

Starting young: Intimate partner violence among very young adolescents in Cape Town, South Africa

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THE NEW THREATS

Identifying drug users

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

KEY TO AWARENESS

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pape is WRONG!

REAL TIEN

DONT RAPE

LEGATO

pape is WRONG!

Protecting yourself against RAPE

RAPIST

- Don't allow yourself to be alone with someone who makes you feel uncomfortable.
- Avoid secluded places.
- Ask for help if you feel threatened.
- Stay sober and be aware of what is happening around you.
- Don't accept a drink from someone you do not know.
- Never leave your drink unattended.

LEGATO

pape is WRONG!

Statutory Rape

Sexual intercourse between an adult and a minor (under the age of 16) is known legally as statutory rape. The adult can be found guilty even if the minor was a willing partner.

LEGATO

KHAYELITSHA THUTHUZELA FORENSIC CENTRE

AT KHAYELITSHA HOSPITAL

SUPPORTING SURVIVORS OF RAPE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

OPEN 24 HOURS A DAY
7 DAYS A WEEK
365 DAYS A YEAR

T: 021 360 4570
T: 021 360 4704

WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU'VE BEEN RAPE:

- Tell someone you trust
- Do not wait
- Come directly to Thuthuzela Forensic Centre OR contact the nearest police station by phone or in person and they will bring you to Thuthuzela
- Do not wash yourself or change the clothes you were wearing
- Come to Thuthuzela within 72 hours (3 days)
- Tell the security officers at the hospital gate you are coming to Thuthuzela. They should not ask you why. If you have problems with access at the gate, please call us at one of the numbers above.

AT THUTHUZELA YOU WILL GET HELP:

- Counselling
- Medical Examination
- Medical treatment to prevent HIV, pregnancy, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- A police officer will come to Thuthuzela to take your statement if you want to open a case
- Referral will be done for long term counselling to the Pape Crisis Centre or Nonceba Family Counselling

COME AND GET COUNSELLING AND MEDICAL TREATMENT EVEN IF YOU DO NOT WANT TO OPEN A CASE WITH THE POLICE

How to Handle Disagreements

Disagreements can help you grow, if they are understood and handled wisely.

How Do Disagreements Make You Feel?

You Need to:

1. Listen to the other person's point of view.
2. Stay calm and don't let your emotions get the best of you.
3. Try to understand the other person's point of view.
4. Don't interrupt the other person when they are speaking.
5. Try to find a solution that works for both of you.
6. Don't let the disagreement turn into a fight.
7. Try to find a way to resolve the disagreement.
8. Don't let the disagreement affect your relationship.
9. Try to find a way to resolve the disagreement.
10. Don't let the disagreement affect your relationship.

Six Special Steps

1. Listen to the other person's point of view.
2. Stay calm and don't let your emotions get the best of you.
3. Try to understand the other person's point of view.
4. Don't interrupt the other person when they are speaking.
5. Try to find a solution that works for both of you.
6. Don't let the disagreement turn into a fight.

Possible Solutions

1. Listen to the other person's point of view.
2. Stay calm and don't let your emotions get the best of you.
3. Try to understand the other person's point of view.
4. Don't interrupt the other person when they are speaking.
5. Try to find a solution that works for both of you.
6. Don't let the disagreement turn into a fight.





Socio-political context of Khayelitsha

- Legacy of forced removals and labour migration
- Material deprivation, un/insecure employment
 - 20% of learners: ‘do not have enough money for food’
 - 30% of learners: ‘enough money for food, but not other basic items e.g. clothes’
- Inadequate resource allocation & service delivery
- State violence normalised, high levels of violent crime, SGBV
- Active citizen participation and mobilisation
 - Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of Police Inefficiency
 - Service delivery protests
 - Street committees



Survey methodology

- Multi-staged stratified random sampling
 - 662 male and female participants from 10 primary schools
 - Grade 6 & 7 (10 – 13 years)
- 48% have had a *romantic partner* ('boyfriend', 'girlfriend')
 - Our analysis focused on these learners' experiences
- Survey, administered on mobile phones, English & Xhosa
 - Experiences of IPV
 - Experiences of SIPV
 - Reporting of violence



“In the past 12 months...?”

44% of learners report some form of **intimate partner violence**

Threatened to use
or used a gun,
knife, other
weapon against
you (6%)

Kicked, dragged,
beaten up,
choked, burnt
you on purpose
(5%)

**Threatened to
hurt you,
someone you
care about
(23%)**

**Pushed you
or pulled
your hair
(10%)**

**Slapped you or
thrown something
at you that could
hurt you (11%)**

Physically forced
you to have sex
when you didn't
want to (6%)

Hit you with their
fist / something
else that could
hurt you (6%)

**Multiple selection possible*

“In the past 12 months...?”*

42% of learners report some form of **sexual violence** by a partner

20%

Forced to have sex because you were afraid

23%

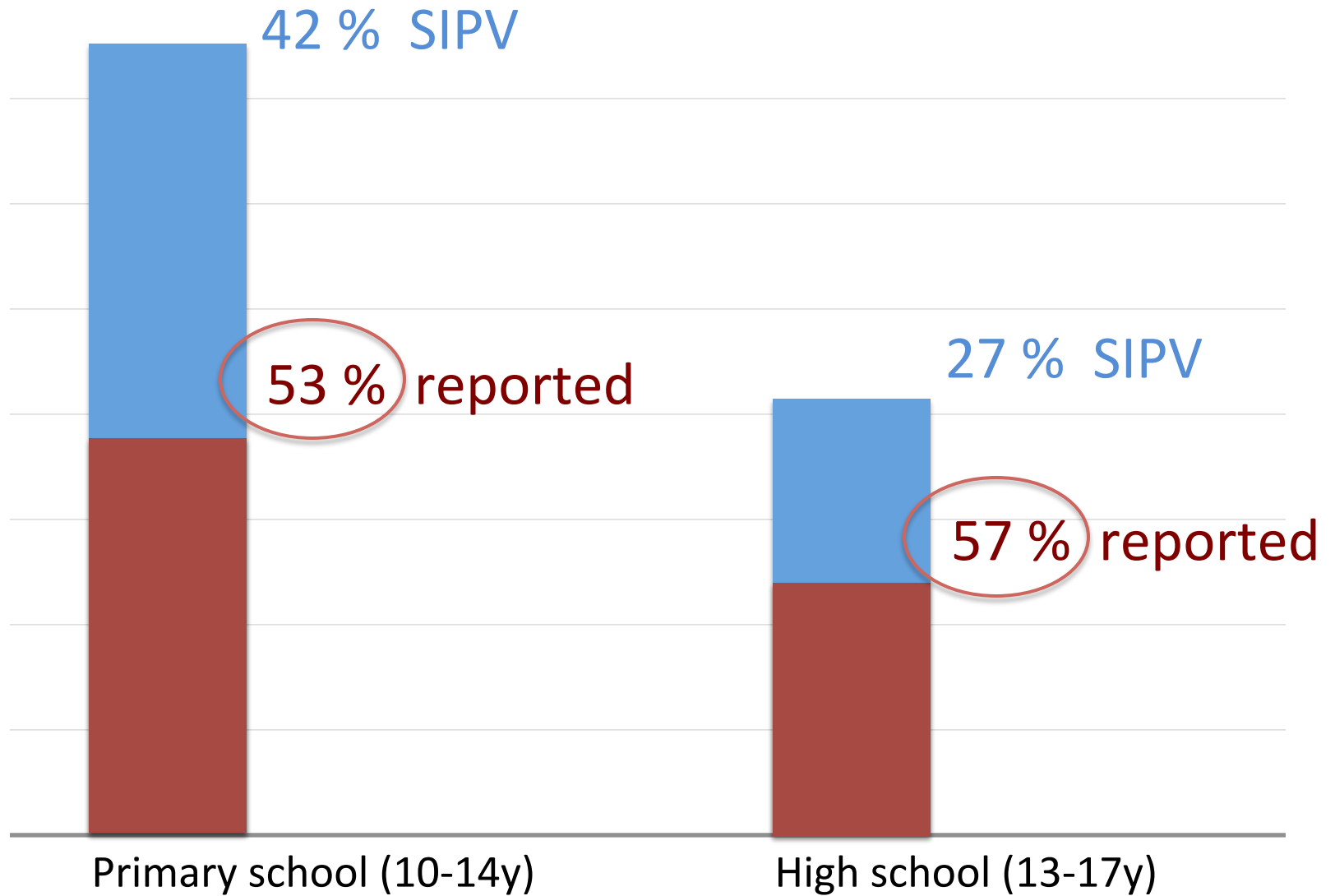
Forced to have sex because your partner made you feel bad

23%

Forced to do something sexual that was humiliating or shameful

**Multiple selection possible*

“Did you tell someone?”



“Who did you tell?”*

- My mother (47%)
- My friends (42%)
- Infrequent: other family member, teacher, police, counselor, peer educator



“What happened then?”*

- The person was told to stop (31%)
- I was given medical help (23%)
- Infrequent: given psychological help, reported to police

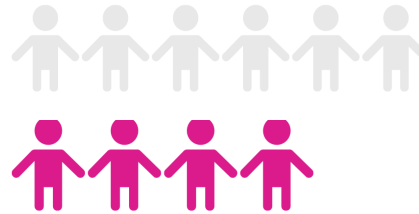
7/10 learners said that telling someone put an end to the violence



**Multiple selection possible*

“Why *didn't* you tell someone?”*

What happened
wasn't wrong



37%

Interpretation of violence: Is it violence? Is it wrong?

Consequences:
Blame, punishment,
retribution

**Lack of faith, trust
in teachers, adults**

Normalisation of violence
Victim-blaming / shaming
Systemic failures

**Multiple selection possible*

More questions...

- Meanings of 'partner'?
 - Teacher-perpetrated and 'non-partner' violence high
 - Overlaps?
- Partner / boyfriend / girlfriend characteristics?
 - Age, other disparities linked to power differentials?
 - Reported experiences of IPV seem to correlate with self-reported perpetration among same age group
- Heteronormativity in current research?
 - 20-30% of participants identified as LGB or 'other', further analysis needed

Some implications

- Address systemic challenges (e.g. lack of SRGBV policy)
- Role of **prohibitive discourses** in adult communication?
 - Provokes ‘silence, denial, shame’ (Francis, 2010)
 - Pre-empts *relationship* education
 - Contributes to low reporting
- **Interventions sufficiently nuanced** to enable *naming*?
 - ‘forced to have sex’, ‘threatened’, ‘pushed’
 - // ‘raped’, ‘assaulted’
- Clear need for **early intervention**
 - Relational and affective (how to ‘do’ ethical relating)
 - Pleasurable aspects of sex
 - Active knowers: engage their sexual knowledge

Thank you

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