

# Malaysia must track domestic violence prevalence, through the National Health and Morbidity Survey

A Policy Brief by Women's Aid Organisation (WAO) | July 2020

## OVERVIEW

How many people in Malaysia have experienced domestic violence? Which demographics are most vulnerable to abuse? Are survivors of domestic violence aware of their rights? And how has this changed over time—are we improving or worsening? We don't know the answer to these questions. This makes domestic violence policy formulation and evaluation difficult and less effective

To remedy this, we should collect data on domestic violence (DV) through the National Health and Morbidity Survey (NHMS):

- 1. Periodic data on domestic violence would help policymakers monitor domestic violence trends and develop evidence-based policies.**
- 2. Domestic violence affects survivors' mental, physical, sexual health—improving government response to domestic violence would simultaneously help survivors and ease the burden on the health system.**
- 3. Collecting periodic data on domestic violence would help Malaysia fulfil its international obligations—under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).**
- 4. International guidelines and good practice supports collecting information on domestic violence through regular national health surveys.**

## INTRODUCTION: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE

Intimate partner violence has been classified by the World Health Organization (WHO) as an urgent public health priority,<sup>1</sup> and must be responded to as such.

- » The only prevalence study conducted on DV in Malaysia found that 9% of ever-partnered women in Peninsular Malaysia have been abused by their partner.<sup>2</sup>
- » Globally, as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by a male intimate partner,<sup>3</sup> while a 2018 report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) found that 58% of female homicides committed worldwide in 2017 were committed by intimate partners or family members.

<sup>1</sup> Garcia-Moreno, Claudia and Charlotte Watts. "Violence against women: an urgent public health priority." Department of Reproductive Health and Research, World Health Organization. Available at: <https://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/89/1/10-085217/en/>

<sup>2</sup> Universiti Sains Malaysia's Centre for Research on Women and Gender (KANITA). "Executive Report: Summary of Findings. A Country Level Study of Women's Well-being and Domestic Violence Against Women (DVAW) Using WHO Multi-country Questionnaire." 2014.

<sup>3</sup> World Health Organization. "Violence against women: Key facts." 29 November 2017. Available at: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>

- » Research has shown that intimate partner violence against women also leads to an array of short and long-term physical, mental, and sexual health problems.<sup>4</sup>

The **public health approach to violence against women (VAW)** is one that encompasses a gender perspective, a human rights approach, and a criminal justice approach—understanding that gender inequality lies at the root of VAW, and recognising such violence as a human rights violation that the state must work to protect against and respond to through the law.<sup>5</sup>

Ultimately though, the public health approach to addressing VAW will be a **“science-driven, population-based, interdisciplinary, intersectoral approach based on the ecological model which emphasises primary prevention.”**<sup>6</sup>

## 1. Periodic data on the prevalence of domestic violence would help policymakers monitor domestic violence trends and develop evidence-based policies

- 1.1 A necessary first step to responding to DV is defining the problem “using statistics that accurately describe the nature and scale of violence, the characteristics of those most affected, the geographical distribution of incidents, and the consequences of exposure to such violence.”<sup>7</sup>
- 1.2 In Malaysia, we do not yet collect this data on DV.
- 1.2.1 There has only been one comprehensive study on the prevalence of DV in Malaysia, which was conducted in 2013 by University Sains Malaysia researchers.<sup>8</sup> However, the study did not cover Sabah and Sarawak, and was a one-off study, therefore making it hard to ascertain the trends and patterns of DV in Malaysia.
- 1.2.2 While the Royal Malaysian Police, the Social Welfare Department, and the Ministry of Health respectively compile statistics on the number of DV cases that they handle, these statistics reveal reported cases, and not the actual reality of DV in Malaysia.
- 1.3 Without data on prevalence and trends relating to DV, the response to the issue will remain piecemeal and incomplete.
- 1.3.1 The National Committee on Domestic Violence (a multi-stakeholder committee set up by the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development in 2019 to coordinate the response to DV, and of which WAO is a part), has identified the lack of periodic prevalence data on DV as one of the key barriers to evidence-based policymaking.
- 1.3.2 While defining the scope of the problem of DV is the first step in a public health approach, the subsequent steps involve investigation into the causes and risk factors for DV, implementing and evaluating methods of prevention through tailored policies and programmes, and publicising information on the effectiveness of policies and programmes while upscaling those that prove effective.<sup>9</sup> Thus, **without the first step of**

<sup>4</sup> World Health Organization. “Preventing intimate partner and sexual violence against women: Taking action and generating evidence.” 2010. Available at: [https://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/publications/violence/9789241564007\\_eng.pdf?ua=1](https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence/9789241564007_eng.pdf?ua=1)

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Universiti Sains Malaysia's Centre for Research on Women and Gender (KANITA). “Executive Report: Summary of Findings. A Country Level Study of Women's Well-being and Domestic Violence Against Women (DVAW) Using WHO Multi-country Questionnaire.” 2014.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

**collecting relevant data and statistics, it is impossible for the response to domestic violence to be comprehensive or to be meaningfully monitored and evaluated.**

- 1.4 Collecting data on DV prevalence through the NHMS would not only facilitate a better understanding of the scope of the issue, but would allow for an analysis to ascertain trends and subsequently design better policies and programmes.
  - 1.4.1 For example, if we learned that certain groups of women were more susceptible to DV, or what the age range was during which a majority of women experienced DV, policymakers could design more targeted interventions.

## **2. Domestic violence affects survivors' mental, physical, sexual health—improving government response to domestic violence would simultaneously help survivors and ease the burden on the health system**

- 2.1 Intimate partner violence against women leads to an array of short and long-term physical, mental, and sexual health problems.<sup>10</sup> Women who are abused have a higher risk of AIDS, STIs, depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, suicide attempts, and other health conditions—compared to women who are not abused.<sup>11,12</sup>
- 2.2 There is also a significant economic impact associated with such violence, which may include both the direct costs to the healthcare system as well as indirect costs such as missed time from work.<sup>13</sup> A 2004 study from the UK found that the annual cost to England and Wales from intimate partner violence was GBP22.9 billion.<sup>14</sup>
- 2.3 A comprehensive public health response to DV could help curb both the overall incidence of DV and repeat occurrences. It would also ensure that the services survivors receive through both the primary and emergency healthcare system are responsive to their needs; this could also help reduce other health issues brought on by the violence and, in turn, alleviate the burden on the health system.

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<sup>10</sup> World Health Organization. "Preventing intimate partner and sexual violence against women: Taking action and generating evidence." 2010. Available at:

[https://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/publications/violence/9789241564007\\_eng.pdf?ua=1](https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence/9789241564007_eng.pdf?ua=1)

<sup>11</sup> World Health Organization. "Global and Regional Estimates of Violence against Women: Prevalence and Health Effects of Intimate Partner Violence and Non-Partner Sexual Violence." 2013. Available at:

<https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/9789241564625/en/>

<sup>12</sup> World Health Organization. "Violence against women: Key facts." 29 November 2017. Available at:

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>

<sup>13</sup> World Health Organization. "Preventing intimate partner and sexual violence against women: Taking action and generating evidence." 2010. Available at:

[https://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/publications/violence/9789241564007\\_eng.pdf?ua=1](https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence/9789241564007_eng.pdf?ua=1)

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

### **3. Collecting periodic data on domestic violence would help Malaysia fulfil its international obligations—under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)**

- 3.1 2018, the CEDAW Committee specifically recommended to Malaysia to establish a system to regularly collect, analyse, and publish data on gender-based violence.<sup>15</sup>
- 3.2 One of the indicators for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Five on gender equality is the “proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.”<sup>16</sup>
- 3.3 The inclusion of domestic violence in the NHMS would therefore also facilitate data gathering and reporting under both CEDAW and the SDGs, and help Malaysia in fulfilling its obligations under international law.

### **4. International guidelines and good practice supports collecting information on domestic violence through regular national health surveys**

- 4.1 In 2005, the WHO published a landmark report assessing the prevalence of intimate partner violence globally, based on data collected from 24,000 women in 10 countries.<sup>17</sup> The study consisted of standardised population-based household surveys, and was conceptualised based on “the need for sound and reliable information on the magnitude, the nature and the consequences of violence, as an essential foundation for the public health approach to violence, including violence against women.”<sup>18</sup>
  - 4.1.1 The WHO survey took into account the methodological and ethical challenges around research on the prevalence of gender-based violence, and relied on insights developed and shared by the International Research Network on Violence Against Women (IRNVAW)—a forum of researchers—in designing and implementing the WHO study.<sup>19</sup>
  - 4.1.2 The WHO study also references other international research initiatives that have similarly used population-based surveys to estimate the prevalence of violence against women (VAW), including the World Surveys of Abuse in Family Environments (WorldSafe) supported by the International Clinical Epidemiology Network (INCLEN) and the International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS) conducted by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control.<sup>20</sup> Additionally, the WHO study refers to the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and the International Reproductive Health Surveys (IRHS), both of which contain a number of questions or a module on VAW as part

<sup>15</sup> CEDAW/C/MYS/CO/3-5. 9 March 2018. Available at: [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW/C/MYS/CO/3-5&Lang=En](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW/C/MYS/CO/3-5&Lang=En)

<sup>16</sup> “Sustainable Development Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.” Available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg5>

<sup>17</sup> World Health Organization. “WHO Multi-country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women: Initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women’s responses.” 2005. Available at: <https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/24159358X/en/>

<sup>18</sup> Ibid, Page 3

<sup>19</sup> Ibid, Page 4

<sup>20</sup> Ibid, Page 4

of broader household surveys.<sup>21</sup>

- 4.2 Many countries gather data on DV through the use of national population surveys, whether general health surveys that include questions on DV, or on surveys specific to the issue of DV.

Country	Method used to collect data on prevalence of DV	Frequency and/or last year conducted
1) Indonesia	Demographic and Health Survey <sup>22</sup>	Every 3 to 4 years
2) Myanmar	Demographic and Health Survey <sup>23</sup>	2015-16
3) India	National Family Health Survey <sup>24</sup>	Every 6 years/2015-16
4) South Korea	National Survey of Domestic Violence <sup>25</sup>	Every 3 years
5) United States	National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey <sup>26</sup>	Ongoing
6) Philippines	National Demographic and Health Survey <sup>27</sup>	Every 4 to 5 years
7) Cambodia	Demographic and Health Survey <sup>28</sup>	Every 4 years
8) Papua New Guinea	Demographic and Health Survey <sup>29</sup>	Every 10 years
9) South Africa	Demographic and Health Survey <sup>30</sup>	2016
10) Rwanda	Demographic and Health Survey <sup>31</sup>	Every 4 to 5 years

<sup>21</sup> Ibid, Page 4

<sup>22</sup> The World Bank. "Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2017." Available at:

<https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3477>

<sup>23</sup> The Demographic and Health Surveys Program. Myanmar DHS, 2015-16. Available at:

<https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr324-dhs-final-reports.cfm>

<sup>24</sup> Golder, Sakti. "Measurement of Domestic Violence in NFHS Surveys and Some Evidence." Available at:

<https://www.oxfamindia.org/sites/default/files/2018-10/WP-Measurement-of-Domestic-Violence-in-National-Family-Health-Survey-surveys-and-Some-Evidence-EN.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> "Prevalence and Trends in Domestic Violence in South Korea: Findings From National Surveys." Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 2015. Available at:

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271334106\\_Prevalence\\_and\\_Trends\\_in\\_Domestic\\_Violence\\_in\\_South\\_Korea\\_Findings\\_From\\_National\\_Surveys](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271334106_Prevalence_and_Trends_in_Domestic_Violence_in_South_Korea_Findings_From_National_Surveys)

<sup>26</sup> Centers for Disease Prevention and Control. "The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS)." Available at:

[https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS\\_Report2010-a.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS_Report2010-a.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> The Demographics and Health Survey Program. Philippines DHS. 2017. Available at:

<https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-FR347-DHS-Final-Reports.cfm>

<sup>28</sup> The Demographic and Health Surveys Program. Cambodia DHS. 2014. Available at:

<https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-FR312-DHS-Final-Reports.cfm>

<sup>29</sup> The Demographic and Health Survey Program. Papua New Guinea DHS. 2016-17. Available at:

<https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-FR364-DHS-Final-Reports.cfm>

<sup>30</sup> The Demographic and Health Survey Program. South Africa DHS. 2016. Available at:

<https://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-FR337-DHS-Final-Reports.cfm>

<sup>31</sup> The Demographic and Health Survey Program. Rwanda DHS. 2014-15. Available at:

<https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-FR316-DHS-Final-Reports.cfm>

The WHO multi-country study on domestic violence includes a complete questionnaire intended to be used as a tool by researchers developing their own country-level surveys.<sup>32</sup> The questions utilised in WHO's study were translated to Bahasa Malaysia, Mandarin and Tamil by Universiti Sains Malaysia researchers for their 2013 domestic violence prevalence study,<sup>33</sup> and can be adapted for the National Health and Morbidity Survey.

ID \_\_\_\_\_
ID \_\_\_\_\_

### HOUSEHOLD SELECTION FORM

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am calling on behalf of CENTRE FOR SURVEY RESEARCH. We are conducting a survey in STUDY LOCATION to learn about women's health and life experiences.

1 Please can you tell me how many people live here, and share food?  
PROBE: Does this include children (including infants) living here?  
Does it include any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers or friends who live here and share food?  
**MAKE SURE THESE PEOPLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL**

2 Is the head of the household male or female?

FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HH	RESIDENCE	AGE	ELIGIBLE	
LINE NUMBER	3 Today we would like to talk to one woman from your household. To enable me to identify whom I should talk to, would you please give me the first names of all girls or women who usually live in your household (and share food).	What is the relationship of NAME to the head of the household.* (USE CODES BELOW)	Does NAME usually live here? CHECK SPECIAL CASES. SEE (A) BELOW.	How old is NAME? (YEARS, more or less)	SEE CRITERIA BELOW (A+B)
	1		YES NO	YES NO	
	2		1 2	1 2	
	3		1 2	1 2	
	4		1 2	1 2	
	5		1 2	1 2	
	6		1 2	1 2	
	7		1 2	1 2	
	8		1 2	1 2	
	9		1 2	1 2	
10		1 2	1 2		

**CODES**

01 HEAD	06 MOTHER	12 DOMESTIC SERVANT
02 WIFE (PARTNER)	07 MOTHER-IN-LAW	13 LODGER
03 DAUGHTER	08 SISTER	14 FRIEND
04 DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	09 SISTER-IN-LAW	98 OTHER NOT RELATIVE:
05 GRANDDAUGHTER	10 OTHER RELATIVE	
	11 ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEP DAUGHTER	

**(A) SPECIAL CASES TO BE CONSIDERED MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD:**

- DOMESTIC SERVANTS IF THEY SLEEP 5 NIGHTS A WEEK OR MORE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.
- VISITORS IF THEY HAVE SLEPT IN THE HOUSEHOLD FOR THE PAST 4 WEEKS.

**(B) ELIGIBLE:** ANY WOMAN BETWEEN 15 AND 49 YEARS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD.

**RANDOMLY SELECT ONE ELIGIBLE WOMAN FOR INTERVIEW.**

TO DO THIS, WRITE THE LINE NUMBERS OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN ON PIECES OF PAPER, AND PUT IN A BAG. ASK A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER TO PICK OUT A NUMBER – SO SELECTING THE PERSON TO BE INTERVIEWED.

**PUT CIRCLE AROUND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN SELECTED. ASK IF YOU CAN TALK WITH THE SELECTED WOMAN. IF SHE IS NOT AT HOME, AGREE ON DATE FOR RETURN VISIT.**

**CONTINUE WITH HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.**

### HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES																		
<b>QUESTIONS 1-6: COUNTRY-SPECIFIC SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>																			
1 If you don't mind, I would like to ask you a few questions about your household. What is the main source of drinking-water for your household?	TAP/PIPED WATER IN RESIDENCE .....1 OUTSIDE TAP (PIPED WATER).....2 PUBLIC TAP .....3 WELL-WATER, WITHIN RESIDENCE .....4 OUTSIDE/PUBLIC WELL .....5 SPRING WATER .....6 RIVER/STREAM/POND/LAKE/DAM .....8 RAINWATER .....9 TANKER/TRUCK/WATER VENDOR .....10 OTHER: .....96																		
2 What kind of toilet facility does your household have?	OWN FLUSH TOILET .....1 SHARED FLUSH TOILET .....2 VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE.....3 TRADITIONAL PIT TOILET/LATRINE .....4 RIVER/CANAL .....5 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD .....6 OTHER: .....8																		
3 What are the main materials used in the roof? RECORD OBSERVATION	ROOF FROM NATURAL MATERIALS .....1 RUDDIMENTARY ROOF.....2 TILED OR CONCRETE ROOF.....3 CORRUGATED IRON .....4 OTHER: .....8																		
4 Does your household have: a) Electricity b) A radio c) A television d) A telephone e) A refrigerator	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> <tr> <td>a) ELECTRICITY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) RADIO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) TELEVISION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) TELEPHONE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) REFRIGERATOR</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) ELECTRICITY	1	2	b) RADIO	1	2	c) TELEVISION	1	2	d) TELEPHONE	1	2	e) REFRIGERATOR	1	2
	YES	NO																	
a) ELECTRICITY	1	2																	
b) RADIO	1	2																	
c) TELEVISION	1	2																	
d) TELEPHONE	1	2																	
e) REFRIGERATOR	1	2																	
5 Does any member of your household own: a) A bicycle? b) A motorcycle? c) A car?	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> <tr> <td>a) BICYCLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) MOTORCYCLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) CAR</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) BICYCLE	1	2	b) MOTORCYCLE	1	2	c) CAR	1	2						
	YES	NO																	
a) BICYCLE	1	2																	
b) MOTORCYCLE	1	2																	
c) CAR	1	2																	
6 Do people in your household own any land?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW .....8																		
7 How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... [ ] 1																		
8 Are you concerned about the levels of crime in your neighbourhood (like robberies or assaults)? Would you say that you are not at all concerned, a little concerned, or very concerned?	NOT CONCERNED .....1 A LITTLE CONCERNED .....2 VERY CONCERNED .....3																		
9 In the past 4 weeks, has someone from this household been the victim of a crime in this neighbourhood, such as a robbery or assault?	YES .....1 NO .....2																		
10 NOTE SEX OF RESPONDENT	MALE .....1 FEMALE .....2																		

Thank you very much for your assistance.

<sup>33</sup> Universiti Sains Malaysia's Centre for Research on Women and Gender (KANITA). "Executive Report: Summary of Findings. A Country Level Study of Women's Well-being and Domestic Violence Against Women (DVAW) Using WHO Multi-country Questionnaire." 2014.



ID \_\_\_\_ [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

**INDIVIDUAL CONSENT FORM**

Hello, my name is \*. I work for \*. We are conducting a survey in STUDY LOCATION to learn about women's health and life experiences. You have been chosen by chance (as in a lottery/raffle) to participate in the study.

I want to assure you that all of your answers will be kept strictly secret. I will not keep a record of your name or address. You have the right to stop the interview at any time, or to skip any questions that you don't want to answer. There are no right or wrong answers. Some of the topics may be difficult to discuss, but many women have found it useful to have the opportunity to talk.

Your participation is completely voluntary but your experiences could be very helpful to other women in COUNTRY.

Do you have any questions?

(The interview takes approximately \* minutes to complete.) Do you agree to be interviewed?

NOTE WHETHER RESPONDENT AGREES TO INTERVIEW OR NOT

[ ] DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED → THANK PARTICIPANT FOR HER TIME AND END

[ ] AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED

Is now a good time to talk?  
It's very important that we talk in private. Is this a good place to hold the interview, or is there somewhere else that you would like to go?

**TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER**

I certify that I have read the above consent procedure to the participant.

Signed:

9

ID \_\_\_\_ [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

DATE INTERVIEW: day [ ] [ ] month [ ] [ ] year [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		
100. RECORD THE TIME	Hour [ ] [ ] (24 h)	
	Minutes [ ] [ ]	
SECTION 1 RESPONDENT AND HER COMMUNITY		
QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
If you don't mind, I would like to start by asking you a little about <COMMUNITY NAME>.		
INSERT NAME OF COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/NEIGHBOURHOOD ABOVE AND IN QUESTIONS BELOW. IF NO NAME, SAY IN THIS COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/AREA AS APPROPRIATE.		
101 Do neighbours in COMMUNITY NAME generally tend to know each other well?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	
102 If there were a streetlight in COMMUNITY NAME would people generally do something to stop it?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	
103 If someone in COMMUNITY NAME decided to undertake a community project (INSERT LOCALLY RELEVANT EXAMPLES) would most people be willing to contribute time, labour or money?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	
104 In this neighbourhood do most people generally trust one another in matters of lending and borrowing things?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	
105 If someone in your family suddenly fell ill or had an accident, would your neighbours offer to help?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	
106 I would now like to ask you some questions about yourself. What is your date of birth (day, month and year that you were born)?	DAY ..... [ ] [ ] MONTH ..... [ ] [ ] YEAR ..... [ ] [ ] [ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR ..... 9998	
107 How old were you on your last birthday? (MORE OR LESS)	AGE (YEARS) ..... [ ] [ ]	
108 How long have you been living continuously in COMMUNITY NAME?	NUMBER OF YEARS ..... [ ] [ ] LESS THAN 1 YEAR ..... 00 LIVED ALL HER LIFE ..... 95 VISITOR (AT LEAST 4 WEEKS IN HOUSEHOLD) ..... 96	
109 Can you read and write?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
110 Have you ever attended school?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	⇒ 112
111 What is the highest level of education that you achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL. CONVERT YEARS IN SCHOOL, LOCALLY-SPECIFIC CODING	PRIMARY ..... year ..... 1 SECONDARY ..... year ..... 2 HIGHER ..... year ..... 3 NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOLING ..... [ ] [ ]	
112 Where did you grow up? PROBE: Before age 12 where did you live longest?	THIS COMMUNITY/TOWN ..... 1 ANOTHER RURAL AREA/VILLAGE ..... 2 ANOTHER TOWN/CITY ..... 3 ANOTHER COUNTRY ..... 4	
113 Do any of your family of birth live close enough by that you can easily see/visit them?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	

10

ID \_\_\_\_ [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

114 How often do you see or talk to a member of your family of birth? Would you say at least once a week, once a month, once a year, or never?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH ..... 2 AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR ..... 3 NEVER (HARDLY EVER) ..... 4		
115 When you need help or have a problem, can you usually count on family members for support?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		
116a Do you regularly attend a group or organization?	NONE ..... A IF YES: What kind of group or association? IF NO, PROMPT: Organizations like women's or community groups, religious groups or political associations. MARK ALL MENTIONED PROBE IF NECESSARY TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF GROUP ADD COUNTRY-SPECIFIC CODES	⇒ IF NONE GO TO 118	
	CIVIC/POLITICAL/UNION ..... B SOCIAL WORK/CHARITABLE ... C SPORTS/ARTS/CRAFTS ..... D ECONOMIC/SAVINGS CLUB ... E WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION .... F RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION ... G OTHER: ..... X	116b. How often do you attend? (ASK ONLY FOR EACH MARKED IN 116a) At least once a week    At least once a month    At least once a year    Never (hardly ever) 1    2    3    4 1    2    3    4 1    2    3    4 1    2    3    4 1    2    3    4 1    2    3    4	
117 Are any of these groups attended by women only? (REFER TO THE ATTENDED GROUPS ONLY)	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		
118 Have you ever been prevented from attending a meeting or participating in an organization? IF YES, ASK Who prevented you? MARK ALL THAT APPLY LOCALLY-SPECIFIC CODES CAN BE ADDED	NOT PREVENTED ..... A PARTNER/HUSBAND ..... B PARENTS ..... C PARENTS-IN-LAW/PARENTS OF PARTNER ..... D OTHER: ..... X		
119 Are you currently married or do you have a male partner? IF RESPONDENT HAS A MALE PARTNER ASK Do you and your partner live together? OPTION 4 (TEXT IN ITALICS) IS OPTIONAL. SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN COUNTRIES WHERE IT IS NOT UNCOMMON THAT WOMEN HAVE UNIONS WITH PARTNERS WITHOUT LIVING TOGETHER	CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED ..... 3 CURRENTLY HAVING A REGULAR PARTNER (SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP), LIVING APART ..... 4 NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN (NOT INVOLVED IN A SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP) ..... 5	⇒ 123 ⇒ 123 ⇒ 123	
120 Have you ever been married or lived with a male partner?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	⇒ 82	
121 Did the last partnership end in divorce or separation, or were you widowed? COUNTRY-SPECIFIC CODES CAN BE ADDED	DIVORCED ..... 1 SEPARATED/BROKEN UP ..... 2 WIDOWED ..... 3	⇒ 123	

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