



WAO ANNUAL STATISTICS

2011

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Thank you to volunteers and the Legal Aid Centre's chambering students for data entry.
Thank you to the WAO Executive Committee 2011/2013 for their input.

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WAO FIGURES SINCE SEPTEMBER 1982

Year	Shelter / Refuge	Face to Face	Telephone
1982	57	n/a	200
1984	129	n/a	369
1985	53	n/a	592
1986	50	n/a	843
1987	61	30	822
1988	83	79	641
1989	90	114	1403
1990	75	109	1512
1991	74	80	1857
1992	62	74	2462
1993	91	84	1312
1994	97	91	1358
1995	88	57	1428
1996	98	52	1800
1997	109	52	1150
1998	101	50	1241
1999	120	52	1150
2000	105	44	981
2001	115	95	1063
2002	122	87	1478
2003	133	91	1492
2004	132	75	1500
2005	116	115	1215
2006	95	105	1475
2007	100	75	1200
2008	115	72	1318
2009	119	138	1228
2010	125	145	1544
2011	110	104	1347
Total	2825	2070	35981

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REFUGE

INFORMATION ABOUT CLIENTS

There were 113 entries into the shelter in 2011. However three of the women had come back for the same reason multiple times within the same year. Therefore in the statistics below the demographics of the 110 individual women who received our services are highlighted. The statistics below are based on information shared by the clients.

1. Reasons for seeking shelter

Domestic violence was the main reason women sought shelter. 75 women (68.2%) sought shelter as a result of domestic violence. WAO also offered shelter to women who faced other problems and were in need of a temporary place to stay. In the table below, “others” includes cases pending investigation by UNHCR, an ex-resident who is waiting for her children to be sent to a children’s home and a woman who needed accommodation during a court case.

Reasons for seeking shelter	Number	Percentage	Number in 2010
Domestic violence	75	68.2	88
Single and pregnant	6	5.5	20
Rape	3	2.7	4
Migrant domestic worker abuse	9	8.2	2
Sexual harassment	1	0.9	2
Trafficked	1	0.9	1
No place to stay	5	4.5	2
Financial problems	1	0.9	-
Others	9	8.2	6
Total	110	100	125

2. Expectations of the clients (multiple answers)

Most clients sought protection and temporary housing at the shelter. 88.2% of the clients sought protection from their husbands, partners, boyfriends, family members or employers, while 75.5% came to WAO for temporary housing. In the table below, “others” includes single pregnant women who wished to hide their pregnancy from their families and/or society, clients who stayed for a night or two due to court cases and clients who needed time and space to cool off from the stressors in their life.

Expectations of the clients	Number	Percentage
Seeking protection	97	88.2
Wanting legal assistance	37	33.6
Temporary housing	83	75.5
Assistance for returning to home country	14	12.7
Others	9	8.2

3. Number of children

Out of the 110 women who stayed at the Refuge, 82 had children. Out of the 82 women who had children, 22 did not bring any of their children with them, while others did not bring all their children. In total, 122 children stayed at the Refuge (compared to 100 in 2010). Table (a) below shows the breakdown of the number of children each woman had, and Table (b) shows the breakdown of the number of children who stayed at the Refuge with each woman.

Table (a)

Number of children per woman	Number of women
None	28
1 child	19
2 children	32
3 children	15
4 children	8
5 children	5
6 children	2
More than 6 children	1
Total	110

Table (b)

Number of children who stayed at the Refuge per woman	Number of women	Percentage
None	22	26.8
1 child	25	30.5
2 children	22	26.8
3 children	5	6.1
4 children	3	3.7
5 children and above	5	6.1
Total	82	100

4. Number of visits

The majority of the residents in 2011, 86.4%, were new clients, while 13.6% of the women had been residents in previous years.

Number of visits	Number	Percentage
First	95	86.4
Second	8	7.3
Third	3	2.7
Fourth or more	4	3.6
Total	110	100

5. Source of awareness about WAO

As in previous years, residents found out about WAO through various means, including from friends and relatives, the media (internet, magazines, newspapers, television and radio), other NGOs (including Pure Life and WCC), and so on. In the table below, 'others' includes Talian Nur, neighbours and public.

Source of awareness	Number	Percentage
Self (ex-resident)/other ex- resident	14	12.7
Media/Website	14	12.7
UNHCR	13	11.8
Hospital/One Stop Crisis Centre	13	11.8
NGO	12	10.9
Friends	12	10.9
Welfare	7	6.4
Police	5	4.5
Relatives/ Family	2	1.8
Religious institution	6	5.5
Embassy	6	5.5
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	2	1.8
Others	4	3.6
Total	110	100

6. Length of stay

The women stayed for varying periods of time, many staying for less than a week (30.9%).

Length of stay	Number	Percentage
Less than a week	34	30.9
1 to 2 weeks	14	12.7
2 to 3 weeks	12	10.9
1 to 2 months	22	20.0
2 to 3 months	11	10.0
More than 3 months	17	15.5
Total	110	100

7. Place of residence

Most of the clients at the Refuge were from Selangor (48.2%) and Kuala Lumpur (35.5%).

Residence	Number	Percentage
Selangor	53	48.2
Kuala Lumpur	39	35.5
Perak	7	6.4
Penang	2	1.8
Pahang	2	1.8
Johor	4	3.6
Melaka	1	0.9
Negeri Sembilan	1	0.9
Sarawak	1	0.9
Total	110	100

8. Age

The residents were mostly in their 30s (45.5%) and 20s (36.4%).

Age (years)	Number	Percentage
Less than 20	9	8.2
20 to 29	40	36.4
30 to 39	50	45.5
40 to 49	7	6.4
50 and above	4	3.6
Total	110	100

9. Nationality

Most residents were Malaysians (63.6%), while the remaining 46.4%, a significant amount, were of various other nationalities.

Nationality	Number	Percentage
Malaysian	70	63.6
Myanmar	17	15.5
Indonesian	4	3.6
Indian	2	1.8
Filipina	6	5.5
China	1	0.9
Cambodian	8	7.3
Yemeni	1	0.9
Zimbabwe	1	0.9
Total	110	100

The ethnicities of the 70 Malaysians are broken down below.

Ethnicities	Number	Percentage
Malay	17	24.3
Chinese	12	17.1
Indian	40	57.1
Iban	1	1.4
Total	70	100

10. Marital status

Most residents were married, though a significant number were married through customary process and not through official registration.

Marital Status	Number	Percentage
Single	26	23.6
Registered marriage	48	43.6
Customary marriage	18	16.4
Cohabiting	4	3.6
Divorced	7	6.4
Separated	6	5.5
Widowed	1	0.9
Total	110	100

11. Level of education

The residents had varied levels of education. More than 12.7% of the residents have diploma and above.

Level of Education	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage*
No Formal Education	2	1.8	1.9
Primary	22	20.0	21.0
Lower secondary / SRP / PMR	26	23.6	24.8
Upper secondary / SPM	26	23.6	24.8
Form 6 / Certificate	8	7.3	7.6
Diploma	5	4.5	4.8
Degree	7	6.4	6.7
Post graduate	2	1.8	1.9
Others	2	1.8	1.9
Total	105	95.5	100
Not available	5	4.5	-
Total	110	100	-

**Valid percentage refers to the total percentage excluding the missing values in a data set.*

12. Occupation

Almost half the residents were not formally employed. Of these residents, some had home-based businesses, others were unable to find a job, and some had to leave their jobs due to family obligations.

Occupation	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Unemployed/Homemaker	51	46.4	47.2
Factory / Production Worker	3	2.7	2.8
Cleaner / General Worker	7	6.4	6.5
Professional	3	2.7	2.8
Self-employed / Business	8	7.3	7.4
Administrator / Manager	5	4.5	4.6
Student	5	4.5	4.6
Sales	2	1.8	1.9
Service Sector (Hospitality)	5	4.5	4.6
Migrant Domestic Worker	9	8.2	8.3
Government Agencies	2	1.8	1.9
Teacher / Lecturer / Professor	2	1.8	1.9
Customer Service	8	7.3	7.4
Total	108	98.2	100
Not available	2	1.8	-
Total	110	100	-

13. Income (per month)

Around two-thirds of the residents had an income of less than RM1,000 a month.

Income (RM)	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
None	23	20.9	34.3
Below 500	3	2.7	4.5
500 – 999	21	19.1	31.3
1,000 – 1,499	8	7.3	11.9
1,500 – 1,999	7	6.4	10.4
2,000 – 2,499	2	1.8	3.0
2,500 – 4,999	2	1.8	3.0
5,000 – 9,999	1	0.9	1.5
Total	67	60.9	100
Not available	43	39.0	-
Total	110	100	-

14. Considered / Attempted suicide

Around a third of the residents had considered suicide.

Considered suicide	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Yes	36	32.7	38.3
No	58	52.7	61.7
Total	94	93.6	100
Not available	16	14.5	-
Total	110	100	-

Among them, 16 women had attempted suicide at least once.

Attempted suicide	Number	Percentage
Yes	16	44.4
No	20	55.5
Total	36	100

Thirteen had attempted suicide once while three of them had attempted twice, four and more than four times. Most of them attempted suicide by swallowing sleeping pills, cutting their wrists with a knife or cutter, drinking toxic substances or drinking medicine.

Times attempted	Number	Percentage
Once	13	81.3
Twice	1	6.3
Four	1	6.3
More than four	1	6.3
Total	16	100

15. Services provided by WAO

Besides providing counselling and shelter to the residents, WAO also provided other services to the clients to meet their individual needs. These services included providing information on financial matters, help acquiring visas, Social Visit Passes, and permanent residency, and networking with other agencies.

In all the tables in this section below, the number of women who had particular knowledge by the time they had left WAO also includes the women who already had this knowledge before they came to WAO.

15.1 Knowledge of the dynamics of domestic violence and police procedures

Clients are provided with help to understand the dynamics of domestic violence, how to lodge a police report and how to apply for an Interim Protection Order (IPO). The social workers discuss this information not only with domestic violence survivors, but also with other residents.

Seventy three residents had developed an understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence and how to deal with it by the time they left WAO. For the women who decided to return to abusive situations, the information they received at WAO will be vital as they are now more aware of their options.

Sixty nine women understood how to lodge police reports by the time they left WAO. WAO social workers taught them how to write the reports and what the process is after lodging the police reports.

Only 20 residents knew about IPOs before they came to WAO. Many residents were not informed about IPOs by the police even though they had lodged police reports many times before. 65 women understood how to apply for an IPO by the time they left WAO.

Knowledge	Number of residents who had acquired this knowledge before coming to WAO	Number of residents who had the knowledge upon leaving WAO
Dynamics of domestic violence	21	73
How to lodge police reports	35	69
How to apply for IPO	20	65

15.2 Knowledge of health issues

WAO also helps residents understand health issues, such as family planning methods, how to conduct breast self-examination and HIV/AIDS.

Knowledge	Number of residents who had acquired this knowledge before coming to WAO	Number of residents who had the knowledge upon leaving WAO
Contraceptive methods	42	72
How to do a breast self-examination	31	68
HIV/AIDS	49	72

15.3 Knowledge of legal procedures

WAO also helps residents understand legal procedures, such as the marriage tribunal, divorce, custody, and maintenance. Although some residents did not intend to get a divorce, the social workers would provide the residents with the information so that they would be aware of their options.

Knowledge	Number of residents who had acquired this knowledge before coming to WAO	Number of residents who had the knowledge upon leaving WAO
Marriage Tribunal	10	29
Divorce procedures	12	39
Child custody procedures	15	43
Maintenance procedures	10	41

15.4 Knowledge of financial matters

This component relates to financial matters, including managing a budget. In some cases where residents had incurred a loan primarily due to their husbands' or partners' financial problems, the social workers, together with Legal Aid Centre students, also provided residents with the appropriate information and resources, including referring them to AKPK (Agensi Kaunseling dan Pengurusan Kredit) for financial counselling. WAO also teaches residents how to negotiate with their employers for their wages, especially in cases where employers refuse to pay.

Knowledge	Number of residents who had acquired this knowledge before coming to WAO	Number of residents who had the knowledge upon leaving WAO
Budgeting	13	42
Loans / debts / bankruptcy	8	22
Negotiating with employers about salary / wages	17	27

15.5 Knowledge of visas, Social Visit Passes and permanent residency

WAO provided non-Malaysian residents with information about Social Visit Passes and on applying for permanent residency (PR), and discussed issues concerning overstaying visas. Most of the non-Malaysians were referred to us by UNHCR and therefore had refugee status in Malaysia. A few others wanted to return to their home countries.

Knowledge	Number of residents who had acquired this knowledge before coming to WAO	Number of residents who had the knowledge upon leaving WAO
Social Visit Pass	6	6
Applying Permanent Residency	1	3
Issues related to overstaying visas	9	9

15.6 Networking with other agencies

WAO also provided the residents with information about different agencies which would be able to assist them. In some cases, WAO linked them with the officers from these agencies for direct assistance.

Knowledge	Number of residents who had acquired this knowledge before coming to WAO	Number of residents who had the knowledge upon leaving WAO
Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara procedures (for identity cards / birth certificates /marriage certificates)	20	38
The role of the welfare department (IPO, financial assistance and counselling)	21	46
The role of lawyers / LAC (divorce, custody and maintenance)	11	31
Relevant religious bodies	7	21
Other NGOs (children's homes, marriage counselling and financial assistance)	11	30

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: THE ABUSE

There were 110 women who sought shelter in the Refuge in 2011 and of that number, 75 were survivors of domestic violence. In 2010, 88 women out of the 125 residents in the Refuge were domestic violence survivors.

1. Types of abuse (multiple answers)

Almost all of the survivors of domestic violence experienced physical and psychological violence, while many were also subjected to other forms of abuse.

Type of abuse	Number	Percentage (out of 75)
Physical	71	94.7
Psychological	71	94.7
Sexual	31	41.3
Financial	47	62.7
Social	38	50.7

2. Types of physical abuse (multiple answers)

Description	Number	Percentage (out of 71)
Beaten with hands and kicking	69	97.2
Beaten with objects	37	52.1
Objects thrown	31	43.7
Hit against a wall / thrown on the floor	29	40.8
Threatened with knife / objects	19	26.8
Scalded/burnt	11	15.5

3. Length of time in abusive situation

Among the 75 survivors, 69 women were abused by their husband or boyfriend, while six were abused by their family members.

3.1 Abused by husband / cohabiter / boyfriend

Perpetrator	Number	Percentage
Husband / ex-husband	68	98.6
Boyfriend	1	1.4
Total	69	100

When the abuse started	Number	Percentage
Before marriage	15	21.7
Within one year	21	30.4
Within two years	11	15.9
Within three years	6	8.7
Within four years	5	7.2
Within five years	4	5.8
After the fifth year	7	10.1
Total	69	100

Length of abuse	Number	Percentage
Less than 1 year	5	7.2
1 to 5 years	25	36.2
6 to 10 years	29	42.0
11 to 15 years	8	11.6
16 to 20 years	2	2.9
Total	69	100

3.2 Abused by family members or relatives

Six of the domestic violence survivors were abused by family members.

Perpetrator	Number	Percentage
Parents	2	33.3
Relatives	1	16.7
Stepparent/s	3	50.0
Total	6	100

Parents	Number	Percentage
Father	2	33.3
Mother	3	50.0
Both	1	16.7
Total	6	100

Length of abuse	Number	Percentage
1 to 2 years	5	83.3
10 years and above	1	16.7
Total	6	100

4. History of abuse

4.1 Perpetrator's family

Almost half of the perpetrators come from families with a history of abuse.

History of abuse	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Yes	31	41.3	48.4
No	15	20.0	23.4
Do not know	18	24.0	28.1
Total	64	85.3	100
Not available	11	14.7	-
Total	75	100	-

4.2 Resident's family

History of abuse	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Yes	23	30.7	36.5
No	40	53.3	63.5
Total	63	84.0	100
Not available	12	16.0	-
Total	75	100	-

5. Frequency of the abuse

Frequency of abuse	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Daily	29	38.7	42.6
Once a week	6	8.0	8.8
Occasionally	32	42.7	47.1
Others	1	1.3	1.5
Total	68	90.7	100
Not Available	7	9.3	-
Total	75	100	-

6. Considered / attempted suicide

Almost half of the domestic violence survivors had considered suicide.

Considered suicide?	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Yes	30	40.0	47.6
No	33	44.0	52.4
Total	63	84.0	100
Not available	12	16.0	-
Total	75	100	-

Out of the 30 survivors who had considered suicide, 14 had attempted suicide at least once.

Attempted suicide?	Number	Percentage
Yes	14	46.7
No	16	53.3
Total	30	100

Frequency of attempts	Number	Percentage
One time	12	85.7
Two times	1	7.1
More than Four	1	7.1
Total	14	100

6.1. Methods of attempting suicide

Out of the 14 women who attempted suicide, five consumed some form of harmful substance (poison or cleaning detergent) while seven took pills and four resorted to self-injury. One woman, listed under 'others' tried to commit suicide by holding her breath.

Methods of attempting suicide	Number	Percentage
Consuming harmful substances	7	50.0
Swallowing pills	4	28.6
Self-injury (stab, wrist cutting)	1	7.1
Jumping off from high place/s	1	7.1
Others	1	7.1
Total	14	88.6

7. Number of times the woman tried to leave the abusive situation

Most of the women who had been abused attempted to leave the abusive situation at least once before leaving and coming to WAO. Around a third of the women have attempted to leave at least once before.

Number of times the women had left	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Never left before coming to WAO	23	30.7	39.0
One time	14	18.7	23.7
Two times	11	14.7	18.6
Three times	3	4.0	5.1
Four times	4	5.3	6.8
Five times or more	4	5.3	6.8
Total	59	78.7	100
Not available	16	21.3	-
Total	75	100	-

8. Triggering factors that made the woman leave her house and come to WAO

49.3% decided to leave their house because the situation had become unbearable, for example, the abuse worsened, the husband stopped financial support or the woman decided that her husband would never change. “Others” include being kicked out by family members or being on the run from their husbands.

Triggering factors	Number	Percentage
For the sake of the children	4	5.3
Fear of husband	20	26.7
Situation in the house became unbearable	37	49.3
There were other networks/resources to help her (e.g. church, NGO)	3	4.0
Husband had another woman	1	1.3
Other factors	10	13.3
Total	75	100

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: THE PERPETRATORS

The following information on the perpetrators reinforces the understanding that abusers come from all classes, ethnicities and professions.

1. Relationship to the clients

Perpetrators	Number	Percentage
Husband / ex-husband	64	85.3
Parent(s)	2	2.7
Boyfriend	1	1.3
Sibling(s)	2	2.7
Relative(s)	1	1.3
Stepparent(s)	4	5.3
Others*	1	1.3
Total	75	100

**Resident was abused by her friend's mother, whom she considered as her adopted mother*

2. Age

The perpetrators were mostly in their 30's (42.9% of perpetrators).

Age (years)	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
20 to 29	11	14.7	17.5
30 to 39	27	36.0	42.9
40 to 49	19	25.3	30.2
50 and above	6	8.0	9.5
Total	63	84.0	100
Not Available	12	16.0	-
Total	75	100	-

3. Nationality

Nationality	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Malaysian	55	73.3	79.7
Filipinos	1	1.3	1.4
Sri Lankan	1	1.3	1.4
Burmese	12	16.0	17.4
Total	69	92.0	100
Not Available	6	8.0	-
Total	75	100	-

The ethnicity of the Malaysian perpetrators:

Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Malay	14	25.5
Chinese	6	10.9
Indian	35	63.6
Total	55	100

4. Level of education

The perpetrators had a diverse educational background.

Level of education	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
No formal education	2	2.7	3.4
Primary	14	18.7	24.1
Lower Secondary / PMR	8	10.7	13.8
Upper Secondary / SPM	12	16.0	20.7
Diploma / Form 6	5	6.7	8.6
Degree	4	5.3	6.9
Do not know	13	17.3	22.4
Total	58	77.3	100
Not available	17	22.7	-
Total	75	100	-

5. Occupation

The perpetrators were of a diverse occupational background. A significant number, about a fifth, were unemployed.

Occupation	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Unemployed	11	16.0	18.5
Factory / production worker	5	6.7	7.7
Cleaner / general worker	2	2.7	3.1
Professional	7	9.3	10.8
Technical worker	6	8.0	9.2
Self-employed / business	14	18.7	21.5
Service sector (hospitality)	7	9.3	10.8
Government agencies	1	1.3	1.5
Others	8	10.7	12.3
Do not know	4	5.3	6.6
Total	65	86.7	100
Not available	10	13.3	-
Total	75	100	-

6. Income

Around a third of our clients did not know how much the perpetrator earned. The perpetrators for whom we have the data earn a varied level of income.

Income (RM)	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
None	8	10.7	14.0
< 500	2	2.7	3.5
500 – 999	5	6.7	8.8
1,000 – 1,499	7	9.3	12.3
1,500 – 1,999	2	2.7	3.5
2,000 – 2,499	2	2.7	3.5
2,500 – 4,999	3	4.0	5.3
5,000 – 9,999	4	5.3	7.0
> 10,000	2	2.7	3.5
Do not know	22	29.3	38.6
Total	57	76.0	100
Not available	18	24.0	-
Total	75	100	-

7. Triggering factors (multiple answers)

The residents cited four main reasons for the abuse. They were: suspicious nature (41.3%), jealousy (38.7%), financial problems (38.7%), and alcohol (36.0%). 42.6% of them said the abuse occurred for no apparent reason.

Triggering factors	Number	Percentage
No reason	29	38.7
Jealousy	29	38.7
Suspicious nature	31	41.3
Financial problems	29	38.7
Child related problems	15	20.0
Alcohol	27	36.0
Work related stress	9	12.0
Drugs	17	22.7
In-laws interference	12	16.0
Gambling problems	3	4.0
Sexual problems	17	22.7
Another woman / polygamy	12	16.0
Other women / affairs	10	13.3

8. Criminal record

About a third of the perpetrators had criminal records for crimes besides domestic violence. About a quarter of the women were unsure if the perpetrators had criminal records, but had suspicions.

Criminal Record	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Yes	17	22.7	29.3
No	27	36.0	46.6
Do not know	14	18.7	24.1
Total	58	77.3	100
Not Available	17	22.7	-
Total	75	100	-

9. Domestic Violence Act: Interim Protection Order (IPO)

9.1 Police report lodged prior to seeking shelter at WAO

Thirty nine of the women had lodged at least one police report prior to coming to WAO. Some had lodged police reports just before they arrived at WAO to seek shelter. When they were at WAO, social workers assisted them in communicating with the investigating officers to check on the status of the cases. 34 residents made police reports while staying at the Refuge.

Police report lodged prior to arriving at WAO	Number	Percentage
Yes	39	52.0
No	36	48.0
Total	75	100

9.2 Helping residents to obtain IPOs

WAO assisted 21 women in obtaining IPOs. 12 were successful in getting IPOs.

Obtained IPO	Number	Percentage
Yes	12	57.1
No	8	38.1
In the process	1	4.8
Total	21	100

Many women lodged police reports, but did not want to pursue the case. Some did not want to charge the husband, as they did not think it would be in the best interest of their children. These women felt that lodging police reports were enough for their own protection.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: OUTCOMES

1. Status of the women at the end of 2011

More than a third of our clients went on to live independently, while around a fifth went back to the abusive situation.

Status of the women	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Still at WAO	6	8.0	8.3
Went back to abusive situation	14	18.7	19.4
Living independently	28	37.3	38.9
Left for another centre	1	1.3	1.4
Left to country of origin	1	1.3	1.4
Returned to own home	4	5.3	5.6
Staying with family / relatives / friends	12	16.0	16.7
Moved to a different home	2	2.7	2.8
Rent a room	3	4.0	4.2
Admitted to hospital*	1	1.3	1.4
Total	72	96.0	100
Not Available**	3	4.0	-
Total	75	100	-

**Transferred to hospital on request of client due to her psychiatric challenges*

***Left WAO without our knowledge*

2. Support systems

Most women received support from their family members (parents, siblings or other relatives). Others received help and support from other NGOs (e.g. UNHCR) or the Welfare Department or religious organisations. The support comes in various forms, including moral, financial and temporary housing.

Has a support system	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Yes	52	69.3	71.2
No	21	28.0	28.8
Total	73	97.3	100
Not Available	2	2.7	-
Total	75	100	-

Her support system	Number	Percentage
Family members	31	59.6
Relatives	4	7.7
NGO	3	5.8
Friends	12	23.1
Boyfriends	2	3.8
Total	52	100

3. Reasons cited for returning to abusive situation (multiple answers)

Fourteen (20.9%) of the women decided to return to their abusive situations. 12 women who went back to the abusive situations said that they wanted to give their husband or partner another chance.

Reasons	Number	Percentage (out of 14)
Give husband another chance	12	85.7
Children's education	5	35.7
Financial reasons	4	28.6
Husband agreed to change his behaviour /lifestyle	6	42.9
Illness in family	1	7.1
Other reasons	6	42.9

4. Occupation

Of the 61 women who did not return to their abusive situations, 28 women found jobs.

Type of job	Number	Percentage
Factory/production worker	4	14.3
Cleaner / General Worker	5	17.9
Professional	3	10.7
Self-employed/ Business	3	10.7
Administrator/ Manager	1	3.6
Sales	4	14.3
Service sector (Hospitality)	5	17.9
Teacher/ Lecturer/ Professor	2	7.1
Government Agencies	1	3.6
Total	28	100

MIGRANT DOMESTIC WORKER ABUSE

Nine of our residents in 2011 were migrant domestic workers. Two were from the Philippines, one from India and the rest were from Cambodia.

Among them, one of the residents who was initially employed as a migrant domestic worker has been asked by the agency to become trainer for their Cambodia workers.

1. Age

Age (years)	Number	Percentage
Less than 20	3	33.3
20 to 29	3	33.3
30 to 39	3	33.3
Total	9	100

Among the three migrant domestic workers who were less than 20 years old, they were minors and according to the law, they are not allowed to work in Malaysia. All of them carried a passports which stated they were 21 year old.

One of them was 14 year old when she first arrived in Malaysia, while the other was 17 year old. The youngest migrant domestic worker we had in 2011 was a 12 year old from Cambodia.

2. Length of work

Length of work (month)	Number	Percentage
Less than a month	1	11.0
7 - 12 months	3	33.3
13- 18 months	4	44.4
18 – 24 months	1	11.1
Total	9	100

3. Length of stay at shelter

Length of stay	Number	Percentage
1 to 2 weeks	3	33.3
2 to 3 weeks	1	11.1
1 to 2 months	1	11.1
2 to 3 months	2	22.2

More than 3 months	2	22.2
Total	9	100

4. Reasons for coming to WAO

Reason	Number	Percentage
Abused by employer	7	77.7
Abused by an agent	2	22.2
Total	9	100

5. Type of abuse (multiple answers)

Type of abuse	Number	Percentage
Physical	5	55.5
Mental	9	100.0
Sexual	1	11.1
Financial	7	77.7
Social	5	55.5

All the migrant domestic workers suffered psychological abuse such as being constantly scolded by their employers was being belittled by them and threatened to send them to immigration office. They were also made to do excessive house chores, and were deprived them of sufficient food and so forth.

All the migrant domestic workers did not get their salary from the employers, except for one whose employer banked in the money into her account every month. The other one only worked for her employer for a week.

MIGRANT DOMESTIC WORKER ABUSE: THE PERPETRATORS

1. Age

Age (years)	Number	Percentage
30 to 39	1	11.1
40 to 49	3	33.3
50 above	3	33.3
Not available	2	22.2
Total	9	100

2. Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Chinese	6	66.6
Indian	1	11.1
Malay	1	11.1
Eurasian	1	11.1
Total	9	100

3. Occupation

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Self-employed / business	2	22.2
Professional	1	11.1
Not working	2	22.2
Agent	2	22.2
Other	1	11.1
Not available	1	11.1
Total	9	100

MIGRANT DOMESTIC WORKER ABUSE: OUTCOMES

1. Status of the migrant domestic workers (MDW) at the end of 2011

There were nine MDWs at the refuge in 2011. Seven of them went back to their country of origin, one went to another shelter (Bukit Ledang) while the other one still at WAO, waiting for her court case.

Status of migrant domestic worker	Number	Percentage
Left to country of origin	7	77.7
Left for another shelter	1	11.1
Still at WAO	1	11.1
Total	9	100

2. Services provided for migrant domestic workers

Services provided	Number	Percentage (out of 9)
Helping the client lodge a police report	3	33.3
Taking client for hospital examination	2	22.2
Overstay issues	3	33.3
Negotiating with employer/ agent	8	88.8
Negotiating with Embassy	6	66.6
Helping the client get her wages	4	44.4
Waiver of penalty for overstay	3	33.3
Special pass and check out memo	3	33.3

SINGLE PREGNANT WOMEN

Out of the 110 women, six were single and pregnant. Of the six, five (83.3 %) were between the ages of 20 and 29.

1. Age of clients

Age (years)	Number	Percentage
Less than 20 years old	1	16.7
20- 29 years old	5	83.3
Total	6	100

2. Ethnicity of clients

Ethnicity of residents	Number	Percentage
Malay	2	33.3
Indian	3	50.0
Iban	1	16.7
Total	6	100

3. Level of education of clients

Level of education	Number	Percentage
Primary	1	16.7
Upper Secondary / SPM	2	33.3
Diploma	2	33.3
Degree	1	16.7
Total	6	100

4. Reasons for seeking shelter

Most of these women came to WAO to hide their pregnancy from either their family or society. Even though some of them had family support, their family members still wanted them to stay in an undisclosed place to avoid stigmatisation from villagers and relatives.

Reasons for seeking shelter	Number	Percentage
Hiding her pregnancy	4	66.7
Hiding from boyfriend	1	16.7
Family unwilling to accept her	1	16.7
Total	6	100

5. Was it a consensual sex?

Five of the women said that they were in a consensual sex. One woman said she was not ready to have sex, but her boyfriend forced her to have it.

Consensual sex?	Number	Percentage
Yes	5	83.3
No	1	16.7
Total	6	100

6. Knowledge of family planning and the use of contraceptive methods

All of the women had knowledge of family planning and the use of contraceptive methods.

Knowledge of family planning?	Number	Percentage
Yes	6	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	6	100

Of the 6 women who had the knowledge of family planning, half of them used a contraceptive method while the other half did not use any contraception.

7. Reasons for not using contraception

Most of the women didn't use contraception because they felt that they would not get pregnant.

Reasons for pregnancy	Number	Percentage
Did not know how to use contraception	1	33.3
Felt that they would not get pregnant	1	33.3
Partner did not approve	1	33.3
Total	3	100

8. Her family / partner support system

Four women received some form of support from family members or their partner.

Support system	Number	Percentage
None	2	33.3
Family	3	50.0
Boyfriend	1	16.6
Total	6	100

9. Outcomes

Four women decided to give up their baby for adoption, while two decided to keep their baby.

Status of the baby	Number	Percentage
Gave for adoption	4	66.7
Kept the baby	2	33.3
Total	6	100

FACE TO FACE COUNSELLING

In 2011, 104 women sought face to face counselling services with WAO, a decrease compared to 145 women in 2010.

1. Monthly breakdown for face to face counselling

Month	Number	Percentage
January	11	10.6
February	5	4.8
March	8	7.7
April	5	4.8
May	13	12.5
June	8	7.7
July	22	21.2
August	7	6.7
September	7	6.7
October	9	8.7
November	7	6.7
December	2	1.9
Total	104	100

2. Problems faced

59.6% (62 women) sought face to face counselling owing to domestic violence. 40.4% came to WAO because of issues other than domestic violence, including legal issues pertaining to immigration, problems with obtaining birth certificates or passports, divorce, children's custody, maintenance and matrimonial property issues. Other than legal issues, there were issues regarding single pregnant women, financial assistance for single parents, depression, sexual harassment and the need for shelter.

Reason	Number	Percentage
Domestic violence	62	59.6
Other than violence	42	40.4
Total	104	100

3. Types of violence (multiple answers)

Types of violence	Number	Percentage (out of 62)
Physical	31	50.0
Psychological	34	54.8
Sexual	4	6.5
Financial	5	8.1
Social	5	8.1

4. Other problems faced (multiple answers)

Other problems	Number	Percentage
Divorce / custody / maintenance	14	13.5
Relationship problems with husband / boyfriend	27	26.0
Husband / boyfriend jealous / suspicious / insecure / stressed / angry	5	4.8
Husband / boyfriend unemployed / irresponsible	1	1.0
Husband in polygamous marriage / affairs	8	7.7
Husband on drugs / alcohol / gambling	3	2.9
Husband / boyfriend financial problems	2	1.9
Problems with family / in-laws	5	4.8
Sexual harassment	8	7.7
Depression / mental stress	23	22.1
Police report / IPO	1	1.0
Child abuse	3	2.9
Single mother pregnancy / abortion	1	1.0
Unemployed / work related problems	6	5.8
Visa / immigration	1	1.0
Registration (BC/IC)	1	1.0
Financial help	5	4.8
Others *	18	17.3

5. Needs of the clients (multiple answers)

Most of the women sought face to face counselling mainly because they wanted counselling and guidance (56.3%). Some of them wanted advice, specifically on legal matters (16.3%) and also assistance in getting an Interim Protection Order (15.4%). There were clients who also requested other information such as their rights regarding sexual harassment, getting birth certificates, coping with children, financial assistance and property problems.

Needs	Number	Percentage (out of 104)
Counselling / Guidance	58	55.8
Legal information	17	16.3
Other information	6	5.8
Shelter	6	5.8
Help in getting Interim Protection Order	16	15.4
To be accompanied (welfare, court, other)	14	13.5
Financial assistance	2	1.9
Counselling for husband	3	2.9
Requested information	6	5.8

6. Ex-clients

Of the 104 women who came to WAO for face to face counselling, 9.6% of them were WAO's past clients and 90.4% were new clients.

Ex-Clients?	Number	Percentage
Ex-resident or ex-clients	10	9.6
New clients	94	90.4
Total	104	100

7. Age

The clients were mostly in their 30s (36.4%) and 20s (32.3%).

Age (years)	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
20 years old or below	5	4.8	5.1
20 to 29	32	30.8	32.3
30 to 39	36	34.6	36.4
40 to 49	17	16.3	17.2
50 to 59	8	7.7	8.1
60 years and above	1	1.0	1.0
Total	99	95.2	100
Not available	5	4.8	-
Total	104	100	-

8. Nationality

91.2% of the clients were Malaysian. Among the Malaysian clients, 41.6% were Chinese, 39.6% were Indian and 13.9% were Malay.

Nationality	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Malaysian	93	89.4	91.2
Filipina	3	2.9	2.9
Indonesian	2	1.9	2.0
Singaporean	1	1.0	1.0
Others	3	2.9	2.9
Total	102	98.1	100
Not available	2	1.9	-
Total	104	100	-

9. Place of residence

Most of the clients came from Kuala Lumpur (34.7%) and Selangor (48.0%).

Residence	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Kuala Lumpur	26	25.0	34.7
Selangor	36	34.6	48.0
Johor	1	1.0	1.3
Perak	2	1.9	2.7
Negeri Sembilan	1	1.0	1.3
Pahang	2	1.9	2.7
Pulau Pinang	7	6.7	9.3
Total	75	72.1	100
Not available	29	27.9	-
Total	104	100	-

10. Occupation

Occupation	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Unemployed/Homemaker	10	9.6	12.7
Home based business	6	5.8	7.6
Factory / production worker	6	5.8	7.6
Professional	6	5.8	7.6
Self-employed / business	1	1.0	1.3
Administrator / manager	5	4.8	6.3
Student	2	1.9	2.5
Clerical worker	3	2.9	3.8
Sales	6	5.8	7.6
Customer service	4	3.8	5.1
Teacher / lecturer / professor	8	7.7	10.1
Other	22	21.2	27.8
Total	79	76.0	100
Not available	25	24.0	-
Total	104	100	-

11. Considered / attempted suicide

Four women considered suicide.

Considered suicide	Number	Percentage
Yes	4	3.8
No	100	96.2
Total	104	100

Three of the four clients who considered suicide attempted suicide.

12. Awareness of WAO

Most of the clients knew about WAO from ex-clients, family or friends (52.4%).

Awareness	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Police	2	1.9	9.5
Welfare	3	2.9	14.3
Government agency	1	1.0	4.8
Media (internet, newspaper, radio)	2	1.9	9.5
Ex-clients / friends / family	11	10.6	52.4
Other	2	1.9	9.5
Total	21	20.2	100
Not available	83	79.8	-
Total	104	100	-

13. Outcomes

Eight women (7.7%) who sought counselling were later referred to other agencies, such as the Welfare Department or Legal Aid Centres, hospital One Stop Crisis Centres and other NGOs. Five (4.8%) women requested that the social workers accompany them to agencies, such as to the police station, court, the Welfare Department and the National Registration Department among others. No further action was taken for 74 of the cases (71.2%), however the social workers advised them to call when necessary. Most of them had obtained enough information through the counselling sessions and they were able to identify their problems and left with many options.

Outcome	Number	Percentage
Referral to agencies	8	7.7
Accompanied to agencies	5	4.8
Follow-up	4	3.8
Sought shelter	6	5.8
Continued counselling	7	6.7
No further action	74	71.2
Total	104	100

TELEPHONE COUNSELLING

- **Number of calls in 2011: 1,347**
- Number of calls in 2010: 1,544
- Number of calls in 2009: 1,228

1. Monthly breakdown of calls recorded

Month	Number	Percentage
January	95	7.1
February	89	6.6
March	100	7.4
April	149	11.1
May	103	7.6
June	169	12.5
July	103	7.6
August	82	6.1
September	66	4.9
October	95	7.1
November	130	9.7
December	166	12.3
Total	1347	100

2. Reasons for the calls

The majority of the calls recorded, 68.8%, were related to domestic violence.

Reasons for the calls	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Domestic violence	906	69.6	68.8
Other than violence	392	29.1	29.8
Domestic worker abuse	2	0.1	0.2
Abuse / assault	4	0.3	0.3
Rape	7	0.5	0.5
Child abuse	5	0.4	0.4
Total	1316	97.7	100
Not available	31	2.3	-
Total	1347	100	-

Other main reasons for calling included relationship problems, either with their husband, boyfriend or family members (38.5%), and information on divorce, child custody and maintenance (19.6%).

Other problems (multiple answers)	Number	Percentage
<i>Problems with partners</i>		
Relationship problems	518	38.5
Unemployed / irresponsible	50	3.7
Drugs / alcohol / gambling	88	6.5
Jealous / suspicious / insecure / stressed / angry	56	4.2
Polygamy / affairs	147	10.9
Financial problems	42	3.1
Divorce / custody / maintenance	264	19.6
<i>Others</i>		
Depressed / stress	141	10.5
Financial help	19	1.4
Difficulties coping with children	22	1.6
In-law problems	47	3.5
Unemployed / work related problems	15	1.1
Sexual harassment / rape / incest	20	1.5
Single parent	20	1.5
Single mother pregnancy	44	3.3
Housing	21	1.6
Immigration (visa / overstay / permit)	7	0.5
Registration (BC / IC)	8	0.6
Parenting / adoption	9	0.7
Police reporting	28	2.1
Child abuse	19	1.4
Mentally ill / disabled / sick relative	3	0.2

3. Information on domestic violence (multiple answers)

Among the 906 callers who suffered domestic violence, 60.0% suffered psychological abuse and 56.0% were physically abused. Many suffered more than one type of abuse.

Type of abuse	Number	Percentage (out of 906)
Physical	507	56.0
Psychological	544	60.0
Sexual	42	4.6
Financial	82	9.1
Social	40	4.4

4. Length of abuse

For the calls for which the data is available, the majority of callers, 66.3%, had been experiencing domestic violence for six or more years.

Length	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Less than 1 year	21	2.3	5.0
1 to 5 years	122	13.5	28.8
6 to 10 years	100	11.0	23.6
11 to 15 years	79	8.7	18.6
16 to 20 years	50	5.5	11.8
More than 20 years	52	5.7	12.3
Total	424	46.8	100
Not available	482	53.2	-
Total	906	100	-

5. Who are the callers?

73.1% of the callers were the clients themselves, whereas 26.9% called on behalf of a friend, family member, neighbour or co-worker. 5.5% of the callers (74 people) were men.

Who called	Number	Percentage
Client / woman herself	985	73.1
Other than the client	362	26.9
Total	1347	100

6. Calls made by ex-residents

Forty two calls (3.1%) were made by WAO ex-residents.

Ex-residents	Number	Percentage
Yes	42	3.1
No	1305	96.9
Total	1347	100

7. Number of children of callers

Number of Children	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
None	132	9.8	5.7
Pregnant	51	3.8	14.7
1 to 2 children	420	31.2	46.9
3 to 4 children	246	18.3	27.5
5 to 6 children	39	2.9	4.4
More than 6 children	7	0.5	0.8
Total	895	66.4	100
Not Available	378	28.1	-
Not Applicable	74	5.5	-
Total	1347	100	-

8. Residence

Most of the clients called from Kuala Lumpur (39.6%) and Selangor (38.9%).

Residence	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Kuala Lumpur	343	25.5	39.6
Selangor	337	25.0	38.9
Johor	49	3.6	5.7
Perak	36	2.7	4.2
Negeri Sembilan	16	1.2	1.8
Kelantan	3	0.2	0.3
Pahang	14	1.0	1.6
Kedah	11	0.8	1.3
Melaka	11	0.8	1.3
Terengganu	2	0.1	0.2
Pulau Pinang	12	0.9	1.4
Sabah	4	0.3	0.5
Sarawak	5	0.4	0.6
W.P Labuan	11	0.8	1.3
Other than Malaysia	13	1.0	1.5
Total	867	64.4	100
Not available	480	35.6	-
Total	1347	100	-

9. Nationality

Nationality	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Malaysian	1101	81.7	95.3
Indonesian	13	1.0	1.1
Singaporean	1	0.1	0.1
Filipina	8	0.6	0.7
Indian	5	0.4	0.4
Chinese	1	0.1	0.1
Thai	1	0.1	0.1
Vietnamese	2	0.1	0.2
Myanmar	4	0.3	0.3
Others	19	1.4	1.6
Total	1155	85.7	100
Not available	192	14.3	-
Total	1347	100	-

The ethnic breakdown among the Malaysian callers is as follows:

Ethnicities	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Malay	218	16.2	18.4
Chinese	367	27.2	30.9
Indian	532	39.5	44.9
Others	69	5.1	5.8
Total	1186	88.0	100
Not available	161	12.0	-
Total	1347	100	-

10. Age

Most of the clients were in their 30s (38.9%), while 22.7% were in their 20s and 21.6% were in their 40s.

Age	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Under 20 years old	51	3.8	7.0
20 to 29 years old	166	12.3	22.6
30 to 39 years old	285	21.2	38.9
40 to 49 years old	158	11.7	21.6
50 to 59 years old	58	4.3	7.9
60 years and above	15	1.1	2.0
Total	733	54.4	100
Not available	614	45.6	-
Total	1347	100	-

11. Occupation

In the table below, “others” includes women who earn an income through, for example, odd jobs, marketing and insurance.

Occupation	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Unemployed/Homemaker	56	4.2	11.1
Home-based business	90	6.7	17.9
Factory/production worker	10	0.7	2.0
General worker/cleaner	26	1.9	5.2
Professional	30	2.2	6.0
Technical worker	3	0.2	0.6
Self-employed/ Business	21	1.6	4.2
Administrator/ Manager	29	2.2	5.8
Student	35	2.6	7.0
Clerical worker	53	3.9	10.5
Sales	10	0.7	2.0
Services Sector	6	0.4	1.2
Domestic Workers	5	0.4	1.0
Retired	5	0.4	1.0
Teacher/ Lecturer/Professor	44	3.3	8.7
Customer Service	8	0.6	1.6
Government Servant/ Officer	2	0.1	0.4
Others	70	5.2	13.9
Total	503	37.3	100
Not Available	844	62.2	-
Total	1347	100	-

12. Needs of the callers (multiple answers)

40.8% of the callers requested counselling, while 23.1% requested legal information and information regarding IPOs. 8.2% of the callers requested general information, including information regarding counselling for children and friends, and telephone numbers of support services such as the Welfare Department, lawyers and the Legal Aid Centre.

Need	Number	Percentage
Counselling	549	40.8
Legal information	218	16.2
Shelter	167	12.4
Information regarding IPO	311	23.1
Requested counselling for children	3	0.2
Counselling for husband	32	2.4
Financial assistance	26	1.9
Requested to be accompanied	7	0.5
General Information	111	8.2
Other	70	5.2

13. Considered suicide

Considered suicide	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Yes	24	1.8	2.5
No	942	69.9	97.5
Total	966	71.7	100
Not available	381	28.3	-
Total	1347	100	-

14. Attempted suicide

Attempted suicide	Number	Percentage
Yes	14	58.3
No	10	41.7
Total	24	100

15. Awareness of WAO

Most of the clients heard about WAO through friends, family or ex-clients (34.8%). The next biggest group, 91 of the clients (30.7%), found out about WAO through the media (newspapers, magazines, radio, television and the internet including WAO's website).

Awareness	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Police	2	0.1	0.7
Welfare Department	12	0.9	4.1
Hospitals / One Stop Crisis Centres	12	0.9	4.1
Legal body (LAC, LAB etc)	6	0.4	2.0
NGOs	14	1.0	4.7
Media (newspapers / magazines / internet)	91	6.8	30.7
Ex- client / friends / family	103	7.6	34.8
Religious institution	4	0.3	1.4
Government agencies	10	0.7	3.4
Others	42	3.1	14.2
Total	296	22.0	100
Not available	1051	78.0	-
Total	1347	100	-

EMAIL ENQUIRIES

We received 346 emails in 2011.

1. Number of emails received each month

Month	Number	Percentage
January	17	4.9
February	21	6.1
March	14	4.0
April	41	11.8
May	25	7.2
June	48	13.9
July	44	12.7
August	27	7.8
September	26	7.5
October	37	10.7
November	26	7.5
December	20	5.8
TOTAL	346	100

2. Reasons for the emails

Issues	Number	Percentage
Domestic violence	95	27.5
Legal rights	45	13.0
Child abuse	2	0.6
Sexual harassment	13	3.8
Single pregnant woman	5	1.4
Migrant domestic worker	4	1.2
Assault	21	6.1
General information	149	43.1
Single mother	11	3.2
Trafficking	1	0.3
Total	346	100

WAO replied to all emails and urgent matters which involved domestic violence, rape and child abuse. These emails were followed up with phone calls and face to face counselling. WAO also advised clients on general information and legal advice.

In 2011, there were many emails requesting information on the functions, roles and services of WAO. Besides that, there were questions on how to retrieve birth certificates and register children for school (for single mothers) and requests for legal referrals contact information.

In addition, many college students, researchers and media personnel wrote to us to enquire about violence against women including domestic violence, rape and sexual harassment.

FACE TO FACE COUNSELLING FOR UNHCR CLIENTS

1. General Information

Counselling was given to 35 female asylum seekers and refugees. These were women who had been identified by UNHCR as Sexual Gender Base Violence (SGBV) survivors and were referred to WAO for counselling. These sessions were carried out at UNHCR.

2. Nationality / ethnicity

All of the 35 women except one were from Myanmar.

Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Myanmar	34	97.1
Chin	12	34.3
... <i>Hakka</i>	7	20.0
... <i>Tedim</i>	4	11.4
... <i>Laota</i>	1	2.9
Burmese	6	17.1
Shan Chinese	5	14.3
Rohingya	3	8.6
Kachin	3	8.6
Rakhine	2	5.7
Myanmar Muslim	1	2.9
Kayar	1	2.9
Arakan	1	2.9
Somali	1	2.9
Grand Total	35	100

3. Age

Most of the women, 54.3%, were between 20 to 29 years old.

Age (years)	Number	Percentage
Below 20 years	6	17.1
20 to 29 years	19	54.3
30 to 39 years	9	25.7
40 to 49 years	1	2.9
Total	35	100

4. Type of Cases

Type of cases	Number	Percentage
Rape	20	57.1
Attempted rape	6	17.1
Domestic violence	5	14.3
Molested	1	2.9
Sexual harassment	3	8.6
Total	35	100

Most of the rape survivors also faced other challenges such as financial problems, having suicidal tendencies, depression, difficulty coping with the situation in Malaysia, and harassment by the police or RELA. Two rape survivors also faced difficulties coping with being pregnant from the rape.

5. Perpetrators

5.1 Rape Incidents

Among the 20 women who were raped, 17 of the incidents occurred in Myanmar (country of origin), while three incidents occurred in Malaysia.

Perpetrators	Number	Percentage
Military	17	85.0
Employer	2	10.0
Community members	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0