

**Rapid Assessment – Awareness and Attitudes to Domestic Violence and
Child Abuse in Guyana**

**Community/Police Outreach of the Domestic Violence Prevention Initiative
funded through the UNIFEM Trust Fund for Violence Against Women**

Executive Summary

Help & Shelter conducted a rapid assessment of attitudes and knowledge about domestic violence and child abuse to inform its public education and advocacy strategy. The methodology involved the use of face to face and telephone interviews. The following groups were consulted:-

- i) Individuals
- ii) Organisations
- iii) Police stations
- iv) Magistrate's Courts

The results of this survey indicate that there is growing public knowledge about the dynamics of domestic violence and child abuse, but still limited knowledge of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) and its implementation. Most respondents believed that domestic violence is on the increase, and felt that the police have a greater role to play in alleviating domestic violence and child abuse.

Despite the wider awareness in different regions around Guyana about the dynamics of domestic violence, it appears that the knowledge has yet to be transformed into effective action e.g. development of counseling services, advocacy for implementation of the DVA and the punishment/rehabilitation of perpetrators. The survey did not seek out survivors of domestic violence or child abuse.

In January 1999, Help & Shelter in collaboration with Red Thread conducted a survey of police stations and courts to determine the level of awareness of the DVA. The scope of that survey was slightly different from the current survey, but comparisons between some of the results of the two surveys have been made.

This survey was conducted during March and April of 2005.

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A. PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

This survey was designed to gather information on the awareness of domestic violence interventions in the society, including ranks of the Guyana Police Force and staff of the court. Help & Shelter will use this information in the development of its public education strategy. Using face to face and telephone interviews, the assessors did a rapid assessment of the situation.

The overall objectives of the rapid survey were:

1. To assess the level of public education activity in the communities re domestic violence and child abuse
2. To assess whether the incidents of domestic violence and child abuse are perceived to be increasing or decreasing
3. To review public perceptions about the domestic violence and child abuse intervention mechanisms in place
4. To assess the police and court responses to domestic violence

B. LEVELS OF THE SURVEY

The survey was conducted at four levels. Each level had its specific objectives.

1. Individual attitudes

A total of 74 persons of both sexes from different regions were interviewed to determine attitudes to child abuse and domestic violence, and to understand the various methodologies which could be used in further education about child abuse and domestic violence.

2. Community based interventions

Interviews were conducted with representatives of different organisations to understand the level at which organised groups could participate in raising awareness about solutions to domestic violence and child abuse. The interviews were conducted with 24 organisations, some of which carry out activities across the country. The organisations were selected at random from a list of participants who attended a Peace Education Workshop held in January 2004¹ and included some organisations which did not have a specific objective to deal with domestic violence or child abuse.

3. Police Stations

The objective of the survey of police stations was to determine the kind of intervention available at the police stations around the country and to identify strengths and weaknesses.

The findings will be incorporated in Help & Shelter's contribution to the Task Groups which have been established by the Guyana Police Force to strengthen its response to domestic violence and child abuse.

4. Magistrate's Courts

The objectives of this rapid assessment of the magistrate's courts were to:-

- assess the knowledge of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) and the usage among citizens
- determine the number of cases of child abuse coming before the courts.

¹ Check <http://www.sdn.org.gy/csoc>

C. RESULTS OF SURVEY OF INDIVIDUALS

Demographics of respondents to the Individual questionnaire

Table 1 Sex/Age Distribution (F = Female, M = Male, NS = No answer)

		Sex			Total
		F	M	NS	
AGE	18 – 25	14	17	2	33
	26 – 35	6	7	3	16
	35 to 50	9	4	1	14
	50 and over	5	2		7
	No Response			1	1
Missing responses					3
Total		34	30	7	74

There was an even distribution of males and females. Most of the persons interviewed were in the 18-25 year age range.

Region in which respondents live

The goal was to have equal numbers of respondents from each region. This did not materialise for various reasons, but the preliminary assessment indicated that there were no significant biases by region.

Table 2 Region in which respondents live

	Region	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	2	7	9.5	9.7	9.7	
	3	13	17.6	18.1	27.8	
	4	8	10.8	11.1	38.9	
	5	2	2.7	2.8	41.7	
	6	20	27.0	27.8	69.4	
	8	2	2.7	2.8	72.2	
	9	8	10.8	11.1	83.3	
	10	12	16.2	16.7	100.0	
	Total		72	97.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	2	2.7		
Total		74	100.0			

In all of the responses there seemed to be no significant variation depending on region or residence, age or gender. All tables in the discussion below are in the Annex A to this document.

C.1 Summary of individual responses to Child Abuse questionnaire

Question 1: Can you identify Forms of Child Abuse?

Most persons indicated that they could identify the forms of child abuse. In the event that the interviewees did not know the forms of child abuse, the interviewers were encouraged to educate them.

Question 2: Which forms do you think should be against the law?

Most persons felt that sexual abuse of children should be against the law, but surprisingly, there were a few persons, male and female, who felt that it should not. One person said she thought that children made up the stories.

There was a significant number of persons who felt that neglect of children should not be punishable by law. Most of the respondents agreed that physical abuse of children should be punishable by law.

Question 3: If you had to discipline a child, are you aware of alternatives to beating?

Most persons (79%) said that they were aware of the alternatives to beating children. This indicates a growing awareness that alternatives to beating children could be used in disciplining and this gives some leverage in the public discourse to change attitudes to beating children.

Question 4: Do you know any child who has been affected by the different forms of abuse?

Most of the persons said that they were aware of children who had been affected by the different forms of abuse.

Question 5: Where would you go to help a child who you know is being abused (first priority only)?

Most persons said they would go to the police to report the abuse of children. The second highest number said that they would make a report to the Probation and Welfare Department. Some of the interviewers noted that the interviewees did not know that Help & Shelter counsels children who are abused or adult survivors of child abuse.

Question 6: In your opinion, how widespread are the different forms of child abuse?

Most persons felt that beating was common in more than 40% of families. The respondents indicated that between 40% and 75% of families seemed to have incidents of sexual abuse and neglect. This requires further analysis. The interviewers did not record any specific cases.

Question 7: What do you think works best to stop abusive caregivers from abusing?

Most persons felt that counselling would stop abusive caregivers and indicated that removing the children temporarily from the care of the parents was suitable to protect the children.

Question 8: What other child abuse prevention activities do you think would help in your community?

Most persons felt that parenting education about abuse is necessary. Some said that the parenting education should be done 'house to house'. Other responses included 'stronger penalties for child abuse'.

C.2 Summary of individual responses to Domestic Violence questionnaire

Question 1: Do you know anyone who has been affected by domestic violence?

64% said yes. This was across all age groups, genders and regions of residence.

Question 2: Can you identify the forms of domestic violence?

Most persons said that they could identify the forms of domestic violence and abuse.

Question 3: Which forms of spousal abuse should be punishable by law?

The responses here were interesting. 86% of persons felt that physical abuse should be punishable by law, while 68% of persons felt that sexual abuse should be punishable by law. Most persons felt that verbal abuse and stalking should not be punishable by law.

Question 4: Where would you refer someone who has been affected by domestic violence (first priority)?

50% said they would refer to the police. Fewer persons would refer to Help & Shelter or the Probation and Welfare Department. There was no specific reason given.

Question 5: In your opinion, do you think that the number of incidents of domestic violence is increasing, decreasing, or remaining the same?

Most persons felt that the number of incidents is increasing. In the absence of any baseline statistics, this question was used to assess people's perceptions of the domestic violence in their environment. The public awareness of domestic violence would be indicative of the level of sensitivity to the issue.

Question 6: How widespread is domestic violence in your community?

The answers are grouped as ranges of percentages of couples in which respondents felt that there was some kind of abuse. The responses were evenly distributed over the responses, with the most persons indicating that they believed that domestic violence was present in 10% to 30% of couples in their community. This question was only asked in relationship to spousal abuse.

Question 7: What do you think works best to stop abusive men from abusing?

Most persons said counseling. This is an interesting response, especially since counseling for male abusers has failed to work in most places in the Caribbean for various reasons.

Question 8: What do you think works best to stop abusive women from abusing?

Most persons indicated that they felt that counseling would also stop female abusers, though the figure was slightly lower than the response to Question 7 above.

Question 9: What is the best plan to reach more men to involve/educate them about domestic violence?

Answers included using sports clubs, workplaces and rum shops. Many respondents did not have an answer.

Question 10: Do you know about the Domestic Violence Act?

55% said no. (compared to 64% who knew someone who was affected by domestic violence) The interviewers used the opportunity to give information about the DVA to those who did not know about it.

D. RESULTS OF SURVEY OF ORGANISATIONS

The survey of organisations was carried out to determine the kinds of responses to domestic violence and child abuse in which organisations and unorganised groups are involved . The interviews were also used to discuss the involvement of the organisations in work against domestic violence and child abuse.

D.1: Summary of responses to questions concerning Child Abuse prevention activities

Question 1: Are you aware of any public education activities during the last six months in your community about the different forms of child abuse?

Most persons responded in the negative. One or two were aware of workshops which were held by Help & Shelter or other organisations.

Question 2: Have you/your organisation done any activities (workshop, talks, rap sessions) specifically on child abuse in the last six months?

Two organisations in Region 2 had conducted activities. In other areas, some persons 'thought' that there had been activities in which they had participated.

Question 3: In your opinion, how widespread are the different types of child abuse?

Most of the individuals who responded to this question shared similar views as reflected in the Table in the annex.

D:2: Summary of responses to questions concerning Domestic Violence prevention activities

Question 4: Are you aware of any public education activities in the last six months in your community against spousal abuse ?

Most organisations said they were aware of various activities against domestic violence in one form or another.

Question 5: Have you/your organisation done any activities (workshop, school talks) specifically on domestic violence in the last six months?

One organisation from Region 2 responded in the affirmative.

Question 6: Does your organisation get involved in child abuse cases?

Four organisations, two from Region 6, two from Region 2 that answered yes to this question said that they attempted to offer referrals, encouraged counseling and gave assistance if they could for the victims to access services.

Question 7: Where do victims of domestic violence go for counselling in the community?

The persons who responded to this said that they were aware of different groups and individuals. The answers were even across the four possible responses:

- Probation & Welfare
- Other organisations/individuals
- Help & Shelter
- Religious organisations

Question 8: Do you know if people in your organisation/community/area have used the Domestic Violence Act ?

Most of the respondents said that they did not know whether people in their community or organisation have used the DVA.

Question 9: What kind of support would your organisation need to get (more) involved in domestic violence and child abuse prevention activities?

Most of the organisations said they would like to get more involved in domestic violence and child abuse prevention activities. Most said that they needed training, and some said they would distribute leaflets. A separate report will be done with the names and addresses of those organisations interested.

E. RESULTS OF SURVEY OF POLICE STATIONS RE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT (DVA)

The survey of police stations was conducted through telephone interviews. A total of 21 police stations were contacted. There are about 50 listed in the 2004/5 telephone directory. At least 5 of these were without a working telephone or there was no answer after repeated calls. Five stations said they needed permission from the Commissioner of Police or the Commander to respond to the survey.

In 1999, a smaller sample of stations was surveyed.

Question 1: Does this station have DVA Application forms?

4 of the 21 had the DVA application forms, compared to none in the 1999 survey.

Question 2: Do you have a place set aside for interviewing victims of domestic violence?

7 out of the 21 had a place set aside for the interviewing of victims of domestic violence. In some stations, there was an understanding that officers would find a place which would allow privacy. This question was not asked in the 1999 survey.

Question 3: About how many of the police at the station have been trained in domestic violence intervention?

12 stations out of 21 said that they had at least 1 trained officer. Out of these 12 stations, 3 reported that they had between 2 to 4 trained officers. The respondent from Sparendam reported that he knew of 2-3 training sessions conducted at Cove & John during 2004. In the 1999 survey, none of the respondents were aware of training activities though they had seen the DVA book.

Question 4: Has any police officer in this station filled out an application form for a protection order?

2 stations out of the 20 reported that they had filled out DVA forms. In the 1999 survey, none of the police had filled out applications forms or knew how to do so.

Question 5: On average, how many reports of DV have you seen a month during the last year?

The number varied by station. Wisroc, Aurora and Blairmont reported 3-4 a month. Wisroc reported 1 case in January 2005 and none in February. Leguan reported no cases for past couple of months; Kwakwani no cases for the past 7 months (Stabroek News carried an article about a case in Kwakwani). Mahaicony, Leonora, Bartica, Wismar and Charity reported less than 10 cases a month.

Whim, BV, Mahaica and Anna Regina said they had about 11-20 cases per month; Vreed en Hoop, Grove 21- 40 cases, McKenzie 10 - 15 cases

New Amsterdam reported 75 cases a month in their Division, which includes 18 police locations and 12 stations.

At Providence, out of 220 reports, the officer indicated that about 25% were of DV.

Question 6: What has been the most effective action that your station has found to be useful?

This varied, and in most cases more than one action was identified. Many said that they would take what action the victim wanted but that if there were serious injuries, arrests would be made. This needs more analysis. In the 1999 survey, one police said that they would advise persons to 'work out their problems'.

Specifically relating to child abuse

Question 7: How many reports of child abuse did you get on average per month during 2004?

Generally, far fewer cases reported than for DV. About 7 stations reported that child abuse reports were rare and they had no cases or only 1. Wismar reported less than 4 cases of beating, Whim reported about 10 - 15 cases of physical abuse, Mahaica about 2-3 cases of physical abuse and 1 of sexual abuse. Providence reported few cases, and indicated that only very serious cases of physical abuse tended to be

reported. New Amsterdam could not give an average since they said the statistics were at CID. Vreed en Hoop reported 2 cases of sexual abuse and said they would have about 5 cases of physical abuse a month. The officers at Aurora, Grove, Anna Regina, Charity and Sparendaaam indicated that those stations had more cases of physical abuse being reported than sexual abuse.

Question 8: What has been the most effective action that your station has found to be useful?

13 stations of out 20 said they would arrest the perpetrator, especially in cases of sexual abuse. 4 stations said they would refer the matter to a Probation Officer as a first response and then arrest on the officer's advice.

General

Question 9: How does the station deal with complaints of domestic violence?

7 stations out of 20 said that they had the special book to record DV cases and action taken on each case; 5 stations said they had specific guidelines to deal with DV and there was a poster up at their police station which outlined steps to take when dealing with DV.

Most of the respondents had a reasonable understanding of how to investigate DV cases, including interviewing victims, taking reports, questioning both parties to the dispute and taking action. However, one said that the police do not know how to use the DVA and therefore use the Summary Jurisdiction Act in many cases e.g., to bring a charge of assault.

Some officers said they would be interested in further training.

Question 10: How does the station deal with complaints that a particular police officer was insensitive to a domestic violence report?

18 out of the 20 stations said they would investigate the matter. 11 out of 20 said that after investigation the matter could or would be referred to a more senior officer.

Police Ranks from the following police stations informally volunteered information based on their own knowledge:

Wismar	Mahaicony	Beterverwagting	Grove
New Amsterdam	Blairmont	Wisroc	Leguan
Providence	Leonora	Whim	Mahaica
McKenzie	Bartica	Kwakwani	Aurora
Vreed-en-Hoop	Sparendaaam	Anna Regina	Charity
Lethem			

The following stations had no response to the telephone calls:

Rose Hall Albion Madewini Den Amstel Enmore

Stations where officers said they needed permission from Commander or Commissioner before answering survey:

Vigilance Alberttown La Penitence Brickdam Wales

F. RESULTS OF SURVEY OF MAGISTRATE'S COURTS RE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT (DVA)

The survey of Magistrate's Courts was conducted to assess the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act and to assess the number of cases of child abuse coming before the court. In general, it seems that there is a greater awareness of the DVA since the 1999 survey. Clerks at the Georgetown Court seemed inclined to believe that an applicant should have a lawyer .

Georgetown Magistrate's Courts 1 - 6 (Danuta Radzik). This report is verbatim from the interviewer since there was no other information forthcoming.

"I visited the Court Offices yesterday Friday, 11th March after being advised by telephone to come on that day at 2-2:30 pm to get the information. I was unable to obtain the information as the Chief Clerk of the court, Mr. Singh was not there. His telephone # is 225-9110. Perhaps an official letter from Help & Shelter should have been sent.

The clerk of Court 6, which I was informed is the court that deals with cases of DV, told me that applicants for protection orders have to obtain the assistance of a lawyer to prepare the documents (which include an affidavit), that if persons cannot afford a lawyer they are referred to Legal Aid. The Court has Application Forms."

The Clerks were asked the following questions:-

- 1.Does the court have any application forms for a Domestic Violence Act protection order?
- 2.How many DVA cases did the court handle in 2004?
- 3.How many child abuse cases did the court handle during 2004?
- 4.What are the approximate number of child abuse cases of each type:
(a) Physical (b) Sexual (c) Neglect
5. What is the approximate number of male victims of sexual abuse coming forward?
6. In your opinion, is the court dealing with an increasing/decreasing/static number of cases of child abuse?

The responses are summarised in the following table

NR – Not Recorded DV – Domestic Violence CA- Child Abuse SA- Sexual Abuse

Name of Court	Georgetown	Providence	#51 Village	Cove & John	Vreed En Hoop
Application forms	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
# of DV cases in 2004	NR	60	Less than 10	31 to 60	11 to 30
# of CA cases in 2004					
Physical	NR	10	5	9	11
Sexual	NR	50	5	4	4
Neglect	NR	2	5	7	0
Total	NR	62	15	20	15
# of male victims of SA	NR	10	1	1	
Rate of CA cases	NR	NR	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing
Name of Clerk	Mr Singh	Mr Singh	Mr L. Hayes	Mr Beharry	NR
Name of Interviewer	D. Radzik	K. Gomes	H. Sharma	K Gomes	K Gomes

Table of Summary of responses continued

Name of Court	Leonora	Sparendaam	
Application forms	Yes	Yes	
# of DV cases in 2004	11 to 30	11 to 30	
# of CA cases in 2004			
Physical	6	12	5
Sexual	9	6	5
Neglect	5	10	5
Total	20	25	1
# of male victims of Sexual abuse	2	3	
Rate of CA cases	Increasing	Decreasing	
Name of Clerk	Mr Singh	E Cooper	
Name of Interviewer	K Gomes	K. Gomes	

NR – Not recorded

G. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The increase in the number of reported incidents of domestic violence and child abuse indicate that persons who are victims feel more confident about coming forward to make a report. There is no doubt that further increased awareness on all fronts will lead to an increase in reports, even as the number of severe incidents including murder increases.

1. Child Abuse

Help & Shelter does not have specific programmes to respond to child abuse. The focus of the court support is in Regions 3 and 4. Other awareness programmes have been held by various organisations under peace education and conflict resolution themes, while some awareness is included with the domestic violence programme. It is therefore recommended that:

⑩ Help & Shelter convene a sub-group of persons to assess the requisite capacity to respond to child abuse and to decide how to obtain the necessary resources. Specific interventions which could be considered are:

- i) Expanding the court support to include recognition for other persons in communities with whom Help & Shelter has worked
- ii) Continuous public education against corporal punishment of children.
- iii) Advocacy for changes in the law to protect children who go through the court system
- iv) Further advocacy for the enactment of the Children's Bill and related legislation
- v) Networking with other organisations that can provide child protection services or referrals
- vi) Analysis of the Children & Violence² report to check on specific interventions

⑩ Help & Shelter's counseling services for children are promoted to encourage counseling for children who do not go through the court system

²Children and Violence Report produced by Ministry of Labour, Human Services and Social Security and UNICEF
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2. Domestic Violence

Help & Shelter should continue in its public education and advocacy strategies to:

- i) Engage the Guyana Police Force to ensure that they could respond to domestic violence reports, especially outside of Georgetown
- ii) Monitor relationships with the organisations outside of Georgetown which are interested in advocacy and training. Some of these would have emerged out of the various CIDA Gender Equality Programme projects
- iii) Strengthen the networks between police stations and community advocates
- iv) Assess Help & Shelter's capacity to deal with male perpetrators and to campaign for education of men. Carol Baptiste, Margaret Kertzious, Lisa Thompson and Dennis Cuffy are four of the persons who received special perpetrator training in 2001. The HIV project donors may be interested in projects which promote male responsibility and which could provide specific funding for public education of men in the sports clubs, rum shops, work places and in the general public arena. Men of Purpose may be a suitable partner.
- iv) Monitor the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act at the Magistrate's Courts and develop an easy methodology which will involve volunteers to do so. If possible, work with the Ministry of Legal Affairs to establish statistical monitoring. Advocacy is needed to clarify the absence of a requirement for a lawyer to act in an application for a protection order and to report to the Director of Social Services on this issue. More work needs to be done on awareness of the Domestic Violence Act, maybe in collaboration with GINA and other media houses

The number of incidents of domestic violence is on the increase with a resulting increase in the number of serious injuries and murders. There is a need for resources to develop and monitor the intervention strategies which would ensure that people, especially young people, appreciate that relationships do not have to be abusive or dangerous.

Annex A Tables showing results of Individual Surveys

(N = No, NS = Not Sure, Y = Yes)

Table 3: Numbers answering whether the sexual abuse of children should be against the law

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	N	9	12.2	12.2	12.2
	NS	1	1.4	1.4	13.5
	Y	64	86.5	86.5	100.0
	Total	74	100.0	100.0	

Table 4: Numbers answering whether Neglect of children should be against the law.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	N	30	40.5	40.5	41.9
	NS	1	1.4	1.4	43.2
	Y	42	56.8	56.8	100.0
	Total	74	100.0	100.0	

Table 5: Numbers answering whether physical abuse of children should be against the law

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	N	25	33.8	33.8	33.8
	NS	2	2.7	2.7	36.5
	Y	47	63.5	63.5	100.0
	Total	74	100.0	100.0	

Table 6: Numbers answering whether they knew of disciplinary alternatives to beating children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	N	13	17.6	17.6	18.9
	NS	1	1.4	1.4	20.3
	Y	59	79.7	79.7	100.0
	Total	74	100.0	100.0	

Table 7: Numbers knowing about a child who had been sexually abused

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	N	30	40.5	40.5	41.9
	NS	2	2.7	2.7	44.6
	Y	41	55.4	55.4	100.0
	Total	74	100.0	100.0	

Table 8: Numbers knowing about a child who had been physically abused

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	N	25	33.8	33.8	40.5
	NS	1	1.4	1.4	41.9
	Y	43	58.1	58.1	100.0
	Total	74	100.0	100.0	

Table 9: Where would you go to help an abused child?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Police	36	48.6	48.6	48.6
	Religious Org.	10	13.5	13.5	62.2
	Probation & Welfare Dept	13	17.6	17.6	79.7
	Other	11	14.9	14.9	94.6
	Don't Know	4	5.4	5.4	100.0
	Total	74	100.0	100.0	

Question 6: How widespread do you think are the different forms of child abuse?

Table 10: Beating of children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	75 to 100% of families	25	33.8	34.7	34.7
	40 to 75 % of families	26	35.1	36.1	70.8
	less than 40%	10	13.5	13.9	84.7
	Don't know	8	10.8	11.1	95.8
	No answer	3	4.1	4.2	100.0
	Total	72	97.3	100.0	
Missing	System	2	2.7		
Total		74	100.0		

Table 11: Child Neglect

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	75 to 100% of families	7	9.5	9.9	9.9
	40 to 75 % of families	25	33.8	35.2	45.1
	less than 40%	29	39.2	40.8	85.9
	Don't know	6	8.1	8.5	94.4
	No answer	4	5.4	5.6	100.0
	Total	71	95.9	100.0	
Missing	System	3	4.1		
Total		74	100.0		

Table 12: Child sexual abuse

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	75 to 100% of families	11	14.9	15.9	15.9
	40 to 75 % of families	21	28.4	30.4	46.4
	less than 40%	29	39.2	42.0	88.4
	Don't know	8	10.8	11.6	100.0
	Total	69	93.2	100.0	
Missing	System	5	6.8		
Total		74	100.0		

D. Domestic Violence

Table 13: Responses to question 1 “Do you know of anyone who has been affected by Domestic Violence? “

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	N	18	24.3	24.3	25.7
	Y	55	74.3	74.3	100.0
	Total	74	100.0	100.0	

Table 14 Responses to Question “Do you think physical spousal abuse should be punishable by law “

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	N	9	12.2	12.2	13.5
	Y	64	86.5	86.5	100.0
	Total	74	100.0	100.0	

Table 15: Responses to Question “Do you think sexual spousal abuse should be punishable by law “

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	N	21	28.4	28.4	29.7
	NS	1	1.4	1.4	31.1
	Y	51	68.9	68.9	100.0
	Total	74	100.0	100.0	

Table 16: Responses to Question “Do you think *verbal* spousal abuse should be punishable by law “

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
		1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	N	45	60.8	60.8	62.2
	NS	1	1.4	1.4	63.5
	Y	27	36.5	36.5	100.0
	Total	74	100.0	100.0	

Table 17: Responses to Question “Do you think stalking should be punishable by law ?”

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	1	1	1.4	1.4	2.7
	3	1	1.4	1.4	4.1
	N	33	44.6	44.6	48.6
	NS	1	1.4	1.4	50.0
	Y	37	50.0	50.0	100.0
	Total	74	100.0	100.0	

Table 18: Where would you refer persons affected by domestic violence?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Police	37	50.0	50.7	50.7
	Welfare Dept	13	17.6	17.8	68.5
	Help & Shelter	13	17.6	17.8	86.3
	Religious body	2	2.7	2.7	89.0
	Other	6	8.1	8.2	97.3
	Don't know	2	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	73	98.6	100.0	
Missi ng	System	1	1.4		
Total		74	100.0		

Table 19: Do you think that Domestic violence is increasing, decreasing or remains the same?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Increasing	60	81.1	82.2	82.2
	Decreasing	4	5.4	5.5	87.7
	Remaining the same	7	9.5	9.6	97.3
	4	2	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	73	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.4		
Total		74	100.0		

Table 20: How widespread is domestic violence in your community?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than 10% of couples	16	21.6	21.9	21.9
	10 to 30% of couples	20	27.0	27.4	49.3
	30 to 60% of couples	19	25.7	26.0	75.3
	60% and over	16	21.6	21.9	97.3
	Don't know	2	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	73	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.4		
Total		74	100.0		

Table 21: What do you think is best to stop abusive men from abusing?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Counseling	40	54.1	54.8	54.8
	Jail	18	24.3	24.7	79.5
	Other	11	14.9	15.1	94.5
	Don't know	4	5.4	5.5	100.0
	Total	73	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.4		
Total		74	100.0		

Table 22: What do you think is best to stop abusive women from abusing?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Counselling	47	63.5	64.4	64.4
	Jail	12	16.2	16.4	80.8
	Other	9			93.2
	Don't Know	5	6.8	6.8	100.0
	Total	73	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.4		
Total		74	100.0		

Table 23: Do you know about the Domestic Violence Act?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	No	41	55.4	55.4	56.8
	No answer	1	1.4	1.4	58.1
	Yes	31	41.9	41.9	100.0
	Total	74	100.0	100.0	