

UNISA
Institute for Social and
Health Sciences
and
MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence
and Injury Lead Programme

Annual Report
2002



UNISA

The History, Vision and Mission of the Institute for Social and Health Sciences

History

The Health Psychology Unit (HPU) was founded by UNISA's Psychology Department following two epidemiological studies of injury: a 1986-1988 study of all neurotrauma in Johannesburg; and a 1989-1990 examination of all injuries in Johannesburg.

From the start, the HPU focused on the primary prevention of injuries due to intentional and unintentional causes, and since 1991 applied its epidemiological findings in the delivery of community-oriented safety promotion activities from its Centre for Peace Action in the Johannesburg suburbs of Eldorado Park, Ennerdale, Chiawelo and Lenasia.

The range of interventions delivered by the Centre provided a useful setting for much of the HPU's injury and violence research, and a test-bed for its work toward the development of national health, injury and violence prevention policy and practices.

In 1994 the HPU was recognised as one of 19 WHO Collaborating Centres for injury and violence prevention around the world, and in 1997 its Centre for Peace Action and the Johannesburg South Metropolitan Local Council became the twenty-first member of WHO's Global Network of Safe Community Demonstration Programmes. Because of its outstanding work in the field of violence and injury prevention, it became a Safe Community Affiliate Support Centre just four years later in 2001.

The Institute for Behavioural Sciences (IBS)

began in 1974 as a research and education department at UNISA. Due to the research interests and expertise of its senior researchers, the IBS quickly developed into a specialised research centre with a focus on child neuropsychology and social development psychology. The IBS was also well known for technical innovations in research methodology, and more recently earned reputation for its HIV/AIDS research and establishment of a national AIDS database.

The UNISA Institute for Social and Health Sciences (ISHS) was formed in 1997 following a senate decision to combine the University's Institute for Behavioural Sciences and its Health Psychology Unit (including the Centre for Peace Action).

Vision

Fundamental to the ISHS's public health vision is the recognition of illness and suffering as produced by the micro- and macro-environments into which people are born, develop and die, and its activities are intended to stimulate individual and social responses aimed at changing the social, behavioural and environmental factors that cause suffering and illness. Accordingly, the Institute's focus is upon the individual not as the pre-given origin or end-point of pathological processes and actions, but on the behavioural tendencies of individuals and groups as an outcome of causal relationships to people (e.g. parents, peers), to products (e.g. guns, alcohol, pornography, media violence), and to environments (both physical



and socio-cultural). Suffering and illness are thus cast in relational terms, and through research these risk factors can be identified and then manipulated to prevent the problem.

Mission

The mission of the ISHS is to function as an internationally and locally recognized African research centre of excellence within the social and health sciences, promoting research and encouraging expertise in methodological, theoretical, policy and intervention areas.



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Executive summary

This report outlines the progress of the Institute for Social and Health Sciences (ISHS) of the University of South Africa (UNISA), as well as of ISHS's collaboration with the South African Medical Research Council (the MRC) in respect of the Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme (the Lead Programme).

In 2002 the ISHS and the Lead Programme focused on two key areas:

- crime, violence and injury prevention; and
- social inequality and difference.

The first section of this report details the activities and milestones of the Lead Programme. The Lead Programme seeks to consolidate and harness the MRC and ISHS's experience and expertise in conducting applied public health research in the area of crime, violence and injury prevention.

The programme seeks to make a contribution to the health status, safety, and quality of life of South Africans through public health-oriented research aimed at preventing premature death, disability and traumatisation resulting from crime, violence and unintentional injuries.

Lead Programme activities for 2002 were centred around four basic research strands:

- injury epidemiology, surveillance and costing;
- research on examples of good practice in relation to primary crime and injury prevention;
- research on examples of good practice in relation to secondary crime and injury prevention and containment; and

- research training, capacity building and information dissemination.

These four strands — the overarching framework for research conducted within the Lead Programme — also serve as the framework for the discussion contained in the first section of this report.

The **key Lead Programme outcomes** outlined in this report include:

- the strengthening of a fatal injury surveillance system;
- a utility study tracing the outcome of surveillance reports produced by the Lead Programme; and
- several successfully completed data collection drives.
- In addition, through the Institute's inputs a great deal of attention has been accorded to the study of primary prevention and injury control measures within the Lead Programme.
- Other outcomes include training, participation in national and international conferences, journal and popular publications, and the on-going facilitation of a growing research coalition.

Throughout 2002 the Lead Programme's activities were supported through collaboration with several other groups working in the field of crime, violence and injury prevention. These include NGOs, government departments, CBOs, secondary and tertiary institutions, and research departments and units. Over the last year the Lead Programme also actively fostered constructive and critical academic co-operation, multi-disciplinary



and cross-sectoral research partnerships with groups such as the WHO, Karolinska Institutet, and NICRO as well as various academic departments at the University of the Witwatersrand (WITS), Rand Afrikaans University (RAU), University of Durban-Westville (UDW) and UNISA.

Whereas the directorship is located primarily in Johannesburg, several organisational measures were adopted to ensure smooth management, co-ordination, and regular and rapid communication, all of which are vital to foster coherence, co-operation and productivity among MRC and UNISA Lead Programme staff.

In Part 2 of the report, activities within the inequality, difference and knowledge production area are presented. Here the ISHS has aimed to explore research and other knowledge production processes within historically oppressive contexts such as South Africa. The aim is to strengthen capacity through corrective measures that assist in redressing 'racially' skewed patterns.

Through these activities the ISHS has repeatedly argued for alternative understandings of

'knowledge', 'science' and 'research' that are more inclusive of indigenous meaning systems, that are equally valued and integrated into our research and praxis.

A recently published textbook-writing initiative co-ordinated by an ISHS staff member resulted in a publication which encapsulates the Institute's efforts in this area. The volume, which was edited by Duncan, Gqola, Hofmeyrs et al. (2002), and published by the Centre for the Study of African Societies, is entitled *Discourses on Difference, Discourses on Oppression*.

Part 3 of the report presents an outline of the ISHS's strategic priority areas as well as envisaged research projects for 2003 and beyond. These include research projects on the psychosocial ramifications of HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa, child sexual abuse, and the role of women in peace-building initiatives.

Finally, in **Parts 4 and 5 the report provides a listing of all staff members involved in the ISHS and the Lead Programme's research activities, as well as a listing of all research outputs for 2002.**

Professor Mohamed Seedat

Director: Institute for Social and Health Sciences & Centre for Peace Action & MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme



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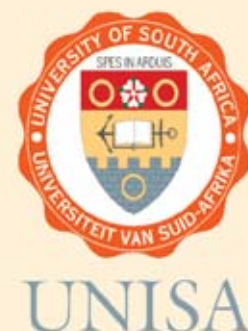
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PART 1

MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme

The Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme (Lead Programme) is under the joint administration of the University of South Africa (UNISA) and the South African Medical Research Council (MRC).

The objectives of the Lead Programme briefly are to:

- conduct and disseminate public health-oriented research into the extent, nature, causes and consequences of injuries due to crime, violence and accidents in South Africa;
- conduct and encourage research that will serve to identify, support and develop examples of good practice for primary prevention and injury control;
- demonstrate and document how research may be applied to facilitate, influence, support and develop examples of good practice for primary prevention and injury control at the levels of service delivery, planning, and social policy;
- build capacity among South African researchers, including historically marginalized groups, to conduct research into the extent, nature, causes, consequences and prevention of injuries arising from crime, violence and accidents; and
- establish a global reputation as a Lead

Programme of excellence in the field of crime, violence and injury prevention research and policy.

CORE RESEARCH AREAS

The Lead Programme's core research activities centre around four inter-related research strands:

- The first strand, representing a continuation of the MRC's past and current surveillance work, includes injury epidemiology, surveillance and costing.
- The second strand, which represents a continuation of the ISHS's community-based injury prevention initiatives, includes research on examples of good practice for safety promotion.
- The third strand, which also embodies a continuation of the ISHS's secondary containment initiatives, involves the study of good practices for the control of injuries and related psychological trauma.
- The fourth strand, which cuts across the preceding three, focuses on theory building, information dissemination, training and capacity building for research and authorship.



Epidemiology, surveillance and costing

The core research areas in Strand 1 for 2002 represent a continuation of existing violence and injury surveillance and risk identification research, together with new areas of injuries and macro-social determinants of injuries, as well as emerging problems and strategic priorities. Reviews of research projects in this Strand are outlined below.

Non-Natural Injury Mortality Surveillance System (NIMSS)

The NIMSS is a mortuary-based surveillance system that seeks to research and describe the who, what, when, where and how of fatal injuries.

The project was initially started as part of a consortium comprising the MRC, UNISA and the CSIR. It was introduced into 10 mortuaries around the country in 1999, and into an additional 27 mortuaries in 2000. Extension to other mortuaries is ongoing for as long as funding is received. About 80 000 postmor-

tem investigations are conducted on non-natural deaths in South Africa annually. The 38 mortuaries (in six different provinces) currently contributing data to the system represent about 34% of all cases in South Africa.

To date, information from the NIMSS has been used by a wide variety of prevention agencies, and full coverage will ultimately enable the calculation of comparative inter-city rates to assist in prioritising and evaluating interventions and allocating resources.

Project data warehousing has been handed over to the central MRC IT department. Ethics approval for the project will need to be obtained retrospectively. Outputs include mortuary-specific bi-annual and annual reports to assist in facility-level planning and resource allocation, and a national annual report collating the results from all mortuaries. Other outputs include customised reports, advocacy documents and academic publications.

Future priorities: The project is ongoing and the immediate priorities are the automation of much of the reporting systems and the transition of much of the data collection and collation activities to external agencies. By the end of 2004 the NIMSS will increase the number of participating mortuaries from 38 to 57. The case load will increase to 45 000 cases per annum. Eventually it is envisaged that the NIMSS will achieve full coverage and provide online customised analyses on request. The data should eventually be available within six months of the date of death. As the system is expanded, preference will be given to rural rather than urban mortuaries. New urban mortuaries will only be included if they are attached to existing NIMSS mortuaries, or if they are the remaining mortuaries in urban centres where the NIMSS has near to full coverage (e.g. Chatsworth in Durban).



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National Non-Fatal Injury Surveillance System (NANFISS)

The proportion of injuries attributed to specific causes differs considerably for fatal and non-fatal injuries, as shown by the 1990 Cape Metropolitan Study. This has important implications for the setting of prevention priorities: certain categories of frequently occurring non-fatal injuries may be more responsive to prevention programmes than fatal injuries. Furthermore, the indirect and human value costs of severe injuries may be higher than for fatal injuries, particularly if they occur more frequently.

The NANFISS involves injury and violence surveillance through a sentinel system based on health facility injury registers. Only secondary and tertiary facilities have been included in the 41 sentinel facilities identified for inclusion in the NANFISS, in order to focus on moderate and severe injuries.

The NANFISS will be maintained in the two secondary hospitals where it is currently running, namely the Cradock Provincial Hospital (Eastern Cape) and the G. F. Jooste Hospital (Western Cape). The reporting and implementation requirements as well as the barriers to successful implementation will be assessed before the system is expanded further.

This project currently involves the following research collaborators: the ISHS, the Department of Health (National), the Provincial Department of Health (Eastern Cape), Cra-

dock Provincial Hospital (Eastern Cape), and the GF Jooste Hospital (Western Cape). Data have been collected and entered until July 2002 and March 2002 for G. F. Jooste and Cradock Provincial Hospital, respectively.

The percentage injury surveillance coverage at G. F. Jooste has increased from 25% in January to 80% in April 2002. Quarterly reports have been produced for Cradock and monthly reports for G. F. Jooste Hospital. The NANFISS form has been instituted as the standard trauma form at G. F. Jooste Hospital, following a favourable response from the Head of Trauma and the Medical Superintendent. Provincial health authorities in the Western Cape have expressed considerable interest in the NANFISS.

Future priorities: If the injury surveillance coverage remains consistent at or above 80% for G. F. Jooste Hospital, quarterly reports will be produced. A process audit is planned for this facility for January/February 2003. As part of the audit we need to investigate the relative suitability of nurses versus doctors for completing the forms, as well as how the relevant staff can be successfully motivated for the completion of this task.

South African National Injury Costing Project

The direct costs associated with medical treatment, rehabilitation and the administration of injury victims runs into millions of rands. This could be more productively spent on primary prevention to reduce the number of new cases and improve overall life quality.

By measuring the social burden of injury in terms of economic costs and human value losses, the South African National Injury Costing Project aims to improve inter-sectoral policies and practices for the primary prevention of violence and injury in South Africa.

The research consortium driving this project includes the ISHS, the University of Natal (NU), the MRC, the University of the Transkei (UNITRA) and the Red Cross Children's Hospital. Drawing on the costing expertise of Netcare (a leading private health care



company, assisting in this initiative), the consortium aims to:

- present an example of how rationalisation gains in trauma care resulting from injury prevention can be calculated;
- demonstrate how this information can be used to influence health policy and planning for the primary prevention of injuries; and
- build capacity among South African researchers in the field of injury prevention and specifically in the calculation of the burden of injuries.

After an analysis of the results of an exhaustive South African injury costing literature review and extensive consultation with Netcare, all the parties agreed that the initial scope of the study proved too broad, given the limited costing and billing infrastructures of the current SA public health sector. Consequently, the project was reconceptualised as a pilot investigation into the costs of injury that would in turn provide a platform for more detailed future studies of the direct, indirect and human value costs of injury in South Africa.

Future priorities: Details of many of the costs in the private health care sector are readily available. Therefore, the most demanding aspect of the study is the matching and subsequent cost calculations of retrospective injuries treated in the public health care sector. The calculations are to be completed in collaboration with Netcare by the end of February 2003. Preliminary results of the study will be disseminated to Swedish injury

costing experts in mid-March 2003. The project will be formally terminated through a final report to all stakeholders at the end of April 2003.

Comparing risk determinants and post-trauma sequelae of intimate and stranger rape survivors

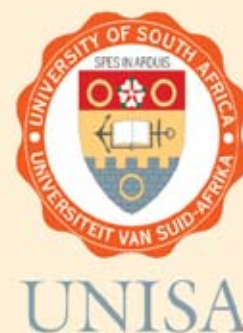
The prevalence of gender-based violence has become alarmingly apparent globally – and certainly in South Africa. Although the extent of the under-reporting of gender-based violence in South Africa remains difficult to determine, available estimates indicate that approximately 55 000 women were raped in 1997 and that the incidence of rape-linked homicide is approximately 7 per 100 000 women.

This exploratory research project represents one component of a broader South African research initiative focusing on sexual violence and the after-care of rape survivors.

The study examined and illuminated the specific trends, risk profiles and post-rape experiences associated with incidents of both intimate and stranger rape. A qualitative research approach was utilised to gather relevant data from a group of rape survivors accessed through the Thuthuzela Care Centre for rape survivors, which is located at the G. F. Jooste Hospital in Cape Town.

A research report detailing the findings of the study and its various implications has been compiled. Dissemination of the research findings to relevant stakeholders has commenced.

After evaluation of after-care services for rape survivors in Gauteng it had initially been proposed that research focusing on the experiences of rape survivors themselves also be undertaken in the same province. However, despite having contracted with medico-legal clinics, NGOs and other service providers, and having advertised the study across various communities in Gauteng, a measure of guardedness from referring agencies and related administrative and bureaucratic barriers were found to hamper



the process of accessing participants for the study.

In view of this and in consultation with the research team, it was decided that other potential sites and existing ISHS and Lead Programme research partnerships be identified and explored to facilitate ease of access to participants. The ISHS was successful in its application for project and ethical approval from the management of the Thuthuzela Care Centre to access participants seeking services at the Centre. The general responsiveness of rape survivors invited to participate in the study was an additional success of the project.

Future priorities: Dissemination of research findings to relevant stakeholders is to continue into the first quarter of 2003. It is anticipated that a journal article will be submitted for peer review, and that a Policy Brief will be published through the MRC before the end of the second quarter of 2003.

Youth Risk Behaviour Study

The political and social transition in South Africa has generated a number of not only positive but also negative environmental conditions to which adolescents are exposed. This, together with the behavioural experimentation typical of adolescence, as well as the long-term effects of unhealthy lifestyle patterns, makes the assessment of determinants of risk behaviours a priority.

The aims of this study are to:

- investigate the prevalence and determinants of risk behaviours among South African youth;
- inform health promotion programme development as well as health and education policy by focusing on the most significant behaviours causing health problems; and

- provide comparable baseline data in order to assess how risk behaviours interact and change over time and location (nationally as well as internationally).

The study is being conducted by the MRC's National Health Promotion Research and Development Group in collaboration with the ISHS, the University of Natal, the University of Cape Town, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Departments of Health and Education in South Africa.

During the first six months of 2002 the survey instrument was adapted for administration within the South African context. In addition, pilot administrations were successfully conducted across the country with learners in all 11 official languages. Full administration, cleaning and capturing of the data occurred during the latter half of 2002, and the anticipated completion of the project will be during the first half of 2003.

Given the paucity of data on the prevalence of risk behaviours and their determinants among South African adolescents, the study will contribute to the development of enhanced information management systems. These will be used as baseline data against which patterns, trends and profiles may be established.

This will assist in informing local and national intervention and be utilised to measure the external impact of such interventions. In essence, this study shifts levels of analysis from the descriptive to the more inferential, and in so doing enhances our ability to shape programmes and interventions more accurately.

This study will also enable comparative analyses between South Africa and other international contexts, allowing for additional research and intervention collaborations.

Future priorities: During 2003 the data will be analysed, published and disseminated in the form of, among others:



- a report to the National Department of Health;
- policy briefs to the National and Provincial Departments of Health and Education;
- publications and conference papers;
- feedback seminars with participating schools; and
- presentations to various national and provincial departments and NGOs on the effective integration and utilisation of the data.

Learner Incident and Injury Surveillance System (LINCIS) in Gauteng

This project entails the implementation of a school injury surveillance system in primary and secondary schools. The system monitors intentional and unintentional injury trends among learners in Gauteng, but simultaneously evaluates the processes of surveillance implementation within the school context.

More specifically, the surveillance system aims to monitor injury trends, identify hazards and emerging problems, as well as to provide baseline data against which to assess the impact of injury prevention programmes. The project also aims to evaluate processes involved in establishing a surveillance system successfully within the schooling context.

The implementation of LINCIS (initiated in 2000) was continued throughout 2002 in seven Eldorado Park secondary schools as part of the broader Safe Schools Project (see Strand 2 & 3 projects). The surveillance system has led to the generation of several research outputs this year, including publications on violence and injury trends, as well as good practices for research in schools-based violence prevention projects.

Data generated from 2000 to 2001 were presented at several national conferences and seminars. The implementation of the LINCIS in Eldorado Park schools will be formally drawn to a close at the end of 2002 to make way for new research and intervention initiatives within participating schools.

Future priorities: Comprehensive findings of the LINCIS will be disseminated through

technical reports, popular reports and publications, and used to inform the process of safety planning at the respective schools. They will also be used to develop an advocacy document. All these activities will take place during the second and third quarters of 2003.

School Injury Surveillance System (SISS) in the Western Cape

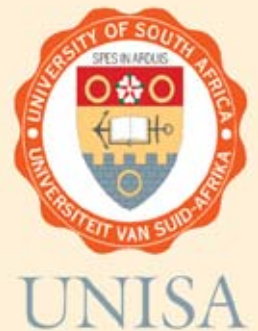
This project, which involves the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) and the Lead Programme, has two key objectives:

- to implement a school injury surveillance system in primary and secondary schools that will monitor intentional and unintentional injury trends among learners in the Western Cape; and
- to evaluate the processes of surveillance implementation within the school context.

The project as initially conceptualised involved 50 schools (largely primary) from Atlantis, Bishop Lavis, Khayelitsha and the Strand. Despite various process problems at 30 of the participating schools, just over 600 cases of injuries were recorded at the selected sites between February and December 2002.

A database structure for data entry and a template for the technical report have been developed, as well as an injury surveillance data collection manual. In conjunction with these activities, a pilot process audit was conducted which included interviews with two principals, three WCED Safe Schools safety co-ordinators, the Western Cape Safe Schools Programme manager, and an independent risk management consultant. As a result of these interviews a preliminary questionnaire for the audit has been compiled. The questionnaire is in the process of being reviewed and revised. Written outputs for the year include four articles on the preliminary results of the SISS.

Future priorities: Once the preliminary questionnaire has been finalised and all pre-audit processes have been put in place, the process audit on the use and feasibility of the SISS will be conducted during the first



quarter of 2003. The results of this together with an updated literature review and comprehensive technical report on the epidemiology of injuries at the participating schools will be sent for review and presented to the Western Cape Minister of Education and other stakeholders. Two articles and presentations at national and international conferences based on the data obtained are planned for the second and third quarters of 2003.

Injuries in Farmworkers Study

This study's objectives were:

- to gather baseline data on injuries by doing an exploratory descriptive study;
- to gather information on the aetiology of injuries on selected farms within the primary fruit agricultural sector in the Western Cape; and
- to gather information on the health services required for injuries on farms.

The fieldwork for this study, which was funded by the MRC, was completed in 2001.

Future priorities: The final report on the findings of this study will be completed in January 2003.

Impact of violence and crime on the delivery of health services

The impact of violence at work — an environment traditionally viewed as violence-free — has become a matter of particular concern for the health services sector internationally.

This study, the first of its kind in South Africa, examines the impact of violence at different levels of State health services in the Western Cape. The project was funded by the NRF and undertaken in collaboration with researchers at the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town. The fieldwork for this project has been completed.

Future priorities: A draft report has been written and the final report will be completed by January 2003.

Rural Injury Surveillance Project

The information gathered by means of this project contributes to information on injury patterns in rural South Africa. Basic injury information has been gathered at three state and three private hospitals in the rural Western Cape. In addition, mortuary data have been coded for the same period for these areas. The project was funded by the Department of Health and has been completed.

Future priorities: A final report on the findings will be completed in February 2003 when final data will be added to the results.

Child Labour in the Agricultural Sector

The National Research Foundation (NRF) funded, child labour in the agricultural sector collaborative project is jointly administered and researched by the UNISA ISHS and the Institute for Farmworkers Research and Development (IFRD). The project currently operates under the MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme.

The project has the following four interrelated objectives:

- To establish the conditions and processes leading to child labour in the agricultural sector in the Limpopo Province, the extent and consequences of the problem, and the perceptions of the phenomenon among the relevant stakeholders identified.
- To influence provincial, national and ultimately regional policies and interventions aimed at addressing the problem of child labour through the development of generic models of intervention in the Limpopo Province.
- To contribute to the elimination of worst forms of child labour as described by the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) in the Limpopo Province and ultimately in the whole of South Africa and the Southern African Development Community.
- To contribute to the development of the research capacity of the IFRD.



The data collection and literature review phases of the project have been completed. The preliminary findings of the review have been presented to an advisory panel and were subsequently written-up for formal publication.

Future Priorities: The data together with an outsourced historical study and the review findings are currently being synthesised for commentary in the final report of the project. The report is due for release in mid-April 2003. Pending the final report of the project, 2003 will witness a proposed national rollout of the project in an attempt to extend and challenge the results of the pilot study in the Limpopo Province to other areas of South Africa.

Trauma and Drug Surveillance System (TADS)

This sentinel substance abuse surveillance study has been undertaken in collaboration with the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) and the Department of Health Directorate of Mental Health and Substance Abuse. The study monitors alcohol misuse and drug usage among injury patients to identify changes in the nature and extent of the use of these substances, as well as the effect of national and regional interventions aimed at reducing substance abuse and associated injuries.

During the period 1999-2001 the TADS collected and disseminated information on alcohol and drug consumption patterns among trauma patients presenting at State hospitals in three cities: Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban. In 2002 the TADS focused on the compilation and dissemination of its research results (for 1999-2001), as well as on holding stakeholder meetings to inform policy briefs and community-based intervention programmes, including SACENDU, the WHO-commissioned Urbanisation, Adolescents and Risk Factors for Substance Abuse Study, and the Sensible Drinking Project. One of the successes is the on-going integration of study data into SACENDU to serve as a tool of validation for other levels of substance abuse research.

Future priorities: At policy and practice level we anticipate increasing the use of the data produced by the project to inform interventions aimed at addressing the substance-abuse-injury nexus.

Burn Injury Risk Factors In Early Childhood: Studies On Household, Familial And Developmental Risk Factors

In 1999 burns were reported to be the second most common form of fatal injury affecting South African children aged 1 to 14 years. Burns accounted for 50% of all fatal injuries in infants younger than one year. These injuries are concentrated amongst black South Africans and take place in the home itself. Initial reports indicate that injuries peak during sleep times, mealtimes, and just after children returned from school.

Despite an increased epidemiological interest in childhood burns, there remains a paucity of systematic, well-controlled research into the scope, patient profile, aetiology and determinants of childhood burn injuries in South Africa. Consequently, this study has the following overall objectives:

- to describe the epidemiology of early childhood burn injuries in the Western Cape; and
- to identify key household, familial and developmental risk factors to burn injuries in young children.

The focus of the project in the first quarter of 2002 was the completion of a literature search and compilation of a review of the childhood burns injury risk literature. A draft literature review has been completed, and is being prepared for submission to a South African journal. In the second quarter of the year, work on the first study objective commenced. Also in the second quarter of the year, the project conducted interviews with 10 stakeholders in the childhood burn injury prevention and care sector in the Western Cape. These interviews have assisted the formulation of an interview schedule to elicit parental perceptions of childhood burn injury risk. An initial analysis of these interviews also served as the basis for an oral presentation at the 6th World Conference on



Injury Prevention and Violence Control (Montreal).

This project brings together the resources of a number of collaborators, including the Red Cross Children's Hospital, the WHO, which is funding this year's work, and the Karolinska Institutet.

Future Priorities: 2003 will see the submission of the literature review of this project: "Early childhood burn injuries: A review of the studies on household, familial and

developmental risk factors". The submission of the first of the two publications related to the first objective will also occur in early 2003. The second written output, comparing socio-economic neighbourhood attributes with burn injuries is scheduled for mid 2003 after finalisation of the related data analyses. The commencement of the data collection required for the second objective will proceed as soon as ethical clearance for the study is granted by the MRC.

Strand 2 & 3

Primary prevention and secondary prevention and containment



The overall objectives of composite Strand 2 & 3 are the identification, development, evaluation, documentation and costing of good practices and/or benchmarks for injury prevention and containment activities, especially those appropriate for low-income contexts.

These Strands focus on a number of strategic sub-areas:

- identification and reinforcement of both macro- and micro-level good practices;
- development of safety promotion strategies for vulnerable groups and priority injury problems;
- development of project evaluation and monitoring methodologies and technologies for adaptation in similar programmes;
- examination of the links that translate research data into action and policy formulation;
- costing of safety promotion activities; and
- documentation and dissemination of good injury prevention and containment practices.

The projects utilise a multi-level approach — they may be directed at macro- and micro-level risk factors — and may incorporate

primary, secondary and tertiary interventions or combinations of these. The projects may be directed at multiple sites, incorporate community participation, rely on a combination of sectors and role-players (but especially volunteers), and are located within community networks such as schools, crèches, clinics, police services, and religious institutions.

All projects have evaluation components and are geared towards the dissemination of findings to all stakeholders. Progress of these projects in 2002 is outlined below.

Home-based Injury and Violence After-care

This project attempts to address the increasing need for more social models of home-based care by examining the utility of organically developed care systems for victims of crime, violence and injury.

Since 2001 a small group of volunteers from the Thembelihle Safety Promotion Team has made weekly visits to households in the neighbourhood to provide services to resi-



dents requiring home-based aftercare. A home visit register was developed in 2002 to facilitate the planning, development and implementation of a more formally structured programme, as well as to collect preliminary data on the scope and activities of the home-based injury and violence aftercare service in Thembelihle. Members of the volunteer team were trained in the completion of the register. They were supervised on their home-based aftercare interventions throughout the year.

Future priorities: In an attempt to consolidate the projects contained within the Neighbourhood-Based Safety Promotion Programme, the current project will be absorbed into the activities of the Home Visitation Programme (HVP) (see below), to be implemented in Vlakfontein. The dissemination of information on benchmark practices and outcome indicators for the home-care of victims of violence and injury will be carried out during the first and second quarters of 2003. It is anticipated that a journal article will be submitted for peer review during the second quarter of 2003.

Safety Promotion in Council Flats Project

A 1996 ISHS household survey indicated that injuries constituted a significant problem in the council flats in Eldorado Park. Hence the current project was formulated as an initiative to be undertaken by the Eldorado Park Safety Promotion Team, with the aim of developing a safety promotion programme for the council flats in the community.

The team participated in an audit of safety and risk features associated with the council flats. However, data collected from this audit were not sufficient to design an appropriate safety promotion programme. Accordingly, a new study focusing particularly on children and injuries was undertaken in a sample of these flats. The qualitative data obtained, which included a focus on respondents' perceptions of childhood injury risks, highlight the unique risks facing children resident in council flats. Furthermore, the study

illuminates interesting insights into parents' views of childhood injuries. A research report integrating both quantitative and qualitative data is currently being compiled.

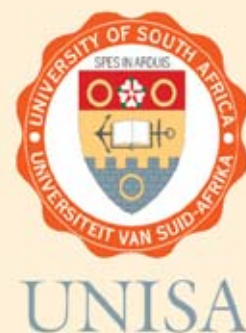
Future priorities: Findings of this study will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders, including the participants in the study, during the first quarter of 2003. Ongoing project activities will be informed by recommendations arising from the research findings. A journal article will be submitted for peer review during the second quarter of 2003.

Volunteer Capacitation and Safety Promotion

This project focuses on the mobilisation and capacitation of local residents in Thembelihle, Eldorado Park and the Strand neighbourhoods of Nomzamo and Broadlands Park, to serve as safety promotion volunteers and advocates in these under-served communities.

More specifically, the volunteers are capacitated to engage in activities related to the implementation of parallel primary, secondary and tertiary prevention initiatives to prevent and reduce violence and injury and other health-related problems, and to aid in addressing their effects. Specific prioritised capacitation included training and responses in the following areas: counselling, paraffin safety, child abuse, emergency care, fire prevention, child accident prevention, HIV/AIDS education, appropriate referral, grant applications, organisational development, conflict mediation, domestic violence and substance abuse. The project also included various outreach activities including public awareness campaigns, community workshops, community mobilisation, service delivery, local networking facilitation, and safety and peace promotion research.

Future priorities: In an attempt to consolidate the projects contained within the Neighbourhood-Based Safety Promotion Programme, the activities of the current project will increasingly be absorbed into the activities of the HVP (see below). The HVP will



provide a platform from which the volunteers will be able to utilise and apply the skills that they have accumulated over the period of the project. Given the paucity of information on volunteerism and remuneration, it is anticipated that an analysis of the literature in regard to these issues will be conducted before the end of 2003.

Programme Evaluation Methodologies

A key area of development within the Lead Programme identified in 2001 is the ongoing capacitation and expansion of work in the area of programme evaluation, programme refinement, and contributing to the development of good practices within the safety promotion sector. The Lead Programme has engaged in several solicited evaluations of the initiatives of external agencies working within the sector.

For example, in 2002 the Lead Programme was contracted by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Reintegration of Offenders (NICRO) to evaluate one national and one provincial crime prevention project with a view to discerning good practices for crime prevention among youth. The NICRO evaluations have led to increased involvement in the field of programme evaluation, as well as to the development and refinement of evaluation methodologies that were further realised in a proposed evaluation initiative for Eskom. A proposed evaluation that included a multi-phase national and regional assessment of Eskom's public safety initiatives, assessing their scope, nature and structure, as well as their strengths and areas for improvement was accepted. This evaluation formally began in 2002 and will be completed in 2003.

Future priorities: This project essentially allows the Lead Programme to develop its evaluation capacities. In addition to the completion of the Eskom evaluation, future initiatives include an evaluation of the Pedestrian Visibility Campaign implemented in Eldorado Park schools in 2000/2001.

Home Visitation Programme (HVP)

In South Africa there is a lack of effective, replicable and contextually congruent injury prevention and control interventions for childhood injury. The Lead Programme has proposed the HVP as a potential good practice in relation to injury control. During the course of 2002 most preparations were made for implementation of an HVP for childhood injury risk identification, control and prevention during 2003.

The HVP programme was conceptualised in collaboration with the Karolinska Institute in Sweden, and is being funded in part by a SIDA/NRF grant until 2004. The objective of the HVP project is to develop, implement, and evaluate a contextually appropriate South African HVP. It is hoped that this study will stimulate similar interventions in South Africa and other low- to middle-income contexts.

This project involves literature searches, mobilisation of external stakeholders, neighbourhood mapping, development of a home visitation team and development of an injury risk index. The development of a Childhood Injury Risk Index was initiated in May 2002. This Index will serve to identify the most common childhood risk factors in and around the home, and provide an indicator of the impact of the HVP. A draft Index was compiled after preliminary research and is currently being reviewed by a local and an international panel.

Future priorities: The full HVP programme will be implemented in 2003 in a number of low-income settlements. So far there are three core communities in which it will run:



Nomzamo in the Western Cape, and Vlakfontein and Slovo Park in Gauteng. There are possibilities of extending the programme into other communities in Gauteng and the Western Cape.

Mental health promotion/psychosocial models for the aftercare of victims of violence

This project represents the Lead Programme's ongoing work to examine contextually congruent, cost-effective, effective and replicable psychosocial interventions to prevent violence at a primary, secondary and tertiary level. Work undertaken in this field involved provision of psychosocial services such as counselling and assessments in two primary health care facilities situated in communities with high rates of violence. While the primary focus was evaluation of the provision of assistance to victims of violence, the project also contained a capacity building component through which two community counselling intern psychologists were trained in providing psychosocial services. Specific emphasis was placed on developing context-specific and culturally relevant models of psychosocial care within a low-income setting.

A literature review of the area was conducted during 2002, and the project will continue to explore good practices in psychosocial care. Characterised predominantly by a focus on tertiary prevention initiatives at present, the focus of this project is likely to be broadened to include primary and secondary initiatives in future.



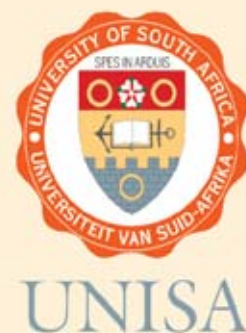
Future priorities: In 2003 this project will attempt to draw together the literature review that was conducted and the experiences of service deliverers. Furthermore, partnerships with existing service providers will be sought to broaden its base, and also to encourage such partners to lead this initiative in the long-term. A handbook on good practices within this field will be developed for researchers, practitioners and decision-makers.

Pedestrian and Traffic Safety Project

In 2000 the UNISA ISHS and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) jointly initiated a pilot project involving the use of retro-reflective materials as a safety promotion intervention among school learners. This partnership to enhance pedestrian safety has continued to develop, to the extent that the CSIR Transportek Unit is in the process of becoming an affiliate of the Lead Programme.

During 2002 the Lead Programme's pedestrian and traffic safety promotion activities have been primarily located within a joint initiative with the CSIR and Innovative Traffic Solutions (ITS) that was funded by the South African National Road Agency Limited. This project combined social awareness and engineering strategies for improving pedestrian and traffic safety in the Eldorado Park area. Within this overall scope of the project, the Lead Programme (represented by the ISHS) and CSIR held community meetings and conducted initial qualitative research, followed by a household survey, to assess the nature of traffic safety concerns and possible solutions. Members from the Eldorado Park and Ngata Safety and Health Promotion Teams were trained in the administration of questionnaires and conducted the household survey. In this way the project contributed to the capacitation of these volunteers.

Future priorities: Information obtained was used to inform engineering interventions and the development of a social awareness programme to be implemented in Eldorado Park primary and secondary schools. The



programme will be implemented and evaluated during the first two quarters of 2003. The publication of data generated through the project is also planned for next year, with the project being brought to a close by July 2003.

Safe Schools Project

The ISHS's youth services were streamlined and consolidated into a single overarching intervention called the Safe Schools Project that is informed by the LINCIS and SISS projects (see above). The Safe Schools Project has been implemented since the year 2000 and is currently operating in 7 secondary schools in Gauteng and 50 secondary and primary schools in the Western Cape.

As part of this project various psycho-educational workshops were conducted at the secondary schools in Gauteng. These workshops included topics such as suicide and teenage pregnancy, and were aimed at educators and learners to build capacity within the schools and foster referral networks and student leadership and responsibility. This aspect of the Safe Schools Project also involved increased networking with other NGOs and CBOs to establish integrated services at schools.

In an attempt to focus and draw together the work undertaken in the Safe Schools Project, an international and national review was conducted to provide a comprehensive overview of emerging good practices in the field of schools-based violence prevention. The findings of the review will be disseminated through a handbook that aims to provide practical guidelines for project design, planning, implementation and evaluation.

Future priorities: In its present form this project will be brought to a close in mid-2003, and will be consolidated in the form of a handbook on good practices in schools-based violence prevention initiatives, as well as a colloquium and various technical reports to illustrate the nature and extent of violence within the school-going population. Thereafter the project is likely to be reconceptualised to address other areas of youth violence

within the South African context.

Sesibanye Social Development and Support Project

In 2000 the ISHS along with the residents of Thembelihle involved in various pre-existing activity and income generation groups formalised the creation of the Sesibanye team to facilitate access to infrastructural, donor and training support. During 2002 the team was taken through a number of processes aimed at strengthening the relationship between team's constituent groups, as well as the relationship between the ISHS and the team. This included discussions about the ways in which the ISHS could provide assistance to them in their future functioning.

Research was also undertaken to document the social history and profile of Sesibanye. This included a focus on how individuals became aware of Sesibanye, members' motivations for joining the Sesibanye activity groups, their experiences at both individual and group level, the successes and challenges of the project, and participants' perceptions of the impact of participation in the project on individual resilience, injury rates and injury exposure.

Future priorities: An inquiry into the project indicated the need for a gradual withdrawal by the ISHS, based on the finding that the ISHS had fulfilled its primary objective to facilitate the establishment of the Sesibanye group and to provide initial support to the members. This proposal was negotiated with the group and will allow it to function more autonomously from 2003 onwards. To ensure adequate support and continuity of the functioning of the Sesibanye Project in the forthcoming phase, the group is to be provided with appropriate skills training and a start-up funding grant to enable its ongoing operation in Vlaktefontein, where it is currently located. The findings of the inquiry are to be disseminated during the first quarter of 2003.



Neighbourhood-based Safety Promotion Programme: A Paraffin Safety Initiative

The Department of Minerals and Energy has identified 13 developmental nodes for the implementation of Integrated Energy Centres (IeCs), which will be run as co-operatives part-owned by the government and the participating communities. The community will be supplied with prepacked paraffin free of contaminants and fitted with child-resistant closures at the same price as normal paraffin. The paraffin will be packed at the IeCs and distributed through a network of affiliated village vendors. Training programmes co-ordinated by the IeC stakeholders will incorporate all aspects of safe energy usage, including paraffin, electricity and gas.

Although these programmes will primarily be aimed at members of the co-operatives, knowledge will be passed on to the communities through the village vendors and traders. The Paraffin Safety Association of Southern Africa (PASASA) community workers will also co-ordinate safety workshops at clinics and schools, and will be supported by various media and promotional materials.

The research component of this project, which is funded by PASASA, involves:

- a review of existing literature on child-resistant paraffin container closures and intervention programmes to prevent childhood poisonings;
- collection of paraffin poisoning statistics;
- evaluation of the effectiveness of dispensing prepackaged paraffin from government and community-owned IeCs;
- provision of information to other stakeholders for the expansion of the IeC model; and
- highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of the intervention programme for modification and improvement.

A protocol has been developed that will be submitted to the MRC Ethics Committee in February 2003.

Future priorities: The remaining phases of the existing project include a follow-up survey in the Eshane area and data collection from clinics serving the Eshane project area in 2003. Activities related to the new research protocol include qualitative research, survey and questionnaire development, community assessments in study and control communities, and reviewing the intervention through conducting baseline and follow-up surveys in the study and control communities.



UNISA

Strand 4

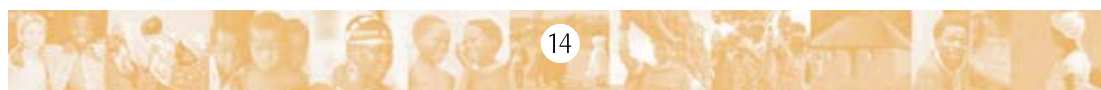
Information dissemination and capacity building

Strand 4 focuses on the rapid and consistent dissemination of information and data emerging from the research initiatives contained in the Lead Programme. Activities in this strand promote the diffusion of good practices through training, capacity building and information dissemination. This focus is also consistent with the philosophy of the ISHS as a research organisation that facilitates the capacitation of young and emerging academics or researcher practitioners, especially

those that have been historically marginalised in processes of knowledge production.

African Safety Promotion (journal incorporating the ISHS Monograph Series)

As a research-driven organisation the ISHS has for several years developed a range of publications focusing on safety promotion and injury prevention within a public health



and development framework in low-income contexts. These publications have generally maintained a low-to-medium level of circulation.

In an attempt to broaden their value, conversion to a more formalised journal that extends to other practitioners and researchers in Africa was embarked upon. The aims of *African Safety Promotion* are to foster the exchange of ideas among safety promotion practitioners and injury preventionists in Africa (and similar low-income contexts); and to facilitate the development of a network and movement that addresses the unique needs of Africans as we attempt to generate a continent-wide safety promotion agenda and strategy.

Funding was obtained from the NRF to drive this process, and during 2001 the necessary infrastructural and academic basis for the journal was finalised (e.g. internationally recognised editorial staff, an internationally recognised peer review board, and an appropriate technical and conceptual format and scope). The first issue of this journal was published in 2002 and the second issue was being finalised at the time of writing this report.

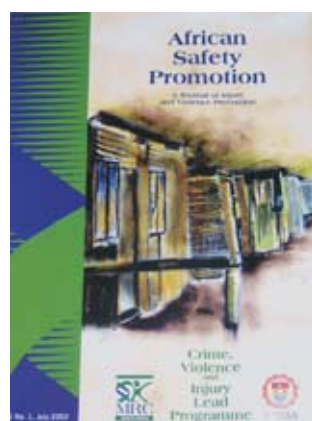
Future priorities: During 2003 it is anticipated that a further two issues of the journal will be produced. It will expand its current base of contributors to increasingly include researcher-practitioners from other African contexts. In addition to authorship capacitation of researcher-practitioners in the sector, the journal also aims to seek accreditation from the National Department of Education in 2004.

***Injury and Safety Monitor* (Incorporating Trauma Review and African Safecom News)**

The MRC's National Trauma Research Programme regularly disseminated its key research findings on injury patterns and profiles through its *Trauma Review*. This publication was directed at researcher-practitioners who had a need for rapid access to critical findings relevant to their work. The *Trauma Review's* format of rapid dissemination allowed for important, 'cutting-edge' and preliminary findings to be located in the public domain, without the time lag that often accompanies peer-reviewed journals.

With the closure of this programme and the incorporation of much of its work into the Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme, the *Trauma Review* has been retained but with a slightly different scope. In addition to short articles highlighting empirical research findings related to injury patterns, trends and profiles, it now also includes a focus on prevention programmes, their efficacy and impact. This linkage between research and its direct application to safety promotion interventions is also encapsulated in its new name (the *Injury and Safety Monitor*), and allows for a focus on problem definition as well as proactive interventions.

The retention of the rapid dissemination format facilitates the publication of multiple issues in each year. During 2002 three issues of the *Injury and Safety Monitor* were completed, and included the focal areas of traffic injuries and safety, as well as the alcohol-injury nexus. In addition, much of this information was translated into more popular publications in the form of three community



newsletters directed towards community-based information dissemination and utility.

Future priorities: It is anticipated that four issues of the *Monitor* will be produced during 2003, with significant content being translated into four community-based newsletters as well. The focus on rapid information dissemination will be retained, but it is envisaged that all formal publications emerging from the Lead Programme, including this format, will be peer-reviewed to ensure high quality of the information.

Biennial Crime, Violence and Injury Review

The *Crime, Violence and Injury Review* is a biennial publication, which is similar in format to other reviews in the social and health sector in South Africa. The Review seeks to provide a comprehensive 2-yearly analysis of the crime, violence and injury sector. This includes a review of key developments and advancements, as well as the major emerging priorities in the sector. It is intended that the Review will be used as a tool to assist in the coalescing and focusing of the sector as it attempts to develop a co-ordinated strategy aimed at the prevention and control of crime, violence and injury.

Furthermore, the Review will serve to identify emerging strategies that show potential as replicable, good prevention practices within the sector. The publication is intended as a resource for policy-makers, funders and service providers. To date the Lead Programme has commissioned groups and individuals to write specific chapters focusing on the state of the sector in areas of relevance to crime, violence and injury in South Africa. The deadline for the submission of final chapter drafts has been set at 31 January 2003.

Future priorities: It is anticipated that the Review will be published by June 2003, with planning for the next issue to begin by late 2003.

Seminar series and electronic information dissemination

As an integral component of its information dissemination, capacity building and profiling, the ISHS hosts several public seminars

each year. These seminars often include a mixture of Lead Programme staff and other specialists in the area of safety promotion and injury prevention, and attract a range of participants. Since the launch of the Lead Programme, this seminar series has also been incorporated into the Programme.

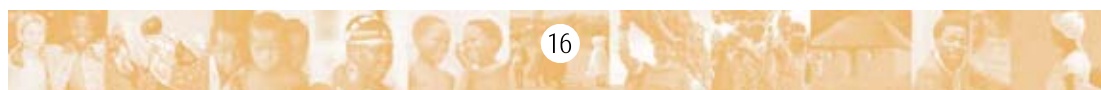
Nine seminars will be hosted each year in different cities in South Africa. Topics discussed will be of national importance in the sector, but with an emphasis on applied value in a range of contexts. High-level international and national speakers and discussants are likely to be involved since we target a broad range of researchers, practitioners and decision-makers. The seminar series will also consistently link the existing work of the Lead Programme to national crime, violence and injury priorities. During 2002 the following nine seminars were hosted:

- Establishing Injury Surveillance Systems in South Africa: Challenges, Benefits and Pitfalls for Implementation and Data Diffusion (April, Johannesburg and Durban)
- Examining the Substance Abuse-Injury Nexus (May, Cape Town)
- Schools-Based Safety Promotion Programmes: Why we need them and what works (July, Johannesburg and Durban)
- Volunteerism, Home Visitation Programmes and Injury Prevention: Getting Back to Basics (August, Cape Town)
- WHO Global Report on Violence: Roundtable on Implications for South Africa (October, Johannesburg)
- Identifying Good Practices in the Prevention of Violence (November, Cape Town and Durban).

Electronic media have become an increasingly integral part of the information dissemination and profiling process within both the MRC and the ISHS. At present there are two newly updated sites available on which to review the Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme. These sites are constantly being streamlined and augmented with additional resource materials for end-users. They are fully integrated and hyper-linked for end-user convenience at

<http://www.unisa.ac.za/dept/ishs> and
<http://www.mrc.ac.za/crime/crime.htm>

Future priorities: The activities outlined



above will continue during 2003, with nine seminars planned for the upcoming year, and an even more user-friendly electronic information dissemination format that will include online requests for access to research data. In addition, several Lead Programme publications will be available on Sabinet from 2003 onwards.

Conferences, networking and public dissemination of information

One imperative of the Lead Programme is to ensure representation at major and relevant national and international conferences or meetings since this contributes to the dissemination of information, as well as to the strategic profiling of the Lead Programme. Similarly, convening pivotal national and international conferences assists in these processes. Furthermore, engaging in the public dissemination of information beyond generalised organisational mechanisms (e.g. engaging with print or visual media, public launches, etc.) remains a critical profiling strategy that has been identified within the Lead Programme. Finally, forging ongoing linkages with national and international groups that may facilitate the work of the Lead Programme (e.g. WHO Units, IPIFA, Safe Communities Movement, WHO AFRO, WHO Collaborating Centres for Violence and Injury Prevention Research and Training) strengthens the strategic national and international position of the Lead Programme as it begins to influence and shape the national, continental and international safety promotion agenda. During 2002 these activities, which are listed in the outputs section of this report, expanded significantly.

Future priorities: During 2003 it is envisaged that these processes will continue with an emphasis on strategic networking and information dissemination into the policy and

decision-making arenas, as well as further translating this information into published policy briefs, reports, documents, articles and books.

Training courses, teaching and supervision

Both the ISHS and the MRC have consistently promoted capacity development by offering various training courses and initiatives to staff and interested parties. Some of the courses offered directly by the Lead programme during 2003 have included a comprehensive Masters level module on community psychology, public health and safety promotion, as well as various courses at community level on safety promotion.

These are all certified courses, and at present the Masters level module is being developed into a fully-fledged Masters course in safety promotion. For the non-degree training courses mentioned above, applications are being processed to have them formally accredited with the University of South Africa (UNISA).

During 2002 Masters students in Public Health or Community Psychology from UNISA, RAU and Wits were involved in the module, with various staff members participating in the research supervision of Masters level students. A total of 8 Masters level dissertations were supervised to completion by Lead Programme staff during 2002 or are still in progress at present. In addition, the ISHS is registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa as an internship-training site for research and community counselling psychologists, and accommodated 4 interns during 2002.

With regard to staff skilling and capacitation, this continued to be emphasised as a central development imperative within the Lead Programme. Other than formal conference attendance and participation in various public forums, the Lead Programme encouraged active participation in a diverse range of training courses (Table I).

Future priorities: During 2003 the development of the MA (Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion) will be completed. In addition, five interns will be placed at various sites within the Institute (including the Lead Programme), and additional training of staff and students will also be facilitated.



TABLE I: TRAINING COURSES COMPLETED DURING 2002

Staff member	Course	Date of course
Donson, H.	Scientific Writing Course, University of Stellenbosch	16-17 October 2002
Donson, H.	Intermediate Course: Quantitative data analysis with SPSS for Windows	16-20 September 2002
Stevens, G.	Evaluation for Development: An Advanced Course in Evaluation, Pretoria	9-11 May 2002
Suffla, S.	Traffic Safety Course, Durban	25-28 March 2002
Suffla, S.	Ethics and Forensics Course, Psychological Society of South Africa, Cape Town	3 August 2002
Swart, L.	Evaluation for Development: An Advanced Course in Evaluation, Pretoria	9-11 May 2002
Swart, T.M.	Injury Control and Traffic Safety Course, Durban	25-28 March 2002
Swart, T.M.	Good Governance Programme: Gender Equality and Domestic Violence, University of Pretoria	9-13 September 2002
Swart, T.M.	Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Seminar, Dinamik Institute, Johannesburg	8-9 November 2002
Van Niekerk, A.	The Public Health Approach to Injury: Introduction and Rationale, Durban	29 April 2002
Van Niekerk, A.	The Public Health Approach to Injury: Design, Methods and Public Health Interventions, Durban	29 April 2002
Marais, S.	Introduction to Programme Evaluation Module 213, University of Stellenbosch	6-10 May 2002
Marais, S.	Programme Evaluation Design Module 313, University of Stellenbosch	13-17 May 2002
Matzopoulos, R.	Injury Control and Traffic Safety Course, Durban	25-28 March 2002
Prinsloo, M.	Injury Control and Traffic Safety Course, Durban	25-28 March 2002
Prinsloo, M.	Health Management, UWC Winter School	8-12 July 2002
Prinsloo, M.	Measuring Health and Disease: Intermediate Epidemiology, UWC Winter School	15-19 July 2002
Prinsloo, M.	Project Management, Peninsula Technikon	7 August - 4 September 2002
Sukhai, A.	Injury Control and Traffic Safety Course, Durban	25-28 March 2002
Sukhai, A.	Alcohol Problems, UWC, Cape Town	15-19 July 2002
Sukhai, A.	Scientific Writing Course, Durban	21-22 October 2002



PART 2

Inequality, difference and knowledge production

The ISHS has historically maintained a critical perspective in the ongoing assessment of inequality and difference as a central component of its work in the social sciences in South Africa and in Africa more broadly. Several ISHS staff have been involved in a range of initiatives aimed at examining and exploring issues related to social inequality, social difference and knowledge production.

These studies included highlighting the 'racially' polarised processes surrounding research and knowledge production, practical authorship development enterprises focusing on the advancement of emerging black and women authors, and the generation of numerous journal publications and books examining specific topics and their interface with 'race', racism and knowledge production.

In each instance the ISHS aimed to reflexively explore these issues and processes within historically oppressive contexts such as South Africa, and to contribute to capacitation through corrective measures assisting to

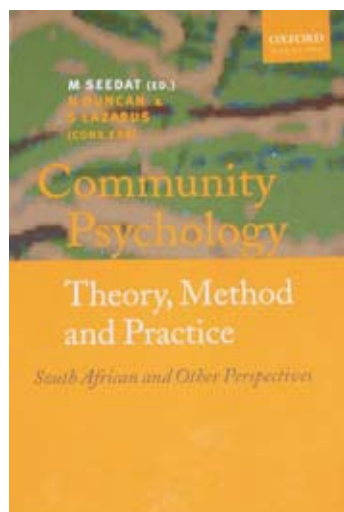
redress socially skewed patterns. Through these activities the ISHS has also repeatedly argued for alternative understandings of knowledge, science and research that are more inclusive of indigenous meaning systems and that are equally valued and integrated into our research and praxis. During 2002 several initiatives were completed within this research area.

'Race' and Intercultural Relations Symposium. Special Issue of the *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*

Several ISHS staff members were invited to participate in an international conference as part of a symposium examining the status of 'race' across various sectors of post-apartheid South Africa. The symposium made a notable contribution to the conference held in Oxford, Mississippi, USA, and was hosted by the Croft Institute at the University of Mississippi and the International Academy for Intercultural Research in 2001. As a direct result of the ISHS's participation in the above symposium, participants were requested to generate a special issue of the *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*. This issue was completed in 2002 and will be in print in early 2003.

Authorship capacitation initiative: *Discourses on Difference, Discourses on Oppression*

ISHS staff contributed to the completion of a Social Science Authorship Development Project that resulted not only in the development of a viable self-empowerment authorship collective in the Limpopo Province and



revitalisation of the authorship collective in the Western Cape, but also gave rise to a volume entitled *Discourses on Difference, Discourses on Oppression*. This volume represents one of the most visible outcomes of the project and consists of 21 chapters. Twenty of these chapters were produced by members of either the Western Cape self-empowerment authorship collective or the Limpopo Province collective. The volume was published in 2002 by the Centre for Advanced Studies of African Society.

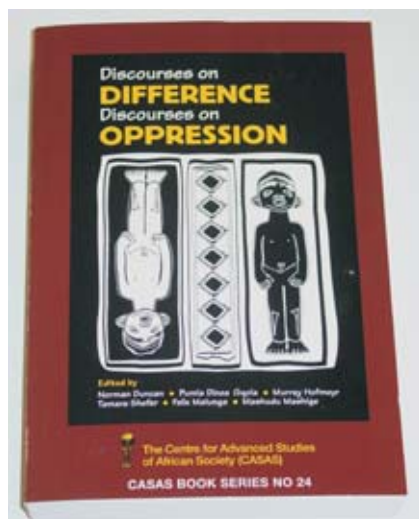
Editorship of the *South African Journal of Psychology (SAJP)*

During 2002 the Acting Director of ISHS was appointed Editor-in-Chief of the *South African Journal of Psychology (SAJP)*, the only accredited, peer-reviewed psychology journal in South Africa, for a 2-year term of office. This highly strategic appointment will facilitate consolidation and further development of authorship and research capacitation initiated by several previous Editors-in-Chief within the discipline of psychology and more broadly within the social sciences and humanities. It

is anticipated that this development will not only contribute to broadening the potential base of contributors, but also to diversity in relation to socially relevant research, methodologies and theorising within the social sciences.

International research exchanges and presentations

Research exchanges and presentations directed specifically at the development of this research area occurred during 2001, providing impetus for additional planning to establish formalised exchanges with colleagues in Europe and Australasia thereafter. During 2002 preparatory work for hosting researchers from the Edith Cowan University in Perth, the Indian Institute for Technology at the University of Delhi, and the University of Lyons was completed. It is envisaged that in 2003 these exchanges will contribute specifically to international projects focusing on women and peace, as well as to consolidating new research and theory-building focusing on international perspectives on racism, xenophobia and related intolerances.



PART 3

Strategic priorities and new projects for 2003

Besides focusing on the priority areas identified in the report so far, during 2003 ISHS will aim to establish research initiatives dealing with four key issues confronting contemporary society:

- racism,
- the HIV/AIDS pandemic,
- child sexual abuse, and
- women and peace.

gether, these institutions will seek to examine the manner in which prejudice and racism have been redefined and reconfigured to reproduce inequality in contemporary knowledge forms and practices. The impact of globalisation, the fall of apartheid and new class structures on the construction of racial, ethnic and class-based identity will constitute some of the more particular foci of the programme.

Programme for the Study of Racism and Related Forms of Intolerance

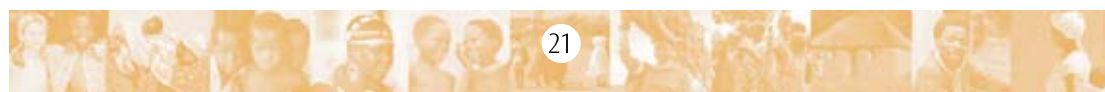
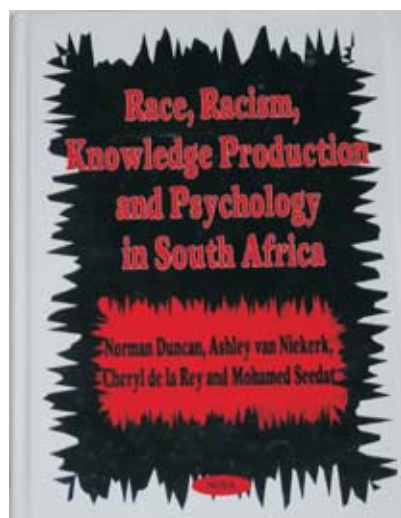
This research programme will attempt to investigate racism and related forms of intolerance following the collapse of the easily recognisable structures and conditions that institutionalised, legitimated and perpetuated them in the South African and global past. The programme will also endeavour to interrogate emerging articulations of racism and intolerance through an international collaboration incorporating Lyons University, Edith Cowen University and the ISHS. To-

Psychosocial impact of HIV/AIDS

The social and demographic impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is well documented at the individual and macroscopically levels. The psychosocial effects of the virus on intermediate social segments are however relatively under-researched. This project aims to critically examine the consequences of the pandemic on meso-level social structures with a specific focus on families and explores and investigates probable future scenarios with regards to its impact on social cohesion and development in Southern Africa. The investigation will serve to inform interventions and policy planning specifically tailored to address the reconstitution of family and society in the context of the well-documented destructive social trajectory of the disease.

Child sexual abuse

The sexual abuse of children in South Africa has commanded heightened attention of late. In response to a popular call for increased conviction and incarceration rates of child sex crime offenders, a number of governmentally based research agendas have been developed, with perpetrator



profiling as their primary objective. This project will attempt to critically examine the social, political and economic factors that have served to produce the perpetration of sexual crimes against children. It will describe the complex socio-historical nexus between children, sexuality and power. By examining child sex crimes in the context of the above-mentioned broader social structures and meaning systems, the project will provide alternative analyses, explanations and intervention suggestions of the phenomenon outside of the traditional perpetrator profiling responses that seemingly address the outcome rather than the determinants of child sexual abuse.

Women and peace

The increasing focus on the gender dimensions of peace processes has served to expose and accentuate the historical neglect of the role and contribution of women in peace-building and violence prevention efforts, which has effectively resulted in the marginalisation of women's perspectives within the social and health sciences. Despite

discernable evidence that demonstrates women's pivotal role in the promotion of peace and safety, the dominant discourse on peace and violence continues to position women as merely victims. While these concerns have served to generate growing and cogent rhetoric on the need to acknowledge and de-marginalise women's role in preventing violence, promoting peace and safety, and participating in post-conflict reconstruction, efforts to do so remain limited. Accordingly, the current project aims to develop our knowledge on the role of women in violence prevention and peace-building, and in so doing to inform the development of a gendered approach to good practices for peace and safety; present women's perspectives in order to build peace and safety that is context, gender and culture sensitive, and consequently more sustainable; strengthen the peace-building contributions of women at national, regional and international levels; and mainstream a gender focus into peace and safety initiatives through acknowledging women's contributions to fostering a global culture of peace.



PART 4

Personnel listing

MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme and UNISA Institute for Social and Health Sciences Personnel Listing, 2001

Name	Designation	Highest Qualification	e-mail address
Atkins, Salla (UNISA)	Research Intern	MA (Intern)	salla.atkins@mrc.ac.za
Bowman, Brett (UNISA)	Researcher	MA	bowmab@unisa.ac.za
Breda, Madeleine (MRC)	Senior Officer	N6 Sec Dip	madeleine.breda@mrc.ac.za
Bulbulia, Samed (UNISA)	Community Intervention Co-ordinator	MPH	samed.bulbulia@mrcica.com
Donson, Hilton (MRC)	Chief Research Technologist	MPH (current)	hilton.donson@mrc.ac.za
Dreyer, Mildred (UNISA)	Human Resource Manager	BSS (Hons)	dreyema@unisa.ac.za
Duncan, Norman (UNISA)	Associate Professor	DPhil	duncantf@unisa.ac.za
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Haffeejee, Saddiya (UNISA)	Intern Community Psychologist	MA (Intern)	haffes@unisa.ac.za
Harris, Christine (MRC)	Chief Research Technologist	ECP (adv)	harrisc@mrc.ac.za
Krige, Annelise (MRC)	Secretary	HdipEd	aolin@mrc.ac.za
Lekoba, Royal (UNISA)	Community Intervention Specialist	HdipHR	lekobtr@unisa.ac.za
Lourie, Lyndsey (UNISA)	Programme Administrator	DipFin	lourilc@unisa.ac.za
Marais, Sandra (MRC)	Senior Specialist Scientist	PhD	sandra.marais@mrc.ac.za



Name	Designation	Highest Qualification	e-mail address
Mathebula, Babsy (UNISA)	Office Clerk	Secondary level	matheb@unisa.ac.za
Maztopoulos, Richard (MRC)	Contract Researcher	MPH	rmatzopo@mrc.ac.za
Moabi, Joe (UNISA)	Maintenance Manager	MA	psych@icon.co.za
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Prinsloo, Megan (MRC)	Research Technologist	PDPH	megan.prinsloo@mrc.ac.za
Seedat, Mohamed (UNISA-MRC)	Director	PhD	seedama@unisa.ac.za
Stevens, Garth (UNISA)	Researcher	MPsych	steveg@unisa.ac.za
Suffla, Shahnaaz (UNISA)	Contract Researcher	MPsych	ssuffla@uwc.ac.za
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Swart, Lu-Anne (UNISA)	Junior Researcher	MA (current)	swartl@unisa.ac.za
Swart Tanya (UNISA)	Junior Researcher	MA	swarttm@unisa.ac.za
Van Niekerk, Ashley (MRC)	Senior Scientist	MPsych	ashley.vanniekerk@mrc.ac.za
Wilhelm-Makgabo, Wiebke (UNISA)	Intern Community Psychologist	MA (Intern)	wilhew@unisa.ac.za
Wyngaard, Gail (UNISA)	Community Intervention Specialist	HdipEd	gail.wyngaard@mrc.ac.za



UNISA

PART 5

Publications, conferences and research supervision

Publications

Books (published)

Duncan, N. Gqola, P. & Hofmeyr, M. (Eds). (2002). *Discourses on difference, discourses on oppression*. Plumstead: CASAS.

Books (in press)

Ratele, K. & Duncan, N. (Eds) (2002). *Social psychology and inter-group relations in South Africa*. Wetton: UCT Press/Juta.

Book Chapters (published)

Duncan, N. (2002). Listen here, just because you think I'm coloured... Responses to the construction of difference in racist discourses. In N. Duncan, P. Gqola & M. Hofmeyr (Eds), *Discourses on difference, discourses on oppression* (pp. 113-138). Plumstead: CASAS.

Book Chapters (in press)

Duncan, N., Van Niekerk, A. & Mufamadi, J. (in press). Developmental Psychology: A Life-Span Perspective. In L. Nicholas, *Psychology: An Introduction*. Cape Town: Van Schaik.

Duncan, N. 'Race', racism and the media. In: Ratele, K. & Duncan, N., eds. *Social psychology and inter-group relations in South Africa*. Wetton: UCT Press/Juta.

Duncan, N. & de la Rey, C. (in press). Racism: a socio-psychological perspective. In K. Ratele & N. Duncan (Eds), *Social psychology and inter-group relations in South Africa*. Wetton: UCT Press/Juta.

Book Chapters (submitted for review)

Duncan, N., Stevens, G. & Bowman, B. (Submitted for review). Race, identity and South African psychology. In D. Hook, P. Kiguwa, N. Mkhize, A. Collins & I. Parker (Eds), *Introduction to critical psychology*. Wetton: UCT Press/Juta.

Franchi, V. & Swart, T.M. (Submitted for review). Identity and the politics of self-definition. In K. Ratele & N. Duncan (Eds). *Social psychology and inter-group relations*. Wetton: UCT Press/Juta.

Stevens, G., Seedat, M. & van Niekerk, A. (Submitted for review). Understanding and preventing violence: From description and analysis to social action. In K. Ratele & N. Duncan (Eds), *Social psychology and intergroup relations*. Wetton: UCT Press/Juta.

Suffla, S. & Seedat, M. (Submitted for review). Political leadership in the context of reconciliation. In K. Ratele & N. Duncan (Eds), *Social psychology and intergroup relations*. Wetton: UCT Press/Juta.

Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles (published)

Bender, S., Van Niekerk, A., Seedat, M., & Atkins, S. (2002). A review of best practice home visitation interventions for childhood injury reduction. *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*, 1(1), 46-54.

Bowman, B. (2002). Towards a South African Injury Costing Model: A Review of the Literature for the Development of a Process Path. *African Journal of Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*, 1(1), 55-64.

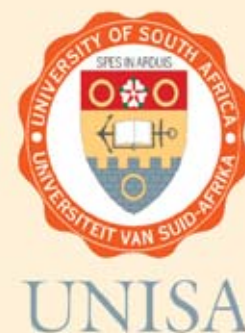
Matzopoulos, M., Van Niekerk, A., Marais, S. & Donson, H. (2002). A profile of fatal injuries in South Africa: Implications for safety promotion. *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*, 1(1), 16-23.

Seedat, M. (2002). Extending the boundaries of injury prevention theory, research and practice in Africa. *Africa Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*, 1(1), 5-15.

Suffla, S., Seedat, M. & Nascimento, A. (2002). A qualitative evaluation of medico-legal services in Gauteng, South Africa: Service accessibility and quality of care. *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*, 1(1), 24-36.



- Suffla, S. (2002). Review of 'Peace, conflict, and violence: Peace psychology for the 21st century', by D.J. Christie, R.V. Wagner & D. D. Winter (Eds.). *South African Journal of Psychology*, 32(2), 62-64.
- Sukhai, A., Harris, C., Moorad, R.G.R. & Dada, M.A. (2002). Suicide by Self-Immolation in Durban, South Africa: A Five-Year Retrospective Review. *American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology*, 23(3), 295-298.
- Swart, L., Seedat, M., Stevens, G. & Ricardo, I. (2002). Violence in adolescents' romantic relationships: Findings from a survey amongst school-going youth in a South African community. *Journal of Adolescence*, 25(4), 385-395.
- Van Niekerk, A. & Duncan, N. (2002). Editorial. A new journal for safety promotion in Africa. *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*, 1(1), 1-4.
- Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles (in press)**
- Ahmed, R., Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A. & Bulbulia, A. (in press). Towards discerning community resilience and exploratory investigation. *South African Journal of Psychology*.
- De la Rey, Jankelowitz, G. & Suffla, S. (in press). An analysis of women's leadership training programmes in South Africa. *Journal of Prevention and Intervention in the Community*.
- Duncan, N. (in press). 'Race' talk: discourses on 'race' and racial difference. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 26(5).
- Duncan, N. & Hofmeyr, M. (2002). Authorship capacity development in the Social Sciences in South Africa, *ISHS Occasional Publications Series*.
- Franchi, V. & Duncan, N. (in press). Post-Apartheid South Africa: A search for best practices in prevention and interventions. *Journal of Prevention and Intervention in Community (JPIC)*.
- Franchi, V. & Swart, T.M. (in press). Rapid Assessment Procedures: A participatory activist research approach to joining 'community', doing prevention work and providing field training across 'racialized' divides. *Journal of Prevention and Intervention in Community*, 24(5).
- Franchi, V. & Swart, T.M. (in press). From apartheid to affirmative action: The use of 'racial' markers in past, present and future articulations of identity among South African students. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 26(5).
- Plüddeman, A., Parry, C., Donson, H. Sukhai, A. (in press). Alcohol use and trauma in Cape Town, Durban and Port-Elizabeth, South Africa: 1999-2001. Parowvallei: MRC.
- Seedat, M. (in press). The use of public health research in stimulating violence and injury prevention practices and policies: Reflections from South Africa. *Journal of Prevention and Intervention in the Community*, 24(2).
- Seedat, M., Kruger, P. & Bode, B. (in press). Analysis of records from an urban African psychological service: Suggestions for mental health systems research. *South African Journal of Psychology*.
- Stevens, G. (in press). Academic representations of 'race' and racism in psychology: Knowledge production, historical context and dialectics in transitional South Africa. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 26(5).
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- Van der Walt, C., Franchi, V. & Stevens, G. (in press). The South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission: 'Race', historical compromise and transitional democracy. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 26(5).
- Van Niekerk, A., Seedat, M. & Bulbulia, S. (in press). Injury in selected peri-urban settlements in the Western Cape, South Africa. *Journal of Psychology in Africa*.
- Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles (submitted for review)**
- Bender, S., Visser, M. & Stevens, G. Piloting a cost-calculation model for psychosocial interventions: The development of a South African intervention-costing model.
- Plüddeman, A., Parry, C., Donson, H. & Sukhai, A. Drug abuse and trauma in Cape Town, Durban and Port-Elizabeth, South Africa: 1999-2001, MRC, Parowvallei.
- Prinsloo, M., Matzopoulos, R. & Sukhai, A. Firearm vs Non-firearm Homicide in Cape Town, 2001. *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*, 1(2).
- Stevens, G. The Montreal Declaration on the People's Right to Safety: An African perspective. *Health and Human Rights*, 6(2).
- Stevens, G. Taking up the challenge of violence prevention in South Africa: The University of South Africa's Institute for Social and Health Sciences & Centre for Peace Action. *Health and Human Rights*, 6(2).
- Suffla, S. Towards building cultures of peace: The role of women in safety promotion and violence prevention. *Peace and Conflict Studies*.
- Swart, L., Seedat, M. & Sader, F. Community volunteerism in safety promotion: Benefits, challenges and implications for sustainability in a low-income context. *African Safety Promotion Journal: A Journal of Violence and Injury Prevention*.
- Swart, T.M., & Stevens, G. (submitted for review). Considerations in the use of violence and injury surveillance research in schools-based safety promotion initiatives. *African Safety Promotion Journal: A Journal of Violence and Injury Prevention*.



Wyngaard, G.C. & Donson, H. A Profile of Injuries in Schools in the Western Cape: Towards a Platform for Safety Promotion. *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention*, 1(2).

Other Articles (published)

Atkins, S., Van Niekerk, A. & Seedat, M. (2002). Safety advice on your doorstep. *Children First*, 6(44), 30-32.

Atkins, S., Van Niekerk, A. & Seedat, M. (2002). Home visitation for childhood injury reduction: A review of the literature. *Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme Technical Report Series*, 2(2). Tygerberg: Medical Research Council.

Atkins, S. & Sukhai, A. (2002). Injury control and traffic safety training course report back. *African Safety Promotion: A journal of injury and violence prevention*, 1(1), 76-77.

Seedat, M. & Bowman, B. 2002. UNISA at the Crossroads: A Pedestrian Safety Risk Assessment. UNISA: Pretoria.

Marais S., Van Der Spuy E. & Rontsch R. (2002). Crime and Violence in the Workplace — Effects on Health Workers, Part II. *Injury and Safety Monitor*, 1(1), 8-12.

Matzopoulos, R. (2002). The National Injury Mortality Surveillance System: A profile of fatal injuries in 2000. *Injury and Safety Monitor*, 1(1), 3-4.

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Seedat, M. & Van Niekerk, A. (2000). Considerations in the Development of Best Practices for Safety Promotion. In U.J.O. Bailey, N. K. Morojele, and A. Tsatsane (Eds). *Substance Abuse, Crime, Violence and HIV/AIDS as Consequences of Poverty: Strategies for Prevention, Intervention and Treatment in the United States and South Africa*. Cape Town: Department of Correctional Services.

Sukhai, A. (2002). Substance abuse and trauma in Durban: trends from 1999 to 2001. South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU). *Monitoring Alcohol and Drug Abuse Trends* (Phase 11). (Proceedings of Report Back Meetings). Parowvallei: Medical Research Council: 49-51.

Swart, L., Stevens, G. & Seedat, M. (2002). Final evaluation report on the NICRO I'm Cool Like That crime prevention programme. ISHS: Lenasia.

Swart, T. & Stevens, G. (2002). Preliminary results and prevention implications of the Learner Incident and Injury Surveillance System. *Injury and Safety Monitor* 1(1), 5-8.

Swart, T.M., Stevens, G. & Swart, L. (2002). *External programme evaluation report: NICRO Quest for Success project*. ISHS: Lenasia.

Van Niekerk, A., Bulbulia, S. & Seedat, M. (2002). Nomzamo Safety Promotion Fact Book. *Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme Technical Report Series*, No. 3. Cape Town: MRC, Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme.

Van Niekerk, A., Bulbulia, S., Seedat, M., Atkins, S. & Pedro, A. (2002). Erijaville Safety Promotion Fact Book. *Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme Community and Research Report Series*, No. 4. Cape Town: MRC, Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme.

Other Articles (in press)

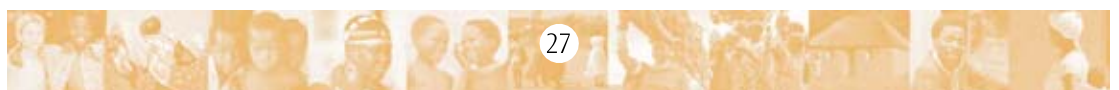
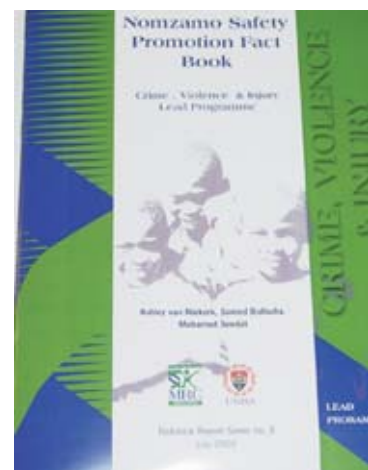
Donson, H. (in press). Trauma and Substance Abuse in Cape Town. South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU). *Monitoring Alcohol and Drug Abuse Trends*. (Proceedings of Report Back Meetings, October 2001 (Phase 11)). Parow: Medical Research Council.

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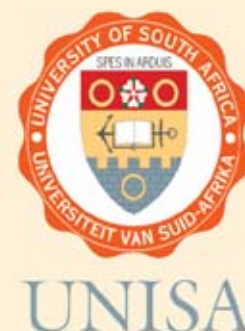
Donson, H. & Matzopoulos, R. (2002). Alcohol-Injury Nexus. *Injury and Safety Monitor* 1(2).

Donson, H. & Matzopoulos, R. (2002). Alcohol-related mortality in Cape Town 1999, 2001. *Injury and Safety Monitor*, 1(2).

Donson, H. & Wyngaard, G. (2002). The school incident and injury surveillance system in schools in the Western Cape. *MRC-UNISA CVI Community Safety Newsletter* September.



- Donson, H. & Wyngaard, G. (2002). School Injuries are predictable and can be prevented. *MRC-UNISA CVI Community Safety Newsletter* November.
- Donson, H. & Wyngaard, G.C. (in press). The school incident and injury surveillance system in schools in the Western Cape. *ChildrenFirst*, 7(46).
- Haffeejee, S. & Wilhelm-Makgabo, W. (in press). *Mentoring men: Power, patriarchy and inclusive gender programmes*. *THETA*, 1(2).
- Prinsloo, M. (Submitted for review). Pedestrian Fatalities among children aged 0 to 19 years in Cape Town, 2001. *Injury and Safety Monitor*, 1(3).
- Sukhai, A. (in press). A profile of Childhood Pedestrian Fatalities in South Africa in 2001. *Injury and Safety Monitor*, 1(3).
- Sukhai A. (in press). Alcohol-related Mortality in Durban, 1999 to 2001. South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU). *Monitoring Alcohol and Drug Abuse Trends* (Phase 12). (Proceedings of Report Back Meetings, October 2002). Parowvallei: Medical Research Council.
- Reports**
- Bowman, B., & Prinsloo, M. (Submitted for review). *Firearm Fatalities in Pretoria*. Customised report for GunFree SA: June 2002.
- Donson, H. (Submitted for review). Annual report: *Sentinel Surveillance of substance abuse in GSH 2001*, MRC-UNISA CVI. Parowvallei: Medical Research Council.
- Donson, H. (Submitted for review). Annual report: *Sentinel Surveillance of substance abuse in GfJ 2001*, MRC-UNISA CVI. Parowvallei: Medical Research Council.
- Donson, H. (Submitted for review). Chapter 7. *A Profile of Fatal Injuries in South Africa, 2001*. 3rd Annual Report of the National Injury Mortality Surveillance System.
- Donson, H. (2002). (Submitted for review). Annual report: *Sentinel Surveillance of substance abuse in South Africa 1999-2001*. MRC-UNISA CVI. Parowvallei: Medical Research Council.
- Duncan, N. (2002). *Children in conflict with the law: 1995 – 2001*. An unpublished research report commissioned by NICRO.
- Marais, S. (2002). *WHO Collaborative Study on Alcohol and Injuries: South Africa*.
- Marais, S., Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A., Sethi, D. & Nurse, J. (submitted for review). *WHO Handbook for the documentation of Good Practices for the Prevention of Interpersonal Violence*, Draft Report submitted November 2002.
- Matzopoulos, R. (2002). *Integrated energy Centres orientation report*. PASASA.
- Matzopoulos, R. (2002). *The National Injury Mortality Surveillance System*. Abstract submitted to Burden of Disease Conference, Montreal, Canada, 16 May 2002.
- Matzopoulos, R. & Methvin, T. (2002). *Integrated energy Centres framework document*. PASASA.
- Prinsloo, M. (2002). Pedestrian Fatalities in Cape Town, 2000. *Customised report for Woolworths Pty Ltd*.
- Prinsloo, M. (Submitted for review). Chapters 2-4. In: Matzopoulos, R., Ed. *A Profile of Fatal Injuries in South Africa, 2001*. 3rd Annual Report of the National Injury Mortality Surveillance System. MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme, Parowvallei.
- Prinsloo, M., & Matzopoulos, R. (2002). *Cradock Provincial Hospital*, 2nd Quarterly Report 2001.
- Suffla, S. & Martin, E. 2002. *An exploration of a group of women's experiences of intimate and stranger rape: Implications for prevention*. Unpublished report. MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme.
- Sukhai, A. (Submitted for review). Chapter 6 & Appendix 1. In Matzopoulos, R., Ed. *A Profile of Fatal Injuries in South Africa, 2001*. 3rd Annual Report of the National Injury Mortality Surveillance System. MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme, Parowvallei.
- Sukhai, A. (Submitted for review). Sentinel Surveillance of Substance Abuse and Trauma at Addington Hospital, Durban: Final Report of the Trauma & Drug Study, 1999 to 2001. MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme, Durban.
- Conference/workshop attendance and presentations**
- Conference/Workshop Proceedings**
- Donson, H. *The sentinel surveillance of trauma and substance in South Africa: 1999-2001* (abstract). 6th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Control, May 2002.
- Prinsloo, M., & Matzopoulos R. *Epidemic of gun violence in Cape Town, South Africa* (abstract). 6th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Control, May 2002: 825-826.
- Sukhai, A., Harris, C., Moorad, R.G.R., Dada, M.A. *Suicide by Self-Immolation in Durban, South Africa* (abstract). 6th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Control, May 2002.
- International Conferences/Workshops (attendance and presentations)**
- Atkins, A., Van Niekerk, A., Ndayi, L. & Seedat, M. *Community perceptions of childhood injury risk factors*. Paper presented at the Annual PsySSA Conference, Cape Town, 25-27 September, 2002.
- Bowman, B. *From Libertine to Liberal: Excess, Capital and New Paths for Perversion*. Paper presented at the 8th Annual Qualitative Methods Conference: 'Something for nothing', Pretoria, South Africa, 4 - 6 September 2002.





- Marais, S. Workshop/meeting between WHO, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and CVIP on the *Handbook for Documenting good practices for the Prevention of Interpersonal Violence*, Inputs: Preliminary Review of Grey and other Literature, 7-8 February 2002.
- Marais, S., Van Der Spuy, E. & Rontsch, R. Paper delivered — *Workplace Safety: Health Services Delivery*. The First South African Gender-based Violence and Health Conference, Johannesburg, 17 - 19 April 2002.
- Marais, S., Van Der Spuy, E. & Rontsch, R. *Violence in the workplace: The health sector*. South African Sociological Association Conference, East London, 30 June - 3 July 2002.
- Matzopoulos, R. & Matzopoulos, L. *Co-ordinated community intervention to prevent paraffin-related burns and poisonings* (presented by Ashley van Niekerk at Safe Comm 2002, Rainy River, Canada).
- Suffla, S. *A women led safety promotion initiative: A South African portrait*. The 11th International and 5th National Conference on Safe Communities, Fort Frances, Canada, 7-9 May 2002.
- Suffla, S. *The Role of Local Women in Safety Promotion and Violence Prevention*. 6th World Conference: Injury Prevention and Control, Montreal, Canada, 12-15 May 2002.
- Suffla, S. *Towards building cultures of peace: The role of women in violence control and prevention*. XXV International Congress of Applied Psychology, Singapore, 7-12 July 2002.
- Suffla, S. *Psychology in Africa: The role of women*. Symposium discussant. XXV International Congress of Applied Psychology, Singapore, 7-12 July 2002.
- Swart, L. Paper presented by Suffla, S. *The evaluation of volunteerism in a low-income context*. 6th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Control, Montreal, 12-15 May 2002.
- Van Niekerk, A., Atkins, S. & Bender, S. *A review of best practice home visitation interventions for children at risk*. Presentation at the 11th International and 5th National Conference on Safe Communities, Rainy River District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada, 7-9 May, 2002.
- Van Niekerk, A. *Burn injuries in early childhood: Stakeholder perceptions of household, familial and developmental risk factors*. Presentation at the 6th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Control, Montreal, 12-15 May 2002.

International Conferences/Workshops (attendance only)

- Duncan, N. WHO meeting of Heads of Collaborating Centres, Geneva, 7-8 November 2002.
- Suffla, S. WHO Affiliate Support Centre Meeting for Injury Prevention, Training and Research, Fort Frances, 7 May 2002.
- Suffla, S. WHO Collaborating Centre Meeting, Montreal, 12 May 2002.

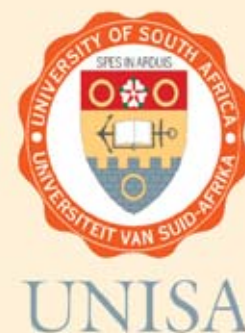
- Suffla, S. IPIFA General Meeting, Montreal, 15 May 2002.
- Suffla, S. PsySSA (Psychological Society of South Africa) Meeting for Collaboration with Psychologists from Africa, Singapore, 11 July 2002.
- Van Niekerk, A. World Health Organisation Affiliate Safe Community Support Centre Meeting. Fort Frances, Rainy River District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada, 7 May 2002.
- Van Niekerk, A. Karolinska Institute, Department of Public Health Sciences: Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion Research Meeting, Montreal, 11 May 2002.
- Van Niekerk, A. World Health Organisation Collaborating Centres for Injury and Violence Prevention, Training and Research Meeting, Montreal, 12 May 2002.
- Van Niekerk, A. Injury Prevention Initiative for Africa Meeting, Montreal, 15 May 2002.

National Conferences/Workshops (attendance and presentations)

- Atkins, S., Van Niekerk, A., Ndayi, L., Lekoba, R. & Seedat, M. *Community perceptions of childhood injury risk factors*. 8th Annual PsySSA Conference, Cape Town, 25-27 September 2002.
- Atkins, S., Ndayi, L., Van Niekerk, A., & Seedat, M. *Utilising home visitation in low-income settings: Conceptual and implementation issues*. MRC/UNISA-ISHS Seminar Series, 14 August 2002.
- Bowman, B. & Plüddemann, A. *Alcohol-related mortality in Gauteng*. Presentation at the South African Community Epidemiology Meeting on Drug Use (SACENDU) meeting, Pretoria, October 2001.
- Bowman, B. & Wilhelm-Makgabo, W. *Alcohol and Unnatural Deaths: 'Victim Insights' from the NIMSS*. Paper presented at the Gauteng Department of Health CME Seminar, Midrand, Johannesburg, 23 November 2002.
- Donson, H. *Trauma and Substance Abuse in PE*. South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU). Monitoring Alcohol and Drug Abuse Trends Report Back Meeting, (Phase 11), Cheshire Home PE, April 2002.
- Donson, H. *Sentinel surveillance of substance abuse over three years in South Africa: Review meeting*. Medical Research Council, Parowvallei, April 2002.
- Donson, H. *Sentinel surveillance of substance abuse over three years in South Africa*. Seminar Series: Substance abuse — violence-injury nexus. Medical Research Council, Parowvallei, May 2002.
- Donson, H. *The sentinel surveillance of trauma and substance in South Africa: 1999-2001*. Paper presented at the Annual PsySSA Conference, Cape Town, 25-27 September 2002.
- Donson, H. & Wyngaard, G.C. *School Injury Surveillance System* (Pilot Study & Rollout Plan for 2002). Presentation at the Khayelitsha Safety Committee Cluster Meeting, Cape Town, 4 February 2002.



- Donson, H. & Wyngaard, G.C. *School Injury Surveillance System* (Pilot Study and Rollout Plan for 2002). Presentation at the Child Accident Prevention Week, Johnson & Johnson Hall, Red Cross Children's Hospital, Cape Town, 13 August 2002.
- Haffejee, S. & Stevens, G. *Masculinity, Power and Patriarchy: Addressing issues of individual-social dualism in communities*. 8th Annual Psychology Congress, Cape Town, 25-27 September 2002.
- Haffejee, S., Wilhelm-Makgabo, W., Swart, T., Wyngaard, G., Donson, H. & Stevens, G. *Identifying good practices in the prevention of school violence*. Paper presented at the MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme Seminar Series, Cape Town, South Africa, 20 November 2002.
- Haffejee, S., Wilhelm-Makgabo, W., Swart, T., Wyngaard, G., Donson, H. & Stevens, G. *Identifying good practices in the prevention of school violence*. Paper presented at the MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme Seminar Series, Durban, South Africa, 27 November 2002.
- Haffejee, S. & Wilhelm-Makgabo, W. *Safety Planning in Eldorado Park Secondary Schools*. UNISA, Institute of Social and Health Sciences, Johannesburg, 30 May 2002.
- Marais, S. *Assessment of alcohol intoxication in an emergency room in the Western Cape: A WHO collaborative study*. MRC/Unisa-ISHS Seminar Series, 15 May 2002.
- Marais, S. & Donson, H. *International Collaboration on Alcohol and Injuries*. South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) Report Back Meeting (Phase 11), Bellville, Cape Town, April 2002.
- Marais, S. & Donson, H. Results from the WHO Alcohol and Injury Study. 5 April 2002.
- Marais, S. *Identifying Good Practice in the Prevention of Violence*, MRC/UNISA-ISHS Seminar Series, Cape Town, 20 November 2002.
- Matzopoulos, R. *National Injury Mortality Surveillance System 2000*. Burden of Disease Research Group meeting, Medical Research Council, Cape Town, 28 January 2002.
- Matzopoulos, R. *National Injury Mortality Surveillance System 2000*. Provincial Health Management Committee Meeting for the Western Cape Department of Health, Lentegeur Hospital, Cape Town, 23 April 2002.
- Matzopoulos, R. *Alcohol as a risk factor for train commuting fatalities*. CVI Seminar Series, Medical Research Council, Cape Town, 15 May 2002.
- Matzopoulos, R. *Scope of Traffic Injuries in South Africa*. Traffic Safety Course, Durban, 25 March 2002.
- Matzopoulos, R. *Traffic Epidemiology and Prevention*. Traffic Safety Course, Durban, 25 March 2002.
- Matzopoulos, R. *PASASA scope and activity of work and role of PASASA in leC roll-out* (presented by Lorraine Zahela at leC trainers meeting, Bloemfontein, 17 May 2002).
- Matzopoulos, R., Donson, H. & Wyngaard, G.C. *National Non-Fatal Surveillance System*. Presentation at Tygerberg Hospital, Cape Town, 30 July 2002.
- Matzopoulos, R. & Prinsloo, M. *Scope of Traffic Injuries in SA*. Presentation at the Injury Control & Traffic Safety Workshop. 25-28 March 2002.
- Prinsloo, M. *Pedestrian Fatalities in Cape Town, 2000*. Presentation to Woolworths Pty Ltd. 2002.
- Prinsloo, M. & Matzopoulos R. *Epidemic of Gun Violence in Cape Town*. 8th Annual PSYSSA Congress, Cape Town, 25-27 September 2002.
- Seedat, M. & Nascimento, A. *The use of public health research in stimulating violence and injury prevention practices and policies in South Africa*. MRC-UNISA Seminar Series, Johannesburg, 24 April 2002.
- Seedat, M. & Nascimento, A. *The use of public health research in stimulating violence and injury prevention practices and policies in South Africa*. MRC-UNISA Seminar Series, Durban, 13 June 2002.
- Stevens, G. *An introduction to community-based research*. Workshop presented to Norwegian Church Aid partners, Lilongwe, Malawi, 10-14 November 2002.
- Stevens, G. *Measuring the impact of firearms: The Public health approach*. Paper presented at the Institute for Security Studies SADC Workshop on Identifying Priority Areas for Research on Small Arms in Southern Africa, Pretoria, 10 October 2002.
- Stevens, G. *Crime, violence and injury as a public health priority in South Africa*. Paper presented at the Africa Health 2002 Convention, Midrand, 15-17 October 2002.
- Stevens, G. & van Niekerk, E. *Reflectorisation to promote pedestrian visibility and traffic safety in South Africa*. Paper presented at the MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme Seminar Series, Durban, South Africa, 11 September 2002.
- Sukhai, A. *Substance abuse and trauma in Durban: trends from 1999 to 2001*. South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) Meeting, Durban, 3 April 2002.
- Sukhai, A. *Substance abuse and trauma in Durban: trends from 1999 to 2001*. MRC-UNISA Seminar Series, Durban, 13 June 2002.
- Sukhai, A. *Alcohol-related Mortality in Durban, 1999 to 2001*. South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) Meeting, Durban, 17 October 2002.
- Suffla, S. & Martin, E. *Experiences of intimate and stranger rape: Implications for prevention*. 8th South African Psychology Congress, Psychological Society of South Africa, Cape Town, 24-27 September 2002.
- Suffla, S. *Women-led safety promotion interventions in low-income contexts*. Prevention/Reduction of Violence Against Women Workshop, Open Society Foundation for South Africa, Stellenbosch, 2-3 October 2002.





- Suffla, S. *Intimate and Sexual Violence: Implications for Prevention in South Africa*. Roundtable Discussion: World Health Organisation's World Report on Violence and Health. MRC-UNISA Crime, Violence and Injury Lead Programme Seminar Series, Johannesburg, 24 October 2002.
- Swart, L. *An evaluation of volunteerism in safety promotion in low-income contexts: Implications for sustainability*. MRC-UNISA Seminar Series, Cape Town, 14 August 2002.
- Swart, T.M. & Donson, H. *The use of violence and injury surveillance research in safety promotion amongst school-going youth: Findings and critical issues emerging from two pilot sites*. MRC-UNISA Seminar Series, Johannesburg, 17 July 2002.
- Swart, T.M. & Stevens, G. *Considerations in the use of violence and injury surveillance research in schools-based safety promotion initiatives*. MRC-UNISA Seminar Series, Johannesburg, 24 April 2002.
- Swart, T.M. & Stevens, G. *Youth violence in South Africa: Patterns, constructions of meaning and implications for intervention*. 8th Annual Psychology Congress, Cape Town, 25-27 September 2002.
- Wilhelm-Makgabo, W., Haffeejee, S., Wyngaard, G., Donson, H. & Swart, T. M. *A preliminary review of safety promotion programmes – international, local and government perspectives*. MRC-UNISA Seminar Series, Johannesburg, 17 July 2002.
- Wilhelm-Makgabo, W., Swart, T., Donson, H., Wyngaard, G. & Stevens, G. *The use of violence and injury surveillance research in safety promotion amongst school-going youth: Findings and critical issues emerging from two pilot sites*. MRC-UNISA Seminar Series, Durban, 11 September 2002.
- Wilhelm-Makgabo, W. & Stevens, G. *Critically expanding community psychology's application: Philosophical, conceptual and pragmatic issues for praxis*. 8th Annual Psychology Congress, Cape Town, 25-27 September 2002.
- Wilhelm-Makgabo, W. & Swart, T.M. (2002). *HIV/AIDS interventions with 10-13 year olds: Psychosocial perspectives and education needs of the community*. Presentation for the Johannesburg AIDS Council, Johannesburg, 27 November 2002.
- Wyngaard, G.C. & Donson, H. *School Injury Surveillance System* (Pilot Study & Rollout Plan for 2002). Presentation at the Bishop Lavis Safety Committee Cluster Meeting, Cape Town, 26 February 2002.
- Wyngaard, G.C. & Donson, H. *School Injury Surveillance System* (Pilot Study & Rollout Plan for 2002). Presentation at the Strand Safety Committee Cluster Meeting, Cape Town, 12 March 2002.
- Wyngaard, G.C. & Donson, H. *A School Injury Surveillance System in Four Primary Schools in the Western Cape* (Results from Pilot Study). Presentation at the EMDC Metropole East Principal's Forum Meeting. Khayelitsha, Cape Town, 8 May 2002.
- Wyngaard, G.C. & Donson, H. *Facilitate the drawing up of the Strand Cluster's Constitution and Business Plan for submission to the WCED*. Strand, Cape Town, 21 May 2002.
- Wyngaard, G.C. *Facilitate the Election of Office Bearers for the Strand Safety Committee Cluster*. Strand, Cape Town, 26 August 2002.
- National Conferences/Workshops (attendance only)**
- Bowman, B. National Prosecuting Authority Child Rape Offender Profiling Study Experts Workshop. Pretoria, 9 & 10 October 2002.
- Lekoba, R. World Summit on Sustainable Development, Nasrec, 26 August-4 September 2002.
- Matzopoulos R. National Health Information System meeting, Pretoria, 8 May 2002.
- Suffla, S. Child Rape, Strategic Planning Workshop, National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa, Pretoria, 27 May 2002.
- Suffla, S. Rape: Rethinking Male Responsibility, Ecumenical Foundation of Southern Africa, Department of Religion & Theology (UWC) & Women and Gender Studies Unit (UWC), Cape Town, 6 June 2002.
- Suffla, S. Sexual Assault Care Practitioners' Training: Consultation Workshop, Department of Health, Pretoria, 2-3 July 2002.
- Swart, L. Youth at Risk Workshop. Open Society Foundation of South Africa, 6-7 February 2002.
- Swart, L. A toolkit for accessing government funding. The Gender Unit of the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, 14-15 March 2002.
- Swart, T.M. Presentation of the Criminal Justice Monitoring Service. Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria, March 2002.
- Swart, T.M. ISSUP/SASA Security 2002 Conference. Institute for Strategic Studies, University of Pretoria and the Security Association of South Africa, Pretoria, 23 May 2002.
- Wyngaard, G.C. & Donson, H. Second Children and Violence Forum Meeting. Ruyterwacht, Cape Town, 3 May 2002.
- Research project supervision**
- Bender, S. (in progress). *An economic evaluation of a Cape home-visitation programme*. Unpublished Masters thesis. University of Pretoria. (Supervisor: G. Stevens).
- Botes, M. (in progress). *Students' perceptions of woman abuse*. Masters thesis. University of Venda, Thohoyandou. (Supervisor: N. Duncan).
- Haffeejee, S. (in progress). *An exploration of masculinity among young urban males in a Johannesburg suburb with a focus on sexual violence in intimate relationships*. Masters thesis. University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. (Supervisor: G. Stevens).

- Ramabulana, V. (in progress). *Examining the utility of indigenous knowledge systems and practices in dealing with unplanned teenage pregnancy*. Masters thesis. University of Venda, Thohoyandou. (Supervisor: N. Duncan).
- Ramovha, C. (in progress). *Street children in the Thohoyandou area*. An exploratory study. Masters thesis. University of Venda, Thohoyandou. (Supervisor: N. Duncan).
- Sader, F. (in progress). *An examination of identity negotiation among Muslim females in Johannesburg*. Masters thesis. University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. (Supervisor: G. Stevens).
- Martin, E. (in progress). *Attitudes of Nurses Towards Abortion*. M.Psych. dissertation. University of the Western Cape, Cape Town. (Supervisor: S. Suffla).
- Tattersall A. (in progress). *Organophosphate poisonings on wine farms in the Western Cape*. Masters thesis. Cape Technikon, Cape Town. (Supervisor: S. Marais).

