

**Perceptions
of the Maltese general public on
Domestic Violence: 2008**

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Foreword

The Commission on Domestic Violence, through its sub-committee on research and data collation, has been working hard since its inception to increase the amount of information available on domestic violence in Malta. This report is the first tangible product of this work. Since we do know that domestic violence has to be considered within its social context, having a better idea of the perceptions of the general public towards domestic violence will help to provide a better understanding of this phenomenon in Malta. This information will also be useful in planning our awareness raising campaigns in the future.

All over Europe various discussions and meetings have been held, through the European Commission and the Council of Europe, on the importance of having policies on domestic violence that are based on research. The Commission is committed to this concept, and following on this important work carried out for the Commission by the National Statistics Office, it is in the process of starting the harmonisation of data gathered by the various stakeholders in the field. That will help to give us a better picture of the numbers of people who report incidences, whether to the police, the social services, the health centres etc. What it will not give us however is an idea of those who do not report... Hence, thanks to monies received through the European Social Fund the Commission is also planning a prevalence study. The results of this study will help us recommend policies to the Ministry which will be based on the real picture, including those that report and those that so far have not been reporting incidences of domestic violence. We do know that every time we have a publicity campaign, referrals to agencies increase. This would suggest that there are still many people out there in the towns and villages of our country who are suffering in silence, maybe feeling that they have no way out of their abusive situation.

Hence, these various studies that are being undertaken and planned are essential if we hope to help people take control of their lives and take that difficult decision to do something about their situation. The studies will guide our work.

We would like to thank all the members of the sub-committee on research and data collation for their contributions and all their hard work, often within their own time, in helping us to formulate this study. We would also like to thank the NSO, most especially Joslyn Magro Cuschieri and Jonathon Cassar, for their hard work in its realisation.

Dr Marceline Naudi
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Executive Summary

The main objective of this report is to provide a synopsis of the perceptions on domestic violence among the Maltese general public. In order to perform this kind of study a random sample of individuals aged 18 years or more and living in private residences was selected from the population register maintained by the National Statistics Office (NSO). A questionnaire was designed (see Appendix 2) and interviews were carried out by telephone. Section 2.4 in this report reviews in detail some problems encountered during the interviewing stage and how these problems were tackled. This section also discusses the feedback provided by the interviewees involved in the interviewing process.

The response rate for this study worked out to be 72.9 per cent, which is an increase over the rates obtained in the 2003 study carried out by the Ministry for Social Policy (pg 11). The overall item imputation rate for this study was 0.4 per cent. This percentage indicates that out of the total eligible respondents (501), only 0.4 per cent of the cases were imputed. In general this low percentage indicates that interviewees managed to answer most of the questions included in this study.

Chapter 4 provides an analysis of the results. In this regard, the first two parts of this chapter provide information on the general characteristics and the results obtained from the 2008 study. The third part provides a comparative analysis between the 2003 and the 2008 studies.

Out of 501 respondents (net sample), 241 were males and 260 females. The majority of the respondents were between 35 and 64 years with a mean and median age of 47. From a district perspective, most respondents lived in the Northern Harbour area.

As illustrated in Table 4.13, 91.4 per cent of the interviewees were aware of domestic violence. The most effective medium through which respondents became aware of domestic violence resulted to be television. Findings from this section also reveal that the majority of respondents perceived domestic violence to be very to fairly common among Maltese families. When respondents were asked to rate different forms of domestic abuse, physical violence was rated as the most serious type of aggression among those listed in the questionnaire (see Appendix 2). At 11.0 per cent, alcoholism and drug abuse were identified by respondents to be the main variables perceived to be linked with the triggering of domestic abuse. When assessing the tolerance of respondents towards cases of domestic violence, 55.0 per cent believed that domestic abuse against females was always unacceptable and should always be punishable by law. Regarding assistance and help to victims of domestic abuse, respondents rated social services (like Appogg) as the most adequate body in providing such assistance.

Limited results were obtained upon comparing the findings generated from the 2003 and the 2008 studies. Primarily the response rate increased from 65.0 per cent (2003 study) to 72.9 per cent (2008 study). In both studies awareness was most common among middle aged respondents (aged between 45 – 54). In relation to the most effective medium, the 2008 findings were parallel with the 2003 study i.e. both studies indicated television to be the most influencing medium. Internet as a source of information on domestic violence gained more importance in 2008 since the percentage increased from 2.4 in 2003 to 3.8 in 2008. Upon comparing the perceived commonness of domestic violence, the category 'Very common' registered a decline from 38.8 per cent in 2003 to 30.0 per cent in 2008.

When analysing the seriousness of different types of domestic abuse, sexual and physical violence ranked top in the 2008 and 2003 studies respectively. The least serious type of abuse in 2003 was considered to be threat of violence whereas in 2008 the least severe abuse was identified to be restricted freedom. Alcohol and drug abuse featured in both studies as the two primary factors leading to domestic abuse. In terms of the degree of punishment which domestic violence cases should have, 2008 findings were in line with the 2003 study that is, that the majority of the respondents felt that any act of domestic violence is always unacceptable and should always be punishable by law. When presented with the question on which institution should help victimised females, in 2003 the State was identified as the primary institution whereas in 2008 respondents opted for institutions associated with social work.

Chapter I - Introduction

This report sets out to provide an overview of the findings and methodology applied in conducting a survey of the perceptions on domestic violence by the Maltese general public. This study was conducted by the National Statistics Office on behalf of the Commission on Domestic Violence (see Appendix I). Data for this enquiry was collected between November and December 2008.

I.1 Aims and objectives of the study

The main objective of this study was to update the information on perceptions on domestic violence among the general public, and to produce a comparative analysis with an analogous study carried out in 2003.

I.2 Definitions used

Legal definition of Domestic Violence:

As stated in the Domestic Violence Act¹, domestic violence is defined as:

“any act of violence, even if only verbal, perpetrated by a household member upon another household member and includes any omission which causes physical or moral harm to the other”

Actions of such nature can materialize in direct physical violence ranging from unwanted physical contact to rape and murder. Additionally, this term includes mental or emotional abuse through verbal threats, insults, put-downs, gestures, body postures and even facial expressions. Conversely, indirect violence may incorporate damage to objects, striking or throwing of objects or harm imposed on pets.

During this study reference to the various types of violence was made. Below are examples of the different forms of domestic abuse which have been provided by the Commission on Domestic Violence. These examples were based upon empirical research and have been used to assist in the data collection.

Psychological violence:

This form of violence refers to all psychological harm a family member can impose on other relatives such as:

- Insults
- Put-downs
- Injury and harm to pets
- Harm performed by the aggressor on objects precious to the victim
- Being ignored constantly
- The provoker refrains to communicate with the victim

Physical violence:

Physical violence refers to any unwanted physical abuse including:

- Pushing and punching
- Burns and bruises
- Fractures
- Throwing of objects
- Stabbing
- Use of knives and fire arms

¹ Laws of Malta

● **Sexual violence:**

Sexual violence refers to every unwanted sexual activity ranging from watching pornography against the individual's will to rape. Examples of this category focus on:

Forcing the victim to take part in sexual activities against his/her will

Forcing the victim to watch the perpetrator engaging in sexual activity with another person

The perpetrator forces the victim to engage in unwanted sexual activity with third parties

● **Threat of violence:**

Threat of violence refers to verbal abuse. The perpetrator never engages in any direct physical action. Examples of this type of violence include:

Threats on one's life and/or loved ones' lives and safety

Threats of humiliation in front of kin, friends and in public

Threats of putting victim away in a psychiatric institution

Threats of damage to personal belongings

● **Restricted freedom:**

Restricted freedom refers to all forms of lack of freedom imposed by an individual onto his/her relatives. This type of violence includes:

Locking up or preventing victim from leaving the house

Hindrance from visiting family members or friends

Timing victim whenever s/he goes out of the house

Restrictions on the use of and access to money

Impediment from the use of telecommunications methods such as mobile and internet

Chapter 2 - Survey Methodology

2.1 Sample selection and Coverage

2.1.1 Sample selection

The sampling frame for this study was the Population Register maintained by the National Statistics Office. This register is based on the 2005 Census of Population and Housing. The sample type was simple random².

2.1.2 Coverage

The target population for this study comprised individuals aged 18 years and over, residing in private households. Table 2.1 provides the distribution of the net amount of respondents classified by sex, age group and district.

Table 2.1 Distribution of target population

Age Group	Southern Harbour		Northern Harbour		South Eastern		Western		Northern		Gozo and Comino		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
18 – 24	3	9	10	8	5	1	3	7	5	3	2	1	57
25 – 34	9	7	10	8	7	11	2	5	5	6	6	4	80
35 – 44	7	6	14	15	9	7	6	5	6	9	5	1	90
45 – 54	8	11	16	12	3	8	6	6	11	5	1	12	99
55 – 64	16	10	7	16	5	7	10	7	6	5	1	4	94
65+	9	8	12	18	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	6	81
Total	52	51	69	77	33	38	32	34	37	32	18	28	501

2.2 Questionnaire Design

The questions asked in the 2008 questionnaire are very similar to the enquiry carried out in 2003. The wording of a number of questions was amended in order to help both the respondent in understanding properly the question and the interviewer in properly asking the question. Notes with examples accompanied the question on the different types of violence so that the interviewer would be in a position to provide these examples to respondents, thus increasing the accuracy of the answers provided.

As illustrated in Appendix 2, the 2008 questionnaire was composed of 17 questions. These questions were subdivided into two sections; section A featured nine questions relating to the socio-demographic aspects of respondents, whereas section B comprised questions on domestic violence. These included the sources from which respondents had heard about domestic violence, how common they thought that this violence was, their assessment on the severity of different types of violence, the perception of factors which could have been tied to the onset of domestic abuse and the extent to which different institutions can assist victims of domestic violence.

2.3 Mode of Data Collection

Data collection was carried out totally by telephone. During this process nine interviewers conducted the interviews: five were male and four were female.

One week prior to the interviewing phase, a letter was sent to the selected respondents (Appendix 3). The letter

² A simple random sample is a group of individuals chosen from a larger group (population). Individuals are chosen randomly in a way that each individual has the same probability of being chosen at any stage of selection.

informed the chosen individuals of the scope of the survey and the details when the data collection was going to take place.

The interviewing phase was scheduled during the weekdays of the period November 24 to December 5, 2008. Most interviews were carried out after 4.15pm although a number were also conducted in the mornings since respondents found it more convenient to be contacted during this time of day. The average interview took 20 minutes to complete.

● 2.4 Problems encountered during the data collection

This section reviews some problems encountered during the data collection stage.

One of the main difficulties related to contacting the person who was actually chosen to participate in this survey. This necessitated frequent calls in order to get in touch with the selected individual. In addition, the lack of access to the mobile telephone number of the selected respondents prevented the interviewer from getting in touch with the individual directly. One way of going round this problem was to ask for the mobile line of the individual to the person who was at home when contacted via the fixed telephone line. The mobile phone numbers were then used to reach the selected individuals.

Another problem faced by the interviewers was tied to the time and dates when the interviewing was carried out. Since most interviews were carried out in the afternoon and on weekdays, interviews were not always suitable for individuals working shifts or long hours. Hence there might be an element of bias emanating from selected individuals holding such characteristics.

● 2.4.1 Feedback given by interviewers

Following the conclusion of the data collection exercise, interviewers were asked to provide feedback on their experience during the course of the survey.

A number stated that respondents were speaking about their personal experiences regarding domestic violence or other types of abuse while the different questions were being addressed. Some of the selected individuals appeared to be directly involved with domestic violence victims through their work and hence were more willing to participate in the survey since they were likely to understand the importance of the study.

In terms of feedback in respect of specific question in Section b, more information is provided in the following pages:

i. Question No 2, Question No 3 and Question No 4: How do you rate the following forms of domestic violence against women / men?

There were many options to these questions and it was hard for both the respondent and the interviewer to distinguish between 'very common' and 'fairly common' and 'not very common' and 'not common at all'.

In addition, interviewers stressed that a number of respondents failed to understand the sense of the questions. In fact some respondents understood the questions in terms of frequency and commonness. Other respondents understood the questions in terms of the importance that the nation must place on the problem.

ii. Question No 5: Do you think that the following factors may be related to domestic violence against women?

Although in many cases the factors referred to in this question were understood to be associated with the perpetrator of domestic violence, a few respondents highlighted that the factors could also be understood as being associated with the victim. For instance, alcoholism as a factor leading to domestic violence could be understood as

the perpetrator being an alcoholic, or having an alcoholic domestic violence victim.

In addition many interviewers pointed to the fact that many respondents found it difficult to reply directly with a 'YES', 'NO' or 'DON'T KNOW' but preferred to answer indirectly. Participants often answered that the listed factors depend on other factors (such as the character of the individual) and that one cannot just answer with a simple 'YES' or 'NO'.

iii. Question No 6: In your opinion is domestic violence against women ... acceptable in all circumstances ...?

From the feedback given by respondents, interviewers concluded that the choice presented to Question 6 could provide leading answers. In fact interviewers stated that respondents opted for the answer 'Unacceptable in all circumstances' even before the interviewer had finished reading all the options to the question.

iv. Question No 7: From the following list of institutions which do you think should help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence – Commission on Domestic Violence.

Interviewers stated that some respondents did not know about the Commission on Domestic Violence. Upon explanation, respondents generally answered with a 'YES'. In such a situation, some biases might have been created given the way the question was phrased.

In replicating the study one is to consider changing the order of questions, with the question on the different types of abuse to precede the question on assessing the commonness of domestic violence. This change would help respondents to focus on the issue before assessing its commonness.

It was sometimes the case that the interviewees refrained to give their personal perception. Instead, they answered in a socially desirable answer especially when asked Question 4 and Question 6. This general limitation, although hard to capture, was minimized by instructing the interviewers to constantly remind the interviewee that all questions must be answered according to the individual perception.

Finally one is to point out that during the first week of interviewing there was the International Day for the Elimination of Domestic Violence against Women. A number of respondents referred to this event when contacted to participate in the survey.

Chapter 3 - Response Analysis

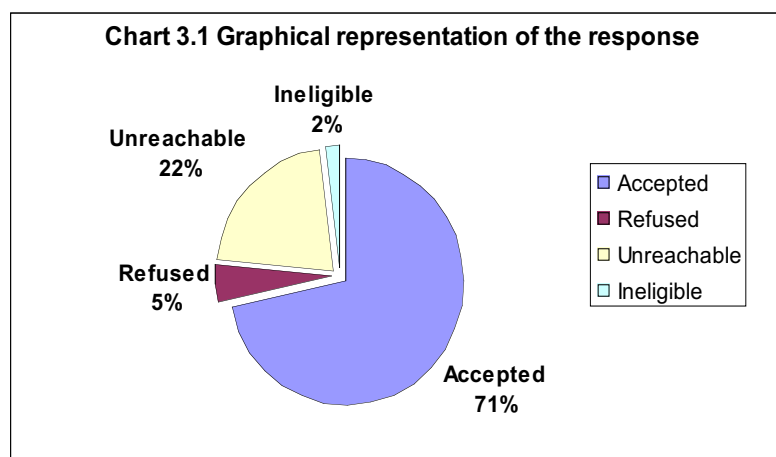
3.1 Unit response rate

Table 3.1 provides a breakdown of responses. From the total number of respondents, 501 individuals accepted to conduct the interview. An additional 13 persons were ineligible for the survey and hence the response rate worked out to 72.9 per cent. An increase of seven percentage points in response may be observed when comparing the response rate of 2008 with that of the 2003 survey.

Table 3.1 Response Analysis

Response Analysis	2008
Sample size	700
Accepted	501
Refused	33
Unreachable	153
Ineligible	13
Response rate*	72.9%
Response Rate 2003 Survey ³	65.0%

*The response rate is worked out by dividing the number of accepted by the number of eligible respondents



The ineligible portion of the sample was made up of individuals who were not part of the target population. These included persons who were no longer living in private households but were in institutional care, deceased individuals and persons who no longer lived in the country during the time of the survey.

3.2 Item imputation rate

Table 3.2 and Table 3.3 illustrate the percentage imputations carried out per variable. Imputations have been carried out on missing or inconsistent data. The overall item imputation rate was of 0.4 per cent.

² A simple random sample is a group of individuals chosen from a larger group (population). Individuals are chosen randomly in a way that each individual has the same probability of being chosen at any stage of selection.

Table 3.2 Percentage of imputations for section A

Question		% of imputations
No.	Section A	
2	Age	0.2
5	Civil Status	1.8
6	Labour status	0.2
7	Type of employment	1.6
8	Occupation code	2.2
9	Economic activity of place of work code	2.6

Table 3.3 Percentage of imputations for section B

Question		percentage (%) of imputations
No.	Section B	
1b	Where did you hear about domestic violence?	0.2
2	On a general level, how common do you think is domestic violence against women in Malta?	0.2
3	On a general level, how common do you think is domestic violence against men in Malta?	0.2
4.1	Psychological abuse	0.4
4.2	Physical violence	0.6
4.3	Sexual violence	0.4
4.4	Threat of violence	0.4
4.5	Restricted freedom	0.4
5.1	Alcoholism	0.2
5.2	Drug abuse	0.2
5.3	Unemployment	1.2
5.4	Social exclusion/Poverty	0.2
5.5	The media	0.2
5.6	Religious beliefs	0.8
5.7	A low level of education	0.2
5.8	Having experienced some form of domestic violence	0.2
5.9	The way power is shared between sexes	0.4
5.10	The way women are viewed by men	0.4
5.11	The provocative behaviour of women	0.2
5.12	Being predisposed to violent behaviour	0.2
6	In your opinion, is domestic violence against women?	0.4
7.1	The state	0.6
7.2	Police	0.4
7.3	Lawyers	0.8
7.4	Medical services	0.6
7.5	Social work services like Appogg	0.6
7.6	Religious organisations	0.6
7.7	Charitable or voluntary institutions	0.6
7.8	The media	0.8
7.9	Family and friends	0.4
7.10	Commission on Domestic Violence	1.0
Overall imputation rate (Section A and Section B)		0.4

Chapter 4 - Presentation of Findings

This chapter provides a few highlights of this study. The first part covers the general characteristics of respondents and their views on domestic-violence-related issues as they emerge from the 2008 study. The second part provides a comparative analysis of the 2008 findings with the 2003 survey.

4.1 General characteristics of respondents

Below is a brief description of the general characteristics of respondents to this survey. Tables of total population estimates as derived from the Labour Force Survey are included for comparative purposes only. A total of 501 persons participated in the survey. Of these 241 were male and 260 were female. The age distribution provided in Table 4.1 indicates that the majority of respondents were between 35 and 64 years. In this regard the mean age for both sexes was of 47 years. The median age for both sexes was 47.1 as presented in Table 4.3. Table 4.2 shows the population distribution by age groups and gender. Similarly to Table 4.1, Table 4.2 demonstrates that the majority of the population is aged between 25 and 64 years.

Table 4.1 Respondents by age group and sex

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-24 yrs	27	11.2	29	11.2	56	11.2
25-34 yrs	39	16.2	41	15.8	80	16.0
35-44 yrs	47	19.5	43	16.5	90	18.0
45-54 yrs	45	18.7	54	20.8	99	19.8
55-64 yrs	45	18.7	49	18.8	94	18.8
65+ yrs	38	15.8	44	16.9	82	16.4
Total	241	100	260	100	501	100

Table 4.2 Estimated population distribution by sex and age group

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-24	21292	13.1	18847	11.4	40139	12.2
25-34	31497	19.4	29306	17.7	60803	18.6
35-44	26328	16.2	24869	15.1	51197	15.6
45-54	30145	18.6	29671	18.0	59816	18.3
55-64	28919	17.8	29583	17.9	58502	17.9
65+	24138	14.9	32839	19.9	56977	17.4
Total	162319	100	165115	100	327434	100

Table 4.3 Median and Mean age of respondents

Gender	Median	Mean
	No.	No.
Males	46.0	46.8
Females	48.5	47.5
Total	47.0	47.1

The Northern Harbour was the district where most of the respondents resided. This area includes Sliema, Qormi, and Birkirkara (see Appendix 4). The Southern Harbour ranked second with 20.6 per cent of respondents while the South Eastern district housed 14.2 per cent of respondents. Gozo and Comino had the lowest percentage of respondents with 9.2 per cent. As presented in Table 4.5 the population estimates also confirmed that the Northern Harbour houses the majority of the population.

Table 4.4 Respondents by district of residence and sex

District	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Southern Harbour	52	21.6	51	19.6	103	20.6
Northern Harbour	69	28.6	77	29.6	146	29.1
South Eastern	33	13.7	38	14.6	71	14.2
Western	32	13.3	34	13.1	66	13.2
Northern	37	15.4	32	12.3	69	13.8
Gozo and Comino	18	7.5	28	10.8	46	9.2
Total	241	100	260	100	501	100

Table 4.5 Estimated population distribution by district and sex

District	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Southern Harbour	33122	20.4	33596	20.3	66719	20.4
Northern Harbour	48333	29.8	49974	30.3	98307	30.0
South Eastern	23443	14.4	23475	14.2	46917	14.3
Western	22598	13.9	22868	13.8	45466	13.9
Northern	22650	14.0	22581	13.7	45232	13.8
Gozo and Comino	12173	7.5	12621	7.6	24793	7.6
Total	162319	100	165115	99.9	327434	100

Most respondents had a married or cohabiting civil status. As illustrated in Table 4.6 single respondents accounted for 24.4 per cent of total statuses. Respondents holding separated, annulled marriage or divorced civil status as well as widowed respondents accounted for 3.4 per cent of civil statuses. Similar to the distribution obtained from Table 4.6, Table 4.7 identifies that married and single individuals are the predominant civil statuses amongst the Maltese population.

Table 4.6 Respondents by civil status and sex

Civil Status	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single	65	27.0	57	21.9	122	24.4
Married / Co-habiting	169	70.1	176	67.7	345	68.9
Separated, annulled marriage or divorced	6	2.5	11	4.2	17	3.4
Widow/er	1	0.4	16	6.2	17	3.4
Total	241	100	260	100	501	100

Table 4.7 Estimated population distribution by civil status and sex

Civil Status	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single	52496	32.3	42920	26.0	95416	29.1
Married / Co-habiting	101521	62.5	101692	61.6	203213	62.1
Separated, annulled marriage or divorced	3945	2.4	5041	3.1	8986	2.7
Widow/er	4357	2.7	15462	9.4	19819	6.1
Total	162319	100	165115	100	327434	100

The majority of participants (48.5 per cent) held a secondary level of education. Primary and Post- secondary were ranked second and third with 21.4 per cent and 17.0 per cent respectively. As illustrated in Table 4.9 this distribution is also reflected in the total Maltese population. Respondents with a very low level of education accounted for 0.8 per cent of the different education levels. On a gender basis 49.6 per cent of female and 47.3 per cent of male respondents were in possession of a secondary level of education.

Table 4.8 Respondents by level of education and sex

Level of education	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No schooling	1	0.4	3	1.2	4	0.8
Primary	42	17.4	65	25.0	107	21.4
Secondary	114	47.3	129	49.6	243	48.5
Post Secondary	56	23.2	29	11.2	85	17.0
Tertiary	28	11.6	34	13.1	62	12.4
Total	241	100	260	100	501	100

Table 4.9 Estimated population distribution by level of education and sex

Level of education	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No schooling	3379	2.1	5959	3.6	9338	2.9
Primary	40192	24.8	52857	32.0	93049	28.4
Secondary	69411	42.8	66216	40.1	135626	41.4
Post Secondary	29632	18.3	21907	13.3	51538	15.7
Tertiary	19706	12.1	18177	11.0	37883	11.6
Total	162319	100	165115	100	327434	100

In terms of the distribution of respondents by labour status, as Table 4.10 illustrates, the majority of respondents were employed. Home makers and other inactive persons made up 22.2 per cent and 22.8 per cent of total respondents respectively. From a gender perspective it is interesting to note that 40.8 per cent of female respondents were home makers while only 31.9 per cent were employed. On the other hand 65.1 per cent of male respondents were employed while a lower percentage (2.1%) were home makers.

Table 4.10 Respondents by labour status and sex

Labour Status	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Employed	157	65.1	83	31.9	240	47.9
2. Home Makers	5	2.1	106	40.8	111	22.2
3. Other Inactive ⁴	64	26.6	50	19.2	114	22.8
4. Unemployed	15	6.2	21	8.1	36	7.2

Table 4.11 Estimated population distribution by employment status

Labour Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%

Table 4.12 overleaf indicates that the majority of employed respondents held a technical post as their main employment. Professionals made up 15.1 per cent and service workers accounted for 14.6 per cent of the total employed persons in the sample.

Table 4.12 Employed respondents by occupation and sex

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Legislators, senior officials and managers	20	12.8	9	10.8	29	12.1
Professionals	18	11.5	18	21.7	36	15.1
Technicians and associate professionals	44	28.2	15	18.1	59	24.7
Clerks	7	4.5	8	9.6	15	6.3
Service workers and shop and sales workers	13	8.3	22	26.5	35	14.6
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.4
Craft and related trades workers	27	17.3	-	-	27	11.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	12	7.7	3	3.6	15	6.3
Elementary occupations	14	9.0	8	9.6	22	9.2
Total	157	100	83	100	240	100

4.2 Perceptions on Domestic Violence

In general people are conscious of the domestic violence problem, with 91.4 per cent of the respondents stating that domestic violence was not a new concept. As illustrated in Table 4.13 and Chart 3.2, on a gender basis, males and

⁴Other Inactive refers to people who are 18 years and over but are neither employed nor unemployed

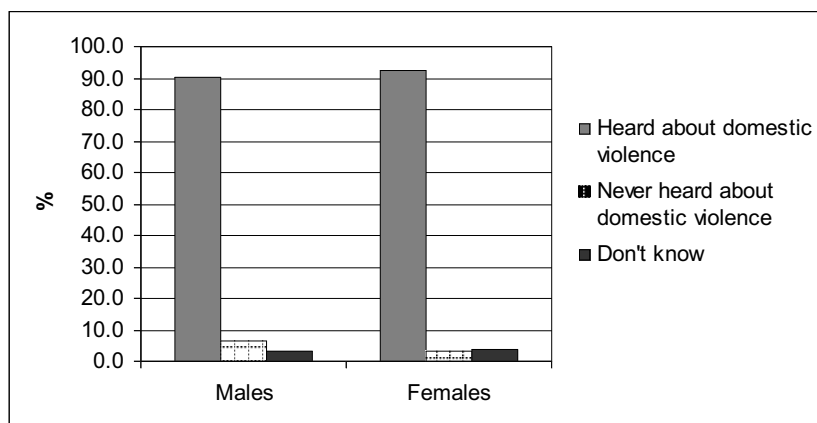
females were uniformly aware of domestic violence. However as presented in Table 4.27 (see Appendix 4) upon comparing age groups, awareness was at its lowest levels among the younger age brackets especially among young males. By contrast males aged between 45-54 recorded the highest level of awareness among both sexes. In terms of civil status, as presented in Table 4.28 (see Appendix 4) married and cohabiting individuals were the most aware of domestic violence. Single persons came next in line with levels of awareness for males and females amounting to 89.2 per cent and 86.0 per cent respectively.

Table 4.13 indicates that the majority of the respondents were aware of domestic violence with females having greater awareness of this type of abuse. When comparing such awareness by the level of education, (Table 4.29 in Appendix 4) persons with a primary to secondary level of education were the most aware of domestic abuse. In this regard, 90.7 per cent females with such a level of education out of 194 stated to have heard about domestic violence, whereas 86.5 per cent of males out of 156 male respondents were aware of domestic violence.

Table 4.13 Awareness of domestic violence by gender

Awareness of domestic violence	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Heard about domestic violence	217	90.1	241	92.7	458	91.4
Never heard about domestic violence	16	6.6	9	3.5	25	5.0
Don't know	8	3.3	10	3.8	18	3.6
Total	241	100	260	100	501	100

Chart 3.2 Awareness of domestic violence by gender



From a labour status perspective, inactive females were the most aware of domestic violence. Among males, awareness was most prevalent among the employed.

Out of 111 homemakers, 106 respondents were female and 5 male. On a gender basis the majority of female homemakers, 92.5 per cent had heard about domestic violence. Only a small amount of female homemakers stated not to have heard about such type of abuse.

Among both sexes television resulted to be the most effective medium with which respondents became aware of domestic abuse. As revealed in Table 4.14 and graphically in Chart 3.3, television enjoys quite a high percentage with

around 26.0 per cent of males and females stating that they were sensitized to the domestic violence issue through television. Radio and magazines ranked second and third respectively with 18.7 per cent of respondents stating that they became aware of domestic violence through radio and 16.5 per cent through magazines. It is interesting to note that internet, the cinema and schools were rated to be the least media which created awareness on this topic. In fact around 3 per cent of the respondents claimed to have become aware of domestic violence through these sources.

Both sexes holding an employment and inactive labour status consider television as the primary source of awareness. Among employed males radio ranked second as the most effective medium while among employed females the second most common medium was magazines. Within the inactive portion of respondents radio ranked second for both sexes.

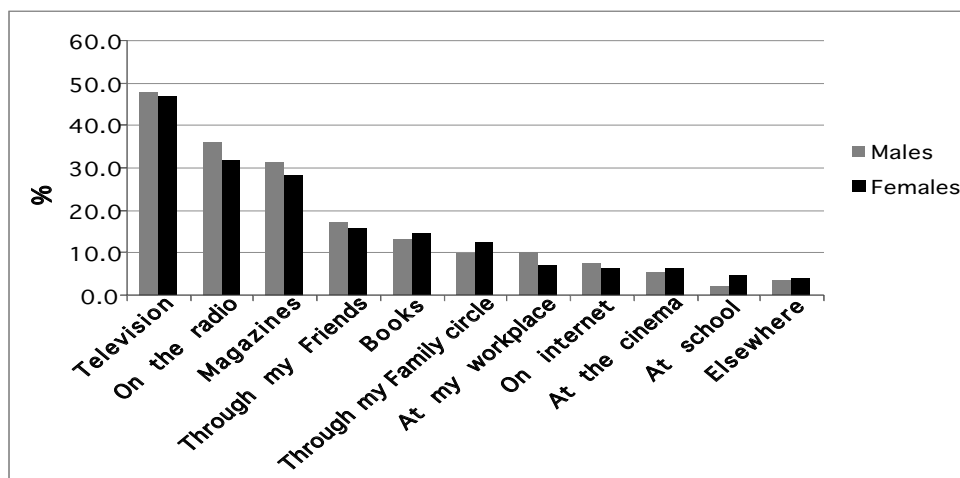
Table 4.14 Awareness according to type of medium and age group

Type of Medium	Males													
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
i Magazines	15	18.3	17	15.3	32	18.4	31	18.6	24	14.7	18	16.7	137	17.0
ii Television	23	28.0	32	28.8	41	23.6	43	25.7	38	23.3	32	29.6	209	26.0
iii In books	6	7.3	8	7.2	11	6.3	9	5.4	11	6.7	12	11.1	57	7.1
iv Through my friends	8	9.8	11	9.9	14	8.0	15	9.0	18	11.0	10	9.3	76	9.4
v Through my family circle	3	3.7	5	4.5	8	4.6	10	6.0	12	7.4	5	4.6	43	5.3
vi At my workplace	2	2.4	6	5.4	13	7.5	10	6.0	11	6.7	3	2.8	45	5.6
vii On the radio	12	14.6	22	19.8	33	19.0	33	19.8	34	20.9	24	22.2	158	19.6
viii At the cinema	5	6.1	3	2.7	7	4.0	2	1.2	4	2.5	2	1.9	23	2.9
ix At school	3	3.7	1	0.9	2	1.1	2	1.2	1	0.6	0	0.0	9	1.1
x On the internet	5	6.1	5	4.5	9	5.2	7	4.2	7	4.3	0	0.0	33	4.1
xi Elsewhere	0	0.0	1	0.9	4	2.3	5	3.0	3	1.8	2	1.9	15	1.9
Total	82	100	111	100	174	100	167	100	163	100	108	100	805	100

Table 4.14 Awareness according to type of medium and age group (cont...)

Type of Medium	Females													
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
i Magazines	15	18.1	26	16.3	22	14.6	27	18.0	27	15.3	17	14.2	134	16.0
ii Television	21	25.3	36	22.5	39	25.8	47	31.3	44	25.0	33	27.5	220	26.2
iii In books	7	8.4	17	10.6	13	8.6	5	3.3	16	9.1	10	8.3	68	8.1
iv Through my friends	5	6.0	13	8.1	14	9.3	14	9.3	17	9.7	12	10.0	75	8.9
v Through my family circle	2	2.4	7	4.4	12	7.9	14	9.3	14	8.0	10	8.3	59	7.0
vi At my workplace	4	4.8	12	7.5	8	5.3	4	2.7	4	2.3	2	1.7	34	4.0
vii On the radio	8	9.6	25	15.6	24	15.9	31	20.7	35	19.9	26	21.7	149	17.7
viii At the cinema	5	6.0	5	3.1	7	4.6	2	1.3	7	4.0	4	3.3	30	3.6
ix At school	5	6.0	6	3.8	2	1.3	3	2.0	4	2.3	2	1.7	22	2.6
x On the internet	7	8.4	9	5.6	8	5.3	1	0.7	4	2.3	1	0.8	30	3.6
xi Elsewhere	4	4.8	4	2.5	2	1.3	2	1.3	4	2.3	3	2.5	19	2.3
Total	83	100	160	100	151	100	150	100	176	100	120	100	840	100

Chart 3.3 Awareness according to type of medium



Findings presented in Table 4.15 reveal that most respondents perceived domestic violence to be very to fairly common among Maltese families. In this regard, on a gender basis, males stating this made up a higher percentage (61.5 cent) as against 68.5 per cent of females. An interesting finding is the fact that quite a number of respondents were not in a position to provide an assessment on how common domestic violence was against women. At 11.6 per cent males recorded a higher percentage than females (8.8 per cent).

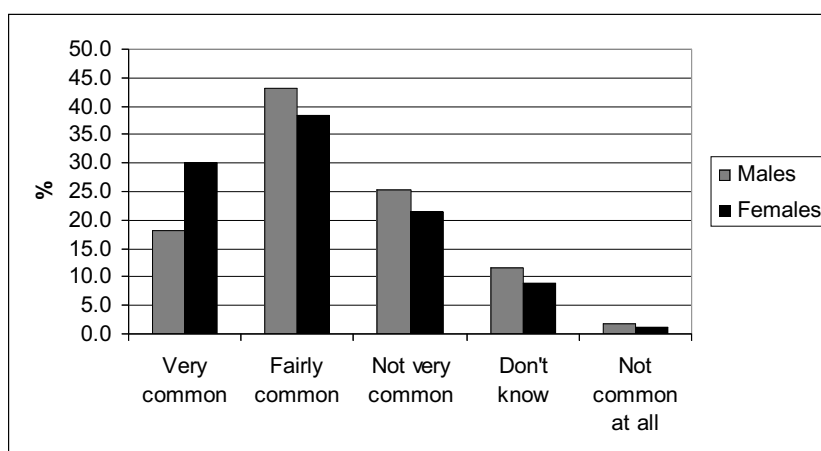
As illustrated in Table 4.30 in Appendix 4, across all age brackets, most females considered domestic violence to be very to fairly common. By contrast most males across all age groups considered domestic violence to be fairly to not very common.

The majority of female homemakers responded that domestic violence against women was fairly common. This was followed by 31.1 per cent of female respondents who stated that domestic violence against women was very common. Since the number of male homemakers is small similar comparisons cannot be made due to under representation issues related to sample size.

Table 4.15 Assessment on how common domestic violence against women is considered to be by respondents

Degree	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very common	44	18.3	78	30.0	122	24.4
Fairly common	104	43.2	100	38.5	204	40.7
Not very common	61	25.3	56	21.5	117	23.4
Not common at all	4	1.7	3	1.2	7	1.4
Don't know	28	11.6	23	8.8	51	10.2
Total	241	100	260	100	501	100

Chart 3.4 Degree of domestic violence frequency against women



The 2008 study also included a question to assess the perceived incidence of domestic violence against men. As illustrated in Table 4.16 for both sexes most respondents felt that this type of violence was not very common.

Table 4.16 Assessment on how common domestic violence against men is considered to be by respondents

Degree	Male		Female		Group Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very common	18	7.5	22	8.5	40	8.0
Fairly common	56	23.2	53	20.4	109	21.8
Not very common	91	37.8	113	43.5	204	40.7
Not common at all	45	18.7	42	16.2	87	17.4
Don't know	31	12.9	30	11.5	61	12.2
Total	241	100	260	100	501	100

Question 4 asked respondents (see Appendix 2) to rate the degree of seriousness among several forms of violence. As illustrated in Table 4.17 both sexes agreed that the different types of violence were very serious to fairly serious. Among males physical violence is perceived to be the most serious followed by sexual abuse and psychological violence. The same types of abuse were also listed as being the three most serious types of violence considered by females. On a general level more females tended to opt for the 'very serious' category than males for the different types of violence.

The middle-aged male respondents rated physical violence and sexual abuse to be more serious than the other age groups. Sexual violence was rated to be the most serious mistreatment among young males. Females also rated sexual violence to be a very serious offence, especially the older segment of female respondents.

When tabulating survey data by civil status, married and cohabiting males highlighted that the most serious type of violence was the physical one. Married and cohabiting females on the other hand affirmed that sexual abuse was the most serious of the different types of abuse presented.

Table 4.17 Rating Males and Females of different types of violence

Degree		Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Psychological Violence	Very serious	178	73.9	201	77.3	379	75.6
	Fairly serious	42	17.4	44	16.9	86	17.2
	Not very serious	11	4.6	8	3.1	19	3.8
	Not serious at all	4	1.7	1	0.4	5	1.0
	Don't know	6	2.5	6	2.3	12	2.4
	Total	241	100	260	100	501	100
Physical Violence	Very serious	192	79.7	213	81.9	405	80.8
	Fairly serious	34	14.1	30	11.5	64	12.8
	Not very serious	10	4.1	6	2.3	16	3.2
	Not serious at all	1	0.4	2	0.8	3	0.6
	Don't know	4	1.7	9	3.5	13	2.6
	Total	241	100	260	100	501	100
Sexual Violence	Very serious	185	76.8	223	85.8	408	81.4
	Fairly serious	28	11.6	15	5.8	43	8.6
	Not very serious	15	6.2	4	1.5	19	3.8
	Not serious at all	4	1.7	1	0.4	5	1.0
	Don't know	9	3.7	17	6.5	26	5.2
	Total	241	100	260	100	501	100
Threat of Violence	Very serious	161	66.8	192	73.8	353	70.5
	Fairly serious	48	19.9	42	16.2	90	18.0
	Not very serious	24	10.0	12	4.6	36	7.2
	Not serious at all	2	0.8	2	0.8	4	0.8
	Don't know	6	2.5	12	4.6	18	3.6
	Total	241	100	260	100	501	100
Restricted freedom	Very serious	157	65.1	201	77.3	358	71.5
	Fairly serious	48	19.9	39	15.0	87	17.4
	Not very serious	24	10.0	5	1.9	29	5.8
	Not serious at all	6	2.5	3	1.2	9	1.8
	Don't know	6	2.5	12	4.6	18	3.6
	Total	241	100	260	100	501	100

Chart 3.5 illustrates a list of variables which can trigger domestic violence. Alcoholism and drug abuse were the two most commonly identified factors among respondents. At an average of 82 per cent the provocative behavior of women and having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence ranked as the second most common variables. Only 50.2 per cent of male respondents and 40.4 per cent of female respondents considered religious beliefs as a factor leading to domestic abuse.

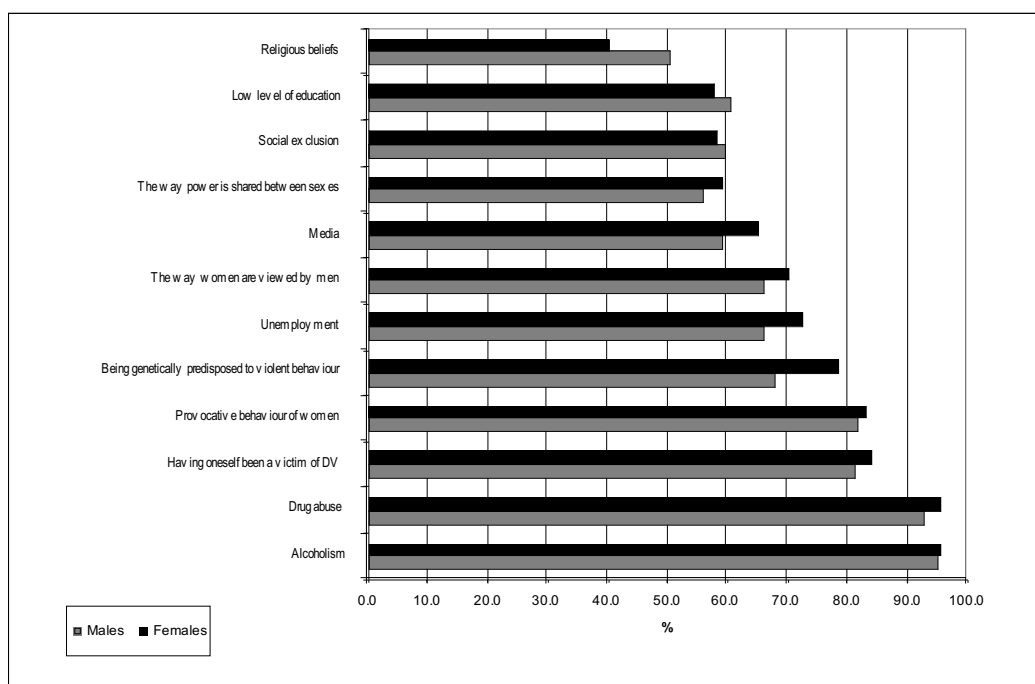
Chart 3.5 Factors leading to domestic violence as rated by respondents

Younger respondents considered alcoholism and drug abuse as being main factors associated with domestic violence (see Appendix 4 Table 4.32). Amongst the older age brackets the third most common factor was identified to be the provocative behaviour of women.

Respondents were encouraged to add more factors which they thought could lead to domestic abuse. The most highlighted factors included:

Specific behaviour – this incorporates specific behaviour like jealousy, low self-esteem, lack of trust, and insecurities

Financial problems – including any kind of financial difficulty such as loans



and lack of cash

Gambling – all kind of gambling and related activities

Health problems – including any physical, mental or emotional problems such as depression and mental problems

Perpetrator’s perception on domestic tasks – when type of housework done does not meet partner’s expectations

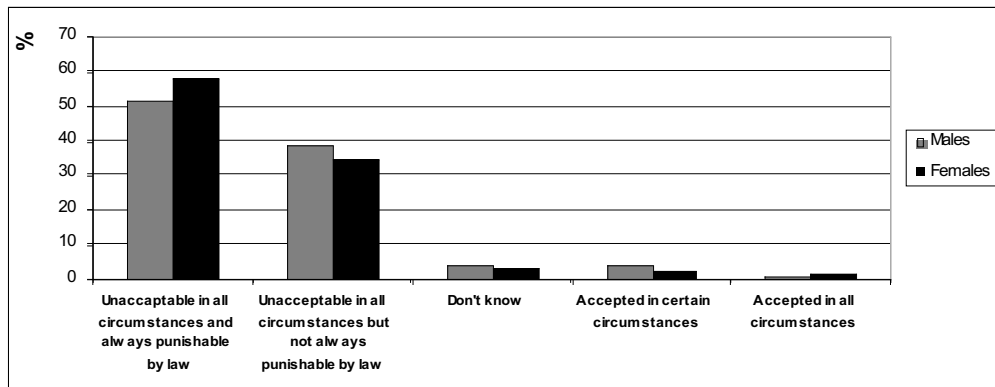
Table 4.18 Additional factors identified by respondents to be linked to domestic abuse

Degree	Frequency of response	%
i. Specific behaviour	15	39.5
ii. Financial problems	7	18.4
iii. Gambling	6	15.8
iv. Health problems	6	15.8
v. Perpetrator’s perception on Domestic Violence	4	10.5
Total	38	100

As presented in Table 4.31 (see Appendix 4) employed males responded that alcohol followed by a history of being abused were the top two factors which lead to domestic violence. Among employed females, drug abuse and the provocative behaviour of women were perceived as both prime factors leading to domestic violence. Unemployed males suggested that drug abuse and being oneself victimized are the factors most likely to produce domestic violence. On the other hand unemployed females responded that the provocative behaviour of females and being genetically predisposed to domestic violence were the top two factors. Both inactive females and males stated that alcoholism and drug abuse were the main factors leading to domestic violence.

In assessing the tolerance of respondents towards domestic violence, more than half of the interviewed persons (55.0 per cent) believed that domestic violence against women is always unacceptable and should always be punishable by law. In addition, 36.5 per cent of the participants supported the idea that domestic violence is always unacceptable but not necessarily punishable by law. Only a very few respondents suggested that domestic violence is always acceptable or acceptable in certain circumstances.

Chart 3.6 Acceptability of domestic violence according to gender



Social services (like Appogg), followed by the State and the Commission on Domestic Violence were perceived to be the top three institutions that could offer support to victims of domestic abuse. It is interesting to note that the media did not position itself among the top institutions. The assistance provided by lawyers ranked last from the list of potential institutions which were perceived to provide assistance to victims suffering from domestic abuse.

A closer look at Table 4.19 reveals that both sexes equally perceived (10.9 per cent) the importance of social work in cases of domestic abuse. Such uniform response featured also in the case of assistance given by lawyers and police, as both males and females responded with 8.1 and 10.3 per cent respectively.

Another interesting finding relates to the fact that younger age groups did not support the idea that a religious organisation can offer help to victims of domestic abuse. By contrast older age groups were more in favour of the support offered by religious organizations. Respondents with a primary to secondary level of education considered the state and police to be the primary bodies obliged to offer support in cases of domestic violence. Rankings tended to change among respondents holding a post-secondary level of education or higher. In this regard, this group of respondents considered medical services, the Commission on Domestic Violence and social work as being the most appropriate source of assistance to victims.

According to female homemakers, social work and social assistance is the primary aid that female victims require. In this scenario the State and the police rank second and third. Lawyers fared low among female homemakers. In fact only 8.2 per cent of female respondents agreed that lawyers should offer their aid in cases of domestic abuse.

Type of support	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 The State	231	10.7	244	10.4	475	10.5
2 Police	224	10.3	242	10.3	466	10.3
3 Lawyers	175	8.1	190	8.1	365	8.1
4 Medical services	228	10.5	236	10.1	464	10.3
5 Social work services like Appogg	237	10.9	256	10.9	493	10.9
6 Religious organisations	213	9.8	236	10.1	449	9.9
7 Charity or voluntary organisations	221	10.2	241	10.3	462	10.2
8 The media	201	9.3	233	9.9	434	9.6
9 Family and friends	210	9.7	231	9.8	441	9.8
10 Commission on Domestic Violence	229	10.6	239	10.2	468	10.4
Total	2169	100	2348	100	4517	100

Table 4.19 Response on list of institutions providing aid to victims of domestic violence Comparison of 2003 and 2008 findings

A detailed comparative analysis of the 2008 results with the 2003 data is rather limited due to the fact that the raw data associated with the 2003 study is not available. The only data available is in percentage form, thus further limiting the comparative analysis.

With a response rate of 72.9 per cent the 2008 survey recorded a higher response than the 65.0 per cent registered in the 2003 study⁵. Out of a sample size of 700 individuals 501 citizens participated in this survey, thus a 6.9 per cent increase in the respondents over the 2003 survey. This increase in response was mainly attributed to a higher number of male respondents in the 2008 enquiry as illustrated in Table 4.20 and Table 4.21.

Gender	2008	
	No.	%
Males	241	48
Females	260	52
Total	501	100

Table 4.20 Number of respondents as per 2008 survey

Gender	2008	
	No.	%
Males	241	48
Females	260	52
Total	501	100

Table 4.21 Number of respondents as per 2003 survey

⁵ Survey commissioned by the Research Unit within the Ministry for Social Policy and was managed and organized by the National Statistics Office (NSO).

Table 4.22 compares awareness of domestic violence in both studies. Awareness about domestic violence stood at 94.6 per cent in 2003 (Ministry of Social Policy, 2003, p.3) while in 2008 the awareness on this topic declined to 91.4 per cent.

Domestic Violence awareness tends to increase with level of education, in that the higher the level of education, the more likely it is that respondents are aware of the topic. As regards civil status, the highest awareness in both studies was amongst married couples or cohabiting couples.

Table 4.22 Degree of awareness of domestic violence

Awareness of domestic violence	Total 2008		Awareness of domestic violence	Total 2003	
	No.	%		No.	%
Heard about domestic violence	458	91.4	Heard about domestic violence	433	94.6
Never heard about domestic violence	25	5.0	Never heard about domestic violence	20	4.5
Don't know	18	3.6	Don't know	5	0.9
Total	501	100	Total	458	100

In terms of the most effective medium in creating domestic violence awareness, the 2008 study confirmed the 2003 finding, namely, that television was considered to be the most effective medium. One is to note the percentage increase of the internet as a source of information on domestic violence used by respondents. In fact from 2.4 per cent in 2003 (Ministry of Social Policy, 2003, p.11) internet as a source of information increased to 3.8 per cent in 2008.

When comparing the perceived prevalence of domestic violence against women, there was a decline in the category 'Very common' among female respondents. In this regard, 38.8 per cent of females interviewed in 2003 considered this abuse to be very common (Ministry of Social Policy, 2003, p.15) as against 30.0 per cent registered in 2008. By contrast no major differences between the two studies were found among male respondents.

An increase in the perception of young respondents considering domestic violence against women as not being very common was noticed between 2003 and 2008. In fact in 2003, 14.0 per cent considered domestic violence as 'Not very common' (Ministry of Social Policy, 2003, p.16) as against 26.3 per cent in 2008.

In terms of the assessment that respondents gave on the various types of abuse, sexual violence was considered to be the most serious abuse in 2008 followed by physical violence, whereas in 2003 the most serious abuse was considered to be physical violence followed by sexual violence. The least serious type of abuse during 2003 was threat of violence as against restricted freedom in 2008. The observed changes may be attributed to the enhancement in the 2008 version of the questionnaire through the use of examples explaining actions associated with the different types of abuses.

As illustrated in Chart 3.5 respondents considered alcohol and drug abuse to be the most likely factors which can result in domestic abuse. Similar results were obtained in the 2003 survey with alcohol and drug abuse scoring 91.0 and 87.0 per cent respectively (Ministry of Social Policy, 2003, p.24). Other factors which ranked among the top in both surveys were the provocative behaviour of women and having oneself been a victim of domestic abuse.

In terms of tolerance towards acts of domestic violence, the 2008 survey confirmed the findings of 2003 in that the majority of respondents felt that any act of domestic violence is unacceptable and should always be punishable by law. However one is to note that a larger majority of respondents participating in the 2008 survey were more tolerant of domestic violence than the respondents of the 2003 study. This emerges from the percentage distribution for both studies. In fact in 2003, 61.3 per cent (Ministry of Social Policy, 2003, p.25) of respondents felt that acts of domestic violence are unacceptable and should always be punishable whereas in 2008 55.1 per cent

selected this option. This change may be attributed to the way in which the question was worded in the two studies. In 2003 no reference to 'law' was made and hence respondents might have interpreted punishment as being a general way of perceiving a domestic violence act. By contrast in 2008, the wording for this question was fine-tuned to include 'punishable by law' and hence even though respondents believed that domestic violence acts are punishable, they did not consider that such a punishment should include legal proceedings.

When posed with the question on which institutions should help victims of domestic violence, the most common entity identified in 2003 was the State whereas in 2008 social work services were deemed to be the most suitable by respondents. This change in findings implies that today people are more aware of the benefit offered to domestic violence victims by other institutions beside the State. In the 2008 study lawyers were perceived to be of little assistance to victims of domestic violence vis-à-vis the findings of 2003.

Table 4.23 Distribution of respondents according to institution and gender

Institutions	2008		2003	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	%	%	%	%
1. The State	95.9	93.8	91.5	94
2. The police	92.9	93.1	89.4	91.9
3. Lawyers	72.6	73.1	79.9	83.1
4. Medical services	94.6	90.8	88.5	89.8
5. Social services	98.3	98.5	88.7	91.5
6. Religious organisations	88.4	90.8	83	78.7
7. Charitable/Voluntary organisations	91.7	92.7	86.7	89.9
8. The media	83.4	89.6	80.9	77.8
9. Family and Friends	87.1	88.8	84.4	85.1
10. Commission on Domestic Violence	95.0	91.9		

Chapter 5 - Conclusion

5.1 General summary

The objective of this study was to provide information on the perceptions of the Maltese general public on domestic violence. In addition, this study also attempted to draw some comparative analysis with an exercise conducted in 2003. Comparisons in this exercise are clearly made in order to identify changes in trends among the Maltese general public.

5.2 Findings summary

The number of persons participating in the 2008 study amounted to 501 of whom 241 were male and 260 female. The mean age of respondents was 47 years. The greatest part of the respondents resided in the Northern Harbour area.

In general respondents stated to be aware of domestic violence. Awareness was found to be at its lowest levels among the younger age group, especially males. Married and cohabiting individuals together with persons having a primary or secondary level of education were the most aware of domestic violence.

Television was found to be the most effective medium through which both sexes became aware of domestic abuse. Radio and magazine ranked as the second and third most common medium highlighted by respondents. The Internet together with cinema and school were the media which were least used by respondents as sources of information.

More males than females, perceive the problem of domestic violence against women to be more common. On the other hand, more women than men considered domestic violence against men to be not very common.

Both sexes agreed that all types of domestic violence are either serious or fairly serious. From a gender perspective males agreed that physical violence was the most serious while females considered sexual abuse to be most serious.

Respondents considered alcoholism and drug abuse to be the most likely factors leading to domestic violence, whereas the provocative behaviour of women and having oneself been a victim of domestic violence were ranked second and third respectively.

Upon assessing the tolerance of domestic violence, more than half of the interviewees stated that domestic violence against women is always unacceptable and should always be punishable by law. On the other hand approximately 4.0 per cent of the participants held that domestic violence is acceptable or acceptable under certain circumstances.

Respondents believe that Social services (like Appogg), the State and the Commission on Domestic Violence to be the top three institutions which can provide more support in case of domestic abuse. The media and lawyers did not rank among the top factors.

This study has sought to provide an overview of the perceptions of the Maltese general public on domestic violence and to compare findings with a similar enquiry carried out in 2003. When comparing both surveys, a drop in the number of respondents stating to have heard about domestic violence was found. In both studies, television was confirmed to be the most common medium used by respondents whereas alcoholism and drug abuse were considered to be the two most likely factors which were perceived to be linked to domestic violence. Respondents have confirmed that victims need to have assistance by different entities with the Commission on Domestic Violence and social work activities topping the list in 2008 as against the State in 2003.⁶

This study will hopefully provide a more updated view of the way the Maltese general public perceives domestic violence. Differences between the 2008 and 2003 enquiries have been highlighted and certainly shed light on changes which are taking place over time. One hopes that the results emanating from this survey will assist in providing guidelines for policy and decision making.

⁶ The Commission on Domestic Violence was set up in 2006

Appendix I

AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT made on 28th November 2008, between the National Statistics Office as represented by Michael Pace Ross, Director General, hereafter referred to as the NSO and the Commission on Domestic Violence, as represented by Marceline Naudi, Chairperson, hereafter referred to as the client.

Terms of reference

- i. This agreement relates to the carrying out of a survey regarding Perceptions of the Maltese General Public on Domestic Violence on behalf of the Client.
- ii. The NSO will select the sample, administer the survey, collect and analyse data, and produce a report to The Client.
- iii. The project, including the data, will be owned by the Client.

Methodology

- i. The gross sample size will consist of around 700 individuals. The NSO will try to achieve the best response rate possible.
- ii. The sample of individuals will be selected using systematic random sampling and will be made up of persons 18 years and over living in private households.
- iii. Data will be collected by means of telephone interviewing.
- iv. The questions which will be addressed during the survey are annexed to this agreement

Deliverables

- i. The NSO will forward to the Client a copy of the data collected in SPSS format and a report of the analysis carried out.

Payments

- i. In consideration for carrying out the survey as specified above, the Client agrees to pay the sum of fifteen thousand, three hundred and twenty Euros (€15,320), including VAT, to the NSO.

- ii. The total amount stated in the Payments clause (i) will be paid in advance by the end of December 2008. The NSO will issue the Client with an invoice for such payment. The Client agrees to settle payment within 30 working days that an invoice is issued.

Duration

- i. This agreement covers the period 28 November 2008 to 28 February 2009 and will expire at the end of that period.

As witness our hands the day and year above written

Signed on behalf of the
Commission on Domestic Violence

Marceline Naudi
Chairperson

Signed on behalf of the
National Statistics Office

Michael Pace Ross
Director General

Witnessed by

Joslyn Magro Cuschieri

Appendix - 2



Perceptions of the Maltese General Public on Domestic Violence

Numru tad-dar <i>Household No.</i>	DV	
Isem u Kunjom <i>Name & Surname</i>		
Telephone / <i>Mobile</i>		
Lokalita' / <i>Locality</i>		MGC Code (For Official Use ONLY)

GHAL UZU UFFICJALIBISS / FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY			
	Numru / <i>Number</i>	Isem u Kunjom <i>Name & Surname</i>	Data / <i>Date</i>
<i>Interviewer</i>			
<i>Vetter / Coder</i>			
<i>Data Entry Operator</i>			

KUNFIDENZJALIWARA LIJIMTELA' / CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED

Sezzjoni A / Section A

1 Sess / *Sex* 1 *Male* 2 *Female* 2 Eta' / *Age* _____

3 Livell ta' edukazzjoni li lestejt b'success / *Level of education successfully completed*

Bla skola / *No schooling* 1 Post-sekondarja / *Post secondary* 4

Primarja / *Primary* 2 Terzjarju / *Tertiary* 5

Sekondarja / *Secondary* 3

4 Lokalita' fejn toqghod / *Locality of residence* _____

5 Stat civili / *Civil status*

Guvni / xebba / *Single (never married)* 1

Mizzewweg/a / *Married* 2

Tghix mas-sieheb/ siehba / *Cohabiting* 3

Separat/a, divorzjat/a, zwieg annullat/ *Separated, divorced, annulled marriage* 4

Arme/a / *Widow/er* 5

KWESTIONARJU / QUESTIONNAIRE

6 Stat ta' Impjieg / *Labour status*

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|---|-----------|
| Impjegat mas-settur pubbliku / <i>Public sector employee</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | } | Q7 |
| Impjegat mas-settur privat / <i>Private sector employee</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | | |
| Nahdem ghal rasi / <i>Self-employed</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | | |
| Persuna li tiehu hsieb id-dar / <i>Homemaker</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | } | Section B |
| Student full time / <i>Full time student</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | | |
| Irtirat / <i>Retired</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | | |
| Stat iehor / <i>Other status</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | | |
| Qiegħed / <i>Unemployed</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | | |

7 Tip ta' impjieg / *Type of employment*

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|---|-----------|--------------------------|
| Full time | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Full time b'sighat imnaqqsa /
<i>Full time with reduced hours</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Part time | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----------|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|---|-----------|--------------------------|

8 X'inhu t-titlu ta' l-impjieg tiegħek? / *What is the job title of your occupation?*

(ez. Tabib, skrivan, xufier tal-hinja / *ex. doctor, clerk, bus driver*)

9 Iddeskrivi l-attività ekonomika tal-post fejn tahdem / *Describe the economic activity of your place of*

work. (ez. Manifattura tal-hwejjeg, edukazzjoni primarja, barriera / *ex. clothes manufacture, primary education, quarry*)

Sezzjoni B / Section B

Issa ser nitkellmu dwar il-vjolenza domestika, jigifieri dwar atti ta' vjolenza psikologika, fizika jew sesswali.

We are now going to talk about domestic violence, that is to say, acts of psychological, physical or sexual violence.

1a. Qatt smajt dwar vjolenza domestika?

Have you ever heard about domestic violence?

Le, qatt ma smajt dwar dan 1_ Q2
No, I have never heard about it

Ma nafx / *Do not know* 2_
(to interpret as no answer/ non response)

Iva / Yes: 3_ Q1b

1b. Jekk iva, fejn smajt dwar il-vjolenza domestika? / If yes, where did you hear about domestic violence?

(Tista' taghzel aktar minn wahda / More than one option can be chosen)

Fil-magazines u/jew gazzetti / <i>In magazines and/or newspapers</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1		
Fuq it-television / <i>On television</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Fuq ir-radju / <i>On the radio</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fil-kotba / <i>In books</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Fic-cinema / <i>At the cinema</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Permezz ta' shabi / <i>Through my friends</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Mill-iskola / <i>At school</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mill-familja tieghi / <i>Through my family circle</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Minn fuq l-internet / <i>On internet</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minn fuq il-post tax-xoghol / <i>At my workplace</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Minn x'imkien iehor / <i>Elsewhere</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. B'mod generali, kemm tahseb li l-vjolenza domestika kontra n-nisa hija komuni f'Malta?

On a general level, how common do you think is domestic violence against women in Malta?

Komuni hafna/ <i>Very common</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	M'hi komuni xejn / <i>Not common at all</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Komuni mhux hazin/ <i>Fairly common</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Ma nafx / <i>Don't know</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Mhux komuni hafna / <i>Not very common</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<i>(Ma nistax nghid ghax ma nafx/ not well informed)</i>	

Interviewer instruction: If respondent refuses to answer leave empty. Do not tick "Don't know"

3. B'mod generali, kemm tahseb li l-vjolenza domestika kontra l-irgiel hija komuni f'Malta?

On a general level, how common do you think is domestic violence against men in Malta?

Komuni hafna/ <i>Very common</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Mhi komuni xejn / <i>Not common at all</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Komuni mhux hazin/ <i>Fairly common</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Ma nafx / <i>Don't know</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Mhux komuni hafna / <i>Not very common</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	(Ma nistax nghid ghax ma nafx/ <i>not well informed</i>)		

Interviewer instruction: If respondent refuses to answer leave empty. Do not tick "Don't know"

4. Kif tikkunsidra dawn il-forom ta' vjolenza domestika. / How do you rate the following forms of domestic violence.

	Serji hafna <i>Very serious</i>	Serji mhux hazin/ <i>Fairly serious</i>	Mhux serji hafna/ <i>Not very serious</i>	Mhux serji xejn/ <i>Not serious at all</i>	Ma nafx <i>Don't know</i>
Vjolenza/ abbuz psikologiku <i>Psychological violence/ abuse</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ez. tmaqdir kontinwu, diskors li m'intajba ghal xejn; tigi injorata, ma tinghatax kaz ta' dak li tghid, ma jkellmukx biex jikkastigawk; tkissir jew hsara ta' affarijiet/prezjuzi ghalik; thedid jew hsara lil animali/pets tieghek; juza t-ftal kontrik; ecc.

Vjolenza/ abbuz fizika <i>Physical violence/ abuse</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

ez. mbuttar, daqqietta' harta, daqqietta' ponn, daqqietta' sieq; uzu ta armi, sikkina, arma tan-nar, ecc.; jittaghlek affarijiet fuqek; ksur ta' ghadam; qtil; ecc

Vjolenza/ abbuz sesswali <i>Sexual violence/ abuse</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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ez. igieghelek tiehu sehem fatti sesswali mieghu kontra r-rieda tieghek; stupru; igieghelek tara pornografija kontra r-rieda tieghek; igieghelek tarah waqtati sesswali ma' persuni ohrain; igieghelek tiehu sehem fatti sesswali ma' persuni ohrain; ecc.

Theddid ta' vjolenza <i>Threat of violence</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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ez. jheddidlek hajtek, is-sigurta tieghek; jhedded li ha jvegga/ joqtol lit-ftal, membri ohra tal-familja tieghek, hbiebek, pets, ecc.; jhedded li jumiljak quddiem il-familja tieghek, hbiebek, fuq ix-xoghol, mal-girien, ecc.; jhedded li johodlok it-ftal; jhedded li jsakkrek fi sptar mentali; ecc.

Nuqqas/ tehid ta' liberta' <i>Restricted freedom</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

ez. isakkrek id dar; ma jhallikx izzur lill-hbieb jew familja; ma jhallikx tohrog tahdem; isegwik kull fejn tmur; jaghtik hin limitat biex tohrog fixtri biex ma tieqafx tikellem man-nies; jaqla' it-telefon, jehodlok il-mobile; ihallik bla flus biex ma tistax tahrab; iwasslek kull fejn tmur; ecc

Tahseb li dawn il-fatturi jistghu jwasslu ghall-vjolenza domestika kontra n-nisa? / following factors may be related to domestic violence against women?	<i>Do you think that the</i>					
	Iva/ Yes		Le/ No		Ma nafx/ Do not know	
Alkolizmu/ <i>Alcoholism</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1		<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
Abbuż/ dipendenza fuq id-drogi <i>Drug abuse/ dependence</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1		<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
Il-qghad/ <i>Unemployment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1		<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
Imwarrab mis-socjeta'/ il-faqar <i>Social exclusion/ poverty</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1		<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
Il-media/ <i>The media</i> (ez vjolenza fil-media, pornografija, il-kliem tad-diski)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1		<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
Twemmin religjuż/ <i>Religious beliefs</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1		<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
Livell baxx ta' edukazzjoni/ <i>A low level of education</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1		<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
Li wiehed ikun ghadha minn xi forma ta' vjolenza domestika <i>Having experienced some form of domestic violence</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1		<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
Il-mod kif ikun imqassam il-poter bejn in-nisa u l-irgiel <i>The way power is shared between sexes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1		<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
Il-mod kif l-irgiel iqisu lin-nisa/ <i>The way women are viewed by men</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1		<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
L-imgieba provokanti tan-nisa (tinkludi l-infedelta) / <i>The provocative behaviour of women (includes infidelity)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1		<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
Li tkun predispost ghal din it-tip ta' mgieba vjolenti (ez. li tirt din it-tip ta' mgieba) / <i>Being predisposed to violent behaviour (ex. hereditary)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1		<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
Tahseb li hemm xi fatturi ohra li jistghu iwasslu ghall-vjolenza domestika? / <i>factors which may contribute to domestic violence?</i>	<i>Do you think there are other</i>					

6. F'opinjonij tieghek, il-vjolenza domestika kontra n-nisa hija ...? /
women ...?

In your opinion, is domestic violence against

Dejjem accettabli/ *Acceptable in all circumstances*

 1

Accettabli f'certi cirkustanzi/ *Acceptable in certain circumstances*

 2

Qatt m'hi accettabli izda mhux dejjem ghandhom jittiehdu passi mill-Qorti
Unacceptable in all circumstances but not always punishable by law

 3

Qatt m'hi accettabli f'kull cirkustanza u dejjem ghandhom jittiehdu passi mill-Qorti
Unacceptable in all circumstances and always punishable by law

 4

Ma nafx / *Don't know*

 5

7. Minn dawn l-istituzzjonijiet, min tahseb li ghandu jghin li-nisa li huma jew jstghu ikunu vittmi ta' vjolenza domestika./ *From the following list of institutions, which do you think should help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence.*

Iva/ Yes Le/ No Ma nafx/ Don't know

L-Istat/ *The State*

 1 2 3

Il-Pulizija/ *Police*

 1 2 3

L-avukati/ *Lawyers*

 1 2 3

Is-servizzi medici (ez. tabib, polyclinics, splanjijet eoc)
Medical services (ex doctors, health clinics, hospitals etc)

 1 2 3

Is-servizzi ta' social work bhal Appogg/
Social work services like Appogg

 1 2 3

Organizzazzjonijiet religjuzi (ez. il-parrocca, Caritas, Sorjietta-Buon Pastur,
Dar Qalbita' Gesu) / *Religious organisations (ex parish church, Caritas,
Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Dar Qalbita' Gesu)*

 1 2 3

Organizzazzjonijiet volontarji (ez. YMCA, Sureti-Bniedem) / *Charitable
or voluntary organisations (ex YMCA, Sureti-Bniedem)*

 1 2 3

Il-Media / *The Media (intended as a way of raising awareness)*

 1 2 3

Il-familja u hbieb / *Family and friends*

 1 2 3

Kummissjoni Vjolenza Domestika/ *Commission for Domestic
Violence*

 1 2 3

Appendix - 3

Sinjur/a

STHARRIG DWAR IL-PERCEZZJONIJIET TAL-PUBBLIKU FUQ IL-VJOLENZA DOMESTIKA

L-Ufficcju Nazzjonali ta' l-Istatistika flimkien mal-Kummissjoni dwar il-Vjolenza Domestika ser iniedi stharrig dwar il-Percezzjonijiet tal-Pubbliku fuq il-Vjolenza Domestika.

Kampjun ta' 700 individwu ġew magħzula b'mod random biex jippartecipaw f'dan l-istharrig. Dawn il-persuni għandhom jiġu ikkuntatjati bit-telephone minn intervistaturi li ġew imqabbdha minn dan l-Ufficcju bejn l-24 ta' Novembru u l-5 ta' Dicembru. Il-hinijiet li fihom ser isiru l-intervisti fil-magġor parti huwa wara l-4 ta' fil-għaxija u l-intervista hi maħsuba li tiegħu madwar 15-il minuta.

Id-dettalji tiegħek qed jidhru fuq l-indirizz. Jekk in-numri tat-telephone jew l-indirizz mhux korrett, inti mitlub li ċċempel lis-Sezzjoni ta' l-Istatistika dwar l-Impjiegi u l-Edukazzjoni fuq 25997669.

Il-mistoqsijiet li jagħmlu parti minn dan l-istharrig għandhom l-iskop li jaraw kemm il-popolazzjoni Maltija hija familjari mas-sugġett ta' vjolenza domestika u l-għajjnuna li teżisti, kemm taħseb li hija komuni, x'fatturi taħseb li jwasslu għal din il-vjolenza u il-gravita' ta' tipi differenti ta' vjolenza domestika. Barra minn hekk tingabar informazzjoni dwar l-individwu bħal eta', sess, livell ta' edukazzjoni u tip ta' attivita' ekonomika.

Il-koperazzjoni ta' dawk kollha li ġew magħzula biex jieħdu sehem f'dan l-istharrig hija importanti. Ir-rizultatati li ser joħorġu minn dan l-istharrig għandhom iservu ta' bazi biex il-Kummissjoni dwar il-Vjolenza Domestika tkun tista' taqdi b'mod aħjar id-dmirijiet tagħha.

Kull informazzjoni li inti ser tghaddi matul l-istharrig tinzamm b'mod kunfidenzjali skond l-Att dwar l-Awtorita' ta' l-Istatistika 2000 u bl-ebda mod m'hi ser tghaddi għand entitajiet oħra. Ir-rizulati ta' dan l-istharrig ser jiġu ippublikati b'mod aggregat sa biex tiġi mharsa il-kunfidenzjalita' ta' l-individwu. Dan ifisser li ismek mhux ser jidher fl-istatistika li ser tiġi ppublikata.

Nirringrazzjak bil-quddiem tal-partecipazzjoni tiegħek f'dan l-istharrig u tal-koperazzjoni li ser toffri.

Dejjem tiegħek



Joslyn Magro Cuschieri
Manager
Labour Market and Education Statistics Unit

Sir/Madam

A SURVEY REGARDING THE PERCEPTIONS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The National Statistics Office together with the Commission on Domestic Violence is carrying out a survey regarding the Perceptions of the General Public on Domestic Violence.

A sample of 700 individuals has been randomly chosen to participate in this survey. These persons will be contacted by telephone by NSO interviewers between the 24th of November and 5th of December. The interviews will mostly take place after 4 pm and the duration of the interview is expected to be about 15 minutes.

The contact details are being displayed above the address. Should the number/s or address as displayed not be correct, you are kindly asked to contact the Labour Market and Education Statistics Unit on 25997669.

The questions which are included in the survey have the objective of assessing the extent to which the Maltese public is familiar with the subject of domestic violence and the assistance which is available. Other questions are intended to assess the perception of how common domestic violence is, the factors which lead to such violence and the seriousness of different types of domestic violence. Other information which will be collected during the survey relates to age, sex, level of education and labour status of respondent.

The co-operation of all persons who have been chosen to participate in this survey is very important. Results which will be derived from this survey are intended to help the Commission on Domestic Violence to better address its duties.

All information which will be forwarded during the survey will be considered as confidential according to the Malta Statistics Authority Act 2000 and will in no way be passed on to third parties. Results will be published in aggregate format so as to safeguard the confidentiality of answers provided. This means that your name will not appear in the published statistics.

I thank you in advance for participating in this survey and for your co-operation.

Regards



Joslyn Magro Cuschieri
Manager
Labour Market and Education Statistics Unit

Appendix - 4

Table 4.24 Districts

District	Locality
Southern Harbour	Zabbar, Xghajra, Valletta, Tarxien, Santa Lucija, Paola, Marsa, Luqa, Kalkara, Senglea, Floriana, Fgura, Cospicua, Vittoriosa
Northern Harbour	Ta' Xbiex, Swieqi, Sliema, Santa Venera, San Gwann, St Julians, Qormi, Pietà', Pembroke, Msida, Hamrun, Gzira, Birkirkara
South Eastern	Zurrieq, Zejtun, Safi, Qrendi, Mqabba, Marsaxlokk, Marsascalea, Kirkop, Gudja, Ghaxaq, Birzebugia
Western	Zebbug (Malta), Siggiewi, Rabat (Malta), Mtarfa, Mdina, Lija, Iklin, Dingli, Balzan, Attard
Northern	St Paul's Bay, Naxxar, Mosta, Mgarr, Mellieha, Gharghur
Gozo and Comino	Rabat (Gozo), Fontana, Ghajnsielem and Comino, Gharb, Ghasri, Kercem, Munxar, Nadur, Qala, San Lawrenz, Sannat, Xaghra, Xewkija, Zebbug (Gozo)

Table 4.25 Employed respondents by economic activity and sex

Economic Activity	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	4	2.5	-	-	4	1.7
Manufacturing	19	12.1	8	9.6	27	11.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	12	7.6	-	-	12	5.0
Construction	16	10.2	-	-	16	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade	21	13.4	17	20.5	38	15.8
Hotels and restaurants	11	7.0	5	6.0	16	6.7
Transport, storage and communications	20	12.7	5	6.0	25	10.4
Financial Intermediation	5	3.2	-	-	5	2.1
Real Estate, renting and business activities	14	8.9	9	10.8	23	9.6
Public admin. and defence; compulsory social security	17	10.8	9	10.8	26	10.8
Education	6	3.8	8	9.6	14	5.8
Health and social work	9	5.7	16	19.3	25	10.4
Other community, social and personal service activities	3	1.9	6	7.2	9	3.8
Total	157	100.0	83	100.0	240	100.0

Table 4.26 Awareness of domestic violence classified by age group, region and level of education

Age group	Have you ever heard about domestic violence?		
	No	Yes	Don't know
	%	%	%
18-24 yrs	16.0	10.3	27.8
25-34 yrs	24.0	15.7	11.1
35-44 yrs	28.0	18.1	-
45-54 yrs	16.0	19.9	22.2
55-64 yrs	16.0	19.7	-
65+ yrs	-	16.4	38.9

Region	Have you ever heard about domestic violence?		
	No	Yes	Don't know
	%	%	%
Southern Harbour	36.0	19.9	16.0
Northern Harbour	20.0	29.0	44.4
South Eastern	24.0	13.5	16.7
Western	8.0	13.8	5.6
Northern	8.0	14.0	16.7
Gozo and Comino	4.0	9.8	-

Level of education	Have you ever heard about domestic violence?		
	No	Yes	Don't know
	%	%	%
No schooling	-	0.9	-
Primary	20.0	20.5	44.4
Secondary	68.0	47.4	50.0
Post secondary	12.0	17.7	5.6
Tertiary	-	13.5	-

Table 4.27 Awareness of domestic violence by age groups and sex

Awareness of domestic violence	Males											
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Heard about domestic violence	23	82.1	33	84.6	43	91.5	43	95.6	41	91.1	34	91.9
Never heard about domestic violence	3	10.7	4	10.3	4	8.5	1	2.2	4	8.9	-	-
Don't know	2	7.1	2	5.1	-	0.0	1	2.2	-	-	3	8.1
Total	28	100	39	100	47	100	45	100	45	100	37	100

Awareness of domestic violence	Females											
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Heard about domestic violence	25	86.2	39	95.1	40	93.0	48	88.9	49	100.0	40	90.9
Never heard about domestic violence	1	3.4	2	4.9	3	7.0	3	5.6	-	-	-	-
Don't know	3	10.3	-	-	-	-	3	5.6	-	-	4	9.1
Total	29	100	41	100	43	100	54	100	49	100	44	100

Table 4.28 Awareness of domestic violence according to civil status

Awareness of domestic violence	Males							
	Single		Married & Cohabiting		Separated		Widower	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Heard about domestic violence	58	89.2	153	90.5	5	83.3	1	100
Never heard about domestic violence	4	6.2	11	6.5	1	16.7	-	-
Don't know	3	4.6	5	3.0	-	-	-	-
Total	65	100	169	100	6	100	1	100
Awareness of domestic violence	Females							
	Single		Married & Cohabiting		Separated		Widow	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Heard about domestic violence	49	86.0	177	94.7	9	81.8	15	93.8
Never heard about domestic violence	2	3.5	6	3.2	1	9.1	1	6.3
Don't know	6	10.5	4	2.1	1	9.1	-	-
Total	57	100	187	100	11	100	16	100

Awareness of domestic violence	Males						Females						TOTAL	
	No School		Primary or Secondary level		Post secondary level or more		No School		Primary or Secondary level		Post secondary level or higher			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Heard about domestic violence	1	100.0	135	86.5	81	96.4	3	100.0	176	90.7	62	98.4	458	91.4
Never heard about domestic violence	-	-	13	8.3	3	3.6	-	-	9	4.6	-	-	25	5.0
Don't know	-	-	8	5.1	-	-	-	-	9	4.6	1	1.6	18	3.6
Total	1	100.0	156	100.0	84	100.0	3	100.0	194	100.0	63	100.0	501	100.0

Table 4.30: Perceived commonness of domestic violence against females (%)

	Males					
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Very common	18.5	20.5	19.1	17.8	13.3	21.1
Fairly common	40.7	35.9	57.4	44.4	40.0	36.8
Not very common	25.9	33.3	12.8	28.9	28.9	23.7
Not common at all	-	-	2.1	-	4.4	2.6
Don't know	14.8	10.3	8.5	8.9	13.3	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Females					
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Very common	31.0	36.6	25.6	31.5	34.7	20.5
Fairly common	41.4	41.5	37.2	33.3	38.8	40.9
Not very common	27.6	14.6	34.9	22.2	20.4	11.4
Not common at all	-	-	-	-	-	6.8
Don't know	-	7.3	2.3	13.0	6.1	20.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Total					
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Very common	25.0	28.8	22.2	25.3	24.5	20.7
Fairly common	41.1	38.8	47.8	38.4	39.4	39.0
Not very common	26.8	23.8	23.3	25.3	24.5	17.1
Not common at all	-	-	1.1	-	2.1	4.9
Don't know	7.1	8.8	5.6	11.1	9.6	18.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.31 Factors leading to domestic violence by labour status of respondents

Factor	Employed				Unemployed				Inactive			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Alcoholism	149	11.4	80	11.0	13	11.2	19	9.3	67	11.3	149	11.5
2. Drug abuse	141	10.8	82	11.2	15	12.9	18	8.8	67	11.3	148	11.4
3. Unemployment	107	8.2	58	8.0	6	5.2	17	8.3	46	7.7	113	8.7
4. Poverty / social exclusion	95	7.3	52	7.1	6	5.2	16	7.8	43	7.2	83	6.4
5. The media	86	6.6	52	7.1	9	7.8	15	7.4	47	7.9	102	7.8
6. Religious beliefs	78	6.0	35	4.8	6	5.2	13	6.4	37	6.2	57	4.4
7. A low level of education	97	7.4	53	7.3	8	6.9	16	7.8	41	6.9	81	6.2
8. Having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence	132	10.1	74	10.2	9	7.8	16	7.8	55	9.2	128	9.8
9. The way power is shared between sexes	84	6.4	52	7.1	8	6.9	16	7.8	43	7.2	86	6.6
10. The way women are viewed by men	103	7.9	61	8.4	11	9.5	17	8.3	45	7.6	104	8.0
11. The provocative behaviour of women	122	9.4	63	8.6	15	12.9	21	10.3	60	10.1	132	10.2
12. Being genetically predisposed to violent behaviour	110	8.4	67	9.2	10	8.6	20	9.8	44	7.4	117	9.0
Total	1304	100	729	100	116	100	204	100	595	100	1300	100

Table 4.32: Distribution of respondents by factor leading to domestic violence by sex and age group

Factor	Males												Total	
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Alcoholism	27	11.7	35	11.6	44	11.0	43	11.1	44	11.5	36	11.5	229	11.4
2. Drug abuse	26	11.3	32	10.6	43	10.7	43	11.1	43	11.2	36	11.5	223	11.1
3. Unemployment	18	7.8	24	7.9	34	8.5	31	8.0	29	7.6	23	7.4	159	7.9
4. Poverty / social exclusion	14	6.1	19	6.3	29	7.2	31	8.0	30	7.8	21	6.7	144	7.1
5. The media	16	6.9	17	5.6	29	7.2	28	7.3	25	6.5	27	8.7	142	7.0
6. Religious beliefs	16	6.9	15	5.0	23	5.7	26	6.7	24	6.3	17	5.4	121	6.0
7. A low level of education	18	7.8	25	8.3	30	7.5	24	6.2	32	8.4	17	5.4	146	7.2
8. Having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence	24	10.4	32	10.6	40	10.0	36	9.3	35	9.1	29	9.3	196	9.7
9. The way power is shared between sexes	15	6.5	22	7.3	27	6.7	25	6.5	21	5.5	25	8.0	135	6.7
10. The way women are viewed by men	17	7.4	23	7.6	35	8.7	31	8.0	29	7.6	24	7.7	159	7.9
11. The provocative behaviour of women	24	10.4	31	10.3	34	8.5	38	9.8	36	9.4	34	10.9	197	9.8
12. Being genetically predisposed to violent behaviour	16	6.9	27	8.9	33	8.2	30	7.8	35	9.1	23	7.4	164	8.1
Total	231	100	302	100	401	100	386	100	383	100	312	100	2015	100
Factor	Females												Total	
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Alcoholism	27	10.5	39	11.7	42	11.3	49	10.8	49	11.2	42	11.0	248	11.1
2. Drug abuse	28	10.9	41	12.3	42	11.3	51	11.3	46	10.6	40	10.5	248	11.1
3. Unemployment	16	6.2	30	9.0	33	8.8	40	8.8	37	8.5	32	8.4	188	8.4
4. Poverty / social exclusion	19	7.4	20	6.0	25	6.7	33	7.3	28	6.4	26	6.8	151	6.8
5. The media	18	7.0	20	6.0	24	6.4	39	8.6	38	8.7	30	7.9	169	7.6
6. Religious beliefs	13	5.1	18	5.4	15	4.0	18	4.0	20	4.6	21	5.5	105	4.7
7. A low level of education	15	5.8	22	6.6	26	7.0	32	7.1	26	6.0	29	7.6	150	6.7
8. Having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence	27	10.5	35	10.5	39	10.5	42	9.3	41	9.4	34	8.9	218	9.8
9. The way power is shared between sexes	22	8.6	22	6.6	27	7.2	28	6.2	29	6.7	26	6.8	154	6.9
10. The way women are viewed by men	23	8.9	29	8.7	30	8.0	33	7.3	39	8.9	28	7.3	182	8.2
11. The provocative behaviour of women	25	9.7	29	8.7	35	9.4	46	10.2	42	9.6	39	10.2	216	9.7
12. Being genetically predisposed to violent behaviour	24	9.3	28	8.4	35	9.4	41	9.1	41	9.4	35	9.2	204	9.1
Total	257	100	333	100	373	100	452	100	436	100	382	100	2233	100

Table 4.33 Factors leading to domestic violence

Factor	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Alcoholism	229	11.4	248	11.1	477	11.2
2. Drug abuse	223	11.1	248	11.1	471	11.1
3. Unemployment	159	7.9	188	8.4	347	8.2
4. Poverty / social exclusion	144	7.1	151	6.8	295	6.9
5. The media	142	7.0	169	7.6	311	7.3
6. Religious beliefs	121	6.0	105	4.7	226	5.3
7. A low level of education	146	7.2	150	6.7	296	7.0
8. Having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence	196	9.7	218	9.8	414	9.7
9. The way power is shared between sexes	135	6.7	154	6.9	289	6.8
10. The way women are viewed by men	159	7.9	182	8.2	341	8.0
11. The provocative behaviour of women	197	9.8	216	9.7	413	9.7
1. Being genetically predisposed to violent behaviour	164	8.1	204	9.1	368	8.7
Total	2015	100	2233	100	4248	100

Table 4.32: Distribution of respondents by factor leading to domestic violence by sex and age group

Factor	Males												Total	
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Alcoholism	27	11.7	35	11.6	44	11.0	43	11.1	44	11.5	36	11.5	229	11.4
2. Drug abuse	26	11.3	32	10.6	43	10.7	43	11.1	43	11.2	36	11.5	223	11.1
3. Unemployment	18	7.8	24	7.9	34	8.5	31	8.0	29	7.6	23	7.4	159	7.9
4. Poverty / social exclusion	14	6.1	19	6.3	29	7.2	31	8.0	30	7.8	21	6.7	144	7.1
5. The media	16	6.9	17	5.6	29	7.2	28	7.3	25	6.5	27	8.7	142	7.0
6. Religious beliefs	16	6.9	15	5.0	23	5.7	26	6.7	24	6.3	17	5.4	121	6.0
7. A low level of education	18	7.8	25	8.3	30	7.5	24	6.2	32	8.4	17	5.4	146	7.2
8. Having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence	24	10.4	32	10.6	40	10.0	36	9.3	35	9.1	29	9.3	196	9.7
9. The way power is shared between sexes	15	6.5	22	7.3	27	6.7	25	6.5	21	5.5	25	8.0	135	6.7
10. The way women are viewed by men	17	7.4	23	7.6	35	8.7	31	8.0	29	7.6	24	7.7	159	7.9
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12. Being genetically predisposed to violent behaviour	16	6.9	27	8.9	33	8.2	30	7.8	35	9.1	23	7.4	164	8.1
Total	231	100	302	100	401	100	386	100	383	100	312	100	2015	100
Factor	Females												Total	
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Alcoholism	27	10.5	39	11.7	42	11.3	49	10.8	49	11.2	42	11.0	248	11.1
2. Drug abuse	28	10.9	41	12.3	42	11.3	51	11.3	46	10.6	40	10.5	248	11.1
3. Unemployment	16	6.2	30	9.0	33	8.8	40	8.8	37	8.5	32	8.4	188	8.4
4. Poverty / social exclusion	19	7.4	20	6.0	25	6.7	33	7.3	28	6.4	26	6.8	151	6.8
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9. The way power is shared between sexes	22	8.6	22	6.6	27	7.2	28	6.2	29	6.7	26	6.8	154	6.9
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12. Being genetically predisposed to violent behaviour	24	9.3	28	8.4	35	9.4	41	9.1	41	9.4	35	9.2	204	9.1
Total	257	100	333	100	373	100	452	100	436	100	382	100	2233	100

Table 4.33 Factors leading to domestic violence

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	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
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6. Religious beliefs	121	6.0	105	4.7	226	5.3
7. A low level of education	146	7.2	150	6.7	296	7.0
8. Having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence	196	9.7	218	9.8	414	9.7
9. The way power is shared between sexes	135	6.7	154	6.9	289	6.8
10. The way women are viewed by men	159	7.9	182	8.2	341	8.0
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1. Being genetically predisposed to violent behaviour	164	8.1	204	9.1	368	8.7
Total	2015	100	2233	100	4248	100

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