

Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

Final Report

DIGNITY
DANSK
INSTITUT
MOD TORTUR



KING HUSSEIN FOUNDATION  مؤسسة الملك الحسين
مركز المعلومات والبحث
INFORMATION AND RESEARCH CENTER



Table of Contents

Intoduction.....	5
Demographic Background.....	6
1.1 Governorate.....	6
1.2 District.....	7
1.3 Neighborhood.....	8
1.4 Sex.....	8
1.5 Nationality.....	9
1.6 What is your average monthly income (from all sources)?.....	11
2.1 How many years have you lived in Jordan?.....	13
2.2 How many years have you lived in your neighborhood?.....	14
2.3 Have you lived in a different governorate before you moved to Amman or Zarqa?.....	15
2.3a If you lived in a different governorate, have you lived in:.....	16
2.4 In general, what is the level of satisfaction of living in your neighborhood?.....	17
2.5 In your opinion, do you believe that the countryside is safer than the city?.....	19
2.6 In the last year, have you been a registered member in any of the following types of civil organizations?.....	21
2.7 In the last year, have you received any help (financial, technical, emotional, etc.) from any of the following organizations:.....	22
2.7a Type of assistance received.....	22
2.8 Do you usually attend or participate in the following general citywide events?.....	23
2.8a Please specify.....	25
2.9 In the last year, in what sports, artistic or cultural groups or associations have you participated in?.....	25
2.9a Please specify.....	28
2.10 Over the past year, have you cooperated with any other individuals in your community to solve a certain problem or issue that bothers you either socially or economically or otherwise?.....	28
2.11 Over the past year, have you spoken to anybody in the municipality or local government about a problem in your community?.....	29
2.12 In general, do you believe that most people in your community can be trusted?.....	29
2.13 Do you feel like you are really a part of your community?.....	30
2.14 In your opinion, do the majority of people in your community get along with each other?.....	30
2.15 In your opinion, would the majority of people in your community take advantage of you given the opportunity?.....	31

2.16 In your opinion, to what extent do you trust that police work is serving your community?	32
2.17 Please select the top five priorities from the following list:	33
3.18 In general, and on a scale of 1-5, how far would you say that violence is a characteristic of your community?	35
3.19 On a scale of 1-3 to what extent do you believe that the following problems exist in society?	38
3.19a On a scale of 1-3 to what extent do you believe that the following problems affect your life?	44
3.20 On a scale of 1-3 which of the following problems exist in your society?	47
3.20a On a scale of 1-3 to what extent do these issues affect your life?	51
3.21 In general, to what extent do you feel safe in your community? (from harm, or theft, or threat) ...	53
3.22 What is your opinion on the change in the level of violence that has occurred during the past two years?	55
3.23 Do you believe that the following agencies are responsible for tackling violence?	55
3.23a How effective do you believe the following institutions are in their roles combating violence?	62
3.24 In your opinion, to what extent do the following contribute to violence in your community?	65
3.25 In your opinion, what are the causes of violence in your community?	67
4.26 For every type of event listed below, please indicate to which you have been exposed, seen happen, or happened to someone you know:	68
5.27 Which of the previous events that happened to you or that you saw or happened to someone you know influenced you in the biggest way?	87
5.28 Did this event cause you physical harm?	89
5.29 Did the event cause you any non-Physical harm?	92
5.29a Please specify type of non-physical harm:	94
5.30 How did this event affect you economically?	96
5.31 To what extent do you feel that the violence you were subjected to affected your life?	98
5.32 Do you believe that this event affected your ability to work or study?	99
5.33 Did you inform the authorities of the incident?	100
5.34 In case the answer is yes, to what extent can you say that the Police helped you?	104
6.35 Do you have health insurance?	106
6.35a Type of Health Insurance:	109
6.36 In general, how would you describe your health condition?	109
6.37 What is the level of physical pain you have felt for the past two weeks?	111
6.38 In the past two weeks, to what extent has the pain prevented you from work - within or out of your home?	112
6.39 Do you currently take any medicines to help with the pain or sleeplessness?	114
6.40 Which of the current illnesses do you suffer from?	116

6.41 To what extent do you suffer from the following conditions over the past week? 117

7.42 Please identify your need with regards to the following services: 122

7.43 Please identify if you have ever faced the following problems:..... 127

7.43a Please indicate if you have received any help for the following problems: 132

8.44 Please advise on your opinion regarding the following behaviors: 135

Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa 2011

The study was undertaken by the Nour Al Hussein Foundation (IHF) Information and Research Center (IRC) in collaboration with the Rehabilitation and Research Center for Torture Victims (RCT), with the Institute of Family Health – Nour Al Hussein Foundation (IFH) –as the main stakeholder- being regularly consulted and continuously kept abreast of the project's progress.



Introduction

The Institute of Family Health, Nour Al Hussein Foundation, Jordan (IFH), and the Rehabilitation and Research Center for Torture Victims, Denmark (RCT) initiated a Trauma center within the IFT, and wish to develop expertise in the areas of violence and trauma and capacity to treat victims of violence, with a focus on Iraqi refugees who have been tortured in Iraq, by conducting a quantitative study about violence in and around Amman.

The study will be undertaken by the King Hussein Foundation (KHF) Information and Research Center (IRC) in collaboration with RCT, with IFT –as the main stakeholder- being regularly consulted and continuously kept abreast of the project's progress. A data collection tool has been designed by the IRC/ KHF in collaboration with RCT and IFH to be used in this study.

The purpose of this study is to examine the prevalence of violence, and the attitudes and perceptions regarding this violence, in Jordan's two most populated governorates: Amman and Zarqa. This report will examine not only the extent to which violence is prevalent in these two governorates, as well as the nature of this violence (including physical, psychological and economic elements), but will also attempt to obtain an understanding of the causes of this violence, by determining inter-weaving issues, and how they relate to one another.

This report contains several key sections:

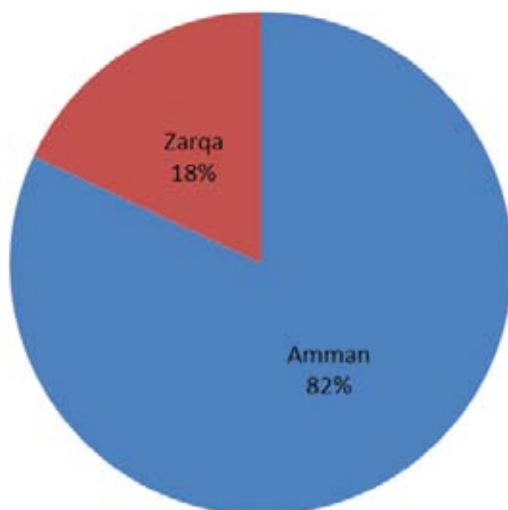
Overall Analysis	A description of the main survey results and their associated cross-tabulation analysis
Profiles	A summary description of the major results for the overall survey results, males, females, Amman, Zarqa, Youth, Iraqis and the sample districts: Badr, Zahran and the Central District 1 in Zarqa
Tables for Question 3.19	A series of tables that detail the cross-tabulation analysis for question 3.19
Tables for Question 4.26	A series of tables that detail the cross-tabulation analysis for question 4.26
Social Capital Tables	A series of tables that detail the cross-tabulation analysis for the questions related to social capital
Field Report	The previous field report submitted
Translated Survey	A draft translated English version of the survey
Scoring Sheet for SASCAT	The scoring criteria for the social capital questions

Demographic Background

1.1 Governorate

As per the sample 82% of the surveys, were conducted in Amman, with the remaining 18% conducted in Zarqa¹.

Chart (1.1) - Survey Distribution



¹ For this report, all percentages were calculated as a percentage of total respondents. This means that some percentages will add up to less than 100% in instances where some respondents did not give an answer.

1.2 District

As per the sample, the surveys were distributed proportionately over the districts of Amman and Zarqa in-line with population.

Chart (1.2) - Respondents per District, Amman

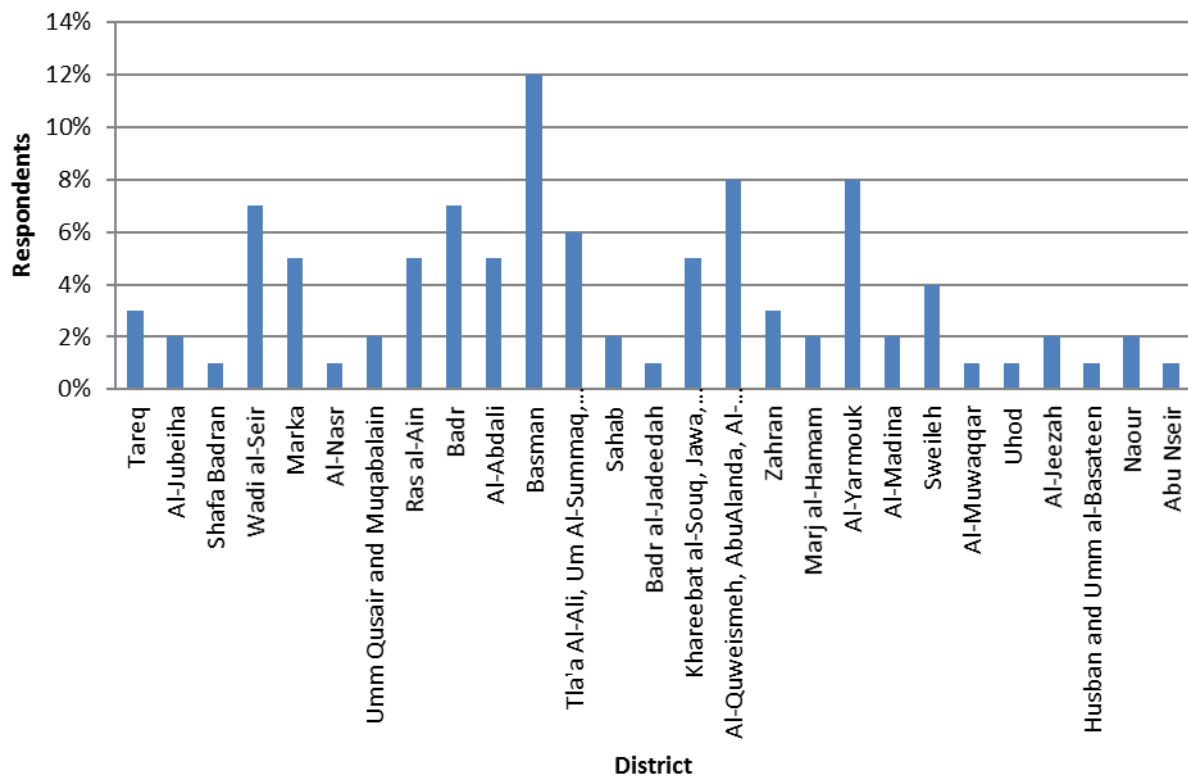
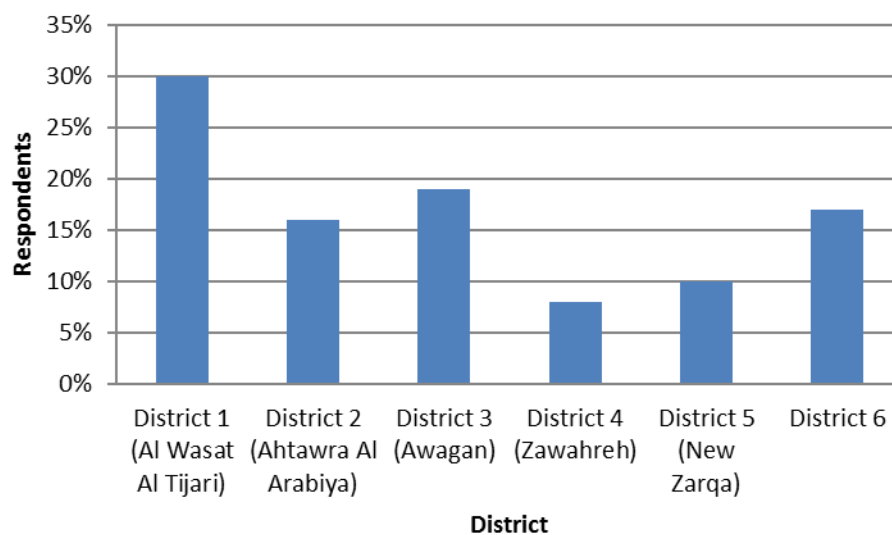


Chart (1.3) - Respondents per District, Zarqa



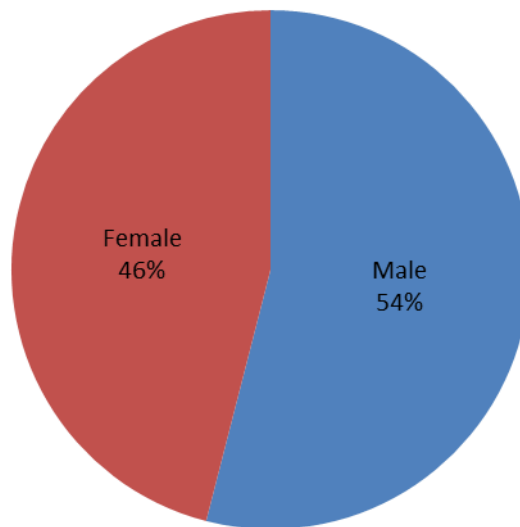
1.3 Neighborhood

As per the sample, the surveys were distributed proportionately among neighborhoods, in-line with population.

1.4 Sex

As the chart below shows, the surveys are relatively evenly distributed between genders.

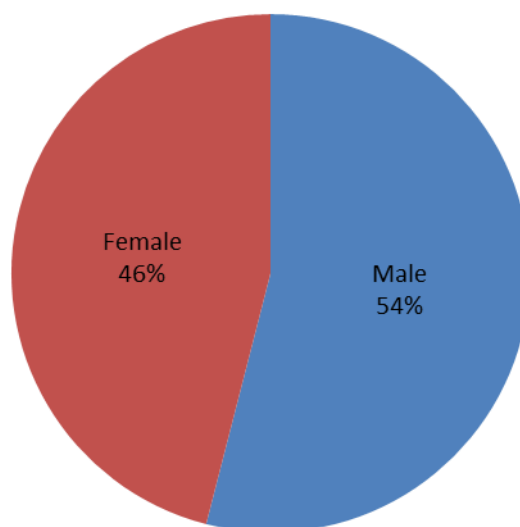
Chart (1.4) - Distribution between Genders



Amman

As the chart below shows, the survey was relatively evenly distributed, in Amman.

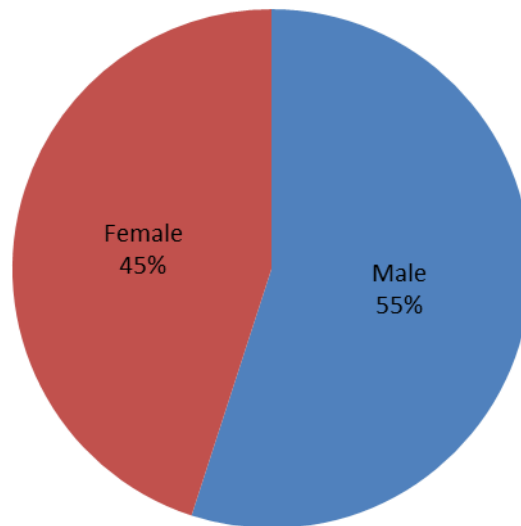
Chart (1.5) - Distribution between Genders, Amman



Zarqa

As the chart below shows, the survey was relatively evenly distributed, in Zarqa.

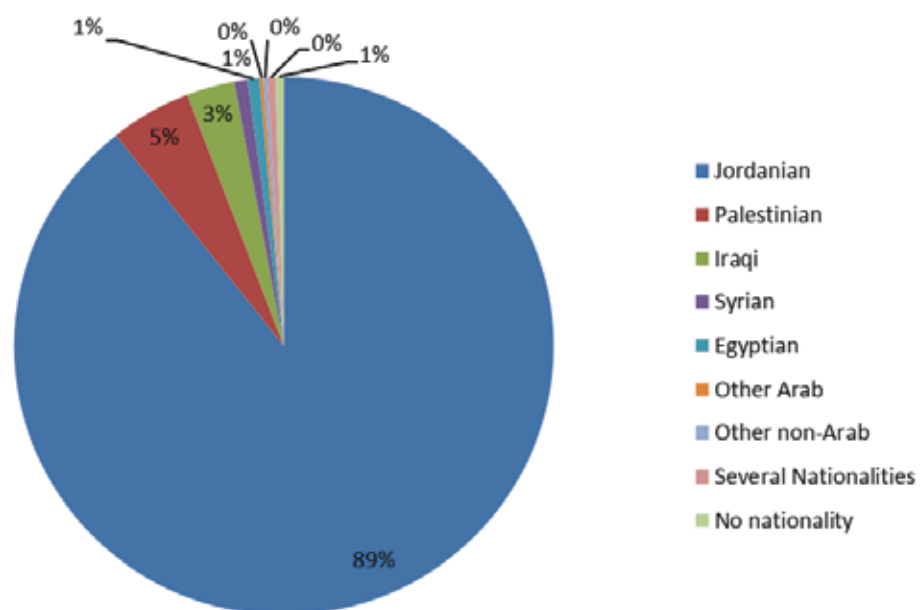
Chart (1.6) - Distribution between Genders, Zarqa



1.5 Nationality

The vast majority of respondents were of Jordanian, at 89%, with 5% being of Palestinian, 3% from Iraq, and the remainder coming from Syria, Egypt and other nations.

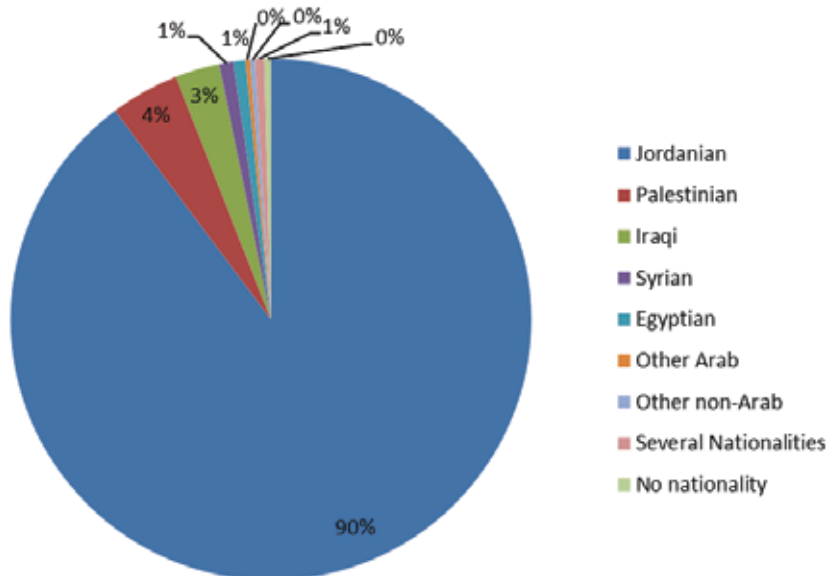
Chart (1.7) - Nationality Distribution



Amman

Within Amman, the vast majority of respondents were Jordanian, at 90%. The remainder consisted of 4% Palestinians, 3% Iraqis, and other nationalities at 1%, or less, each.

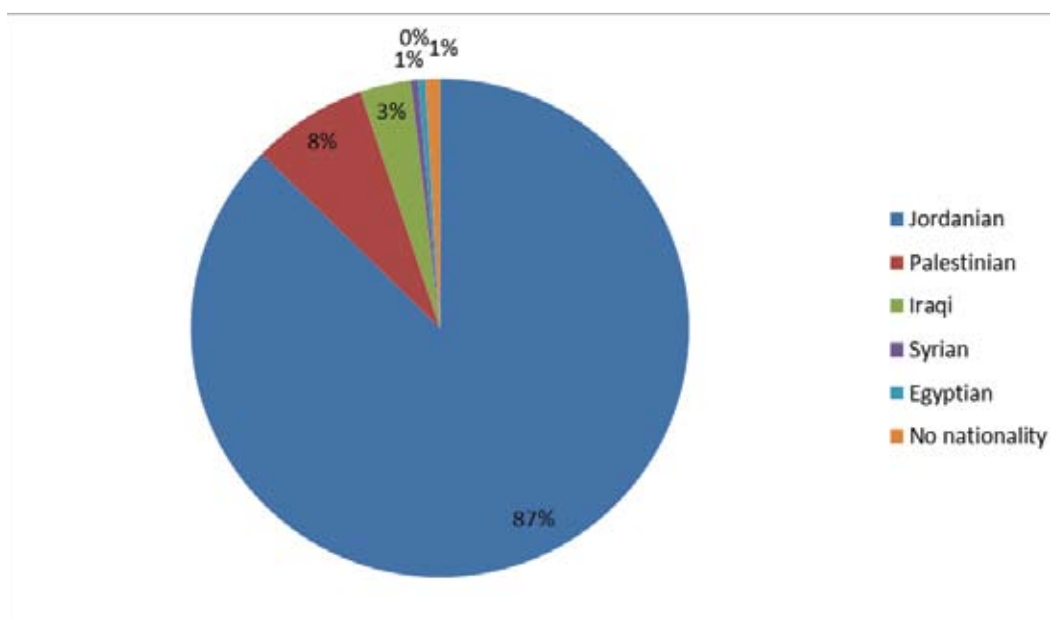
Chart (1.8) - Nationalities within Amman



Zarqa

The vast majority of the respondents in Zarqa were Jordanian, at 87%, with a minority of Palestinians, at 8%, Iraqis at 3%, and a few other nationalities, at negligible percentages each.

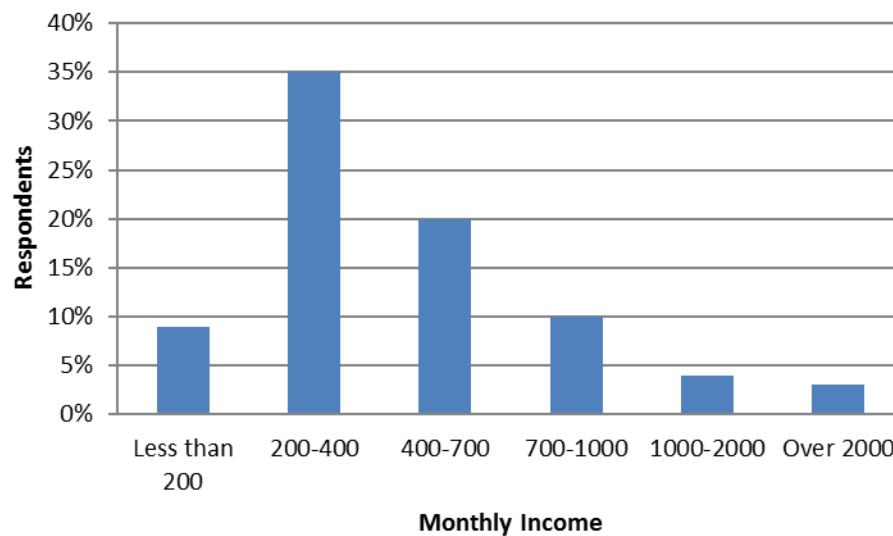
Chart (1.9) - Nationalities within Zarqa



1.6 What is your average monthly income (from all sources)?

As the chart (1.10) shows, the respondents' income brackets are relatively even spread, although slightly geared to those earning less than 700 JD monthly, at 64% of respondents. Only 7% of respondents earn over 1000 JD monthly.

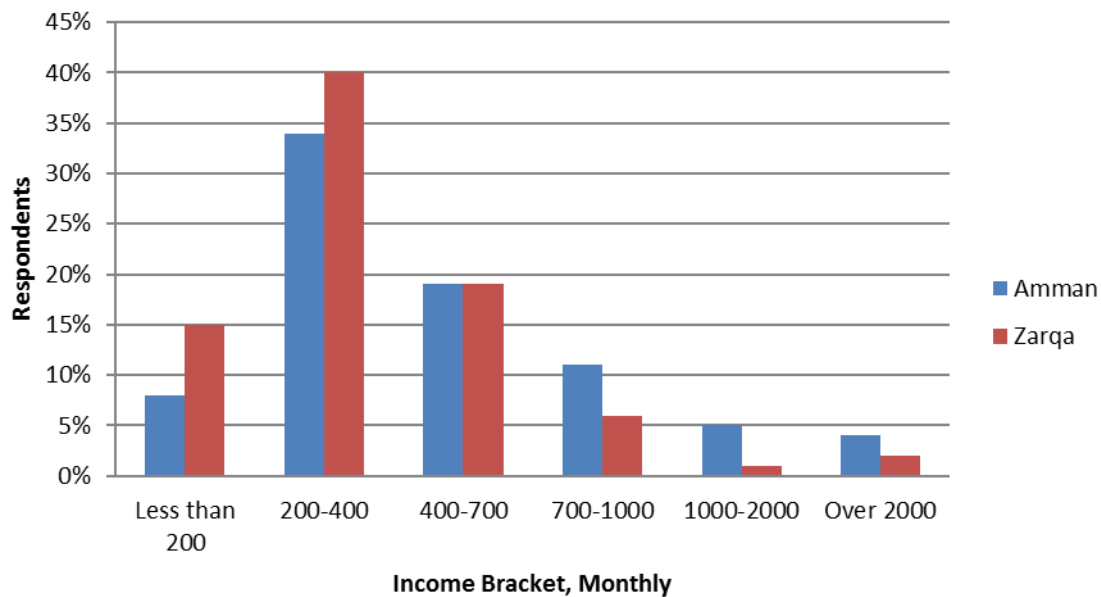
Chart (1.10) - Monthly Income Distribution



As the chart (1.11) shows, approximately 61% of the survey respondents in Amman earned less than 700 JD monthly, with 9% earning over 1000 JD monthly.

Also, majority of the respondents in Zarqa, at 74%, earned less than 700 JD monthly, while only 3% earned over 1000 JD monthly. This shows that wages are significantly weaker in Zarqa than in Amman, which is intuitive.

Chart (1.11) - Income Distribution, Across Governorates

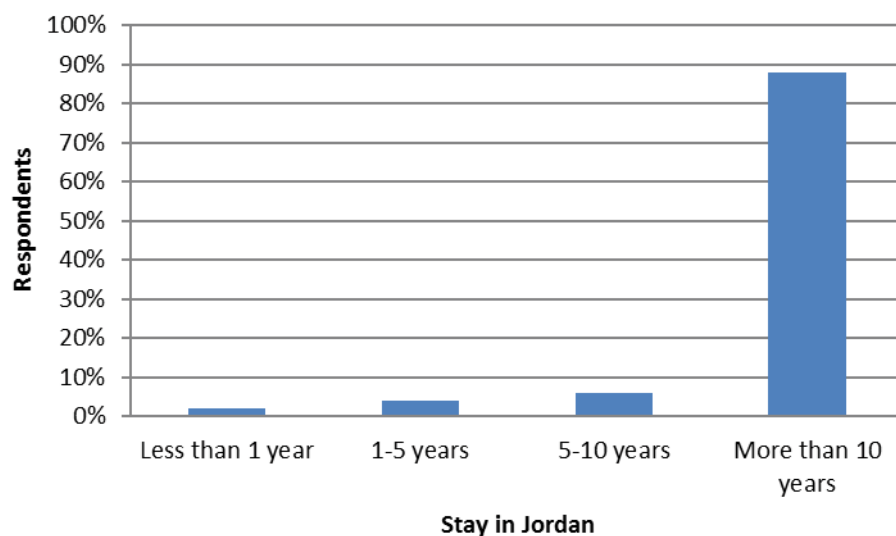


It is of note that 80% of Egyptians have family incomes of less than 400 JD monthly, compared to 54% amongst Jordanians and 63% amongst Palestinians, and 61% amongst Iraqis.

2.1 How many years have you lived in Jordan?

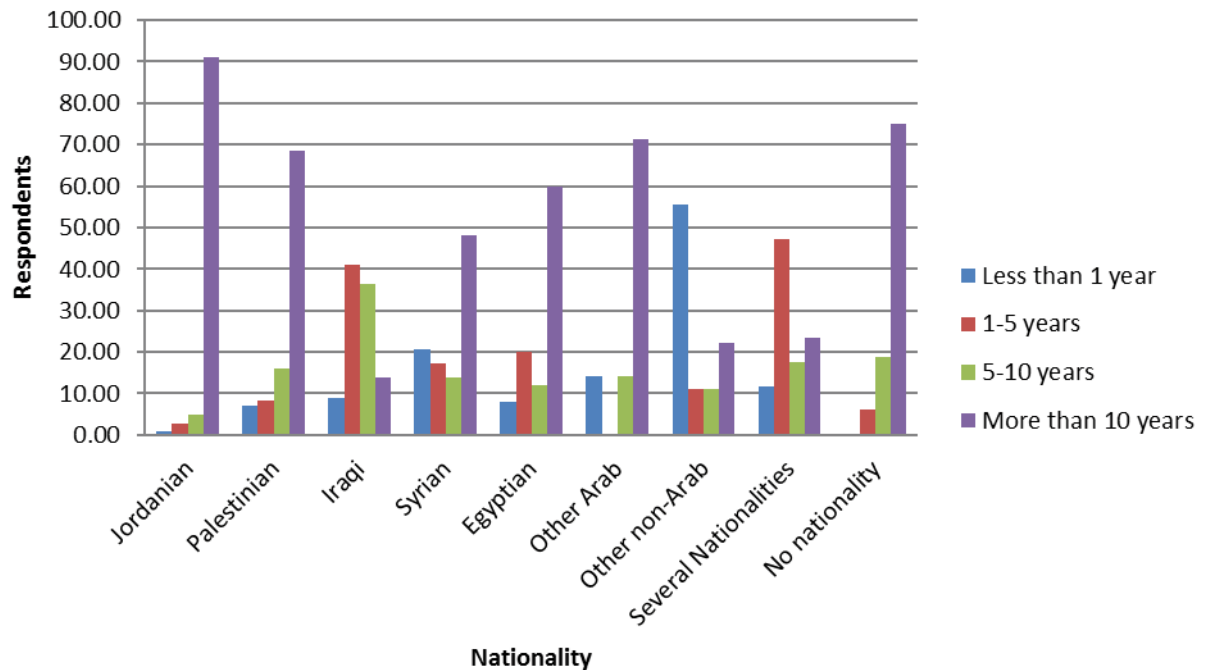
As the chart (2.1) shows, the vast majority of respondents have lived in Jordan for over a decade.

Chart (2.1) - Length of Time in Jordan



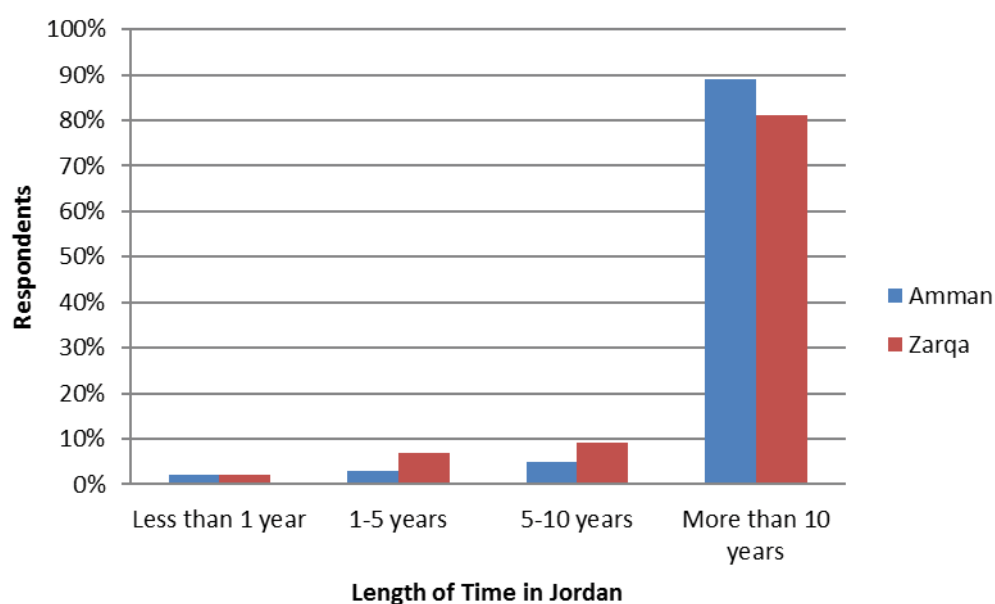
Syrians and Iraqis, along with other non-Arabs have spent the least amount of time in Jordan, as chart (2.2) shows.

Chart (2.2) - Length of Time in Jordan



Of those spending more than 10 years in Jordan, Amman's respondents register at 89%, as opposed to Zarqa's 81%.

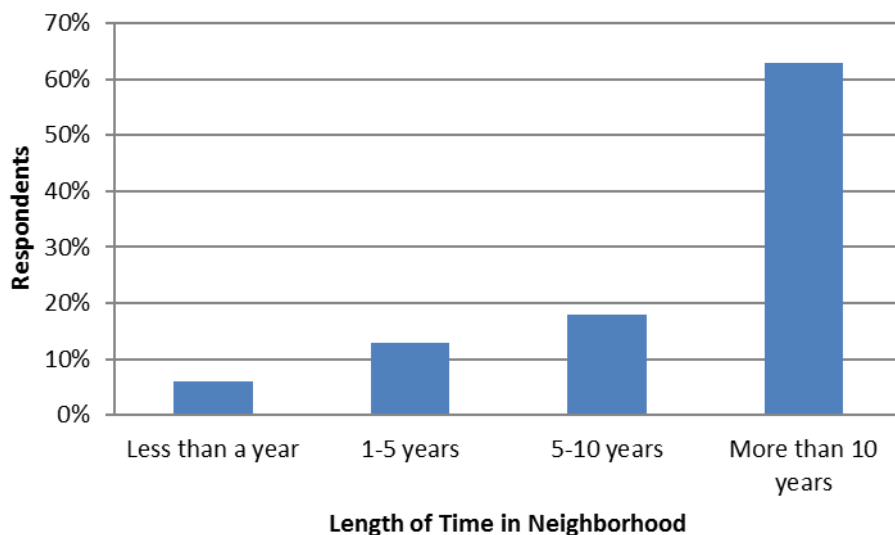
Chart (2.3) - Length of Time in Jordan, per Governorate



2.2 How many years have you lived in your neighborhood?

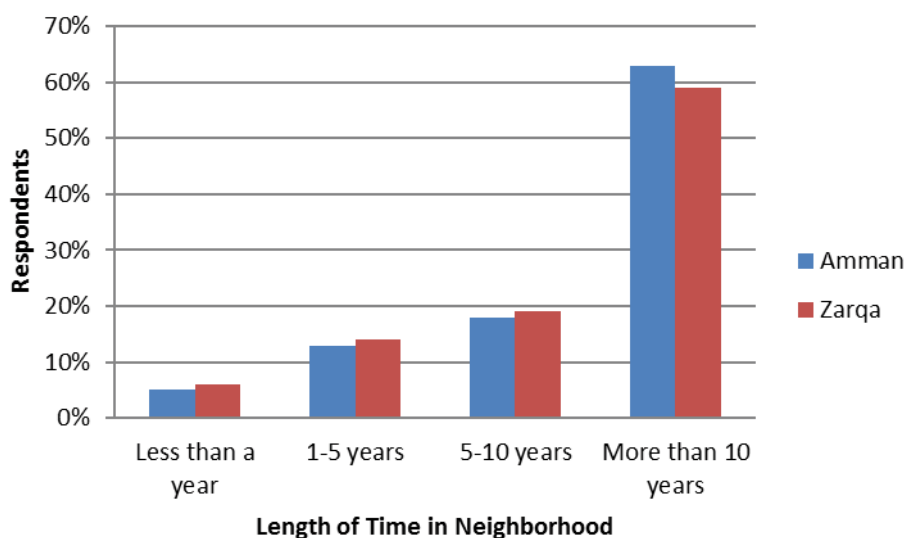
As the chart (2.4) shows, a majority of respondents, in Amman and Zarqa, have lived in their specific neighborhoods, for over 10 years, at 63%, while 31% of inhabitants have lived in the neighborhood for between 1 to 10 years.

Chart (2.4) - Length of Time in Neighborhood



As the chart (2.5) shows, the vast majority of respondents, in both Amman and Zarqa, have lived in their neighborhoods for over 10 years, with residents from Amman at 63%, and residents from Zarqa at 59%.

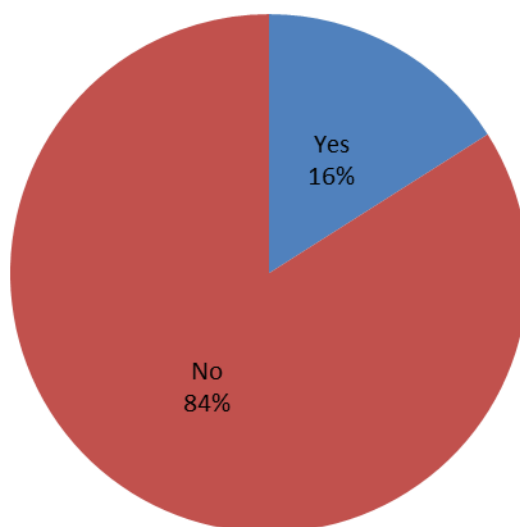
Chart (2.5) - Length of Time in Neighborhood



2.3 Have you lived in a different governorate before you moved to Amman or Zarqa?

The vast majority of respondents in Amman and Zarqa, at 84%, have not lived in a different governorate.

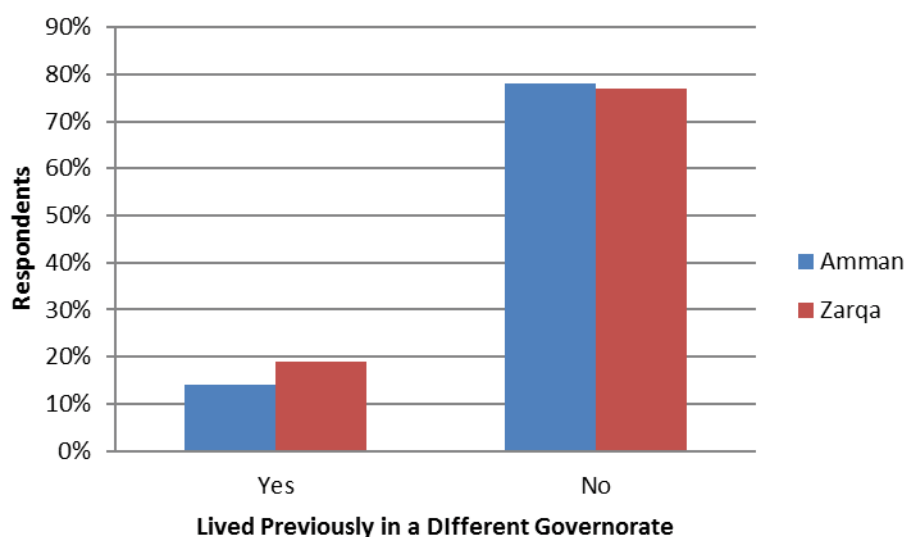
Chart (2.6) - Respondents Living in a Previous Governorate



The differences in previous address, in terms of income groups, gender, nationality and age groups were relatively minor.

In terms of governorate, 14% of respondents in Amman had lived in a different governorate previously, as opposed to 19% of respondents from Zarqa.

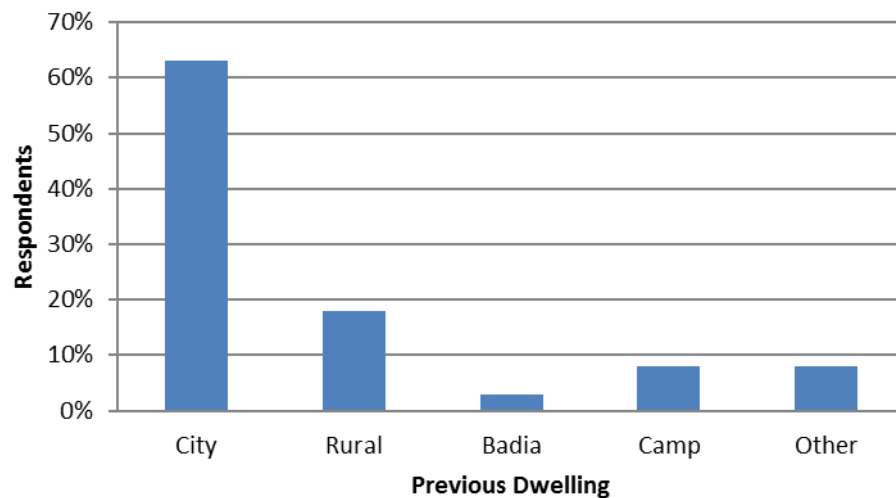
Chart (2.7) - Respondents Having Lived Previously in a Different Governorate



2.3a If you lived in a different governorate, have you lived in:

As the chart (2.8) shows, the vast majority of respondents in Amman and Zarqa, and having lived in a previous governorate, (who answered this question), lived in urban areas, at 62%, prior to their current address.

Chart (2.8) - Previous Location

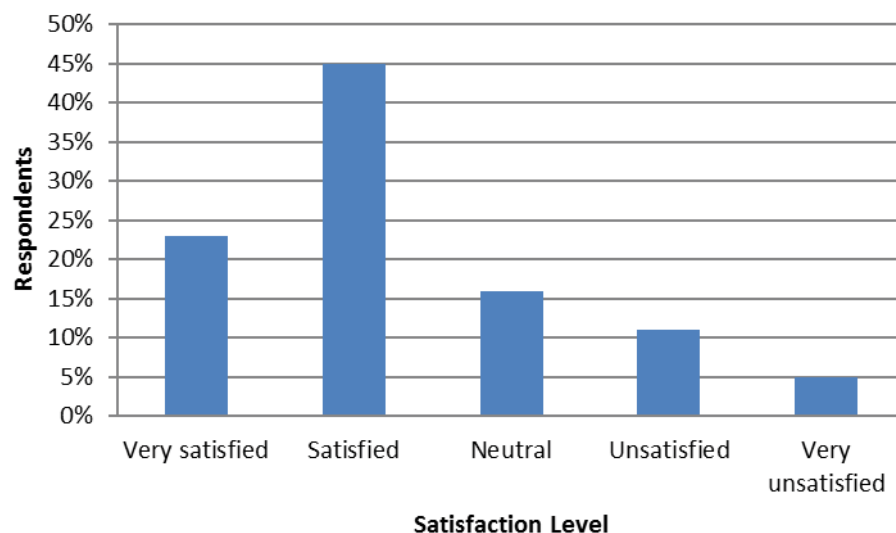


There is little difference, in habitation patterns, between respondents in Amman and Zarqa. The same finding holds true for gender, nationality, income group and age group.

2.4 In general, what is the level of satisfaction of living in your neighborhood?

As the chart below shows, over two thirds of respondents living in Amman and Zarqa were satisfied or very satisfied, with their neighborhoods, with only 16% being unsatisfied or very unsatisfied.

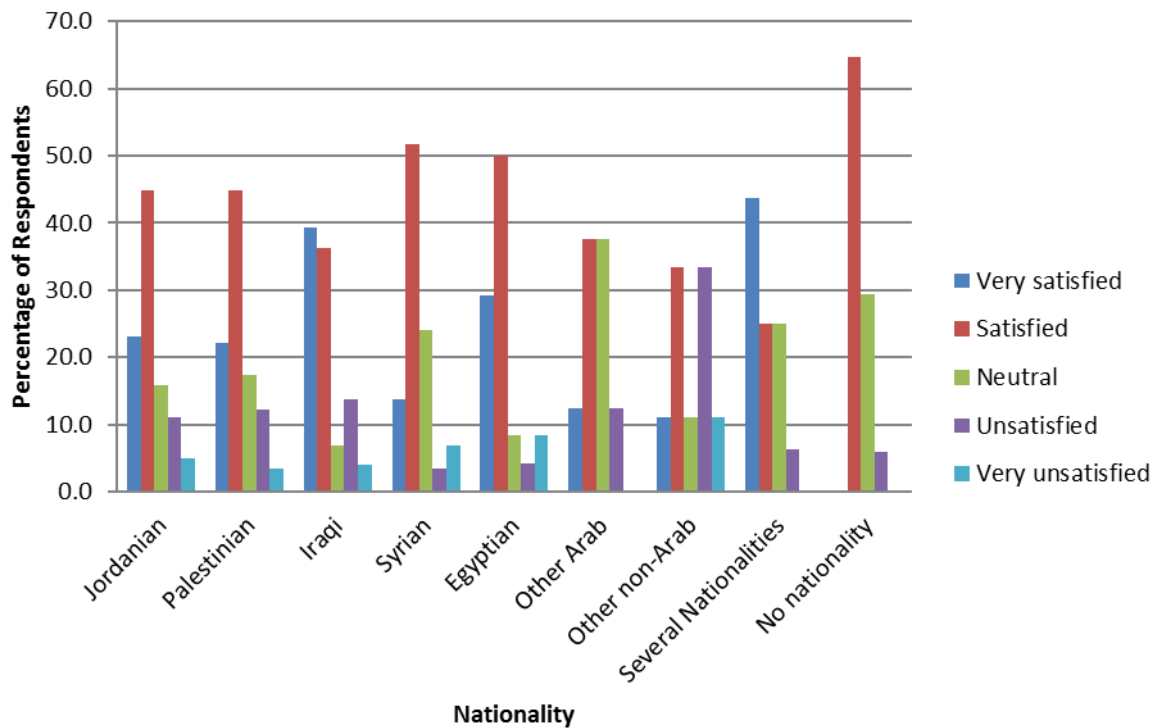
Chart (2.9) - Satisfaction Levels



Nationality

Egyptians were the most satisfied out of all the nationalities, followed by Iraqis and Jordanians. As the chart (2.10) shows.

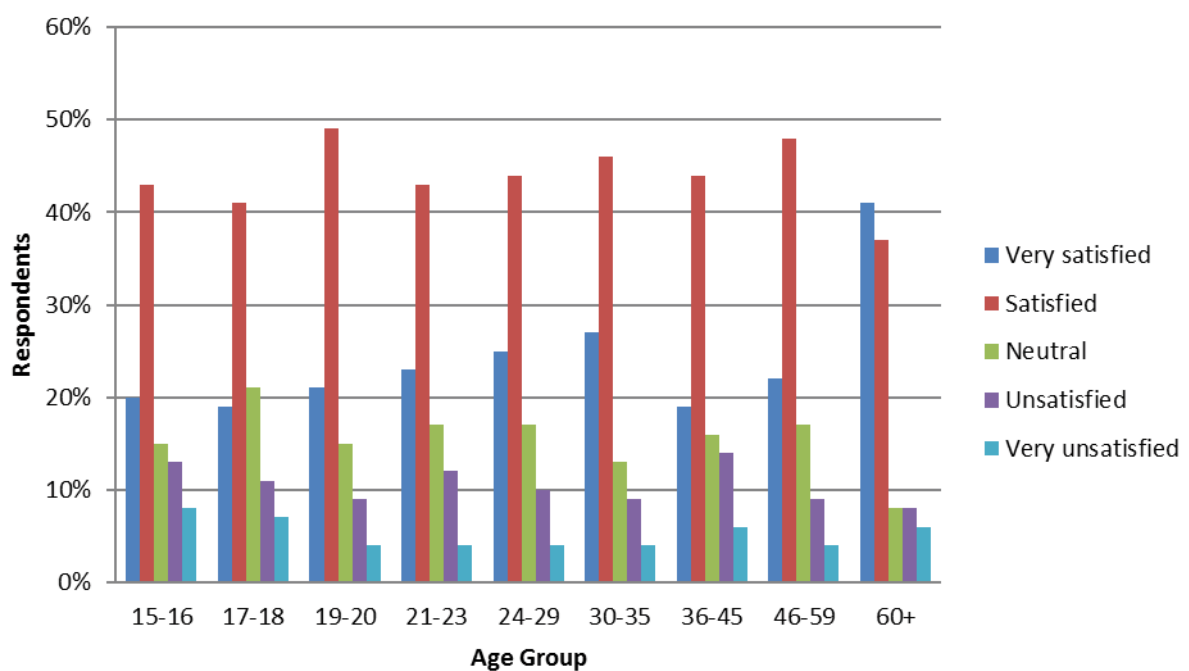
Chart (2.10) - Satisfaction Levels, per Nationality



Age

The highest levels of satisfaction are amongst those over 60 years in age.

Chart (2.11) - Satisfaction Levels, per Age Group

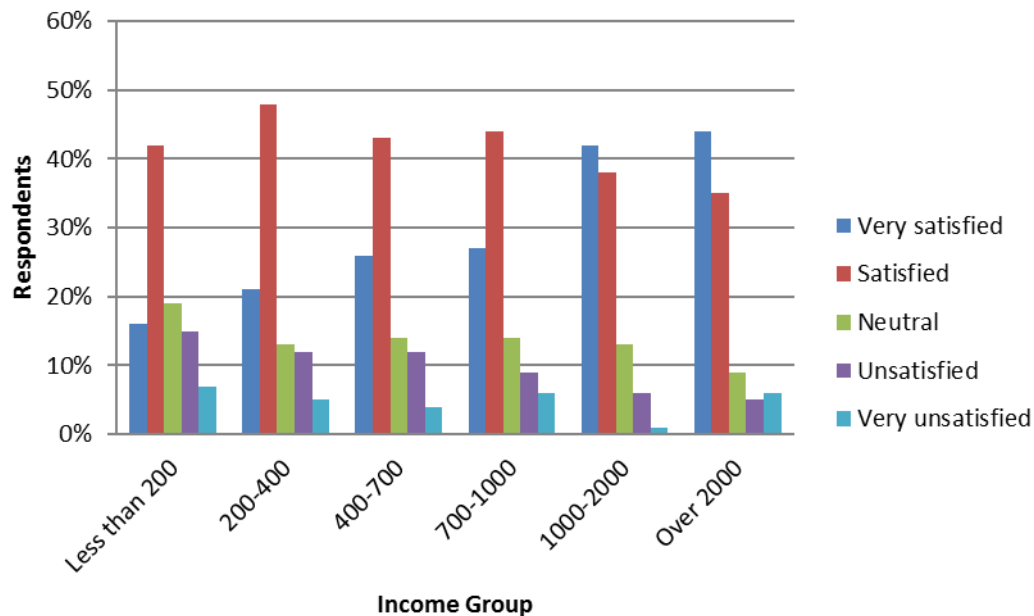


Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

Income

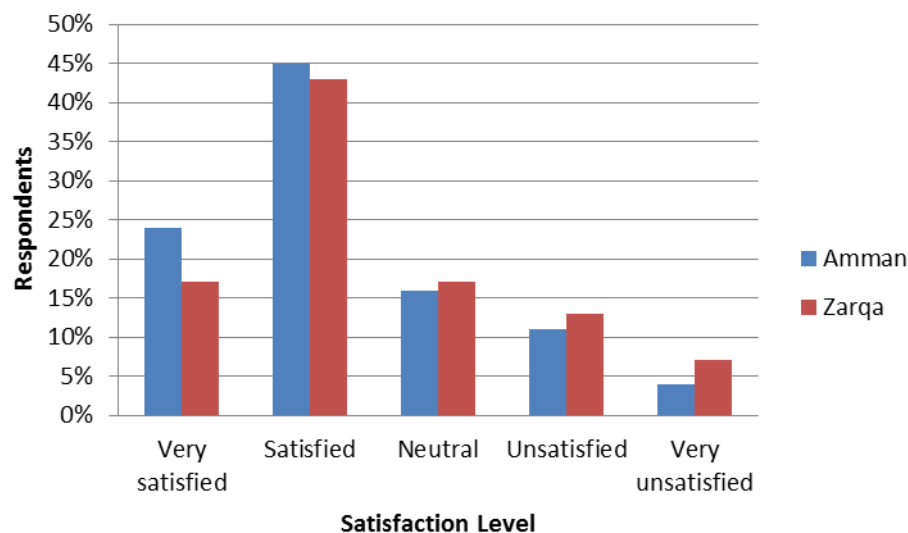
The higher the income levels, as the above table makes clear, the higher the satisfaction in the neighborhood.

Chart (2.12) – Satisfaction, per Income Group



Satisfaction rates are higher in Amman, than in Zarqa.

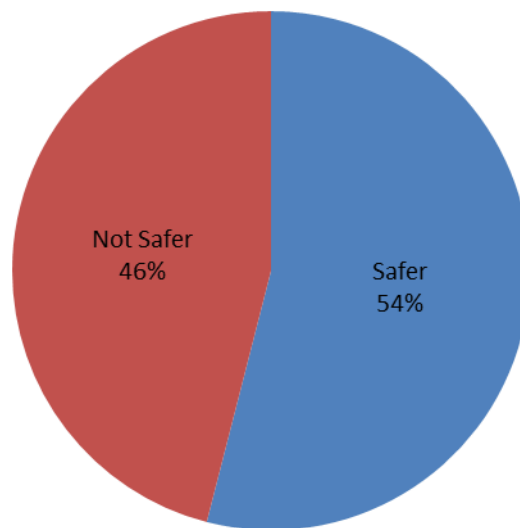
Chart (2.13) - Satisfaction Level, per Governorate



2.5 In your opinion, do you believe that the countryside is safer than the city?

Respondents in Amman and Zarqa are (almost) evenly divided, between their beliefs in whether the city or the countryside is safer, although a slight majority believe the countryside is indeed safer, at 54%.

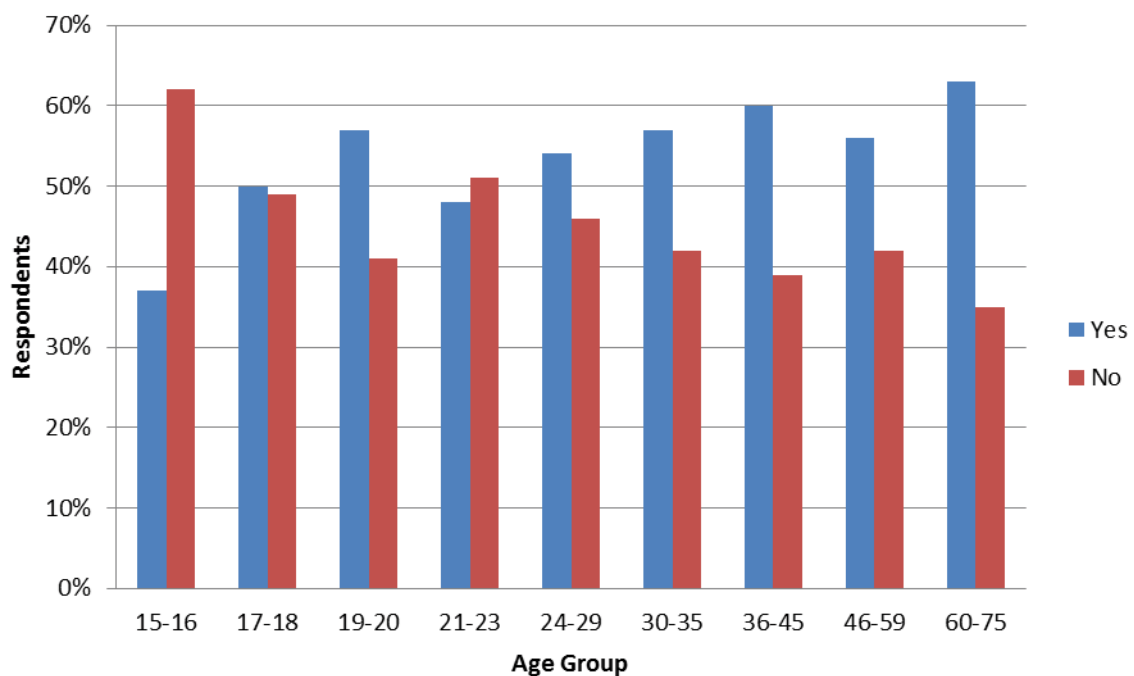
Chart (2.14) - Do You Believe That the Countryside is Safer than the City?



57% of males, compared to 49% of females believe the countryside to be safer.

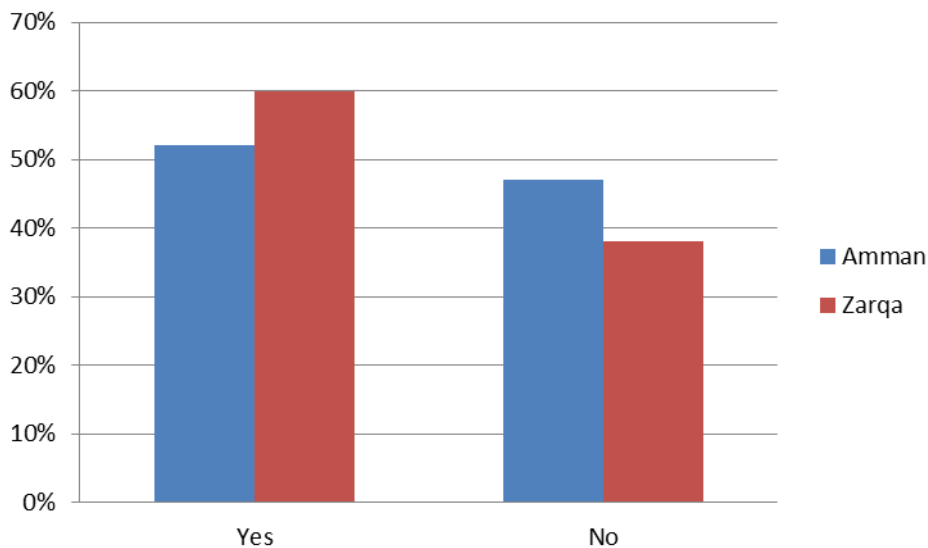
63% of those aged 60 and above, believe the countryside to be safer, compared to 37% of those between 15-16 years of age.

Chart (2.15) - Do You Believe That the Countryside is Safer than the City? By Age Group



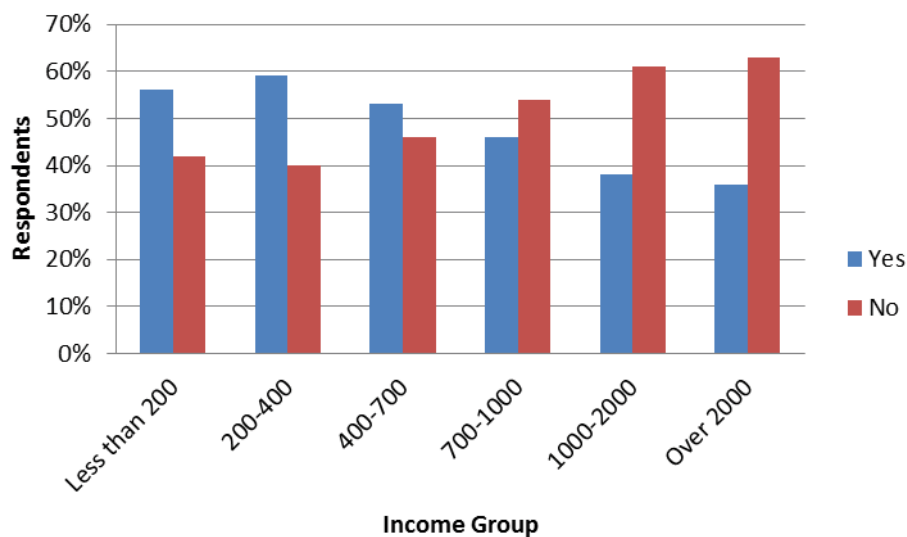
52% of respondents in Amman, compared to 60% of respondents in Zarqa believe the countryside to be safer.

Chart (2.16) - Do You Believe That the Countryside is Safer than the City? By Governorate



As the chart below shows, as one's income increases, one is less likely to think that the countryside is safer than the city.

Chart (2.17) - Do You Believe That the Countryside is Safer than the City? By Income Group



Social Capital

Please note that questions 2.6, 2.7 and 2.10-2.15 will be analyzed fully with cross-tabulations in the section "Social Capital" following the results summary, after question 2.15.

2.6 In the last year, have you been a registered member in any of the following types of civil organizations?

The vast majority of respondents, in both Amman and Zarqa, do not belong to a trade union, charity association, tribal association, lending association, youth center, NGO, political party or religious party. The organizations showing the highest memberships were tribal associations and youth centers, at 14% and 13%, respectively.

Table (2.1) - In the last year, have you been a registered member in any of the following types of civil organizations?

Organization	Yes (%)	No (%)
Union, Association or Professional Organization	6	94
Charity or Volunteer Organization	7	93
Tribe or Family Association	14	86
Cooperative or Lending Association	3	97
Youth Center	13	87
NGO	4	96
Political Organization or Party	2	98
Religious Organization	5	95

2.7 In the last year, have you received any help (financial, technical, emotional, etc.) from any of the following organizations:

By far, the most important source of assistance for respondents in Amman and Zarqa, are from family members, and neighbors/friends, at 34% and 25%, respectively, with every other source of assistance showing responsiveness rates at 8% to 13%, only. As the table (2.2) shows.

Table (2.2) - In the last year, have you received any help from any of the following organizations

organizations	Yes (%)	No (%)
Union, Association or Professional Organization	13	87
Cooperative or Charity Association	11	89
Youth Center	13	87
Non-Profit Organization	9	91
Political Organization or Party	8	92
Family Members or Relatives	34	66
Neighbors or Friends	25	75
Social or Religious Leaders	12	88
Politicians	9	91
Government Employees	11	89
Social Workers or Researchers	9	91

2.7a Type of assistance received

As the table (2.3) shows, family members offer the most financial support, at 31% of respondents, followed by charity organizations or cooperatives, at 29% and unions, at 25%. The organization offering the most support, in terms of non-cash finance, are non-profit organizations, at 29%, followed by charity organizations, at 27% of respondents.

Table (2.3) - Type of assistance received

organizations	Financial (%)	Other Financial (non-cash) (%)	Wasta/Moral (%)	Emotional/Personal (%)
Union, Association or Professional Organization	25	21	32	22
Cooperative or Charity Association	29	27	23	21
Youth Center	15	18	36	31
Non-Profit Organization	17	29	28	26
Political Organization or Party	16	23	30	31
Family Members or Relatives	31	15	22	33
Neighbors or Friends	15	13	29	43
Social or Religious Leaders	11	17	37	35
Politicians	14	15	47	24
Government Employees	20	16	43	21
Social Workers or Researchers	12	18	35	34

2.8 Do you usually attend or participate in the following general citywide events?

16% of respondents have engaged in debates or political discussions, as opposed to 34% who have engaged in volunteer work and 27% who have engaged in public awareness lectures.

Table (2.4) - Do you usually attend or participate in the following general citywide events?

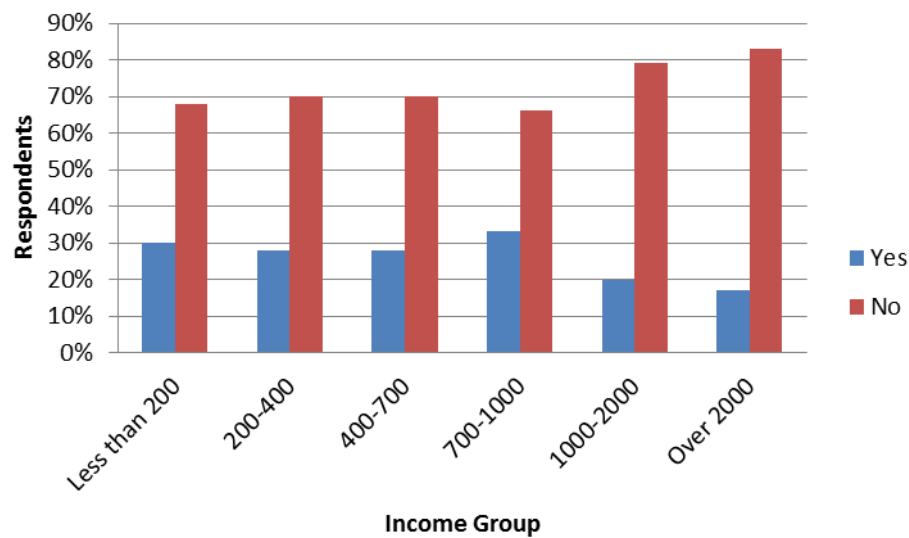
Answer	Debates or Political Discussions	General Volunteer Work	Public Awareness Lectures	Other
Yes	16%	34%	27%	6%
No	84%	66%	73%	94%

Between the two governorates, there is a significant difference in the percentage of respondents attending debates, with 15% of Amman attending, as opposed to 20% of Zarqa. There is also a difference in public lectures, with 30% of respondents from Zarqa attending such lectures, as opposed to 25% of respondents from Amman.

In terms of age groups, those aged between 24 to 45 show the most enthusiasm for political discussions, while simultaneously showing the least enthusiasm for volunteer work. As for public awareness lectures, there is a direct link between age and attending such lectures.

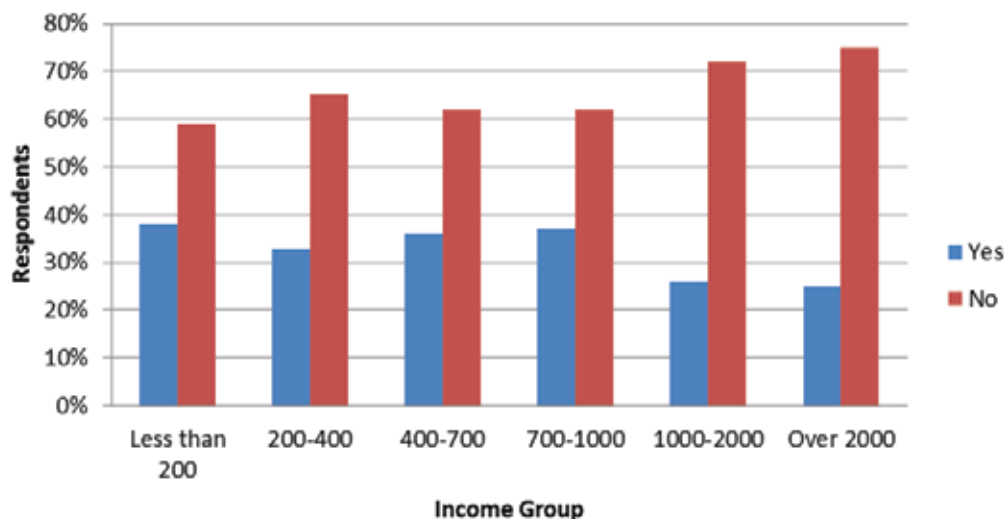
As family income increases, one's interest in public awareness lectures decreases, as shown in the chart (2.18).

Chart (2.18) - Attending Public Awareness Lectures, by Income Group



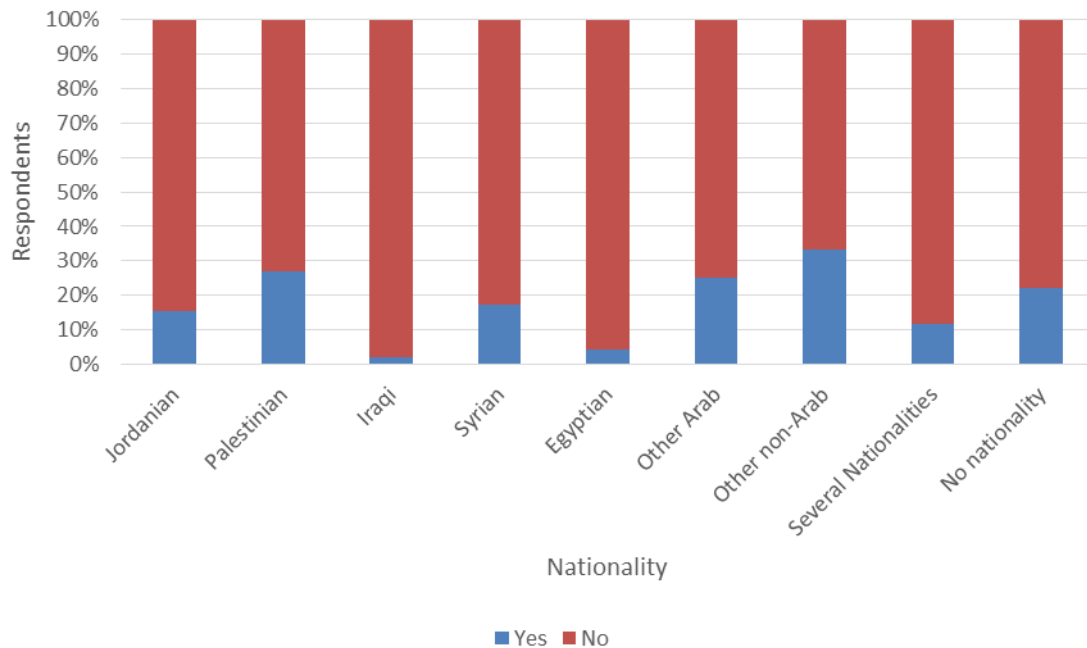
As one compares family income, one's interest in general volunteer work decreases, as shown in the chart (2.19).

Table (2.19) - General Volunteer Work, by Income Group



Based on nationality, chart (2.20) shows that Palestinians are the most likely to attend a political debate, as opposed to the Iraqis, who are the least likely.

Table (2.20) - General Volunteer Work, by Nationality



2.8a Please specify

Of those who answered the final option in question 2.8, offering the respondent the opportunity to write down a different form of participating in an event, 94% stated that they had never gone to a different type of event, with only 6% stating that they had. Such events were mainly family gatherings or assistance, religious activities and extra education. (table 2.4)

2.9 In the last year, in what sports, artistic or cultural groups or associations have you participated in?

Over the majority of these issues, there are no significant differences across variables, such as income, age, nationality, gender, governorate or the impacts of previous events. Those of interest are recorded below.

Out of the possible physical events, the one which has obtained the most membership is joining a sports club, as 14% of respondents often or always attending such an event, followed by non-profit programs and volunteer groups, at 3% sometimes or always attending.

Table (2.5) - In the last year, in what sports, artistic or cultural groups or associations have you participated in?

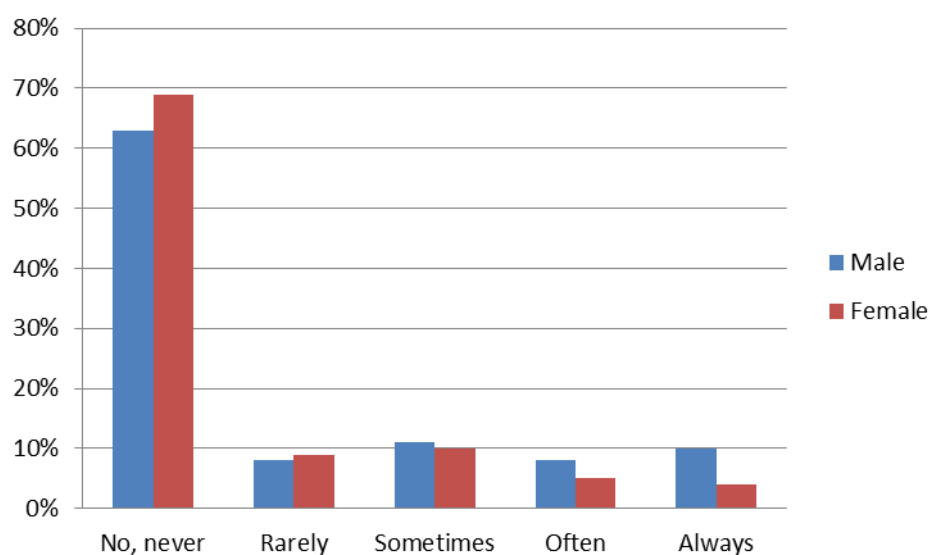
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Sports Club or Private Group	67	8	11	7	7
Non-Profit Program	82	8	7	2	1
Volunteer Group	85	7	5	2	1
Musical Group	89	6	3	1	1
Theater Group	89	5	3	1	1
Poetry Reading	89	5	3	1	1
Film Club	90	4	3	1	1
Other	95	1	1	1	1

Sports Club

75% of respondents have never visited, or rarely visit, a sports club, while 14% often or always visit a sports club. (Table 2.5)

Approximately twice as many men as women are enrolled in sports programs (at 18% of men attending often or always a sports club, as opposed to 9% of women).

Table (2.21) - Visitors to Sports Clubs, per Gender



As family income increases, so does the possibility he/she frequents a sports club.

Table (2.6) - Visitors to Sports Clubs, per Income Group

Income Group	No, never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Less than 200	68%	9%	8%	4%	8%
200-400	70%	7%	8%	5%	7%
400-700	60%	9%	14%	8%	8%
700-1000	57%	7%	15%	10%	10%
1000-2000	65%	4%	12%	10%	9%
Over 2000	57%	4%	14%	8%	17%

Non-Profit Program

Only a tiny minority, at 3% of respondents, make use of a non-profit program, 'often' or 'always.' (Table 2.5)

Volunteer Group

Only a tiny minority of respondents have ever worked with a volunteer group. In terms of age, only 60 to 75 year olds show signs of working with volunteer groups, as 8% have 'often' or 'always' worked with such a group. In terms of income, the more one's income increases, the more likely he/she is to join a volunteer group, as shown in the table below.

Table (2.7) – Percentage per income group who worked with a volunteer group

Income Group	No, never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Less than 200	82%	7%	5%	1%	1%
200-400	83%	7%	5%	1%	1%
400-700	77%	10%	6%	4%	1%
700-1000	86%	4%	4%	2%	2%
1000-2000	89%	3%	7%	1%	
Over 2000	85%	3%	5%	2%	5%

Club or Musical Group

The vast majority of respondents, at 89%, have never been in a musical group, with only 2% attending 'often' or 'always.' (Table 2.5)

In terms of income, the only group showing any sign of attending a musical group is those earning 700 JD to 1000 JD per month, at 6% of respondents 'often' or 'always' going.

Club or Theater Group

The vast majority of respondents, at 89%, have never been in a theatrical group, with only 2% attending 'often' or 'always.' (Table 2.5)

Club or Poetry Reading

The vast majority of respondents, at 89%, have never attended a poetry reading, with only 2% attending 'often' or 'always.' (Table 2.5)

Film Club or Group

The vast majority of respondents, at 90%, have never been in a film club, with only 2% attending 'often' or 'always.' (Table 2.5)

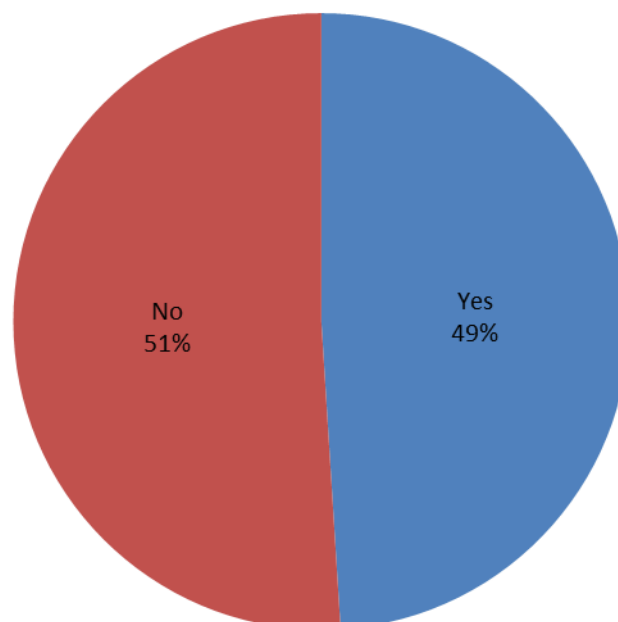
2.9a Please specify

Of those who answered the final option in question 2.9, offering the respondent the opportunity to write down a different form of participating in physical events, 95% stated that they had never gone to a different type of event, with only 2% stating that they had gone 'often' or 'always.' Such events were mainly educational and religious courses. (Table 2.5)

2.10 Over the past year, have you cooperated with any other individuals in your community to solve a certain problem or issue that bothers you either socially or economically or otherwise?

Almost half of respondents in Amman and Zarqa have cooperated with others in their community, in order to solve a certain problem.

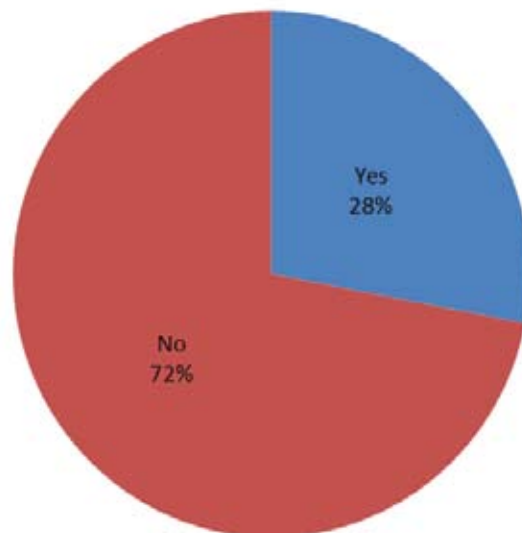
Chart (2.22) - Over the past year, have you cooperated with any other individuals in your community to solve a certain problem or issue that bothers you?



2.11 Over the past year, have you spoken to anybody in the municipality or local government about a problem in your community?

The majority of respondents in Amman and Zarqa, at 72%, have not spoken with any governmental official, regarding their problems.

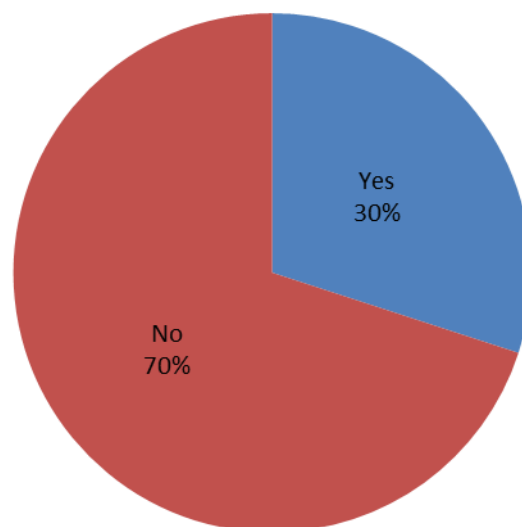
Table (2.23) - Over the past year, have you spoken to anybody in the municipality or local government about a problem in your community?



2.12 In general, do you believe that most people in your community can be trusted?

Within Amman and Zarqa, only 30% of respondents considered their community to be trustworthy, as the chart (2.24) shows.

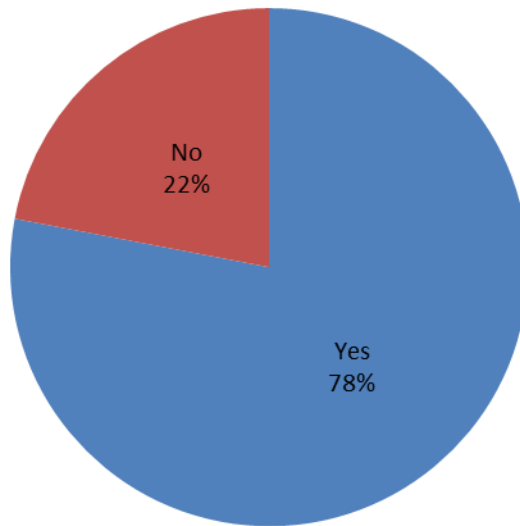
Chart (2.24) - do you believe that most people in your community can be trusted?



2.13 Do you feel like you are really a part of your community?

The vast majority of respondents in Amman and Zarqa, at 78%, consider themselves to be part of a community.

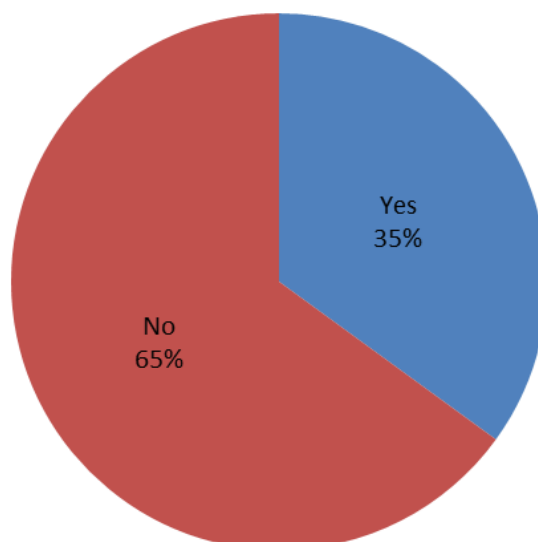
Chart (2.25) - Do you feel like you are really a part of your community



2.14 In your opinion, do the majority of people in your community get along with each other?

Among respondents in Amman and Zarqa, 35% believe the majority of community members get along well.

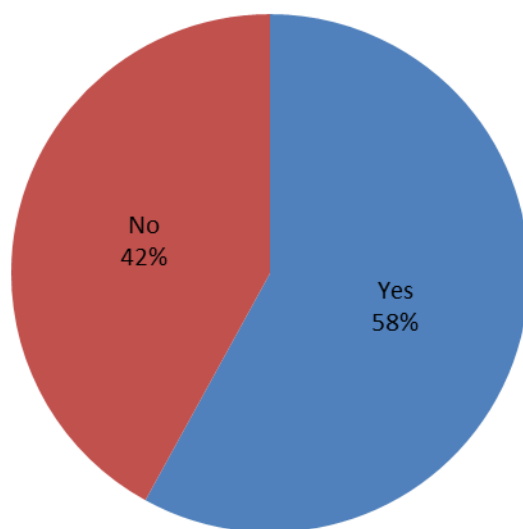
Chart (2.26) - do the majority of people in your community get along with each other?



2.15 In your opinion, would the majority of people in your community take advantage of you given the opportunity?

A majority of people in Amman and Zarqa believe that most people in their communities would take advantage of them, should the opportunity arise, at 58%.

Chart (2.27) - would the majority of people in your community take advantage of you given the opportunity?



Social Capital

A tool to calculate social capital from a series of questions yielded the following results:

Table (2.8) - Social Capital Scores

Sample	Social Capital Score
Overall	4.64
Amman	4.46
Zarqa	5.51
Female	4.46
Male	4.79
Youth	4.24
Iraqi	3.94

As the table (2.8) shows, social capital is greatest in Zarqa, at 5.51, out of all the areas studied in the report, and achieving 1.05 points more than Amman. By contrast, the weakest social capital was among Iraqi respondents, at a score of 3.94.

The reason for the low score of Iraqi respondents can be found in the fact fewer Iraqis are members of unions, charity organizations, cooperative or lending associations, youth centers, NGOs and political parties, than the total sample. Also fewer Iraqis reported their difficulties to the authorities, than the total sample. However, Iraqi respondents did score the highest in terms of respondents feeling as if they were part of a community.

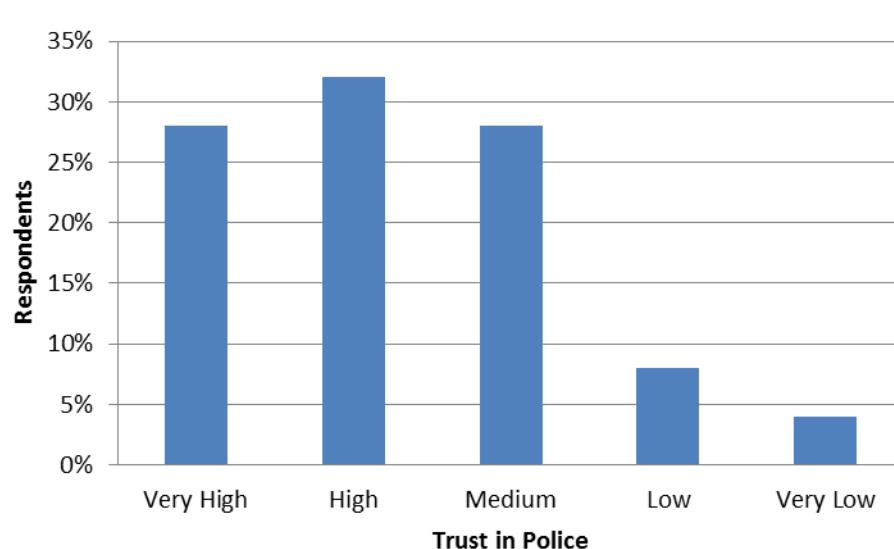
As for Zarqa's positive score, almost half of it can be attributed to the fact that so many of Zarqa's residents have received assistance from unions, charity organizations, cooperative or lending associations, youth centers, NGOs and political parties. In other matters, Zarqa's scores are actually similar to average results; it is the help received from the aforementioned organizations that allows Zarqa to obtain the greatest score, in terms of social capital. Zarqa also scored highest in terms of their belief that other members of the community would not take advantage of them.

It should be noted that, in terms of individual indicators, males show the greatest social capital scores in terms of membership in unions, charity organizations, cooperative or lending associations, youth centers, NGOs and political parties, as well as in reporting violent incidents to the authorities, trust in community members and belief in community members getting along together.

2.16 In your opinion, to what extent do you trust that police work is serving your community?

Of the respondents from Amman and Zarqa, 60% trust the police highly, or very highly, while 12% have a low, or very low, opinion of the police, as the chart below shows.

Chart (2.28) - Trust in Police



There is an inverse relationship, between one's income level and the extent to which one trusts the police. As the table (2.9) shows, those holding a 'high' or 'very high' level of trust for the police stand at 63% among those earning less than 200 JD per month, dropping to 53% of those earning over 2000 JD per month.

Table (2.9) - Trust in Police, per Income Group

Income Group	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Less than 200	31%	32%	23%	7%	6%
200-400	31%	34%	22%	7%	4%
400-700	27%	31%	29%	8%	5%
700-1000	28%	25%	32%	10%	3%
1000-2000	29%	26%	28%	10%	5%
Over 2000	25%	28%	32%	6%	7%

There is, however, a direct relationship between trust of the police and age. That is, as one gets older, one is more likely to trust the police, with 54% of 17 to 18 year olds trusting the police, increasing to 62% of those above 60 years of age.

2.17 Please select the top five priorities from the following list:

Among the residents of Zarqa and Amman, 86% identified education as amongst their top priorities, 74% identified finance, 80% identified health care, and another 69% identified security as their top concerns.

Table (2.10) – Top Priorities

Variable	Respondents Believing the Variable to be a Top Priority (%)
Financial Situation	74
Security	69
Health Care	80
Education	86
Social Position	26
Cultural Education	16
Equality of Opportunity	14
Political Participation	6
Civic Participation	9
Happiness	63
Social Relations	33

In terms of equality of opportunity, political participation, civil participation, happiness and social relations, there is an inverse relationship with income. That is, as income increases, one's concern in the aforementioned topics decreases.

Table (2.11) –Relationship between Income Group and the Priorities

Income Group	Equality of Opportunity	Political Participation	Civil Participation	Happiness	Social Relations
Less than 200	16%	7%	15%	62%	36%
200-400	15%	5%	7%	59%	30%
400-700	20%	7%	8%	57%	31%
700-1000	15%	5%	7%	61%	37%
1000-2000	19%	7%	4%	55%	29%
Over 2000	12%	5%	8%	51%	28%

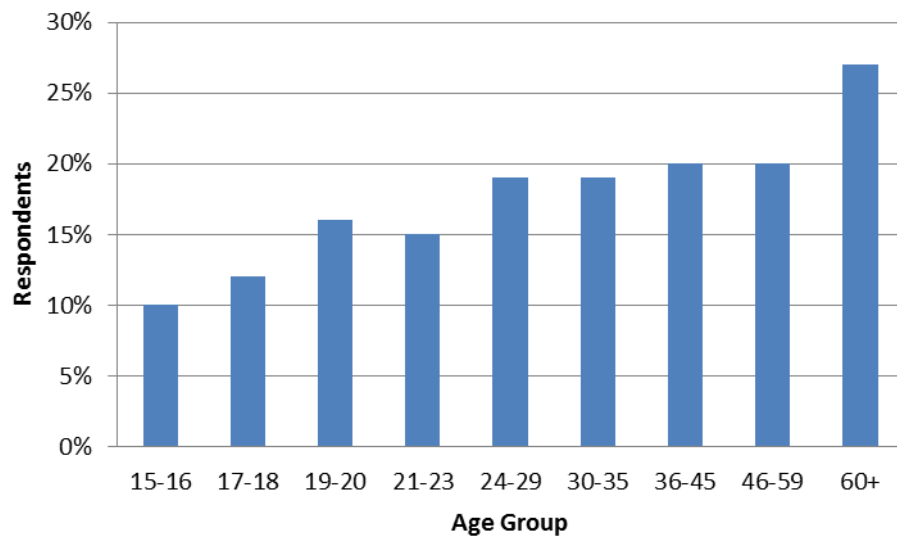
However, in terms of cultural education and social position, there is a direct link with income. That is, as one's income increases, one's concern for these factors also increases.

Table (2.12) –Income groups in relation to “cultural education” and “social position”

Income Group	Social Position	Cultural Education
Less than 200	23%	13%
200-400	25%	15%
400-700	27%	15%
700-1000	27%	17%
1000-2000	34%	21%
Over 2000	31%	25%

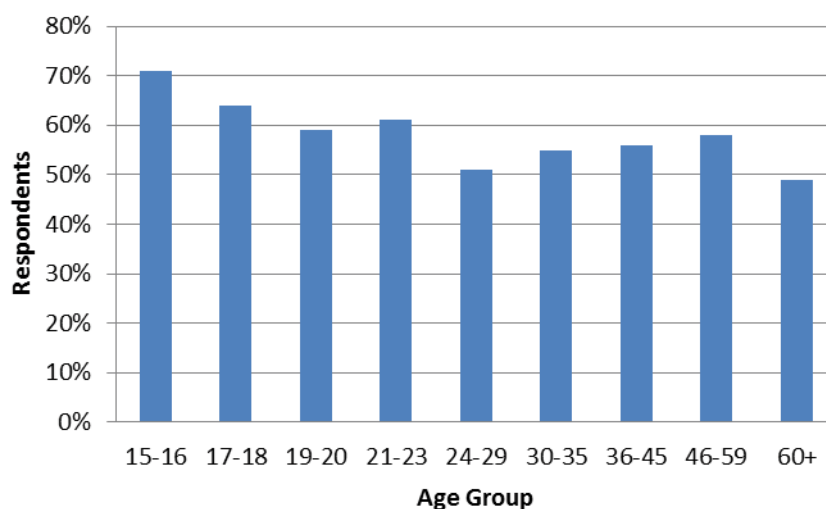
In terms of age, there is a direct relationship, between age and equality of opportunity. That is, as one gets older, one's concern regarding equality of opportunity increases.

Chart (2.29) - Equality of Opportunity



However, there is an inverse relationship, between age and happiness. That is, as one gets older, one's concern regarding happiness decreases.

Chart (2.30) - Happiness



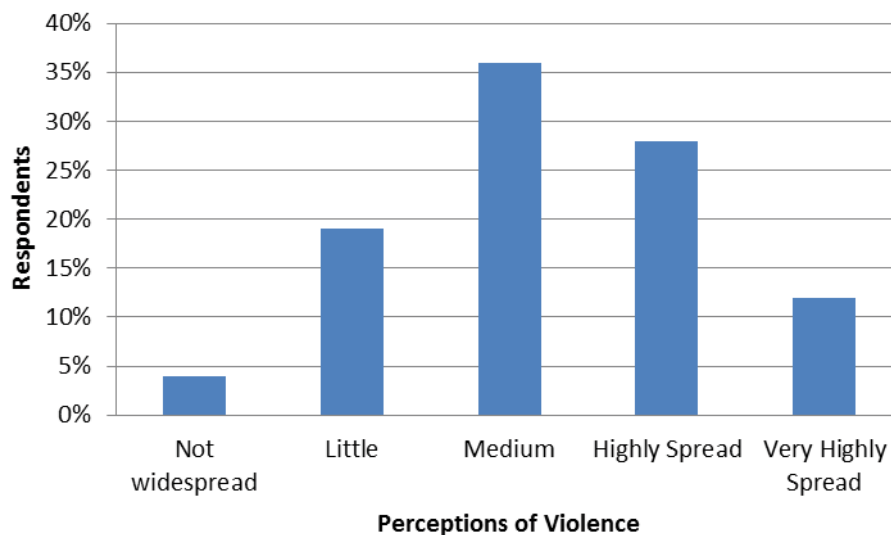
8% of respondents in Amman showed concern for civil participation, as opposed to 15% of Zarqa. 53% of males are concerned with happiness, as opposed to 63% of females. 21% of males are concerned with equality of opportunity, as opposed to 14% of females.

3.18 In general, and on a scale of 1-5, how far would you say that violence is a characteristic of your community?

Over the majority of these issues, there are no significant differences across variables, such as income, age, nationality, gender, governorate or the impacts of previous events. Those of interest are recorded below.

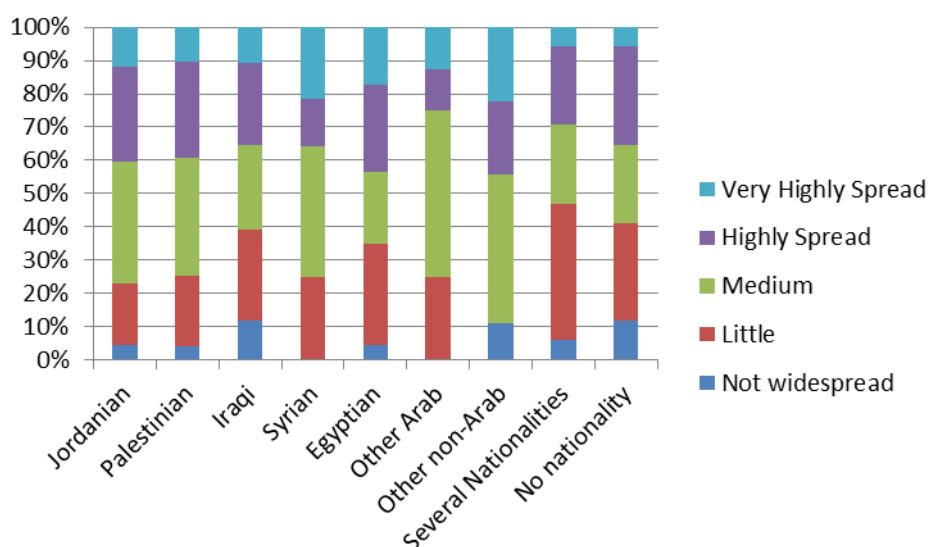
40% of the respondents, of Amman and Zarqa, see violence as widespread, or very widespread, while 23% see violence as little spread, or not widespread.

Chart (3.1) - Perceptions of Violence



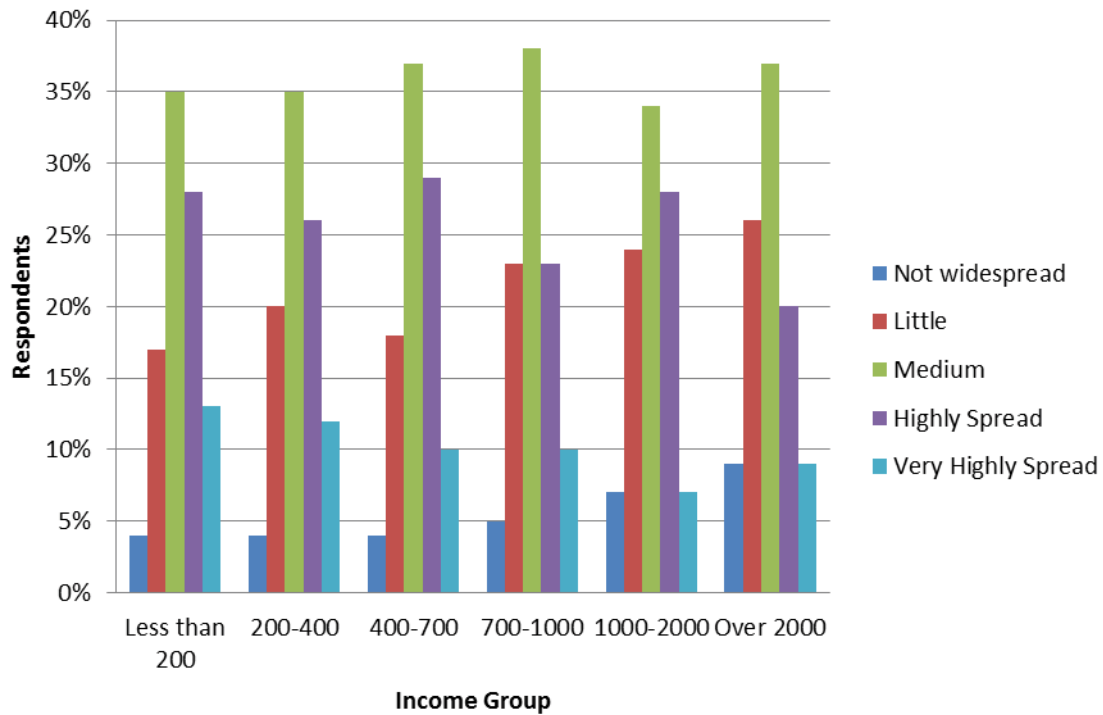
Feelings of the spread of violence vary, with the nationalities. Iraqis see violence as 'little widespread' or 'not widespread' at 39%, as opposed to 23% of Jordanians, 25% of Palestinians and 35% of Egyptians, as shown by the chart (3.2).

Chart (3.2) - Perceptions of Violence, by Nationality



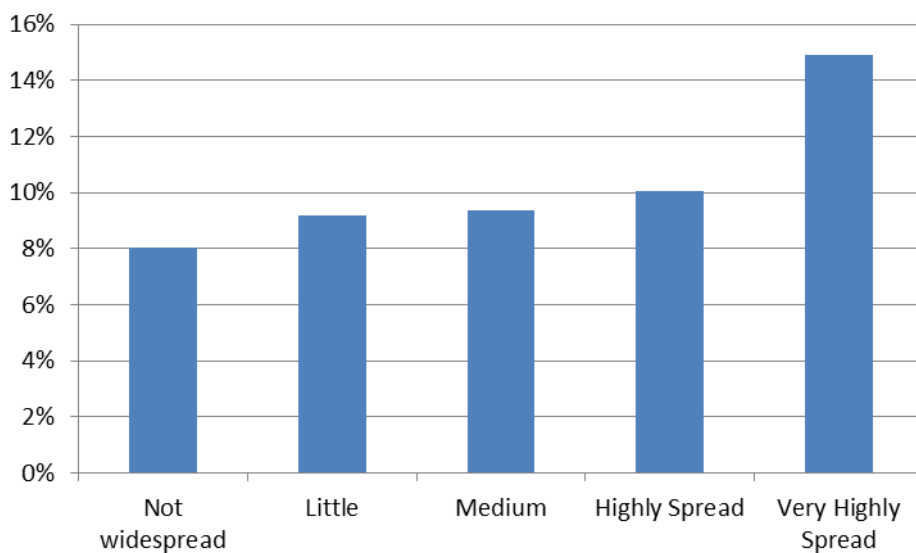
There is an inverse correlation between income and perceptions of violence. That is, as one's income increases, one's belief as to the extent of violence in the community decreases, as the chart below demonstrates.

Chart (3.3) - Perceptions of Violence, per Income Group



As the chart (3.4) shows, as one's perception of violence increases, so does one's depression level.

Chart (3.4) - Depression or Worry by Perception of Violence



3.19 On a scale of 1-3 to what extent do you believe that the following problems exist in society?

As the table (3.1) shows, the most widespread type of violence, by far, is verbal violence in public places, at 37% of respondents, followed by verbal violence in school, at 32, followed by verbal violence, between members of society. Of the widespread forms of violence, sexual violence exists at ranges of 4 to 14%, with the most common type being sexual violence within universities, at 14%. Between 8% to 23% of respondents consider physical violence to be widespread, with the most common form being student induced violence, at 23%. Schools also hold the most emotional violence, according to 21% of respondents.

Table (3.1) - to what extent do you believe that the following problems exist in society?

	Violence	Does Not Exist	Exists	Widespread	Av
Violence in Public Places	Physical	34%	52%	14%	1.80
	Sexual	63%	30%	6%	1.43
	Verbal	17%	46%	37%	2.20
	Emotional	41%	41%	18%	1.77
Violence in the Home	Physical	48%	39%	13%	1.65
	Sexual	74%	22%	4%	1.31
	Verbal	40%	41%	19%	1.79
	Emotional	45%	39%	17%	1.72
Student-induced School Violence	Physical	34%	43%	23%	1.88
	Sexual	65%	27%	8%	1.43
	Verbal	29%	39%	32%	2.03
	Emotional	44%	36%	21%	1.77
Teacher-induced violence in Schools	Physical	49%	38%	13%	1.63
	Sexual	77%	18%	5%	1.28
	Verbal	38%	42%	20%	1.81
	Emotional	48%	34%	18%	1.70
Violence inside schools by external individuals	Physical	63%	28%	10%	1.47
	Sexual	73%	20%	7%	1.34
	Verbal	55%	32%	13%	1.59
	Emotional	64%	25%	10%	1.46
Violence within Universities	Physical	43%	39%	18%	1.75
	Sexual	56%	31%	14%	1.58
	Verbal	38%	38%	24%	1.86
	Emotional	47%	35%	18%	1.70
Violence within Government Agencies	Physical	67%	25%	8%	1.41
	Sexual	76%	18%	6%	1.30
	Verbal	50%	37%	13%	1.63
	Emotional	57%	31%	12%	1.55
Violence between members of society	Physical	37%	42%	21%	1.84
	Sexual	52%	36%	12%	1.59
	Verbal	34%	39%	27%	1.93
	Emotional	45%	36%	20%	1.75
Violence against women in the workplace	Physical	68%	24%	8%	1.40
	Sexual	64%	28%	8%	1.45
	Verbal	50%	38%	13%	1.63
	Emotional	53%	35%	13%	1.60

Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

Violence against women in public places	Physical	62%	28%	10%	1.47
	Sexual	60%	31%	9%	1.49
	Verbal	44%	40%	15%	1.71
	Emotional	53%	34%	13%	1.61

The summary tables below examine two examples of violence, with more details being offered beneath the two tables.

Violence in Public Places, Those Viewing the Problem as 'existing' and 'widespread'

As the table (3.2) shows, males are the most likely to perceive physical violence in public places as existing or widespread, while females are the least likely to believe so. However, females are the most likely to perceive sexual and verbal violence in public places as existing or widespread.

Table (3.2) – Violence in Public Places, Those Viewing the Problem as 'existing' and 'widespread'

	Violence			
	Physical	Sexual	Verbal	Emotional
Overall	66%	36%	83%	59%
Female	60%	38%	85%	58%
Male	72%	35%	82%	60%
Youth	64%	36%	85%	59%
Iraqi	67%	31%	84%	51%

Violence against Women in the Workplace, Those Viewing the Problem as 'existing' and 'widespread'

As the table (3.3) shows, Iraqis are the most likely to perceive physical acts of violence against women in the workplace as existing or widespread, as opposed to overall males and youth, who are the least likely to believe so. Iraqis are also the most likely to view verbal and emotional violence against women in the workplace as existing or widespread, as opposed in each case to overall males.

Table (3.3) - Violence against Women in the Workplace, Those Viewing the Problem as 'existing' and 'widespread'

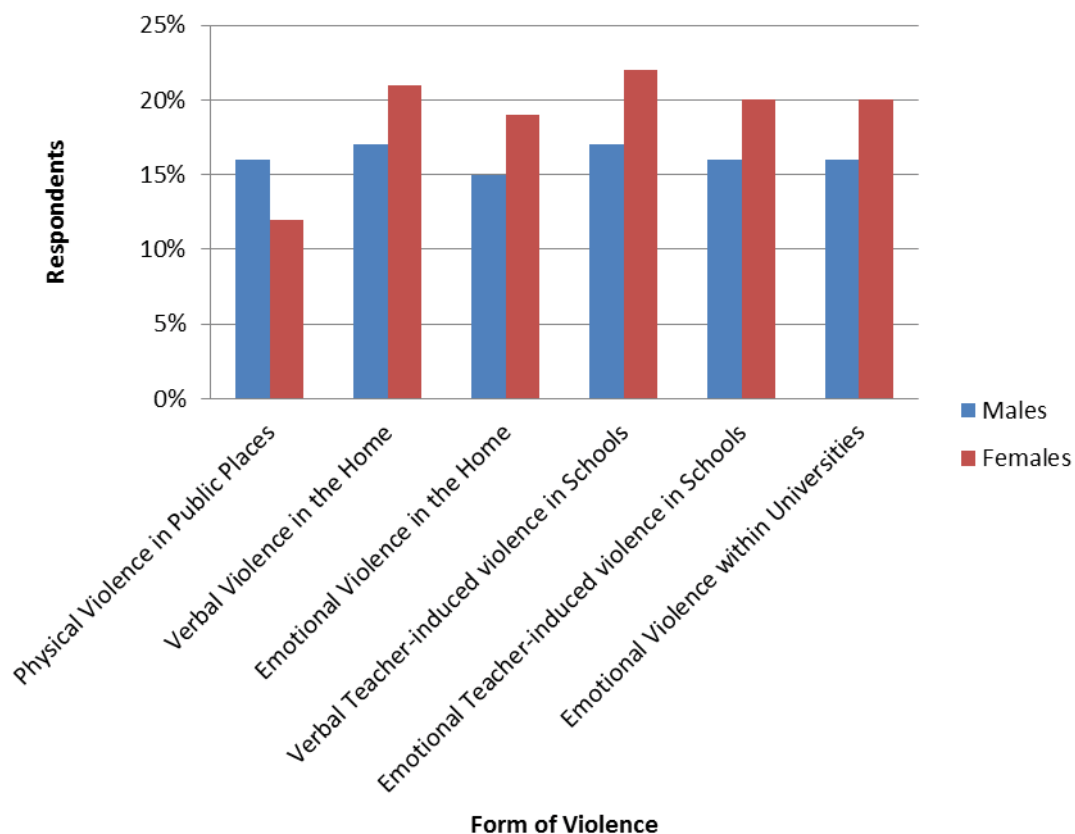
	Violence			
	Physical	Sexual	Verbal	Emotional
Overall	32%	36%	51%	48%
Female	32%	37%	54%	51%
Male	31%	35%	47%	43%
Youth	31%	36%	48%	44%
Iraqi	46%	34%	57%	58%

Gender

As the chart (3.5) shows, the greatest disparities, in the opinions of men and women, are in physical violence in public places, with 16% of men and 12% of women considering the violence to be widespread, with 17% of men and 21% of women believing verbal violence to be widespread in the home, in addition to 15% of men and 19% of women believing emotional violence to be widespread in the home.

Also, 17% of men and 22% of women consider verbal violence from teachers in schools to be widespread. Emotional violence from teachers, and emotional violence in universities, are reported at 16% of men and 20% of women for each. In summary, with the exception of physical violence in public places, women view violence as more widespread than men, at approximately 4% to 5% higher levels. It is also worthy of note, that where there are differences, these are in emotional and verbal forms of violence. Only men view physical violence as more widespread than women.

Chart (3.5) - Perceptions of Violence as Widespread, per Gender



Youth

Of the young respondents (those being 24 years old and below), the most widespread form of violence is verbal violence, with verbal violence in public spaces at 37% of young respondents, followed by verbal violence in school, at 33% of students. However, it should

be noted that the only significant difference, between youth and total respondents, in terms of perceptions of violence, is in the perception of physical violence in public places, with 14% of respondents believing physical violence in public places to be widespread, as opposed to 11% of the youth.

Table (3.4) - Perceptions of violence as widespread amongst young respondents

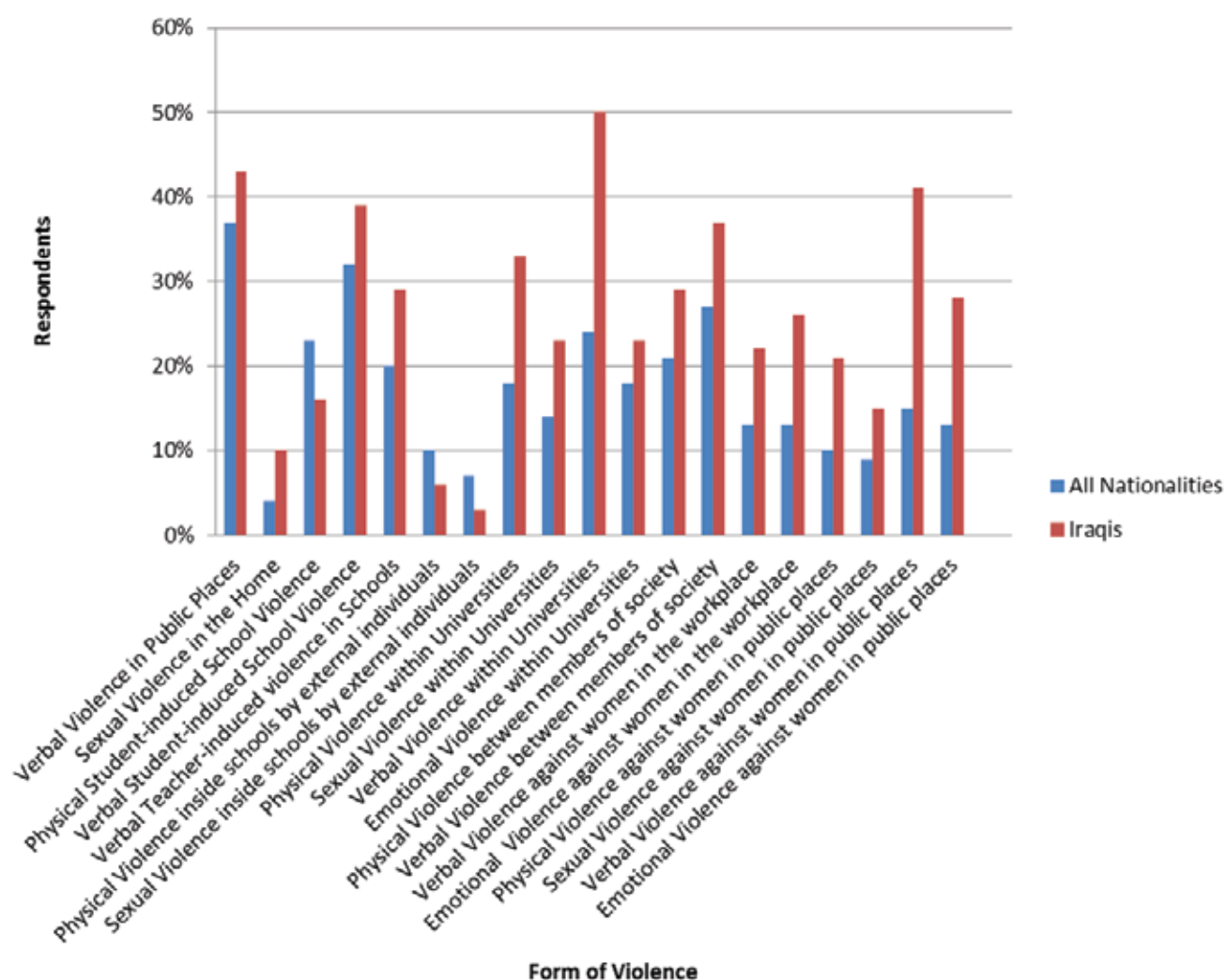
	Violence	Does not Exist	Exists	Widespread	Av
Violence in Public Places	Physical	36%	53%	11%	1.75
	Sexual	64%	30%	6%	1.43
	Verbal	15%	48%	37%	2.21
	Emotional	41%	42%	17%	1.76
Violence in the Home	Physical	49%	39%	12%	1.64
	Sexual	76%	20%	4%	1.28
	Verbal	38%	42%	19%	1.81
	Emotional	43%	39%	18%	1.74
Student-induced School Violence	Physical	37%	41%	23%	1.86
	Sexual	68%	25%	7%	1.40
	Verbal	29%	39%	33%	2.04
	Emotional	44%	37%	19%	1.74
Teacher-induced violence in Schools	Physical	49%	38%	13%	1.64
	Sexual	79%	16%	5%	1.26
	Verbal	38%	42%	20%	1.82
	Emotional	48%	33%	19%	1.71
Violence inside schools by external individuals	Physical	64%	26%	9%	1.45
	Sexual	75%	19%	6%	1.32
	Verbal	54%	33%	14%	1.60
	Emotional	65%	25%	10%	1.45
Violence within Universities	Physical	48%	35%	17%	1.69
	Sexual	59%	28%	13%	1.54
	Verbal	40%	36%	24%	1.83
	Emotional	51%	32%	16%	1.65
Violence within Government Agencies	Physical	69%	23%	8%	1.39
	Sexual	78%	17%	5%	1.27
	Verbal	50%	37%	13%	1.62
	Emotional	60%	29%	11%	1.51
Violence between members of society	Physical	39%	39%	22%	1.82
	Sexual	54%	34%	12%	1.59
	Verbal	36%	38%	26%	1.90
	Emotional	48%	35%	18%	1.70
Violence against women in the workplace	Physical	70%	23%	8%	1.38
	Sexual	65%	28%	8%	1.43
	Verbal	52%	37%	11%	1.60
	Emotional	56%	32%	12%	1.56

Violence against women in public places	Physical	64%	27%	9%	1.44
	Sexual	60%	30%	9%	1.49
	Verbal	45%	40%	15%	1.70
	Emotional	55%	33%	12%	1.57

Nationality

As the chart (3.6) shows, there are significant differences between the perceptions of violence as 'widespread,' between the Iraqis and the other nationalities within the survey. The data confirms that, in most cases, Iraqis perceived violence to be more widespread than other nationalities, by a significant margin.

Chart (3.6) - Perceptions of Violence as Widespread, per Nationalities



3.19a On a scale of 1-3 to what extent do you believe that the following problems affect your life?

It should be noted that across the board, the higher the perceived violence, the higher the perceived impact of violence, on one's life.

Based on table (3.5), the form of violence with the greatest level of impact is verbal violence in public places, with 20% of respondents stating that it had a significant impact, followed by emotional violence in public places and verbal violence in schools, at 19% of respondents for each claiming them to have significant impacts.

Table (3.5) - to what extent do you believe that the following problems affect your life?

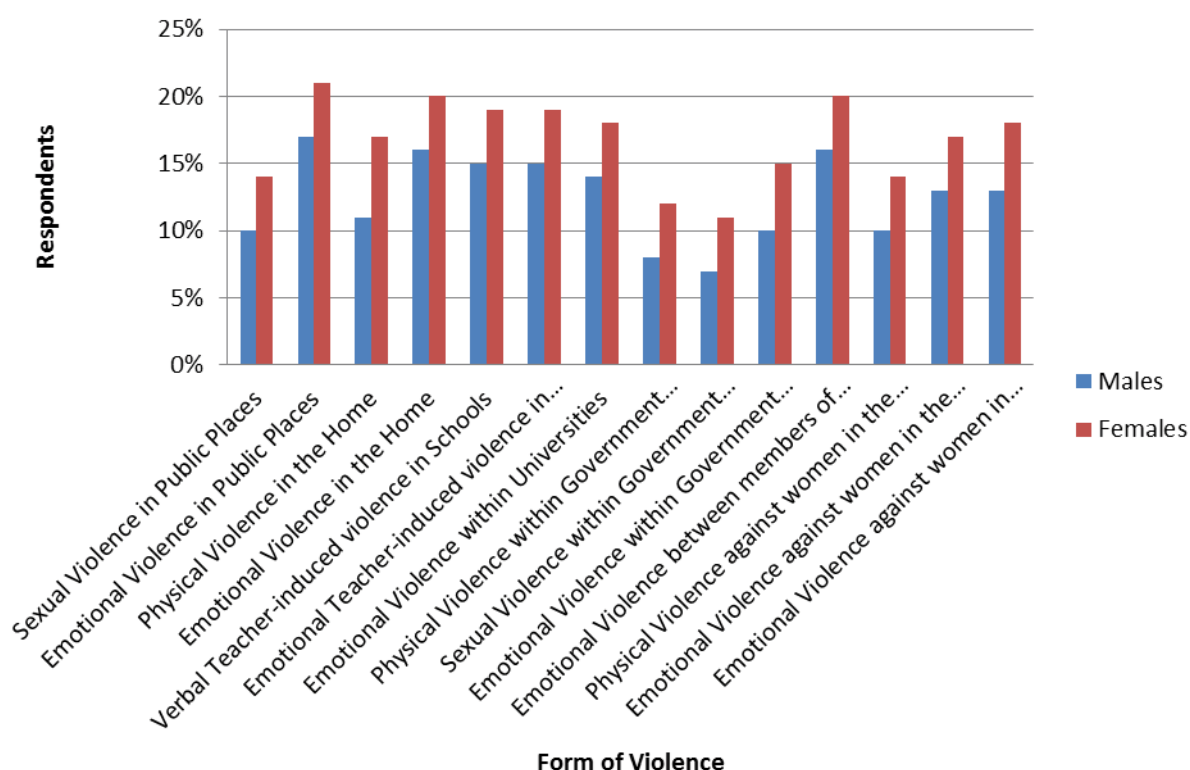
	Violence	Did not Affect Me	Affected Me	Affected Me to a Significant Extent	Av
Violence in Public Places	Physical	51%	35%	13%	1.62
	Sexual	65%	24%	12%	1.47
	Verbal	40%	41%	20%	1.80
	Emotional	43%	39%	19%	1.76
Violence in the Home	Physical	57%	29%	14%	1.56
	Sexual	69%	21%	10%	1.41
	Verbal	51%	32%	17%	1.65
	Emotional	50%	32%	18%	1.68
Student-induced School Violence	Physical	54%	31%	16%	1.62
	Sexual	64%	22%	13%	1.49
	Verbal	48%	33%	19%	1.71
	Emotional	51%	31%	18%	1.68
Teacher-induced violence in Schools	Physical	58%	29%	13%	1.55
	Sexual	68%	21%	11%	1.42
	Verbal	53%	30%	17%	1.65
	Emotional	53%	30%	17%	1.64
Violence inside schools by external individuals	Physical	66%	23%	10%	1.44
	Sexual	72%	19%	9%	1.37
	Verbal	63%	25%	12%	1.49
	Emotional	64%	24%	12%	1.48
Violence within Universities	Physical	59%	27%	15%	1.55
	Sexual	63%	24%	13%	1.50
	Verbal	55%	29%	16%	1.61
	Emotional	56%	28%	16%	1.60
Violence within Government Agencies	Physical	68%	22%	10%	1.42
	Sexual	72%	19%	9%	1.37
	Verbal	61%	27%	12%	1.50
	Emotional	62%	26%	12%	1.51
Violence between members of society	Physical	55%	29%	16%	1.62
	Sexual	62%	24%	14%	1.51

	Verbal	50%	32%	18%	1.68
	Emotional	52%	30%	18%	1.66
Violence against women in the workplace	Physical	66%	22%	12%	1.46
	Sexual	66%	22%	12%	1.46
	Verbal	58%	29%	13%	1.55
	Emotional	58%	27%	15%	1.56
Violence against women in public places	Physical	64%	24%	12%	1.49
	Sexual	63%	23%	14%	1.50
	Verbal	56%	29%	15%	1.60
	Emotional	56%	28%	15%	1.59

Gender

As the chart (3.7) shows, there are widely diverging opinions for the two genders, on a wide variety of issues, with 11% of men believing physical violence in the home to have a more significant impact, as opposed to 17% of women. In each of the forms of violence shown in the chart, it is women who view violence as having a greater impact than men, with the variances between the two ranging from 4% to 6%.

Chart (3.7) - Perceptions of Violence Having a Significant Impact, by Gender



Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

Nationality²

As the table (3.6) shows, there is a far greater tendency amongst Iraqis to perceive violence as having a significant impact, as opposed to the other nationalities in the survey.

Table (3.6) - Perceptions of Violence Having a Significant Impact

	Violence	Total Respondents	Iraqi Respondents
Violence in Public Places	Sexual	12%	28%
	Verbal	20%	29%
	Emotional	19%	26%
Violence in the Home	Physical	14%	20%
	Sexual	10%	24%
	Verbal	17%	25%
	Emotional	18%	25%
Student-induced School Violence	Physical	16%	23%
	Sexual	13%	28%
	Verbal	19%	31%
	Emotional	18%	26%
Teacher-induced violence in Schools	Physical	13%	24%
	Sexual	11%	30%
	Verbal	17%	27%
	Emotional	17%	24%
Violence inside schools by external individuals	Sexual	9%	17%
	Verbal	12%	16%
Violence within Universities	Physical	15%	27%
	Sexual	13%	34%
	Verbal	16%	35%
	Emotional	16%	32%
Violence within Government Agencies	Sexual	9%	13%
Violence between members of society	Physical	16%	35%
	Sexual	14%	36%
	Verbal	18%	37%
	Emotional	18%	25%
Violence against women in the workplace	Physical	12%	22%
	Sexual	12%	32%
	Verbal	13%	30%
	Emotional	15%	28%
Violence against women in public places	Physical	12%	26%
	Sexual	14%	34%
	Verbal	15%	35%
	Emotional	15%	28%

² Please note that in the tables for this section, only variables with differentials of 4% or greater were recorded.

3.20 On a scale of 1-3 which of the following problems exist in your society?

Over the majority of these issues, there are no significant differences across variables, such as income, age, nationality, gender, governorate or the impacts of previous events. Those of interest are recorded below.

Table (3.7) - which of the following problems exist in your society?

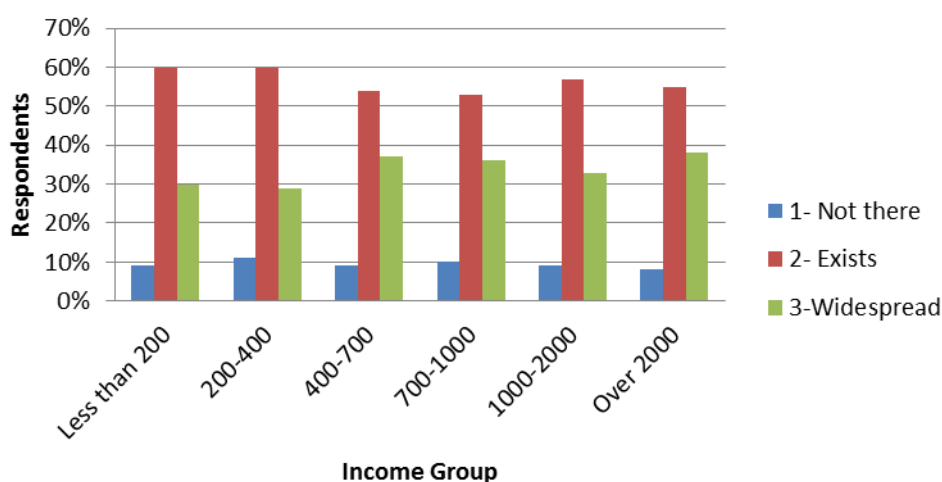
Problems	Not There	Exists	Widespread
Theft	10	57	33
Mass Brawls	10	55	35
Threats and Intimidation	21	54	25
Drug Use	23	52	24
Alcohol Abuse Amongst Teenagers	19	54	27
Alcohol Abuse Amongst Adults	25	52	23
Drug Trade	25	50	25
Widespread Availability of Weapons	15	46	39
Spread of Firearms	27	48	25

Theft

Approximately 10% of respondents consider theft not to exist, as opposed to 57% believing it to exist, but not significantly, and 33% believe that it is widespread. (Table 3.7)

As one's income increases, one's perception of theft in the community also increases.

Chart (3.8) – perceptions of Theft, per Income Group

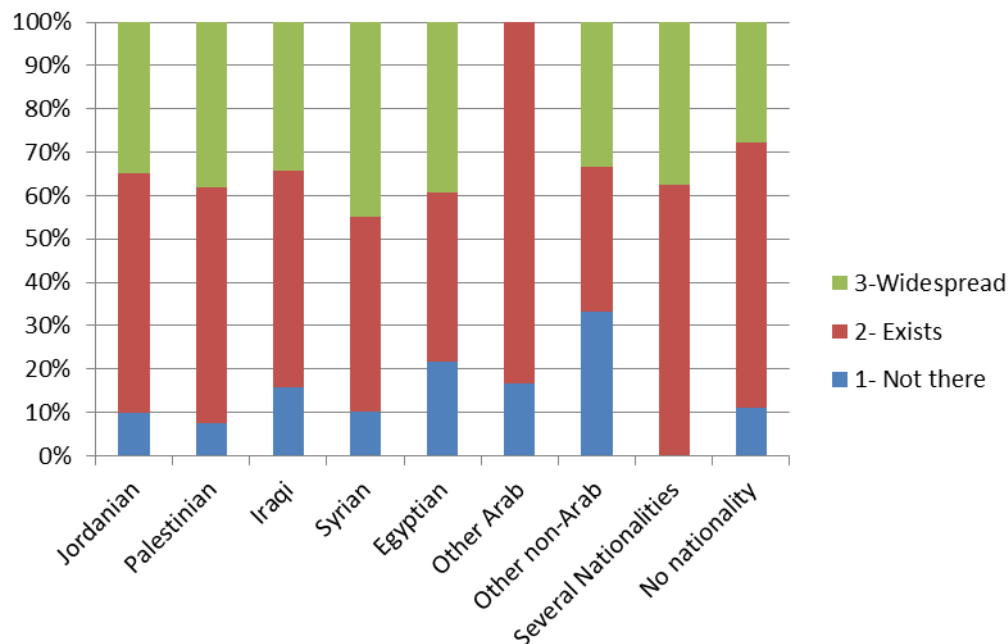


Mass Brawls

Approximately 11% of respondents consider the issue not to exist, as opposed to 55% it to exist, but not significantly, and 35% believe that it is widespread. (Table 3.7)

As the chart below shows, Egyptians are the nationality most likely to consider there being no mass brawls, at 22%, as opposed to 45% of Syrians who believe that it is widespread.

Chart (3.9) - Perceptions of Mass Brawls, per Nationality



Threats and Intimidation

Approximately 21% of respondents consider the issue not to exist, as opposed to 54% it to exist, but not significantly, and 25% believe that it is widespread. (Table 3.7)

Drug Use and Abuse of Volatile Substances

Approximately 23% of respondents consider the issue not to exist, as opposed to 52% believing it to exist, but not significantly, and 24% believe that it is widespread. (Table 3.7)

Jordanians and Palestinians are the groups most likely to consider the problem to be widespread, at 24% each, as opposed to Egyptians, at 8%.

Alcohol Abuse amongst Teenagers and Youth

Approximately 19% of respondents consider the issue not to exist, as opposed to 54% believing it to exist, but not significantly, and 27% believe that it is widespread. (Table 3.7)

There is a direct relationship, between respondents who claim that alcohol abuse amongst the youth exists, and income level. For example, of those earning less than 200 JD monthly, 52% claim that the problem exists, rising to 62% of those earning over 2000 JD monthly.

Alcohol Abuse amongst Adults

Approximately 25% of respondents consider the issue not to exist, as opposed to 52% believing it to exist, but not significantly, and 23% believe that it is widespread. (Table 3.7)

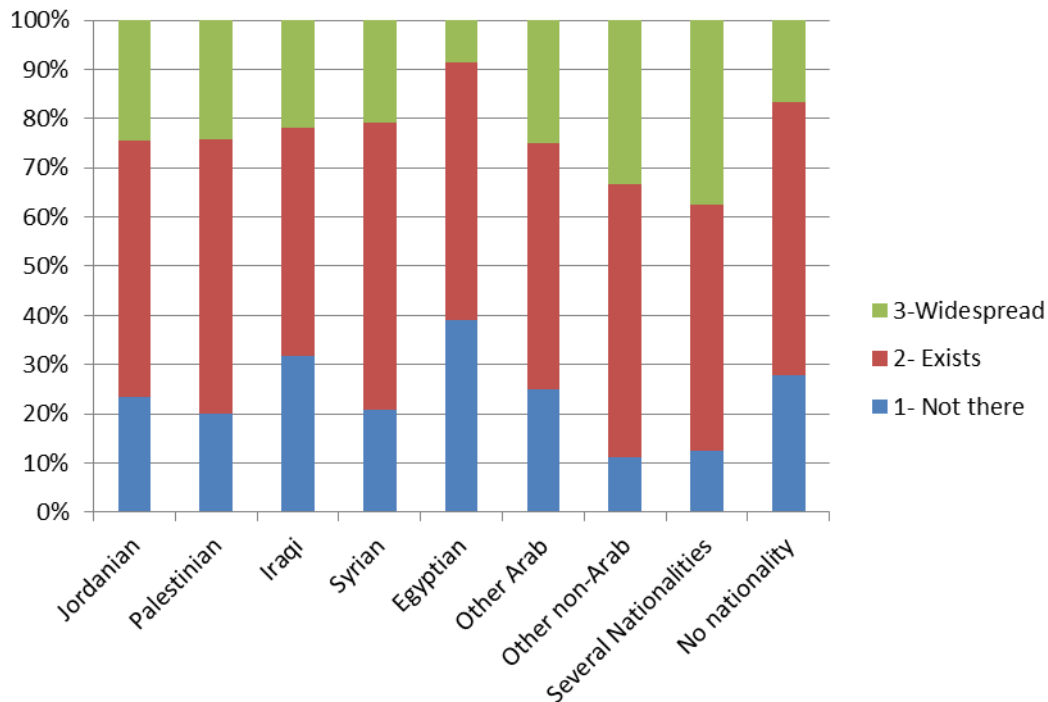
There is a direct relationship, between respondents who claim that alcohol abuse amongst adults exists, and income level. For example, of those earning less than 200 JD monthly, 52% claim that the problem exists, rising to 62% of those earning over 2000 JD monthly.

Drug Trade

Approximately 25% of respondents consider the issue not to exist, as opposed to 50% believing it to exist, but not significantly, and 25% believe that it is widespread. (Table 3.7)

Among the various nationalities, 9% of Iraqis consider the problem to be widespread, as opposed to 24% of Palestinians and Jordanians, as chart (3.10) shows.

Chart (3.10) - Spread of Drug Trade, per Nationality



Also, as one's income rises, one's perception of the drug trade as 'widespread' decreases.

Widespread Availability of Weapons (knives, blades, etc.)

Approximately 15% of respondents consider the issue not to exist, as opposed to 46% believing it to exist, but not significantly, and 39% believe that it is widespread. (Table 3.7)

The perception of weapons being widespread decreases as one grows older. The perception that weapons are widespread is greater in Zarqa, at 46% of respondents, as opposed to 37% of respondents in Amman.

Spread of Firearms

Approximately 27% of respondents consider the issue not to exist, as opposed to 48% believing it to exist, but not significantly, and 25% believe that it is widespread. (Table 3.7)

As one's income increases, his/her perception of the spread of firearms gradually increases, with 52% of respondents earning less than 200 JD per month stating that the problem exists, as opposed to 62% of respondents earning over 2000 JD per month.

24% of respondents in Amman state that the problem is widespread, as opposed to 28% of those in Zarqa. However, 28% of respondents from Amman believe the problem does not

exist as opposed to 19% of respondents from Zarqa. Females also have a greater propensity to believe the problem exists, with 27% stating the problem is widespread, as opposed to 23% of males.

3.20a On a scale of 1-3 to what extent do these issues affect your life?

Over the majority of these issues, there are no significant differences across variables, such as income, age, nationality, gender, governorate or the impacts of previous events. Those of interest are recorded below.

Table (3.8) - to what extent do these issues affect your life?

Issues	Not Affect	Affect	Significantly Affect
Theft	23	50	27
Mass Brawls	26	49	25
Threats and Intimidation	35	42	23
Drug Use	38	37	25
Alcohol Abuse Amongst Teenagers	36	39	25
Alcohol Abuse Amongst Adults	40	39	21
Drug Trade	38	35	27
Widespread Availability of Weapons	30	41	29
Spread of Firearms	39	35	26

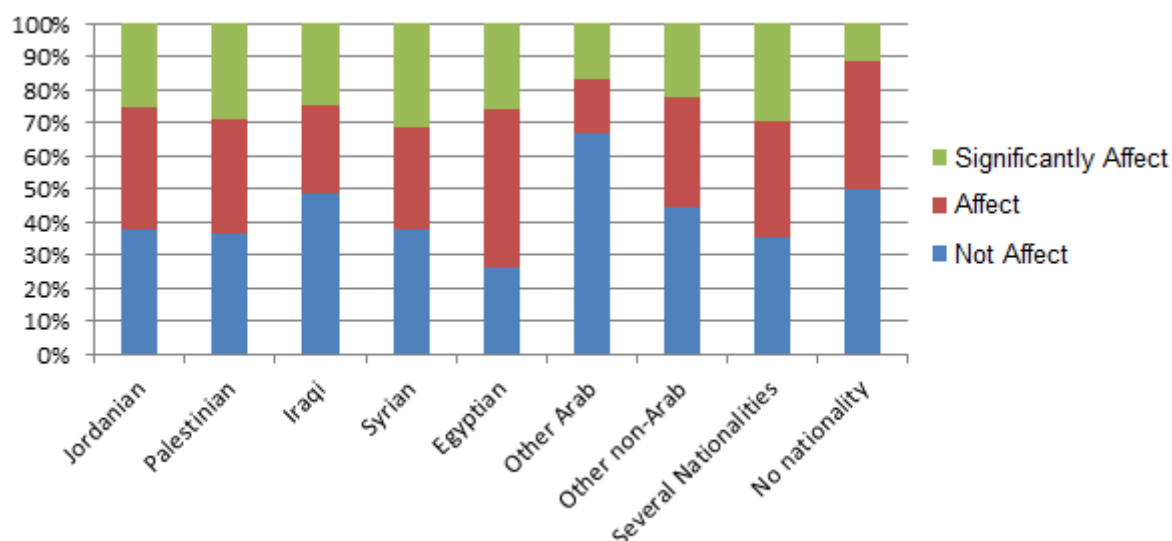
As the table above shows, out of all the problems affecting the livelihood of respondents in Amman and Zarqa, the most significant are the widespread availability of weapons, at 29%, followed by mass brawls, the drug trade, the drug trade and theft, at 27% each.

Drugs

38% of respondents believe that the issue does not affect livelihoods, as opposed to 37% who believe the issue does affect livelihoods and 25% who believe that it significantly affects livelihoods. (3.8)

Only 26% of Egyptians believe the problem does not affect livelihoods, as opposed to 38% of Syrians and Jordanians, and 49% of Iraqis.

Chart (3.11) - Has Drug Violence Impacted Livelihoods, per Nationality



Alcohol Abuse amongst Teenagers and Youth

36% of respondents believe that the issue does not affect livelihoods, as opposed to 39% who believe the issue does affect livelihoods and 25% who believe that it significantly affects livelihoods. (Table 3.8)

As one's income increases, the perception that alcohol abuse affect livelihoods decreases, with 27% of respondents earning less than 200 JD per month considering the problem to be affected, as opposed to 18% of respondents earning over 2000 JD per month.

Table (3.9) – Perceptions of Alcohol Abuse amongst Teenagers and Youth, per Income Group and

Income Group	Not Affect	Affect	Significantly Affect
Less than 200	32%	38%	27%
200-400	36%	38%	24%
400-700	37%	39%	22%
700-1000	37%	37%	24%
1000-2000	39%	37%	24%
Over 2000	38%	44%	18%

Widespread Availability of Weapons (knives, blades, etc.)

30% of respondents believe that the issue does not impact livelihoods, as opposed to 41% who believe the issue does impact livelihoods and 29% who believe that it significantly impacts livelihoods. (Table 3.8)

As one's income increases, the perception that the widespread availability of weapons affects livelihoods decreases, with 32% of respondents earning less than 200 JD per month considering the problem to be affected, as opposed to 21% of respondents earning over 2000 JD per month.

3.21 In general, to what extent do you feel safe in your community? (from harm, or theft, or threat)

Over the majority of these issues, there are no significant differences across variables, such as income, age, nationality, gender, governorate or the impacts of previous events. Those of interest are recorded below.

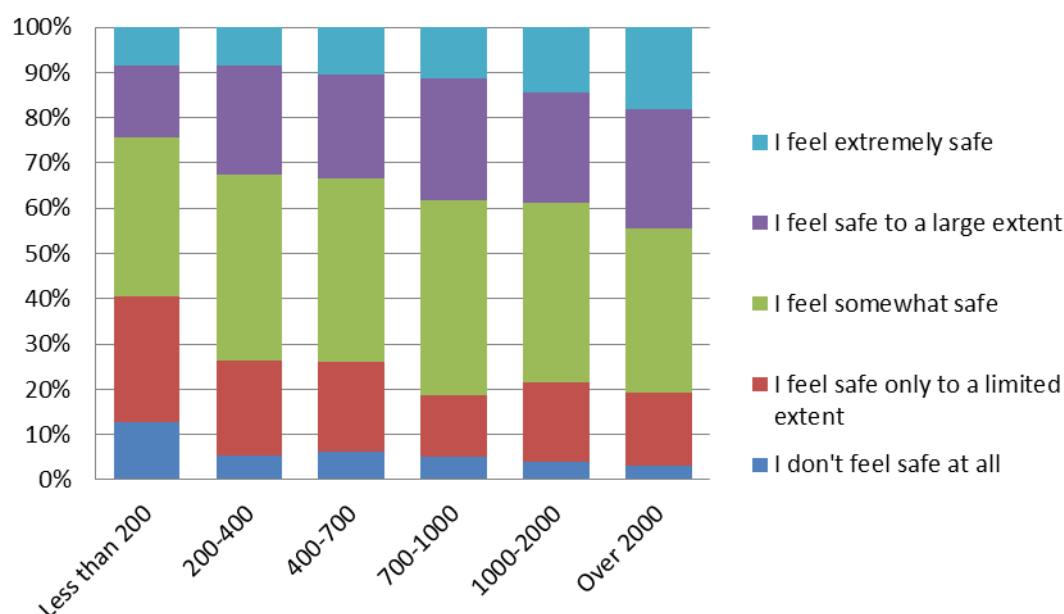
One third of the respondents, in both Amman and Zarqa, state that they feel extremely safe, or safe to a large extent, as opposed to 27%, who state that they do not feel safe at all, or safe to a limited extent. The majority, at 41%, state that they feel safe to a certain extent.

Chart (3.12) – Perceptions of Safety



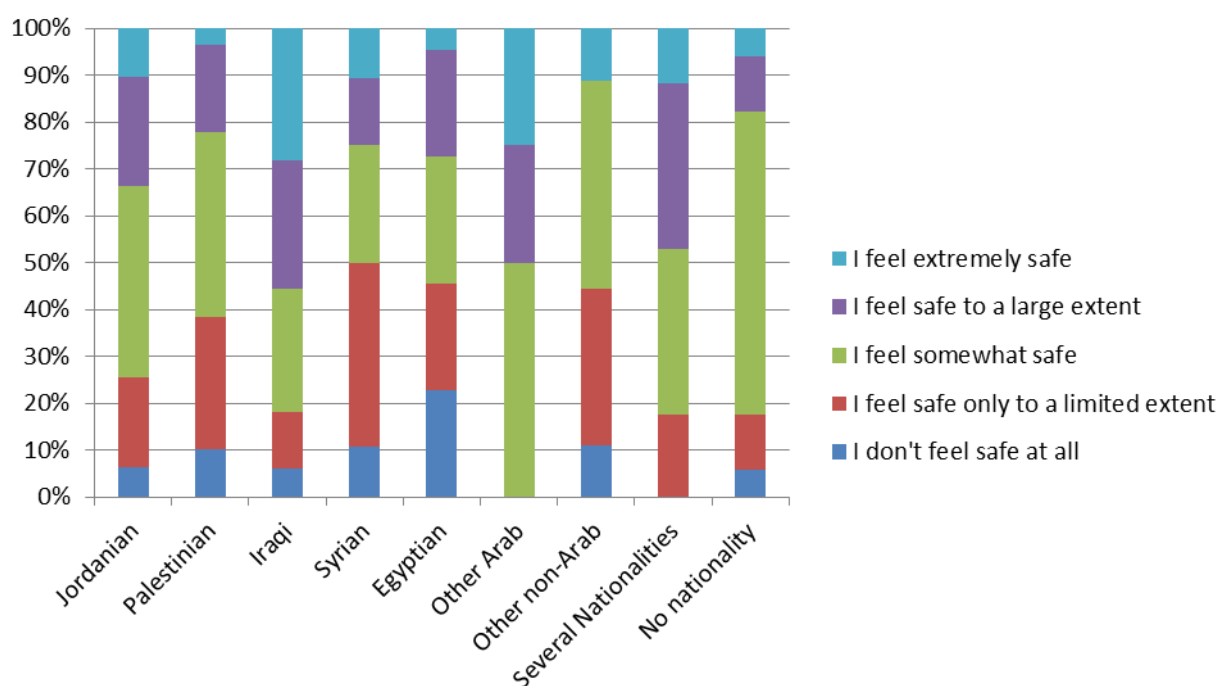
Intuitively, as one's income increases, so does his/her feeling of safety in the community. For example, 23% of respondents earning less than 200 JD per month feel 'safe to a large extent' or 'extremely safe' as opposed to 44% of respondents earning over 2000 JD per month, as the chart (3.13) shows.

Chart (3.13) - Perceptions of Safety, per Income Group



There are also significant differences, in terms of nationality, with 23% of Palestinians stating that they feel 'safe to a large extent' or 'extremely safe' as opposed to 55% of Iraqis, as the chart (3.14) shows.

Chart (3.14) - Perceptions of Safety, per Nationality

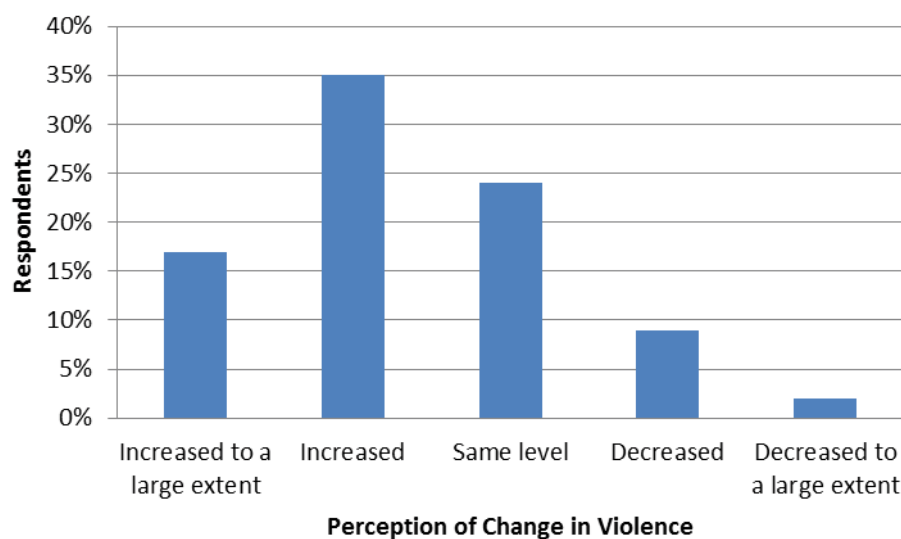


3.22 What is your opinion on the change in the level of violence that has occurred during the past two years?

Over the majority of these issues, there are no significant differences across variables, such as income, age, nationality, gender, governorate or the impacts of previous events. Those of interest are recorded below.

52% of respondents within Amman and Zarqa believe that violence over the past two years has increased, as opposed to 11%, who believe it has decreased.

Chart (3.15) – Perceptions of Changes in Violence



3.23 Do you believe that the following agencies are responsible for tackling violence?

Over the majority of these issues, there are no significant differences across variables, such as income, age, nationality, gender, governorate or the impacts of previous events. Those of interest are recorded below.

The vast majority of respondents, among the citizens of Amman and Zarqa, consider the Public Security Directorate to be the primary institution responsible for solving violence issues, at 93% of respondents, followed by the family, at 83% of respondents.

Table (3.10) - Do you believe that the following agencies are responsible for tackling violence?

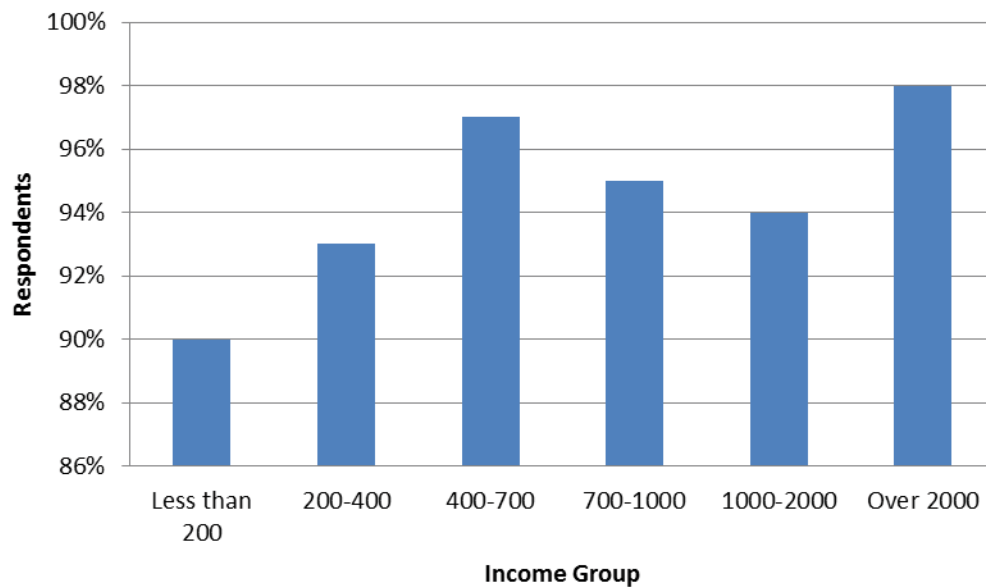
agencies	Responsible (%)	Not Responsible (%)
Public Security Directorate	93	7
Family	83	17
Tribe	75	25
Community Members	73	27
Civil Society	68	32
Mosque and Church	74	26
Educational Institutions	76	24

Public Security Directorate

93% of respondents believe this institution to be responsible for public security, as opposed to 7% who do not. (Table 3.10)

As one's income increases, one is more likely to view the Public Security Directorate as responsible for public order, with 90% of respondents earning less than 200 JD per month believing so, increasing to 98% of respondents earning 2000 JD per month.

Chart (3.16) - Perceptions of the Responsibility of the Public Security Directorate



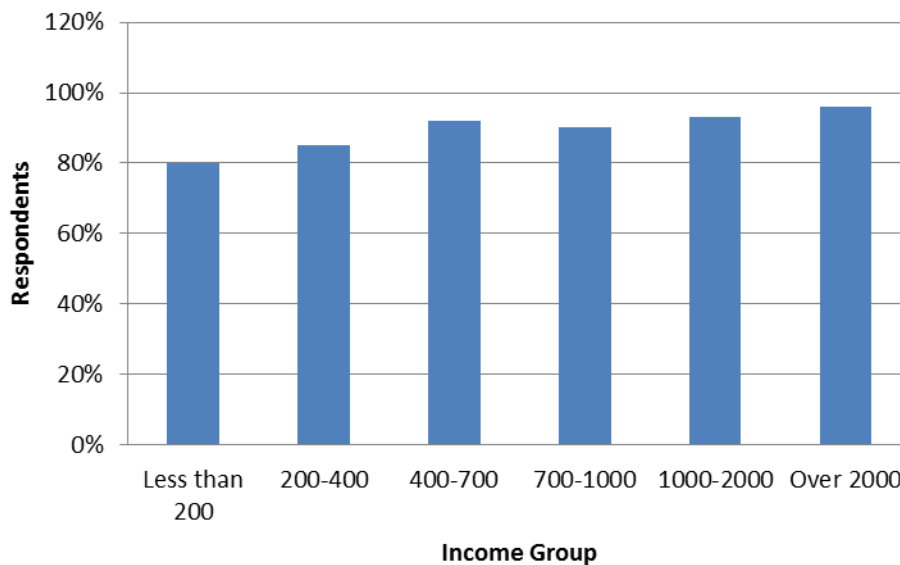
Family

83% of respondents believe family to be responsible for public security, as opposed to 17% who do not. (Table 3.10)

78% of males believe that the family holds a vital role in safeguarding public security, as opposed to 87% of women.

As one's income increases, so does the perception that the family is responsible for the well-being of the community, with 80% of those earning less than 200 JD monthly agreeing with the idea, increasing to 96% of those earning over 2000 JD per month.

Chart (3.17) - Perceptions of Family being Responsibility for Public Security

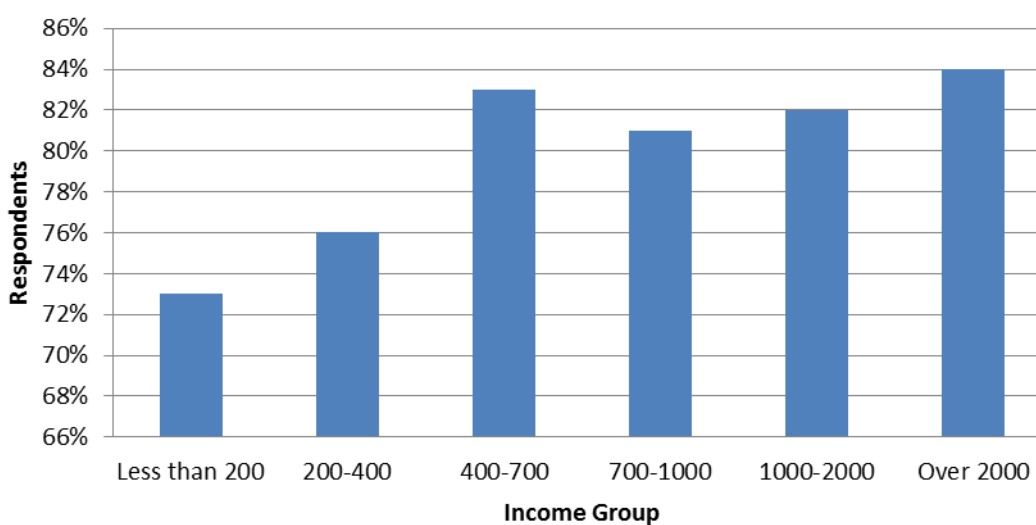


Tribe

75% of respondents believe the tribe to be responsible for public security, as opposed to 25% who do not. 71% of men believe that the tribe is responsible for protecting society, as opposed to 76% of women. (Table 3.10)

As one's income increases, one's feeling that the tribe is responsible for security also increases, from 73% of those earning less than 200 JD per month, to 83% of those earning over 2000 JD per month.

Chart (3.18) - Responsibility of the Tribe, for Public Security



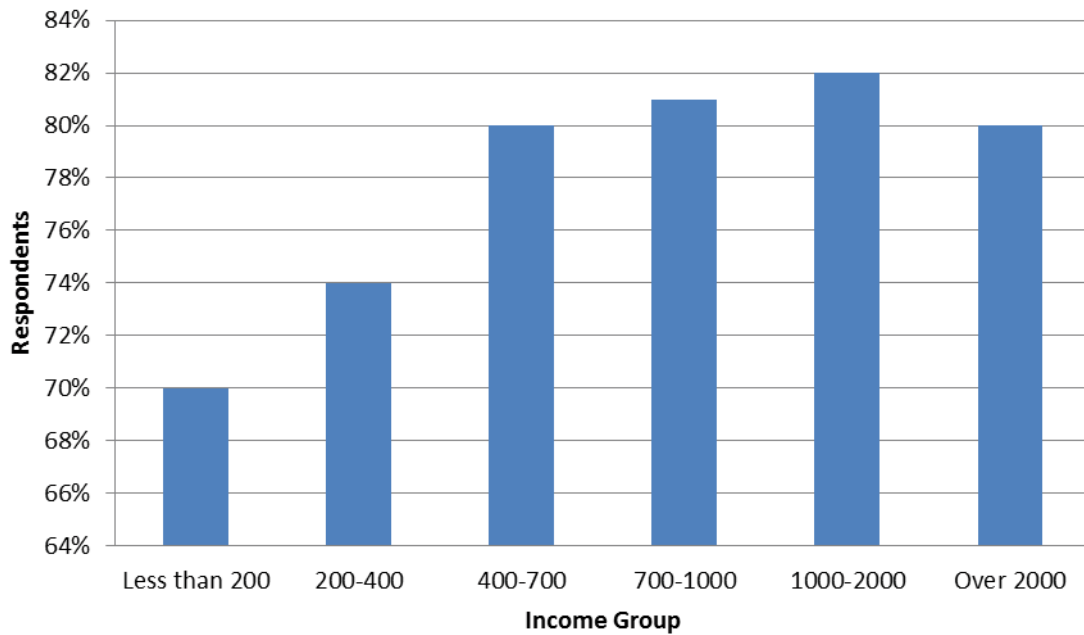
Community Members

73% of respondents believed that community members had role to play in public security, as opposed to 27% who did not. (Table 3.10)

67% of men believe that community members are responsible for protecting society, as opposed to 77% of women.

As one's income increases, one's feeling that community members are responsible for security also increases, from 70% of those earning less than 200 JD per month, to 80% of those earning over 2000 JD per month.

Chart (3.19) - Responsibility of the Community Members for Public Security



Civil Society

68% of respondents believed that civil society had role to play in public security, as opposed to 32% who did not. (Table 3.10)

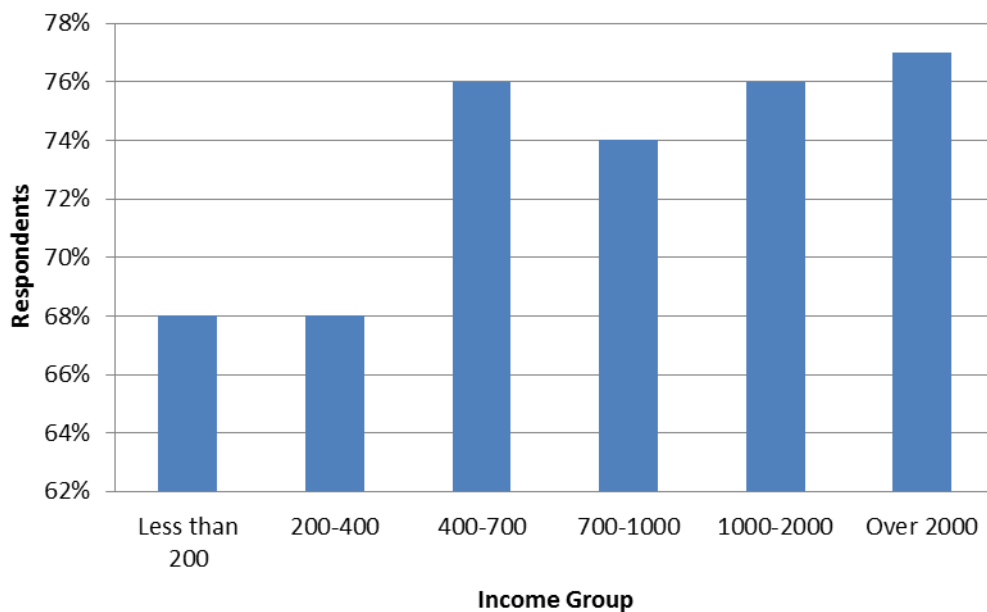
68% of the respondents of Amman believe civil society to be responsible for security, as opposed to 62% of respondents in Zarqa.

62% of men believe that civil society is responsible for protecting society, as opposed to 72% of women.

61% of Syrians and Egyptians believe that civil society is responsible for protecting society, as opposed to 89% of Iraqis, 68% of Jordanians and 74% of Palestinians.

As one's income increases, one's feeling that civil society is responsible for security also increases, from 67% of those earning less than 200 JD per month, to 76% of those earning over 2000 JD per month.

Chart (3.20) - Perceptions of Civil Society as Responsible for Security



Mosque and Church

74% of respondents believed that the mosque/church had an important role to play in public security, as opposed to 26% who did not. (Table 3.10)

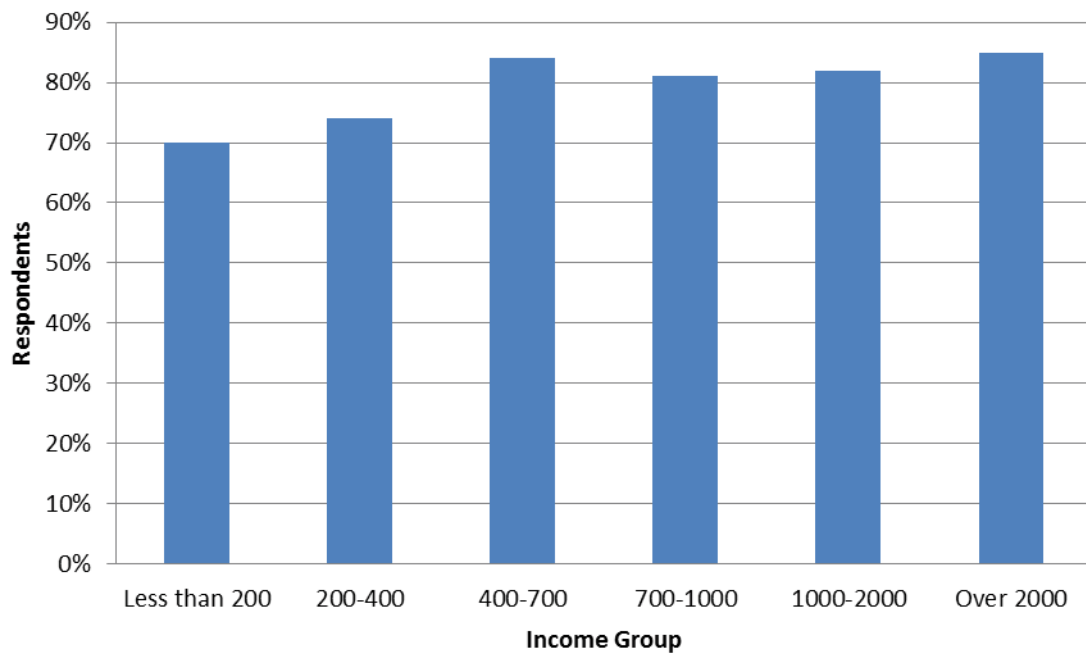
64% of Syrians agree believe that the mosque/church is responsible for protecting society, as opposed to 91% of Iraqis, 70% of Egyptians, 73% of Jordanians and 81% of Palestinians.

74% of the respondents of Amman believe the mosque/church is responsible for security, as opposed to 67% of respondents in Zarqa.

68% of men believe that the mosque/church is responsible for protecting society, as opposed to 78% of women.

Based on chart (3.21) shows, as one's income increases, one's feeling that the mosque/church is responsible for security also increases, from 70% of those earning less than 200 JD per month, to 85% of those earning over 2000 JD per month.

Chart (3.21) - Perceptions of Religious Institutions as Responsible for Public Security



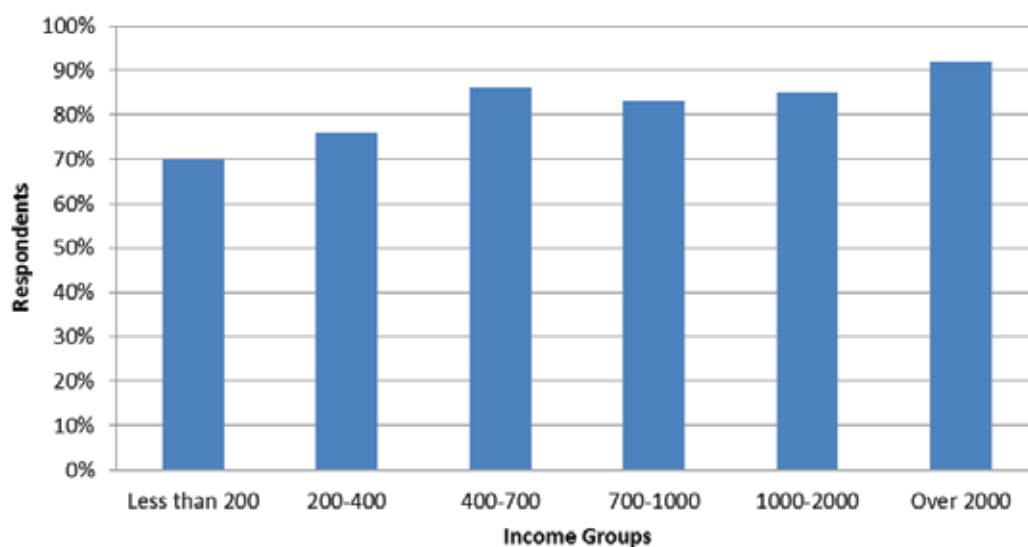
Educational Institutions

76% of respondents believed that educational institutions had a role to play in public security, as opposed to 24% who did not. (Table 3.10)

70% of males believe such institutions to be responsible for the public good, as opposed to 80% of females.

As one's income increases, one's feeling that educational institutions are responsible for security also increases, from 70% of those earning less than 200 JD per month, to 92% of those earning over 2000 JD per month.

Table (3.22) - Perceptions of Educational Institutions as Responsible for Public Security



3.23a How effective do you believe the following institutions are in their roles combating violence?

Over the majority of these issues, there are no significant differences across variables, such as income, age, nationality, gender, governorate or the impacts of previous events. Those of interest are recorded below.

The vast majority of respondents, among the citizens of Amman and Zarqa, consider the Public Security Directorate to be the most effective method of curbing violence, (at 65% of respondents citing the organization as strong or very strong), followed by the family, at 55% of respondents.

Table (3.11) - How effective do you believe the following institutions are in their roles combating violence

Institutions	Very Weak	Weak	Medium	Strong	Very Strong
Public Security Directorate	6	9	20	29	36
Family	7	14	24	25	30
Tribe	13	18	27	23	18
Community Members	17	24	31	19	10
Civil Society	17	24	31	18	10
Mosque; Church	14	18	23	21	23
Educational Institutions	14	18	25	22	21

Public Security Directorate

15% of respondents believe that the public security directorate is weak, or very weak, in its effectiveness in handling violence, as opposed to 65% who consider it to be 'strong' or 'very strong'. (Table 3.11)

As one's income increases, one's view of the Directorate's effectiveness decreases, as 65% of those earning below 200 JD per month consider the Directorate's performance to be effective or very effective, as opposed to 59% of those earning 1000 to 2000 JD per month.

As one grows older, one is more likely to view the Directorate as increasingly effective, with 56% of 17 to 18 year olds describing the Directorate's performance as effective or very effective, as opposed to 70% of those aged 60 and over.

Family

21% of respondents believe that the family is weak, or very weak, in its effectiveness in handling violence, as opposed to 55% who consider it to be 'strong' or 'very strong'. (Table 3.11)

Tribe

31% of respondents believe that the tribe is weak, or very weak, in its effectiveness in handling violence, as opposed to 41% who consider it to be 'strong' or 'very strong'.

Community Members

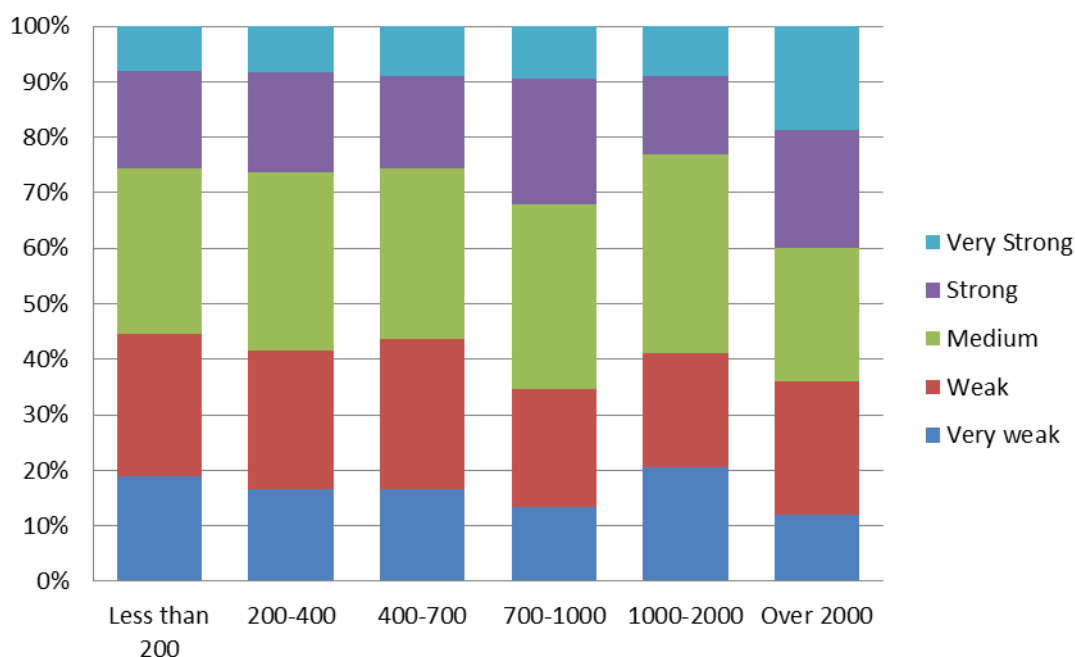
41% of respondents believe that community members weak, or very weak, in its effectiveness in handling violence, as opposed to 29% who consider it to be 'strong' or 'very strong'. (Table 3.11)

Civil Society

41% of respondents believe that civil society is weak, or very weak, in its effectiveness in handling violence, as opposed to 28% who consider it to be 'strong' or 'very strong.' (Table 3.11)

As family income increases, one is more likely to perceive civil society as a deterrent to violence, with 19% of those earning less than 200 JD per month believing civil society to be effective or very effective in this regard, as opposed to 30% of those earning over 2000 JD per month.

Chart (3.23) - Perceptions of the Effectiveness of Civil Society, in Preventing Violence

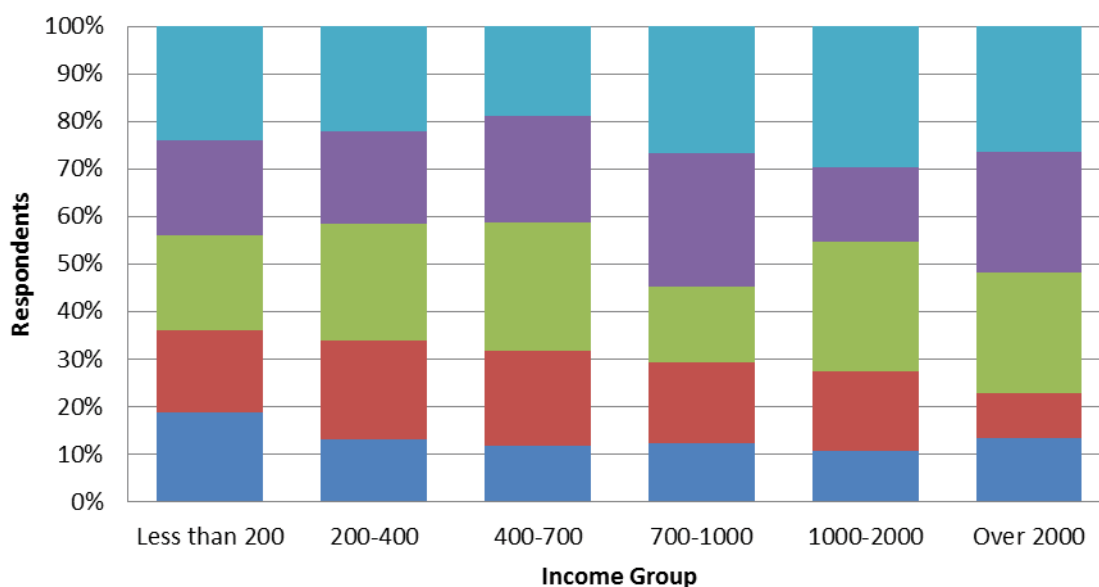


Mosque and Church

32% of respondents believe that mosques or churches are weak, or very weak, in their effectiveness in handling violence, as opposed to 44% who consider them to be 'strong' or 'very strong.' (Table 3.11)

As one's income increases, one is more likely to perceive religious institutions as deterrents to violence, with 33% of those earning less than 200 JD per month believing religious institutions to be effective or very effective in this regard, as opposed to 43% of those earning over 2000 JD per month.

Chart (3.24) - Perceptions of the Effectiveness of Religious Institutions, in Preventing Violence



Educational Institutions

32% of respondents believe that educational institutions are weak, or very weak, in their effectiveness in handling violence, as opposed to 43% who consider them to be 'strong' or 'very strong.' (Table 3.11)

3.24 In your opinion, to what extent do the following contribute to violence in your community?

Over the majority of these issues, there are no significant differences across variables, such as income, age, nationality, gender, governorate or the impacts of previous events. Those of interest are recorded below.

Among the respondents from Amman and Zarqa, the greatest cause for violence was trouble makers, with 84% of respondents considering them to cause trouble (both 'highly' and 'very highly'), followed by teenage and male youth, at 73% (both 'highly' and 'very highly').

Table (3.12) - Contribute to Violence

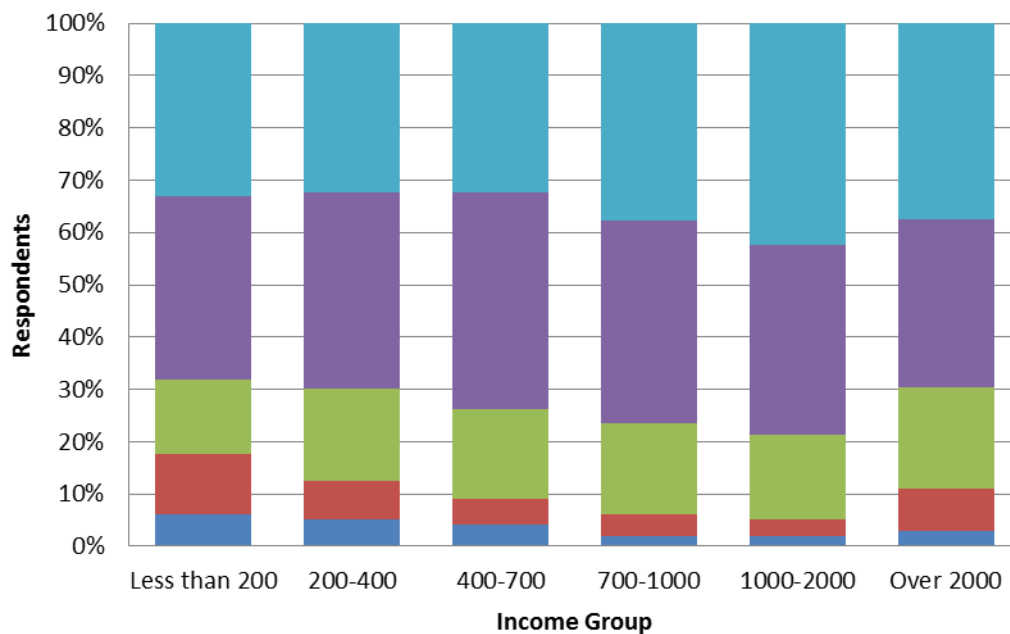
Category	Extent				
	Do Not Contribute	Slightly	Medium	Highly	Very Highly
Teenagers and Male Youth	4	7	16	39	34
Deviant Groups of Male Youth (Trouble-makers)	3	4	9	26	58
Female Youth	24	33	29	9	4
Teachers	32	38	20	6	4
Policemen	43	28	17	7	5
Other	78	4	7	4	6

Teenagers and Male Youth

11% of respondents believe that teenagers and male youth either do not contribute, or contribute little towards violence, as opposed to 73% of respondents who believe they contribute highly or very highly to violence. (Table 3.12)

As one's income increases, one's belief that teenagers and male youth contribute to violence increases. For example, 66% of respondents earning less than 200 JD per month stated that teenagers contribute highly, or very highly, to violence, as opposed to 78% of those earning 1000 to 2000 JD.

Chart (3.25) - Perceptions of Male Youth as a Cause of Violence



Deviant Groups of Male Youth (Trouble Makers)

7% of respondents believe that deviants do not contribute, or contribute little towards violence, as opposed to 84% of respondents who believe they contribute highly or very highly to violence. (Table 3.12)

79% of Egyptians blame deviant groups (highly or very highly) for violence, as opposed to 82% of Palestinians and 84% of Jordanians, 95% of Iraqis and 93% of Syrians.

82% of respondents in Amman believe that deviant groups (highly or very highly) contribute to violence, as opposed to 76% of respondents in Zarqa.

Female Youth

57% of respondents believe that female youth do not contribute, or contribute little towards violence, as opposed to 13% of respondents who believe they contribute highly or very highly to violence. (Table 3.12)

Teachers

70% of respondents believe that teachers do not contribute, or contribute little towards violence, as opposed to 10% of respondents who believe they contribute highly or very highly to violence. (Table 3.12)

As one grows older, the likelihood that teachers are blamed for violence will gradually decrease, with 16% of 15 to 18 year olds blaming teachers highly or very highly, dropping to 4% of those aged 60 and over.

Policemen

71% of respondents believe that teachers do not contribute, or contribute little towards violence, as opposed to 12% of respondents who believe they contribute highly or very highly to violence. (Table 3.12)

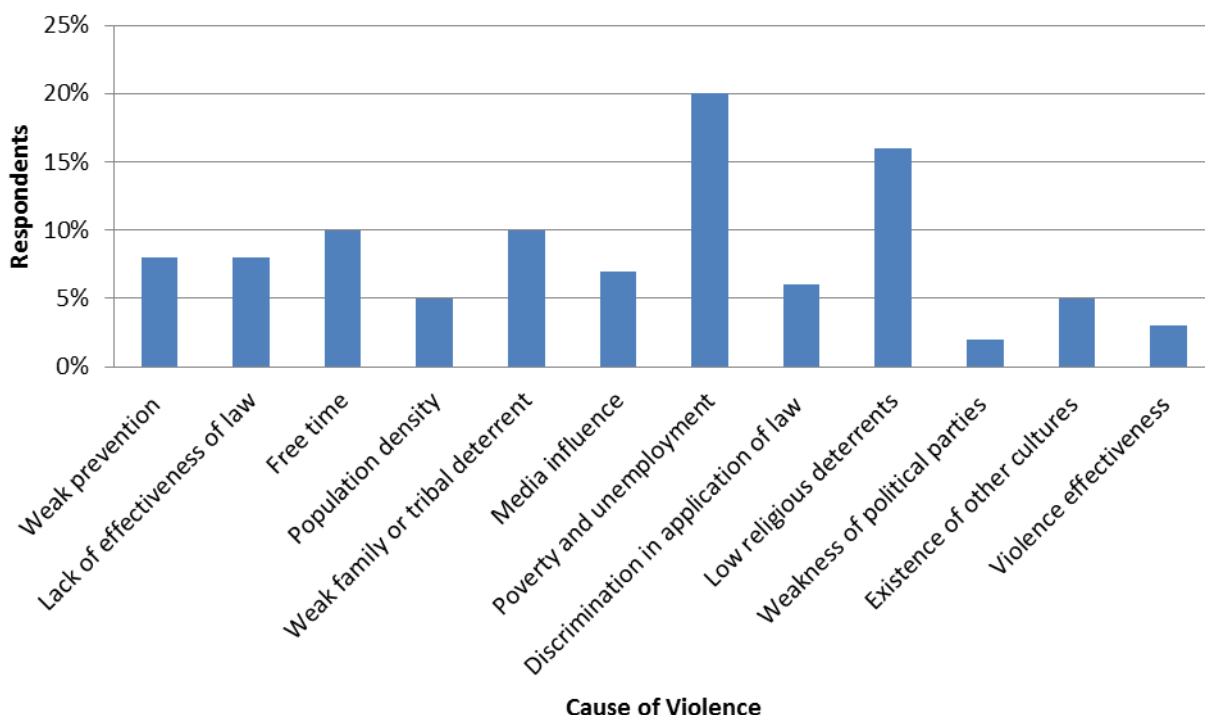
Others

82% of respondents did not blame other groups, while 10% did. These 10% include extremists, family members and the army.

3.25 In your opinion, what are the causes of violence in your community?

20% of residents in Amman and Zarqa believe that poverty and unemployment are the main causes of violence, followed by 16% who believe the cause is a lack of religion, followed by a weak family and excess free time, at 10% each.

Chart (3.26) - Perceptions as to the Cause of Violence



It is worth noting that, as one's income decreases, one is more likely to agree that the causes of violence are weak prevention, lack of effectiveness of law and discrimination in

the application of the law. However, as one's income increases, one is less likely to believe that unemployment, poverty, the media, a weak family deterrent or population density contribute to violence.

4.26 For every type of event listed below, please indicate to which you have been exposed, seen happen, or happened to someone you know:

The summary tables (4.1) offer analyses of two forms of violence, per relevant variables. The variables themselves will be discussed in detail, in the section after.

Table (4.1) - Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)

	Did it Happen to you?	Did you see it happen?	Did it happen to someone you know?	Where did it Happen	
Overall	38%	57%	43%	Home	20%
				District	26%
				Governorate	29%
				Jordan	24%
				Outside of Jordan	2%
Female	26%	51%	34%	Home	9%
				District	41%
				Governorate	27%
				Jordan	23%
				Outside of Jordan	1%
Male	48%	62%	51%	Home	6%
				District	39%
				Governorate	34%
				Jordan	19%
				Outside of Jordan	1%
Youth	38%	58%	43%	Home	7%
				District	42%
				Governorate	31%
				Jordan	20%
				Outside of Jordan	1%
Iraqi	32%	57%	43%	Home	5%
				District	44%
				Governorate	17%
				Jordan	16%
				Outside of Jordan	19%

As the table above shows, males are the most likely to have experienced physical violence in the street, as well as the most likely to have witnessed it and know someone who has experienced it. Overall, physical violence in the street is most likely to occur at the governorate level.

Table (4.2) - Theft

	Did it Happen to you?	Did you see it happen?	Did it happen to someone you know?	Where did it Happen	
Overall	32%	31%	38%	Home	7%
				District	40%
				Governorate	31%
				Jordan	21%
				Outside of Jordan	1%
Female	28%	29%	36%	Home	22%
				District	26%
				Governorate	25%
				Jordan	26%
				Outside of Jordan	1%
Male	35%	32%	40%	Home	18%
				District	27%
				Governorate	32%
				Jordan	23%
				Outside of Jordan	2%
Youth	31%	32%	37%	Home	20%
				District	27%
				Governorate	28%
				Jordan	23%
				Outside of Jordan	2%
Iraqi	50%	53%	56%	Home	15%
				District	30%
				Governorate	12%
				Jordan	18%
				Outside of Jordan	25%

With regard to theft, Iraqis are the most likely to have experienced, witnessed and know someone has experienced this form of violence. Overall, this form of violence is most likely to occur at the district level.

Did it Happen to You?

Among the respondents for both Amman and Zarqa, the violent incident which respondents experienced (both once and more than once) the most frequently, was verbal violence in the street, at 55% of respondents, followed by verbal violence in schools at 50% and physical violence in the street, at 38%.

Table (4.3) – percentage of the respondents who experienced the violence

Form of Violence	Did it happen to you? (Combining Answers '2' and '3')
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	55%
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	36%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	50%
Control and Restricted Movement	28%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	38%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	22%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	29%
Violence at a sports event	25%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	29%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	24%
Violence or threat of firearm use	14%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	20%
Theft	32%
Forced Marriage	10%
Negligence by a caregiver	14%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	14%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	12%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	16%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	22%
Forced to leave education or job	10%
Sexual violence and rape	4%
Torture	4%
Kidnapping	4%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	7%
Present in state of war or killing	5%

Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

Gender

Table (4.4) - percentage of the respondents who experienced the violence, per Gender

Form of Violence	Males	Females	Differentials
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	65%	50%	15%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	65%	45%	20%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	48%	26%	22%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	25%	19%	6%
Violence at a sports event	36%	13%	23%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	36%	20%	16%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	29%	18%	11%
Violence or threat of firearm use	19%	9%	10%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	26%	12%	14%
Theft	35%	28%	7%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	19%	14%	5%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	9%	5%	4%

As the table above shows, those who have experienced violence (either once or more than once) are, to a greater degree, men, with differentials between the two genders ranging from 4% to 23%. In line with previous findings, verbal violence is the most common form of violence. The greatest differential is in violence at a sports event, with 13% of women having experienced it, compared with 36% of men.

Age

As the table (4.5) shows, the most common form of violence, for those 24 years old and below, is once again verbal violence in the street, at 59% of respondents having either experienced it once or more than once. The most significant form of physical violence occurred in the street, at 38% of respondents having experienced physical violence in the street either once or more than once.

It's worth noting the fact that youth experience verbal violence in the street 4% more than the total respondents, at 59% of youth, as opposed to 55% of total respondents.

Table (4.5) - Forms of violence experienced by youth respondents

Form of Violence	Overall Sample	Youth	Differentials
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	55%	59%	-4%
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	36%	37%	-1%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	50%	54%	-3%
Control and Restricted Movement	28%	28%	0%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	38%	38%	1%

Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	22%	23%	-1%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	29%	31%	-2%
Violence at a sports event	25%	25%	0%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	29%	26%	3%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	24%	24%	0%
Violence or threat of firearm use	14%	14%	0%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	20%	19%	1%
Theft	32%	31%	1%
Forced Marriage	10%	10%	0%
Negligence by a caregiver	14%	14%	0%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	14%	12%	2%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	12%	10%	2%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	16%	15%	1%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	22%	21%	1%
Forced to leave education or job	10%	10%	0%
Sexual violence and rape	4%	4%	0%
Torture	4%	5%	-1%
Kidnapping	4%	5%	-1%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	7%	7%	0%
Present in state of war or killing	5%	5%	0%

Nationality

The differentials between the Iraqi respondents and total sample is very significant, indicating that Iraqi respondents have been present in a much greater portion of violent conflicts, than other nationalities. The greatest differential is regarding those present in a state of war or killing, with 60% of Iraqis answering that they had experienced such an act of violence either once, or more than once, as opposed to 5% of the total sample. The differentials for other indicators range from 1% to 22%.

However, it is interesting to note that when it comes to physical violence, Iraqis actually experience less violence than the total sample, at 6% less when it comes to physical violence in the street, as well as 16% less at social and sporting events each.

Table (4.6) - Forms of violence experienced by Iraqi respondents

Form of Violence	Total Respondents	Iraqis	Differential (%)
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	55%	56%	1%
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	36%	19%	-17%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	50%	28%	-22%
Control and Restricted Movement	28%	31%	3%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	38%	32%	-6%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	22%	9%	-13%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	29%	15%	-14%
Violence at a sports event	25%	9%	-16%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	29%	13%	-16%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	24%	17%	-7%
Violence or threat of firearm use	14%	23%	9%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	20%	18%	-2%
Theft	32%	50%	18%
Forced Marriage	10%	8%	-2%
Negligence by a caregiver	14%	22%	8%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	14%	19%	5%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	12%	23%	11%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	16%	17%	1%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	22%	20%	-2%
Forced to leave education or job	10%	20%	10%
Sexual violence and rape	4%	12%	8%
Torture	4%	26%	22%
Kidnapping	4%	23%	20%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	7%	28%	21%
Present in state of war or killing	5%	60%	55%

Did You See it Happen?

As the table (4.7) shows, the most commonly witnessed form of violence is verbal violence in schools, at 59% of respondents, followed by physical violence in the streets, at 57% and verbal violence in the home, at 40%.

Table (4.7) – Forms of violence witnessed by respondents

Form of Violence	Did you See it Happen?
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	40%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	59%
Control and Restricted Movement	34%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	57%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	26%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	38%
Violence at a sports event	34%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	37%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	37%
Violence or threat of firearm use	23%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	30%
Theft	31%
Forced Marriage	20%
Negligence by a caregiver	19%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	22%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	18%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	23%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	27%
Forced to leave education or job	19%
Sexual violence and rape	9%
Torture	9%
Kidnapping	8%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	17%
Present in state of war or killing	8%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	0%

Gender

The greatest differentials, in terms of men and women witnessing violence, is in terms of violence at a sports event, with 19% more women witnessing violence, than women, followed by physical violence in the street and physical violence at a social event, at 12% differentials each. However, for both men and women, the most common form of violence witnessed was verbal violence in the street.

Table (4.8) - Forms of violence witnessed by respondents per gender

Form of Violence	Males	Females	Differentials
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	82%	76%	6%
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	39%	42%	-3%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	60%	58%	2%
Control and Restricted Movement	33%	35%	-2%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	62%	51%	12%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	27%	26%	1%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	43%	32%	11%
Violence at a sports event	43%	23%	19%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	43%	31%	12%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	39%	34%	5%
Violence or threat of firearm use	27%	18%	10%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	36%	22%	15%
Theft	32%	29%	4%
Forced Marriage	17%	23%	-7%
Negligence by a caregiver	18%	20%	-2%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	22%	21%	1%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	19%	17%	2%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	24%	21%	3%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	27%	28%	-1%
Forced to leave education or job	17%	20%	-3%
Sexual violence and rape	10%	8%	1%
Torture	9%	9%	1%
Kidnapping	8%	8%	0%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	19%	14%	5%
Present in state of war or killing	9%	8%	1%

Age

As the table (4.9) shows, Young people are much more likely to have witnessed violence than adults, with 41% more young people than the overall sample likely to have seen verbal violence in the street and 32% more likely to have seen physical violence in the street.

Table (4.9) - Forms of violence witnessed by youth

Form of Violence	Overall	Youth	Differential
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	40%	81%	-41%
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	59%	40%	20%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	34%	64%	-30%
Control and Restricted Movement	57%	36%	21%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	26%	58%	-32%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	38%	27%	11%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	34%	40%	-6%
Violence at a sports event	37%	34%	3%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	37%	35%	2%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	23%	38%	-15%
Violence or threat of firearm use	30%	23%	8%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	31%	29%	3%
Theft	20%	32%	-12%
Forced Marriage	19%	20%	-1%
Negligence by a caregiver	22%	20%	2%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	18%	20%	-2%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	23%	18%	6%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	27%	21%	6%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	19%	27%	-8%
Forced to leave education or job	9%	20%	-11%
Sexual violence and rape	9%	10%	-1%
Torture	8%	10%	-2%
Kidnapping	17%	10%	7%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	8%	16%	-8%
Present in state of war or killing	0%	9%	-9%

Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

Nationality

The greatest differential for Iraqi respondents, as well as the greatest form of violence they have witnessed, is being present in a state of war or killing, at 69% of respondents, far above anything witnessed by the other nationalities. Iraqis are also more likely to witness verbal violence in the streets, also at 69%.

Table (4.10) Forms of violence witnessed by Iraqis per Nationality

Form of Violence	Overall	Iraqi	Differentials
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	40%	69%	-29%
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	59%	23%	36%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	34%	33%	1%
Control and Restricted Movement	57%	35%	22%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	26%	57%	-31%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	33%	16%	18%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	38%	19%	19%
Violence at a sports event	37%	18%	19%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	37%	18%	20%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	23%	48%	-25%
Violence or threat of firearm use	30%	34%	-4%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	31%	30%	1%
Theft	20%	53%	-33%
Forced Marriage	19%	10%	9%
Negligence by a caregiver	22%	32%	-10%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	18%	18%	1%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	23%	27%	-4%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	27%	17%	11%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	19%	21%	-2%
Forced to leave education or job	9%	25%	-16%
Sexual violence and rape	9%	25%	-16%
Torture	8%	47%	-39%
Kidnapping	17%	41%	-24%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	8%	50%	-42%
Present in state of war or killing	0%	69%	-69%

Did it happen to someone you Know?

In line with previous findings, verbal violence on the street is the most common form of violence, at 66% of respondents stating that it happened to someone they know, followed by verbal violence at school at 54% and physical violence in the street at 43%.

Table (4.11) – forms of violence that happened to someone the respondents know

Form of Violence	Did it Happen to Someone you Know?
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	66%
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	41%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	54%
Control and Restricted Movement	32%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	43%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	26%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	33%
Violence at a sports event	26%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	32%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	26%
Violence or threat of firearm use	19%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	27%
Theft	38%
Forced Marriage	21%
Negligence by a caregiver	19%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	22%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	17%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	22%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	26%
Forced to leave education or job	18%
Sexual violence and rape	11%
Torture	9%
Kidnapping	9%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	16%
Present in state of war or killing	8%

Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

Gender

The greatest differential between the two genders, in terms of violence happening to someone respondents know, is violence at a sports event, at 20% more males than females knowing someone who experienced violence at such an event, followed by physical violence in the street, at a 17% differential.

Table (4.12) - Forms of violence used against someone the respondents knows, per gender

Form of Violence	Males	Females	Differentials
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	70%	62%	8%
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	39%	42%	-3%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	55%	53%	2%
Control and Restricted Movement	32%	32%	0%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	51%	34%	17%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	27%	25%	2%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	38%	27%	11%
Violence at a sports event	35%	16%	20%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	37%	25%	12%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	30%	21%	9%
Violence or threat of firearm use	23%	15%	8%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	33%	19%	14%
Theft	40%	36%	3%
Forced Marriage	18%	25%	-7%
Negligence by a caregiver	20%	19%	1%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	22%	22%	0%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	17%	17%	0%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	24%	21%	3%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	26%	27%	-1%
Forced to leave education or job	17%	20%	-3%
Sexual violence and rape	11%	10%	1%
Torture	9%	9%	1%
Kidnapping	9%	10%	-1%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	18%	14%	4%
Present in state of war or killing	8%	8%	1%

Youth

Intuitively, the only significant difference, between youth and the overall sample, in terms of knowing someone who has experienced violence, is in verbal violence at school, at a 5% differential. In line with previous findings, verbal violence on the street is the most common form of violence, at 67% of respondents 24 years old or below.

Table (4.13) - Forms of violence used on someone known by the youth

	Overall Sample	Youth	Differential
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	66%	67%	-1%
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	41%	41%	0%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	54%	59%	-5%
Control and Restricted Movement	32%	33%	-1%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	43%	43%	0%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	26%	26%	0%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	33%	35%	-2%
Violence at a sports event	26%	27%	-1%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	32%	30%	2%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	26%	25%	1%
Violence or threat of firearm use	19%	18%	1%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	27%	26%	1%
Theft	38%	37%	1%
Forced Marriage	21%	21%	0%
Negligence by a caregiver	19%	18%	1%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	22%	19%	3%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	17%	15%	2%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	22%	20%	2%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	26%	25%	1%
Forced to leave education or job	18%	19%	-1%
Sexual violence and rape	11%	12%	-1%
Torture	9%	11%	-2%
Kidnapping	9%	11%	-2%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	16%	16%	0%
Present in state of war or killing	8%	9%	-1%

Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

Nationality

Once again, the greatest differential, between Iraqis and overall respondents, is in witnessing war or a killing, with 57% more Iraqis than the average knowing someone who has experienced such violence.

Table (4.14) - Forms of violence used against someone known to an Iraqi

Form of Violence	Overall	Iraqis	Differentials
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	66%	52%	14%
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	41%	25%	16%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	54%	31%	23%
Control and Restricted Movement	32%	32%	0%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	43%	43%	0%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	26%	16%	11%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	33%	16%	17%
Violence at a sports event	26%	12%	14%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	32%	16%	17%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	26%	33%	-7%
Violence or threat of firearm use	19%	30%	-11%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	27%	23%	4%
Theft	38%	56%	-18%
Forced Marriage	21%	8%	13%
Negligence by a caregiver	19%	24%	-5%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	22%	18%	5%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	17%	21%	-4%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	22%	14%	8%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	26%	18%	9%
Forced to leave education or job	18%	25%	-7%
Sexual violence and rape	11%	23%	-12%
Torture	9%	45%	-36%
Kidnapping	9%	41%	-32%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	16%	51%	-35%
Present in state of war or killing	8%	65%	-57%

Where did it happen?

As the table (4.15) shows, most violence in Jordan takes place in the home, although most of this violence is verbal, in nature. So the form of violence that occurs most frequently in the home is verbal violence followed by physical violence at home.

Table (4.15) - Location of violence

Form of Violence	Place				
	Home	District	Governorate	Jordan	Outside of Jordan
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	4%	49%	30%	17%	1%
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	51%	21%	15%	13%	1%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	8%	32%	37%	22%	1%
Control and Restricted Movement	31%	22%	23%	23%	2%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	7%	40%	31%	21%	1%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	43%	20%	19%	17%	2%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	13%	26%	35%	24%	2%
Violence at a sports event	14%	16%	33%	33%	4%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	13%	21%	36%	28%	2%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	13%	13%	31%	39%	5%
Violence or threat of firearm use	20%	24%	23%	28%	5%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	18%	27%	26%	27%	2%
Theft	20%	26%	29%	24%	2%
Forced Marriage	28%	15%	25%	30%	2%
Negligence by a caregiver	28%	14%	23%	32%	3%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	26%	14%	23%	35%	3%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	29%	13%	24%	32%	2%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	25%	9%	26%	38%	2%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	22%	11%	28%	38%	2%
Forced to leave education or job	28%	12%	23%	34%	2%
Sexual violence and rape	37%	10%	19%	29%	5%
Torture	41%	9%	12%	31%	8%
Kidnapping	40%	10%	15%	29%	6%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	28%	14%	23%	33%	3%
Present in state of war or killing	41%	5%	7%	19%	28%

Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

Gender

As the table (4.16) shows, there is a wide range of differentials, in terms of where violence happened, by gender. Women are 15% more likely to experience verbal violence in the home than men, are 12% more likely to suffer from physical violence at home than men and women are 9% more likely to experience violence in the form of firearms, in the home. Women are 9% more likely to experience a kidnapping in Jordan, 5% more likely to be refused help for an injury in Jordan, 8% more likely to be refused treatment in their own governorate and 9% more likely to witness violence at a sporting event.

Table (4.16) - Location of violence, per Gender

Type of violence	Females					Males				
	Place					Place				
	Home	District	Governorate	Jordan	Outside of Jordan	Home	District	Governorate	Jordan	Outside of Jordan
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	4%	48%	28%	20%	1%	4%	49%	32%	15%	1%
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	59%	18%	10%	13%	1%	44%	24%	18%	13%	1%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	8%	30%	36%	25%	1%	9%	33%	37%	20%	1%
Control and Restricted Movement	35%	20%	19%	24%	2%	27%	24%	25%	22%	2%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	9%	41%	27%	23%	1%	6%	39%	34%	19%	1%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	50%	17%	13%	18%	2%	38%	22%	23%	16%	2%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	15%	23%	32%	28%	2%	12%	28%	37%	21%	2%
Violence at a sports event	20%	9%	29%	37%	5%	11%	19%	36%	31%	4%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	17%	20%	29%	31%	3%	11%	22%	40%	26%	2%

Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	14%	11%	29%	42%	5%	11%	14%	34%	37%	4%
Violence or threat of firearm use	26%	19%	19%	29%	7%	17%	27%	26%	27%	4%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	23%	24%	22%	28%	3%	15%	29%	29%	26%	2%
Theft	22%	26%	25%	26%	1%	18%	27%	32%	23%	2%
Forced Marriage	25%	15%	26%	32%	3%	31%	15%	24%	28%	2%
Negligence by a caregiver	27%	13%	21%	35%	4%	28%	15%	25%	30%	2%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	27%	14%	22%	35%	3%	25%	13%	24%	35%	3%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	30%	13%	20%	35%	2%	28%	12%	28%	30%	2%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	27%	9%	24%	39%	2%	23%	10%	28%	37%	3%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	25%	11%	26%	38%	1%	20%	11%	30%	38%	2%
Forced to leave education or job	28%	13%	23%	33%	2%	29%	11%	22%	35%	3%
Sexual violence and rape	39%	9%	17%	31%	5%	36%	11%	20%	28%	5%
Torture	42%	9%	11%	30%	8%	40%	9%	13%	31%	7%
Kidnapping	38%	10%	13%	34%	5%	42%	10%	16%	25%	6%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	30%	15%	17%	34%	3%	26%	13%	26%	32%	3%
Present in state of war or killing	43%	2%	8%	18%	29%	40%	7%	7%	20%	27%

Youth

Among the youth, verbal violence, the most common form of violence, occurs in the home, at 53%, along with physical violence, at 43%, occurring in the home.

Table (4.17) - Location of violence according to the youth

Form of violence	Place				
	Home	District	Governorate	Jordan	Outside of Jordan
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	4%	48%	32%	15%	1%
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	53%	20%	14%	12%	1%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	8%	32%	38%	21%	1%
Control and Restricted Movement	30%	24%	24%	21%	2%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	7%	41%	31%	21%	1%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	46%	18%	18%	17%	2%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	13%	25%	37%	24%	1%
Violence at a sports event	15%	17%	31%	32%	4%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	15%	22%	36%	26%	2%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	13%	13%	34%	35%	6%
Violence or threat of firearm use	23%	24%	20%	28%	5%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	19%	29%	25%	24%	3%
Theft	20%	27%	28%	23%	2%
Forced Marriage	28%	16%	24%	28%	3%
Negligence by a caregiver	30%	15%	22%	29%	4%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	29%	13%	25%	30%	3%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	32%	13%	24%	29%	2%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	29%	9%	24%	35%	3%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	25%	12%	26%	36%	2%
Forced to leave education or job	29%	14%	24%	29%	4%
Sexual violence and rape	37%	11%	17%	31%	4%
Torture	37%	10%	11%	34%	7%
Kidnapping	35%	13%	15%	32%	6%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	27%	13%	23%	33%	3%
Present in state of war or killing	41%	7%	9%	18%	26%

Nationality

Intuitively, for Iraqis, the greatest experiences with war, killing, imprisonment, kidnapping, torture and other serious forms violence would be outside Jordan. However, physical violence in political events are experienced mostly in Jordan. Within their own homes, the most significant form of violence Iraqis will experience is verbal violence.

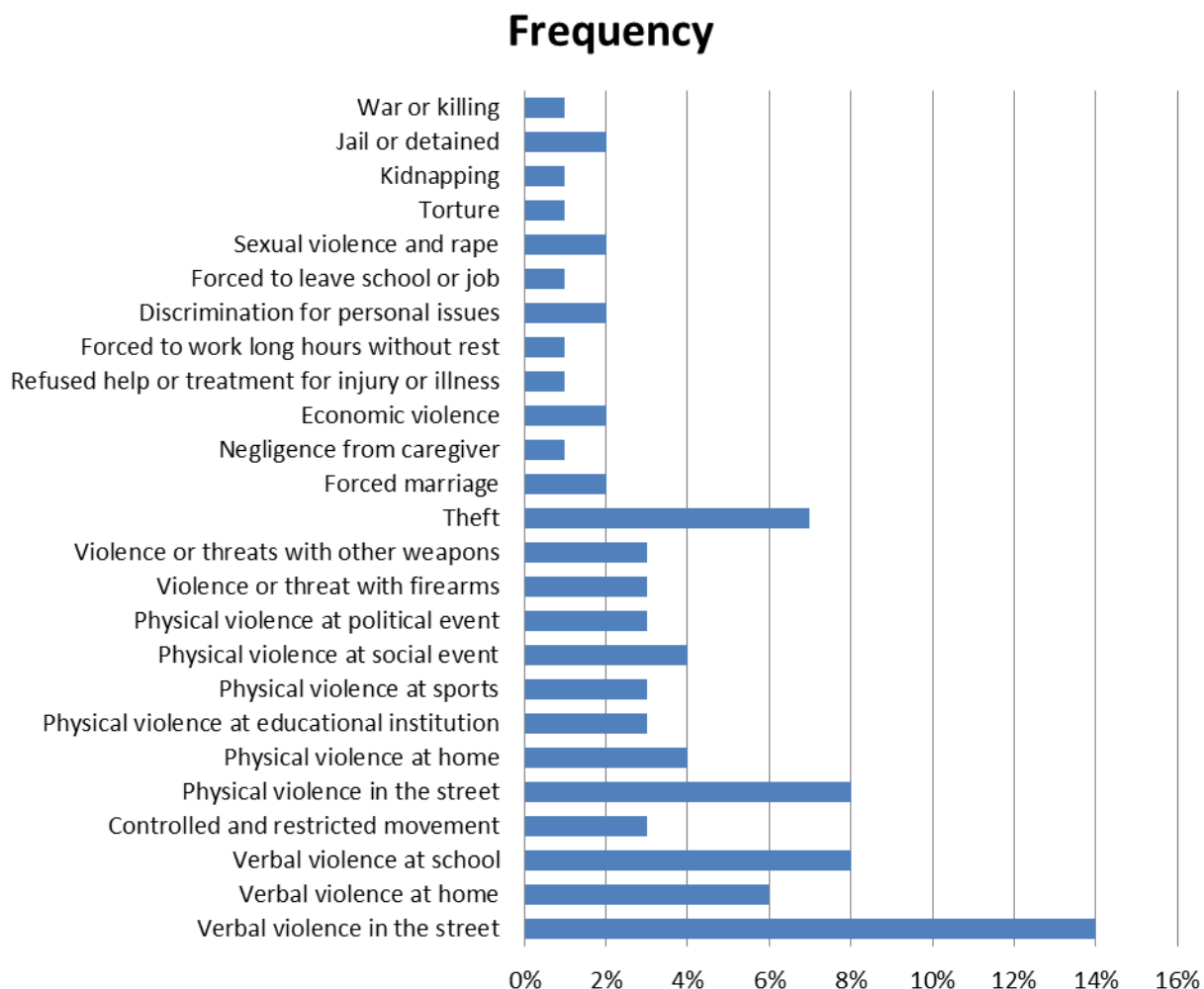
Table (4.18) - Location of violence according to Iraqis

Form of Violence	Home	District	Governorate	Jordan	Outside of Jordan
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats) in the Street	3%	51%	18%	15%	13%
Verbal violence (insults, threats) at home	49%	12%	6%	18%	15%
Verbal Violence (Insults, Threats, etc.) at Schools	10%	21%	23%	28%	18%
Control and Restricted Movement	25%	14%	9%	9%	43%
Physical Violence in the Street (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	5%	44%	17%	16%	19%
Physical Violence at home (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	44%	17%	13%	13%	13%
Physical Violence in Education Institute (Pushing, Strangling, Hitting with body or tool)	15%	22%	15%	33%	15%
Violence at a sports event	27%	12%	27%	27%	8%
Physical violence at a social event (celebration, wedding, etc.)	20%	24%	24%	16%	16%
Physical violence in political events (protests, sit-ins, elections, etc.)	7%	4%	9%	65%	16%
Violence or threat of firearm use	11%	16%	7%	16%	50%
Violence or threats of using non-firearm weapons	13%	24%	16%	16%	32%
Theft	15%	30%	12%	18%	25%
Forced Marriage	26%	11%	21%	16%	26%
Negligence by a caregiver	13%	11%	21%	42%	13%
Economic violence (controlling money or wage, or preventing inheritance)	21%	7%	17%	35%	21%
Refused help or treatment for an illness or injury	15%	9%	18%	35%	24%
Forced to work long hours which limits rest and recreation time	22%	17%	17%	39%	4%
Discrimination based on personal attributes	13%	10%	27%	37%	13%
Forced to leave education or job	11%	8%	3%	19%	58%
Sexual violence and rape	22%	5%	5%	3%	65%
Torture	10%	3%	2%	2%	83%
Kidnapping	8%	0%	2%	0%	90%
Imprisonment or detention or arrest	8%	0%	7%	5%	80%
Present in state of war or killing	4%	3%	0%	0%	93%

5.27 Which of the previous events that happened to you or that you saw or happened to someone you know influenced you in the biggest way?

Among the respondents in both Amman and Zarqa, the event which impacted them in the biggest way is verbal violence, at 14% of respondents, followed by verbal violence at school, at 8% of respondents, physical violence in the street, at 8%, and theft, at 7%. The percentage of respondents who suffered from extreme forms of violence (war, economic violence, forced marriage, weapons, torture, sexual violence and so on) are negligible, each ranging from 1% to 3% of respondents.

Chart (5.1) - events that happened to the respondent or saw it or happened to someone know influenced in the biggest way Events experience by respondents or people known to respondents that were influential



There are few differences between Amman and Zarqa as seen below:

Table (5.2) – Influence of specific forms of violence on the respondents, per Governorate

Form of Violence	Governorate		Total (%)
	Amman (%)	Zarqa (%)	
Verbal violence in the street	14	15	14
Verbal violence at home	6	9	6
Verbal violence at school	9	8	8
Controlled and restricted movement	2	5	3
Physical violence in the street	9	8	8
Physical violence at home	4	6	4
Physical violence at educational institution	3	4	3
Physical violence at sports	3	5	3
Physical violence at social event	3	6	4
Physical violence at political event	3	4	3
Violence or threat with firearms	3	2	3
Violence or threats with other weapons	3	3	3
Theft	6	11	7
Forced marriage	1	2	2
Negligence from caregiver	1	1	1
Economic violence	2	2	2
Refused help or treatment for injury or illness	1	1	1
Forced to work long hours without rest	1	2	1
Discrimination for personal issues	2	2	2
Forced to leave school or job	2	1	1
Sexual violence and rape	2	3	2
Torture	1	1	1
Kidnapping	1	2	1
Jail or detained	1	2	2
War or killing	1	2	1

Between genders, there are several notable differences, including higher verbal violence in the street (16% for females compared to 13% for males); verbal violence at school (11% for females compared to 7% for males); and physical violence in the street (11% for males compared to 5% for females).

Table (5.3) - Influence of specific forms of Violence on the respondents, per Gender

	Male (%)	Female (%)
Verbal violence in the street	13	16
Verbal violence at home	5	8
Verbal violence at school	7	11
Controlled and restricted movement	2	3
Physical violence in the street	11	5
Physical violence at home	3	5
Physical violence at educational institution	4	3
Physical violence at sports	4	2
Physical violence at social event	5	3
Physical violence at political event	4	3
Violence or threat with firearms	4	2
Violence or threats with other weapons	4	2
Theft	7	7
Forced marriage	1	2
Negligence from caregiver	1	1
Economic violence	2	2
Refused help or treatment for injury or illness	1	1
Forced to work long hours without rest	1	1
Discrimination for personal issues	2	2
Forced to leave school or job	1	2
Sexual violence and rape	2	2
Torture	1	1
Kidnapping	1	1
Jail or detained	2	1
War or killing	2	1

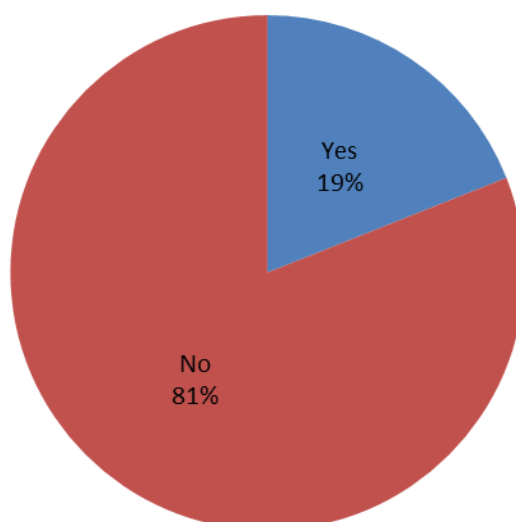
Notable differences across the age category include verbal violence at school (23% amongst those 15-16 compared to 8% for the 19-20 category); theft as more significant for the older cohorts (9% for 46-59 category compared to 3% for 15-16 category).

Across nationalities, concentrations are found with Egyptians within the verbal violence at school (19% of Egyptians, compared to 8% of Jordanians); or forced to leave school or a job (7% for Egyptians compared to 1% for Jordanians).

5.28 Did this event cause you physical harm?

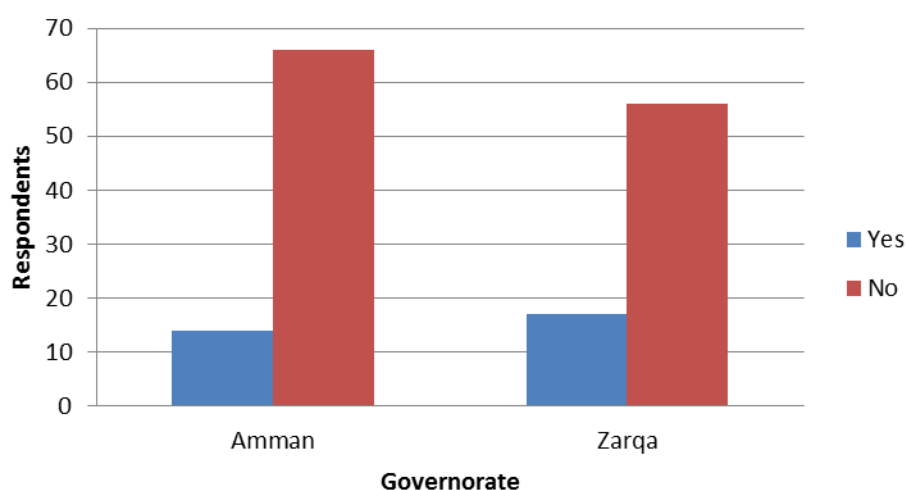
The vast majority of respondents in Amman and Zarqa, at 81%, have not experienced any physical harm, as a result of the aforementioned experiences.

Chart (5.1) - Physical Harm Caused by the Incident



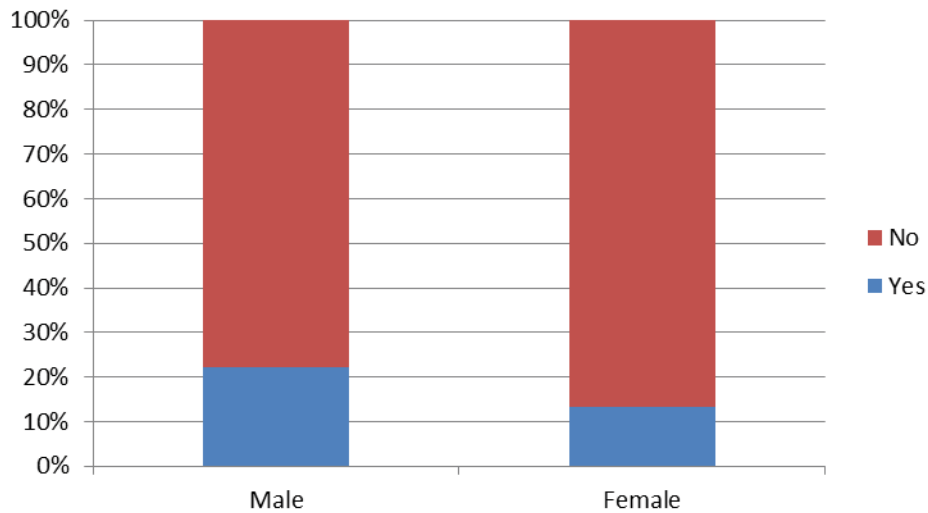
The events within Zarqa caused slightly higher physical harm, at 17% of respondents stating so, compared to 14% of respondents stating so in Amman.

Chart (5.2) - Physical Violence Caused, Within Governorate



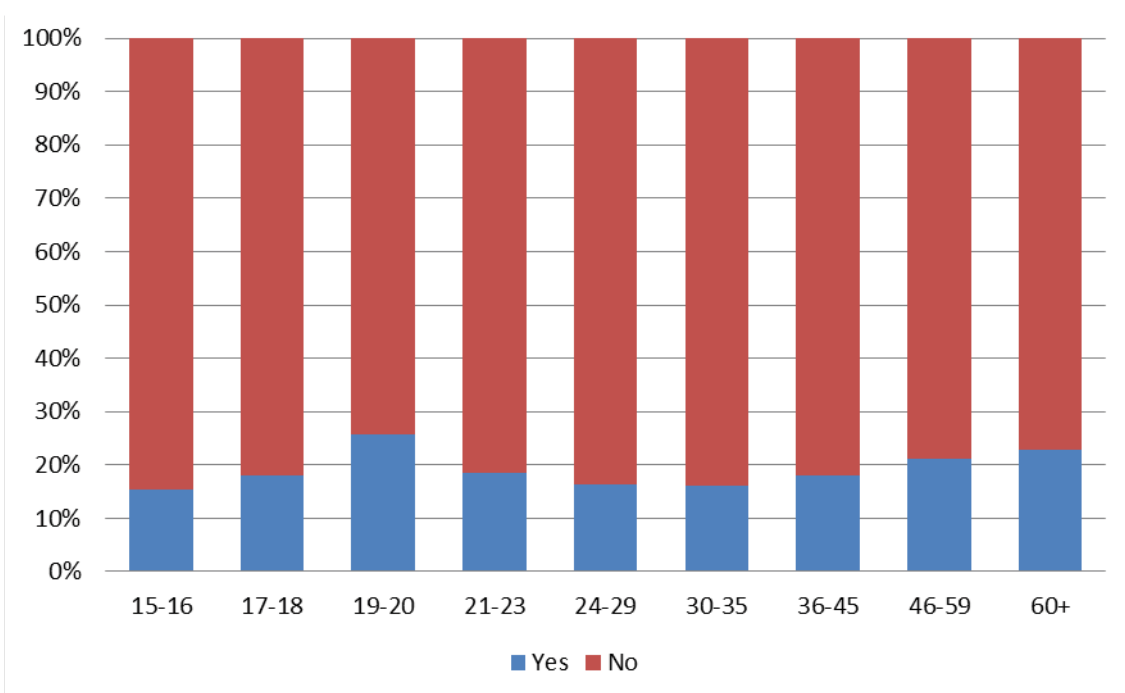
Males are significantly more likely to have been caused physical harm by violent events, at 18% of respondents, as opposed to 10% of females.

Chart (5.3) - Violent Experiences, by Gender



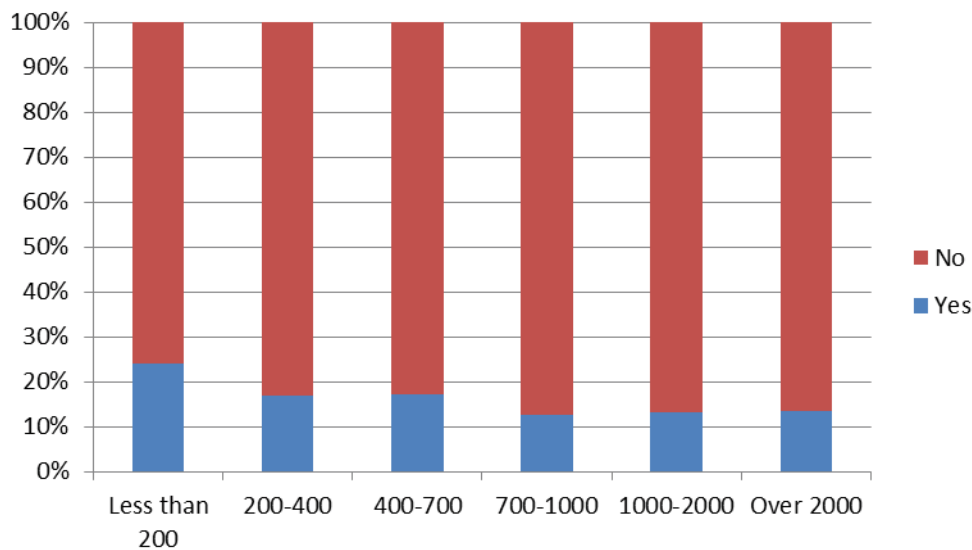
Those between 19 and 20, and over 60 are far more likely to have been physically harmed by an event than other age groups.

Chart (5.4) - Experience with Physical Violence, per Age Group



The lower the income-level overall, the higher the likelihood that the incident caused physical harm.

Chart (5.5) - Experiences with Violence, per Income Group

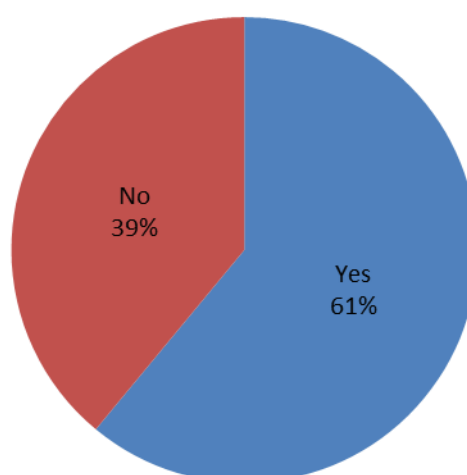


Amongst the different nationalities, the Palestinians (28%) and Egyptians (21%) were more likely than the Jordanians (18%) and Syrians (16%) to have been physically harmed by the incident.

5.29 Did the event cause you any non-Physical harm?

While the vast majority of respondents in Amman and Zarqa, at 81%, did not experience any physical harm, as a result of violence, a smaller percentage of respondents (though still a majority) at 61%, have experienced non-physical harm, as a result of violence.

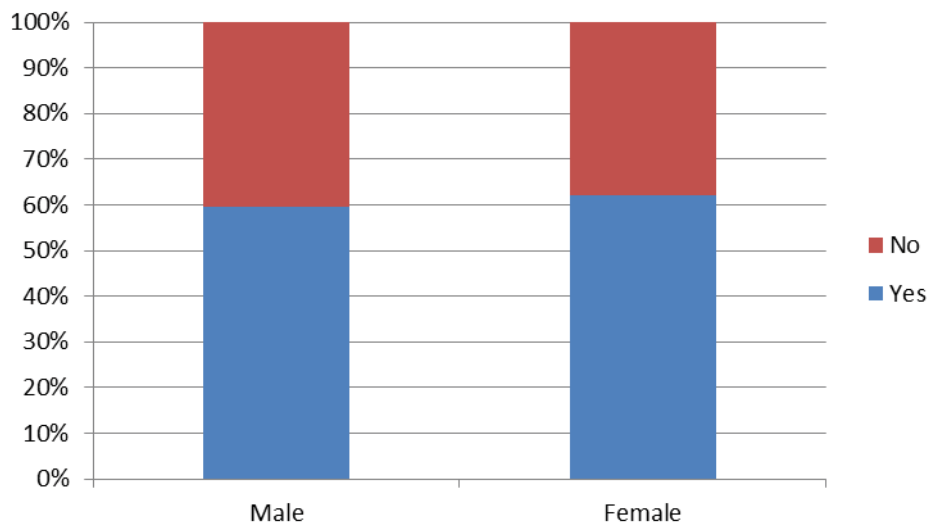
Chart (5.6) - Non-Physical Impacts of the Event



47% of those within Zarqa said that the event caused them non-Physical harm, compared to 41% within Amman.

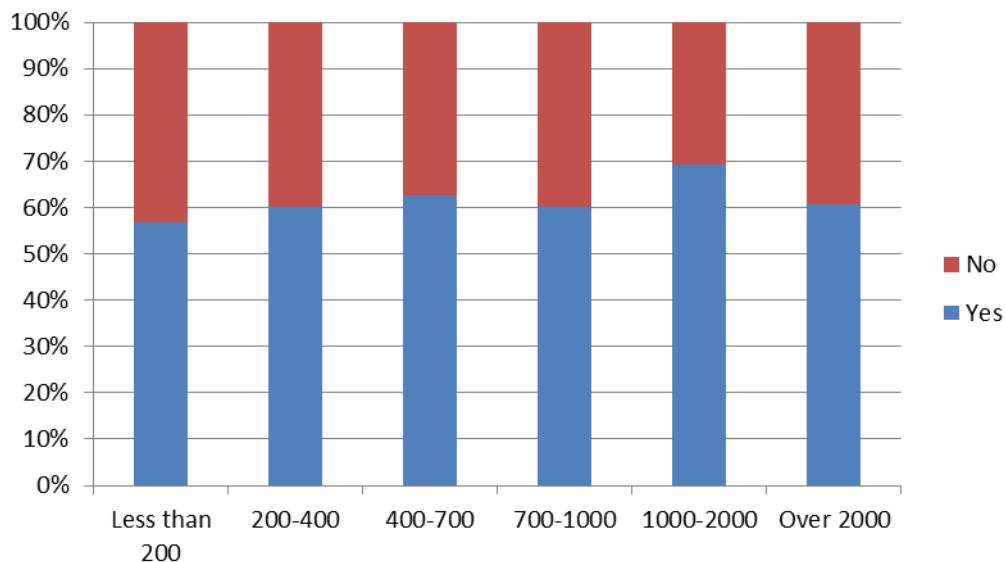
Iraqis as a nationality were most likely to have suffered from non-Physical harm as a group. For males and females, the weight was slightly higher on females to have suffered non-Physical harm.

Chart (5.7) - Non Physical Impacts of Experience



There also does not appear to be much affect over income levels with regards to non-Physical harm.

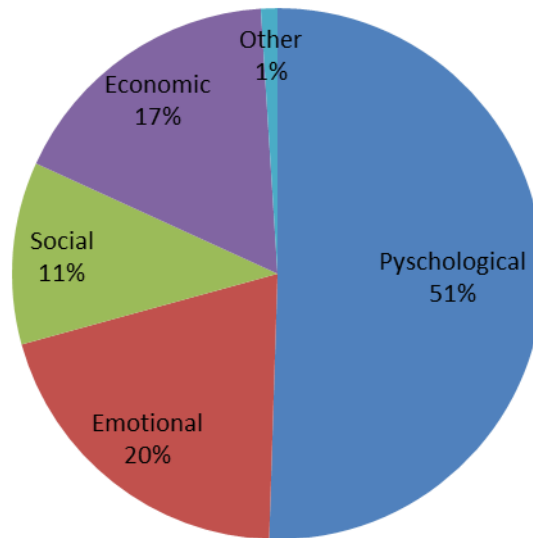
Chart (5.8) - Non-Physical Impact of the Experience, by Income Group



5.29a Please specify type of non-physical harm:

The non-physical harm caused by violence in Amman and Zarqa was primarily psychological, at half of respondents suffering from such harm, as a result of violence. Another 20% suffered emotional harm, while another 17% suffered economic harm, and a further 11% suffered social harm.

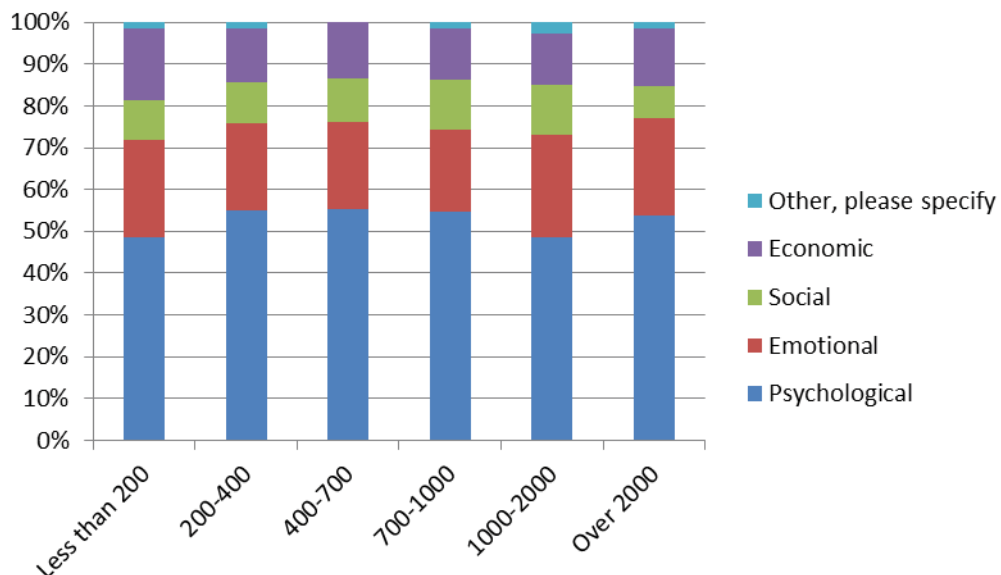
Chart (5.9) - Form of Non-Physical Impact of Violence



Economic harm was slightly higher in Amman than Zarqa (11% compared to 10%); while Psychological was slightly higher in Zarqa than Amman (33% compared to 32%).

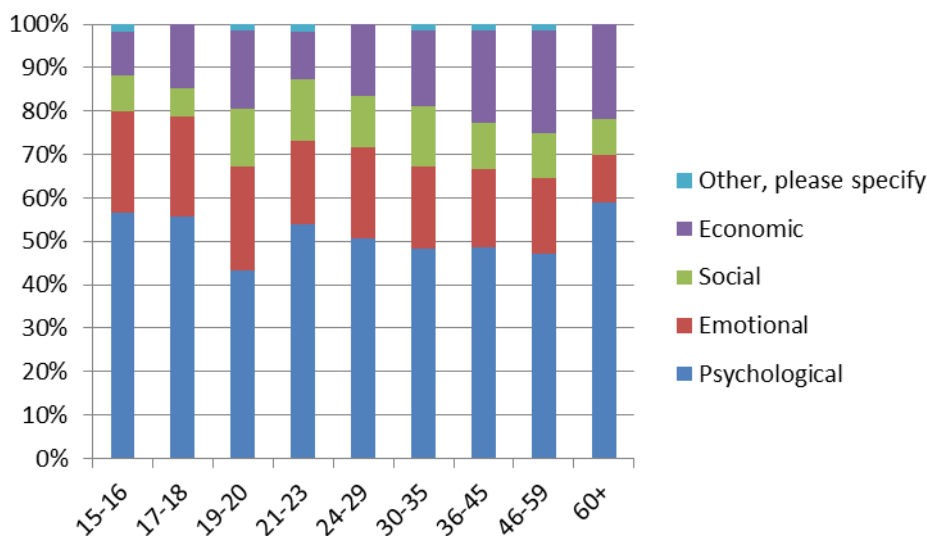
By income level, there are also slight variances, though few of major note.

Chart (5.10) - Non-Physical Impacts of Violence, by Income Groups



By age, it appears that there are several differences over the groups, with psychological harm highest for the 60+ group, and social effects the lowest for them and the under-18s. Economic harm appears to grow slightly as age increases.

Chart (5.11) - Non-Physical Impacts of Violence, by Age Group

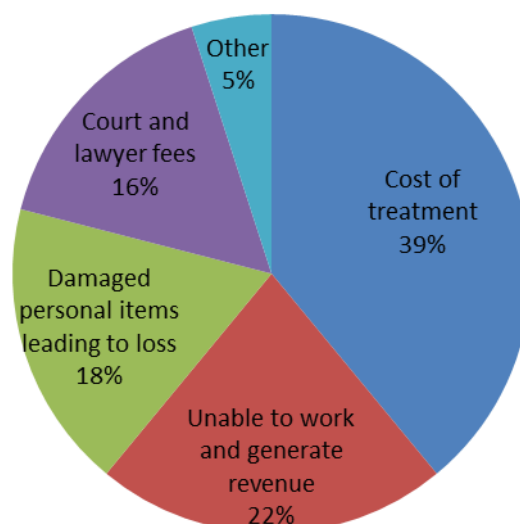


Psychological harm appears to be highest amongst Syrians and Egyptians as a group, at 56% and 60% respectively, with neither experiencing social harm (compared to the social harm experienced by 11% of Jordanian respondents and 19% of Iraqi respondents).

5.30 How did this event affect you economically?

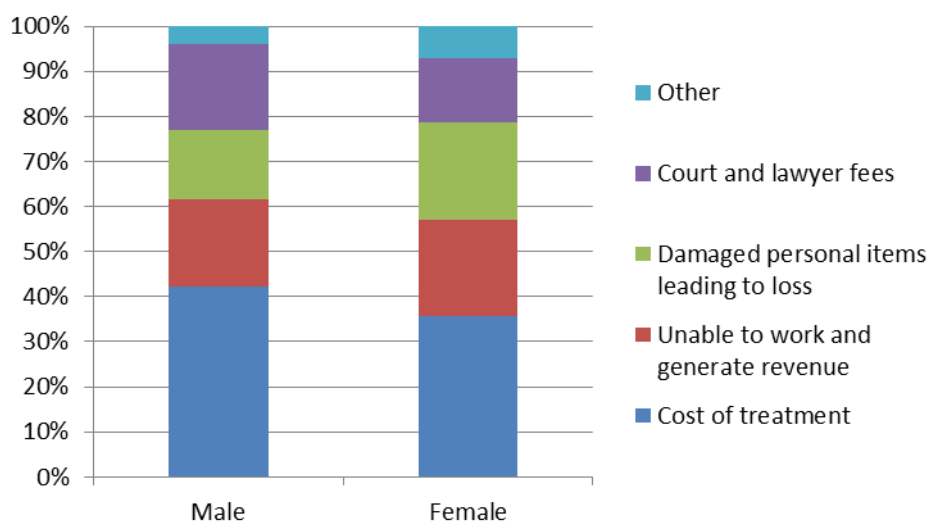
Of those in Amman and Zarqa who were impacted economically, 39% were impacted by the costs of the treatment, followed by 22% who were unable to obtain work or revenue, 18% having lost valuable items and 16% having to pay for court fees.

Chart (5.12) - Economic Costs of Violence



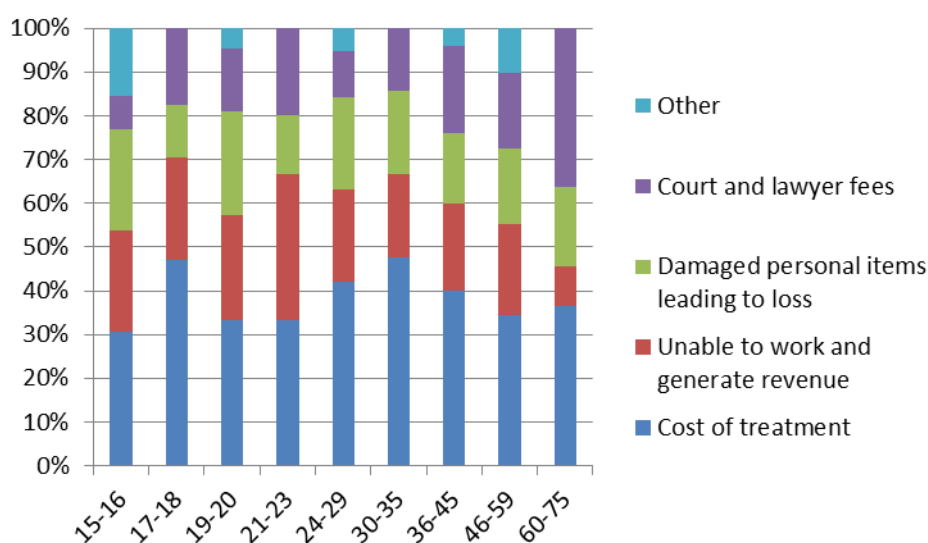
Amongst males the cost of treatment, and court and lawyer fees were proportionately higher than amongst females. Amongst females, the ability to work and generate revenue, and damaged personal items were proportionately higher than amongst male.

Chart (5.13) - Economic Costs of Violence, per Gender



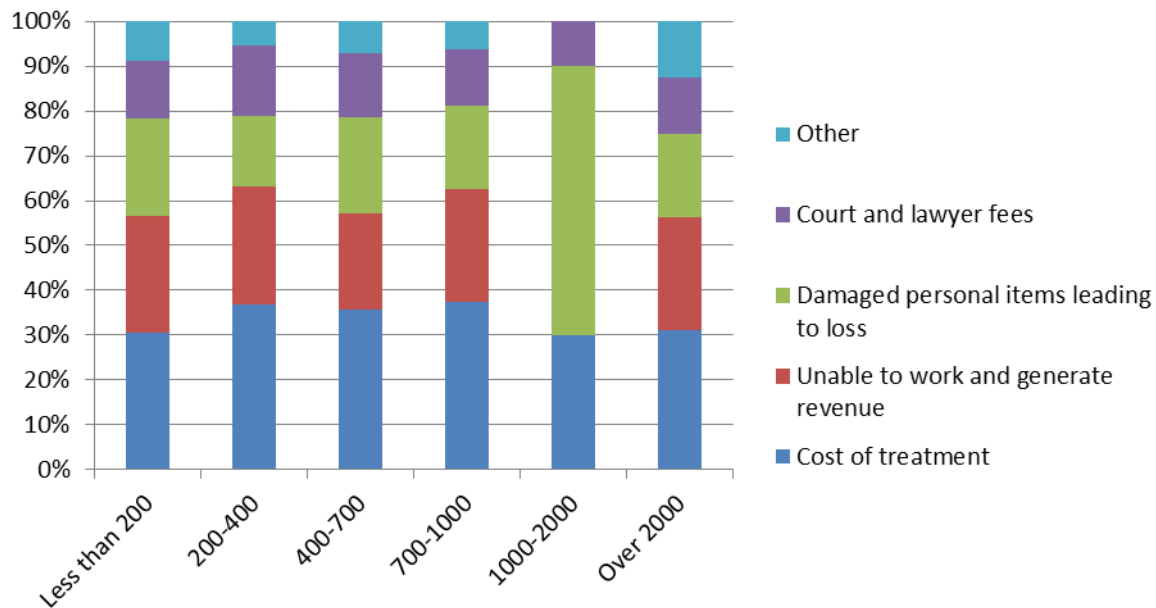
Across age groups, courts and lawyer fees were notably higher amongst the 60+ age groups, and the inability to work and generate revenue highest in the 21-23 cohort.

Chart (5.14) - Economic Impacts of Violence, by Age Group



Amongst revenue groups, of note is the higher than average proportion of damaged personal items amongst the 1000 – 2000 JD cohort.

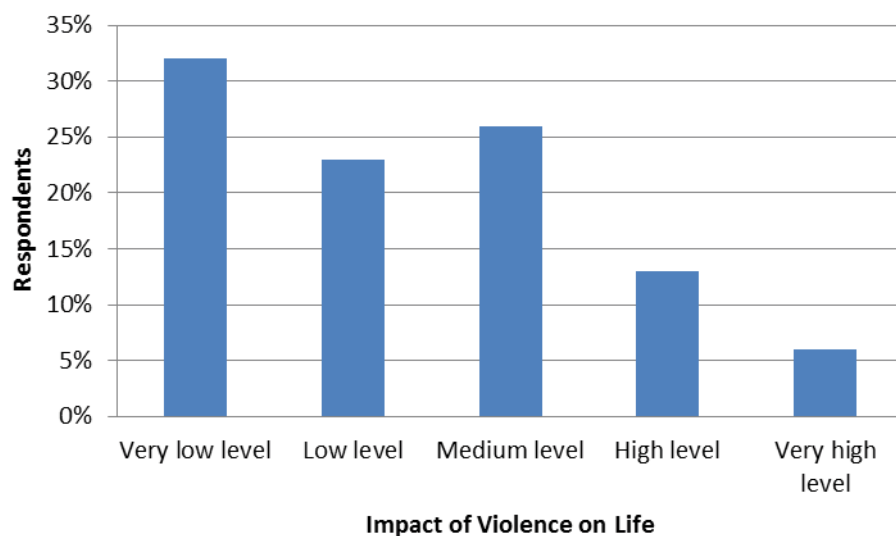
Chart (5.15) - Economic Impacts of Violence, by Income Group



5.31 To what extent do you feel that the violence you were subjected to affected your life?

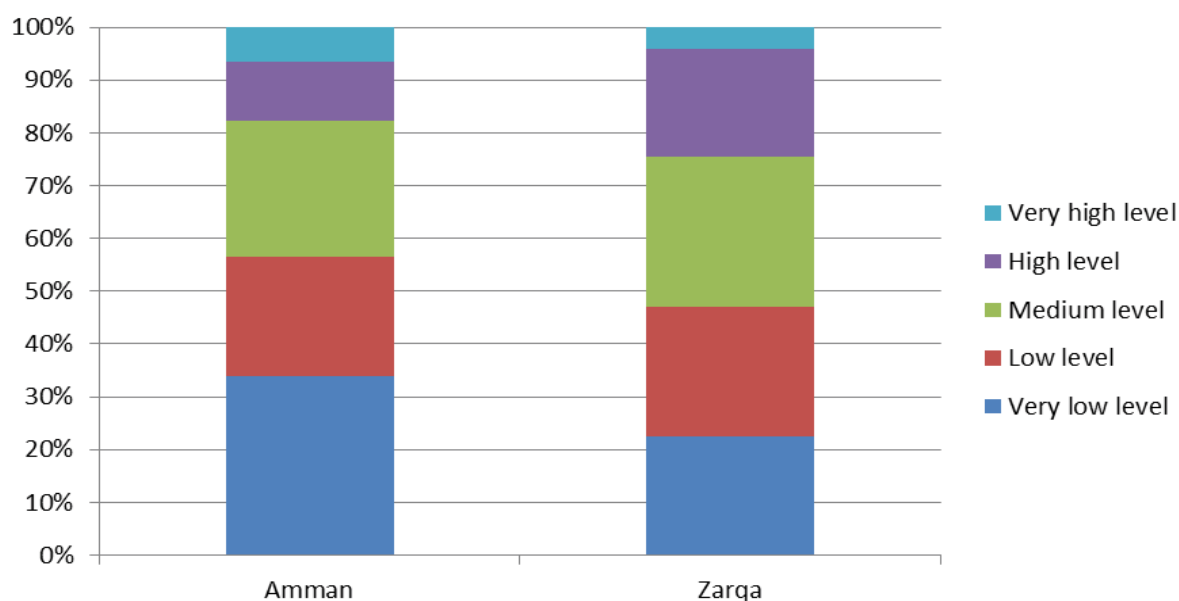
55% of respondents stated that violence had a 'very low' or 'low' level of impact on their life, as opposed to 19% of respondents who believed it had a 'high' or 'very high' level of impact.

Chart (5.16) - To What Extent Did Violence Affect Your Life?



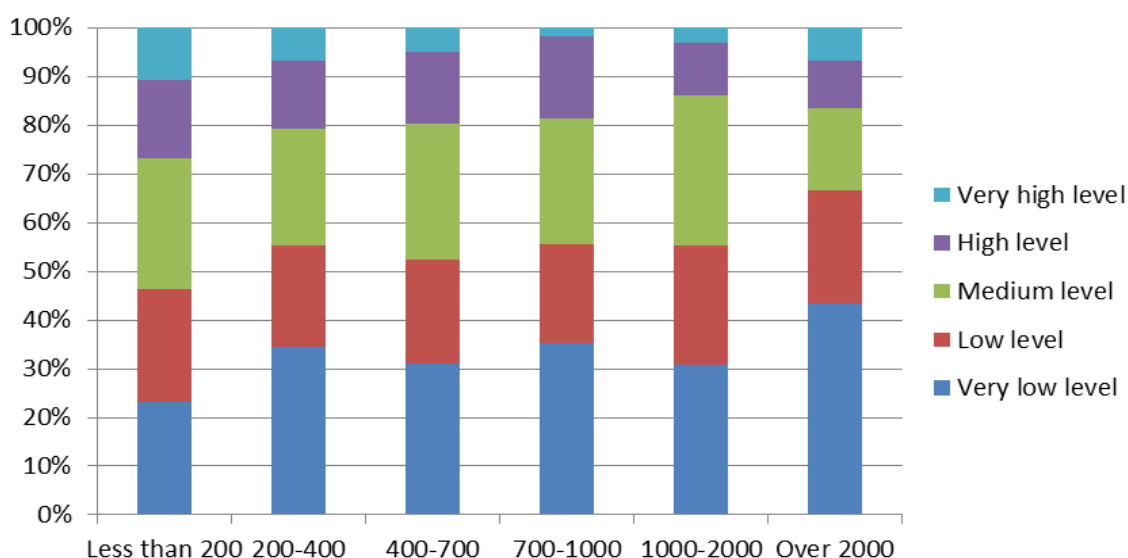
Comparing Amman and Zarqa, those in Amman are more likely to classify the violence as a "very low level" of impact at 21%, compared to Zarqa at 11%. On the other hand, Zarqa residents are far more likely to classify the impact of violence as "high level" at 10% compared to Amman at 7%.

Chart (5.17) - Level of Subjection to Violence, by Governorate



Across income levels, there are slight differences with the most significant being the "very low level" impact classified by 26% of the over-2000 category compared to 13% of the less than 200 category.

Chart (5.18) - Subjection to Violence, per Income Group



Across nationalities, 18% of Syrians classified the impact as "very high," compared to 16% of Iraqis, 15% of Egyptians and 11% of Palestinians.

5.32 Do you believe that this event affected your ability to work or study?

The vast majority of respondents, at 83%, have not experienced violence at a level that would affect their abilities to work or study. The average number of days the effect took place was 62.

Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

Within Zarqa, 12% of respondents compared to 14% in Amman experienced violence at a level that affected ability to work or study.

As expected, the type of violence has a large impact on whether or not the event affected ability to work or study. The highest was found in "negligence from caregiver" at 44%, and being thrown in jail, at 40%.

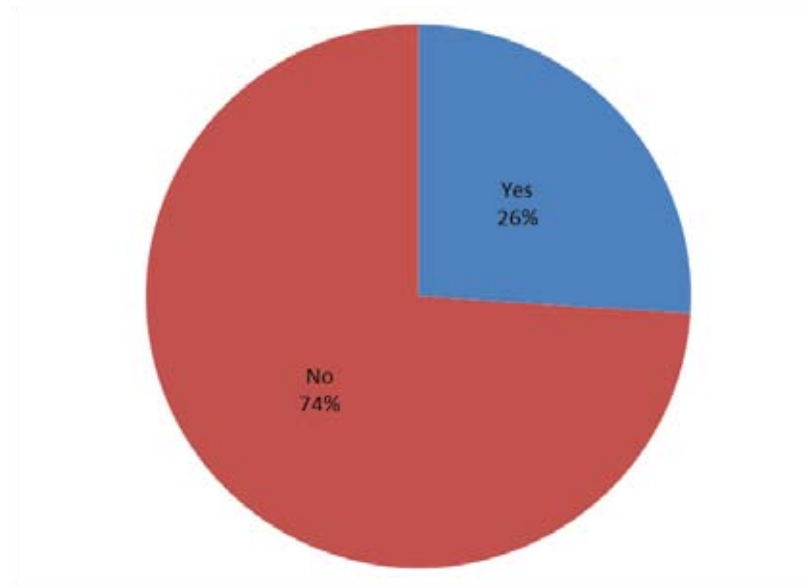
Table (5.4) - Do this event affected your ability to work or study?

Violence	Yes	No
Verbal violence in the street	12%	78%
Verbal violence at home	14%	78%
Verbal violence at school	11%	80%
Controlled and restricted movement	24%	69%
Physical violence in the street	16%	73%
Physical violence at home	23%	66%
Physical violence at educational institution	17%	71%
Physical violence at sports	27%	65%
Physical violence at social event	24%	64%
Physical violence at political event	20%	74%
Violence or threat with firearms	28%	63%
Violence or threats with other weapons	19%	70%
Theft	20%	70%
Forced marriage	18%	71%
Negligence from caregiver	44%	51%
Economic violence	20%	69%
Refused help or treatment for injury or illness	26%	69%
Forced to work long hours without rest	27%	57%
Discrimination for personal issues	25%	71%
Forced to leave school or job	28%	65%
Sexual violence and rape	25%	69%
Torture	31%	59%
Kidnapping	20%	78%
Jail or detained	40%	58%
War or killing	28%	63%

5.33 Did you inform the authorities of the incident?

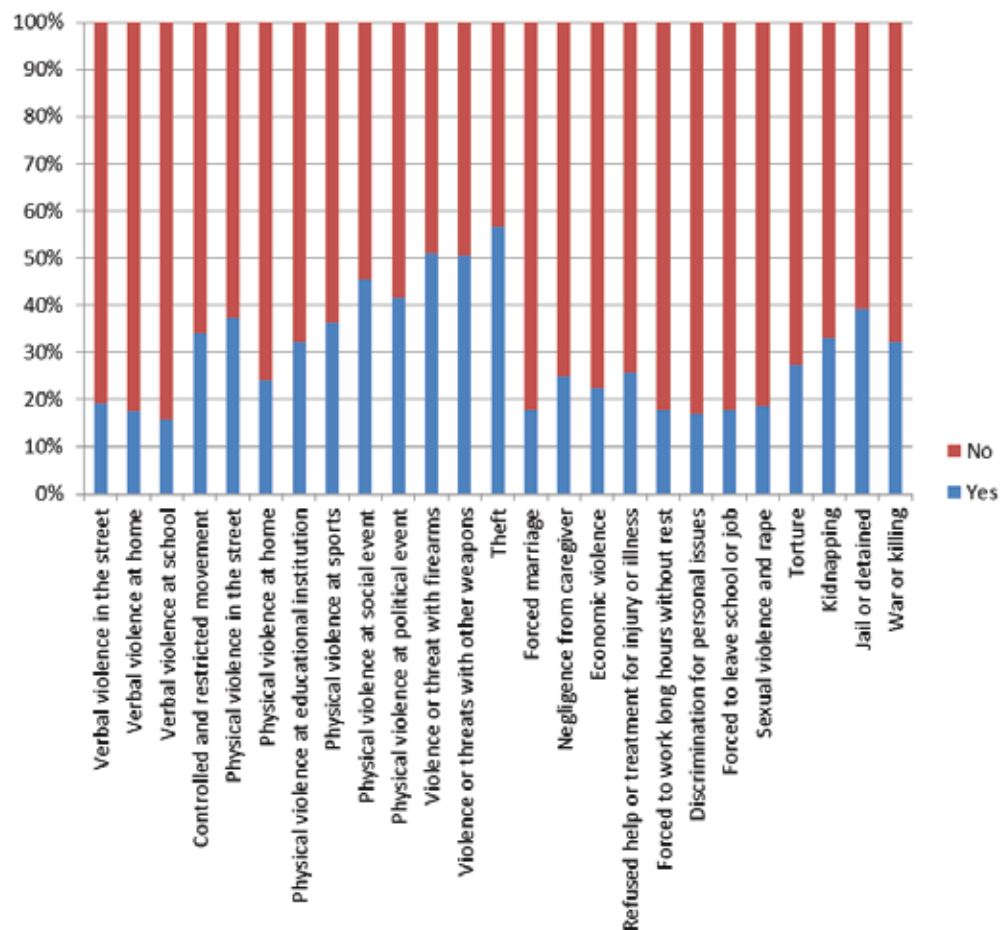
Just over one quarter of respondents informed the authorities of the violent incident, while under three quarters of respondents did not report the incident to the authorities.

Chart (5.19) - Notification of the Authorities



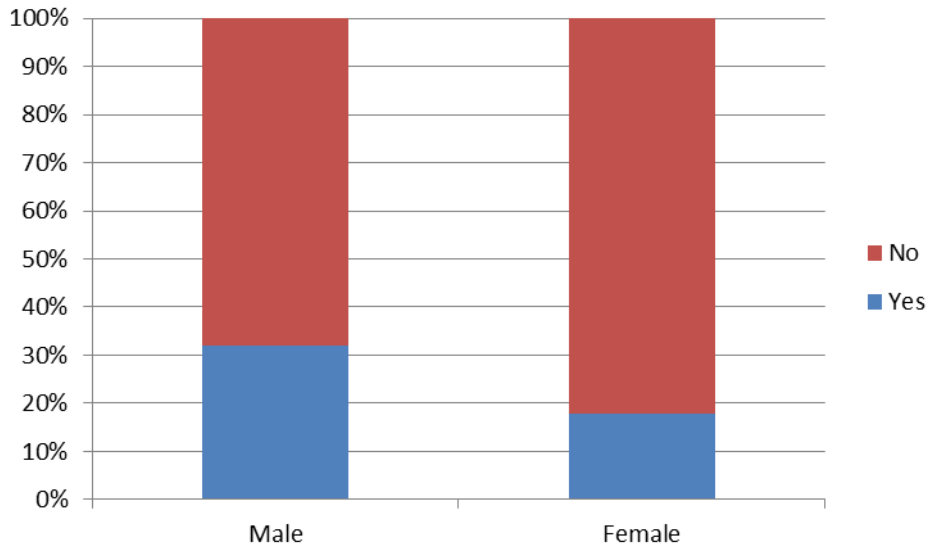
Reporting the event to the authorities depends primarily on the type of event, with theft being the highest reported crime, followed by violence with firearms and other weapons. Verbal violence at school, and discrimination appear to be amongst the lowest reported crimes.

Chart (5.20) - Informing the Authorities of Violence, per Type of Act



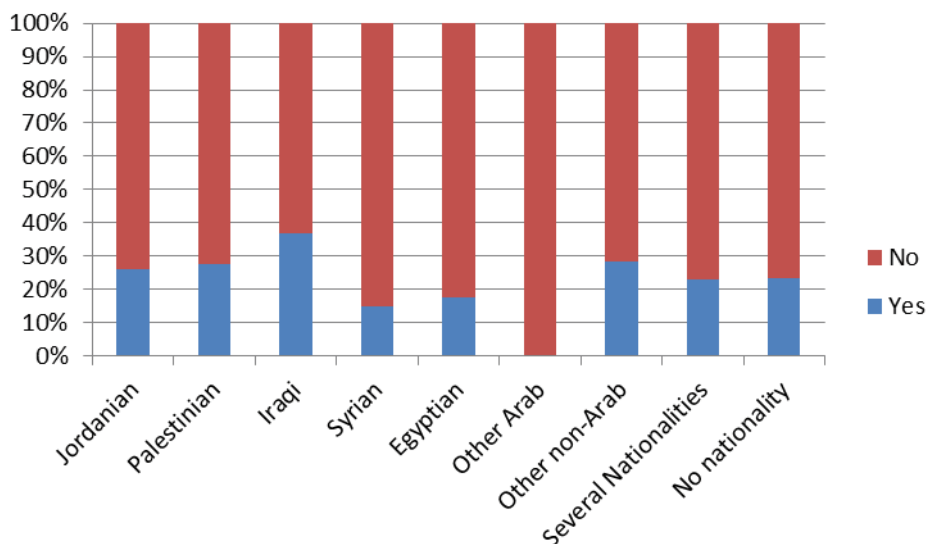
Males are more likely to report crimes to authorities than females, at 24% compared to 12%.

Chart (5.21) - Reporting Crimes, by Gender



Across nationalities, it was clear that Iraqis are more likely to report crimes to authorities compared to the other nationalities, and the ones less likely to report are Syrians.

Chart (5.22) - Reporting Crimes, by Nationality



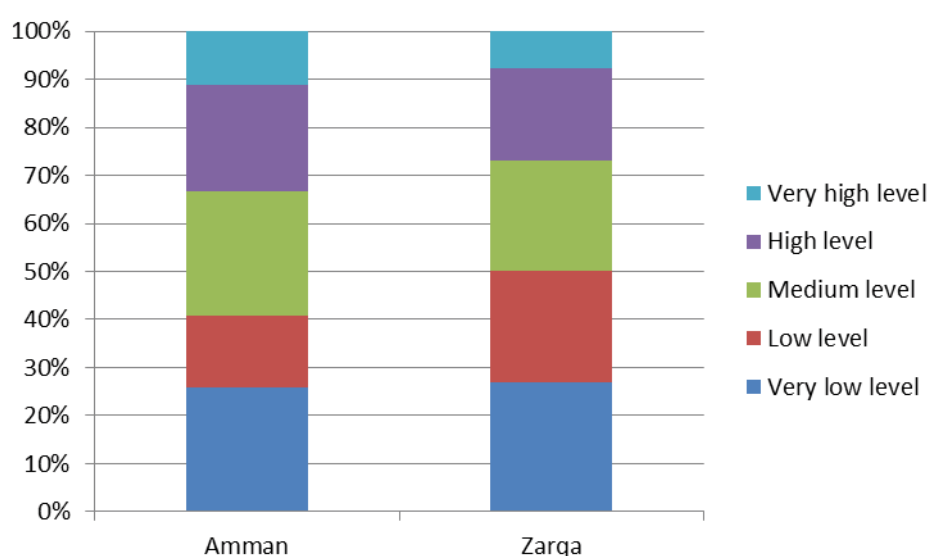
Across income levels, those with family income of less than 200 JD a month are the most likely to report violence at 17%, compared to those with incomes of over 2000 JD at 10%. In terms of age, those 60 years old and above reported violence to authorities at 25%, compared to 12% for those from 15-16.

5.34 In case the answer is yes, to what extent can you say that the Police helped you?

41% of respondents considered the help received to be of a 'very low level,' or 'low level,' while 32% of respondents considered the assistance received to be of a 'high level' or 'very high level.'

Comparing Amman to Zarqa, we find that there are far lower levels in Zarqa of satisfaction with police coordination than in Amman, as shown in the chart above.

Chart (5.23) - Police Effectiveness, per Governorate



Across types of violence the reaction also differs. Lowest police effectiveness was perceived within crimes related to Forced Marriage, Economic Violence, Negligence from a Caregiver, and Sexual Violence or Rape.

Table (5.5) – Extent of Police Effectiveness

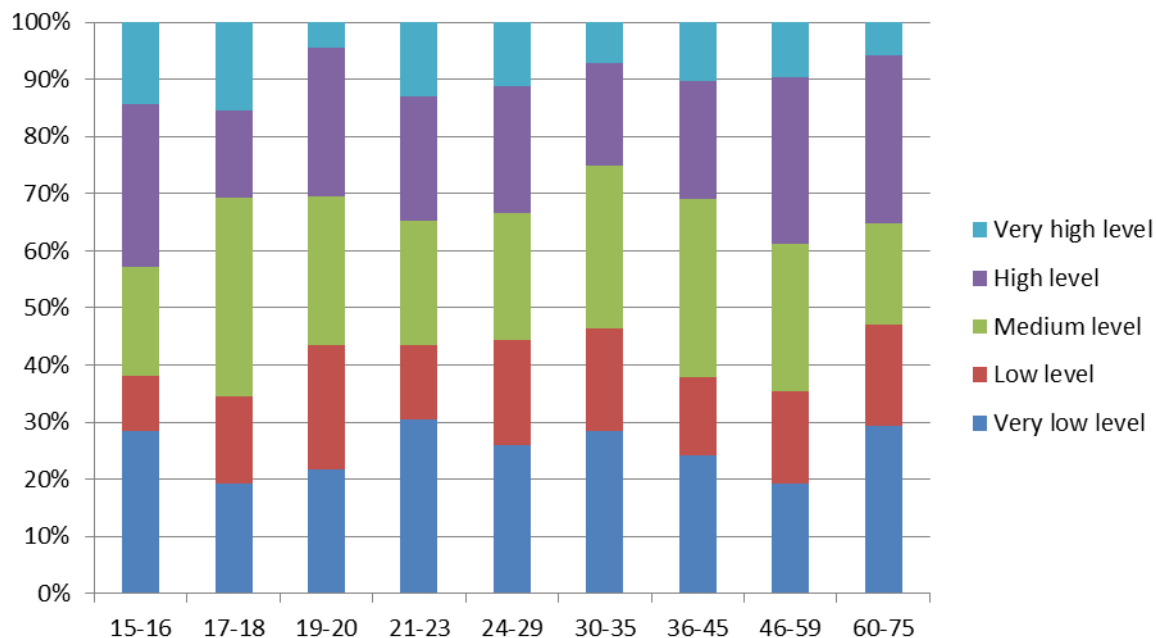
Form of Violence	Very low level	Low level	Medium level	High level	Very high level
Verbal violence in the street	7%	5%	7%	5%	3%
Verbal violence at home	8%	6%	6%	5%	2%
Verbal violence at school	6%	7%	6%	3%	1%
Controlled and restricted movement	13%	11%	6%	5%	5%
Physical violence in the street	8%	7%	9%	13%	6%
Physical violence at home	7%	11%	6%	7%	3%
Physical violence at educational institution	10%	9%	8%	11%	2%
Physical violence at sports	11%	11%	10%	10%	3%
Physical violence at social event	7%	9%	11%	17%	3%
Physical violence at political event	12%	12%	12%	12%	6%
Violence or threat with firearms	7%	9%	14%	14%	8%

Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

Violence or threats with other weapons	12%	8%	14%	17%	7%
Theft	13%	10%	17%	13%	7%
Forced marriage	11%	13%		4%	
Negligence from caregiver	17%	10%	7%	5%	
Economic violence	6%	16%	2%	3%	3%
Refused help or treatment for injury or illness	5%	7%	10%	5%	
Forced to work long hours without rest	2%	18%	11%	2%	
Discrimination for personal issues	4%	10%	10%	1%	3%
Forced to leave school or job	7%	6%	7%	7%	2%
Sexual violence and rape	7%	11%	8%	2%	2%
Torture	3%	9%	9%	16%	6%
Kidnapping	15%	5%	10%	8%	
Jail or detained	15%	9%	13%	7%	4%
War or killing	9%	9%	14%	7%	7%

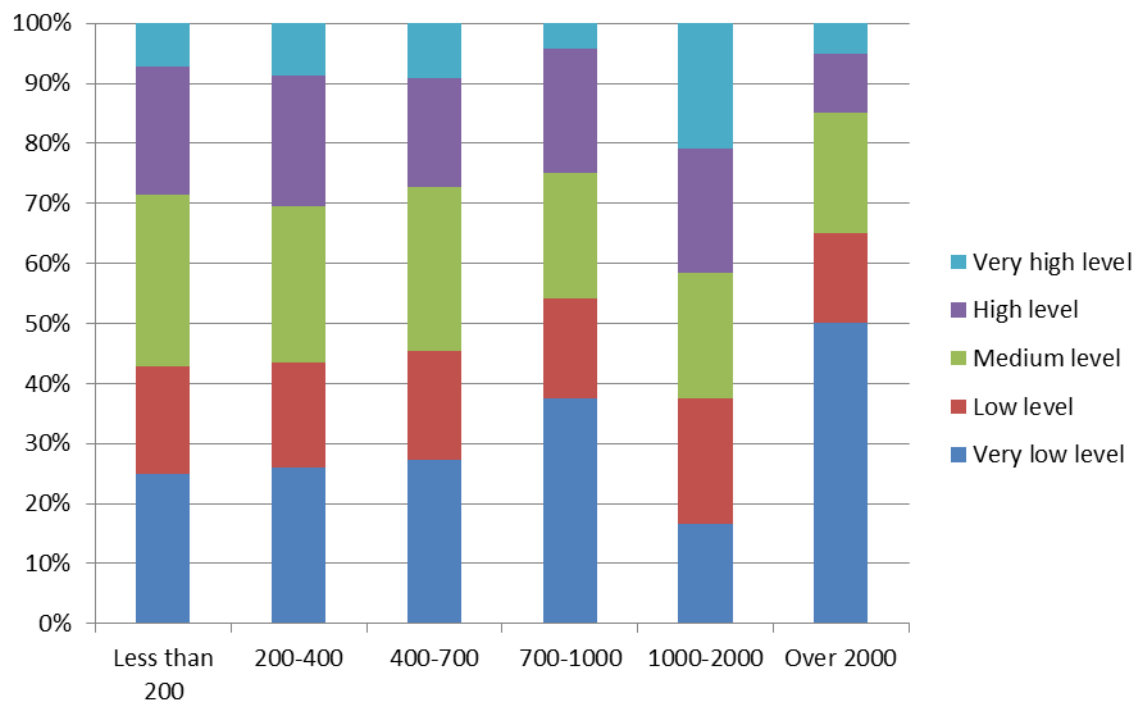
5% of females compared to 11% of males find that police help was either effective or very effective. Across age, the differences vary, as seen in the chart below.

Chart (5.24) - Effectiveness of Police, per Age Group



Across income levels, there are also varying degrees between each cohort.

Chart (5.25) - Effectiveness of Police, per Income Group

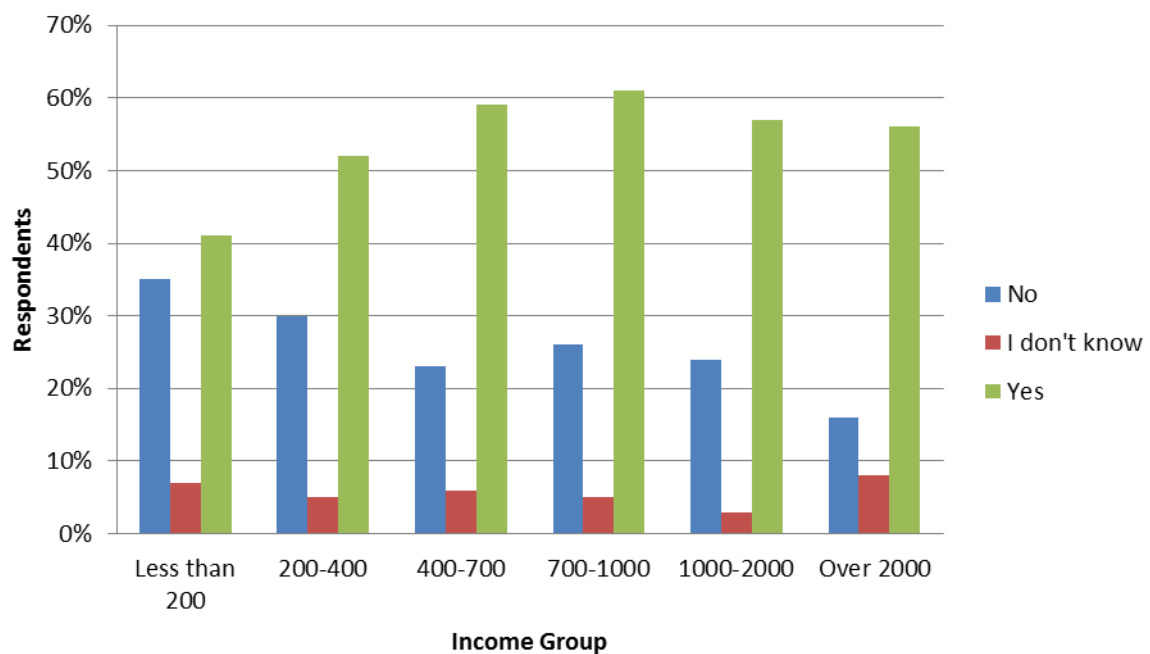


6.35 Do you have health insurance?

59% of respondents have health insurance, as opposed to 33% who do not.

The availability of health insurance seems to depend highly on income levels. This difference is less apparent across gender.

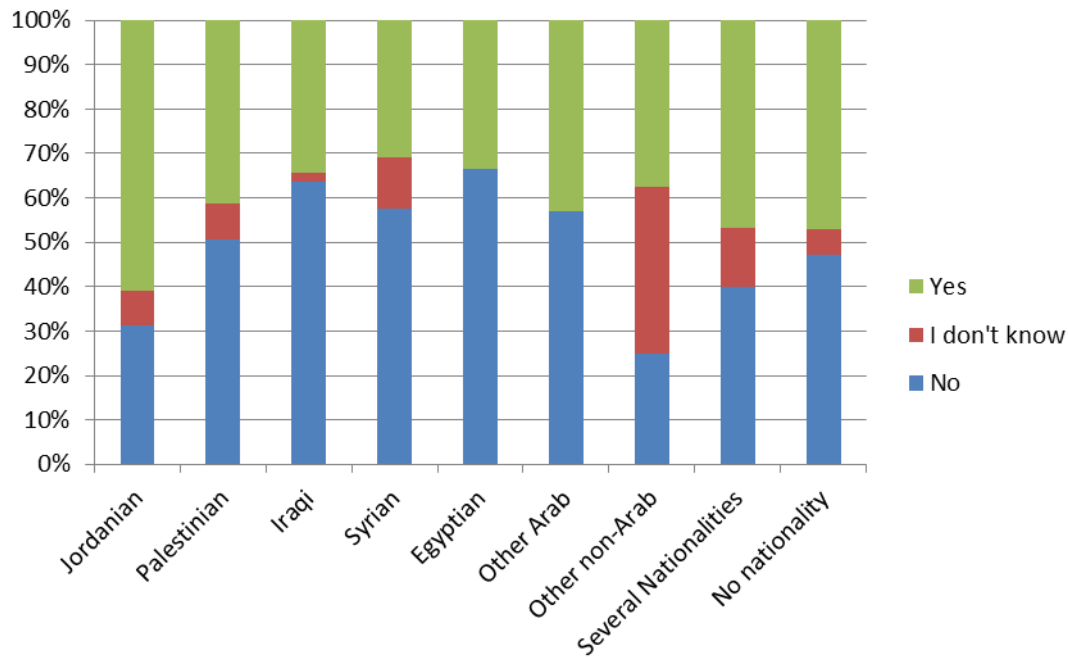
Chart (6.1) - Possession of Health Insurance, Across Income Levels



Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

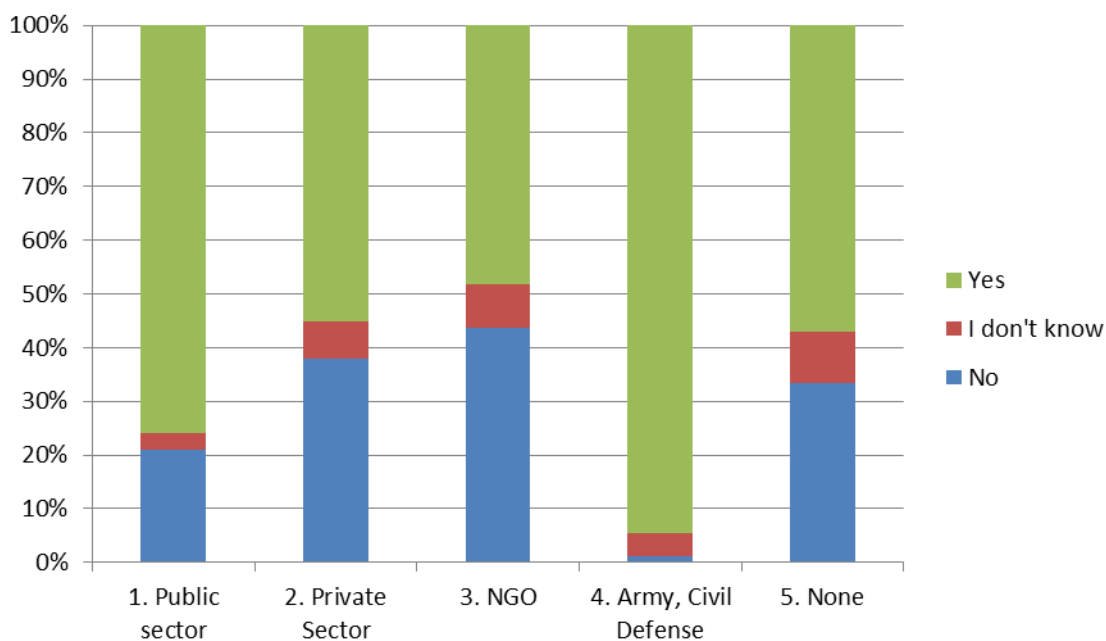
This difference is also high across nationalities, with Jordanians possessing the most insurance, at 61%, followed by Palestinians at 41%, 34% for Iraqis, 33% for Egyptians and 31% for Syrians.

Chart (6.2) - Insurance, per Nationality



Sector of work is the most likely to affect insurance, with most of those within the Army or Civil Defense covered, and those in the public sector more likely to be covered than those within the private sector.

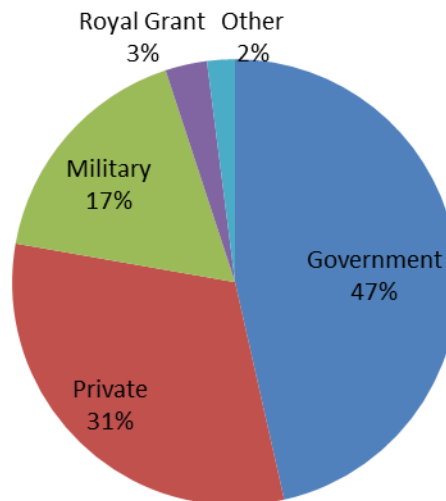
Chart (6.3) - Insurance, per Sector of Work



6.35a Type of Health Insurance:

Almost half of respondents, at 46%, have governmental health insurance, while 31% have private health insurance and 17% have military insurance.

Chart (6.4) - Type of Health Insurance

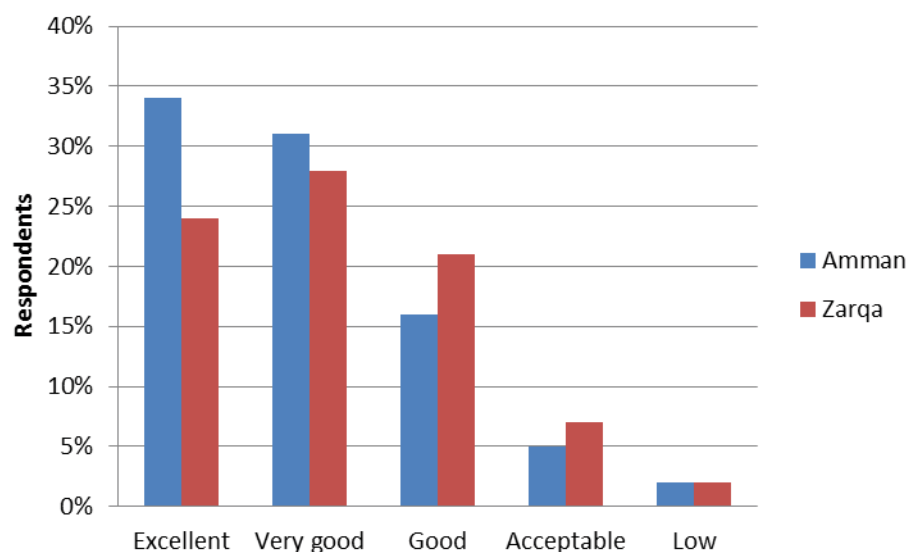


6.36 In general, how would you describe your health condition?

92% of respondents would describe their health condition as either 'good,' 'very good,' or 'excellent,' with only 8% describing it as 'low' or 'acceptable'.

There are slight differences between Amman and Zarqa in health levels, with Amman-residents viewing their health as being in better shape.

Chart (6.5) - View of Health



Across age there are several trends, the younger the respondent, the less likely they are to classify their health levels as "low" and the more likely to view them as "excellent".

Table (6.1) – View of Health, by Age Groups

Age Group	Excellent	Very good	Good	Acceptable	Low
15-16	44%	29%	13%	3%	2%
17-18	33%	29%	19%	6%	2%
19-20	35%	29%	17%	5%	0%
21-23	32%	30%	16%	4%	2%
24-29	32%	33%	17%	4%	2%
30-35	31%	29%	19%	6%	2%
36-45	28%	32%	18%	6%	1%
46-59	29%	27%	18%	9%	3%
60-75	27%	20%	22%	10%	10%

By type of violence that most affected the respondent:

Table (6.2) - type of violence that most affected the respondent

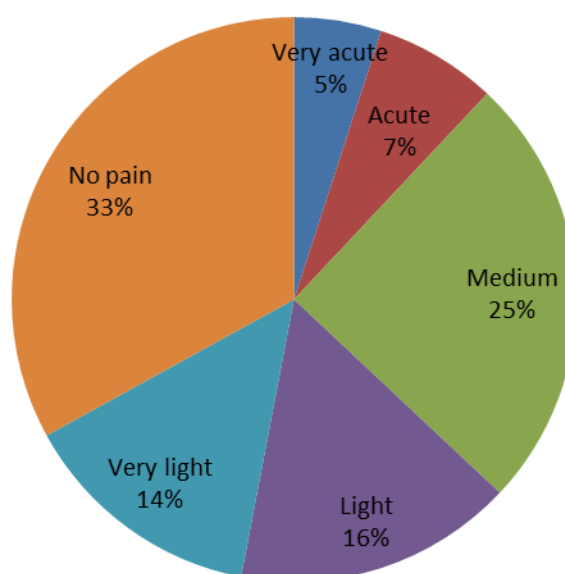
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Acceptable	Low
Verbal violence in the street	42%	29%	17%	5%	2%
Verbal violence at home	36%	35%	20%	5%	2%
Verbal violence at school	40%	36%	16%	4%	1%
Controlled and restricted movement	38%	34%	14%	9%	2%
Physical violence in the street	37%	36%	16%	6%	1%
Physical violence at home	31%	42%	17%	5%	3%
Physical violence at educational institution	25%	49%	19%	5%	1%
Physical violence at sports	26%	43%	17%	5%	7%
Physical violence at social event	29%	36%	22%	6%	4%
Physical violence at political event	32%	40%	18%	3%	3%
Violence or threat with firearms	31%	36%	14%	14%	1%
Violence or threats with other weapons	33%	36%	19%	8%	1%
Theft	28%	38%	19%	7%	2%
Forced marriage	40%	38%	16%	5%	
Negligence from caregiver	29%	44%	17%	7%	
Economic violence	14%	41%	30%	3%	5%
Refused help or treatment for injury or illness	29%	26%	21%	12%	5%
Forced to work long hours without rest	16%	48%	20%	7%	2%

Discrimination for personal issues	37%	32%	18%	8%	3%
Forced to leave school or job	24%	46%	15%	9%	2%
Sexual violence and rape	46%	33%	16%	2%	2%
Torture	38%	41%	16%	3%	
Kidnapping	28%	40%	15%	10%	
Jail or detained	24%	40%	29%	7%	
War or killing	23%	33%	26%	7%	2%

6.37 What is the level of physical pain you have felt for the past two weeks?

Within the two weeks prior to taking this survey, 63% of respondents in Amman and Zarqa had experienced 'light,' 'very light,' or 'no pain' at all. However, 37% of respondents had experienced 'medium,' 'acute,' or 'very acute' pain, in the two weeks before taking the survey.

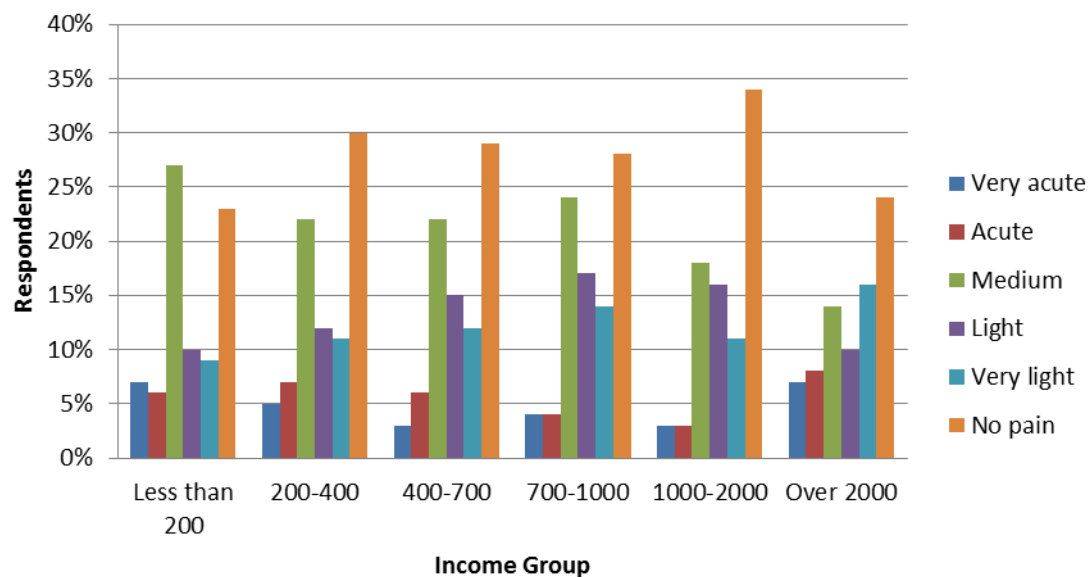
Chart (6.6) - Pain Experienced in Previous Two Weeks



Amongst the sexes, men are slightly more likely to experience no pain, with 30% of males compared to 26% of females saying that they do not experience pain. Across ages, of note is that 35% of those from 15-16 experienced no pain, compared to 29% in the 60+ category. Of note amongst nationalities is that Egyptian respondents experienced "Very acute" pain 14% of the time, compared to Jordanian respondents at 5%, or Iraqi respondents at 9%.

The level of pain ranking from "medium" to "very acute" falls as income levels rise.

Chart (6.7) - Pain Experienced in Previous Two Weeks, per Income Group



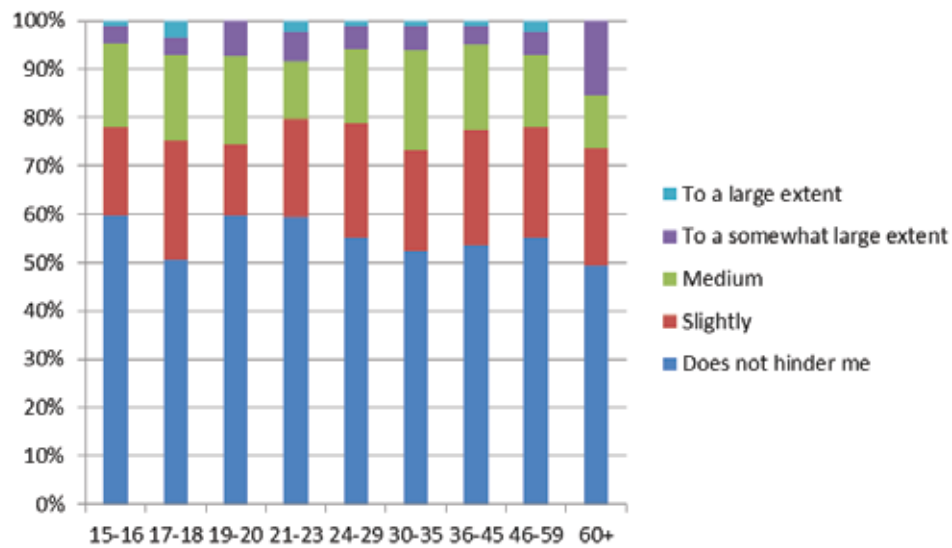
6.38 In the past two weeks, to what extent has the pain prevented you from work - within or out of your home?

Over three quarters of respondents in Amman and Zarqa, at 77%, did not consider pain to be a hindrance, or if so, only a slight hindrance, to their work schedules. Only 7% of respondents considered the pain to be a significant factor.

Comparing Amman to Zarqa, we find that within Amman 19% are "medium" and above, in terms of pain experienced in the previous two weeks, in compared to 24% in Zarqa. In terms of income, those saying that the pain hindered them to a "medium" extent included 19% of those with incomes of less than 200 JD, and 9% of those with incomes above 2000 JD. Moreover, 63% of those with incomes over 2000 JD say that the pain does not hinder them at all, or only to a slight extent, compared with 57% of those with incomes less than 200 JD.

Age does show some trends, with fewer respondents claiming that the pain does not hinder them at all as age increases.

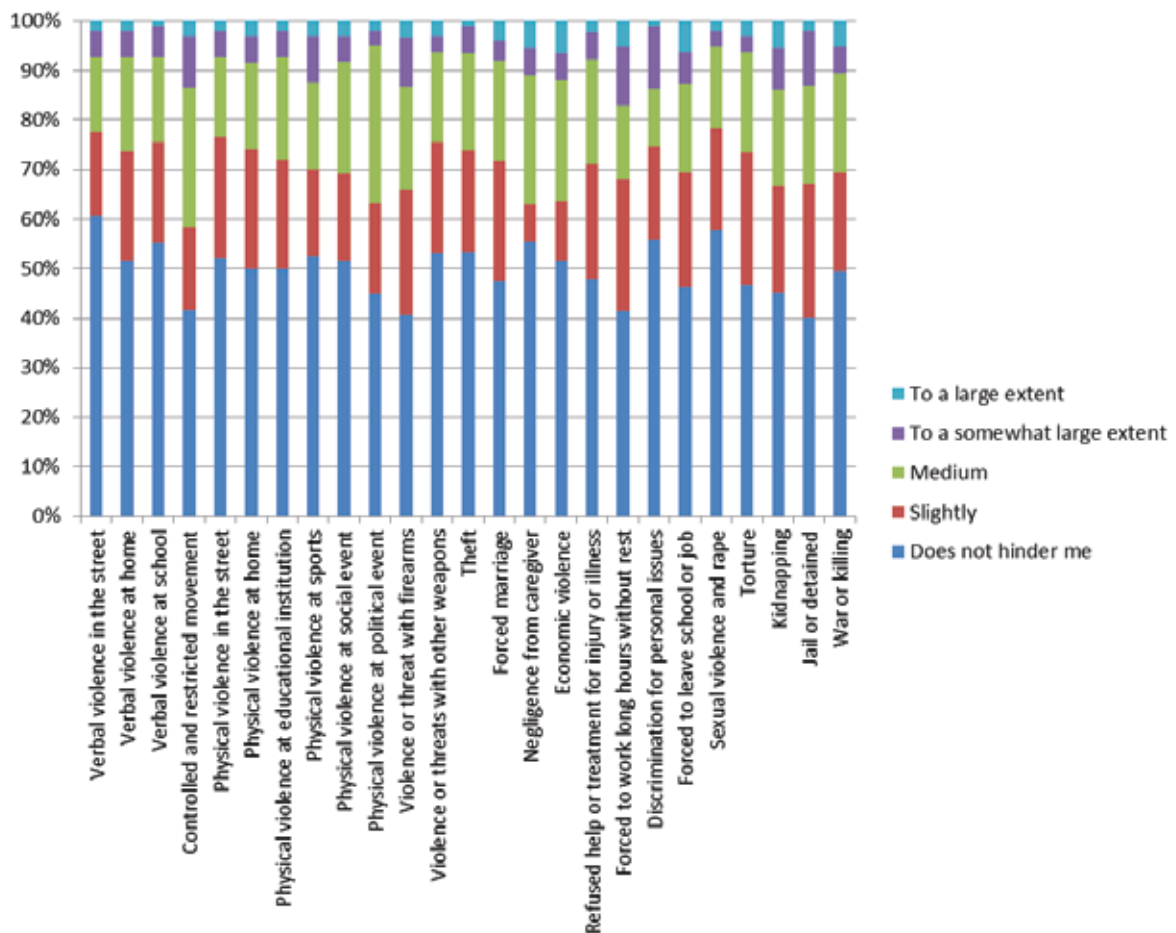
Chart (6.8) - Extent of Pain Preventing Activities, by Age Group



Nationalities seem to have some effect as well, with 14% of Egyptians somewhat or largely affected, compared to 12% of Iraqis, 8% of Syrians, and 7% of Jordanians.

The type of violence had a lot to do with the extent of pain as expected.

Chart (6.9) - Pain per Type of Violence

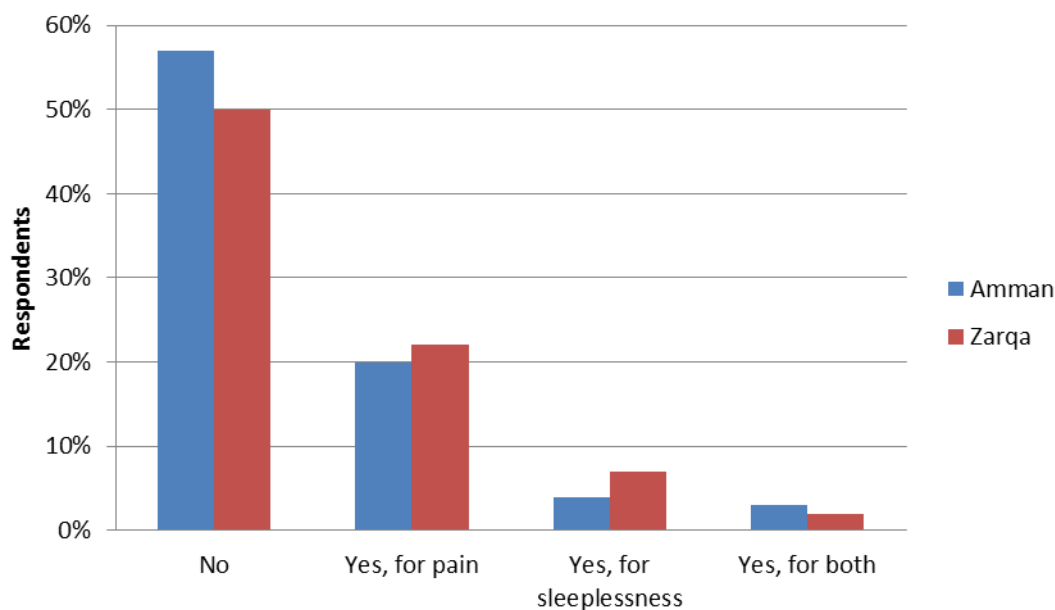


6.39 Do you currently take any medicines to help with the pain or sleeplessness?

Almost two thirds of respondents in Amman and Zarqa, at 66%, do not take any form of medication, while approximately one quarter takes medication for pain, 6% take medication for sleeplessness, and 3% take medication for both conditions.

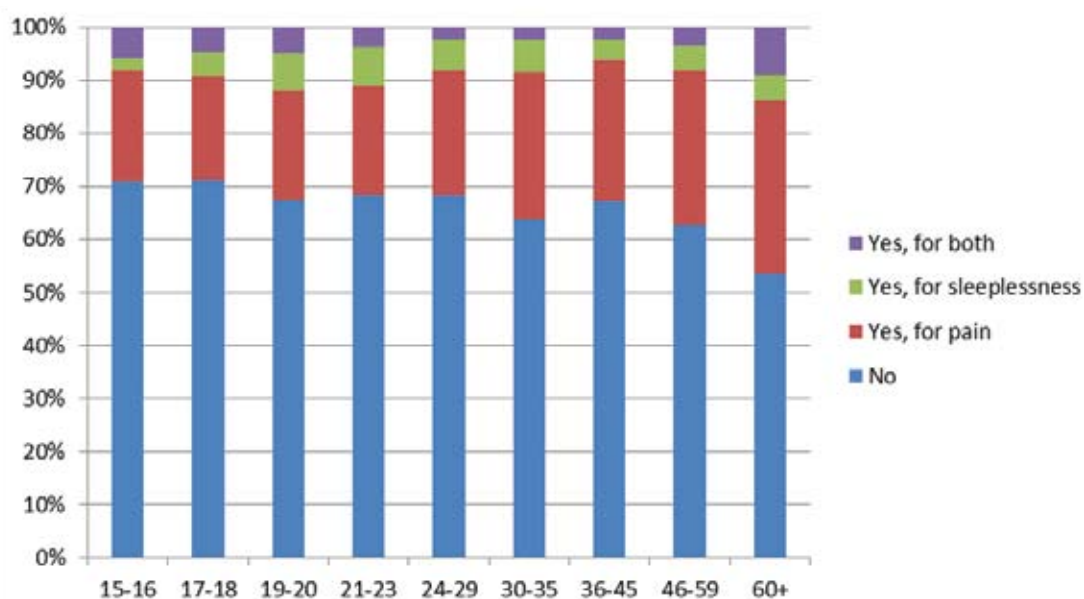
Comparing Amman and Zarqa, one finds that 57% of the respondents in Amman do not take any medicines to help with the pain or sleeplessness, while 50% of the respondents in Zarqa do the same thing.

Chart (6.10) - Painkillers Taken, per Governorate



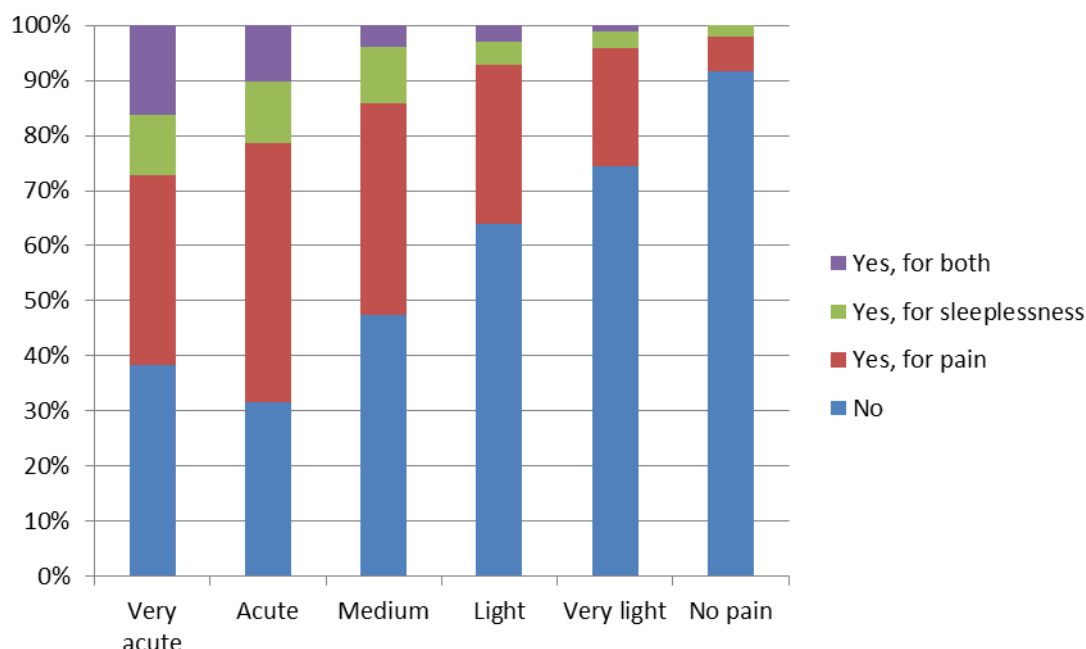
There does not appear to be any significant differences across gender. Across age however, it seems clear that the older the person the more likely they are to have used sleep medications:

Chart (6.11) - Painkillers Taken, per Age Group



As expected, the largest factor affecting pain is the extent of the pain as shown by the chart below:

Chart (6.12) - Painkillers Taken, per Type of Pain Felt



6.40 Which of the current illnesses do you suffer from?

By far, the most common ailment in Amman and Zarqa is allergies, with 20% of respondents suffering from one form of allergy or another. This is followed by depression (or excessive worrying), and migraines at 11% each, and back pain, at 9% of respondents.

Table (6.3) - Illnesses suffered by respondents currently

Illnesses	Amman (%)	Zarqa (%)	Overall (%)
Asthma	4	3	4
Allergy	17	17	20
Diabetes	5	9	6
Glaucoma	1	2	1
High Blood Pressure	3	6	4
Heart Attack	0	1	1
Osteoporosis	2	2	2
Chronic Bronchitis	3	4	3
Depression or Worry	10	10	11
Migraine or Frequent Headache	10	11	11
Back Pain or Back Spasms	7	9	9
AIDS	1	0	1
Joint Pain/Infection or Rheumatism	3	5	4
Cancer	0	1	1
Ulcer in Digestive System	3	4	4
Other Chronic Diseases	1	1	1

Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

As the table (6.3) shows, diabetes is a more significant illness in Zarqa than in Amman, with 9% and 5% of respondents, respectively, being affected. Also, high blood pressure is twice as common in Zarqa, as in Amman, at 3% and 6% of respondents, respectively.

Taking a closer look at depression or worry, females are more likely to be affected than males.

Table (6.4) – Suffer from depression or worry

Answer	Male	Female	Total
Yes	9%	15%	11%
No	91%	85%	89%
Total	100%	100%	100%

There is also a relationship between depression and feeling that you are being taken advantage of. Of those affected by depression, 72% also replied 'yes' to if people in their community would likely take advantage of them given the chance, compared to 28% who replied 'no.'

6.41 To what extent do you suffer from the following conditions over the past week?

Among the psychological problems impacting respondents in Amman and Zarqa, the most significant one is feelings of depression or boredom, affecting 22% of respondents (stating they felt affected to a 'high' and 'very high' extent), followed by feelings of irritation and quick anger, at 20% of respondents (stating they felt affected to a 'high' and 'very high' extent), as well as feelings of anger or being internally upset, at 20% also.

Table (6.5) - To what extent do you suffer from the following conditions over the past week

conditions	Have not been affected by it	Have been somewhat affected by it	Have been affected to a high extent	Have been affected by it to a very high extent
Recurrent Nightmares	67	25	4	3
Feelings of Irritation or Quick Anger	47	34	12	8
Feelings of Having no Future	64	21	9	6
Feelings of slowness and low energy	51	31	11	6
Feelings of depression and boredom	46	32	13	9
Low appetite	59	25	10	5
Anger and feeling internally upset	52	28	12	8
Feelings of terror or panic	70	18	7	4
Feeling tight chested or unable to sit in peace	58	25	9	8

Recurrent Nightmares

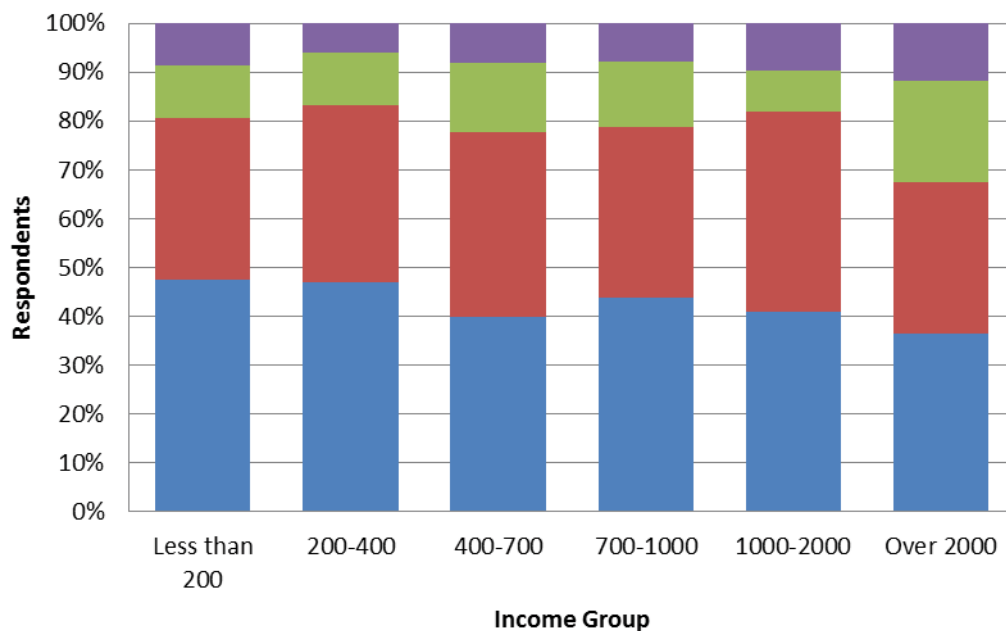
92% of respondents have either been not affected, or only slightly affected, by recurring nightmares, as opposed to 8% who have been affected frequently or very frequently. (Table 6.5)

Feelings of Quick Anger or Irritation

80% of respondents have either been not affected, or only slightly affected, by feelings of irritation and anger, as opposed to 20% who have been affected frequently or very frequently. (Table 6.5)

As one's income increases, so does his/her experiences with anger, with 16% of respondents earning less than 200 JD per month dealing with anger often, or very often, as opposed to 25% of those earning over 2000 JD per month.

Chart (6.13) - Impacted by Feelings of Quick Anger or Irritation

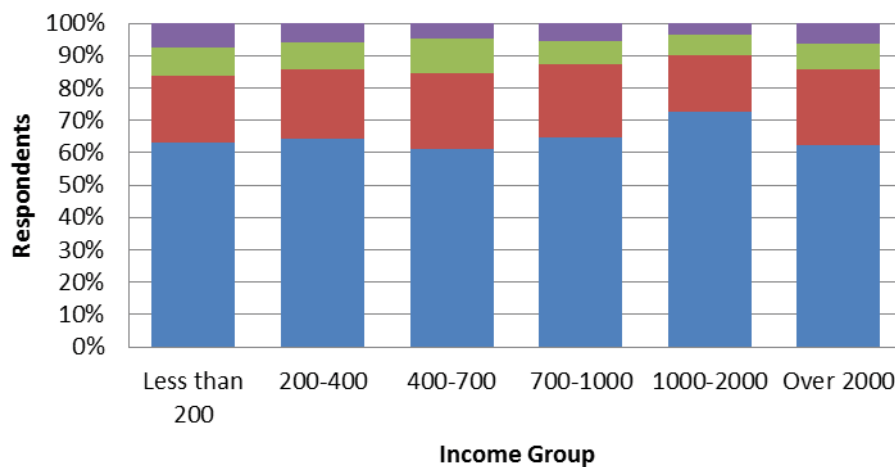


Feelings of Having No Future

85% of respondents have either been not affected, or only slightly affected, by feelings of not having a future, as opposed to 15% who have been affected frequently or very frequently. (Table 6.5)

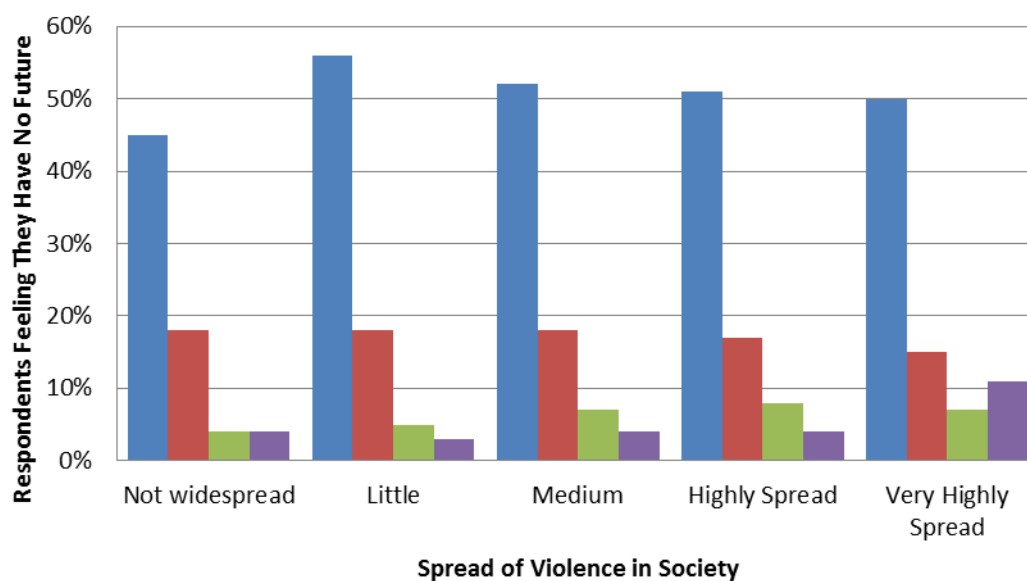
Intuitively, as one's income increases, his/her feelings of not having a future gradually diminishes. For example, 13% of those earning less than 200 JD per month experienced consistent feelings of not having a future, dropping to 8% of those earning 1000 to 2000 JD per month.

Chart (6.14) - Perceptions of Having No Future



There is a link between experiences of violence, and feelings of having no future, with those believing violence to be more rampant, feeling more likely to have no future, as shown in the chart below.

Chart (6.15) - Feelings of Having No Future, Compared to Spread of Violence



Feelings of Slowness and Low Energy

82% of respondents have either been not affected, or only slightly affected, by feelings of slowness or low energy, as opposed to 18% who have been affected frequently or very frequently. (Table 6.5)

12% of males stated that they consistently experience this problem, as opposed to 16% of women.

Feelings of Depression or Boredom

78% of respondents have either been not affected, or only slightly affected, by feelings of depression and boredom, as opposed to 22% who have been affected frequently or very frequently. (Table 6.5)

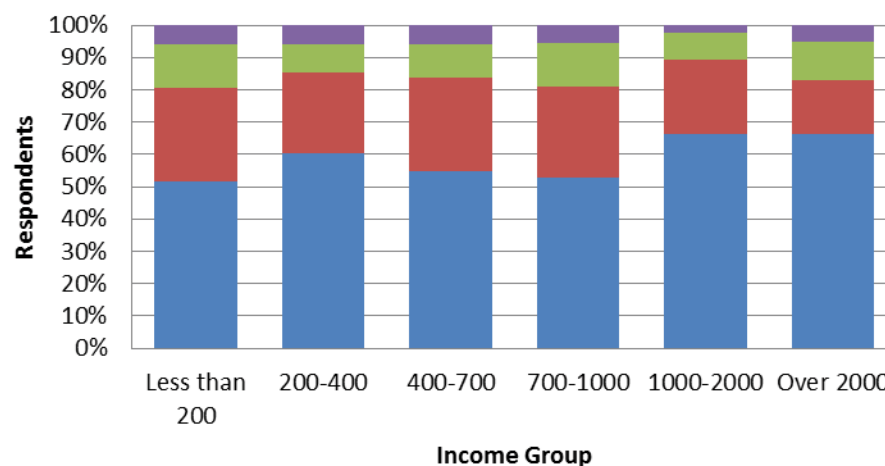
15% of males stated that they consistently experience this problem, as opposed to 20% of women.

Low Appetite

84% of respondents have either been not affected, or only slightly affected, by feelings of low appetite, as opposed to 16% who have been affected frequently or very frequently. (Table 6.5)

Chart (6.16) shows that, as one's income increases, one's lack of appetite gradually decreases.

Chart (6.16) - Low Appetite, by Income Group



Anger and Feeling Internally Upset

80% of respondents have either been not affected, or only slightly affected, by feelings of anger and feeling internally upset, as opposed to 20% who have been affected frequently or very frequently. (Table 6.5)

14% of men have reported consistent problems with this issue, as opposed to 18% of women.

As one's age increases, one's feelings of anger gradually decreases, with 17% of 15 to 20 year olds reporting consistent problems, as opposed to 11% of 46 to 59 year olds.

Feelings of Terror or Panic

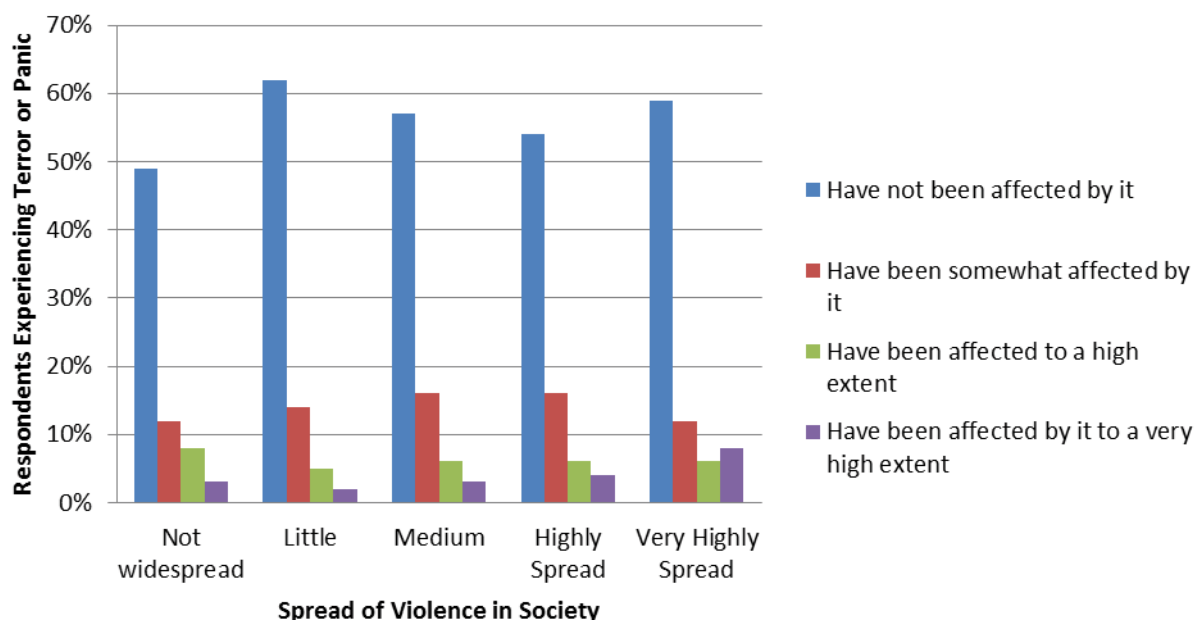
88% of respondents have either been not affected, or only slightly affected, by feelings of terror or panic, as opposed to 12% who have been affected frequently or very frequently. (Table 6.5)

7% of male respondents reported frequent, or very frequent, cases of terror, as opposed to 11% of women.

Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

There is a link between perceptions of the spread of violence in society, and feelings of terror or panic, with those believing violence to be more widespread being more likely to experience such feelings, as is shown in the chart below.

Chart (6.17) - Feelings of Terror or Panic, Compared to Experiences of Violence



Feelings of being Tight Chested to Unable to Sit in Peace

83% of respondents have either been not affected, or only slightly affected, by feelings of tight chested to unable to sit in peace, as opposed to 17% who have been affected frequently or very frequently. (Table 6.5)

12% of male respondents reported frequent, or very frequent, cases of being unable to sit in peace, as opposed to 16% of women.

7.42 Please identify your need with regards to the following services:

Table (7.1) – Services needed by respondents:

Services	I don't need it	Seldom	Sometimes	Often
General Medical Services	34	23	27	16
OBGYN	54	18	18	9
Dentist	31	25	29	14
Pediatrician	53	16	19	12
Other Medical Services	42	23	23	12
Laboratories	47	22	21	11
Natural Medical Treatment	63	17	14	6
Direction and self-treatment for personal, social and professional problems	62	19	12	7
Social Advice	57	20	16	7

Legal Advice	63	19	12	7
Dealing with children's psychological and behavioral problems	66	17	11	6
Private Education	73	14	8	5
Learning Difficulties	71	15	9	5
Speech Therapy	78	12	6	4
Natural therapy for physically disabled children	80	11	6	4
Evaluating mental capabilities	77	12	7	4
Protection from violence and reaching institutions that can help with protection and care	71	12	11	7
Financial and Economic Needs	59	13	14	14

Over the majority of these issues, there are no significant differences across variables, such as income, age, nationality, gender, governorate or the impacts of previous events. Those of interest are recorded below.

The most often needed medical service in Amman and Zarqa, among respondents, is general medical services and dentists, at 43% of respondents each (stating that they needed it sometimes or often), followed by other medical services, at 35%, and laboratories, at 32%. (Table 7.1)

General Medical Services

Of those who answered this question, 57% either did not need, or seldom needed, this service, as opposed to 43% who had either needed, or strongly needed, this service. (Table 7.1)

Table (7.2) – General medical services needed by respondents, per form of Violence

Form of Violence	General Medical Services			
	I don't need it	Seldom	Sometimes	Often
Verbal violence in the street	5%	2%	3%	2%
Verbal violence at home	5%	3%	2%	3%
Verbal violence at school	5%	4%	3%	3%
Controlled and restricted movement	8%	1%	3%	5%
Physical violence in the street	7%	6%	2%	2%
Physical violence at home	8%	3%	2%	4%
Physical violence at educational institution	6%	4%	2%	3%
Physical violence at sports	5%	4%	1%	4%
Physical violence at social	6%	4%	1%	4%

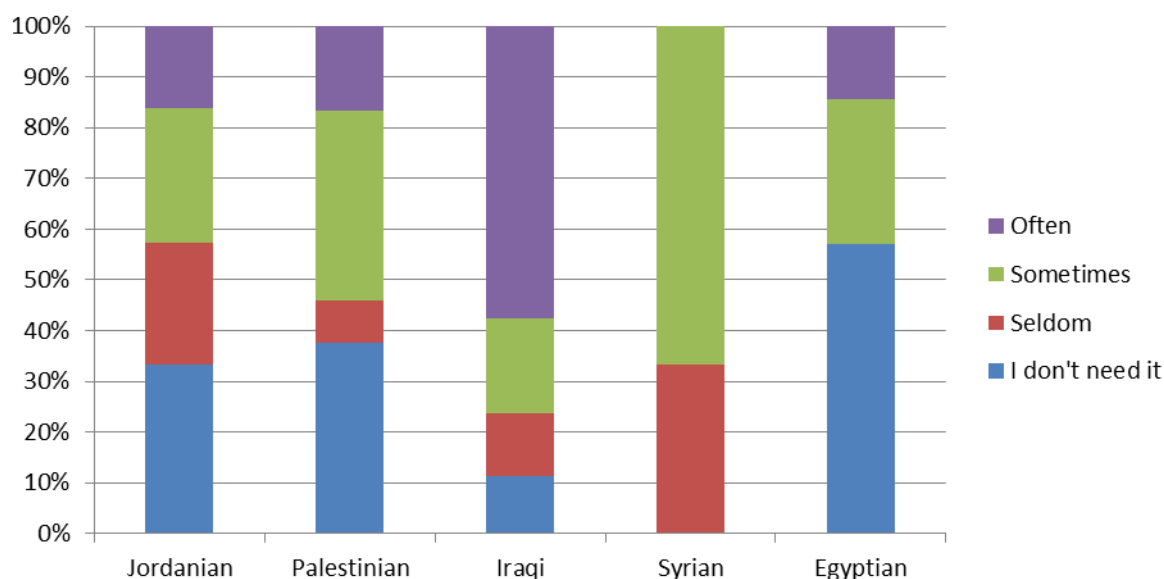
Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

event				
Physical violence at political event	6%	7%	7%	5%
Violence or threat with firearms	11%	6%	6%	5%
Violence or threats with other weapons	6%	6%	7%	3%
Theft	10%	3%	4%	6%
Forced marriage	11%		2%	2%
Negligence from caregiver	10%	7%	2%	
Economic violence	5%	5%	6%	8%
Refused help or treatment for injury or illness	12%		5%	
Forced to work long hours without rest	2%	7%	11%	2%
Discrimination for personal issues	7%	5%	3%	7%
Forced to leave school or job	4%		2%	4%
Sexual violence and rape	16%	5%	7%	5%
Torture	22%	6%	19%	6%
Kidnapping	25%	2%	12%	8%
Jail or detained	18%	9%	13%	13%
War or killing	14%	5%	23%	2%

Intuitively, those requiring the most general medical services are those who have experienced war, with 25% of these respondents requiring general medical services 'often'. This is followed by those who experienced jailing or torture, at 26% and 25% respectively stating they required medical services 'often'. The incident requiring the least attention from medical services is negligence from a caregiver, at 2% of respondents requiring medical attention.

As chart (7.1) shows, there are wide variations, in terms of nationality, with Iraqis requiring the most attention, at 76% of respondents requiring attention 'sometimes' or 'often' as opposed to 67% of Syrians, 54% of Palestinians, 43% of each Jordanians and Egyptians, as is shown in the chart below.

Chart (7.1) - Medical Services Needed, per Nationality



OBGYN

Of those who answered this question, 72% either did not need, or seldom needed, this service, as opposed to 28% who had either needed, or strongly needed, this service. (Table 7.1)

In terms of gender, 14% of men required this service either 'seldom,' or 'not at all,' as opposed to 10% of women.

In terms of income, as the respondent's income bracket increases, the need for OBGYN decreases, with 9% of respondents earning between 200 JD to 400 JD per month requiring attention (seldom, sometimes or often) decreasing to 4% of respondents earning over 2000 JD per month requiring attention. In terms of age, as the respondent's age increases, the need for OBGYN increases, with 5% of 19 to 20 year olds requiring this service (seldom, sometimes or often), increasing to 11% of 46 to 59 year olds.

Dentist

56% of respondents either did not need, or seldom needed, a dentist, whereas 44% of respondents needed a dentist occasionally or often. (Table 7.1)

As one's income bracket increases, his/her need for a dentist decreases, with 9% of respondents earning below 400 JD per month requiring consistent attention, dropping to 4% of respondents earning between 1000 to 2000 JD per month requiring consistent attention (with other income brackets falling in between these ranges).

Pediatrician

69% of respondents either did not need, or seldom needed, a pediatrician, whereas 31% of respondents needed a pediatrician occasionally or often. (Table 7.1)

Intuitively, it is those aged 30 to 45 showing the greatest demand for pediatric services, at 7% requiring it often, as opposed to 3% of 17 to 18 year olds.

13% of the respondents from Amman did not require pediatric services, or seldom used such services, as opposed to 7% of respondents from Zarqa.

As one's income group increases, the need for a pediatrician decreases, with 8% of respondents earning less than 200 JD monthly requiring pediatric services seldom, sometimes or often, dropping to 2% of those earning over 2000 JD monthly.

Other Medical Services

65% of respondents did not need, or seldom needed, assistance in other medical services, whereas 35% of respondents needed assistance occasionally, or often. (Table 7.1)

As one's income group increases, the need for other medical services decreases, with 10% of respondents earning less than 200 JD per month requiring other medical services seldom, sometimes or often, dropping to 6% of those earning over 2000 JD monthly.

6% of respondents in Amman required other medical services sometimes or often, dropping to 3% of respondents from Zarqa.

Laboratories

Approximately 69% two thirds of respondents either never, or rarely, made use of laboratories, as opposed to 32% who made use, or frequent use, of them. (Table 7.1)

It is the age groups in the middle ranges, from 46 to 59 years of age who make the most use of laboratories, at 8% of respondents, falling to 3% among 15 to 18 year old respondents. 6% of respondents from Amman make constant use of laboratories, as opposed to 2% of respondents from Zarqa.

Natural Medical Treatment

80% of respondents have either never, or rarely, used such a treatment, as opposed to 20% who use it occasionally, or often. (Table 7.1)

Direction and Self Treatment for Personal, Social and Professional Problems

81% of respondents have either never, or rarely, used such a treatment, as opposed to 19% who use it occasionally, or often. (Table 7.1)

As one's income increases, the need for self-treatment decreases. For example, 5% of those earning less than 200 JD per month require self treatment, dropping to 1% of respondents earning 1000 to 2000 JD per month.

19% of those tortured required self-treatment and direction, as opposed to 11% of those who have been in jail, and 9% who have witnessed war, or a killing.

Social Advice

77% of respondents have either never, or rarely, required social advice, as opposed to 23% who require it occasionally, or often. (Table 7.1)

As one's income increases, the need for social advice decreases. For example, 5% of those earning less than 200 JD per month require social advice (sometimes or often), dropping to 1% of respondents earning 1000 to 2000 JD per month.

18% of those tortured required social advice (sometimes or often), as opposed to 15% of those who have been kidnapped, 9% of those who have seen war and 9% of those who have been in jail.

Legal Advice

82% of respondents have either never, or rarely, required legal advice, as opposed to 18% who require it occasionally, or often. (Table 7.1)

As one's income increases, one's need for legal advice decreases, with 5% of those earning less than 200 JD per month requiring legal advice sometimes or often, as opposed to almost none of those earning between 1000 JD to 2000 JD per month.

On the other hand, as one's age increases, so does one's need for legal advice, with 1% of 17 to 20 year olds requiring the service 'sometimes' or 'often' as opposed to 4% of those aged 24 and above.

Dealing with Children's Psychological and Behavioral Problems

83% of respondents have either never, or rarely, have had difficulty in dealing with child problems, as opposed to 17% which had difficulty occasionally, or often. (Table 7.1)

As one's income increases, one's likelihood of dealing with child difficulties decreases.

Private Education

87% of respondents have either never, or rarely, have had difficulty in terms of a private education, as opposed to 13% which had difficulty occasionally, or often. (Table 7.1)

Learning Difficulties

86% of respondents have either never, or rarely, have had difficulty in dealing with learning difficulties, as opposed to 14% which had difficulty occasionally, or often. (Table 7.1)

As one's income increases, one's difficulty with this issue gradually declines.

Speech Therapy

90% of respondents have either never, or rarely, have had difficulty in dealing with speech difficulty, as opposed to 10% which had difficulty occasionally, or often. (Table 7.1)

Natural Therapy for Physically Disabled Children

91% of respondents have either never, or rarely, have had difficulty in this matter, as opposed to 9% which had difficulty occasionally, or often. (Table 7.1)

Evaluating Mental Capabilities

89% of respondents have either never, or rarely, have had difficulty in evaluating their mental capabilities, as opposed to 11% which had difficulty occasionally, or often. (Table 7.1)

As one's age increases, one's difficulties in this area will also increase.

Protection from Violence and Reaching Institutions that can Help with Protection and Care

82% of respondents have either never, or rarely, have had difficulty in obtaining protection from violence or reaching institutions capable of helping with protection, as opposed to 18% which had difficulty occasionally, or often. (Table 7.1)

Financial and Economic Needs

72% of respondents have either never, or rarely, have had difficulty in this matter, as opposed to 28% which had difficulty occasionally, or often. (Table 7.1)

Intuitively, as one's income increases, difficulties in this issue decrease, from 6% of respondents earning less than 200 JD per month citing difficulties in this matter (sometimes or often), as opposed to 1% of respondents earning over 1000 JD per month.

As one gets older, one finds increasing difficulty, in this area, with 2% of 19 to 20 year olds having financial difficulties (sometimes or often), increasing to 8% of those above 60 years of age.

18% of those tortured had financial and economic difficulties, as well as 17% of those who have been through war.

7.43 Please identify if you have ever faced the following problems:

Table (7.3) – problems faced by respondents

	Not a Problem at all (%)	Limited Problem (%)	Problematic (%)	Very Problematic (%)
Housing and living conditions	57	22	14	7
Manage your affairs in meals and shopping	67	20	10	3
Caring for your home	70	18	9	3
Caring for yourself	74	14	9	3
Work or everyday activities	64	23	9	4
Physical health	62	23	11	4
Sense of uncertainty or confusion or delusion	68	16	12	4
Sadness or concerns	59	22	12	7
Feelings of hurting yourself	82	10	4	4
Thoughts of hurting others	84	10	4	2
Use of alcohol	86	7	5	2
Use of medicine, or painkillers	73	17	6	4
Loneliness and limited social interaction	75	14	8	3
Finding or keeping a partner	75	14	7	4
Childcare	78	12	7	3
Ability to read and write and understand language	83	10	4	3
Financial management	68	17	10	5
Getting your rights from services	64	18	11	7
Getting information about treatments and medication	71	15	9	5

Over the majority of these issues, there are no significant differences across variables, such as income, age, nationality, gender, governorate or the impacts of previous events. Those of interest are recorded below.

Among the respondents for Amman and Zarqa, the most problematic social issue for them is housing and living conditions, with 21% of respondents stating that the issue is 'problematic' or 'very problematic,' followed by 19% of respondents who state that feelings of sadness are a problem, and 18% of respondents, who state that getting their rights from services is 'problematic' or 'very problematic.'

Housing Conditions

Of those who answered this question, 79% either had no problem at all or only a limited problem, as opposed to 21% who either had problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

15% of respondents in Amman have either no problem, or only a limited problem, in this area, as opposed 9% of respondents in Zarqa.

Managing Meals and Shopping

Of those who answered this question, 87% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 13% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

17% of respondents in Amman state that they have experienced either no problem, or only limited problems, in this issue, as opposed to 10% of respondents in Zarqa.

Caring for One's Home

Of those who answered this question, 88% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 12% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

17% of respondents in Amman state that they have experienced either no problem, or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 10% of respondents in Zarqa.

Caring for Oneself

Of those who answered this question, 88% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 12% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

17% of respondents in Amman state that they have experienced either no problem, or only limited problems, in this regard. However, in Zarqa only 11% of respondents have had little or no difficulty, in this issue.

Work or Everyday Activities

Of those who answered this question, 87% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 13% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

Physical Health

Of those who answered this question, 85% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 15% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

17% of respondents in Amman state that they have experienced either no problem, or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 10% of respondents in Zarqa.

Sense of Uncertainty or Confusion

Of those who answered this question, 84% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 16% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

Sadness or Concerns

Of those who answered this question, 81% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 19% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

Feelings of Hurting Oneself

Of those who answered this question, 92% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 8% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

17% of respondents in Amman state that they have no problem with such feelings, dropping to 12% among respondents in Zarqa.

There is no correlation between income and feelings of hurting oneself, with each income bracket recording 2% of respondents, for whom the problem was problematic or very problematic (with the exception of those earning 2000 JD and above, who have no feelings of hurting themselves at all).

Thoughts of Hurting Others

Of those who answered this question, 94% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 6% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

There is no correlation between income and feelings of hurting others, with each income bracket recording 1% of respondents, for whom the problem was problematic or very problematic (with the exception of those earning 2000 JD and above, 3% of whom have feelings of hurting others).

Alcohol Abuse

Of those who answered this question, 93% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 7% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

There is no correlation between income and alcohol abuse, with each income bracket recording 1% of respondents, for whom the problem was problematic or very problematic (with the exception of those earning less than 200 JD monthly, 3% of report problematic or very problematic alcohol abuse).

There is no significant correlation between alcohol abuse and age, with each age group reporting 1-2% of respondents with problematic or very problematic abuse of alcohol (with the exception of those aged 60 and above, for whom 4% cited alcohol abuse as problematic or very problematic).

Use of Medicine or Painkillers

Of those who answered this question, 90% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 10% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

Loneliness and Limited Social Interaction

Of those who answered this question, 89% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 11% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

Finding or Keeping a Partner

Of those who answered this question, 89% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 11% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

Childcare

Of those who answered this question, 89% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 11% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

Literacy

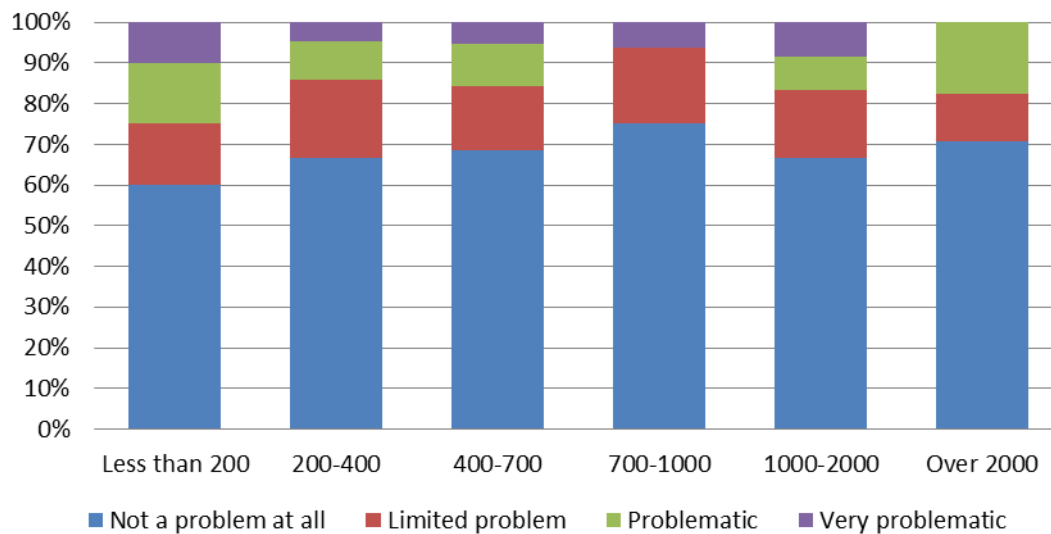
Of those who answered this question, 93% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 7% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

Financial Management

Of those who answered this question, 85% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 15% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

In terms of income, there are limited differences, with 8% of respondents earning less than 200 JD per month reporting difficulties ('limited problem,' 'problematic' and 'very problematic'), compared to 5% of respondents earning 2000 JD and over. While it is intuitive that those earning greater levels of income would have less financial management difficulties, it is interesting to note that the difference between the two outlying income brackets is only 3%.

Chart (7.2) - Financial Management Problems, by Income Group



Getting Rights from Services

Of those who answered this question, 82% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 18% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

Getting Information about Treatments

Of those who answered this question, 86% either had no problem or only limited problems, in this area, as opposed to 14% who had either problems, or significant problems, in this area. (Table 7.3)

7.43a Please indicate if you have received any help for the following problems:

Table (7.4) – Help received by respondents

Problem	I don't need help (%)	I need help in a large way (%)	I did not get help the way I needed (%)
Housing and living conditions	77	10	13
Manage your affairs in meals and shopping	80	13	7
Caring for your home	79	13	8
Caring for yourself	82	9	9
Work or everyday activities	78	14	8
Physical health	75	16	9
Sense of uncertainty or confusion or delusion	75	15	10
Sadness or concerns	80	11	9
Feelings of hurting yourself	86	9	5
Thoughts of hurting others	86	10	4
Use of alcohol	89	7	4

Use of medicine, or painkillers	80	14	6
Loneliness and limited social interaction	82	10	8
Finding or keeping a partner	82	10	8
Childcare	86	8	6
Ability to read and write and understand language	84	10	6
Financial management	78	13	9
Getting your rights from services	75	12	13
Getting information about treatments and medication	77	13	10

Over the majority of these issues, there are no significant differences across variables, such as income, age, nationality, gender, governorate or the impacts of previous events. Those of interest are recorded below.

Of those who have attempted to obtain help in the past, those who attempted to gain their rights from services faced the most difficulty, as well as those facing uncertainty/confusion, at 25% of respondents each (answering 'I need help in a big way' or 'I did not get help the way I needed it').

Housing and Living Conditions

76% of respondents did not need help with housing conditions, as opposed to 24% who either needed it, or did not obtain it. (Table 7.4)

There is an almost inverse relationship between one's income, and those stating they did not receive needed help. 6% of respondents, earning less than 200 JD per month, stated that they either needed help in a big way, or did not receive it, as opposed to 1% of respondents earning over 2000 JD per month.

12% of respondents from Amman stated that they did not need help, as opposed to 9% from Zarqa.

Assistance in Meals and Shopping

The vast majority of respondents, at 80% did not require any help in this issue, whereas 20% either required help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

As one becomes older, one needs increasing help, in this area. 13% of respondents in Amman, did not require help, whereas 3% either required help, or did not get the needed help. 9% of respondents in Zarqa did not need any assistance in meals or shopping, whereas 3% either needed help, or did not obtain the needed help.

Caring for One's Home

79% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 21% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

As one's income grows, one's difficulty in this area decrease. For example, 5% of those earning less than 200 JD per month either needed help, or did not receive it, as opposed to 1% of those earning over 2000 JD per month.

Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

Caring for Oneself

82% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 18% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

As one's income grows, one's difficulty in this area decrease. For example, 5% of those earning less than 200 JD per month either needed help, or did not receive it, as opposed to 1% of those earning over 700 JD per month.

Work or Everyday Activities

78% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 22% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

As one's income grows, one's difficulty in this area decrease. For example, 6% of those earning less than 200 JD per month either needed help, or did not receive it, as opposed to 2% of those earning over 700 JD per month.

Physical Health

75% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 25% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

As one's income grows, one's difficulty in this area decrease. For example, 7% of those earning less than 200 JD per month either needed help, or did not receive it, as opposed to 1% of those earning over 2000 JD per month.

Intuitively, as one grows older, one starts requiring increased assistance, in terms of physical health.

Sense of Uncertainty or Confusion or Delusion

75% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 25% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

As one's income grows, one's difficulty in this area decrease. For example, 7% of those earning less than 200 JD per month either needed help, or did not receive it, as opposed to 2% of those earning over 700 JD per month.

Sadness or Concerns

79% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 21% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

Feelings of Hurting Oneself

86% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 14% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

Thoughts of Hurting Others

86% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 14% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

Use of Alcohol

89% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 11% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

Use of Medicine, or Painkillers

80% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 20% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

Loneliness and Limited Social Interaction

82% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 18% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

Most age groups record needing help, or not getting help, at ranges of 1%-3%, with the exception of those aged over 60, at 8% of respondents.

Finding or Keeping a Partner

82% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 18% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

Childcare

86% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 14% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

As one's income increases, one's difficulty in childcare decreases, with 4% of respondents earning less than 200 JD monthly recording problems in this area, as opposed to 1% of respondents earning over 2000 JD monthly. However, as one grows older, one finds increasing difficulty with child care.

Ability to Read, Write and Understand

84% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 16% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

4% of those earning less than 200 JD per month have difficulty in this issue, decreasing to 1% of those earning over 700 JD per month.

1% of those aged 17 to 18 have difficulty in this issue, increasing to 8% of those aged 60 and above.

Financial Management

78% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 22% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

Getting Rights from Services

75% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 25% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

Getting Information about Treatments and Medication

77% of respondents did not need help in this matter, as opposed to 23% who did need help, or did not receive it. (Table 7.4)

6% of those earning less than 200 JD per month have difficulty in this issue, decreasing to 1% of those earning over 2000 JD per month.

8.44 Please advise on your opinion regarding the following behaviors:

Over the majority of these issues, there are no significant differences across variables, such as income, age, nationality, gender, governorate or the impacts of previous events. Those of interest are recorded below.

Table (8.1) – Perception of behaviors related to violence

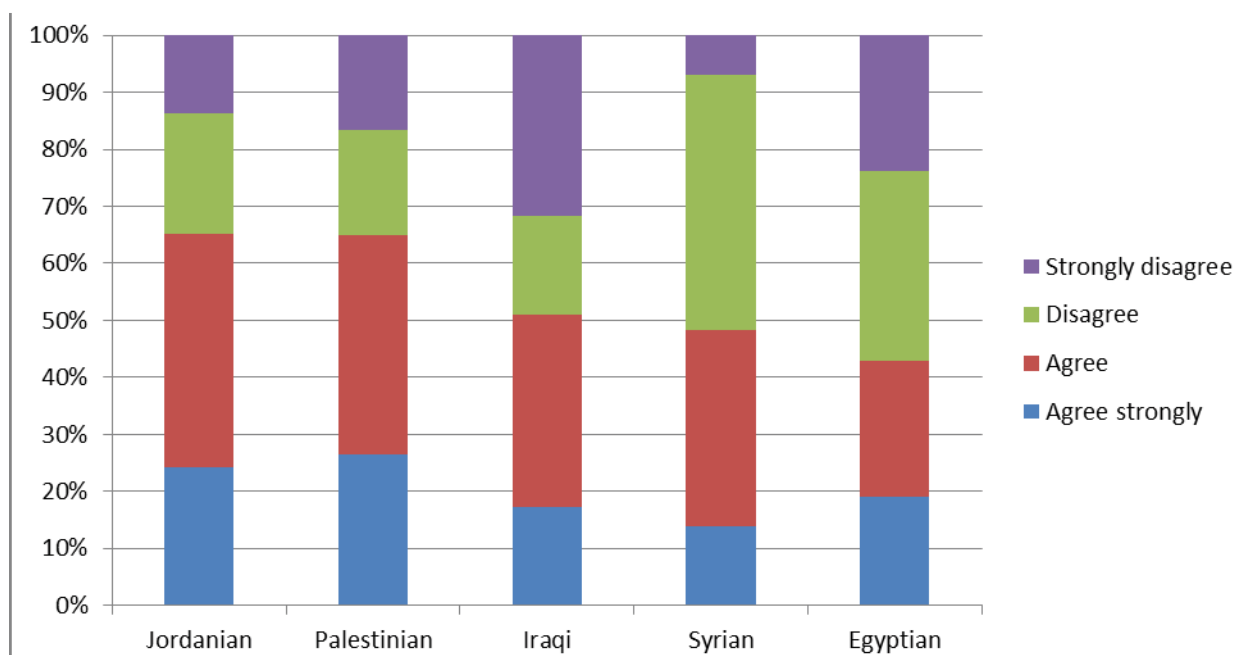
Behavior	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Parents hitting children	24	41	21	14
Flirting	6	12	39	43
Parents forbidding their daughters from spending time outside of their home	24	34	27	15
Teachers hitting children	11	31	33	25
Men hitting wives	8	20	39	33
Managers shouting at employees	5	23	44	28
Young men in University defending their tribes	13	28	33	26

Parents Hitting Children

Of those who answered this question, 65% either agreed or strongly agreed with this idea, as opposed to 35% who had either disagreed, or strongly disagreed, with this idea. (Table 8.1)

However, as the chart (8.1) makes evident, nationality does have a significant impact on the perception of hitting children: Jordanians and Palestinians show a greater willingness to hit the child, at 65% of each agreeing with the statement strongly or very strongly, as opposed to Iraqis, at 51% of respondents agreeing strongly or very strongly, Syrians at 48% and lastly, Egyptians, at 43%.

Chart (8.1) - Perceptions of Hitting Children, per Nationality



Also, intuitively, there is a link between age and a willingness to hit children; the older the respondent, the more likely he/she is to agree with the statement. For example, 43% of 15 to 16 year olds disagree, or strongly disagree, with this statement, dropping to 26% of 46 to 59 year olds.

In terms of governorate, 56% of respondents in Amman either agreed, or agreed strongly with the statement, as opposed to 71% of respondents who agreed, or strongly agreed, in Zarqa.

Flirting on the Street

Of those who answered this question, 18% either agreed or strongly agreed with this idea, as opposed to 82% who had either disagreed, or strongly disagreed, with this idea. (Table 8.1)

Regarding boys and girls flirting on the street, 70% of men and 80% of women disagree, or disagree strongly, with the practice.

In terms of age, there is only a minor difference among the age groups, with 46 to 59 year olds, and 19 to 20 year olds, each showing agreement rates of 14%, as opposed to 24 to 29 year olds, who agreed at 20% (with other age groups falling in between these two extremes).

Parents Forbidding Daughters from Leaving Home

Of those who answered this question, 58% either agreed or strongly agreed with this idea, as opposed to 42% who had either disagreed, or strongly disagreed, with this idea. (Table 8.1)

There is a small difference between males and females, with 55% of males and 50% of females agreeing with the idea (strongly, or very strongly).

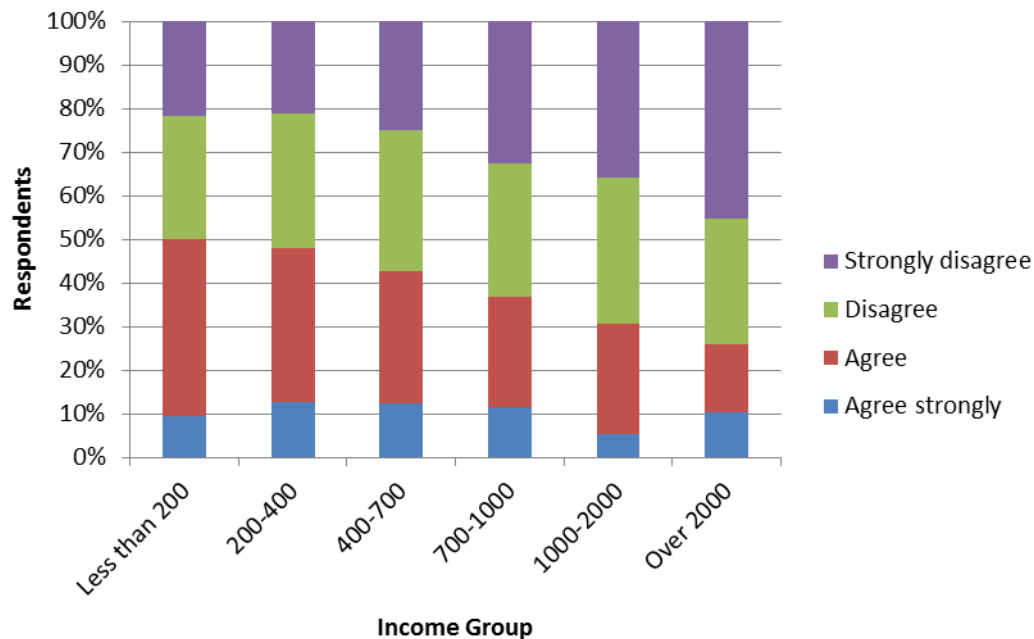
Among those aged 30 to 35, agreement stood at 58%, and among those aged 17 to 18, support is at 43%, with other age groups in the middle of the two extremes

Hitting Children in School

Of those who answered this question, 43% either agreed or strongly agreed with this idea, as opposed to 57% who had either disagreed, or strongly disagreed, with this idea. (Table 8.1)

44% of men agree (both strongly and very strongly) with the practice of hitting children in the school, as opposed to 34% of women.

Chart (8.2) - Perceptions of Hitting Children, in School



As the chart (8.2) shows, the greater one's level of income, the less likely one is to agree with hitting children in school.

There is a link between agreeing to hit children in school, and age. That is, the older one is, the more likely he/she is to agree with this practice (for example, among 19 to 29 year olds, the percentage of respondents agreeing, and strongly agreeing, ranges between 37% to 39%, increasing to 57% among those over 60 year olds).

With regards to governorates, 36% of respondents in Amman agree, or strongly agree, with this statement, as opposed to 51% of respondents in Zarqa.

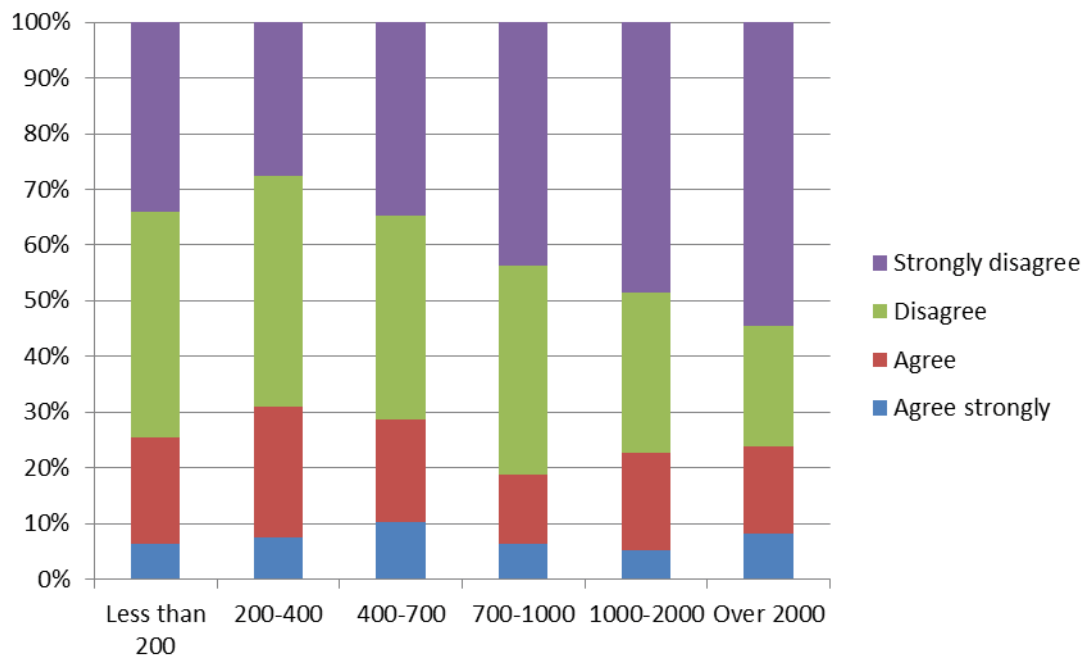
Acceptability of Hitting One's Wife

Of those who answered this question, 28% either agreed or strongly agreed with this idea, as opposed to 72% who had either disagreed, or strongly disagreed, with this idea. (Table 8.1)

In line with previous findings, Palestinians and Jordanians are more willing to accept the idea of hitting one's wife (with 33% and 29% of Palestinians and Jordanians, respectively, agreeing and strongly agreeing with this statement), as opposed to Syrians and Iraqis (with 21% and 8% of Syrians and Iraqis, respectively, agreeing and strongly agreeing with this statement).

As the chart (8.3) shows, of those earning between 700 to 1000 JD monthly, 18% 'agree' and 'agree strongly', as opposed to those earning 200 to 400 JD monthly, where 29% 'agree' and 'agree strongly' (with other income brackets falling in between these two extremes). By far, the strongest levels of disagreement come from those earning over 2000 JD per month, at 74% of respondents disagreeing, or strongly disagreeing, with this idea, as opposed to 65% of those earning 200-400 JD per month.

Chart (8.3) - Acceptability of Hitting One's Wife, per Income Group



Intuitively, more males will agree with this principle than females, although surprisingly the difference between the two is not that great. The men who agree and strongly agree with this principle amounted to 31% of respondents, as opposed to 19% of women, thus showing only a 12% difference in terms of opinion.

Manager Anger towards Employees

Of those who answered this question, 28% either agreed or strongly agreed with this idea, as opposed to 72% who had either disagreed, or strongly disagreed, with this idea. (Table 8.1)

Among those aged 60 and above, support for managers shouting at employees is limited, at 20%, and 23% for 46 to 59 year olds. However, among 24 to 45 year olds, support ranges from 26% to 27%.

In terms of gender, males disagree, or disagree strongly, at 62%, as opposed to 70% for women.

Those earning between 1000 JD and 2000 JD per month show a 22% approval rating for this concept, while those earning between 400 and 700 JD per month, show a 30% approval rate, with the other income brackets showing approval rates in between these two extremes.

Men Defending their Tribe at the University

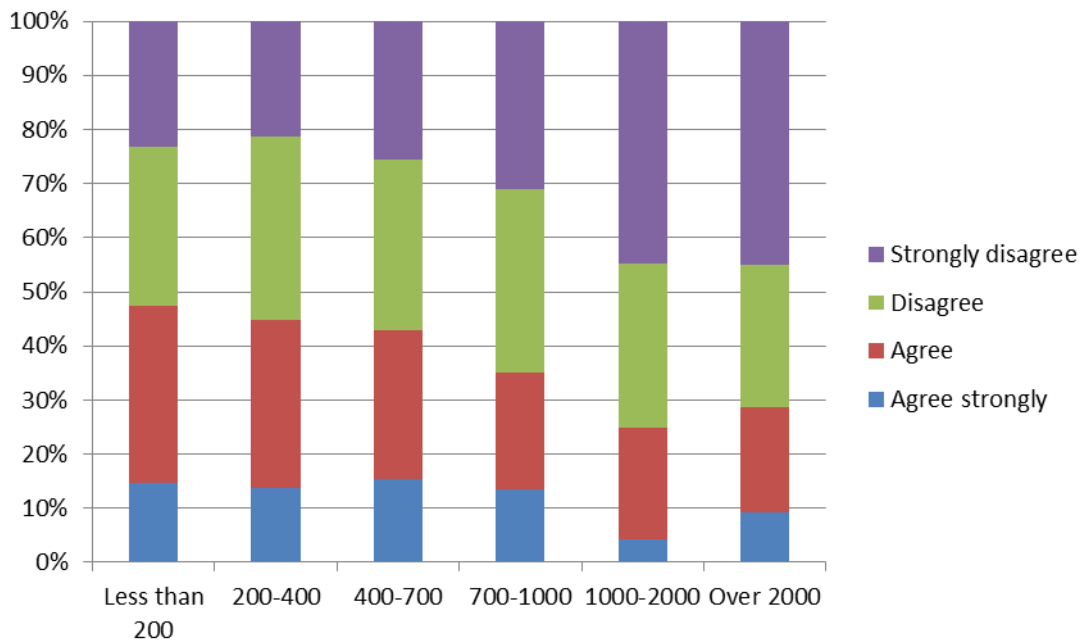
Of those who answered this question, 41% either agreed or strongly agreed with this idea, as opposed to 59% who had either disagreed, or strongly disagreed, with this idea. (Table 8.1)

The age groups showing the highest support for men defending their tribe in university are those aged 15 to 16, at 52%, followed by those aged 60 and over, at 43%. However, every other age group has shown approval ratings ranging from 32% to 41%.

Study of Violence in Amman and Zarqa

In terms of gender, males showed an approval rate of 35%, while women showed an approval rate of 40%.

Chart (8.4) - Perceptions of Young Men Defending their Tribes in Universities, per Age Group



There is an inverse relationship between income levels and accepting this idea. That is, the more income one earns, the less likely one is to accept this idea, with those earning less than 200 JD per month agreeing, or strongly agreeing, at 45%, as opposed to those earning over 2000 JD per month, agreeing or strongly agreeing at 28%.