VIOLENCE PREVENTION INITIATIVES IN NYANGA

Increasing Wellness Sub-Directorate

16 September 2013
Role of the DoH

• Prevention of violence requires other sectors as required interventions often outside the Health department's mandate

• However injuries due to violence are burden on health services especially trauma units

• Role of Health:
  – Surveillance and measure effectiveness
  – Advocacy
  – Health services including prevention
DoH interventions
1. Study: Injury Morbidity in Trauma Units

- **Purpose**: rapid assessment of injury morbidity burden at trauma units in three high violence communities
- **Aim**: establish a risk profile (type and location) of reported injuries, and to institutionalise injury morbidity surveillance in long-term
- **Sites**: Nyanga, Khayelitsha and Elsies River
- **Period**: Sept to Oct 2012
- **Progress**:
  - final report published;
  - study to be repeated 6-monthly over 3-year period, starting end Sept 2013
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injury classification</th>
<th>Elsies River</th>
<th>Khayelitsha</th>
<th>Nyanga</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n (%)</td>
<td>n (%)</td>
<td>n (%)</td>
<td>n (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>104 (52.5)</td>
<td>267 (61.4)</td>
<td>262 (63.1)</td>
<td>633 (60.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>11 (5.6)</td>
<td>58 (13.3)</td>
<td>48 (11.6)</td>
<td>117 (11.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unintentional</td>
<td>72 (36.4)</td>
<td>95 (21.8)</td>
<td>73 (17.6)</td>
<td>240 (22.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-harm</td>
<td>4 (2.0)</td>
<td>10 (2.3)</td>
<td>10 (2.4)</td>
<td>24 (2.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>7 (3.5)</td>
<td>5 (1.2)</td>
<td>22 (5.3)</td>
<td>34 (3.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>198 (100.0)</td>
<td>435 (100.0)</td>
<td>415 (100.0)</td>
<td>1,048 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results: type and location of injuries

Location of injuries in Nyanga by classification (%) (N=415)

- Violence: 24.1% (Nyanga), 22.5% (Gugulethu), 22.1% (Phillipi), 6.9% (Crossroads), 7.3% (Mitchells Plain), 3.4% (Unknown), 13.7% (Total)
- Transport: 18.8% (Nyanga), 25.0% (Gugulethu), 20.8% (Phillipi), 4.2% (Crossroads), 10.4% (Mitchells Plain), 4.2% (Unknown), 16.7% (Total)
- Unintentional: 24.7% (Nyanga), 27.4% (Gugulethu), 9.6% (Phillipi), 1.4% (Crossroads), 15.1% (Mitchells Plain), 2.7% (Unknown), 19.2% (Total)
- Self-harm: 10.0% (Nyanga), 10.0% (Gugulethu), 10.0% (Phillipi), 70.0% (Unknown), 100% (Total)
- Unknown: 4.6% (Nyanga), 4.6% (Gugulethu), 9.1% (Phillipi), 81.8% (Unknown), 100% (Total)
- Total: 21.9% (Nyanga), 22.4% (Gugulethu), 18.8% (Phillipi), 5.1% (Crossroads), 8.7% (Mitchells Plain), 3.1% (Unknown), 20.0% (Total)
Probable alcohol use among males

Probable alcohol consumption & injury type among males (%) (N=673)

- Violence: 5.2% (n=441)
- Transport: 8.3% (n=71)
- Unintentional: 18.3% (n=23)
- Suicide attempt: 41.7% (n=12)
- Unknown: 11.1% (n=22)

Total: 100% (n=673)
### Probable Alcohol Use Among Females

#### Probable Alcohol Consumption & Injury Type Among Females (%)(N=375)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injury Classification</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violence (n=192)</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>59.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport (n=45)</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unintentional (n=114)</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide attempt (n=12)</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown (n=12)</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (n=375)</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>64.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Violence**: 32.8% probable alcohol use
- **Transport**: 20.0% probable alcohol use
- **Unintentional**: 3.5% probable alcohol use
- **Suicide attempt**: 8.3% probable alcohol use
- **Unknown**: 16.7% probable alcohol use
- **Total**: 20.5% probable alcohol use
2. Situational Analysis: High Risk Areas

- **Purpose**: identify NPO and WCG interventions addressing alcohol misuse, violence and injury prevention in four high risk areas
- **Aim**: info will inform strategic collaborative transversal interventions
- **Sites**: Nyanga, Khayelitsha, Elsies River, Hout Bay
- **Period**: July 2012 to June 2013
- **Progress**: analysis and intervention mapping in progress
3. Evaluation: Impact of Urban Upgrading on Violence Prevention

• **Aim:** assess the effectiveness of urban upgrading interventions based on VPUU’s participatory approach in reducing interpersonal violence and improving safety in Nyanga and Khayelitsha

• **Progress:**
  - household survey started in Nyanga
4. Evaluation: Impact of Western Cape Liquor Act on Violence Prevention

- **Aim**: assess the impact effectiveness of the WC Liquor Act on reducing alcohol-related harm in Nanga and Khayelitsha
- **Focus**: the effect of the Act in isolation as well as in combination with other community-led interventions, and to map these to sub-areas in Nyanga and Khayelitsha
- **Progress**:
  - household survey started in Nyanga
5. Documentary mini-series: BoozaTV

- **Purpose**: challenge SA norms and practices around alcohol misuse, and to increase awareness about the associated risks
- **Aim**: reduce alcohol demand and supply, and related violence
- **Progress**:
  - DVD, with Xhosa sub-titles, freely available from the DoH
  - To be aired on Cape Town TV/DSTV
  - Evaluation of the use and utility of distributed DVD’s in progress
Thank you