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Violence Against Women Survey In Indonesia

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BPS – STATISTICS INDONESIA

Topics

- The 2006 Survey of Violence against Women and Children in Indonesia
- The Planning of 2014 Survey of Violence against Women in Indonesia



The 2006 Survey of Violence against Women and Children in Indonesia

Data collection

- Type of data collection: module integrated in the 2006 National Socio Economic Survey (SUSENAS), using special questionnaire
- Sample: 68,800 households
- Estimation level: province and national
- Method: Interview
- Interviewers: Susenas interviewers

- Target respondent:
- (1) Women: All women aged 18+ or ever married women of aged less than 18
- (2) Children: Aged less than 18 years old and never married.

Sampling Design

- Two Stage Double Sampling Design for both urban and rural areas
- **First Stage**, From 13,097 core cb selected 4,300 cb were then selected by linear systematic for 2006 Violence against Women and Children Survey
- **Second Stage**, 16 household were then systematically selected from the listing.
- From each selected hhs could be elected one or more women depending on the existing of experiencing violence

Training and Interviewer

- Provided only one day training for VAW after 3 days of SUSENAS training
- Aspect covered in the training were how to asking questions, type, concep and definition of violence, private place for victim
- Interviewer: mix men and women, but SUSENAS interviewers dominated by man

Types of Violence covered

1. Physical (such as: being beaten, tortured, etc)
2. Psychological (such as: being insulted, threatened, etc)
3. Rape/sexual intercourse
4. Coercive abortion
5. Forced sex with non-partner
6. Other sexual violence
7. Neglected (not giving living)
8. Forced to work
9. Prohibition of work
10. Other economic violence
11. Trafficking of women, children and infants

Phrasing and Sequencing of Questions

1. Where have experienced on violence during 2006?
(options: at home, outside home, at work, never)
2. During 2006, how many times have experienced violence?(options: once, several times, almost every month, almost every weeks, almost every day)
3. What is the most serious effect caused by the violence? (options: injuri/disability, stress/depression, recentment, material, others)

Phrasing and Sequencing of Questions (cont)

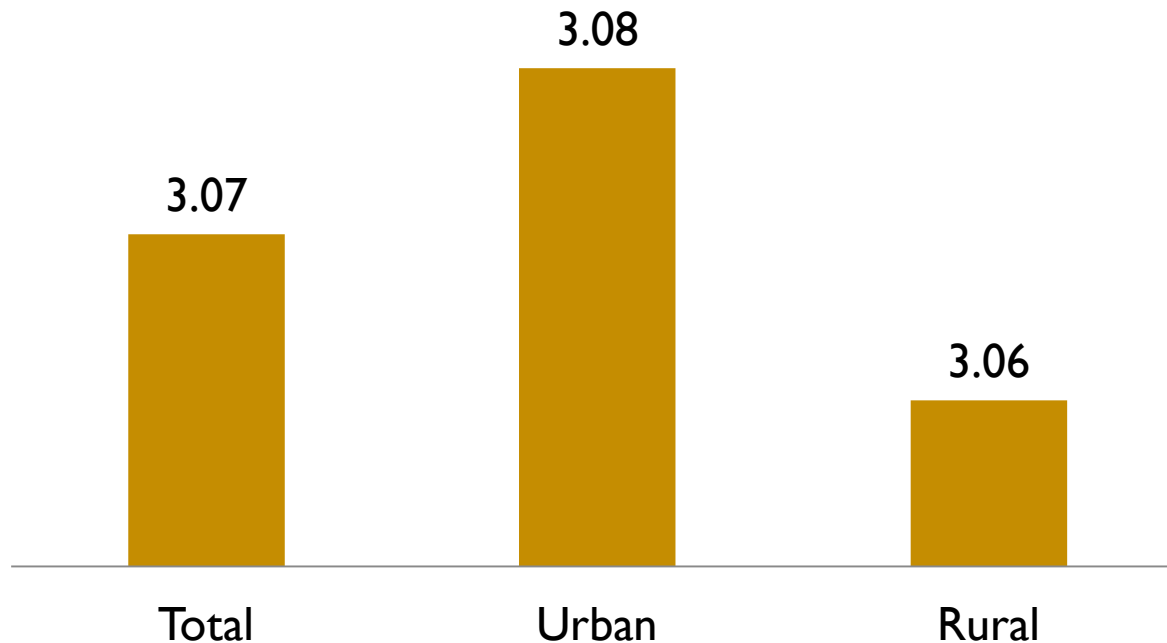
4. The main reasons of violence? (options: economic difficulties, not obedient, bad behavior, jealous)
5. To whom asking for protection/first report? (options: family, police, NGO, religious/community leader, others, not reported)
6. Who was provided the last recovery (options: hospital, religious/community leader, NGO, others)
7. Who was the main perpetrators of violence (options: husband/partner, parent, child/grand child, family, neighbor, boss, co-worker, teacher, others)

Main Challenges in Data Collection

- VAW survey interviews conducted after the enumeration of SUSENAS questionnaires
- It is not easy to collect data on sensitive topics, such as information about violence of women who are victims, especially when the perpetrator is her husband
- Women and Children regard the domestic violence as private matter, not for the public domain (taboo)

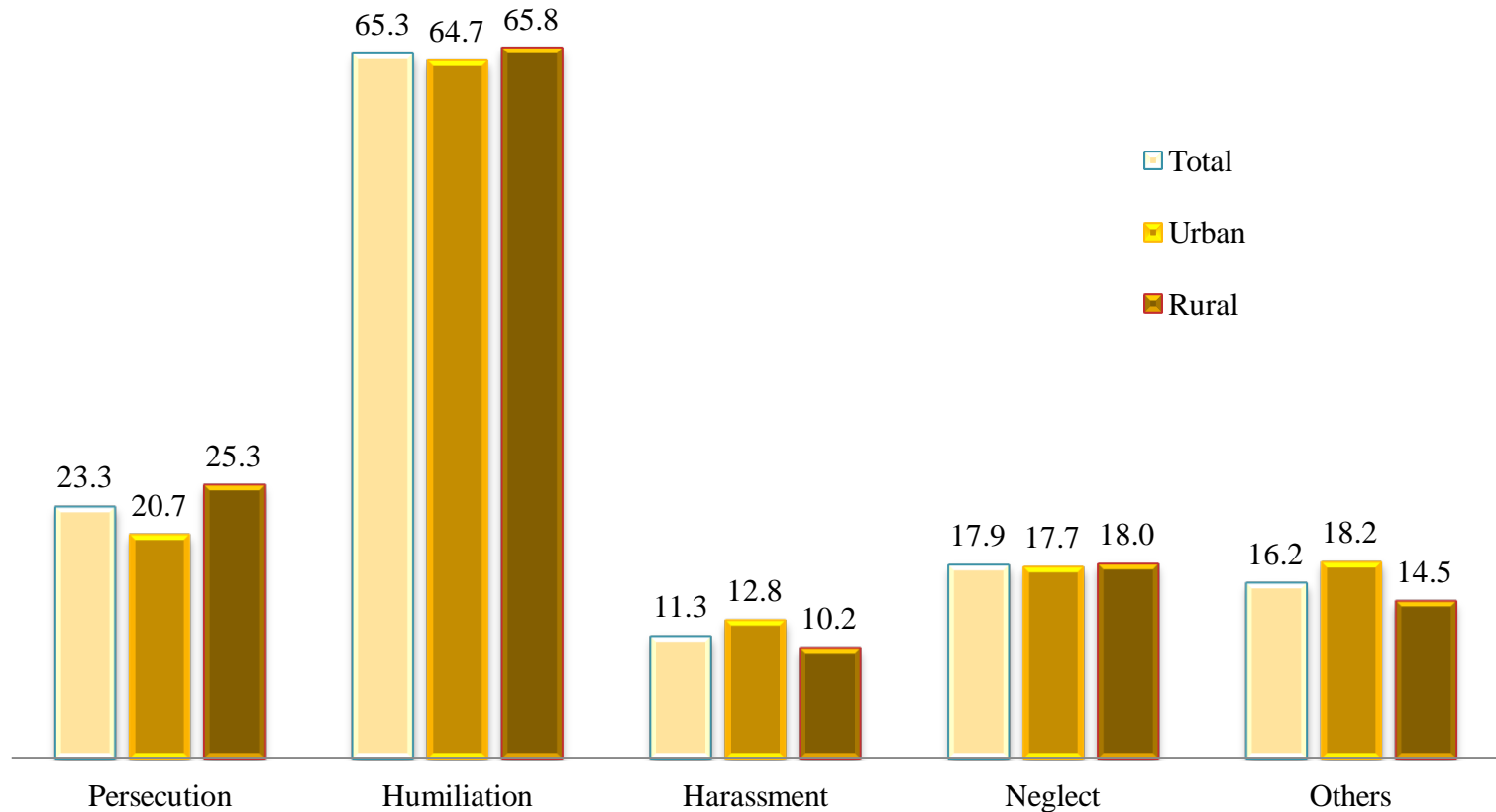
The Results

Figure 1. Woman Victim by Area (%)



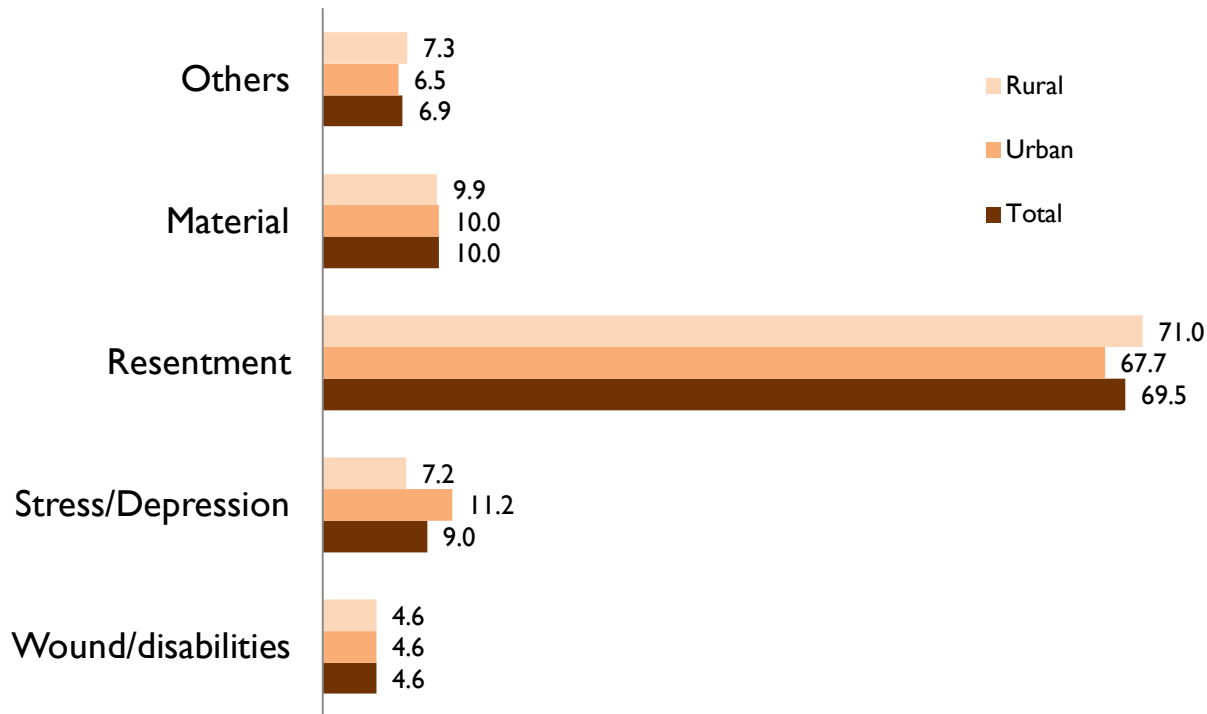
Total number of woman victims in 2006 was 2.3 million or 3.07 percent. Victims of violence against women in rural areas are higher than in urban areas (1.3 million versus 1.0 million)

Figure 2. Women Victims by Type of Violence (%)



Most violence type is humiliation. Nearly two out of three women victims of violence in both urban and rural areas have experienced in humiliation

Figure 3. Violence against Women by The Worst Consequence (%)



The most effect received by the victim was resentment, reaching 69.5 percent. This is in line with the highest type of violence experienced by victims is humiliation

Figure 4. Women Victims by Crime Scene and Area

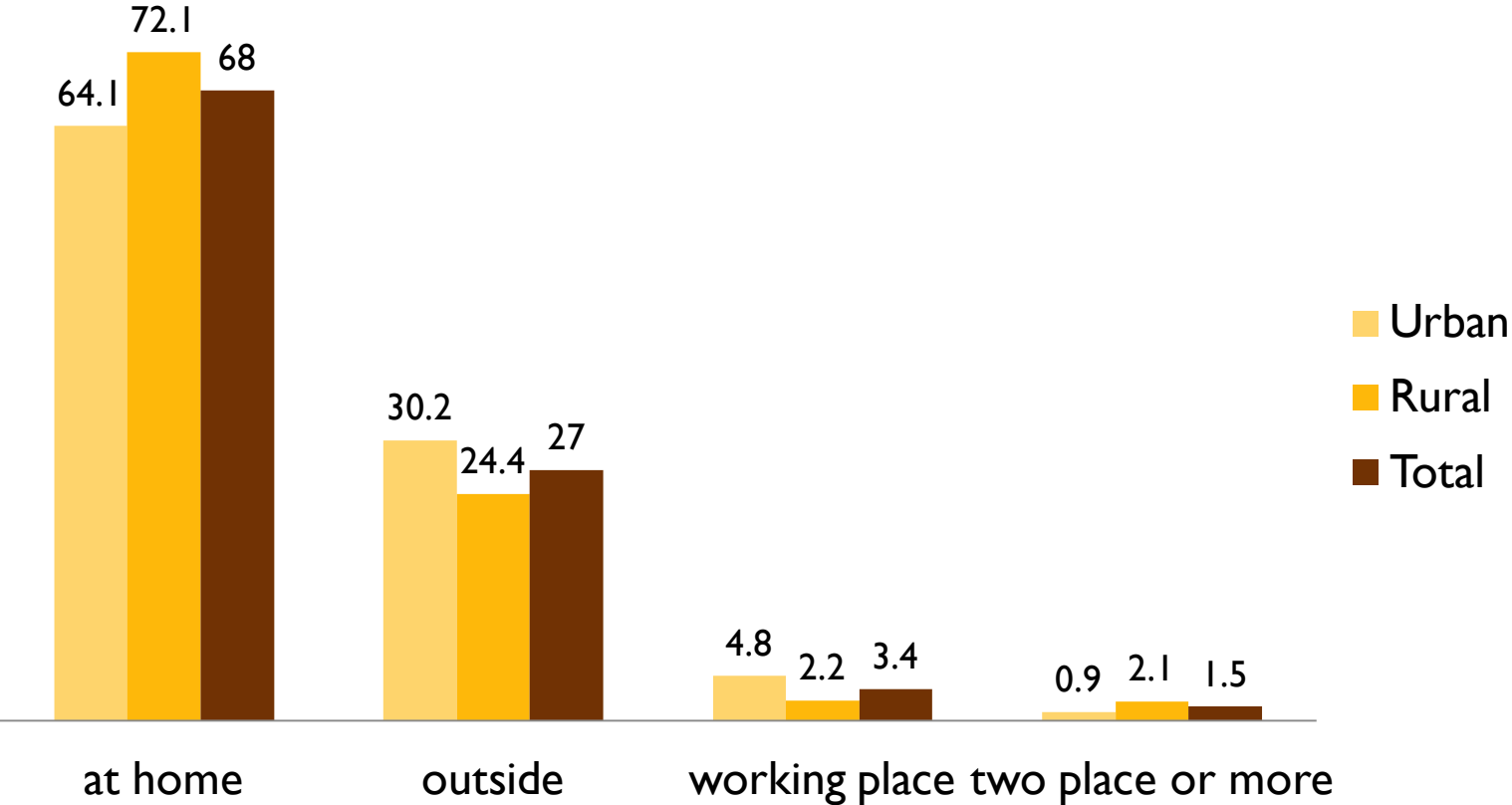
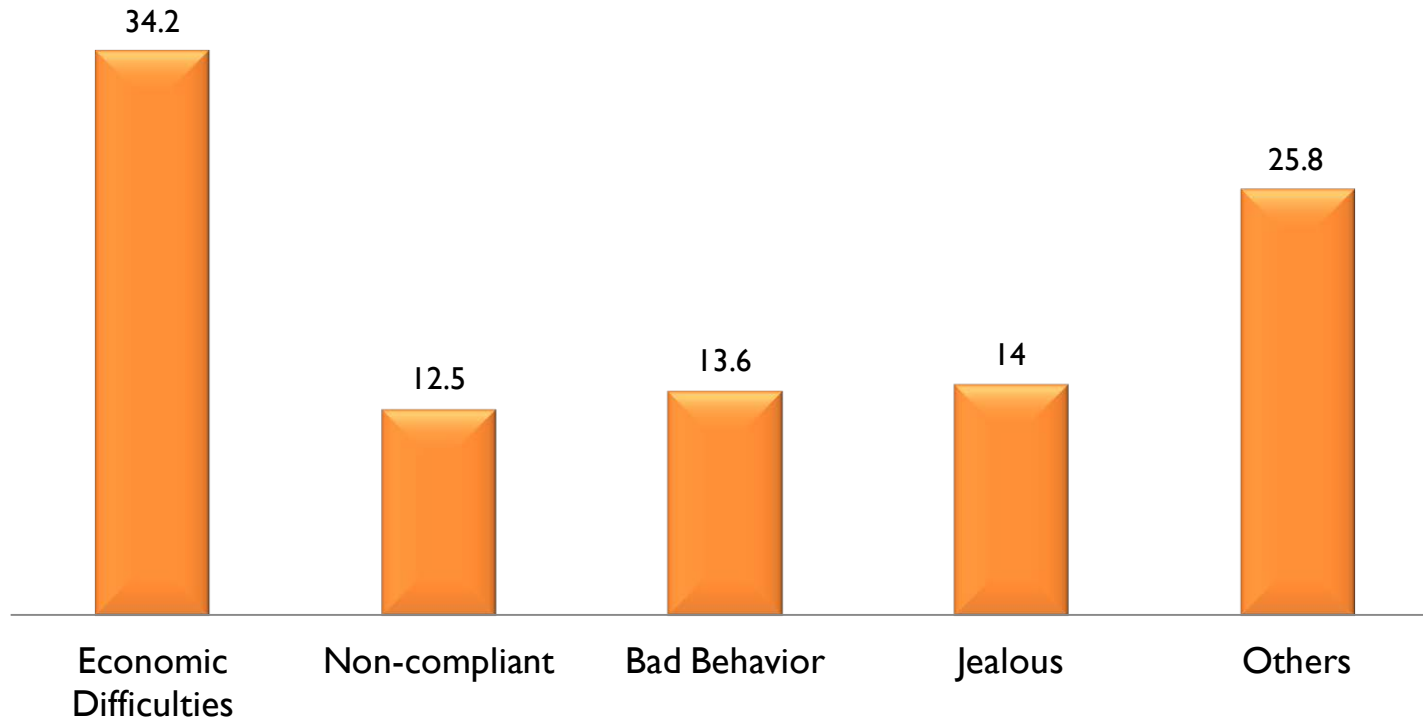
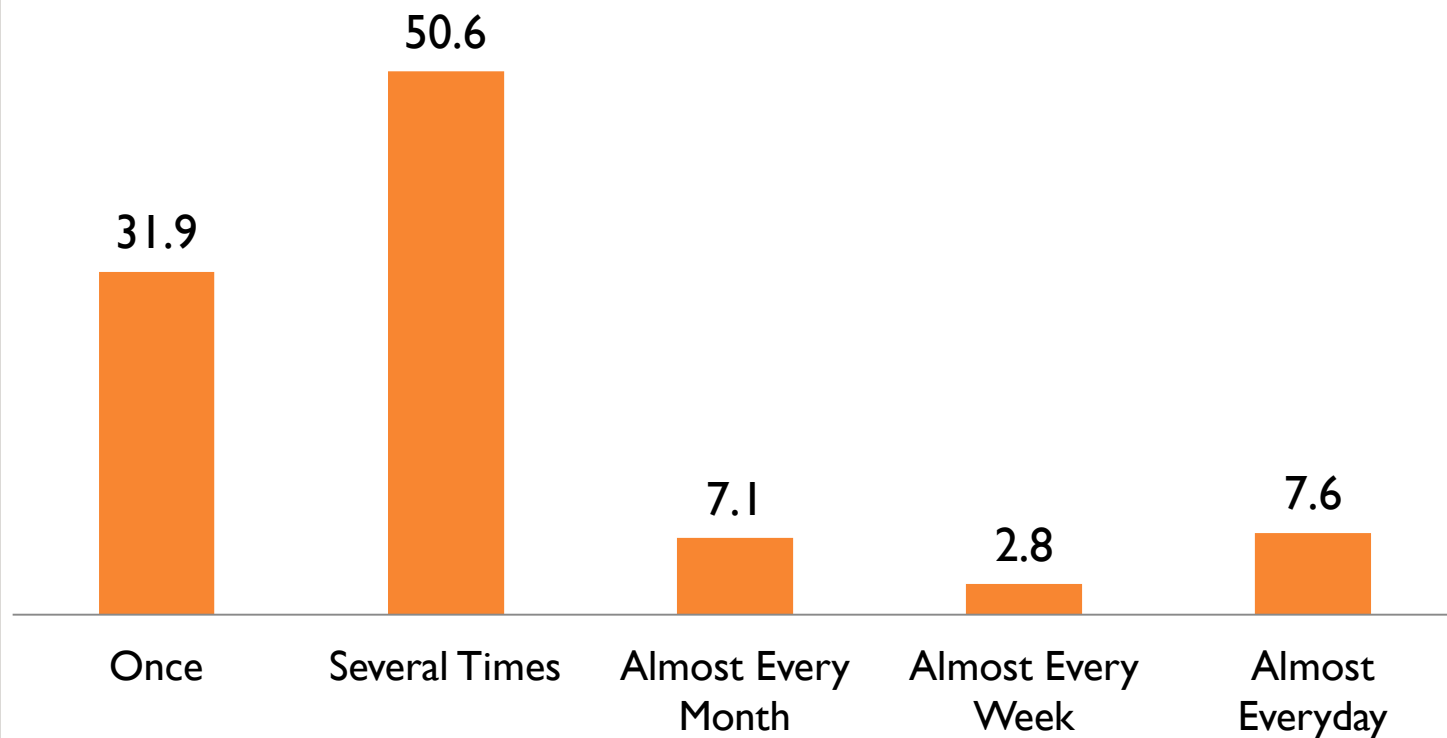


Figure 5. Violence against Women by The Major Cause (%)



About one-third cases of violence against women is caused due to economic difficulties. These factors become the main cause of most violence against women.

Figure 6. Violence against Women by Frequency of Occurrence (%)



Half of the number cases of violence against women occur over several times. Only about one-third of the number of cases of violence, done only once. This fact indicates that two-thirds of cases of violence against women occur more than once.

Table 1. Violence against Women by Perpetrator (%)

Subject	Urban	Rural	Total
Husband	50.6	58.8	55.1
Parents/Parents in law	3.8	5.4	4.7
Children/Grandchildren	2.4	1.7	2.0
Family	4.9	5.2	5.0
Neighbor	17.9	21.0	19.6
Boss	3.6	1.6	2.5
Co-workers	4.4	1.7	2.9
Teacher	0.3	0.0	0.2
Others	12.1	4.6	8.0

Most of perpetrator of violence against women is someone “close” to the victim. More than half (55.1 percent) violence conduct by their husband .

Figure 7. Violence against Women by The Place to Ask for Protection (%)

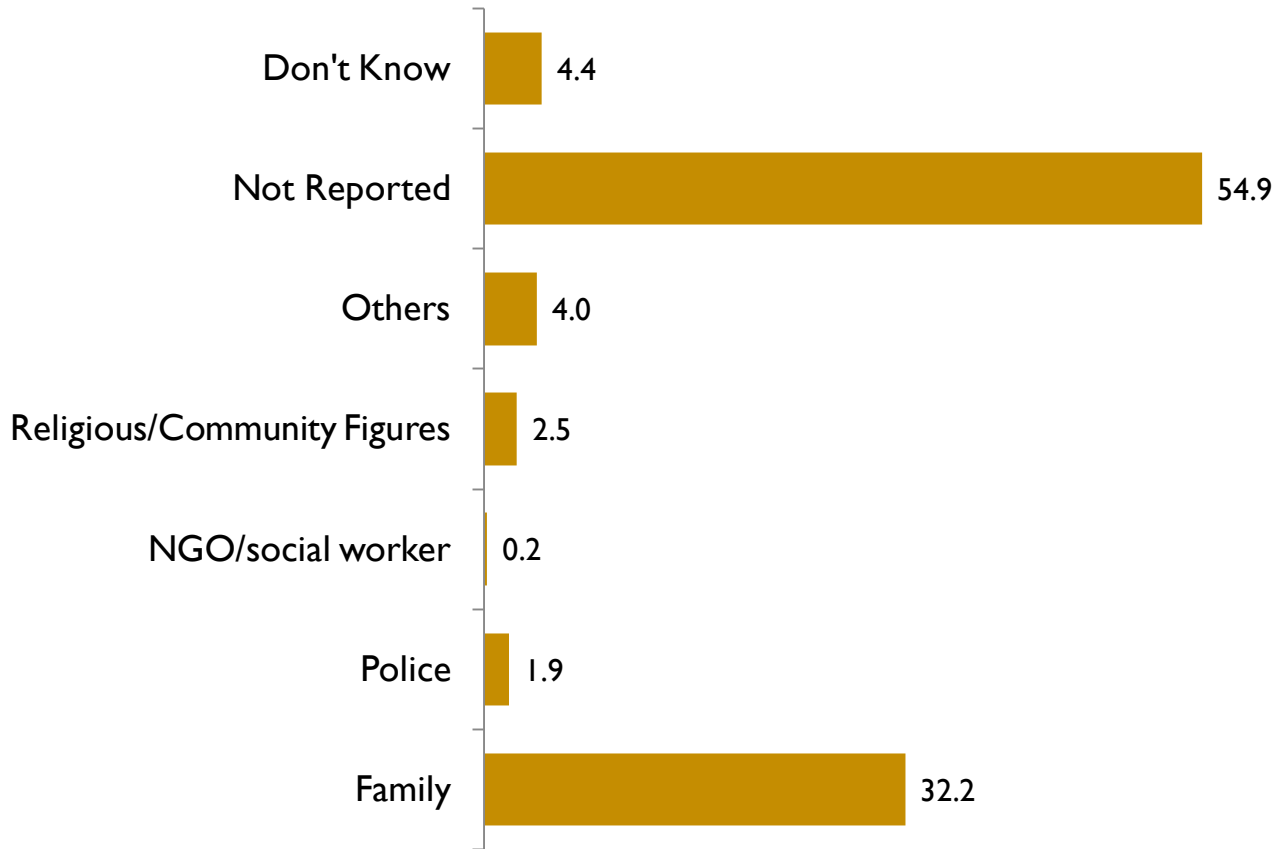
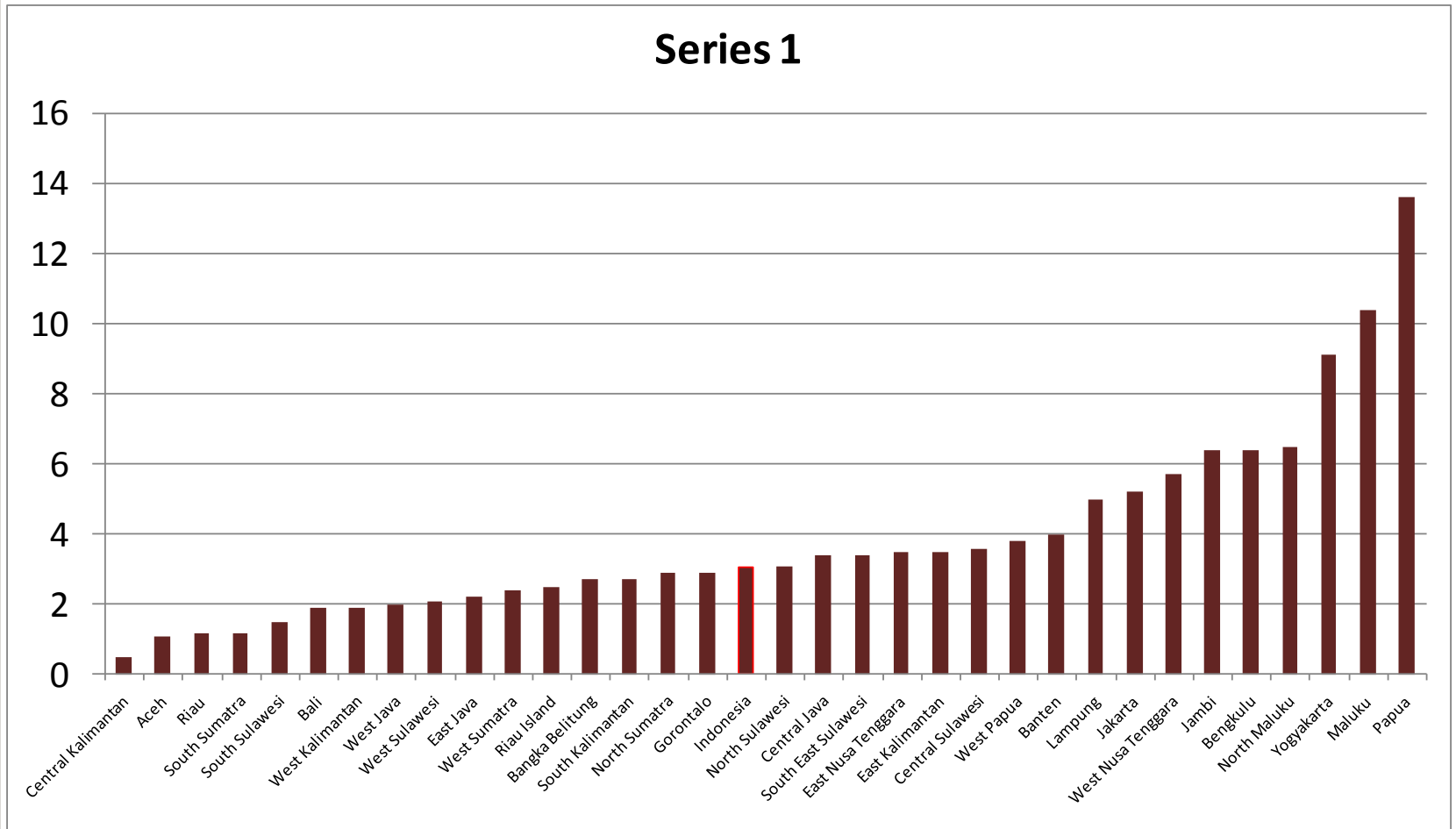


Figure 8. Women Victim by Province



Follow Up Study

- In 2007, on 16 regency/municipality of 8 provinces, with the objectives are:
- To completed the information about the main reason of violence,
- Get a picture about attitudes toward violence victims that they had experienced
- Attempt of victim to find help
- Attempt of related institutions in handling the victim of violence

Follow Up Study (cont)

- In 2007, research on Evaluation of Implementation Law No. 23/2004 on Domestic Violence Elimination
- Conducted in 5 provinces
- At 6 related institutions in district/municipality: women empowerment bureau, health department, police, hospital, Social department and NGO/legal aid

Lesson Learned from 2006 VAW Survey

- VAW survey should be conducted as dedicated survey, with specific training and specific interviewer
- Eligible respondent not women aged 18+, but should woman aged 15-64 years and only elected one women per household
- Used women interviewers
- Taking into account the sensitivity of the issue, not elected 16 household per census block but reducing to 10 hhs per census block
- Should refer to safety of the respondent and ethical behavior of interviewer

The Planning of 2014 Survey of Violence against Women in Indonesia

- In 2012, developing the questionnaires and manual used for 2014 VAW survey (adopting WHO methodology)
- In 2013, instrumen testing in 4 regency/municipality
- In 2014, VAW survey that will cover 24 provinces with 9.000 samples, interview using handheld/PDA
- Financial Supporting by UNFPA



Thank You