Gauteng Province study

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Study Design

- A household survey following a two-stage proportionate stratified design conducted in 2010
- **Setting**: All 6 districts of Gauteng Province
- **Sample**: a representative sample of 511 women and 487 men
- **Sampling units**: 75 primary sampling units
- Face to face interviews with trained fieldworkers
- **Inclusion criteria**: respondents over 18 years of age, slept 4 or more nights in the selected household, assessed to be sober and mentally competent
- Data collected in a survey with NGO Genderlinks; co-investigators Nicola Christofides, Nwabisa Jama-Shai, Mercy Machisa, Colleeen Lowe-Morna and Kubi Rama
# Socio-demographic characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women (n = 511)</th>
<th>Men (n = 487)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age groups:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-29 years</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>41.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-44 years</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 + years</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race groups:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured, Indian and Other</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational level:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school incomplete and lower</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school complete or higher</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>53.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Worked in the past 12 months</strong></td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>65.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monthly income of workers:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1000 ZAR</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001-5000 ZAR</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5001 ZAR or more</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Often or sometimes without food</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Venn diagram of patterns of intimate partner violence exposure: women

Emotional or economic

- None: 48.8%
- 12.3%
- 17.5%
- 13.8%
- 2.5%
- 0.6%
- 2.3%

Physical

Sexual

Venn diagram of patterns of intimate partner violence perpetration: men

Emotional or economic

- None: 21.7%
- 17.6%
- 36.1%
- 13.3%
- 2.4%
- 6.3%
- 0.7%
- 1.9%
- Psychological abuse: 65.2%
- Physical IPV: 50.5%
- Rape: 37.4%
- Economic abuse: 28.5%

**Perpetration Experience**
- Psychological abuse: 43.7%
- Physical IPV: 33.1%
- Rape: 25.2%
- Economic abuse: 22.3%
Men's perpetration

Women's experience

- Insulted or made to feel bad: 47.5%
- Threaten to hurt: 33%
- Scared or intimidated: 30%
- Belittled or humiliated in front of others: 27%
- Stop from seeing friends: 20%
- Boasting about or bringing home girlfriends: 15%
Not provided for home essentials when had money: 16.5% (Women), 15.3% (Men)
Forbidden to work or earn: 10.3% (Women), 5.5% (Men)
Forcibly evicted woman/children from home: 9.2% (Women), 5.6% (Men)
Taken her earnings: 9.5% (Women), 7.3% (Men)
A bar chart showing the prevalence of different types of rape and attempted rape.

- **Rape**:
  - Perpetration: 37.4%
  - Experience: 25.3%

- **Non partner rape**:
  - Perpetration: 31.0%
  - Experience: 12.2%

- **Partner Rape**:
  - Perpetration: 18.2%
  - Experience: 18.8%

- **Rape under influence of alcohol or drugs**:
  - Perpetration: 14.2%
  - Experience: 4.2%

- **Non partner attempted rape**:
  - Perpetration: 12.7%
  - Experience: 1.8%

- **Gang Rape**:
  - Perpetration: 6.9%
  - Experience: 1.6%

The chart illustrates the percentage of perpetration and experience for each type of rape.

*Source: Sexual Violence Research Initiative*