



Association
Najdeh

Domestic Violence Program

in collaboration with
Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children,
and Columbia University Joseph Mailman School of Public Health

**Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
Of Domestic Violence
Among Refugee Communities in Lebanon**

A Report of Baseline & Follow-up Surveys
of A Sample of Association Najdeh Beneficiaries
2001- 2003

Prepared by
Aziza Khalidi, ScD; Fatima Chahine, B.A.

March, 2004

Survey Team

Names are listed in alphabetical order of first name.

Research coordination:

Aziza Khalidi, Fatima Chahine

Interviewer training team KAP1 & KAP2:

Aziza Khalidi, Fatima Chahine, Haifa Jammal, Susan Purdin

Data collection team:

Field Supervisors:

Majida Jawad (Shatila/Burj Barajneh social worker), KAP1 &KAP2

Miyassar Taha (social worker, coordinator Saida Branch) , KAP1 &KAP2

Nawal Hassan (supervisor – Al Bared vocational training center, coordinator North Lebanon Branch) KAP1

Fathiyyeh Gunaym - social worker, Nahr Bared camp (North Lebanon) KAP 2

Samira Aboul Foul social worker – coordinator Bekaa Branch KAP1 &KAP2

Youssra Jarad - social worker – coordinator Tyre Branch KAP1 &KAP2

Interviewers:

Ahkam el Saleh – supervisor VTC – Burj Shamali camp(Tyre) KAP1

Bouthaina At-TaHER – social worker Najdeh volunteer Ein Hilweh camp (Saida) KAP1

Fathiyyeh Gunaym - social worker, Nahr Bared camp (North Lebanon) KAP1

Fatima Abdel Aziz – supervisor VTC Baddawi camp (North Lebanon) KAP1

Ghada Bleibel – supervisor VTC - Ein Hilweh camp (Saida) KAP1

Hamidah Othman – supervisor embroidery workshop Rashidiyyeh camp (Tyre) KAP1

Maha Taha – supervisor Ein Hilweh camp KG (Saida) KAP1

Maryam Abadi – supervisor Shatila Camp KG (Beirut) KAP1

Mahasen Beirakgi – supervisor Burj Barajneh KG (Beirut) KAP1

Mouna Issa – Literacy facilitator – Miyeh w Miyeh camp (Saida) KAP1

Nahla Khalil – supervisor of Baddawi Camp KG (North Lebanon) KAP1

Suhair Ismail – Burj Shamali Camp KG teacher (Tyre) KAP1

Wissal el Jeshi - supervisor VTC Burj Barajneh (Beirut) KAP1

Final Review of Field Data:

Fatima Chahine (Najdeh Social Program Coordinator) KAP1 & KAP2

Sana Hussein – (data auditing consultant) KAP1

Amneh Khatib Shemali – (data auditing consultant) KAP2

Data entry team:

Amal Hussein – (data management/analysis consultant) supervisor, data cleaning KAP1

Iman Zein – (data management consultant) KAP2

data entry operators under contract with Najdeh -

KAP1: Fatima Al-Lakki, Joel Abou Taha, Rula Ashwah, Zeinat Ismail

KAP2: Rola Aswah, Zeinat Ismail

Data analysis team:

KAP1: Afamia Kaddour (BSc), Amal Hussein (MPH), Aziza Khalidi(ScD)

KAP2: Fatima Chahine (BSc), Aziza Khalidi ScD

Research design and support team:

Aziza Khalidi,

Fatima Chahine,

Haifa Jammal (Najdeh -Executive Director during KAP1 & KAP2),

Mona Selim(volunteer Joseph Mailman School of Public Health) – KAP1

Susan Purdin (Technical Advisor Joseph Mailman School of Public Health)

Report Writing team:

Aziza Khalidi, Fatima Chahine – KAP1, KAP2

A Dedication

*To families ..
Nurturers of human life
Microcosms of Cultures
May they thrive in absence of violence*

AYK

Acknowledgements

To the effort spent beyond the call of duty by Association Najdeh's dedicated staff and all the other members of the study team.

To Najdeh's partners - Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, and Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health for their fundamental technical support, nurturing and encouragement without which this project wouldn't have materialized.

Special thanks to all resource persons and organizations in Lebanon and the Arab region that supported staff development at Najdeh in the area of domestic violence. Regarding the development of this study, special thanks are due to Dr. Mary Deeb, the department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics at the Faculty of Health Sciences, American University of Beirut who offered generously of her time for technical consultation in biostatistics. Another thank you note goes to Dr. Rima Afifi of the Department of Health Behavior and Education at the Faculty of Health Sciences at the American University of Beirut who graciously provided substantive comments on the study instrument. Special thanks are also due to Ms. Lina Abou Habib, Director of MacMagGlip regional center on Gender in Beirut for her for placing the resources of the center at the disposal of the team.

Authors

List of Abbreviations

KAP	Knowledge, attitudes and practices
DV	Domestic Violence
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women

List of Tables

#	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
1	Background Statistics	11
2	Knowledge about international legislations of Women's Rights among Eligible Individuals	21
3	Agreement with statement – 'nothing justifies hitting a wife, a daughter or a sister'	22
4	Reporting of Hitting in Respondents' Households Three Months Prior to Survey	29

List of Figures

For clarity in reading the figures, note that for vertical bar diagrams, bars are arranged in the legend from left to right. The top line on the legend corresponds to the bar at the farthest left.

#	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
1	Map showing areas of operation of Association Najdeh in Lebanon	12
2	Age Sex Distribution of Respondents KAP1 Survey 2001	19
3	Age Sex Distribution of Respondents KAP2 Survey 2003	20
4	Monthly income of Household KAP1, KAP2 Surveys	20
5	Household Size Distribution KAP1, KAP2 Surveys	21
6	Agreement of Respondents with Statement ' Nothing Justifies hitting a wife, a daughter or a sister' by Region, KAP1, KAP2 Surveys	22
7a	Agreement of Respondents with Statement ' Nothing Justifies hitting a wife, a daughter or a sister' Regional Variation, KAP1, KAP2 Surveys	23

List of Figures (cont.)

<i>#</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
7b	Agreement of female respondents on the statement nothing justifies hitting a wife, a daughter or a sister' by Region	23
8	Agreement of Respondents with the Statement on Justifying Hitting a Married Woman because of Extramarital Affair - Regional Variation KAP1 KAP2 Surveys	24
9	Agreement of Respondents on Justifying Hitting a Married Woman Because of Extramarital Relations, Gender Variation - KAP 1 , KAP2 Surveys	24
10	Agreement of a Female Respondent on Beating A Married Woman because of Extramarital Affair, Married Woman because of Extramarital Affair by Region KAP1- KAP2 Surveys	25
11	Rights of Women to Share in Decision-making in the home, More Rights for Men Najdeh KAP1 , KAP2 Surveys	26
12	Rights of Women to Share in Decision-making in the home, Equal Share, KAP1 , KAP2 Surveys	26
13	Rights of women to share in decision-making in the family: more rights for women Najdeh KAP1, KAP2 Surveys 2001, 2003	27
14	Agreement with the Right of Women to Have a Final Say About Landmark Life Events, Najdeh KAP1, KAP2 Surveys 2001- 2003	28
15	Agreement on the Right of Women Not to Be Harmed, Najdeh KAP 1, KAP2 Surveys – 2001, 2003	29
16	Figure 17 - Patterns of Managing Disagreements within Families, Najdeh KAP1, KAP2 Surveys 2001, 2003	30
17	Places for Seeking Help if Family Suffered from Violent Acts Najdeh DV KAP1. KAP2 Survey 2001, 2003	30
18	Najdeh DV Project Participation Patterns KAP 2 Survey 2003	31

Contents

	Page
Survey Team	2
Dedication	4
Acknowledgements	4
List of Abbreviations	5
List of Tables	5
List of Figures	5
Executive Summary	8
Background	11
Rationale & Study Objectives	14
Overview of Literature	15
Methods	15
Results and Discussion	19
Conclusions and Remaining Questions	32
Appendices	33

Executive Summary

This is a report of two studies conducted to examine knowledge, attitudes and practices pertaining to domestic violence in a community of beneficiaries of Association Najdeh, a Lebanese local NGO involved with women's development primarily among Palestinian refugees in different regions of residence in Lebanon. This activity was designed to complement a community level intervention in the area of domestic violence. The intervention is a flagship project with the following components: raising awareness, advocacy as well as counseling and psychological and legal support.

The activity was formally entitled an investigation in family relations where domestic violence is considered to be an indicator given the sensitivity of the topic in order to maximize access to respondents with varying attitudes to domestic violence.

Given the methodological similarities of both studies, the literature review and methods sections are common for both KAP1 and KAP2.

Both Surveys have two pronged objectives: research and programmatic. The research objectives are: (1) To profile the target population, (2) To profile knowledge, attitudes and practices of domestic violence and (3) To compare them among the two time periods 2001 and 2003.

The operational / programmatic objectives are: (1) to assess indications of the impact of the DV project on Najdeh beneficiaries and (2) to explore community needs for interventions.

Data Sources: consist of a stratified random sample of 301 households of beneficiaries of Najdeh services for the year 2000 (total of 2025 families). Stratification was done by region. Number of individual respondents in KAP1 was 1064 individuals over 15 years of age, while the number of individual respondents in KAP2 was 954 individuals over 15 years of age.

Data were collected by means of person to person interviews. Interviewers were predominantly Najdeh staff. Five data collection teams covering five areas of operations of Najdeh were organized each consisting of one supervisor and three interviewers. Data collection instruments consisted of a household questionnaire, and an individual questionnaire. Interviewers were trained prior to both surveys and the instruments were piloted for each study.

Data Analysis consisted of descriptive analyses in the form of frequency distributions and an examination of the relationship between knowledge, attitude and practices indicators of domestic violence with some socio-demographic indicators.

Results:

The study population is relatively young: almost half of the respondents are between 15 – 24 years. The study population is also of low income - 400 USD and below per month. Median household size in both surveys is seven individuals. The level of education is mostly intermediate i.e. basic education.

Comparing of knowledge attitudes and practices profiles of domestic violence in both surveys can be summarized as follows:

- Increased reporting of domestic violence
- A sizable decrease in the proportion disagreeing with the statement on the right of women not to be harmed
- Most respondents give women and men equal rights in decision-making in family matters
- Increase in dialogue and decrease in shouting as preferred methods of managing disagreements
- More respondents agree to the statement ‘nothing justifies hitting women’
- There is a stable general pattern of the knowledge variables
- Evidence of interaction among domestic violence workshops participants and of further dissemination of information.

Conclusions:

For selected key attitudes, regions exhibited the most extensive variation compared to gender, income and education. Patterns of change in attitudes vary among regions.

There are indications of favorable changes in some attitudes & practices pertaining to domestic violence in the form of indications of increased reporting of DV, and indication of interaction among DV workshops participants as well as evidence of further dissemination of information of the Najdeh intervention.

Remaining Questions, Next Steps:

- Need for more in-depth research on DV to unravel factor(s) captured by the region as a socio-economic – cultural indicator
- Need to expand the intervention on domestic violence in view of the indications of dissemination of information
- Need for a formal evaluation of the effectiveness of the first two years of the project in relation to actual participants
- Need to consider regional specificities when planning domestic violence interventions

Background:

Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon:

Lebanon has a Palestinian refugee population of living in camps and gatherings throughout Lebanon since 1948. The refugee population lives under

Table 1 – Background Statistics

- ◆ Total registered refugees - 382,973
- ◆ Registered camp population - 214,728
- ◆ Official camps - 12
- ◆ Elementary & preparatory schools - 71
- ◆ Secondary schools - 5
- ◆ Enrolled pupils (2000/2001) - 41,930
- ◆ Primary health care facilities - 25
- ◆ Refugees registered as special hardship cases - 42,448
- ◆ Number of UNRWA Field Office Area staff posts - 2,629

Figures as of June 30th, 2001

severe social and economic hardship (indicators). This condition has been exasperated by the economic conditions in Lebanon as well as budgetary constraints of UNRWA – the major social and economic provider for the refugee population. These constraints impacted negatively medical as well as educational and social services for refugees.

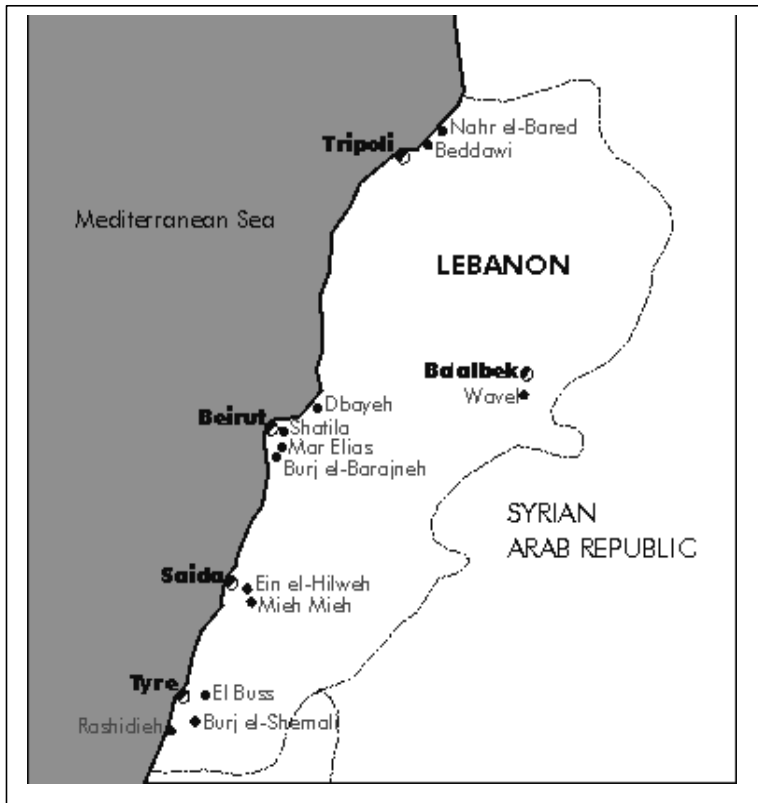


Figure 1 - Map showing areas of operation of Association Najdeh in Lebanon. (UNRWA, 2001) SSource: <http://www.unrwa.org>,

Association Najdeh:

Association Najdeh is a Lebanese non-governmental organization working with underprivileged populations in Lebanon. Palestinian refugees residing in camps and gatherings in various governorates of Lebanon constitute the bulk of the target population of Najdeh. Association Najdeh's mission revolves primarily around empowerment of women through five programs. Vocational training program has women as the majority of beneficiaries 80%. The literacy program targets primarily adults and adolescents. The preschool education involves working with children in preschool centers in all five branches of Najdeh. Income generation project for women has teams of women who perform embroidery and clothing designs. It is marketed locally and internationally. The social Program includes social services, awareness raising projects, small loans, and the reproductive health program (RH).

The Domestic Violence Program in Association Najdeh:

The Najdeh reproductive health program involves community education activities in the areas of safe motherhood, women's health, and child health. In addition, the program addresses domestic violence through an in-house awareness raising, capacity building, action research and interventions. Interventions include community awareness-raising about domestic violence (DV), and establishment of primary / first contact counseling centers that act as gatekeepers for referral to specialists in medical /psychological or legal services.

Rationale & Study Objectives:

Prior work on DV among the Palestinian refugee community residing in camps in Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee women in Lebanon has demonstrated the need for further community-based intervention to address the issue of domestic violence within the context of family relations (Najdeh, 2000). Such an intervention has an impact assessment component that consists of a pre and post KAP survey to be conducted on a sample of the target population. The following report is on the pre intervention survey.

The aim of this study is to generate baseline information on social perceptions and conditions regarding family relations among the target population of Najdeh prior to Family Relations intervention.

Objectives of this study are twofold: research and operational.

The research objectives

- To describe the KAPs of domestic violence among a sample of Najdeh beneficiaries at 2001 and 2003
- To describe a set of socio-demographic characteristics of the sample population at 2001 and 2003
- To examine the relationship between KAPs of domestic violence and socio-demographic characteristics of the sample population of Najdeh beneficiaries for the years 2001 and 2003
- To compare results from the above three topics among the two surveys. This period marks the onset and termination of the Najdeh flagship domestic violence project.

Operationally, the study has two objectives:

- To assess indications of the impact of the DV project on Najdeh beneficiaries
- To explore community needs for interventions

Overview of the Literature:

Literature on KAP surveys pertaining to family relations as a positive theoretical construct in general was not accessible within the means available. However, literature on knowledge, attitudes and practices pertaining to domestic violence is more readily available. Despite the growing recognition of the importance of domestic violence, and despite the knowledge about its multiple facets, few studies on knowledge, attitudes and practices are presented in the form of KAP surveys. This is understandable since the topic of domestic violence, or more broadly gender based violence or intimate partner violence, is still in the process of conceptual formulation. Most of the research effort is focused on assessing the magnitude of the problem and consequently contribute to its conceptual articulation. KAP surveys conducted on health professionals showed the need for awareness raising and training. (Gadomski et al 2001, Weiss et al 2000, Kahan et al 2000, Cann et al 2001, Easteal et al 1992, Reid et al 1997, Sugg et al 1999)

Information about knowledge, attitudes and practices of domestic violence at the community level are available from works targeting those topics individually. (Haj-Yahia 1998, Yick, 2000, Yick, 1999, McCall- et al. 1994, Abou Shabanah 1997, Haj-Yahia, M. 1997, Kim et al. 2000). There are indications that attitudes and practices are shaped by social factors. Variation of study design and measurement used and context limits rigorous comparison of findings.

Methods:

Data sources / sampling:

Listings of names of beneficiaries were compiled for each Najdeh center. These listings were integrated for each Najdeh regional branch to arrive at listings of families of beneficiaries in order to avoid duplication emanating from having more than one member of the same family in the listings. Then further integration was done across branches in order to arrive at the final sampling frame. Based on the resulting sampling frame,

a stratified random sample of families of beneficiaries of Najdeh services for the year 2000 was generated (n = 301 households) out of a total of 2025 families. Stratification was made on a regional basis (center-periphery) given an assumption that a major urban center represented by the metropolitan area (in our case – Beirut) is the hub of new ideas therefore of cultural change and consequently change in knowledge attitudes and practices.

Data Collection:

Households were used as units of analysis. For the base line as well as the follow-up surveys, data were collected for each household by means of person-to-person interviews conducted by trained interviewers during June 2001 and June 2003 respectively.

The survey instrument was composed by a team of local and expatriate researchers and NGO professionals in English and in Arabic. It consists of two questionnaires: (1) a household questionnaire and (2) a questionnaire to be administered to each of the eligible individuals in the household. The instrument contained open-ended questions to allow responses that capture cultural nuances that may not be captured by the structured format of responses of the close-ended questions.

Interviewers were predominantly full-time employees at Association Najdeh in the various programs (refer to background section). They were selected based on four criteria:

- Participation in the in-house awareness raising workshops on DV;
- Familiarity with or participation in a previous exploratory study on the reported prevalence of DV among families of children in Najdeh KGs conducted during 1999 (Najdeh, 2000);
- Ability to adapt Najdeh's work schedule to the demands of the survey;
- A reasonable degree of interaction with the study population.

Teams:

In each area there was a data collection team composed of one supervisor and three interviewers covering 5 areas: North, Beirut, Saida, Tyre, and Bekaa. They were a total of 18 team members (13 interviewers and 5 supervisors). In the baseline survey interviewers from Beirut and Saida conducted interviews in Bekaa because of absence of resources with adequate training who are residing in Bekaa. However, a local team was formed for the follow-up survey based on the capacity building done during the DV flagship project.

Training:

For the baseline survey, a five-day training workshop was conducted that included one day in the field. (See training program in appendix). A protocol was devised for interviewers, supervisors, and auditors that organized the relationship among different members of the teams. The follow-up survey a refresher training course was implemented for a shorter duration.

Selection of individuals for interviews: Individuals were regarded as eligible if they were: (1) Household members, (2) 15 years of age and older (3) with mental capacity to comprehend and answer the questions. (See instruments in appendix).

For both surveys, interviews took place mostly in the homes of the respondents. For the baseline survey, 296 out of the 301 households selected responded. 1064 out of 1202 total eligible individuals selected from responding families responded to the individual questionnaire (89.5% response rate). It is noteworthy that 54.5% among individuals eligible to respond were males while 57.1% of respondents were females. This may reflect the impact of migration among myriad of other factors.

Data analysis:

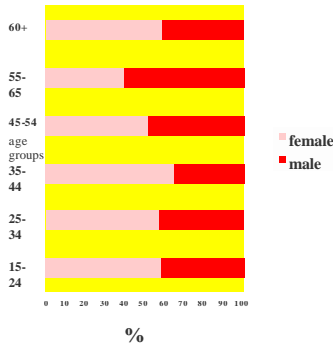
Data analysis for both surveys and in accordance with their objectives consist of descriptive analyses namely frequency distributions and correlations between KAPs and the respondents' socio-demographic characteristics. The population profile includes age, sex, regional distribution, family size, marital status, education, reading ability, nationality, and income. The KAP profile includes frequency distributions of indicators of knowledge, attitudes and practices. A statistical analysis was conducted examining the variation of responses by age, sex, marital status, family size, education, nationality and region using Chi square test of categorical variables.

Results and Discussion:

Population Profile:

Due to the high response rate for baseline and follow-up surveys, population profile did not markedly change across surveys¹. Across age groups (except 55 to 65 years) there is a higher proportion of females in the sample population across surveys. This may be attributed to the migratory trend of males in the economically productive age outside Lebanon in search of gainful work.

Figure 2 - Age Sex Distribution of Sample Population, Najdeh KAP1 Survey

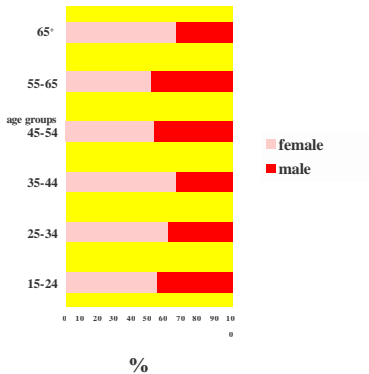


Households in both surveys are characterized by a median size of 7 individuals.

¹ except in elements that reflect the passage of time which was a relatively short interval to affect general demographic characteristics

Average monthly income in both surveys was low by Lebanese standards. The median monthly income reported is 400 USD.

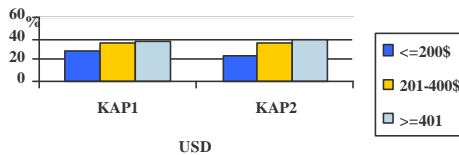
Figure 3 - Age Sex Distribution of Sample
Population Najdeh KAP 2
Survey



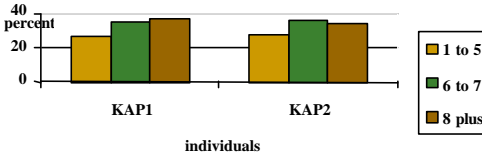
The most prevalent level of education among the study population is the intermediate level which reflects the end of basic education by international standards. In the sample population in both surveys, higher education is virtually non-existent.

Regional variation is a distinguishing feature of the sample population in both surveys. Household size, income and education varied across the five regions – Tripoli, Beirut, Saida, Tyre and Bekaa. (see appendix for details).

Figure 4 - Monthly Income of Household, Najdeh KAP 1 KAP 2 Surveys



**Figure 5 - Household Size Distribution Najdeh
KAP 1 KAP 2 Surveys**



KAP Profiles:

1. Knowledge of international legislations pertaining to women’s rights:

In general, around one third of respondents in both surveys reported being familiar with Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women

Table 2 - Knowledge about international legislations of Women’s Rights among Eligible Individuals – Najdeh Baseline , and Follow-up DV KAP Surveys 2001, 2003

	KAP1		KAP2	
	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
DEVAW	26.4	72.7	27.1	70.4
CEDAW	28.3	72.4	27.1	70.4

N_{KAP1}=1064 N_{KAP2}=958

(DEVAW) and Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Indications of regional variations were found with no central periphery pattern. However, Tripoli - the northern-most area - reported higher knowledge in both surveys compared to other areas including the highly urbanized Beirut. Significant variations by education were reported, lower levels of education reported less knowledge. Comparing the intermediate educational levels across surveys, an increase in knowledge is observed. This implies the existence of a widening knowledge gap pertaining to women’s rights across education categories

Table 3 - Agreement with statement – ‘nothing justifies hitting a wife daughter or a sister’

	KAP1	KAP2
strongly agree	24.8	35.9
agree	33.4	34.6
disagree	33.9	25.5
strongly disagree	5.2	3.4

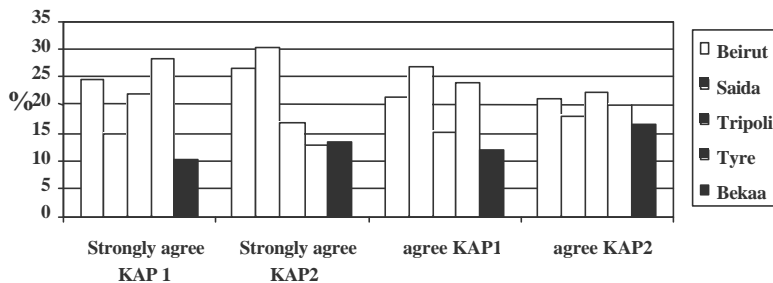
N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

2. Attitudes towards Domestic Violence.

Attitude questions covered the topics of: ever-beating a married woman or a girl, conditions justifying beating a married woman, conditions justifying beating a girl, and outcomes of DV.

Figure 6 - Agreement of Respondents with Statement ' Nothing Justifies Hitting a Wife, a Daughter or a sister' by Region Najdeh KAP1, KAP2 Surveys 2001, 2003



Agreeing with the statement 'Nothing Justifies Hitting a wife, a daughter or a sister':

In general and in both surveys, beating of women or girls was not regarded as a taboo by nearly half of the respondents with a decreasing trend: a sizable 39% in KAP1 disagreed with the statement. This decreased to a 30 percent in KAP 2.

Figure 7a - Agreement of Male Respondents with the statement ' Nothing justifies hitting a wife, a daughter or a sister' by Region

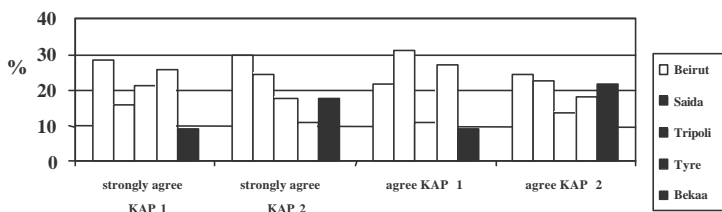
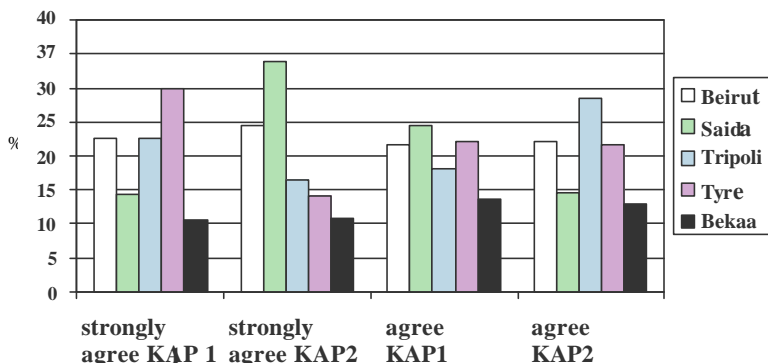


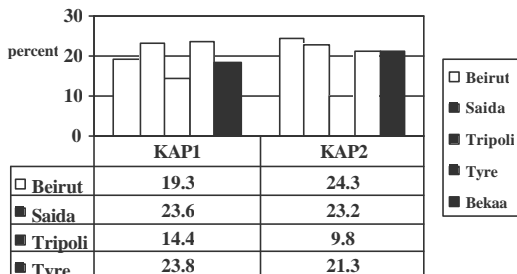
Figure 7b - Agreement of Female Respondents on the statement ' nothing justifies hitting a wife, a daughter or a sister' by Region



However the 9 percentage point decrease across the two surveys is to be noted (see appendix). Indications of regional variation are noted in both surveys with a general increase in agreement across regions in KAP 2 compared to KAP1.

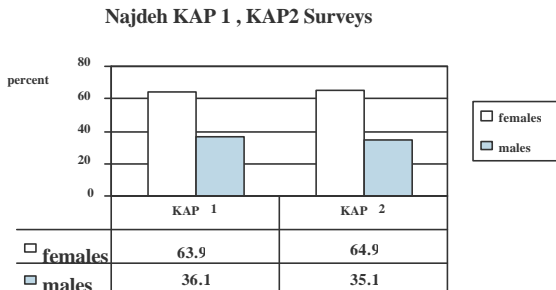
There is indication that the regional pattern of agreement has changed across the two surveys. This finding has programmatic implications, namely the need to cater to regional variability when designing interventions.

Figure 8 - Agreement of Respondents with the Statement on Justifying Hitting a Married Woman because of Extramarital Affair - Regional Variation - Najdeh KAP 1 KAP2 Surveys



Variations among male and female respondents' attitudes towards hitting a wife, a daughter or a sister across regions reveal gender specific regional patterns.

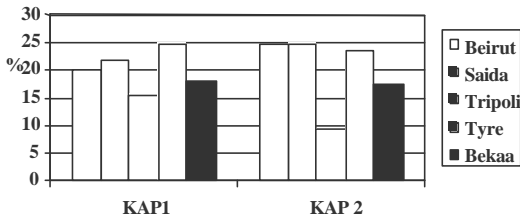
Figure 9 - Agreement of Respondents on Justifying Hitting a Married Woman Because of Extramarital Relations, Gender Variation



Justifying Beating a Married Woman:

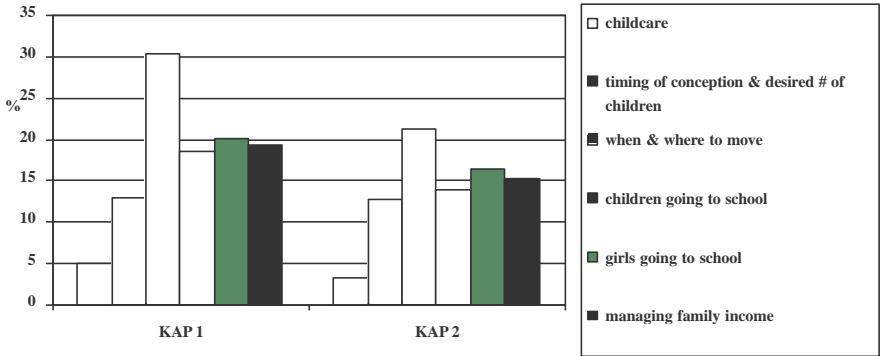
Extramarital relations rank the highest as a justification for beating a married woman across both surveys. However an 11 percentage point decline was noted in KAP2 in relation to KAP1; lack of fulfillment of (sexual) marital obligations, childrearing, leaving home without permission, complaining about husband's family trail behind in both surveys. It is noteworthy that in both surveys, infertility and giving birth to girls were minimally mentioned as justifications for beating a married woman.

Figure 10 - Agreement of a Female Respondent on Beating A Married Woman because of Extramarital Affair, by Region - Najdeh KAP1 KAP2 Surveys



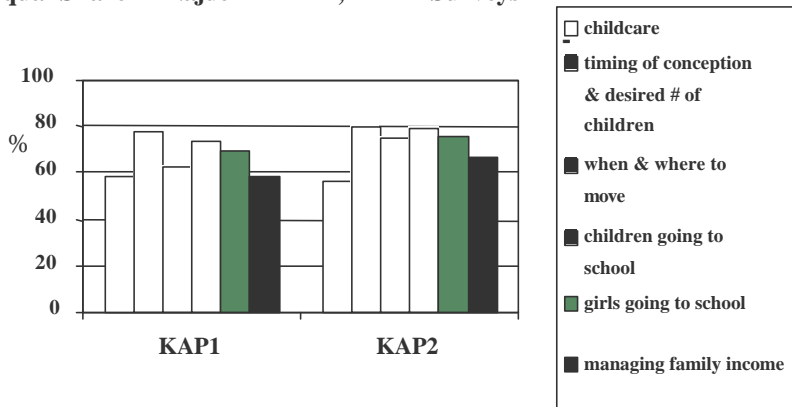
Further analysis of the extramarital relations justification was conducted assessing variation across region and by sex of respondent. Regional variation is noted for both surveys with an increase of 4 percentage points for the Beirut area and a decrease for Tripoli and Tyre. (See appendix)

Figure 11 - Rights of Women to Share in Decision-making in the Home, More Rights for Men , Najdeh KAP1, KAP2 Surveys



As for gender, a similar pattern persisted across surveys with more women justifying the beating than men. However, regional variations show a distinctive pattern where some regions deviate from the aggregate pattern.

Figure 12 - Rights of Women to Share in Decision -making Equal Share - Najdeh KAP 1, KAP 2 Surveys

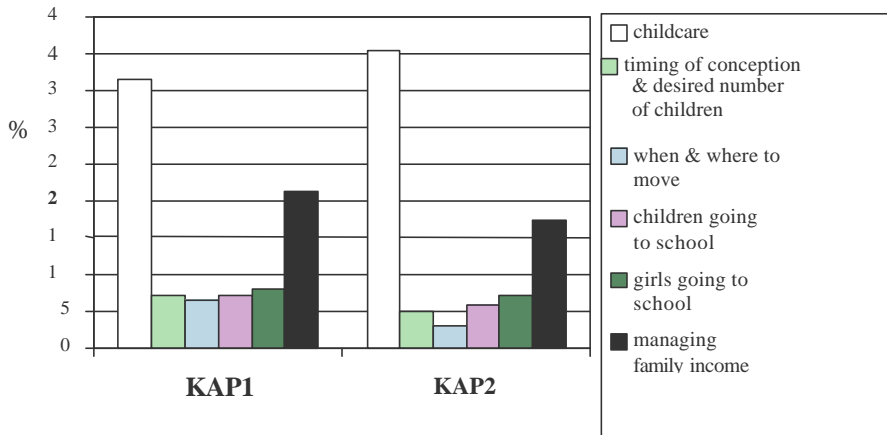


Regarding opinions on the role of women in decision-making in the family, similar patterns were noted in both surveys. Husbands had more rights primarily in matters of moving from home followed by education of girls. Equal share was most for timing of conception and number of children. Prominent areas where a notable proportion of respondents were of the opinion that wives had more rights were: child-rearing, management of family income.

When examining trends, there appears a slight increase in KAP2 compared to KAP1 regarding equal share. In the case of more rights for women there is a slight increase in the percentage focusing on childrearing and a slight decrease in the matter of managing of family income.

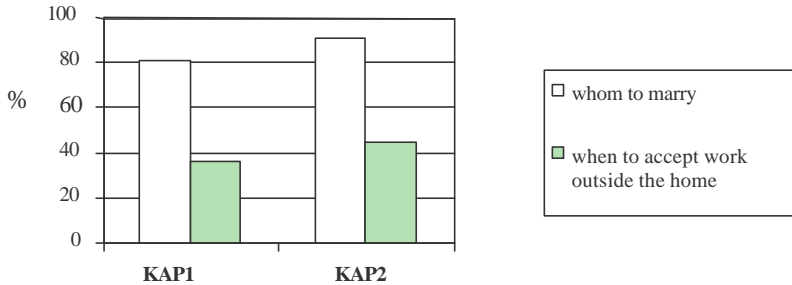
Choosing among two landmark events whom to marry, and accepting to work outside the home, there was a similar but improving pattern across the two surveys.

Figure 13 - Rights of women to share in decision-making in the family: more rights for women Najdeh KAP1, KAP2 Surveys 2001, 2003



A larger segment (81.3%) of respondents approved that women should have the final say on whom to marry (81.3% in KAP1 and 91.1% in KAP2) and a sizable minority approved on the matter of women having the final say on the matter accepting work outside the home (36.3 % in KAP1 increasing to 45.3% in KAP2).

Figure 14 - Agreement with the Right of Women to Have a Final Say About Landmark Life Events, Najdeh KAP1, KAP2 Surveys 2001-2003

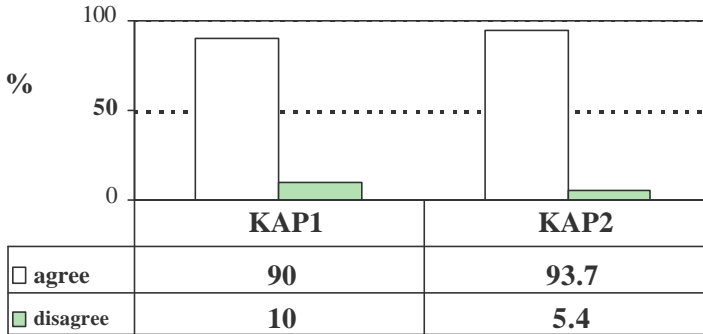


Further analysis was conducted on the work seeking pattern and regional variations were found in both surveys with a variation in regional pattern through time. Segregating regional pattern by sex of respondent did not affect regional variation

Opinions regarding the right of women not to be harmed:

There is a notable decrease in the proportion of respondents who disagreed with the statement across the two surveys from 10 percent in KAP 1 to 5.4 percent in KAP 2 as shown.

Figure 15 - Agreement on the Right of Women Not to Be Harmed, Najdeh KAP 1, KAP2 Surveys – 2001, 2003



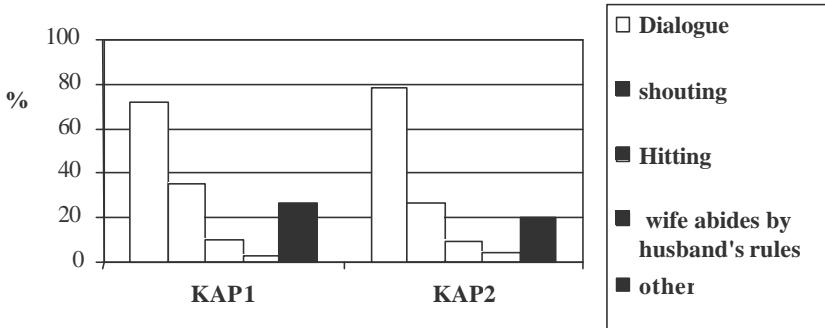
Practices of violence in the family:

Domestic Violence practice variables consisted of reported occurrence of DV, patterns of managing disagreements within families in the respondent’s neighborhood, patterns of behavior of head of household of the respondent when angry, places for seeking help if the respondent’s family suffered from violent practices.

Table 4 - Reporting of Hitting in Respondents’ Households Three Months Prior to Survey, Najdeh DV KAP1, KAP2

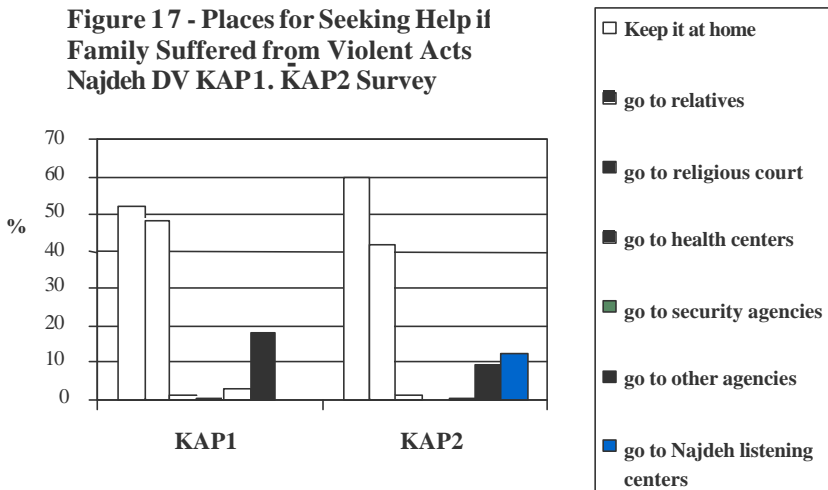
	KAP1	KAP2
The highest proportion of violence occurring in respondents’ neighborhood was physical followed by psychological violence for both surveys. Moreover, there is increase in reporting of domestic violence in both physical and psychological forms in the follow-up KAP survey.	16.4 %	18.0 %

Figure 16 - Patterns of Managing Disagreements within Families, Najdeh KAP1, KAP2 Surveys 2001, 2003



Thirdly, there was a decrease in the category ‘other’ indicating more accurate description of domestic violence and consequently hinting at the possibility of increasing level of awareness of the problem.

Figure 17 - Places for Seeking Help if Family Suffered from Violent Acts Najdeh DV KAP1, KAP2 Survey



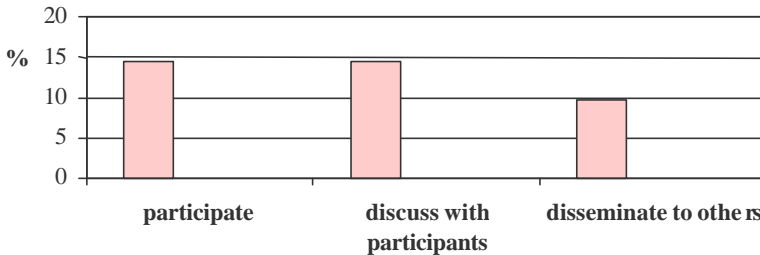
Reported episodes of beating in the home three months prior to survey increased in the follow-up survey compared to the baseline, following a similar pattern to that of reported occurrence of DV in neighborhoods.

The most popular pattern of managing disputes that was reported across the two surveys is dialogue. Shouting came next followed by hitting. The proportion of respondents reporting dialogue increased in KAP2 compared to KAP1.

Shouting (verbal abuse) was the predominant behavior of head of household when angry that was mentioned. Hitting (physical abuse) was next. A large percentage of respondents mentioned other behavior (45.5%).

The home was the most popular place for seeking help. The second most popular option was seeking the support of relatives in both surveys. Such a drive towards more privacy increased in the follow-up survey.

**Figure 18 - Najdeh DV Project Participation Patterns
KAP 2 Survey 2003**



It is worth noting that there are indications of favorable patterns of involvement in Najdeh interventions on domestic violence as indicated by the table.

Conclusions and Remaining Questions:

Regions exhibited marked variations. For selected key attitudes, regions exhibited the most noted variations compared to gender, income and education. Patterns of change in attitudes vary among regions. There are indications of favorable change in some attitudes & practices pertaining to domestic violence in the form of indications of increased reporting, and interaction among DV workshops participants as well as evidence of further dissemination of information.

Indications of impact of the intervention are still preliminary. Such is expected given the period needed for changes in traditional values that form current attitudes as well as period needed to disseminate information on human rights pertaining to women. However, there are positive indications of potential impact of the project. Both factors necessitate the continuation of the intervention.

Since the participants of the program were not necessarily targeted among the survey population, there is a need for a formal evaluation of the effectiveness of the first two years of the project in relation to actual participants.

The region emerged as a 'star' socio-economic indicator in relation to attitudes towards domestic violence in both baseline and follow-up surveys. Consequently, there is a need for more in-depth research on domestic violence to unravel factor(s) captured by the region as a socio-economic – cultural indicator. Programmatically, further planning should be region specific.

List of Appendices:

		Page
Appendix 1:	References	34
Appendix 2:	Survey planning schedule	36
Appendix 3:	Program of the supervisor/interviewer 5-day training workshop	38
Appendix 4:	Instruments KAP1 & KAP2	40
Appendix 5:	Detailed results - Figures	62
Appendix 6:	Detailed results – Tables	65

Appendix 1

References:

Abou Shabanah M 1997 Findings of Studies On Domestic Violence Against Women In The Eastern Mediterranean Countries. World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean.

Cann K et al 2001, Domestic Violence: A Comparative Survey Of Levels Of Detection, Knowledge, and Attitudes In Healthcare Workers. *Public Health* Mar; 115(2):89-95.

Easteal PW et al 1992, Attitudes and Practices Of Doctors Toward Spouse Assault Victims: An Australian Study. *Violence Vict* Fall; 7(3):217-28.

Gadomski, AM et al 2001 Changes In Health Care Providers' Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs, and Behaviors Regarding Domestic Violence, Following A Multifaceted Intervention. *Acad Med* Oct;76(10):1045-1052

Haj-Yahia, M.M 1998 A Patriarchal Perspective of Beliefs About Wife Beating Among Palestinian Men From The West Bank and The Gaza Strip. *Journal of Family Issues* 19(5):595-621.

Haj-Yahia, M 1997 Predicting Beliefs About Wife Beating Among Engaged Arab Men In Israel. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 12(4):530-545.

Kahan E et al 2000, Knowledge and Attitudes of Primary Care Physicians Regarding Battered Women. Comparison Between Specialist In Family Medicine and GPs. *Fam Pract* Feb; 17(1):5-9.

Kim, JY et al 2000, Conjugal Violence In Korean American Families: A Residue Of The Cultural Tradition. *Journal of family violence* Dec 15(4): pp. 331-345.

McCall MA 1994, Attitudes About Wife Beating: A Comparison Of Medical Students And Arts Students. *Journal of Women's Health: The*

official Publication of the Society for the Advancement of Women's Health Research 3(2): 107-13.

Reid SA et al 1997, Primary Care Physicians' Recognition of and Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence. *Acad Med* Jan; 72(1):51-3.

Sugg NK et al 1999 Domestic Violence And Primary Care. Attitudes, Practices, And Beliefs. *Arch Fam Med* Jul-Aug; 8(4):301-6.

Weiss SJ et al 2000, EMT Domestic Violence Knowledge And The Results Of An Educational Intervention. *Am J Emerg Med* Mar; 18(2):168-71

Yick AG 2000, Domestic Violence Beliefs And Attitudes In The Chinese American Community *Journal of Social Service Research* 27(1):29-51.

Yick AG, et al 1997, Perceptions Of Domestic Violence In A Chinese American Community. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 12(6): 832-846 Dec.

Appendix 2 – Survey Planning Schedule

Steps in Conducting Follow-up Study

2003

	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Remarks
Orient AN staff to upcoming survey	x								
Prepare draft questionnaire	x								
Identify local consultants	x								
Determine survey sample	x								
Prepare refresher training curriculum for survey interviewers	x								
Prepare survey household list and tracking sheet for each camp		x							Lists should be kept confidential
Identify interviewers and supervisors for survey		x							
Train survey interviewers and supervisors (pretest and revise questionnaires during training)		x							
Photocopy questionnaires		x							
Prepare survey data entry plan		x							
Arrange transport, meals, etc. for survey teams		x							
Conduct survey in the field		x	x						

	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Remarks
Data entry and cleaning			x						
Data analysis			x	x					
Reporting/sharing of results:									
Prepare draft report for partner review and feedback					x				
Prepare detailed report						x	x		
Provide feedback to community						x	x		
Present findings at international conference								x	
Prepare journal article								x+	

Appendix 3

Program of the Supervisor/Interviewer Five-day Training Workshop

Day 1	
9:00 – 10:00 am	overview of the Najdeh DV program – 3 year plan
10:00 – 11:00 am	Overview of DV – definitions, forms, impact
11:00 – 11:15 am	<i>Break</i>
11:15 am – 1:00 pm	Background information on Statistical Surveys
1:00 – 1:30 pm	<i>Lunch Break</i>
1:30 – 3:00 pm	Study Goals and Objectives, training objectives, overview of the workshop sessions
Day 2	
9:00 – 10:30 am	Research plan of action, selection of study sample
10:30 – 10:45 am	<i>Break</i>
10:45 am- 1:00 pm	presenting questionnaire, practical demonstration – session 1
11:15 am – 1:00 pm	<i>lunch break</i>
1:30 – 3:00 pm	presenting questionnaire, practical demonstration – session 2
Day 3	
9:00 – 11:00 am	Administrative procedures of survey – logistics (workgroups, monitoring tools)
11:00 – 11:15 am	<i>Break</i>
11:15 am- 1:00 pm	Exercise – filling questionnaires; interview and supervisor questionnaires, coding – session 1. (work groups)
1:00 – 1:30 pm	<i>Lunch Break</i>
1:30 – 3:00 pm	Exercise – filling questionnaires; interview and supervisor questionnaires, coding – session 2 (work groups)

Day 4

Field work – pilot testing / rehearsal of survey

Day 5

9:00 – 11:00 am

Evaluation of questionnaire following the field testing, fine-tuning the questionnaire

Appendix 3 – KAP1-KAP2 Survey Instruments

Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children - Association Najdeh - Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health- Family Relations Project
Follow-up KAP Survey on Family Relations

Household Questionnaire

A.						
A1	Branch					A1
	01=Beirut	20=Saida	30= Tripoli	40=Tyre	50= Bekaa	
A2	Camp/Najdeh center					A2
	11=Shatila 12= Burj Barajneh	21= Ein Hilweh 22= Mich 'w Mieh	31= Nahr el Bared 32= Baddawi	41= Burj Shamali 42= el-Bass 43=Rashidiyyeh	51=Baalbeck/wavel 52=Saadnayel 53=Bar elias	
A3	Place of Residence					A3
	1= camp	2= gathering	3= rural	4= urban		
B	Date of first visit to the household					___/___/___ 01
C	Name of interviewer					C
	01 Ahkam el Saleh 02 Suhair Ismail 03 Hamidah Othman 04 Tmam Hijazi	05 Ghada Bleibel 06 Maha Taha 07 Mouna Issa 08 Halla Abu Al-Keer	09 Maryam Abadi 10 Mahasen Beirakji 11 Wissal el Jeshi	12 Fathiyeh Gunaym 13 Nahla Khalil	14 Fatima Abdel Aziz 15 Majida Jawad 16 Wesam Faour	
D	Name of Field Supervisor					D
	01 Youssra Jarad	02 Miyassar Taha	03 Majida Jawad	04 Nawal Hassan	05 Samira el Foul	

Name and signature of *Supervisor* after reviewing questionnaire

Date/time: _____/_____/_____

Name and signature of *Auditor* after reviewing questionnaire

Date/time: _____/_____/_____

Introduction

Hello. My name is _____ and I work with Association Najdeh. We are conducting a survey of many of our families in the camps. The families were selected randomly. This is a field study about family relations in our society. The objective is to find ways to enable Association Najdeh to find ways to enhance family cohesion through educational workshops and services. The interview is private and confidential and I will not write names on the paper.

I know you will be interested in what we learn by doing this survey. In August, we will hold a meeting to tell about the results of the survey. I hope you will come. First, I want to ask you some general questions about the people who live in this house. Then I'd like to talk to each woman aged 15 to 50 years and each man aged 15 to 60 years who live in this household. Is that OK with you? Thank you.

Q1	Please tell me about the people who live in this home, starting with the oldest person:							
	Q1a	Q1b	Q1c	Q1d	Q1e	Q1f	Q1g	
	Sex	Year of birth	Relationship with head of household		Educational level: What was the highest level you were enrolled in?	Did you participate in any activity for Najdeh during the year 2000?	<i>Nationality</i>	Eligibility
	1=female 2=male		1=head of household 2=husband/wife 3=son/daughter 4=stepson/stepdaughter	8=father in law/mother in law 9=daughter in law/ Son in law	1=did not attend school 2=preschool 3=elementary	0= no participation 1=yes, one activity	1= Palestinian 2= Lebanese	(Age/ability to answer questions) 1= Yes, 0=No

			5=brother/sister 6=brother-in-law/ sister-in-law 7=father/mother	10=grandson/grand daughter 11=other relatives 12=servant 13=others, non relatives	4=intermediate 5=secondary 6=vocational training 7= university 8=DK 9=NR	2=yes, two activities 8=DK 9=NR	3= Other		Remarks
Q1 1	--	--- ---		---		--	--	--	
Q1 2	--	--- ---		---		--	--	--	
Q1 3	--	--- ---		---		--	--	--	
Q1 4	--	--- ---		---		--	--	--	
Q1 5	--	--- ---		---		--	--	--	
Q1 6	--	--- ---		---		--	--	--	
Q1 7	--	--- ---		---		--	--	--	
Q1 8	--	--- ---		---		--	--	--	
Q1 9	--	--- ---		---		--	--	--	
Q1 10	--	--- ---		---		--	--	--	
Q2	<i>What is the average monthly income for the household? US\$ _____</i>								
Q1	(Cont.)								

	Q1a	Q1b	Q1c	Q1d	Q1e	Q1f	Q1g	
	Sex	Year of birth	Relationship with head of household	Educational level: What was the highest level you were enrolled in?	Did you participate in any activity for Najdeh during the year 2000?	<i>Nationality</i>	Eligibility	
	1=female 2=male		1=head of household 2=husband/wife 3=son/daughter 4=stepson/stepdaughter 5=brother/sister 6=brother-in-law/ sister-in-law 7=father/mother	8=father in law/mother in law 9=daughter in law/Son in law 10=grandson/granddaughter 11=other relatives 12=servant 13=others, non relatives	1=did not attend school 2=preschool 3=elementary 4=intermediate 5=secondary 6=vocational training 7= university 8=DK 9=NR	0= no participation 1=yes, one activity 2=yes, two activities 8=DK 9=NR	1= Palestinian 2= Lebanese 3= Other	(Age/ability to answer questions) 1= Yes, 0=No
								Remarks
Q1 11	---	----- ---	-----	---	---	---	---	
Q1 12	---	----- ---	-----	---	---	---	---	
Q1 13	---	----- ---	-----	---	---	---	---	
Q1 14	---	----- ---	-----	---	---	---	---	
Q1 15	---	----- ---	-----	---	---	---	---	

Q1 16	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	
Q1 17	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	
Q1 18	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	
Q1 19	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	
Q1 20	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	
Q1 21	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	
Q1 22	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	
Q1 23	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	
Q1 24	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	
Q1 25	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	
Q1 26	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	
Q1 27	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	
Q1 28	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	
Q1 29	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	
Q1 30	--	-----	----	--	--	--	--	

Follow-up KAP Survey on Family Relations

Individual Questionnaire

E	<i>Date of interview with the individual</i>	D/M/Y	
F	<i>Location of interview</i>	Home Najdeh center Other Specify: _____	01 02 07
G	For the interviewer (record from the Household questionnaire) Sex: _____ Year of birth: _____	For the interviewer (circle the appropriate option): The interview was conducted: ? Privately or with the presence of children less than 5 years ? In the presence of other individuals, specify: _____	
H	Were you interviewed for the baseline survey in 2001?	Yes No NR	01 00 09

I would like to ask you some questions about yourself and about your ideas on certain issues. Your answers will be counted along with all the others so that we can know what people in the camps think and do. The interview will take about 20 minutes. Your name is not on this paper and no one else will know what you say. You don't have to answer if you don't want to. Do you agree to allow me to ask you these questions?

Q3a	What is your current marital status?	Single Engaged Religious Marriage ceremony was conducted	01? Q5 02? Q3b
-----	---	--	-------------------

		Married Divorce/separation Widow/widower	03? Q3b 04? Q3b 05? Q4b 06? Q4b
Q3b	<i>If the answer is yes in 2,3,and 4, how old is your current partner in years?</i>		
Q4a	How old were you when you married your current partner?	In years	__ __
Q4b	If you were married more than once, how old were you when you first married?	In years	__ __
Q5	Can you read this statement for me? (For elementary and those who did not attend school)	Can read Cannot read Non response	01 02 09
Q6a	Are you suffering from a chronic illness? (Such as diabetes, heart disease, etc.)(Do you take the monthly medicine?)	Yes No DK NR	01 00? Q7 08 09
Q6b	If the answer in question Q6a is yes, please specify.	Heart disease Diabetes Kidney Nerves Asthma, Allergy Rheumatism Ulcer Cancer Back pain Blood pressure Other specify: -----	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 18 19 20 21
Q7a	Do you obtain an income from any form of work?	Yes No	01? Q7c 00

Q7b	If you answered yes in Q7a where is your work located?	At home Outside the home but within your area of residence Outside the area of residence DK NR	01 02 03 08 09
Q7c	Do you obtain any other form of personal income? If the answer is yes specify: ? Pocket money ? Investment, rent	Yes No	01 00
Q7d	On average, how much money do you personally receive per month?	200 USD or less 201 to 400 USD 401 or more DK NR	01 02 03 08 09

As we mentioned earlier, we are studying family relations. Now I'm going to ask some questions about opinions and family interactions about your household and what you have observed of people in our community. OK?

Q8	<i>It's normal for people to disagree some times, how do your family member deal with disagreements?</i>		
	Record the response below:	There is a response DK NR	01 08? Q9 09? Q9

	Put a circle on any of the behaviors that were mentioned in the recorded responses		
Q8a	Dialogue	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q8b	Shouting	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q8c	Hitting	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q8d	The wife always yields to her husband's opinion	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q8e	Other, specify: _____	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q9	<i>How does the head of the household in your family behave when he/she is angry?</i>		
	Record the response below:	There is a response DK NR	01 08? Q10 09? Q10
	Circle any of the behaviors mentioned in the recorded response above		
Q9a	Sits alone	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02

Q9b	Sits alone	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q9c	Leaves the house/goes for a walk	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q9d	Breaks/hits/ throws an item	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q9e	Gets drunk	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q9f	Shouts	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q9g	Hits a person	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q9h	Other specify: <hr/>	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q10	In some households violent behaviors occur, what kinds of violent behavior occur in your neighborhood?		
	Record the response below:	There is a response DK NR	01 08 09
	Circle any of the behaviors mentioned in the recorded response above		
Q10a	Physical (e.g. punching, hitting with an object, pulling by the hair, kicking, biting, shoving, etc.)	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q10b	Psychological (e.g. insult)	Mentioned	01

		Not mentioned	02
Q10c	Psychosocial (e.g. preventing from leaving home)	Mentioned	01
		Not mentioned	02
Q10d	Economic (e.g. restricting the money? squandering family money...etc.)	Mentioned	01
		Not mentioned	02
Q10e	Other specify: _____	Mentioned	01
		Not mentioned	02
Q11	<i>What are in your opinion the outcomes of violent behaviors in families?</i>		
	Record the response below:	There is a response	01
		DK	08
		NR	09
	Circle any of the behaviors mentioned in the recorded response above		
Q11a	Women's behavior improves	Mentioned	01
		Not mentioned	02
Q11b	Children's behavior improves	Mentioned	01
		Not mentioned	02
Q11c	Delinquency increases	Mentioned	01
		Not mentioned	02
Q11d	Disaffection / isolation of members of household from one another	Mentioned	01
		Not mentioned	02

Q11e	Physical harm	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q11f	Psychological harm	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q11g	Financial loss	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q11h	Lowering of the social position of the family, the reputation becomes tarnished	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q11i	Other specify: _____	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q12	In your opinion, hitting a married woman by her husband or son or mother in law etc. could be explained in the following conditions: (Read the points one by one and circle the appropriate responses)	Mentioned Not mentioned	01 02
Q12a	If she does not keep the house clean? <i>Comments:</i> _____ _____	Yes No Conditional Not specified DK NR	01 00 02 03 08 09
Q12b	If she does not take care of the children well? <i>Comments:</i> _____ _____	Yes No Conditional Not specified DK NR	01 00 02 03 08 09
Q12c	If she did not prepare the food properly? <i>Comments:</i> _____ _____	Yes No Conditional Not specified DK NR	01 00 02 03 08 09

Q12d	If she spends money without permission from her husband? <i>Comments:</i> _____ _____	Yes No Conditional Not specified DK NR	01 00 02 03 08 09
Q12e	If she complains about her in-laws? <i>Comments:</i> _____ _____	Yes No Conditional Not specified DK NR	01 00 02 03 08 09
Q12f	If she leaves home without permission of her husband? <i>Comments:</i> _____ _____	Yes No Conditional Not specified DK NR	01 00 02 03 08 09
Q12g	If she does not bear any children? <i>Comments:</i> _____ _____	Yes No Conditional Not specified DK NR	01 00 02 03 08 09
Q12h	If she bears only girls? <i>Comments:</i> _____ _____	Yes No Conditional Not specified DK NR	01 00 02 03 08 09
Q12i	If she does not fulfill her marital obligations (intimate relationship between a	Yes	01

	husband and a wife) <i>Comments:</i> _____ _____	No Conditional Not specified DK NR	00 02 03 08 09
Q12j	If she 'betrays' her husband? <i>Comments:</i> _____ _____	Yes No Conditional Not specified DK NR	01 00 02 03 08 09
Q12k	Is there any other reason in your opinion that would justify hitting a married woman? Specify: _____ _____	Yes No Conditional Not specified DK NR	01 00 02 03 08 09
Q13	In your opinion, is hitting daughter by the father or the sister by her brother justifiable in the following conditions? (Read each point one by one and circle the appropriate responses)		
Q13a	If she does not dress properly? <i>Comments:</i> _____ _____	Yes No Conditional Not specified DK NR	01 00 02 03 08 09
Q13b	If she has boys or young men as friends? <i>Comments:</i> _____ _____	Yes No Conditional Not specified DK	01 00 02 03 08

		NR	09
Q13c	Is there any other reason in your opinion that would justify the hitting? Specify: _____ _____	Yes No Conditional Not specified DK NR	01 00 02 03 08 09
Q14	What do you think of the following statement:” there is no justification whatsoever for beating the wife or the daughter or the sister”? (Read the options)	Strongly agree Agree Do not agree Strongly disagree DK NR	01 02 03 04 08 09
Q15	<i>In the past three months has any one in your home hit any one else?</i>	Yes No DK NR	01 00? Q16 08? Q16 09? Q16
	What was the nature of the hitting?		
Q15a	Children fighting	Yes No	01 00
Q15b	Adult disciplining child	Yes No	01 00
Q15c1	Hitting of female age 15 or older	Yes No	01? Q15c2 00? Q16
Q15c2	Who hit her? _____, _____, _____ _____ _____		
For coding by <u>auditor</u> :			

101 husband 102 father 103 brother 104 son 105 uncle 106grandfather 107maternal uncle	108 wife 109 mother 110 sister 111 daughter 112 paternal aunt 113 grandmother 114 maternal aunt	115 other	HIT	101 husband 102 father 103 brother 104 son 105 uncle 106grandfather 107maternal uncle	108 wife 109 mother 110 sister 111 daughter 112 paternal aunt 113 grandmother 114 maternal aunt	115 other
---	---	-----------	------------	---	---	-----------

Q16	<i>If the family suffered from violent practices, where in your opinion could they seek help?</i>		
	Record the response below:	There is a response	01
		DK	08
		NR	09
	Circle any of the behaviors mentioned in the recorded response above		
Q16a	Don't go anywhere	Mentioned	01
		Not mentioned	02
Q16b	Go to their relatives	Mentioned	01
		Not mentioned	02
Q16c	Go to the religious (Sharyah) court	Mentioned	01
		Not mentioned	02
Q16d	Go to the health center	Mentioned	01

		Not mentioned	02
Q16e	Go to security agencies	Mentioned	01
		Not mentioned	02
Q16f	Go to Najdeh listening center	Mentioned	01
		Not mentioned	02
Q16g	Go to other agencies	Mentioned	01
	Specify: _____	Not mentioned	02

Some times people talk about the rights of women, I would like now to ask you a few questions about women's rights and then we will be we'll be finished.

Q17	In your opinion, does the woman have the right to share with the man decision making and responsibilities in the following matters:		
Q17a	Regarding childrearing (e.g. feeding, clothing, disciplining) – read the options		
	The husband has more rights		01
	The wife has more rights		02
	The husband and wife have equal rights		03
	<i>Comments:</i> _____		04
		DK	08
		NR	09
Q17b	Regarding timing of conception and the number of children they want to have – read the options		
	The husband has more rights		01
	The wife has more rights		02
	The husband and wife have equal rights		03
	<i>Comments:</i> _____		04
		DK	08
		NR	09

Q17c	Regarding how to manage family money – read the options		
	<p style="text-align: right;">The husband has more rights</p> <p style="text-align: right;">The wife has more rights</p> <p style="text-align: right;">The husband and wife have equal rights</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> _____ _____</p>	<p>01</p> <p>02</p> <p>03</p> <p>04</p>	
		<p>DK 08</p> <p>NR 09</p>	
Q17d	Regarding specifying when and where to move from the home – read the options		
	<p style="text-align: right;">The husband has more rights</p> <p style="text-align: right;">The wife has more rights</p> <p style="text-align: right;">The husband and wife have equal rights</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> _____ _____</p>	<p>01</p> <p>02</p> <p>03</p> <p>04</p>	
		<p>DK 08</p> <p>NR 09</p>	
Q17e	Regarding whether the children (both boys and girls) should attend school – read the options		
	<p style="text-align: right;">The husband has more rights</p> <p style="text-align: right;">The wife has more rights</p> <p style="text-align: right;">The husband and wife have equal rights</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> _____ _____</p>	<p>01</p> <p>02</p> <p>03</p> <p>04</p>	
		<p>DK 08</p> <p>NR 09</p>	
Q17f	Regarding the education of girls – read the options		

	<p style="text-align: center;">The husband has more rights The wife has more rights The husband and wife have equal rights</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> _____ _____</p>		01 02 03 04 DK 08 NR 09
Q18	In your opinion, does the woman have the right to have the last word/ decision about.... - (read the following points)		
Q18a	<p style="text-align: center;">Who to marry? – Read the options</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> _____ _____</p>	Yes No DK NR	01 00 08 09
Q18b	<p style="text-align: center;">When to accept work outside the home? – Read the options</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> _____ _____</p>	Yes No DK NR	01 00 08 09
Q19	<p><i>In your opinion, does the woman have the right not to be exposed to harm?</i></p> <p><i>Comments:</i> _____ _____</p>	Yes No DK NR	01 00 08 09
Now I'd like to ask you about some documents concerning people's rights.			
Q20a	Have you heard of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ?	<i>No</i> NR	Yes 01 00 09
Q20b	Have you heard of the Convention on the Rights of the Child ?	<i>No</i> NR	Yes 01 00 09

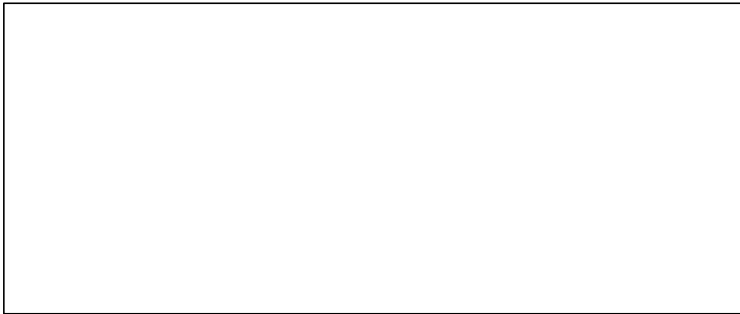
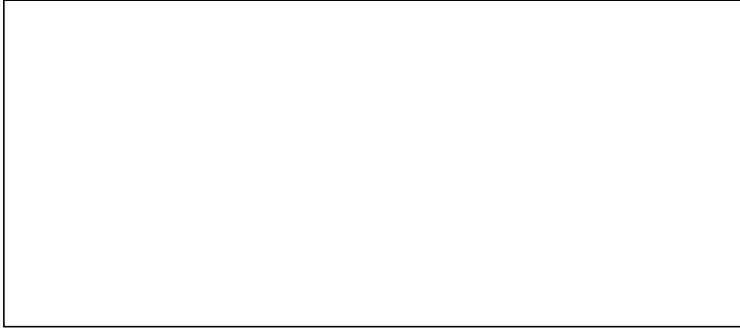
Q20c	Have you heard of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women?	<i>No</i>	Yes 01 00 NR 09
Q20d	Have you heard of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women?	<i>No</i>	Yes 01 00 NR 09
Q21	Can you describe one of the rights mentioned in any of these international legal instruments?		
	Record the response below:	There is a response	01 DK 08 NR 09
These documents that I just mentioned are international legal instruments that describe human rights of all people and some in particular for children and women; now I'd like to ask you if you know about these rights.			
Q22a	Do you know that all people have the right to life?	<i>No</i>	Yes 01 00 NR 09
Q22b	Do you know that all children have the right to a nationality?	<i>No</i>	Yes 01 00 NR 09
Q22c	Do you know that all children have the right not to become soldiers before age 18 years?	<i>No</i>	Yes 01 00 NR 09
Q22d	Do you know that women have the right to work?	<i>No</i>	Yes 01 00 NR 09
Q22e	Do you know that women have the right not to be exposed to harm?	<i>No</i>	Yes 01 00 NR 09

I have just two last questions to ask you.			
Q23a	Association Najdeh has conducted some discussions about violence in the home in the past two years. Have you participated in any of them?	<i>No</i>	Yes 01 00 NR 09
Q23b	After attending the session, have you had similar discussions with other women who did not participate in the Najdeh meeting?	<i>No</i>	Yes 01 00 NR 09
Q23c	Have you talked to anyone who has attended one of these discussions?	<i>No</i>	Yes 01 00 NR 09

Thank you very much for your time, this concludes our interview, and as I said before, all of your responses will be kept confidential. Now, I would like to talk to _____, choose next eligible individual from this household -or- in case you have finished all the interviews with all eligible individuals, use the following statement: I would like to tell you about the current activities at Association Najdeh. I hope you and others in your family will continue to participate.

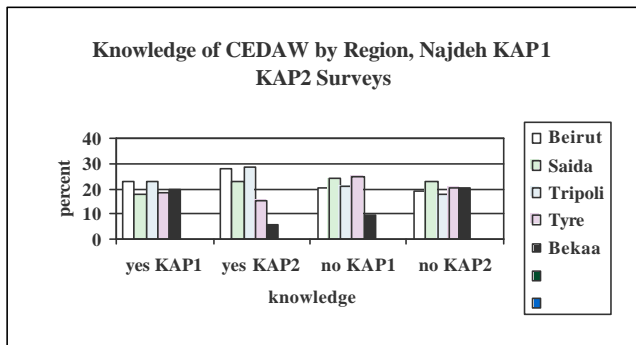
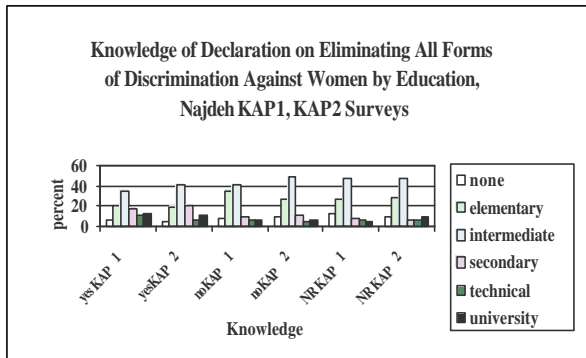
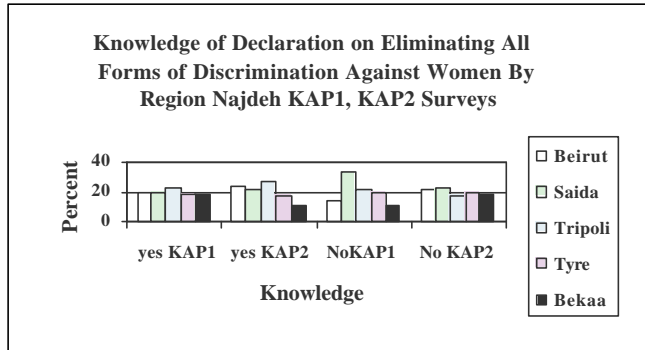
Appendix 4 Detailed Results Figures

Population Profile

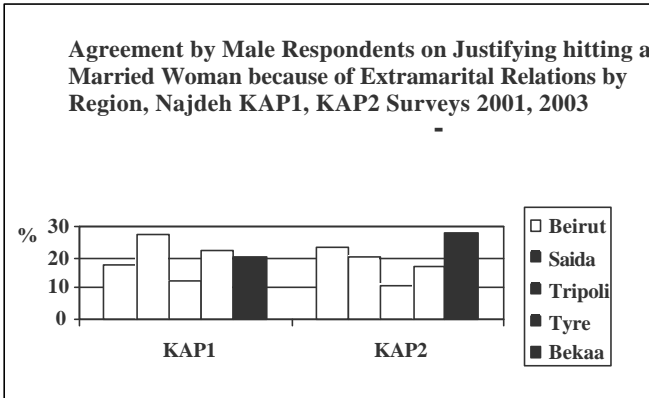
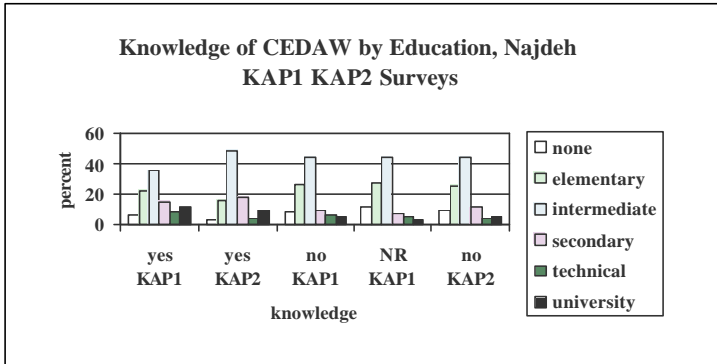


Knowledge

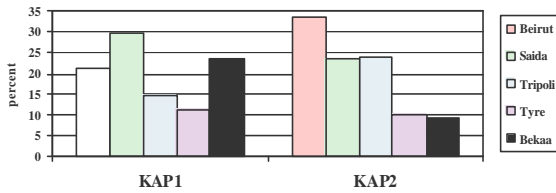
:



Attitudes



Agreement by Male Respondents on Rights on Women to Seek Work Outside the Home, Regional Variation - Najdeh DV KAP1,KAP2



Appendix 5 – Detailed Results Tables

Population Profile:

Age Sex distribution Najdeh KAP1 (%)

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-65	65+
female KAP1	58	57.3	65	51.6	39.7	59
male KAP1	42	42.7	35	48.4	60.3	41

N_{KAP1}=1064

Age Sex distribution – Najdeh KAP2 (%)

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-65	65+
female KAP2	54.5	61.4	66.1	53.4	51.4	66.7
male KAP2	45.5	38.6	33.9	46.6	48.6	33.3

N_{KAP2}=958

Income distribution (%)

	KAP1	KAP2
<=200\$	27.6	24.8
201-400\$	34.8	35.5
>=401	36.9	39.4

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Household size distribution (%)

	KAP1	KAP2
1 to 5	26.8	28.8
6 to 7	35.2	36.7
8 plus	38	34.2

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Regional Distribution by Education - KAP1 (%)

	none	element	intermediate	secondary	technical	university
Beirut	7.8	25	40.2	9.8	9.3	7.8
Saida	9.4	26.6	44.3	7.4	6.1	5.7
Tripoli	13.4	27.5	40.9	10.9	2.4	4.9
Tyre	10.2	19.5	44.2	12.6	8.4	5.1
Bekaa	4.5	31.2	39.6	10.4	6.5	7.8

N_{KAP1}=1064 N_{KAP2}=958

Regional Distribution by Education - KAP2 (%)

	none	element	intermediate	secondary	technical	university
Beirut	5	29	42	11	5.5	7.5
Saida	8.5	26.1	47.9	7.7	3	6.8
Tripoli	12.6	19.5	41.1	20.5	1.1	5.3
Tyre	7.3	22.6	49.7	12.4	4	4
Bekaa	3.9	17.5	51.3	13.6	7.1	6.5

N_{KAP1}=1064 N_{KAP2}=958

Regional Distribution by Household Size KAP1 (%)

	<=5	'6-7'	8+
Beirut	31.9	16.3	12.9
Saida	14.4	31.5	21
Tripoli	15.4	20.8	30.9
Tyre	20.4	15.5	24.5
Bekaa	17.9	16	10.6

N_{KAP1}=1064

Regional Distribution by Household Size KAP2 (%)

	<=5	'6-7'	8+
Beirut	27.7	25.6	10.4
Saida	17.5	29.3	24.8
Tripoli	19	11.1	30.3
Tyre	16.8	19.3	19.3
Bekaa	19	14.8	15.3

N_{KAP2}=958

Income Distribution by Region Najdeh KAP1

	<200USD	201-400USD	401+USD
Beirut	17	34.5	48.5
Saida	17.9	39.7	42.3
Tripoli	42.6	29.5	27.9
Tyre	28.2	37.3	34.5
Bekaa	20.1	36.4	43.5

N

N_{KAP1}=1064

Income Distribution by Region Najdeh KAP2

	<200USD	201-400USD	401+USD
Beirut	28.4	38.7	31.9
Saida	23.4	39.3	36.1
Tripoli	38.9	24.3	36.8
Tyre	22.3	28.8	48.8
Bekaa	22.7	47.4	28.6

N_{KAP2}=958

Knowledge:

Knowledge of declaration on eliminating all forms of discrimination against women

	KAP1	KAP2
yes	26.4	27.1
no	72.7	70.4

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Knowledge of declaration on eliminating all forms of discrimination against women by region

	yes KAP1	yes KAP2	NoKAP1	No KAP2
Beirut	19.9	23.6	14.2	20.7
Saida	19.6	22	33.5	22.9
Tripoli	22.4	26.3	21.9	18
Tyre	18.9	17.4	20	19.6
Bekaa	19.2	10.8	10.3	18.8

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Knowledge of declaration on eliminating all forms of discrimination against women by education

	yes KAP1	Yes KAP2	no KAP1	no KAP2	NR KAP1	NR KAP2
none	5.7	3.9	7.7	9.1	11.7	9.1
elementary	21.4	18.5	33.5	25.1	25.7	27.3
intermediate	33.5	41.3	40.6	48.1	46.3	45.5
secondary	17.8	20.8	9	10	7.1	4.5
technical	10	5.4	4.5	3.4	5.2	4.5
university	11.4	10	4.5	4.3	4	9.1

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Knowledge of CEDAW

	KAP1	KAP2
yes	28.3	27.1
no	72.4	70.4

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Knowledge of CEDAW by region

	Yes		No	
	KAP1	KAP2	KAP1	KAP2
Beirut	22.3	27.4	20.6	19
Saida	17.6	22.6	24.2	22.9
Tripoli	22.9	28.6	21.1	17.1
Tyre	17.9	15.4	24.7	20.4
Bekaa	19.3	6	9.3	20.7

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Knowledge of CEDAW by education

	yes KAP1	yes KAP2	no KAP1	NR KAP1	no KAP2
none	6	3.4	7.7	12	9.3
elementary	21.9	16.5	26.8	27.7	25.9
intermediate	35.2	48.9	44.8	44.7	44.9
secondary	15.3	18.4	9.3	7.3	10.8
technical	8.6	3.8	6.2	5.4	4.2
university	12.6	9	5.2	2.9	4.9

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Attitudes:

Agreement by respondents with the statement ‘ nothing justifies hitting a wife, a daughter or a sister – regional variation

	Strongly agree KAP1	Strongly agree KAP2	agree KAP1	agree KAP2
Beirut	24.6	26.5	21.7	21.3
Saida	14.8	30.3	27	17.9
Tripoli	22	16.9	15.2	22.2
Tyre	28.4	12.8	23.9	20.1
Bekaa	10.2	13.4	12.1	16.7

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Agreement by female respondents with the statement ‘ nothing justifies hitting a wife, a daughter or a sister – regional variation stratified by gender

	strongly agree KAP1	strongly agree KAP2	agree KAP1	agree KAP2
Beirut	22.6	24.5	21.7	22.2
Saida	14.3	34	24.4	14.6
Tripoli	22.6	16.5	18	28.6
Tyre	29.8	14.2	22.1	21.6
Bekaa	10.7	10.8	13.8	13

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Agreement by male respondents on the statement ‘ nothing justifies hitting a wife, a daughter or a sister – regional variation stratified by gender

	strongly agree KAP1	strongly agree KAP2	agree KAP1	agree KAP2
Beirut	28.1	29.8	21.7	24.3
Saida	15.6	24.4	31.2	22.2
Tripoli	20.8	17.6	10.9	13.9
Tyre	26	10.7	26.8	18.1
Bekaa	9.4	17.6	9.4	21.5

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Justifying Hitting a married woman

	KAP1	KAP2
extramarital relations	49	38.3
Spends without husband's permission	13.4	8.5
Does not fulfill her marital duties	17.1	8.5
Leaves home without husband's permission	13.4	9.2
Does not take care of children	14	10.4
Complains about husband's family	10.6	7.5
Does not keep house clean	8.4	7.3
Does not make good food	10.7	4.7

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Agreement by respondents on justifying hitting of a married woman because of extramarital relations – regional variation

	KAP1	KAP2
Beirut	19.3	24.3
Saida	23.6	23.2
Tripoli	14.4	9.8
Tyre	23.8	21.3
Bekaa	18.9	21.3

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Agreement by respondents on justifying hitting of a married woman because of extramarital relations – gender variation

	KAP1	KAP2
females	63.9	64.9
males	36.1	35.1

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Agreement by female respondents on justifying hitting a married woman because of extramarital relations – regional variation stratified by gender

	KAP1	KAP2
Beirut	20.1	24.8
Saida	21.6	24.8
Tripoli	15.5	9.2
Tyre	24.7	23.5
Bekaa	18	17.6

Agreement by male respondents on justifying hitting a married woman because of extramarital relations – regional variation stratified by gender

	KAP1	KAP2
Beirut	17.8	23.4
Saida	27	20.3
Tripoli	12.4	10.9
Tyre	22.2	17.2
Bekaa	20.5	28.1

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Rights of women to share in decision-making in the family: equal share

	KAP1	KAP2
childcare	58.1	55.8
timing of conception & desired # of children	78.5	79.9
when & where to move	62.9	75.1
children going to school	74.1	79.5
girls going to school	70.1	75.8
managing family income	58.5	66.8

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Agreement with Right of Women to have a final say about landmark life-events

	KAP1	KAP2
whom to marry	81.3	91.1
when to accept work outside home	36.3	45.3

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Agreement by respondents on right of women to seek work outside the home – regional variation

	KAP1	KAP2
Beirut	21.5	31.2
Saida	28.3	23.6
Tripoli	18.3	25.4
Tyre	13.4	12
Bekaa	18.6	7.9

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Agreement by female respondents on right of women to seek work outside the home – regional variation stratified by gender

	KAP1	KAP2
Beirut	21.7	29.9
Saida	27.5	23.7
Tripoli	20.4	26.3
Tyre	14.6	13.1
Bekaa	15.8	6.9

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Agreement by male respondents on right of women to seek work outside the home – regional variation stratified by gender

	KAP1	KAP2
Beirut	21.1	33.3
Saida	29.6	23.3
Tripoli	14.8	23.9
Tyre	11.3	10.1
Bekaa	23.2	9.4

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Opinions about the right of women not to be harmed

	KAP1	KAP2
agree	90	93.7
disagree	10	5.4

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Practices

Types of DV mentioned in individual neighborhoods

	KAP1	KAP2
physical	59.7	67.8
psychological	41.5	55.5
psychosocial	9.9	7.7
financial	12.5	8.9
other	72.4	54.4

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Reporting hitting in household three months prior to survey

KAP1	KAP2
16.40%	18.00%

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Patterns of managing disagreements within families

	KAP1	KAP2
Dialogue	72	78.3
shouting	35.5	26.3
Hitting	10.3	8.9
wife abides by husband's rules	3	4.3
other	25.8	20.6

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Places for seeking help if family suffered from violent acts

	KAP1	KAP2
Keep it at home	51.9	59.7
go to relatives	48.1	41.9
go to religious court	1.5	1
go to health centers	0.6	0
go to security agencies	2.8	0.9
go to other agencies	18	9.6
go to Najdeh listening centers	0	12.7

N_{KAP1}=1064

N_{KAP2}=958

Najdeh workshop participation & discussions – KAP2

participate	discuss with participants	disseminate to others
14.3	14.4	9.8

N_{KAP2}=958