

Who are the people seeking help from POWA? Report on Statistical Analysis of Face to Face Clients during 2002

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People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA) was established as a voluntary organisation in 1979 as a response to the high levels of violence against women experienced in the community. POWA offers services to women who experienced domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape and adult survivors of incest. The Organisation has a strong gender sensitive stance and seeks to empower women through the process of counselling, education, advocacy and lobbying. POWA is based in Berea, in the Johannesburg inner city area with branches in Katlehong and Vosloorus in the East Rand, Sebokeng in the Vaal and Soweto. POWA currently run two shelters in the East Rand and West Rand that can each accommodate 10 women and their children at any given time.

During 2002 nearly 10 000 clients were assisted at POWA offices. Of these, 4628 were seen at the Berea office through court support, legal advice, face to face and telephonic counselling. Most of the clients accessed POWA through telephonic counselling. The clients included mostly women, but some men and couples were also helped. The Soweto office helped 1426 women through counselling. A large percentage of these women were rape survivors, who also seek advice on HIV/AIDS related matters. At the Kathorus office 801 clients were helped, mostly by means of face to face counselling. The Kathorus branch also includes offices in Vosloorus and Zonkizizwe. In addition to the telephonic and face to face counselling of women the Sebokeng office also offered couple counselling and services to men comprised a high percentage of the services offered.

The two shelters in total accommodated 63 women and 71 children during 2002. Racially these clients represent the South African population. Although nearly 50% of the women housed at the West Rand Shelter were employed, the employment rate for the East Rand shelter was much lower. The shelters were very active in providing therapy (individual, group and play therapy for children), community outreach, and public awareness and in networking.

In addition to the services rendered by POWA with regard to personal interactions with survivors of various types of gender based violence (including domestic violence and rape) community outreach, education and public awareness took high priority at all branches. The Training and Public Awareness (TPA) Department at POWA co-ordinate these efforts and initiate and manage projects in awareness, training, advocacy, lobbying and skills development of staff. POWA received more than 130 invitations. The TPA Department also houses a resources centre with up to date information available to clients and other interesting parties such as students. The resource centre was re-established in October 2002 and attended to more than 150 information request (telephonic, written and e-mail) in a four month period. Resources include subscriptions to journals, books, reports, video and audio supplies. POWA also established and developed a Research Department in 2002, doing application driven in-house research. Projects (descriptive, intervention and others) are undertaken both internally and externally in collaboration with various academic institutions. The topics of these research projects are all issues relevant to POWA clients, and include HIV/AIDS research, research concerning service providers to women affected by gender based violence (such as medical practitioners), projects into alternative and complementary therapies and in-depth case studies. Due to volunteers forming a large and important part of all POWA activities a Volunteer Department was established in 2002 and a Volunteer programme developed.

Despite the fact that records and files are kept for clients who make use of POWA's services, and the fact that statistics are kept for each branch, no complete statistical analysis has been done to identify the biographical data and other variables from the client files. The aim of the study was to provide a description of POWA clients, including biographical data and information on the type of abuse that they were subjected to. The following report is on clients who reported to POWA during 2002.

1. METHODOLOGY

All the clients who reported to POWA during 2002 for face to face counselling sessions were included in this study. All files were analysed to recover data on biographical data such as age, gender, number of children, date of appointment, total number of appointments per client, nationality, religion, duration of the relationship, number of children and occupation (of client and partner).

Content analyses of each individual file uncovered information regarding the types of abuse the clients were subjected to and the relationship of the client

to the abuser. Prominent themes were identified and quantitatively analysed to reveal common themes. These included aspects such as affairs of the partner, fear for the children, suicide attempts by the abused, threats by the abuser, being abused in a previous relationship and being abused while pregnant.

Other variables that were investigated included issues related to HIV/AIDS such as the number of women disclosing their status, expressing a fear of being HIV positive and receiving counselling which included discussions on HIV/AIDS related issues.

2. RESULTS

2.1 Gender

The distribution of client's gender can be seen in Table 1. Most of the POWA face to face clients were women (94%). At most branches this percentage was higher than 97%, with the exception being Sebokeng, where 16.5% of the clients were males (see section 2.1.1). Couple counselling falls outside POWA activities and the low percentage of couples seen for face to face counselling is due to this.

Place Table 1 about here

2.1.1 Analysis of Sebokeng male clients

Table 2 provides a summary of identity of the abusers of the male clients at Sebokeng. In 74% of the cases the male client reported that their female partner was abusing them. In 12% of the cases the identity of the abuser was unknown. This could be contributed to missing data, informal enquiries with the counsellors however revealed that this is possibly cases where it was actually the abuser (the male client himself) reporting to POWA.

Place Table 2 about here

2.2 Seasonal Distribution of Counselling Sessions

The winter season (May till September) is on average less busy than the other months of the year. This general pattern was also true for previous years of POWA as determined by statistical reports of the branch managers. After the December/January holiday season there is a general increase in numbers of clients reporting for face to face counselling at all offices.

Fewer clients were seen during December 2002 compared to the other summer months, but the number of clients was however higher than previous months. This increase for 2002 December statistics could be explained by the

16 days of activism that seemingly led to awareness and an increase of clients, especially at the Berea office.

2.3 Appointments per Client

The total number of appointments of each client was important to consider since this gave an indicated the type of service offered by POWA counsellors in face to face sessions. Since 92% of clients only reported to POWA once, it can be assumed that POWA services are geared at crises intervention and counselling rather than towards long term therapy (see Table 3). This type of service delivery is not determined by the POWA counsellors, but by the demands from the clients. Counsellors are prepared to provide long term counselling or therapy and regularly in the files invite and encourage clients to attend more sessions, but clients' needs seem to be fulfilled with one session only. It also seems that clients are not requesting or expecting therapy, but rather information.

More follow-up sessions could further improve the service of POWA, but this depends on the demand from clients and budgeting for more funds to enable counsellors to actively follow up on clients.

Place Table 3 about here

2.4 Age

The average age of POWA clients was 35, ranging between 14 and 82 years of age. Most clients' ages fell into the 30 to 34 years of age group. The ages of clients differed between the different offices. Berea clients were slightly younger (33.2 years on average) with most clients (47%) between 25 and 34 years old. For the other offices most clients were in categories of 30 years and older. A large number of Sebokeng clients' ages were unknown, mostly due to missing data (19.4%), but the available data seem to fit the general trend of other branches and it seems fair to assume that 35 would be the average age of these clients too.

2.5 Country of Birth

Most of the clients (98.5%) reported that they were born in South Africa. Clients born in other African countries (mostly Lesotho and Zimbabwe) made up 2.7% of the total clients and 0.3% were born in other countries. Berea, Soweto and Katlehong had more clients who not South African born. Berea was the only office with clients born in Europe and the USA. Many clients (7.5%) did not provide any information regarding their country of origin.

2.6 Ethnicity

Ten percent of the clients responded that they were South African and 22% of the data was missing (48% of the Sebokeng office's data was missing). The greatest number of the clients who responded to the question regarded themselves as Black (65% of total clients). This percentage is skewed because of the missing data. If only the clients who provided their ethnicity is taken into account the number of clients who regarded themselves as Black were 96.3%, Asian 0.7%, Coloured 1.4% and White 1.5%.

In 65% of the cases the clients specified to which ethnic group (within the "Black African" group) they belonged to (see Table 4). These ethnical groups differed among the branches. At the Berea office 24% of the clients were Zulu and 15% were Xhosa. At the Soweto office most clients were Zulu (33%) and S Sotho (18%). At the Sebokeng office most clients were South Sotho (46%) and Sotho (19%). At the Katlehong office most clients were Zulu (26.5%) and Sotho (19%) and at the Vosloorus office most were Zulu (44%) and Sotho (29%). When combining statistics regarding ethnicity for all POWA clients, most of the clients regarded themselves as Zulu (28%), S Sotho (20%) and Sotho (13%).

Although there seem to be overlaps in the classification of ethnic groups (e.g. Sotho, Southern Sotho, Tswana and Pedi) these statistics reflects what the clients themselves answered in an open ended question and their answers were not classified further.

Place Table 4 about here

2.7 Religion

At all branches most of the clients (79%) reported belonging to the Christian faith. Another 14% specified that they were Catholic. Other religions included clients belonging to religions such as Jehovah Witness (reported in all branches) and Islam (only at the Berea office). Other religions were only followed by one or two clients at various offices. The spread of religions per office tend to reflect the general population in the specific area. A high percentage of the data was missing (27%).

2.8 Duration of Relationship

The average duration of the abusive relationship for all POWA clients was 10.25 years (ranging between two weeks and 46 years). At both the Sebokeng and Vosloorus branches the average duration of the relationship was more than 11 years, with most of the relationships falling into the category 5-14 years (see Table 5). Clients at these offices were on average also older than clients at the other offices.

Place Table 5 about here

2.9 Children

Most of the clients reporting to POWA offices reported having two children. Only the Soweto branch differed in that clients at this office mostly reported having only one child. Missing data (18.3% for all POWA offices) for the Berea office was 19%, for Soweto 17.8% and for Sebokeng 26.5% of all clients. It is improbable that the missing data would have influenced the distribution very much and the data can therefore be regarded as reliable.

2.10 Client Occupation

The different occupations listed by clients were categorised into employed and unemployed since the full spectrum of occupations varied substantially (see Table 6).

At the Berea branch most of the clients were employed (85%). This was also true for the clients at the Soweto branch (60%) and the Katlehong branch (68%). Unemployment was more common at the Sebokeng branch (60%) and at the Vosloorus branch (61%).

Missing data at all the branches could seriously influence the validity of this data. At Katlehong branch the missing data was 53% and most of the other branches above 30%. Informal discussions with counsellors at these offices revealed that most clients at these branches were in fact unemployed. Even if the values, without compensating for the high levels of missing data, are accepted as a true reflection (56% of POWA clients being employed), the results yields an alarming high rate of unemployment.

Place Table 6 about here

The occupations with a higher frequency included: being self-employed (4%), domestic workers and cleaners (5%), students and scholars (4.7%), nurses (2%), receptionists and typists (2.6%) and teachers (3%). The reported percentages are of all clients not only those employed.

2.11 Partner Occupation

The different occupations of the clients' partners' were categorised into employed and unemployed (see Table 7). Missing data was even higher when reporting on the partner's occupation than with the client's own occupation (56% of data missing). The results are therefore even more skewed than was the case in section 2.10. This seriously influences the interpretation of the data for offices such as Soweto (83% data missing).

Place Table 7 about here

More commonly reported occupations included self-employment (6%), drivers (7%), taxi drivers (2.6%), men in security services including SAPS, prison, traffic and SADF (6.8%), and teachers (2%). Interestingly health care professionals (which included two traditional healers) made up one percent of all occupations. The reported percentages are of all clients' partners (not only those employed).

2.12 Abuse Types

It is very difficult to analyse statistics regarding types of abuse and the frequency thereof. Most clients report with more than one type of abuse. This is even more problematic with the high level of missing data. In the case of POWA 2002 statistics an attempt was made to reflect the types of abuse by first calculating how many types of abuse each client reported. Each type of abuse (Rape, Sexual, Emotional, Verbal, Physical and Financial) was then analysed and compared to the overall frequency of the occurrence of that specific type of abuse (and not per client). Each type of abuse was also analysed regarding how many other types of abuse occurred concurrently (e.g. physical abuse alone, with one other type of abuse, with 2 other types of abuse, etc). In this way a picture could be seen regarding the most frequent types of abuse and also of which types of abuse occur together.

A description is provided in Table 8 of the number of abuse types that each client was subjected to. On average each client was subjected to only one or two types of abuse at the same time. Of all POWA clients, 47% were only subjected to one type of abuse. At the Soweto branch this number was substantially higher, but this is explained by the fact that the office is situated in a Rape Centre and they therefore see more clients who have been exposed to one specific type of abuse (rape).

The frequency of missing data is very high (including files with no session records or no clear description of the type of abuse). It must again be stressed that only facts that were very clearly stated in the records could be included in calculations. This analysis reduced bias towards incorrect classification of data, and therefore lowers actual frequencies. The assumption can be made that the data reflected underestimate of actual frequencies.

In Table 9 the frequency of each type of abuse is reported. When combining all POWA clients emotional abuse was the most common type of abuse with the frequency of physical and financial abuse also being high. Slight differences between the offices were found. Emotional abuse was the most

common type of abuse reported at most offices, except at Katlehong where financial and physical abuse were reported more often. Reports of financial abuse at the Berea branch were less than other branches. The issue concerning whether verbal abuse should have been classified as a separate type of abuse will be considered when verbal abuse is discussed.

Place Table 8 about here

Sexual abuse for this study included all types of abuse related to sexual activities. It excluded rape by a stranger or acquaintance where no long term relationship was present. The category included marital rape or rape by a partner where a relationship was implied.

Place Table 9 about here

As can be seen in Table 10, sexual abuse occurred with nearly the same frequency on its own or in combination with other types of abuse. The fact that sexual abuse occurred on its own could partially be explained by the definition of the category (to include various types of rape). Another aspect was that marital rape and other types of rape do occur on their own without being preceded by other types of abuse such as emotional or physical abuse.

Place Table 10 about here

Emotional abuse commonly occurred in combination with one other type of abuse (see Table 11). At some branches (Berea and Katlehong) emotional abuse was found to be associated with more than one other type of abuse, while at other offices it was also common to have emotional abuse on its own (Soweto and Vosloorus).

Place Table 11 about here

It was frequently stated in the records of the clients' sessions that they reported verbal abuse (see Table 12). It was important to see from each of these files whether this report of verbal abuse can be classified with emotional abuse. An analysis was done to determine whether a client reported verbal abuse as well as emotional abuse, and therefore defining the two types of abuse as separate issues. In 34% of cases clients reported verbal abuse without reporting emotional abuse, this leaves 66% of clients who reported both. It can therefore be concluded that the majority of clients reporting to POWA defines verbal and emotional abuse as separate types of abuse. It is important to remember that calculation to determine the frequencies were not based on

assumptions, but on actual reports of clients using the terms verbal and emotional abuse.

Place Table 12 about here

High frequencies of reports of physical abuse occurred at all offices (see Table 13). Physical abuse seldom occurred on its own, but mostly in conjunction with at least one other type of abuse and commonly with more than one other type of abuse. Frequencies were also calculated for clients who reported both physical and emotional abuse. These percentages were high. On average 61% of clients (for all POWA offices) reported emotional and physical abuse occurring together.

Place Table 13 about here

Clients also reported financial abuse with high frequencies (see Table 14). Financial abuse was less common in Berea than in other offices. It is also prominent that Berea clients suffered this abuse in juxtaposition with at least two other types of abuse. All the other offices have more reports of financial abuse occurring on its own or in combination with only one other type of abuse.

Place Table 14 about here

2.13 Abuser Identity

An analysis was also done to determine the relationship of the client to the person who abused him/her. Classification was done to provide ease of interpretation. Table 15 shows that in the majority of cases (58%) the “abuser” was the client’s husband. In another 18% of cases the perpetrator was a boyfriend or other partner. Statistics regarding male clients being abused by their female partners was discussed in Section 2.1.1 (see also Table 2). In four percent of cases the clients reported that they were abused by their in-laws. On further investigation it was found that in 78% of these cases the client also reported that the husband abused them. Therefore in only 22% of cases was it only the in-laws (without the husband) abusing the client.

In three percent of cases the client was abused by a former partner. Some clients were also abused by former and current girlfriends of their partners, but with a much lower frequency. Clients were also abused by other family members such as parents, children and siblings. The three percent of clients who were abused by a stranger mostly included rape survivors. Clients also reported being abuse by an acquaintance, which included people such as co-workers, an ambulance driver and a landlord.

Place Table 15 about here

2.14 Other Themes

2.14.1 HIV/AIDS related issues

Violence against women is an important factor that increases women's vulnerability to HIV. It is therefore important to consider issues related to HIV/AIDS when dealing with POWA clients. One of the prominent themes was the number of clients who reported that their partners were having affairs (see Table 16). This frequency is alarmingly high for all offices (22% of all POWA clients). This is even an underestimate of the actual number of cases in which affairs could be present if taken into account that the calculations were based on prominent mentioning of the affairs by the clients.

Few clients voluntarily disclosed their status and the number of clients reported to be HIV positive or expressing a fear of being HIV positive was also not a true reflection of actual cases. What was extremely alarming was that only once (of all 1115 files) was HIV issues discussed in a counselling session.

Place Table 16 about here

2.14.2 Threats made towards clients

Another common theme extracted from the case notes was the issue of women being threatened by their partners. Although the percentages of threats seemed very low it is actually a very serious issue. The fact that six percent of all POWA clients were threatened by their partner should be taken very seriously and these cases should be followed up more rigorously.

Sebokeng has an alarming high rate of threats being made, possible because of the rural nature of the setting. The percentage of clients seen at Sebokeng, being threatened by their partners, was as high as 12%. The percentage of Vosloorus clients who were threatened by a partner was also above 10%. As can also be seen from Table 17, most of the threats were made with a firearm.

Place Table 17 about here

2.14.3 Other important issues

Some other prominent and important issues seemed to vary between the different branches (see Table 18). At the Berea office 7% of the clients reported that they have attempted to commit suicide. This is also probably an underestimate of the actual number of cases. Only those cases where the

attempted suicide was voluntary reported by the client and recorded by the counsellor were included.

Many clients (eight percent of all POWA clients) also reported that they fear for the safety of their children. The frequency of this was especially high for the Berea office (21%).

Some clients also reported that they experienced problems related to treatment by the SAPS. This included issues such as files that were lost and intimidation by police. Intimidation by a partner who believed that the police would not act on domestic violence issues was also common. Although this seemed to occur at all branches it was more prominent in the Vosloorus branch. This is also definitely an underestimate of cases, since many clients were seen only once and only dealt with the police after their visit to POWA.

At the Katlehong office clients also reported more often that they experienced abuse in more than one relationship (that is in a previous relationship, by a partner other than the one that they were presently involved with).

Another alarming issues that emerged was that many women (four percent of all POWA clients) reported that they were subjected to abuse (frequently physical abuse) while being pregnant. This number excluded the cases where clients were forced to undergo termination of pregnancies. Most of these clients reported that the abuse started when she revealed being pregnant. This was less prominent in the Berea branch, but overall it is a disturbing finding, which needs special attention in future.

Another theme that did emerge, but with a low frequency is women complaining about polygamous marriages forced on them by husbands. They did not have a say in the matter and were abused when resisting the “new” wife. This was more prominently found in Sebokeng.

Place Table 18 about here

3. CONCLUSION

Generally Health Care and Social Service providers keep records of all clients whom they assist. Very seldom are these files reviewed to provide insight into general characteristic of clients. This review of POWA clients provided useful information with regard to service provision such as targeting the correct population and in lobbying efforts.

Tables

Table 1: Gender of POWA clients per branch

	Berea		Soweto		Sebokeng		Katlehong		Vosloorus		POWA	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Women	227	98.4	269	98	257	83	158	97.5	134	98	1045	94
Men	4	1.6	3	1	51	16.5	3	2	2	1.5	63	5.5
Couple			3	1	2	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	7	0.5
TOTAL	231		275		310		162		137		1115	

Table 2: Sebokeng male client's relationship with abuser

	n	%
Wife	37	72
Girlfriend	1	2
X Wife	1	2
Parents	2	4
Father	1	2
Mother	1	2
Wife pregnant by other man	1	2
Wife left	1	2
Unknown	6	12
TOTAL	51	

Table 3: Number of appointments per client

	Berea	Soweto	Sebokeng	Katlehong	Vosloorus	POWA	
	N	n	n	n	n	n	%
1	197	271	271	151	132	1022	92
2	21	4	30	7	4	66	6
3	4		7	3		14	1
4	5		1		1	7	0.5
5			1	1		2	
8	2					2	
9	1					1	
Unknown	1					1	
TOTAL sessions	297	279	361	179	144	1260	

Table 4: Ethnical groups of African South Africans

	Berea		Soweto		Sebokeng		Katlehong		Vosloorus		POWA	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
African	13	13	30	13			7	5	2	2	52	7
Ndebele	2	2									2	0.25
Sotho	4	4	5	2	30	19	26	19	28	29	93	13
N Sotho	11	11	11	4	2	1.5	11	8	2	2	37	5
S Sotho	7	7	43	18	74	46	16	11.5	5	5	145	20
Pedi	2	2	6	2.5	2	1	2	1.5	4	4	16	2
Pondo							1	0.5			1	0.1
Swazi	3	3	1	0.5	1	0.5	6	4	1	1	12	1.5
Swati	2	2			1	0.5	6	4	1	1	10	1.5

Shangaan							2	1.5			2	0.25
Tsonga	1	1	8	4			7	5	1	1	17	2
Tswana	4	4	32	14	3	2	3	2	6	6	48	7
Venda			5	2	1	0.5			1	1	7	1
Xhosa	15	15	15	7	24	15	16	11.5	4	4	74	10
Zulu	23	24	75	33	23	14	37	26.5	43	44	201	28
Other African	11	11									11	1.5
TOTAL	98		231		161		140		98		728	

Table 5: Duration of relationship

	Berea		Soweto		Sebokeng		Katlehong		Vosloorus		POWA	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Less than 6 months	0	0	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	1.5	10	1
Less than 1 year	8	6	3	1	5	2	6	4	1	1	23	2.5
1 – 4 years	34	23	55	26	38	16	29	21	20	15	176	20
5 – 9 years	49	33	59	28	65	27	48	34	25	19	246	28
10 – 14 years	25	17	43	20	57	24	29	21	48	37	202	23
15 – 19 years	18	12	24	11	43	18	13	9	19	15	117	13.5
20 – 29 years	12	8	20	9	23	9	14	10	13	10	82	9.5
30 and more	4	1	6	3	7	3	1	0.5	2	1.5	20	2.3
Unknown	81		61		69		21		7		239	
Average	9.54		10		11.2		9.4		11.1		10.25	
Minimum	6 m		2 w		5 m		3 m		1 m		2 w	
Maximum	40 y		46 y		45 y		30 y		30 y		46 y	

Table 6: Occupation of client

	Berea		Soweto		Sebokeng		Katlehong		Vosloorus		POWA	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Unemployed	24	15	67	40	150	60	24	32	69	61	334	44
Employed	136	85	100	60	101	40	52	68	44	39	433	56
Unknown	71	31	108	39	59	19	86	53	24	17.5	348	31
TOTAL	231		275		310		162		137		1115	

Table 7: Occupation of client's partner

	Berea		Soweto		Sebokeng		Katlehong		Vosloorus		POWA	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Unemployed	21	18	4	9	34	27	18	18	17	16	94	19
Employed	96	82	42	91	90	73	82	82	87	84	397	81
Unknown	114	49	229	83	186	60	62	38	33	24	624	56
TOTAL	231		275		310		162		137		1115	

Table 8: Number of types of abuse occurring concurrently

	Berea	Soweto	Sebokeng	Katlehong	Vosloorus	POWA
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	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
0	29		108		43		34		7		221	
1	87	43	101	60.5	108	41	66	51.5	56	43	418	47
2	67	33	49	29	99	37	48	38	49	38	312	35
3	27	13	10	6	44	16.5	13	10	17	13	111	12
4	18	9	4	2.5	14	5	1	0.5	6	5	43	5
5	3	2	3	2	2	0.5			2	1	10	1
TOTAL abused types	389		260		504		205		239		1597	
N	231		275		310		162		137		1115	
N-missing	202		167		267		128		130		894	

Table 9: Frequency of each type of abuse

	Berea		Soweto		Sebokeng		Katlehong		Vosloorus		POWA	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Rape	28	7	26	10	5	1	4	2	6	2	69	4
Sexual	26	7	14	5	15	3	9	4	9	4	73	5
Emotional	119	30	71	27	185	37	41	20	83	34	499	31
Verbal	52	13	31	12	57	11	23	11	27	11	190	12
Physical	120	31	59	23	106	21	59	29	62	26	406	25
Financial	48	12	60	23	133	27	70	34	55	23	366	23
TOTAL	393		261		501		206		242		1603	

Table 10: Frequency of sexual abuse

	Berea		Soweto		Sebokeng		Katlehong		Vosloorus		POWA	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sexual	26		14		15		9		9		73	
Sexual abuse alone	8	31	5	36	3	20	3	33.5	0		19	26
Sexual with 1 other type	5	19	6	43	3	20	3	33.5	2	22	19	26
Sexual with 2 other types	3	11.5	0		3	20	2	22	3	33.5	11	15
Sexual with 3 other types	7	27	0		4	27	1	11	2	22	14	19
Sexual with 4 other types	3	11.5	3	21	2	13	0		2	22	10	14

Table 11: Frequency of emotional abuse

	Berea		Soweto		Sebokeng		Katlehong		Vosloorus		POWA	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Emotional	119		71		185		41		83		499	
Emotional abuse alone	22	18	23	32	44	24	6	14.5	23	28	118	24
Emotional with 1 other type	49	41	32	45	83	45	24	58.5	36	43	224	45
Emotional with 2 other types	27	23	9	13	42	22.5	11	27	16	19	105	21
Emotional with 3	18	15	4	6	14	7.5	0		6	7	42	8

other types												
Emotional with 4 other types	3	3	3	4	2	1	0		2	3	10	2

Table 12: Frequency of verbal abuse

	Berea		Soweto		Sebokeng		Katlehong		Vosloorus		POWA	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Verbal	52		31		57		23		27		190	
Verbal NOT emotional	18	35	16	52	7	12	17	74	7	26	65	34

Table 13: Frequency of physical abuse

	Berea		Soweto		Sebokeng		Katlehong		Vosloorus		POWA	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Physical	120		59		106		59		62		406	
Physical and Emotional	81	67.5	26	44	80	75.5	20	34	41	66	248	61
Physical abuse alone	23	19	17	29	15	14	15	25	9	14.5	79	19.5
Physical with 1 other type	52	43	27	46	41	39	31	53	29	47	180	44
Physical with 2 other types	24	20	8	13.5	34	32	12	20	16	26	94	23
Physical with 3 other types	18	15	4	6.5	14	13	1	2	6	9.5	43	11
Physical with 4 other types	3	3	3	5	2	2	0		2	3	10	2.5

Table 14: Frequency of financial abuse

	Berea		Soweto		Sebokeng		Katlehong		Vosloorus		POWA	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Financial	48		60		133		70		55		366	
Financial abuse alone	4	9	25	42	37	28	38	54	19	34.5	123	34
Financial with 1 other type	12	25	20	33	57	43	22	31.5	22	39.5	133	36
Financial with 2 other types	15	31	8	13	25	19	9	13	7	13	64	17
Financial with 3 other types	14	29	4	7	12	9	1	1.5	5	9	36	10
Financial with 4 other types	3	6	3	5	2	1	0		2	4	10	3

Table 15: Relationship to abuser

	Berea	Soweto	Sebokeng	Katlehong	Vosloorus	POWA	
	n	n	n	n	n	n	%
Partner	9	3	11	29	2	54	6
Husband	114	77	167	62	107	527	58
Boyfriend	37	23	18	18	10	106	12
In Laws	13	5	6	3	9	36	4
<i>In Laws + Husband</i>	13	2	4	1	8	28	
X partner	4	1	3	10	4	22	3
Female partner	2	4	39	3	3	51	6
Partners' girlfriend	4	4	2			10	1
Partners' relation	3		1			4	0.5
Parent	5	3	14			22	2
Family friend	3					3	0.5
Child	4	2	4		2	12	1
Siblings	3	2	1			6	0.5
Other family members	3			1		4	0.5
Stranger	11	15	3	2	1	32	3
Acquaintance	7	5	1	3	1	17	2

Table 16: HIV/AIDS related issues

	Berea		Soweto		Sebokeng		Katlehong		Vosloorus		POWA	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
Affairs	59	26	34	12	82	27	27	17	38	28	240	22
HIV +	8	3.5	12	4	1	0.5	3	2	3	2	27	2.5
HIV fear	1	0.5			1	0.5	5	3	1	1	8	1
HIV other person +	3	1.5	3	1	1	0.5	1	1			8	1

Table 17: Threats made towards clients

	Berea		Soweto		Sebokeng		Katlehong		Vosloorus		POWA	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Threats (gun)	2	1	3	1	13	4	1	1	2	1.5	20	2
Threats (burn)					4	1					4	0.5
Threats (axe, knife, spade)					1	0.5			3	2	4	0.5
Threats other	4	2	6	2	18	6	2	1	9	7	37	3
Threats total	6	3	9	3	36	12	3	2	14	10	68	6

Table 18: Other important themes

	Berea		Soweto		Sebokeng		Katlehong		Vosloorus		POWA	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Suicide	15	7	2	1	4	1					21	2
Fear for kids	49	21	10	4	13	4	9	6	6	4	87	8
Problems SAPD	1	0.5			3	1	1	1	3	2	8	1
Previous abuse	1	0.5	3	1			8	5			12	1
Pregnant	1	0.5	11	4	12	4	8	5	9	7	41	4