exit gate)	-	4.2	-	-	0.5
Groote Schuur High School (Parking area, entry gate)	-	-	23.1	11.4	10.6
Groote Schuur High School (Parking area, toilet area)	-	-	-	1.0	0.5
Groote Schuur High School (Parking area)	-	25.0	2.6	12.4	10.1
Groote Schuur High School (Street)	-	4.2	-	-	0.5
Groote Schuur Primary School	-	12.5	10.3	16.2	12.0
Groote Schuur Primary School (Parking area)	-	12.5	10.3	-	3.5
Male Toilets	5.3	-	-	-	0.5
Gate 1 (Along walkway)	-	-	23.1	9.5	9.5
Railway Bar	-	-	2.6	3.9	2.5
Railway Bar (Exit)	-	-	-	1.0	0.5
Railway Bar (In front of bar)	-	-	-	1.0	0.5
Railway Bar (Outside bar)	-	-	2.6	1.9	1.5
Gate 3	-	-	15.4	12.4	9.5
Railway Gate 50	-	-	2.6	-	0.5
Railway Gate 50 (Street)	-	-	12.8	12.4	9.0
SAB Lawns	-	16.7	2.6	1.9	3.5
SAB Lawns (Behind the garden area)	-	-	2.6	-	0.5
SAB Lawns (Garden area)	-	4.2	-	-	0.5
SAB lawns (in the bar)	-	8.3	-	-	1.0
SAB Lawns (next to bar)	-	4.2	-	-	0.5
The Mill	-	-	7.7	20.0	12.1
The Mill (in the street)	-	-	5.1	20.0	11.6
The Mill (inside the Mill)	-	-	2.6	-	0.5

Springbok Pub	-	29.2	-	-	3.5
Springbok Pub (entrance)	-	8.3	-	-	1.0
Springbok Pub (inside pub)	-	8.4	-	-	1.0
Springbok Pub (on-street)	-	12.5	-	-	1.5
Stands	26.3	-	-	-	2.5
Stands	10.5	-	-	-	1.0
Stands (middle)	10.5	-	-	-	1.0
Inside stadium (stands)	5.3	-	-	-	0.5
Street between gates 1 and 2	-	-	-	2.9	1.5

Table 46 shows that the main areas where incidents were recorded during the match were at the gates, bars/ pubs, stands and view from VOC areas.

Table 46: Where incidents were recorded during the match (in %)

	A vs C (n=30)	*A vs B (n=11)	S vs C (n=23)	S vs B (n=12)	Total (n=76)
Bar (Castle bar)	9.9	-	-	-	3.9
Bar area	3.3	-	-	-	1.3
Near bar area	3.3	-	-	-	1.3
Castle bar	3.3	-	-	-	1.3
Between Gate 1 & 2	-	-	34.4	-	10.4
Between Gate 1 & 2 (Grand stand level 1 Row JJ)	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Between Gate 1 & 2 (Grand stand level 1 Row LL)	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Between Gate 1 & 2 (Grand stand level 1 Row PP)	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Between Gate 1 & 2 (Grand stand level 1 Row SS)	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Between Gate 1 & 2 (Grand stand level 1)	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Between Gate 1 & 2	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Between Gate 1 & 2 (Grand stand level 1)	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Gate 2 (Inside)	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Gate 4	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Diner Bar	-	-	17.3	41.7	11.8
Diner Bar (entrance)	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Diner Bar (inside near gate 2)	-	-	13.0	41.7	10.5
Gates (inside and outside)	13.3	27.3	-	-	9.1
Entrance	3.3	-	-	-	1.3
Main entrance	-	18.2	-	-	2.6
Inside stadium entrance	3.3	-	-	-	1.3
Open space just outside stadium	-	9.1	-	-	1.3
Outside the seating area	6.7	-	-	-	2.6
Fan shop	3.3	-	-	-	1.3
Stands	30.0	27.3	8.6	-	18.3
Grand stand	-	9.1	-	-	1.3
Grand Stand (From 124-164)	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Grand Stand (From 79-122)	-	-	4.3	-	1.3

Stands	30.0	-	-	-	11.8
Seating area (116)	-	18.2	-	-	2.6
Kiosk	3.3	-	-	-	1.3
Near West Gate	6.7	-	-	-	2.6
Opposite Club Newlands	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Parking area	-	45.5	-	-	6.6
Passage	6.7	-	-	-	2.6
Railway Bar	-	-	25.9	58.1	16.9
Railway Bar (close to stairway)	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Railway Bar (next to men's toilets)	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Railway Bar (outside bar area)	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Railway Bar 1 (outside bar area)	-	-	-	8.3	1.3
Railway Bar 2 (By the stairs)	-	-	-	8.3	1.3
Railway Bar 2 (In the toilet)	-	-	-	8.3	1.3
Railway Bar 2 (in front of the bar)	-	-	-	8.3	1.3
Railway Bar 2 (Near the bar)	-	-	-	8.3	1.3
Railway Bar 2 (Near the stands)	-	-	-	8.3	1.3
Railway Bar 2 (Outside bar)	-	-	-	8.3	1.3
Railway Bar area	-	-	13.0	-	3.9
Gate 3 (Street)	-	-	4.3	-	1.3
Toilets	6.7	-	-	-	2.6
View from VOC	19.9	-	-	-	7.8
View from VOC (bar area)	3.3	-	-	-	1.3
View from VOC (Chippa seating cliff)	6.7	-	-	-	2.6
View from VOC (entry gates)	3.3	-	-	-	1.3
View from VOC (seating area)	3.3	-	-	-	1.3
View from VOC (stands 115)	3.3	-	-	-	1.3

Table 47 shows that the main areas where incidents were recorded after the match were outside the stadiums, at the gates/ entrances, bars/ pubs, Groote Schuur High and Primary schools and streets in close proximity to the stadiums. The findings were similar to those of where incidents were recorded before the event.

Table 47: Where incidents were recorded after the match (in %)

	A vs C (n=23)	*A vs B (n=9)	S vs S (n=11)	S vs C (n=39)	S vs B (n=23)	Total (n=105)
100's Bar	-	-	-	7.7	-	2.9
100's bar	-	-	-	5.1	-	1.9
Opposite 100's Bar	-	-	-	2.6	-	1.0
Basement	8.7	-	-	-	-	1.9
Between Gate 1 & 2	-	-	-	10.2	-	3.8
Between Gate 1 and 2 (outside 100's bar)	-	-	-	5.1	-	1.9
Between Gate 1 and 2 (police officers)	-	-	-	5.1	-	1.9
Castle Gardens Gate	-	-	-	2.6	-	1.0

Bar (Castle bar)	4.3	-	-	-	-	1.0
Close to bar	4.3	-	-	-	-	1.0
Diners Bar (outside bar area)						
	-	-	-	2.6	-	1.0
Gates (inside and outside)						
	73.5	100.0	-	-	-	25.3
Entrance	8.7	-	-	-	-	1.9
Gate (outside stadium)	4.3	-	-	-	-	1.0
Gate entrance	4.3	-	-	-	-	1.0
Near exit gate	4.3	-	-	-	-	1.0
Near the gate	4.3	-	-	-	-	1.0
Outside gate	4.3	-	-	-	-	1.0
Main entrance	-	55.6	-	-	-	4.8
Near main gate	-	11.1	-	-	-	1.0
Main Gate	-	11.1	-	-	-	1.0
Outside	4.3	-	-	-	-	1.0
Near parking area	4.3	-	-	-	-	1.0
Outside stadium	8.7	-	-	-	-	1.9
Outside stadium gate	4.3	-	-	-	-	1.0
Parking area	4.3	22.2	-	-	-	2.9
Gate	17.4	-	-	-	-	3.8
Gates						
	-	-	27.3	18.2	4.3	10.9
Gate 11	-	-	-	2.6	-	1.0
Gate 11-1	-	-	-	2.6	-	1.0
Gate 4	-	-	-	5.2	4.3	2.9
Gate 4 (in the road next to train station)	-	-	-	2.6	-	1.0
Gate 1	-	-	-	2.6	-	1.0
Opposite Gate 9	-	-	-	2.6	-	1.0
Outside Stadium (Gate 11)	-	-	9.1	-	-	1.0
Outside Stadium (Gate 13)	-	-	9.1	-	-	1.0
Outside Stadium (Gate 15)	-	-	9.1	-	-	1.0
Stands						
	4.3	-	9.1	-	-	2.0
Stands	4.3	-	-	-	-	1.0
Grand Stand Suite	-	-	9.1	-	-	1.0
Groote Schuur High School						
	-	-	27.3	30.8	-	14.3
Groote Schuur High School (Parking area, entry gate)	-	-	-	15.4	-	5.7
Groote Schuur High School (Parking area, exit gate)	-	-	18.2	-	-	1.9
Groote Schuur High School (Parking area)	-	-	9.1	15.4	-	6.7
Groote Schuur Primary School (Parking)						
	-	-	27.3	17.9	-	9.5
In the corridor	8.7	-	-	-	-	1.9
Outside Stadium (Club Newlands)	-	-	9.1	-	-	1.0
Railway Bar	-	-	-	-	13.0	2.9
Railway Bar (outside)	-	-	-	-	4.3	1.0
Railway Bar 2 (toilet)	-	-	-	-	8.7	1.9
Gate 3						
	-	-	-	5.2	-	2.0

Railway Gate 50 (On Pavement)	-	-	-	2.6	-	1.0
Railway Gate 50 (Railway fence and train tracks)	-	-	-	2.6	-	1.0
SAB Mill (In the street)	-	-	-	5.1	65.2	16.2
Street between gate 1 and 2	-	-	-	-	17.2	4.0

Table 48 indicates that the main types of incidents recorded before the match were obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons (29.1%), littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products (23.6%), drinking in non-designated areas (19.6%), swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons (7.5%) and under-age drinking (6.5%).

Table 48: Type of incidents recorded before the match (in %)

	A vs C (n=19)	S vs S (n=24)	S vs C (n=39)	S vs B (n=105)	Total (n=187)
Obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons	36.8	45.8	23.1	29.5	29.1
Drinking in non-designated areas	5.3	8.4	33.4	21.9	19.6
Fights/ arguments among people who were drunk	5.3	-	2.6	2.9	2.5
Swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons	21.1	4.2	7.7	6.7	7.5
Harassment or sexually-related offences by drunk persons	-	4.2	2.6	1.0	1.5
Vomiting/ throwing up in public	-	-	-	1.0	0.5
Under-age drinking	10.5	12.5	5.1	5.7	6.5
Drinking and driving	-	-	-	1.0	0.5
Littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products	10.5	25.0	20.5	29.5	23.6
Damage/ defacement/ vandalism of property	5.3	-	-	-	0.5
Smuggling of liquor into stadiums	5.3	-	-	-	0.5
Drinking in non-designated areas	5.3	4.2	10.3	3.8	5.0
Public urination	-	-	2.6	1.0	1.0
Disregarding seat allocations	-	-	2.6	-	0.5

Table 49 indicates that the main types of incidents recorded during the match were obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons (27.6%), littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products (23.7%), drinking in non-designated areas (14.6%), swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons (15.5%), fights/ arguments among people who were drunk (10.5%), under-age drinking (9.2%) and public urination (7.9%).

Table 49: Type of incidents recorded during the match (in %)

	A vs C (n=30)	*A vs B (n=11)	S vs C (n=23)	S vs B (n=12)	Total (n=76)
Obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons	13.3	36.4	30.4	50.0	27.6
Fights/ arguments among people who were drunk	20.0	-	8.7	-	10.5
Swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons	13.3	18.2	17.4	8.3	14.5
Harassment or sexually-related offences	3.3	-	4.3	-	2.6

by drunk persons					
Vomiting/ throwing up in public	-	-	-	8.3	1.3
Under-age drinking	16.7	9.1	4.3	-	9.2
Drinking and driving	-	9.1	-	-	1.3
Littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products	23.3	27.3	21.7	25.0	23.7
Drinking in non-designated areas (e.g. outside bar locations)	-	-	-	8.3	1.3
Public urination	10.0	-	13.0	-	7.9

Table 50 indicates that the main types of incidents recorded after the match were obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons (32.4%), drinking in non-designated areas (22.8%), littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products (15.2%), swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons (9.5%), fights/ arguments among people who were drunk (10.5%), under-age drinking (9.2%) and public urination (7.9%).

Table 50: Type of incidents recorded after the match (in %)

	A vs C (n=23)	S vs S (n=11)	*A vs B (n=9)	S vs C (n=39)	S vs B (n=23)	Total (n=105)
Obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons	17.4	45.5	44.4	43.6	17.4	32.4
Drinking in non-designated areas	13	17.3	11.1	20.5	39.1	22.8
Fights/ arguments among people who were drunk	8.7	-	-	5.1	-	3.8
Swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons	13.0	-	11.1	10.3	8.7	9.5
Harassment of women (sexually-related offences) by drunk persons	8.7	-	-	-	4.3	2.9
Vomiting/ throwing up in public	4.3	-	-	-	13.0	3.8
Under-age drinking	4.3	-	-	2.6	8.7	3.8
Drinking and driving	8.7	-	11.1	2.6	-	3.8
Littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products	21.7	18.2	22.2	12.8	8.7	15.2
Damage/ defacement/ vandalism of property	-	9.1	-	-	-	1.0
Smuggling of liquor into stadiums	-	-	-	2.6	-	1.0

None of the researchers undertaking the observations recorded post-event motor vehicle accident due to liquor consumption or threats or violence using unsafe liquor containers e.g. glass bottles which were also on the observation incident list. Similar responses were recorded in relation to incidents before, during and after the events. It is important to note that differences are discernible at the different events but no noticeable trends emerge.

It is important to note that for the Cape Town Stadium matches where access was allowed into the VOC, VOC staff considered there to be “small challenges” – so as to say, unruly liquor behaviour at this match seemed to be the last of their concerns – fighting, arguing, groups congregating together, people loitering and standing around or getting aggressive was noted, but there was not necessarily a relationship to or link with liquor. Interestingly, the Stadium also have “sweepers” to clean the litter / vomit / urination etc., but again, they didn’t note

it as unruly drunk behaviour specifically – they simply deploy or send a message down to the security to “break up an argument” or “move people back to their seats”. The VOC re-iterated that drunken behaviour was not a concern to them at these matches, and they even had the minimum staff operating in the VOC. Everyone in the VOC insisted that for a bigger match, it would be a completely different story. While the observers in the field noticed liquor-related incidences at both matches this was what could be considered as minor by the VOC at the Cape Town Stadium and could well apply to Newlands as well.

Visuals of some of the observations at both Cape Town Stadium and Newlands Rugby have been included as Appendix 2 (CD enclosed). Unfortunately, no visual observations were taken at the first match at Cape Town Stadium (as the focus was on reaching the target and adapting the planning to the conditions presented on the evening).

Given the capacity attendance at the Newlands Rugby matches there were several liquor-related incidences where security and the police intervened (please refer to visuals of some of these incidences in Appendix 2) in contrast to the incidences observed at Cape Town Stadium. Although there seemed to be more liquor-related incidences for the evening game as a result of the curtain-raiser, there were also many spectators who came to braai in the parking grounds prior to the afternoon match and had bought more liquor for after the match as well. It was further observed that police presence was a deterrent to liquor-related incidences in front of the sub-way from the parking area to the Railway Gate. They assisted in confiscating liquor prior to going through security (please refer to visuals of some of these incidences in Appendix 2). In addition, because spectators are generally aware of their presence at that particular location, they dispose of their glass bottles on the subway walls just prior to entering the subway. However, at the last match when the police were not present several incidences occurred (please refer to pre-match visuals for the last match at Newlands Rugby in Appendix 2). Although the vendor operator and security are quite strict with regard to the limit of beers sold per person, evidence of more than two beers sold was observed (please refer to during match visuals at Newlands Rugby in Appendix 2).

4. Key Informant Interviews

Four key informant interviews were completed in relation to Cape Town Stadium and five at the Newlands Stadium. The organisations and roles/responsibilities of the persons interviewed are indicated in Table 51.

Table 51: Names and roles/ responsibilities of key informant interviews

Organisation	Roles and responsibilities
Cape Town Stadium	
Party Pourers T/A Event Bars (Vendor Operator)	Party Pourers cc T/A Event Bars handles all public liquor sales for Big Concerts, Ajax Football Club, the City of Cape Town as well as SARFU and the CAF Federation among others since the inception of operations at Cape Town Stadium.
SAPS Designated	To assist Security Personnel to ensure that license holders and patrons

Officer	comply with Conditions attached to Temporary/Event Liquor License.
City of Cape Town(CoCT) Disaster Management	<p>Disaster management officer which includes: specialising in issues concerning disasters and disaster management in the municipal area, promoting an integrated and coordinated approach to disaster management with special emphasis on prevention and mitigation, acting as an advisory and consultative body on issues concerning disasters and disaster management in the municipal area for private sector and statutory functionaries, engaging in any lawful activity in the municipal area whether alone or together with any other organisation aimed at promoting the effective exercise of its powers and performance of its duties and developing guidelines in terms of Section 19 in relation to disaster management aspects.</p> <p>In terms of events, pre-event responsibilities include undertaking a comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessment, providing guidance to the event organiser and all stakeholders on measures to reduce the risk of the identified hazards in the risk assessment, undertaking compliance inspections, coordinating the completion of the Event Plan (includes the Event Safety Plan) and representative on the SAPS Event Safety and Security Committee as well as the City's Events Coordinating Committee which is required by SASREA (Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act). During the event responsibilities include monitoring crowd density and behaviour, implementing a crowd management action plan, providing for the coordination of services responding to crowd related incidents, supporting emergency services and activating city essential services. Post-event responsibilities include measuring the performance of the prevention, risk reduction and response initiatives and compliance reports to relevant stakeholders in order to improve the initiatives where required.</p>
CoCT Events Permit Office	The City's Events Permit Office co-ordinates the application and approval/rejection process for the staging of events at the Cape Town Stadium. This excludes the small/smaller conferences/workshops, etc. hosted at the Stadium. The City's Events Permit Office will issue a permit with appropriate conditions for an Event, once the City Departments and the Cape Town Stadium are satisfied the event organiser has met their respective requirements.
Newlands Stadium	
WP Rugby Visual Security	The visual security manager oversees access to all suite entrances on a match day and during week days. The security on all suite entrances are trained and briefed on stadium rules, events and on liquor rules in the stadium. The focus is on security guards understanding the stadium rules and stops any attempted removal of liquor from the suites. Also supports the structure for Thorburn who are authorised to run the event on match days.
WP Rugby	CEO and General Manager: Marketing, Events and Stadium assume overall responsibility for the event plans at Newlands.
Treble Group (Vendor Operator)	Operations manager for the Treble Group which includes overall responsibility for managing all food and beverage solution at the Newlands Stadium for all events. Specific responsibilities include overall responsibility for the selling of food and alcoholic beverages and involves appointing all the food concessionaires, applying for the liquor license for all events, ensuring that liquor is sold within the parameters of the liquor license issued for the event, resolving all day to day operational issues timeously and ensuring a pleasurable experience to all patrons attending the stadium.
Thorburn Security	The Security Events Manager who manages 24 managers, 19 supervisors and 320 security officers. Responsibilities include conducting the briefing of the managers and ensuring that everyone in the stadium is safe and adhere to the stadium rules.

SAPS Designated Officer	Authorised officer for the events in the SAPS Claremont area. Key role and responsibility is to ensure the safekeeping and security of the event as well as to chair the SASREA priority events committee meetings and to ensure that all role players are present and understand their roles.
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Key informants were asked about plans have been put into place in dealing with liquor use for the events. At the Cape Town Stadium responses included:

- Handling operational and compliance plans according to the temporary liquor licences.
- Ensuring specific security conditions are in place for each event.
- Work together with other stakeholders including the South African police services to put together a plan on how best to deal with serving of liquor.
- Investing in major improvements with regards to the use of liquor and a high level of alert involving person-power and camera surveillance have been implemented at the stadium to deal with eventualities.

The CoCT Disaster Management representative specifically stated that the plan is in strict accordance with the Liquor Act, and patrons are served at pubs within the stadium, and may take beer served in plastic containers to the inside of the stadium. All laws pertaining to serving liquor to the under-aged are observed, and plain-clothes policemen monitor the sale of liquor at all times.

At the Newlands Stadium responses included:

- Sending correspondence via email to all suite holders on liquor consumption in the stadium. Also ensure that all notices are clear in bar areas and the stadium and that rules are broadcast via our PA system and on advertisements.
- Ensure security is trained and briefed and that rules are enforced by security.
- Licensing issues and ensuring adherences and compliance to regulations.
- Various systems and measures in place as detailed below.

A detailed response by WP Rugby indicated that they hold a permanent on-consumption liquor license. In addition to this, WP Rugby via Treble applies for a special events liquor license each match to serve beer onto the stands. They indicate that the permanent application for this license remains pending. The temporary applications are decided on a match by match basis which results in a number of concerns that they have highlighted:

- Uncertainty amongst spectators as to what is allowed game to game.
- Increased safety and security risk with crowding concerns in the bars when not allowed to serve onto the stands.
- Commercial impact on WP Rugby and Treble.

They also state that WP Rugby is committed to working with SAPS, the City and the Province to ensure safety and security at all events. In their opinion, building relationships, mutual respect and the very good working relationships they have ensure an efficient and effective structure governing safety and security at events. They are working towards compliance and achieving a permanent liquor

license. They also indicated that WP Rugby has put in place (at their own cost) at events:

- Changed stand officials to registered security officials.
- Implemented a management security reaction team.
- Strengthened security at the gates with a mandate not to allow obviously inebriated patrons into the stadium (with many being turned away or ejected at games).
- Intoxicated persons found in the stadium are removed from the stadium
- Stadium rules are communicated to audiences across all their platforms pre-event which include specific reference to alcohol use in the stadium.
- Implemented minuted pre-match operational meetings between the event organiser, suppliers (for example, security and medical), City and Provincial departments, etc.) where risks are identified, assessed and mitigated, including assessments on alcohol. In addition all event issues from the previous match are discussed and actioned.
- Tested and implemented solutions in the bars to minimise risk as suggested by the members, for example, the snake queuing system and removal of televisions to avoid people spending time in the bars as well as a significant security presence.

Additionally, the price of beer is expensive and only two decanted beers are allowed to be sold to an individual.

Similar responses were provided by the vendor operator at the Newlands Stadium who indicated the following measures that inform the plans:

- Awarded licence is displayed in all bars and communicated to all managers and stakeholders.
- Ensure that liquor is only sold from licensed premises.
- Ensure that only 2 drinks per person served.
- Ciders and liquor exceeding 5.5%/100ml is not allowed to be taken onto the stands and have to be consumed in the dedicated bar areas.
- All drinks are decanted before leaving the bar areas.
- All TV screens have been removed from the bar area to discourage loitering and overcrowding of the bar areas.
- A dedicated queuing system has been installed to streamline the movement of patrons in these bar area.
- Bars have been given a dedicated entrance and separate exit to improve flow.
- All bar areas have dedicated security staff placed at the entrance and exit of all bar areas.
- Security staff has been briefed to not allow anyone in the bar who is disorderly.
- A reaction security team has been introduced to deal with any potential disorderly patrons reported.
- All 'Stand Officials' have been changed to 'Stand Security' as a result of liquor being consumed in the stands.
- Meetings are held with all city role players and WP Rugby officials to discuss the previous games issues and to discuss the next event including

the liquor license awarded for upcoming games and measures that need to be put in place to ensure smooth running of the event.

Thorburn Security also provided additional detail which included conditions and responsibilities for outlets inside and outside the stadium that state that any person given the permission to sell must:

- Have a liquor license (temporary) for the day in question in compliance with the Liquor Act.
- Display the license at the venue for the duration of the sale or the match for the inspection purposes.
- Only sell liquor at the bar areas and must ensure proper control.
- Deploy security personnel at the area for the duration of the sale or the match.
- Notify the VOC for the opening and closure times of the liquor outlet,
- Ensure that no sale of liquor to person under the legal age in accordance with the Existing legislation. Security will do spot checks on IDs to make sure and report to VOC.
- Not sell liquor to persons whose level of intoxication may result in threatening behaviour.
- Ensure that the liquor will only be sold in plastic cups and no bottles, cans or plastic bottles will be allowed.
- Only two beers per person are allowed onto the stand.
- No hard liquor are allowed to exit the bar area.

Additionally, two managers are in place in each corner of the stadium as Reaction Managers to respond to incidents on the stands.

The SAPS Designated Officer also noted the importance of some of the measures outlined above, including committee debriefings where liquor-related issues are discussed together with the Liquor Board. An example of a Security Operations and Briefing Plan was submitted by the Security Events Manager at the Newlands Stadium. This is attached as Appendix 3 (refer to CD).

In relation to the question on whether there are any liquor related incidents at the stadiums, the Cape Town Stadium key informants indicated that generally there are no or a few liquor-related incidents at the Stadium with only one respondent, CoCT Events Permit representative, stating that liquor-related incidents at the Cape Town Stadium have generally been characterised by excessive consumption (at concerts, etc.) and occasional inebriated under-age patrons. Similar responses were forthcoming in relation to the key informants at the Newlands Stadium with three respondents stating that there were no serious liquor incidents to date and that minor incidents are dealt with by security. Another respondent stated that with crowds exceeding 40 000 people there are always a number of minor incidents and offences at the events which are promptly and carefully managed and reacted to. In addition, the respondent stated that learnings from previous matches are implemented at future matches, having been discussed at the minutes at post-match meetings. The key informant responses were contrary to the responses from the attendee and security guard surveys as well as the field observations undertaken at the stadiums. This could be due to the key informants only monitoring serious infringements or focusing

primarily within the stadiums while a significant proportion of incidents occur before and after the matches outside the stadiums.

The main challenges identified by the key informants in relation to liquor use at the Cape Town Stadium were:

- Only temporary liquor licenses are received on the day of the event or the evening prior to the event. One respondent stated that this is an issue since they need to present the temporary liquor license to their liquor supplier, namely the South African Breweries, at Cape Town Stadium. This has an impact on getting liquor delivered to the stadium timeously and at a quality that satisfies the customers. Linked to the liquor license is that they also only get to see the special conditions on the day of the event and have very limited time to prepare their operational plan accordingly.
- Restrictions to only two drinks per person at their events have resulted in the public being very outspoken and often aggressive and abusive towards staff. This has also resulted in binge drinking as they will then stand at the bar and down their two drinks, so that they can take away another two with them. Additionally, congestion and heavy foot traffic occur in and around the bars as well as the evacuation routes which results in disaster management issues. Specifically at the Cape Town Stadium where the public only arrives a short time before the event gets under way, limited time is available to serve the demand.
- By-laws determined trading hours which cause problems because liquor is for sale for too long.
- Stipulated conditions there should be no consumption in the seated areas leads to patrons congregating on and congesting Level 2 which is the main evacuation route and also the level where the bars are located.

One respondent (CoCT Disaster Management representative) stated that there are no challenges with regard to liquor use at stadiums, as these are closely monitored and contained at all times by SAPS and security personnel employed at the stadium.

The main challenges identified by the key informants in relation to liquor use at the Newlands Stadium were similar to those of the Cape Town Stadium respondents and included:

- Having a temporary license one week and then it not being granted the next results in uncertainty, unhappiness and security issues.
- When the liquor license are not approved this effects the security and the safety of the spectators in the stadium where bar areas are overcrowded.
- Limiting the sale of beer to two at a time means that since spectators are only in the stadium for around 100 minutes it is very unlikely that they can become intoxicated from drinking in the stadium. Liquor issues therefore stem primarily from drinking in the licensed establishments (bars and restaurants) and other 3rd party facilities like the school parking grounds and outside of the stadium before and after the games which are areas where stadium officials have no control or jurisdiction over. This assertion is also supported by the sales volume numbers when compared too attendance numbers at the stadium. Furthermore, two

respondents stated that biggest challenge arises as a result of patrons drinking outside the stadium pre-match and the gate officials having to deal with an individual who has consumed off the premises. Thus, fans arriving drunk at the stadium are viewed as a major challenge.

- Not allowing the serving of beer only onto the stands represents a significant safety challenge given overcrowding in bars when patrons are not allowed to leave with beer which has disaster management implications. One respondent stated that when this occurs the bar is closed immediately until enough patrons have left the bar to allow other patrons into the bar.
- When the patrons stay in the bar instead of moving onto the stands this also potentially leads to binge drinking which should be avoided.

One respondent (Head of Security) did not identify any challenges.

In terms of how the use of liquor can be improved in the future, the responses from the Cape Town Stadium key informants were:

- Have engagements with the Liquor Board and all role players involved (that is, the liquor officers, the police, security, disaster management, the event organiser as well as the relevant parties at Cape Town Stadium management) so that we may all have input as to the best way forward.
- Restrictions on the amount of liquor to be sold must be considered on merit for each event.
- Clarity is needed on what takes precedence at events, especially major events (Liquor Act vs. SASREA) and whether the VOC Commander has the authority to override Liquor Board conditions at an event. One respondent recalled a major event where the Liquor Board officers insisted that the Liquor License conditions be upheld when the VOC commander was of the view that those conditions were adding potential threat to public safety – in that safe evacuation routes were being compromised - and wanted to allow patrons to take their drinks onto the seated areas.
- Currently the VOC at Cape Town Stadium decides on ‘cooling off’ periods – both during and before the end of events to try and manage liquor (over)consumption at events. The Liquor Board should include such a provision in their conditions if not included previously.

In terms of how the use of liquor can be improved in the future, the responses from the Newlands Stadium key informants were:

- Need for more assistance from the SAPS.
- It is in the best interest of the spectators for Western Province to have a permanent liquor license for safety and security reasons which will allow the stadium to communicate the terms and conditions of the license to all patrons more effectively.
- Have a communication campaign to give patrons clear instructions on what they can and can’t do with regard to liquor consumption in the stadium and this message must not change from event to event.
- The crowd push at half time for patrons to get their drinks needs to be resolved.

- To change the 'bar' look. Instead of the current counter a long bar counter should be considered to improve the flow of spectators.
- Beers should already be decanted.

Additionally, the Assistant Disaster Management Officer for the City of Cape Town provided the following recommendations to reduce overcrowding in the bar areas in a communiqué submitted to the SAPS designated officer:

- Patrons should be allowed to consume their refreshments at their seats in the stands if they so wish. This will alleviate some of the congestion in the bars and also reduce obstructions in the walkways.
- Security personnel be increased and be more vigilant in the bars to monitor overcrowding. Should there be overcrowding in the bar, the security personnel should prevent further access until such time that there is sufficient space to allow access.

The importance of resolving the liquor license issues (especially awarding permanent licenses to the stadiums) was highlighted in relation to both stadiums. As one respondent stated, the main objective is to have the public to come back to the Stadium for future events because they have enjoyed the experience. This requires providing prompt service, cold beverages and friendly staff. The respondent stated that the stadiums have been selling liquor to the public a long period and they have a very good understanding of the liquor laws. It is therefore imperative that to move forward that a solution is found which involves all parties. One respondent for Newlands Stadium felt strongly that they were doing an excellent job stating that generally the use of liquor and management of liquor consumption is managed very well and Newlands Stadium has set the standard for other venues and provinces to follow.

5. Limitations

There were several limitations to conducting this research which have been noted as follows:

- The project was delayed due to the additional consultations that needed to take place to permit access for the research at Newlands Rugby, and consequently no research was conducted at the first match initially identified at Newlands (21 Feb.).
- Given that Cape Town Stadium was the first match in-field, there were many logistical challenges which impacted on reaching the targeted sample as well as visual recordings to support observations.
- The numbers of spectators at the soccer matches were much less than that at the rugby matches making comparisons challenging albeit that findings at both stadiums were important nevertheless.
- Access to the bowl area was limited during the main matches which impacted on observations during and post the matches at Newland Rugby. Furthermore, observations were confined to within and in close proximity to the Stadiums, including the parking areas located in schools.
- The security guards surveys were initially very challenging as security guards were pre-selected by the Head of Security and there seemed to be a reluctance to be transparent; several surveys were therefore unusable.

At Newlands Stadium therefore the data could be biased since the selection may have avoided picking casual security guards who might not know the rules at all or security guards that don't complain may have been selected.

- The specific location of where the security guard was stationed was not included in the interview schedule. This impacted on the analysis of the data as more in-depth understanding of the responses could have emerged in relation to specific location.
- The study was limited to soccer and rugby matches. It is therefore suggested that additional studies be conducted at concerts as well as more popular soccer matches, where attendance will be higher.

6. Conclusions and Policy Implications

Several research methods were used to gain a better understanding of the public's interest around serving liquor in stadiums in the Western Cape, specifically Cape Town Stadium and Newlands Rugby. This included attendees surveys prior to the matches, observations (pre-, during and post-match) and security guard interviews post-matches. In addition, key informant interviews were conducted with the relevant management stakeholders at the respective stadiums. Furthermore, observations were conducted in relation to specific attributes and to assess the number and types of incidents related to liquor use. The research was undertaken at five matches at the stadiums (two PSL soccer matches at Cape Town Stadium and three Super 15 rugby matches at Newlands Rugby) during February – April 2015. The soccer matches had relatively few spectators (about 1500-2000) in comparison to the rugby matches (about 40 000) in attendance. In total 1306 attendees and 106 security guards, were surveyed. Additionally, 63 observations and 9 key informant interviews were also conducted. Despite the challenges experienced in relation to data collection outlined in the methodology section (specifically in relation to access at the stadiums), the research undertaken reveals findings from different stadium stakeholders. Different perceptions and concerns emerge.

Conclusions in relation to attendees' data

The majority of the respondents (63.3%) surveyed at the two stadiums consume liquor when attending events/ matches at the stadiums generally. The main influencing factor seems to be the size of event (not the type nor time) with much larger attendance figures at the Newlands Stadium rugby matches compared to the Cape Town Stadium soccer matches. Among those who personally consume liquor, high consumption levels were therefore noted among spectators at Newlands, before, during and after the matches. Newlands lends itself to tailgating, especially in parking areas which fills up with attendees way ahead of the start-times of matches and many attendees also stay in the parking areas to socialize after the matches. It is also important to note that of those who consume liquor (63.3%), slightly less (49.5%) planned to do on the day they were interviewed. Thus, even though one may consume liquor it does not necessarily mean that these spectators will do so at the sport events they attend. Most respondents at all events indicated that they would consume 1-2 or

3-5 drinks before, during and after matches. Of the few respondents (11.3%) who planned to consume 6-10 drinks, there were higher proportions at Newlands compared to those at Cape Town Stadium matches. In addition, the responses indicate that more drinks are consumed after the matches, especially among Newlands Stadium attendees.

The most experienced or observed behaviours at the two stadiums generally (not only specific to the matches when the interviews were conducted) linked to liquor use were (rated 50% and above): obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons, littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor (this was especially problematic in the parking areas and especially the routes from the parking areas to the stadium at the rugby matches as per the observations), swearing/ inappropriate use of language, disregarding seat allocation and drinking in non-designated areas. Less cases of more serious alcohol-related cases (rated 38% and less) were noted at the stadiums such as: drinking and driving, fights/ arguments among people who were drunk, public urination, smuggling of liquor into stadiums (perhaps as a result of tightened security where attempts were stopped as observed, especially at Newlands Rugby), under-age drinking, damage, defacement/ vandalism of property, vomiting/ throwing up in public, post-event motor vehicle accident due to liquor consumption and harassment of sexually-related offences by drunk persons.

It is important to note that respondents at the Cape Town Stadium observed or experienced more negative behaviours linked to alcohol consumption in relation to their general perceptions of attendance of matches at this stadium. While this may suggest that the level of consumption of alcohol (more people consumed alcohol as well as had more drinks before, during and after the events generally at the Newlands Stadium compared to the Cape Town Stadium) does not appear to be a signifier of problems associated with liquor-related problems at the stadiums, it is difficult to ascertain as respondents drew more from their general perceptions of attendance at matches at these stadiums rather than from experiences on the day as the surveys. However, it may also point to matches with larger crowd attendance being more problematic, as expressed by the stakeholders at Cape Town Stadium.

For all the different types of behaviours listed, respondents who did not consume liquor were more likely to experience or see the behaviour in comparison to those who consumed liquor. Moreover, for all types of behaviours with the exception of obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons, a greater proportion of respondents noticed these types of behaviours at the Cape Town Stadium when compared to the Newlands Stadium.

In terms of whether respondents support that liquor consumption should be allowed in stadiums in the Western Cape, the responses varied with the majority not averse to it albeit more than half of these respondents stating that it should be permitted in designated areas only. Unsurprisingly, substantially more respondents who did not consume liquor (58.2% compared to 18.6% who consumed liquor) also stated that liquor consumptions should be banned from the stadiums. Slightly more respondents interviewed at the Cape Town Stadium

(37.8%) compared to Newlands Stadium (31.3%) indicated that liquor consumptions should be banned in the stadiums.

The main measures that attendee respondents were aware of in the stadiums generally were improved security/ visible policing as part of crowd management, prohibit spectators from bringing in liquor, no under-age drinking, not using glass containers or cans to avoid injuries and violence (use safe containers), training of staff for enforcement of rules and regulations relating to liquor use, remove immediately from stadium if ignoring liquor rules in stadium, prohibit spectators from entering stadium if already drunk and issue a warning first if ignoring liquor rules in. Fewer attendee respondents were aware of communication of rules (signage, flyers, etc.), increase price of liquor, drinking in designated areas only, prohibit sale of liquor to drunk persons, promotion of non-liquor and low content beverages, restricting/ limiting the amount of time liquor is sold, restricting/ limiting the amount of liquor consumed in the stadiums, have liquor-free zones for those who do not want to associate with liquor, not permitting competitions that promote more liquor consumption and having designated areas for patrons to sober up. Respondents felt that many of these measures would improve the control and consumption of liquor in the stadiums suggesting that if these measures were not in place, they should be implemented. There seems to be a general awareness of the measures in place to control the consumption of liquor in stadiums, although this differed considerably in relation to specific measures. It is also important to note that some of the respondents stated that they were aware of measures which are not official rules or regulations in place at the stadiums.

Respondents expressed the following views in relation to what should happen to individuals who ignore the rules of consuming liquor in stadiums: be removed immediately from the stadium (54%), be issued a warning first (49.5%) and be fined (26.3%). It is important to note the first view is in practice at Newlands Rugby whereas the second view expressed is in place at Cape Town Stadium. It is also important to underscore that some of the respondents felt that multiple measures should be adopted and generally less serious measures were supported compared to more legal approaches. Further analysis reveals that no discernible trends were noticed in relation to respondents who consumed liquor and those who did not as well as the two stadiums where the interviews were conducted. However, more respondents who consumed liquor felt that those who ignore restrictions/ rules should be issued a warning first in comparison to more respondents who did not consume liquor who felt that persons should be removed from the stadium. It is important to note that almost all the respondents felt that some form of action should be taken against individuals who ignore restrictions/ rules pertaining to consuming liquor in the stadiums. This indicates that attendees believe that those who drink liquor in the stadiums are obligated to behaviour in an acceptable manner.

Conclusions in relation to security guard data

Security guards were asked about their knowledge of the main rules and regulations in relation to liquor consumption in the specific stadium they were working. The main rules and regulations they were aware of (rated 58% and

higher) included under-age drinking not allowed, not permitted into the stadium if drunk, liquor not permitted into the stadium, purchase liquor in non-designated areas only, not allowed to behave in an unruly manner and consume/drink liquor in designated areas. These main measures were similar to the ones identified by the attendees previously. However, it was disconcerting to note that some security guards were not aware of the specific rules and regulations at the respective stadiums, with more awareness amongst security guards at Newlands Rugby of the rules and regulations in relation to liquor consumption at stadiums.

The most cited behaviours experienced or observed linked to liquor use also mirrored the attendees responses albeit with higher ratings (with ratings more than 50%) for obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons, swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons, littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products, disregarding seat allocations, drinking in non-designated areas and fights/ arguments among people were drunk. In addition, more security guards at Newlands identified the different types of behaviours that those at Cape Town Stadium.

Although no discernible trends were evident with respect to the ranking of the most problematic behaviours linked to alcohol consumption at both stadiums, the behaviour ranked most highly as a top 5 problem were obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons.

It is interesting to note that in terms of the liquor-related incidences that take place at matches, both the security guards at Cape Town Stadium and Newlands Rugby only noted 1-4 incidents which is quite low in comparison to the observation data. This may be due to the security guards only getting involved if they consider the incidences to be major as underscored by the VOC observations at Cape Town Stadium. Further analysis shows that since there were higher no responses or none noted at the Cape Town Stadium, more incidents were therefore observed by the security guards interviewed at the Newlands Stadium. The stands and the bar/ pub areas were considered the main locations where most liquor-related incidents occur. In relation to the specific stadiums a higher proportion of respondents at the Newlands Stadium noted incidences in relation to the bar/ pubs.

In terms of when most liquor-related incidents occur, most security guards mentioned during (56.6%) and after matches (34.9%) which is interesting given the fair amount of liquor being consumed prior to matches (as per the observations). Further analysis reveal that more respondents at the Cape Town Stadium stated before and after the event while more respondents at the Newlands Stadium stated during the event. It could therefore be argued that tailgating could possibly contribute to the number of liquor-related incidences occurring during and after matches.

In relation to the consequences (what is supposed to happen) if individuals ignore the restrictions/ rules of consuming liquor in stadiums there were proportionately more respondents interviewed at the Cape Town Stadium who stated be fined and should lawfully be prosecuted as a criminal while more respondents indicated issue a warning first at the Newlands Stadium. It was

concerning to note that some security guards were not aware of what should happen to individuals who ignore the restrictions/ rules of consuming liquor in stadiums and a few also indicated that the rules were not enforced. Their responses were generally similar to those of the attendees.

While there were no substantial differences discernible between the two stadiums in relation to incidents at the stadiums generally, security guards believe that security at the stadium enforces the rules. This is interesting given the number of incidents, albeit not many identified by the security guards, and observations of behaviours noted by both the security guards and the attendees which suggest that rules/ regulations are not being enforced.

The main challenges security guards noted regarding the enforcement of rules in relation to liquor consumptions were aggressive spectators (57.5%) who did not want to listen. This was followed by insufficient security (17.9%), no clear rules and regulations (16%), rules are not enforced (15.1%), inadequately trained security to handle these types of problems (15.1%) and lack of cooperation by police (9%). While this seems suggests that generally security guards perceive the internal systems and processes within stadiums to deal with liquor-related problems to be functional and efficient with the main challenge related to attendee behaviour, further analysis reveal differences at the two stadiums. Proportionately more respondents at the Newlands Stadium stated none, no clear rules/ regulations, rules are not enforced, lack of police cooperation and the service providers that sell liquor do not follow rules; whereas proportionately more respondents at the Cape Town Stadium stated very aggressive spectators who do not listen and inadequately trained security to handle these types of problems.

Substantially more security guards than attendees were aware of specific measures to control alcohol consumption in stadiums. However, there were many measures that are not rules at the stadiums yet more than 50% of the security guards stated that they were aware of them.

Generally, slightly less respondents felt that the measures would improve the control and consumption of liquor in stadiums than those who were aware. The results indicate that among the security guards interviewed the majority felt that multiple measures will contribute to better control and consumption of liquor in the stadiums.

Conclusions in relation to observation data

Several ratings of the physical attributes in relation to liquor control were undertaken. These attributes (clearly marked areas where liquor is sold, signage indicating liquor consumption rules, clearly marked areas for the sale of liquor, availability of facilities to dispose of liquor waste and adequate toilet facilities, visible security, use of safe containers for liquor) were all rated very positively. Clearly marked areas where alcohol can be consumed was rated less positively and could be related to the temporary liquor licenses being granted which permits alcohol to be consumed in the bar areas and stands.

With respect to alcohol-related incidences observed, of the 368 incidences observed, the majority (75%) was observed at Newlands Rugby. Most of the incidences were observed before and after the matches (about an hour before and after matches), as opposed to the security guards who noted the highest number of alcohol-related incidences during the matches. The main areas where incidences occurred before the match were in the parking areas (Groote Schuur High School and Primary School) and in the immediate vicinity of the stadium (gates/ pubs/bars, SAB lawns and the Mill area). The main areas where incidences occurred during the matches were at the gates, bars/ pubs, stands and view from the VOC areas. Areas where incidences occurred after the matches were similar to that observed prior to the matches with the addition of streets in close proximity to the stadiums.

The main types of liquor-related incidences observed were similar to that expressed by the attendees and security guards, viz. obviously drunk/intoxicated persons (23.6%), littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products (23.6%) and drinking in non-designated areas (19.6%). The main types of liquor-related incidences observed during the matches were: obviously drunk/intoxicated persons (27.6%), littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products (23.7%) and swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons (14.5%). Similar incidences were observed post the matches such as obviously drunk/intoxicated persons (32.4%), drinking in non-designated areas (22.8%), littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products (15.2%) and swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons (9.5%). Drinking in non-designated areas emerged pre- and post matches which can be linked to tailgating experiences at Newland Rugby matches in particular. The observations confirm that no major incidences take place in relation to liquor consumption as gleaned from both the attendees and security guard data.

Given the capacity attendance at the Newlands Rugby matches there were several liquor-related incidences where security and the police intervene in contrast to the incidences observed at Cape Town Stadium, once again confirming that with events that attract large numbers of spectators who consume alcohol, liquor-related incidences are bound to occur. Tailgating before (and after matches) was especially problematic irrespective of the times of the matches at Newlands. It was further observed that police presence was a deterrent to liquor-related incidences en route to the stadium, however, their anticipated presence also caused littering and inappropriate disposal of liquor in the streets.

Conclusions in relation key informant data

Key informants at both stadiums detailed the plans they have been put into place in dealing with liquor use for the events. They further indicated that they work with the various stakeholders to plan on how best to deal with serving of liquor and have invested in improving safety and security in relation to alcohol consumption.

Concern was raised by key informants at both stadiums with respect to the granting of temporary liquor license applications which are decided on a match

by match basis as it creates uncertainty amongst spectators as to what is allowed game to game, increased safety and security risk with crowding concerns in the bars when not allowed to serve onto the stands as well as having a commercial impact on both the stadium operators and the vendors.

With respect to the number of liquor-related incidences, key informant responses at both stadiums were contrary to the responses from the attendee and security guard surveys as well as the field observations undertaken at the stadiums as they indicated that there were no or few liquor-related incidences. This could be due to the key informants only monitoring serious infringements or focusing primarily within the stadiums while a significant proportion of incidents occur before and after the matches outside the stadiums.

Besides the concerns raised with regard to the granting of the temporary liquor licenses, other challenges raised include dealing with the public who become aggressive due to the restrictions of the number of drinks that can be served, also leading to congestion and heavy foot traffic occurring in and around the bars as well as the evacuation routes which results in disaster management issues. By-laws determining the trading hours also cause problems because liquor is for sale for too long was further noted. Due to the limited number of drinks and time spectators have to drink at matches, supports the observations that liquor-related incidences arise primarily from drinking in the licensed establishments and other 3rd party facilities like the school parking grounds and outside of the stadium before and after the games which are areas where stadium officials have no control or jurisdiction over. Thus, fans arriving drunk at the stadium are viewed as a major challenge.

In terms of how the use of liquor can be improved in the future, key informants indicated that engagements with the Liquor Board and all role players involved is required to ensure input on the best way forward. Clarity is further required on what takes precedence at events, especially major events (Liquor Act vs. SASREA) and provisions for 'cooling off' periods to try and manage liquor (over)consumption at events should be included in Liquor Board conditions if not included previously. Greater assistance from the SAPS as well as a permanent liquor license was further indicated, together with a communication campaign. Addressing the physical infrastructure in bar areas to ease the flow as well as more vigilant monitoring of overcrowding in the bars by security personnel should also be considered.

Policy implications

It is evident that a significant amount of problematic behaviour actually occurs before and after the matches outside the stadiums, and it is especially linked to tailgating. Tailgating has become common practice globally and is associated with the hosting of big sport events such as football in America, especially college football. What is required is an analysis of best practice concerning correct procedures and policies in terms of managing tailgating. Tailgating, from the literature review undertaken, is an increasingly important component of the spectators' experiences and requires infrastructural support (e.g. more bins,

toilets etc.), allocation of security as well as management of attendees. These should be considered.

Even with the current measures in place, the primary research undertaken suggests that major alcohol-related incidences were not observed within or in close proximity to the stadiums. It is important to note, however, that this research did not accommodate for incidents occurring away from the stadium such as drinking and driving or car accidents. Several types of problems are being experienced and observed which indicates the need for better control and management of liquor consumption is required. From a government perspective, the timeous issuing of liquor licenses (or consideration of permanent liquor licenses) will assist stadium management to plan accordingly to better manage the risk. However, additional research needs to be undertaken to examine why Cape Town Stadium does not utilise the permanent license it already has. The following recommendations are therefore proposed:

- A review of current policies should be undertaken to align with best practices regarding managing alcohol consumption at stadiums, especially in relation to tailgating, to lessen its impact is required. This should also include considering drinking in designated areas only as was supported by a third of the attendee respondents.
- Engagement with third party venues, i.e. the school parking lots, is required to better manage and control alcohol consumption in these areas as it impacts on the spectator experiences within the stadium.
- Communication and awareness of policy, rules and regulations to support the control and management of alcohol is required. Both attendees and security guards were not familiar with the specific rules that support and control the management of alcohol at the specific stadiums.
- Enhancing the enforcement of the rules via training (for bar staff and security guards to comply with alcohol requirements and manage patrons effectively), and having the necessary skills, resources and expertise to manage tailgating. This is particularly important since obvious infringements are taking place such as drunk persons being allowed into the stadiums. This may require more security at the stadium entrances and in other areas such as where the bars are located as well as specialised training. Visible policing as part of crowd management in the parking areas where tailgating occurs should also be considered.
- Reviewing the infrastructural aspects related to the sale and consumption of liquor within the stadium (in the bar areas) as well as outside the stadiums (in the parking lots where tailgating takes place) is also needed.

Appendix 1

- Attendees survey
- Security guard survey
- Observation checklist

Appendix 1

We are conducting a survey in relation to the use and effects of liquor in stadiums in the Western Cape on behalf of the Western Cape Liquor Authority. Please note that all answers will be kept confidential and presented anonymously. There will be no consequence for anything said during the survey. **Thank you for your participation!**

USE AND EFFECTS OF LIQUOR IN STADIUMS IN THE WESTERN CAPE STADIUM ATTENDEE SURVEY

A. KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE OF LIQUOR CONSUMPTION AT STADIUM

1. Do you personally consume liquor?

Yes	No
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1.1. If you consume liquor, do you consume liquor when attending events at this stadium?

Prior		During		After	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

1.2. If you consume liquor, have you/ will you consume liquor today at the event?

Yes	No
-----	----

1.3. If you consume liquor, how much have you/ will you consume today?

	1-2 drinks	3-5 drinks	6-10 drinks	> 10 drinks (specify)
Before event				
During event				
After event				

2. During your attendance at events in this stadium (including today) have you experienced or seen any of the types of behaviours linked to liquor use as indicated in the Table below?

	Yes	No
Obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons		
Drinking in non-designated areas (e.g. outside stadium)		
Fights/ arguments among people who were drunk		
Swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons		
Harassment or sexually-related offences by drunk persons		
Vomiting/ throwing up in public		
Under-age drinking		
Drinking and driving		
Post-event motor vehicle accident due to liquor consumption		
Littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products		
Damage/ defacement/ vandalism of property		
Smuggling of liquor into stadiums		
Public urination		
Disregarding seat allocations		
Threats or violence using unsafe liquor containers e.g. glass bottles		

B. ATTITUDES TOWARDS LIQUOR CONSUMPTION IN STADIUM

1. Do you support that liquor consumption should be allowed in stadiums in the Western Cape, including the stadium where the event is being held today?

Yes	Yes, but in designated areas only	No, liquor consumption should be banned in stadiums
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2. If no, why should liquor consumption not be permitted?

Persons who drink behave badly		Dangerous/ can get violent	
Prevents others from enjoying the game/event		Other (specify)	

3. Are you aware of whether the following are in place in this stadium and do you think that they contribute to better control and consumption of liquor in stadiums?

	Awareness		Control	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improve security/ visible policing as part of crowd management				
Training of staff for enforcement of rules and regulations relating to liquor use				
Prohibit spectators from bringing in liquor				
Prohibit spectators from entering stadium if already drunk				
Issue a warning first if ignoring liquor rules in stadium				
Removed immediately from stadium if ignoring liquor rules in stadium				
Prohibit sale of liquor to drunk persons				
Communication of rules (signage, flyers, etc.)				
Promotion of non-liquor and low content beverages				
Not permitting competitions that promote more liquor consumption				
Restricting/ limiting the amount of liquor consumed in the stadiums				
Restricting/ limiting the amount of time liquor is sold				
Drinking in designated areas only				
Have liquor-free zones for those who do not want to associate with liquor consumption				
Have designated areas for patrons to sober up				
No under-age drinking				
Do not use glass containers or cans to avoid injuries and violence (use safe containers)				
Increase price of liquor				

4. What do you think should happen to individuals who ignore the restrictions/ rules of consuming liquor in stadiums? (multiple responses)

Be issued a warning first		Removed immediately from stadium	
Have designated areas to sober up		Be banned from attending the stadium	
Be fined		Should be lawfully prosecuted as a criminal	
Other (specify)			

C. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

1. What is your age? _____ Years

2. Highest level of education completed

No formal education	Partial schooling	High school completed	Post schooling qualification
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3. What is your monthly net income (after deduction of taxes) or can you provide us with a monthly income range? _____ (in Rands)

4. Are you a local resident (from Cape Town), domestic visitor (from outside of Cape Town) or an international visitor (from outside of South Africa)?

Local resident	Domestic visitor	International visitor
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5. INTERVIEWER TO NOTE

Gender of respondent		Historical racial category (South Africans only)					
Male	Female	African	White	Coloured	Indian	Don't know	Other (specify)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION! For queries contact, Prof. Kamilla Swart 082 928 2881

We are conducting a survey in relation to the use and effects of liquor in stadiums in the Western Cape on behalf of the Western Cape Liquor Authority. Please note that all answers will be kept confidential and presented anonymously. There will no consequence for anything said during the survey. **Thank you for your participation!**

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Name of event: _____ Date: _____
 Questionnaire No: _____
 Stadium: _____
 Name of fieldworker: _____

**USE AND EFFECTS OF LIQUOR IN STADIUMS IN THE WESTERN CAPE
 STADIUM SECURITY GUARD SURVEY**

1. What are the main rules/ regulations in relation to liquor consumption in this stadium? (multiple responses unless do not know)

Do not know	
Liquor not permitted into stadium	
Not permitted into the stadium if drunk	
Purchase liquor in designated areas only	
Consume/ drink liquor in designated areas	
Under-aged drinking not allowed	
Not allowed to behave in an unruly manner (swear, fight, urinating in public, etc.)	

2. During providing security services at events in this stadium (including today) have you experienced or seen any of the types of behaviours linked to liquor use as indicated in the Table below? Please list the top 5 types of behaviour you think are the main types of problems experienced in this stadium, that is, highest incidences of these types of behaviours.

	Yes	No	Top 5
Obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons			
Drinking in non-designated areas (eg. outside stadiums)			
Fights/ arguments among people who were drunk			
Swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons			
Harassment or sexually-related offences by drunk persons			
Vomiting/ throwing up in public			
Under-age drinking			
Drinking and driving			
Post-event motor vehicle accident due to liquor consumption			
Littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products			
Damage/ defacement/ vandalism of property			
Smuggling of liquor into stadiums			
Public urination			
Disregarding seat allocations			
Threats or violence using unsafe liquor containers e.g. glass bottles			
Other (specify)			

2.1. How many liquor-related incidents occurred at the event today?

1-5	6-10	10-20	20-50	>50 (specify)
-----	------	-------	-------	---------------

2.2. Where do most liquor-related incidents occur in the stadium during events?

In the stands	By the bar/ pubs	Near the restrooms	In the parking lot/ outside stadium
At the entrance	Other (specify)		

2.3. When do most liquor-related incidents occur?

Before the event	During the event	After the event
------------------	------------------	-----------------

3. What is supposed to happen to individuals who ignore the restrictions/ rules of consuming liquor in stadiums?

Do not know	
We do not enforce these rules	
Issued a warning first	
Be removed immediately from stadium	
Be banned from attending the stadium	
Be fined	
Should be lawfully prosecuted as a criminal	
Other (specify)	

4. Do you think that that the security at the stadium enforces the rules?

Yes	No
-----	----

5. What are the challenges experienced by security to ensure that all rules are followed and that liquor-related problems in the stadium are dealt with? (multiple responses unless none)

None	
No clear rules and regulations	
Rules are not enforced	
Insufficient security	
Very aggressive spectators who do not listen	
Lack of cooperation by the police	
Inadequately training security to handle these types of problems	
The service providers that sell liquor do not follow the rules	
Other (specify)	

6. Are you aware of whether the following are in place in this stadium and do you think that they contribute to better control and consumption of liquor in stadiums?

	Awareness		Control	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Improve security/ visible policing as part of crowd management				
Training of staff for enforcement of rules and regulations relating to liquor use				
Prohibit spectators from bringing in liquor				
Prohibit spectators from entering stadium if already drunk				
Issue a warning first if ignoring liquor rules in stadium				
Removed immediately from stadium if ignoring liquor rules in stadium				
Prohibit sale of liquor to drunk persons				
Communication of rules (signage, flyers, etc.)				
Promotion of non-liquor and low content beverages				
Not permitting competitions that promote more liquor consumption				
Restricting/ limiting the amount of liquor consumed in the stadiums				
Restricting/ limiting the amount of time liquor is sold				
Drinking in designated areas only				
Have liquor-free zones for those who do not want to associate with liquor consumption				
Have designated areas for patrons to sober up				
No under-age drinking				
Do not use glass containers or cans to avoid injuries and violence (use safe containers)				
Increase price of liquor				

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION! For queries contact, Prof Kamilla Swart 082 928 2881

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Name of event: _____ Date: _____

Stadium: _____

Time: _____ Location:: _____

Name of fieldworker: _____

On-site observation checklist

A. OBSERVATION OF PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

Provide a rating of aspects linked to liquor consumption in stadiums in relation to aspects tabulated below. Rating scale to be used:

1 - Excellent 2 - Good 3 - Satisfactory 4 - Poor 5 - Not applicable/
none

Aspect	Rating
Clearly marked areas where liquor is sold	
Signage indicating liquor consumption rules in stadium	
Clearly marked areas for sale of liquor, if applicable	
Clearly marked areas where alcohol can be consumed, if applicable	
Availability of facilities to dispose of liquor cans, bottles, cups, etc. (liquor waste properly disposed of)	
Sufficient toilet facilities	
Visible security who are interacting with spectators, especially those who are consuming liquor	
Use of safe containers for liquor	
Other (specify)	

B. OBSERVATION OF LIQUOR-RELATED INCIDENTS

Please indicate incidents of unruly drunken behaviour and violations of liquor consumption rules and regulations (such as under-age drinking, drinking and driving, etc.) observed at the event (pre-, during and post-event) in the Table below. Use list below to guide and code incidents. Incidents not in the list must be clearly stated.

1	Obviously drunk/ intoxicated persons
2	Drinking in non-designated areas (e.g. outside stadiums)
3	Fights/ arguments among people who were drunk
4	Swearing/ inappropriate use of language by drunk persons
5	Harassment or sexually-related offences by drunk persons
6	Vomiting/ throwing up in public
7	Under-age drinking
8	Drinking and driving
9	Post-event motor vehicle accident due to liquor consumption
10	Littering/ inappropriate disposal of liquor products
11	Damage/ defacement/ vandalism of property
12	Smuggling of liquor into stadiums
13	Public urination
14	Disregarding seat allocations
15	Threats or violence using unsafe liquor containers e.g. glass bottles

Pre-event

Incident no.	Time of incident	Where occurred	Description (use codes from Table above, if applicable)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

During event

Incident no.	Time of incident	Where occurred	Description (use codes from Table above, if applicable)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Post-event

Incident no.	Time of incident	Where occurred	Description (use codes from Table above, if applicable)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Appendix 2

- Refer to CD for photographs taken pre-, during and post the matches at Cape Town Stadium and Newlands Rugby.

Appendix 3

- Refer to CD for an example of a Security Operations and Briefing Plan that was submitted by the Security Events Manager at the Newlands Stadium.