

ABSTRACT

This research paper examines the contributing factors and consequences of Violence Against Women, in particularly on Battered Women, a Malaysian data from Battered Women General Hospital (BWGH) Survey.

The findings from the data is only on battered women whom seek medical services from the General Hospital Kuala Lumpur. Trends of the age at first time of battering are analyzed in relation to number of socio-demographic variables. Malay women were battered at a younger age compared to the other two main ethnic groups. 89.3% cases of battered women were still married during the incident. It also shows that 92.4% of these women were non-professional working women who are currently married for at least 5 years. 95.3% of the batterers are also non-professional working with an minimum income of RM1,000. The contributing factors to batter were also examined and found that involvement in crime, consumption of alcohol were common among the batterers.

The important policy implications of the rising number of battered women among the educated working woman are discussed. The paper concludes with some recommendations and implementation of ways to reduce these problems and to strengthen marriage and family institutions.