

COUNTRY REPORT - MALAYSIA

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I. INTRODUCTION

Malaysia has always been against any form of violence especially to women and children and in ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), Malaysia has since developed programmes, legislation and education to protect them. The government has always regarded these issues as very important and very crucial to the nation.

In 1999 the government set up the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development headed by a female minister to oversee, handle and resolve some of the issues surrounding women, family and children. Since then, there has been much focus and emphasis on women's development and child care, protection from violence and women's and child's rights. The development of legislature, programmes on awareness and community based projects are progressing tremendously.

Thousands of women and children from all communities, class, background, race and religion are experiencing these abuses daily in our society. Mostly, they suffer in silence. They do not know the options of getting help and support. They are not aware of the law and the legislation to get protection, to seek justice and demand their rights.

Domestic violence and child abuse are two profound areas that have been widely discussed by both the government and the non-government agencies. Over the years, Malaysia has developed its own strategies and plans to help protect women and children from violence and abuse.

II. CURRENT SITUATION

Since the Domestic Violence Act 1994 and The Child Act 2001 being enforced, there has been wide coverage on this particular legislation in the media. Women and children are more aware of the laws that can protect them, voice their rights and demand justice for them. Though, cases of both domestic violence and child abuse are increasing yearly, this of course draws much concern for the fact that this violence is prevalent and the victims now know and are aware of the avenues to get help.

As for domestic violence, in the year 2004, the Royal Malaysia Police received 3101 reports of domestic violence as compared with 2555 in 2003, an increase of about 21.3%. In 2002, there were 200 more cases than in 2003. (Please refer to Appendix, Table 1).

Most of the perpetrators are family members, those who are closest to the victim and those they love so much. Table 2 shows the relationship of the perpetrators to the victims.

It is also noted that one of the main reason for domestic violence are misunderstandings besides jealousy, alcohol and drug abuse and money matters.

As for cases of child abuse (physical) it was noted that 158 cases were reported as compared with 134 cases in the previous year, an increase of about 17.9%. (Please refer to Table 3). Fathers are the most common child abusers in Malaysia (Please refer to Table 4).

As for incest, the reported number of cases are shown in Table 5. It shows an increase every year and is a cause of grave concern. Girls of 16 and below, are considered raped whether with or without their consent to the act (see Table 6).

Like domestic violence, most of the sexually abused children know their perpetrators. Table 7 shows the relationship of the perpetrators to the victims. For incest cases, the perpetrators are their own loved ones,

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those most dear to them. Section 376A of The Penal Code defines incest as having sexual intercourse with another person whose relationship to him or her is such that he or she is not permitted, under the law, religion, custom or usage applicable to him or her, to marry that other person.

III. INTERVENTION AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS

For the purpose of intervention, the Welfare Department has already provided a hotline number *1-800-883040* for any information from the public about any abuse that they know of. Any person who has reason to believe that an offence involving domestic violence is being or has been committed may give the information to an enforcement officer. No person who gives such information in good faith shall incur any liability for defamation or otherwise in respect of giving such information as stipulated in Section 18 (1) and (2) of the Domestic Violence Act.

Provisions under both Acts also provide protection to victims as below:

A. Domestic Violence Act (DVA)

Under this Act there are two types of protection the victims can ask for. They are:

1. Interim Protection Order

This special provision is to protect women from further abuse after a complaint is formally lodged.

Section 4 (1) of DVA states that, the court may, during the pendency of investigations relating to the commission of an offence involving domestic violence, issue an interim protection order prohibiting the person against whom the order is made from using domestic violence against his or her spouse or former spouse or a child or an incapacitated adult or any other member of the family, as the case may be, as specified in the order.

Section 4 (2) states that an interim protection order shall cease to have effect upon the completion of the investigations.

2. Protection Order

Section 5 (1) the court may, in proceedings involving a complaint of domestic violence, issue any one or more of the following protection orders:

- (i) a protection order restraining the person against whom the order is made from using domestic violence against the complainant;
- (ii) a protection order restraining the person against whom the order is made from using domestic violence against the child;
- (iii) a protection order restraining the person against whom the order is made from using domestic violence against the incapacitated adult.

Section 5 (2), the court in making a protection order under paragraph (1) (a) or (b) or (c) may include a provision that the person against whom the order is made may not incite any other person to commit violence against the person or persons.

One of the problems faced by the police is in serving the order upon the perpetrator as most of them try to avoid this by moving to a new address or place of work without leaving a forwarding address.

Other kinds of protection are:

- *Safe houses*

It's the option of the victim whether to choose to stay in a safe house or otherwise. The Welfare Department has 28 houses all over Malaysia to give temporary shelter to these women. More are being designed to meet the purpose at the state level and these premises are called 'Rumah Nur' or House of Light.

- *Court proceedings*
Giving evidence in court against a person who is very close to the victim is another area that sometimes affects the smooth flow of the proceedings. Victims may request to give evidence through a video link in court. She/he will not be in the court room with the perpetrator/s.

B. Child Act 2001

The Child Act provides provisions to protect abused children or children in need of care and protection as follows:

1. Restrictions on media reporting and publications;
2. Duty of Protector/Police Officer taking a child into temporary custody and putting them in a safe house;
3. Duty of medical officer to report any finding of abuse on a child to a protector or a police officer while examining the child; and
4. Duty of family member/child care provider to inform protector.

IV. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND SENTENCING PROCESS

All domestic violence and child abuse cases are classified under the Penal Code, except those not stated herein. There are two types of investigations. Firstly, investigations carried out by the Welfare Department where sometimes the victims or the family do not wish to indict the perpetrators for reasons best known to them. But if the officer finds that an offence has been committed the victims or any family members will be advised to file a formal complaint to the police. Secondly, an investigation carried out by the police commences once a report is formally lodged directly to the police.

Some of the common problems faced by the police during investigations are as follows:

A. Process of Investigation

1. Domestic Violence Offences

Under the Domestic Violence Act 1994, all provisions shall be read together with the provisions of the Penal Code. Though there are sufficient provisions for physical abuse, there is no provision for psychological abuse. Such abuses are quite commonly reported but in view of the absence of such an offence under the Penal Code, investigation procedures will not be initiated.

2. Withdrawal of Reports

Almost 80 per cent of the cases reported ended up with a request of withdrawal by the complainants who are normally the victims of violence. Though the prerogative of granting withdrawals lies with the public prosecutors, it is quite apparent that the victim's request most of the time needs to be adhered to as they will foil prosecution by not giving their cooperation e.g. not attending court or giving unfavourable evidence during prosecution. Only 8.6% or 266 of the cases reported in 2004 were prosecuted.

3. Lack of Cooperation

There are cases where victims do not get support from other witnesses who are family members. In such cases, victims will seek not to proceed with the case. There are also instances where victim themselves do not follow the requirement to be medically examined.

4. Delay in Reporting

Victims of domestic violence cases, more often than not, will only report to the authorities after a certain "consultation" period. By such time physical evidence is no longer visible or has fully healed. His/her credibility will be questioned.

5. Reluctance

Reluctance to seek assistance due to shame, fear of retaliation from their spouses and lack of awareness that domestic violence is a crime are some of the factors that contribute to continuous abuse.

6. Attitude

All domestic violence cases are investigated by the police. Complaints regarding insensitivity of the law

enforcers from domestic violence survivors are seldom received. Nonetheless, efforts to consistently teach, remind and reinforce the practice are carried out at regular intervals.

As for child abuse cases, the limitations of investigation are as follows:

- (i) victim is too young to understand the questions posed to him/her;
- (ii) the answers given are not rational and do not answer the questions being asked;
- (iii) delay in lodging a police report and therefore it is hard to trace back the physical injuries suffered by the victim and to some extent the injuries are already fully healed;
- (iv) the abuser is closely related to the victim and therefore the victim is reluctant or refuses to cooperate with the authorities during the investigation for the following reasons:-
 - a) fear that they might lose their family ties and shelter;
 - b) being separated from the family;
 - c) that the abuser is the 'sole bread winner' of the family;
 - d) being accused as a problem maker in the family;
- (v) As far as sexual abuse is concerned, the police encounter difficulties in getting corroborative evidence. This is so as a 'rule of prudence', for the simple reason that it's very seldom that they get an independent witness to the act that mostly happened between the perpetrator and the victim only. Though corroboration can be in the form of a DNA test, chemistry reports and medical reports, the fact is that when these cases are reported to the Police, the victim has actually washed away all the evidence when he/she takes a bath.

In these types of cases too, the problem will only come to light when the child, mostly teenagers, get pregnant and other factors such as an infection of a sexually transmitted disease, is active in sexual activities while at a very young age and changes in behaviour.

B. Prosecution

The prerogative to charge lies in the hands of the police and in more serious offences, the Deputy Public Prosecutor. In court the prosecutor can be either a Deputy Public Prosecutor or a Police Prosecutor.

Some of the problems in prosecuting are as follows:

1. the court proceedings take such a long time and therefore the victim or the witness finds it difficult to recall the fact of the case or evidence or sometimes they do not want to remember a bitter experience that had happened previously (emotionally disturbed/sad);
2. difficulties in tracing the witness/victim who have moved to other places;
3. application by the victim to withdraw the case after being induced by family members for reasons best known to them;
4. the victim feels uncomfortable, scared and ashamed especially when the accused person is in the same court room.

C. Sentencing

The court takes into account the offence charged and the seriousness of the case when sentencing an accused. The court has to examine all the evidence put before it from all points of the law such as credibility and competency of witnesses and corroborative evidence before convicting an accused person. If the prosecutor or the defence counsel feels that the punishment is inappropriate, an appeal is filed in the High Court.

A child as a witness may affect the trial proceeding dynamics considering the child's age, mental and psychological development and language and literacy ability. The child's competency and understanding of the obligation of oath and telling the truth will be looked upon as vital before a court can make a decision.

V. TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Convicted offenders will be sent to prison accordingly. As rehabilitation, they will undergo counselling sessions and also attend religious classes conducted by the appointed prison religious officers. They are also given vocational training and education. At the moment, there is no psychologist attached to the Department of Prisons in Malaysia to carry out psychological evaluation and treatment necessary for them. There are also no programmes yet to be developed, especially community based programmes for these ex-offenders.

However, proposals and recommendations for parole and probation systems are in the pipeline.

VI. PROBLEMS

The statistics, which are only the tip of the iceberg, show that many women and children have come forward to get help. Undeniably, many women prefer not to report the violence because of factors stated below.

A. Society

Women will stay in an abusive relationship/marriage because they may fear the stigma of being divorced. They will be looked upon as having failed in the marriage. They are also made to bear the burden of being responsible for the “make” and “break” of the marriage. Many women fear being branded as a bad mother and wife who does not keep the wedding vows they made. Her knowledge of available community services may be limited and therefore she believes she has no other choice but to stay in the abusive relationship.

B. Emotional

The longer the woman lives in an abusive relationship the harder it is to leave as the woman loses her sense of worth and dignity along the way. This may cause her to have a very low self-esteem, and consequently contributes to her inability to leave. Other reasons may include her fear of the unknown and uncertain future, her love for the spouse and the hope that the spouse will change for the better. These women too are made to believe that they provoke the violence and that her children need their father, hence an abusive father is better than no father.

C. Economic

In many cases involving domestic violence, husbands have made sure that their wives do not work even though they are unable to provide for the family. This is a form of control over his wife. It becomes a problem for the woman because she cannot leave home, having no money and being unemployed. One of the other reasons why women stay is because they may have nowhere else to go. The children may be young and therefore she is unable to get a fulltime job as she has to take care of the children. She may feel bad that she cannot provide her children with the best food, shelter and security.

VII. THE CURRENT LEGISLATION

A. The Domestic Violence Act (DVA) 1994

In 1985, women’s groups started campaigning to create awareness of violence against women. A special committee was formed in 1989 comprising of the Association of Women Lawyers, Women’s Aid Organization (WAO), All Women’s Action Society and other groups of societies to discuss and propose new legislation. Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) officers were invited in the discussion pertaining to investigation and prosecution of perpetrators. This enabled the RMP to contribute and played a major role in enacting the Act. Two years later, the draft was ready. In 1994 a special act was enacted to provide legal protection in situations of domestic violence and matters incidental thereto and is called the Domestic Violence Act 1994 (Act 521). It came into force in 1996.

The Domestic Violence Act 1994 was designed to grant both civil and criminal remedies for the survivors or victims of domestic violence, irrespective of race, religion, and cultural and family background differences. Domestic violence per se is not a specific crime under the Act. However, Section 3 of the DVA is to be read together with the provisions under the Penal Code and thus bind the investigation under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Act provides protection to all persons in Malaysia including the spouse (including de facto spouse), former spouse, child, incapacitated adult or any member of the family.

This Act is enacted to curb the use of violence as a weapon to settle domestic disputes and to safeguard the marriage institution. It also acts as an instrument for the victims to seek protection and justice. It is not meant to destroy the family institutions.

1. Definition of Domestic Violence

Section 2 of the DVA states that – domestic violence means the commission of any of the following acts:

- (i) wilfully or knowingly placing or attempting to place the victim in fear of physical injury;
- (ii) causing physical injury to the victim by such act which is known or ought to have been known would result in physical injury;
- (iii) compelling the victim by force or threat to engage in any conduct or act, sexual or otherwise, from which the victim has a right to abstain;
- (iv) confining or detaining the victim against the victim's will; or
- (v) causing mischief or destruction or damage to property with intent to cause or knowing that it is likely to cause distress or annoyance to the victim,

by a person against –

- a) his or her spouse;
- b) his or her former spouse;
- c) a child;
- d) an incapacitated adult; or
- e) any other member of the family.

“Spouse” includes a de facto spouse, that is to say, a person who has gone through a form of ceremony according to the religion or custom of the parties concerned, notwithstanding that such ceremony is not registered or not capable of being registered under any written law relating to the solemnization and registration of marriages.

2. Enforcement Officers

- (i) the Police
- (ii) officers from the Social Welfare Department.

3. Duties of Enforcement Officers

- (i) assisting victim to file a complaint
- (ii) providing and arranging transportation to hospital
- (iii) explaining rights to protection available
- (iv) accompanying victim to collect their belongings
- (v) exercising power of arrest
- (vi) removing or supervising the removal of a person excluded from a shared residence.

B. The Child Act 2001

The death of baby Sundram, a two year old boy, in 1999 as a result of continuous abuse by an adult, triggered grave concern amongst the government, community and non-governmental organizations. There was a hue and cry by almost all walks of society that something had to be done to protect vulnerable children from being physically tortured. Although the Child Protection Act was in force at that time, there was a need for it to be reviewed together with the Juvenile Courts Act and the Young Women and Girls Protection Act that also concerned both the victims and young perpetrators, thus The Child Act 2001 (Act 611) was born.

Malaysia being a country that ratified the UNCRC has since developed and drawn-up programmes to protect children from physical, emotional and sexual abuse. Articles 19 and 20 specially demand the state party to be responsible for the well-being of abused children.

All cases are classified under the Penal Code except on ill-treatment, neglect, abandonment or exposure of children in a manner likely to cause him/her physical or emotional injury or causes or permits him/her to be abused, neglected or exposed which is an offence under this Act.

The Act also provides:

1. Protection of children in need of care and protection;
2. Temporary shelters and houses for victims;
3. Rehabilitation and Probation Institutions;
4. Powers of Investigation;
5. Roles and Responsibilities of the Court for Children.

VIII. INTEGRATED APPROACH

1. Besides civil and criminal remedies and procedures, at the ministerial level action plans are being structured. The National Policy on Women Action Plan is one that responds to CEDAW. This plan was endorsed by the Malaysian Cabinet in 1989 and one of the special sectors that have drawn concern and active response is of course, violence against women. Positive and effective solutions to address the problems have been carried out by raising public awareness and to bring about positive attitude changes.

2. The Ministry of Health has set up One-Stop Crisis Centres in all major hospitals to handle survivors efficiently without having to go through much hassle queuing up with other patients.

3. A similar approach is being adopted by the Royal Malaysian Police Force in handling survivors of violence relating to sexual crime and also domestic violence. A "One stop centre" has been setup in a number of District Police Headquarters for victims of not only domestic violence but other criminal cases too, where they are put in a special room to be attended to. The newly set up Victim Care Centres, have conducive surroundings attended by trained police personnel who will facilitate and assist the survivor to lodge reports and to further furnish information about his/her encounter. Initial counselling sessions will be carried out by qualified counsellors. Referrals to appropriate agencies will be carried out accordingly.

4. They have the opportunity to be given an option whether to give evidence in the court room itself or through a video link facility when they testify in court. Even though there is only one court in Kuala Lumpur that has been equipped with such facility, the positive feedback from the public was very encouraging, enough for the government to equip other courts with the same facilities.

5. The Department of Social Welfare, under The Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development and related NGOs have carried out awareness campaigns periodically in the mass media but it's impact has been minimal and limited especially to the urban areas and the need to reach-out more widely is imperative. To address this issue, they have since in April 2002, begun a nationwide campaign through posters and billboards as the main source of medium. The posters were posted at various vantage locations for maximum coverage.

6. Another on-going programme launched by the Department of Women's Development under the same ministry is a campaign known as Wave (Women against Violence). This programme's major concern is to educate the public about their rights, the law and procedures governing them and also the different forms of abuse that are prevalent in society. It also provides information on options on how to deal with the situation when it occurs. Recently, the department has recruited, vetted and trained 388 volunteers nationwide to help these battered women.

7. The National Social Policy was recently launched. It is a holistic approach to incorporate physical, emotional and intellectual prowess in the race to attain economic development. The Social Welfare Department is one of the main referral resources. They provide shelter for abused women and to-date there are a total of 28 safe houses run by the Welfare Department. These facilities are adequately equipped to ensure the comfort and safety of the victims and their children.

IX. OTHER PROGRAMMES DEVELOPED

There are other programmes developed by the various organizations such as follows.

1. Good parenting training – aimed at improving the emotional bonds between parents and their children, encouraging parents to use consistent child-rearing methods and helping them with the necessary skills to develop self-control in bringing up children. These programmes are on-going and being conducted by various organisations both government and non-government.

2. The non-governmental organizations are actively keeping abreast with these issues. There are also similar programmes carried out by them, such as AWAM (All Women against Violence in Malaysia) and WAO (Women's Aid Organisation). They have been very active, vocal and work hard to combat this menace. They also provide counselling; conduct training for trainers and organize seminars and workshops to enhance knowledge and awareness.

3. The Islamic Religions Department has set up temporary shelters for Muslim survivors of domestic violence throughout Malaysia. They also provide legal and counselling services to their clients.

X. NEW LEGISLATION/PROCEDURES

Giving evidence in court can be very traumatic for a child. A child has always been seen as a fragile witness, who doesn't understand or differentiate between fantasy and reality. Sometimes they are seen as liars in court. The rule of prudence requires corroboration for a child witness, and the adversarial system and cognitive level of development of a child, hinder a conviction of the perpetrators.

There are a number of programmes developed to help these children when they become victims to certain crimes perpetrated by adults. With the introduction of "child friendly policing" by the Royal Malaysia Police in 2000, and with the assistance by the British Government, a special committee was set up to help children testify in courts. The committee headed by The Legal Affairs Division; The Prime Minister's Department, with various agencies concerned, formed the technical committees as follows:

1. Legal Affairs Division (Policy) – Technical Committee on Working Together Documents;
2. Attorney General's Chambers - Technical Committee on Legal Frameworks;
3. Royal Malaysia Police – Technical Committee on Video Recording of Child Witnesses;
4. Welfare Department – Technical Committee on Witness Support Service; and
5. Judicial Department – Technical Committee on Infrastructure in Courts.

As of today, about 450 children have been given the opportunity to have their testimony recorded through video. Even though the proposed new legislation has not been passed yet, two tapes have been tendered in court through Section 65 of the Evidence Act that is about admittance of secondary documents such as video recording. When the new law is passed by Parliament, the evidence of the child will be accepted and admitted as direct oral evidence during examination-in-chief.

A distressed child needs intervention and support from their parents and other people. Through this project, the Welfare Department set up the Witness Support Service to help prepare these children for a court hearing. A social worker will be assigned to the child and to explain about the system, what a hearing is all about and take the child around the courthouse before the trial. This worker will attend to the child throughout the proceedings.

Working with an abused child requires an investigation by each of the various agencies from their own perspective. The Police have a different role and responsibility when treating a child as a victim of abuse, likewise the Welfare Department and the Health Department. After an investigation is completed, the Attorney General's Chambers will decide whether to prosecute after weighing all the evidence. These procedures and roles of the different agencies are compiled in a working together document and are now in the final stage to be forwarded to the Cabinet.

As for the perpetrators, recommendations have gone to Parliament to make it compulsory for offenders in sexual offence cases to report to the nearest Police Station in the area he/she wishes to stay and be put under police supervision for the duration deemed by the court.

XI. CONCLUSION

The problem of domestic violence and child abuse cannot be solved by having laws and procedures alone, which must be seen as just one method of providing a solution to the problem. Legal methods of deterrence may in many cases simply not be an appropriate or effective method of preventing violence in the family.

More efforts have to be taken to make society aware of the dimensions of the problem through campaigns, seminars and conferences. Mass media must be more effectively used to create a respectful, concerned and highly moral society because violence and abuse are about self-respect and respect of other human beings, irrespective of their relationships.

Community based projects which involve the society at large should be developed to create awareness among the people that domestic violence and child abuse are crimes. They should be made well aware of the current situation, the law concerning the issues and measures taken by the government and non-government agencies.

The Prime Minister recently launched a new concept based on Fundamental Principles of Islam, Islam Hadhari or “Modern Islam” and introduced ten principles, one of which is protection of the minorities including protection of women. This is seen as one of the platforms for the advancement of women, family and the community as a whole in Malaysia and to steer the nation to be a well developed nation, economically and psychologically, by the year 2020.

APPENDIX

Table 1: Reported Cases of Domestic Violence According to States in Malaysia for the Years 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (January – February)

State	2002	2003	2004	2005 (Jan – Feb)
Perlis	39	32	53	4
Kedah	177	179	264	44
P/Pinang	269	231	255	47
Perak	135	123	85	14
Selangor	942	805	932	151
K/Lumpur	131	96	95	16
N/Sembilan	242	301	262	23
Melaka	67	68	104	36
Johor	187	234	465	56
Pahang	202	188	206	31
Terengganu	10	9	21	2
Kelantan	47	19	27	2
Sabah	85	69	124	11
Sarawak	222	201	208	40
Total	2755	2555	3101	477

Table 2: The Perpetrators in Domestic Violence Cases in Malaysia

Relationship	2002	2003	2004	2005 (Jan – Feb)
Husbands	1700	1540	2018	300
Wives	47	49	41	6
Fathers	72	69	102	11
Mothers	18	17	30	4
Father-In-Laws	25	26	35	3
Mother-In-Laws	5	10	4	4
Sisters	13	16	23	1
Younger Brothers	91	74	112	20
Brothers	105	88	118	11
Sister-In-Laws	17	12	8	1
Brother-In-Laws	184	160	150	37
Ex-Wives	11	1	12	6
Ex-Husbands	91	95	88	16
Offspring	104	83	110	30
Others	272	315	250	27
Total	2755	2555	3101	477

Table 3 : Child Abuse Cases (Physical Abuse)

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Perlis	0	0	0	0	2
Kedah	7	8	8	8	15
P/Pinang	27	28	14	11	11
Perak	11	2	6	8	8
Selangor	40	49	43	34	56
K/Lumpur	16	15	13	6	7
N/Sembilan	6	7	4	12	7
Melaka	6	8	5	16	5
Johor	23	20	14	12	23
Pahang	7	6	7	5	6
Terengganu	0	2	2	3	3
Kelantan	3	1	1	3	2
Sabah	0	2	9	10	5
Sarawak	0	2	6	6	8
Total	146	150	132	134	158

Table 4: The Perpetrators of Child Abuse

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Father	31	27	21	35	37
Mother	29	25	26	32	30
Step-Parents	3	18	11	16	15
Uncle	3	3	4	2	0
Aunty	2	6	2	2	2
Other Relatives	8	0	1	2	1
Guardian	28	25	15	12	24
Teacher	10	11	2	2	3
Unknown	19	27	47	24	42
Grandparents	1	1	2	7	3
Adopted Family	7	4	1	0	1
Neighbour	4	2	0	0	0
Employer	1	0	0	0	0
Brother	0	1	0	0	0
Total	146	150	132	134	158

Table 5: The Number of Incest Cases in Malaysia

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Perlis	1	1	4	1	4
Kedah	21	12	31	21	28
P/Pinang	6	13	11	3	11
Perak	16	14	27	29	27
Selangor	29	32	47	35	39
K/Lumpur	9	15	10	9	21
N/Sembilan	7	17	10	14	22
Melaka	13	8	10	15	14
Johor	29	34	47	47	52
Pahang	13	18	35	19	21
Terengganu	16	18	15	6	13
Kelantan	9	21	16	11	16
Sabah	24	30	27	29	44
Sarawak	20	13	16	15	25
Total	213	246	306	254	334

Table 6: Age of Victims

Victim's Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Below 16	137	166	196	166	214
Above 16	76	80	109	88	120
Total	213	246	306	254	334

Table 7: Relationship of Perpetrators to Victims

Relationship	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Father	67	77	77	72	99
Uncle	34	42	65	42	60
Older Brother	13	15	29	22	24
Younger Brother	1	0	2	0	1
Cousin	15	18	33	33	41
Grandfather	6	6	14	8	7
Step Father	41	52	40	42	60
Brothers-In-Law	26	23	22	20	21
Step Brother	1	4	10	6	6
Fathers-In-Law	0	1	0	0	2
Step Grandfather	3	0	2	3	4
Step Children	0	1	0	0	0
Offspring	0	0	2	1	0
Nephew	0	0	0	0	2
Adopted Father	3	7	9	5	7
Adopted Brother	3	0	1	0	0
Total	213	246	306	254	334