



STRENGTHENING THE
JORDANIAN JUSTICE SECTOR'S
RESPONSE TO CASES OF
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



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UN WOMEN

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Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development

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List of Acronyms

ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
AWLN	Arab Women Legal Network
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOS	Department of Statistics
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of discriminations Against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
FPD	Family Protection Department
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
JOHUD	Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development
JSP	Justice Sector Personnel
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
LoA	Logic of Appropriateness
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoSD	Ministry of Social Development
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
PSD	Public Security Directorate
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
VAW	Violence against Women

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FOREWORD

Violence against Women (VAW) and Girls is one of the most systematic and widespread human rights violations. It goes across age, socio-economic, educational and geographic boundaries; affects all societies; and is a major obstacle to ending gender inequality and discrimination globally.

Women in Jordan still face a lot of challenges in terms of gender equality and women empowerment. To this end, UN Women partnered with the Arab Women Legal Network to undertake a project (Hemaya “Protection”) which aims at strengthening the Jordanian justice sector’s response to cases of VAW. Within this initiative, the focus of this study was to assess the experience of VAW victims when they sought access to justice.

This study provided a number of invaluable findings and recommendations which we hope will trigger more responses and initiatives at national level.

I would like to thank the Arab Women Legal Network and the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD) for their key support in the preparation of this study.



Giuseppe Belsito

Representative
UN Women – Jordan Country Office

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

This baseline study researched how the justice sector currently responds to cases of violence against women (VAW), and how victims of VAW perceive and experience seeking legal redress through the Jordanian justice system.

The study revealed that the sample of judges, prosecutors and lawyers do not regard VAW as a systematic issue. In line with the current legislative framework, they appear more cautious when dealing with cases involving sexual violence. Almost one in three of the sample saw no gaps in national legislation relevant to VAW, with half of this group saying efforts to tackle VAW by the government were sufficient.

On the one hand, results showed high awareness of the Penal Code as the main piece of legislation used when dealing with VAW cases in court. The sample of judges, prosecutors and lawyers widely identified (66%) gaps in the Penal Code that hinder it from effectively protecting women from VAW. On the other hand, only a small proportion of the sample considered the Personal Affairs Law as relevant to VAW, suggesting that judges, prosecutors and lawyers are failing to see VAW as an issue stemming from gender dynamics inside the household.

There was recognition by a sizeable portion of the sample (61%) that women face challenges inside legal institutions due to gender. Similarly, almost two in three of the sample reported that, within the justice system, societal pressures to reject a claim of VAW exist.

The study identified inhibiting and encouraging factors for filing a complaint after experiencing VAW. Among the inhibiting factors are: the lack of information about procedures, low support from society, and gaps in legislation and procedures. Factors that encourage victims to make a complaint include: knowledge of laws and procedures, support of family and friends, and positive attitudes towards VAW among judges, lawyers and prosecutors.

A. Background

VAW is the most prevalent yet least recognized violation of human rights around the globe. In Jordan, one

in three women have been victim of physical violence at least once since the age of 15. Close to one in ten women have experienced sexual violence. Only about 3% of victim of VAW will seek help from the police after experiencing violence.

While the Jordanian Constitution stipulates that all “Jordanians shall be equal before the law”, women disproportionately experience inequality when accessing the country’s justice system. This is particularly so for women experiencing family or intimate partner violence. The UN Women’s Hemaya project, conducted by the Arab Women’s Legal Network (AWLN), aims to strengthen the Jordanian justice sector’s response to cases of VAW to in turn improve justice outcomes for these vulnerable women.

To inform the design of the Hemaya project activities, AWWN commissioned a two-part study into VAW from the Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD). The research investigated how the justice sector currently responds to cases of VAW, and how victims of VAW perceive and experience seeking legal redress through the Jordanian justice system.

B. Methodology

Following an extensive review of available academic resources, the primary research consisted of a qualitative pilot, followed by a quantitative survey.

Considering there is a general lack of information on the experiences of women in the justice system, a qualitative pilot was conducted to inform the development of the quantitative research. The pilot consisted of in-depth, semi-structured interviews of eight victims of VAW that had filed a formal complaint that was settled by a court decision. The testimonials documented in this report have been redacted to ensure the women’s anonymity.

Using the findings from the qualitative pilot, JOHUD developed a closed-ended questionnaire aimed at collecting the knowledge, attitudes and practices about cases involving VAW from a sample of 163 “Justice Sector Personnel” (JSP). These 163 JSP are a non-representative sample of judges, lawyers and prosecutors. The questionnaire comprised three parts. First, the JSP were requested to provide some basic demographic information to help with analysis of the survey data. Second, the questionnaire tested the JSP on their knowledge of the legal framework of VAW. Third, the JSP were questioned on their knowledge of the prevalence and nature of VAW cases in the Jordanian justice system, their attitudes towards those cases, and their response to hypothetical case scenarios.

C. Findings

1. Prior to making a complaint

Almost all women interviewed during the qualitative pilot came from low socio-economic households who either practiced violence against women or accepted it, and which had low levels of education and legal awareness. This suggests that women in these circumstances are more vulnerable to experience VAW.

While the majority of the JSP sample (82%) recognised physical violence is a form of VAW, there was less recognition for psychological violence (41%), sexual violence (28%), mobility restriction (13%), and economic dependence (9%).

The study revealed that the sample did not regard VAW as a systematic issue. In line with the current legislative framework, they appear more cautious when dealing with cases involving sexual violence. Almost one in three of the sample saw no gaps in national legislation relevant to VAW, with half of this group saying efforts to tackle VAW by the government were sufficient (although there were significant differences in satisfaction on the basis of sex, age-group and occupation).

On the one hand, results showed high awareness of the Penal Code as the main piece of legislation used when dealing with VAW cases in court. The sample of judges, prosecutors and lawyers widely identified (66%) gaps in the Penal Code that hinder it from ef-

fectively protecting women from VAW. On the other hand, only a small proportion of the sample considered the Personal Affairs Law as relevant to VAW, suggesting that judges, prosecutors and lawyers are failing to see VAW as an issue stemming from gender dynamics inside the household.

2. Making a complaint

All women, regardless of where they made their complaint, expressed having a sense of fear about making the complaint. While the motivation for women’s decision to make a complaint varied, all women interviewed in the pilot experienced opposition by family, friends and community members to that decision. Similarly, while responses about how they found out about complaint avenues differed, those women interviewed that had not previously filed a complaint expressed not knowing what to expect when accessing the chosen complaint avenue. Those making their complaint with the Family Protection Department (FPD) described a more positive experience (including reassurance about their safety) than those made their complaint at a different institution.

There was recognition by a sizeable portion of the sample (61%) that women face challenges inside legal institutions due to gender. The sample identified the major challenges to be the lack of specific procedures about handling VAW cases, and the knowledge and attitude of women’s vulnerability.

While a majority of respondents believed VAW cases require urgent resolution, there was some evidence in both the qualitative pilot and quantitative survey that making a complaint through a government institution opposes local values, and that remaining silent may be the best option for victims of VAW.

3. Court procedures

Almost two in three of the sample reported that, within the justice system, societal pressures to reject a claim of VAW exist.

Factors that reduce the likelihood of a sample member to support a VAW case include a belief that making a complaint opposes local values (and that silence may be the best option), that detention of the perpetrator af-

fects the stability of the VAW case, and that the solution lies in establishing specialised units. Factors that increase the likelihood of a sample member supporting a VAW case include JSP having above average knowledge of the definition of VAW, and recognition that JSP face external pressures.

D. Recommendations

Overall, the survey recommended the strengthening of factors that improve reporting & handling of VAW cases, and removal/reduction of inhibiting factors. Inhibiting factors include:

- lack of knowledge among public security institutions about handling complaints;
- lack of knowledge among victims of VAW about complaint avenues; and
- gaps in knowledge among JSP about VAW.

The survey results confirmed that workshops are an effective intervention to improve knowledge among JSP about VAW. Enabling factors include:

- presence and assistance by a support person;
- positive attitudes by JSP towards victims reporting VAW;
- a strong legislative framework; and
- information exchange between all stakeholders.

In addition, the report identified that further research is required to validate and expand on the survey findings:

- conduct broader qualitative research into the experience of victims of VAW;
- undertake further analysis of court record data about VAW cases; and
- encourage the development of indicators for success in countering VAW and longitudinal follow up on cases to develop an understanding of the impact of legal pursuit on the lives of VAW victims.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

VAW, a prevalent phenomenon worldwide, has not evaded Jordan. In light of evidence, discussed below, of the inequality experienced by victims of VAW seeking to access the justice system in Jordan, AWLN sought to undertake a project that would reduce this inequality. In 2013 UN Women partnered with AWLN to undertake a project that focused on strengthening the Jordanian justice sector's response to cases of VAW. Based on an agreed work plan of the project, the initial step to improve justice outcomes for victims of VAW was to undertake research into the experience of these victims when they sought to access justice sector services in Jordan. This was an important first step as overall there is limited studies on how the justice sector addresses cases of VAW, and on how victims of VAW perceive and experience the justice system.

As a result, the objective of this current study is to inform the Hemaya project on the risks and protective factors of women experiencing violence in the procedures and decision-making process of the Jordanian justice sector. In particular, the research presented in this paper aimed to study the knowledge, attitudes and subjective norms, and environmental factors driving the Justice Sector Personnel's (JSP) actions on VAW cases and associations between these factors. This involved a qualitative survey of victims of VAW and a quantitative survey of JSP. It is a study of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) that serves as a baseline for the Project

being implemented by the AWLN in cooperation with UN Women. The findings, elaborated on below, found overall that the victims of JSP were unified in their view that there are substantial gaps and inequalities present within the justice system hindering women's realization of protection from VAW. These findings will be used to guide upcoming actions, in addition to acting as a baseline. This study proposed future actions to address the findings of this study, set out in the recommendations section of this report.

BACKGROUND

Background

A. What is Violence Against Women (VAW)?

VAW is the most prevalent yet least recognized violation of human rights around the globe (Heise, Ellsberg & Gottemoeller 2002; Watts & Zimmerman 2002). There is an increasing number of cross-country surveys about the nature and prevalence of VAW, particularly on intimate partner abuse as the most pervasive form of VAW in any given society.¹

Data from these surveys in the past decade have reported that between 10 and 60% of women across the globe have experienced at least one incident of physical violence from an intimate partner. They have also revealed that physical violence in intimate relationships is almost always accompanied by psychological abuse, and to a large extent (up to half of cases in some countries), by sexual violence (Heise, Ellsberg & Gottemoeller 2002; WHO 2005; Kishor & Johnson 2004), and most women who suffer any physical aggression generally experience multiple episodes over time.

Many survivors have described the invisible marks of abuse – those caused by psychological abuse and degradation – as more difficult to endure than the physical harm itself (e.g. Heise et al. 2002). Besides the direct physical harm, VAW increases women's long-term risk of a number of other physical and mental health problems including chronic pain, physical disability, drug and alcohol abuse, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, diminished self-esteem increased risk of un-

wanted pregnancy, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and adverse pregnancy outcomes (Heise et al. 1999).

The implications of VAW go beyond health problems, causing job-loss, lost productivity, poverty, and overall a diminished quality of life. Victims also face a higher risk of subsequent victimization. These flow on problems also bear a significant cost to states, in the form of medical and social care to victims, lower rates of accumulation of human and social capital, and loss of tax revenues (Morrison, Ellsberg & Bott 2007).

Despite its prevalence, VAW has only relatively recently received recognition from the international community as being a pressing issue. At the 1993 UN Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, the international community developed the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women. This Declaration was the first international instrument that addressed VAW as a systematic issue. It defined VAW as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life” (UN General Assembly 1993). This Declaration was followed in 1995 at the Beijing Platform for Action, which recognised VAW as an issue of priority for the international community to tackle. This firm stance has become a part of a repertoire of international declaration and conventions which set out the rights for victims of VAW, including the International Bill of Rights (Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)) in addition to other core conventions which include the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention Against Torture (CAT).

B. Legal Framework in Jordan

Jordan has ratified the major human rights instruments, including Convention on Rights of the Child (CRC) and the abovementioned CEDAW, albeit with reservations including to several articles of the latter two conventions.

Similar to the situation worldwide, women's advocacy groups in Jordan have been working to draw more attention to VAW and stress the need for action for over two decades. Women's groups have succeeded in providing abused women with protection services. For instance, the Jordanian Women's Union established a hotline for legal and psychosocial support for women victims of violence and a shelter, while the Sisterhood Is Global Institute, the Family Guidance & Awareness Centre, and the Nour Al-Hussein Foundation's Institute for Family Health all provide legal, social, health and psychological services to women victims of violence, as well as referrals to other services.

Women's groups have lobbied for legal reforms, and have challenged the widespread beliefs and norms that support VAW. The Government of Jordan has taken serious steps over the past two decades to protect women from violence and enhance response to VAW, a cause Jordan has committed to since the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (1993). In 1997, the Family Protection Department (FPD) was established under the Public Security Directorate (PSD). In 2008, the Family Protection Law, which related to the protection of victims from domestic violence, passed through parliament along with the protocols that guide healthcare providers on detection and referrals of violence cases to specialized multidisciplinary committees (Family Protection Committees). The Family Protection Law also sets out the role of various government agencies, individuals and public and private sector service providers in relation to the treatment of victims of VAW. For example, Article 8 of the law requires citizens, and public and private service orders to report suspected cases of family violence or child abuse to the police. The law also gives the police broader powers to take necessary measures to protect the victim from the perpetrator, from signing a pledge promising not to harm the victim or her family, to detaining the perpetrator for 24 hours.

However, the law does not adopt an empowerment approach when dealing with victims and merely addresses the protection of women. Even then, practitioners have claimed that it falls short from offering the full protection needed.

Crimes of violence against women are mostly tried as minor assaults and are only persecuted based on victims' complaints which puts further pressure on the women to prove their case and bear with the social pressures faced in bringing their family members to court.

While the Family Protection Law grants the victim the right for compensation, this article is not affected as the vast majority of victims are not aware of such right, and / or cannot afford the cost of litigation to demand such right.

Several initiatives by the state and the international community to improve the service response to gender-based violence (GBV) have included training professionals, assigning trained police personnel for the protection of women from violence, and providing comprehensive and supportive response to survivors. The Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), in 2009, established the first one-stop shop family protection services centre as a model for future similar centres to be established around the country. Indeed recent changes have improved the situation for women; nonetheless, professionals and service providers from the government and civil society continue to point out gaps that have prevented the realization of the protective environment Jordan aspires to achieve. The available protection mechanisms still lack provisions and resources which has delayed the institutionalization of referral and follow-up mechanisms, in addition to a lack of expertise among service providers and the prevailing societal view that opposes state intervention in what is often considered private family affairs. While several laws have been amended in the past five years to achieve higher equality between men and women; some articles in the penal code remain lenient towards VAW, particularly articles 98 and 340 which grant lighter sentences for crimes committed in the name of honour. In addition, article 308 of the penal code dismisses charges of rape if the rapist marries the victim.

¹ The World Health Organisation has started undertaking efforts to generate comparable estimates of intimate-partner violence Countries in the WHO multicountry study: Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, Japan, Peru, Namibia, Samoa, Serbia and Montenegro, Thailand, and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Program commissioned ORC Macro (a research, management consulting and information technology corporation) to produce data on intimate-partner violence. Today, ORC Macro has data on intimate-partner violence in 25 countries including: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ghana, Haiti, India, Jordan, Kenya, Moldova, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, South Africa, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia. And Zimbabwe.

C. VAW in Jordan

The Demographic & Health Study (DHS) provides the only national-level population information on VAW in Jordan. It was conducted for the first time in 2007, and a second time in 2012. The DHS have indicated that it will release this information in the future biannually. DHS Survey data from Jordan reveal a 30% prevalence rate in physical violence and a 9% prevalence rate of sexual violence (see Figure 1 below). The DHS found that factors associated with increased likelihood of exposure to violence among Jordanian women were poverty, low level of education, and non-employment.

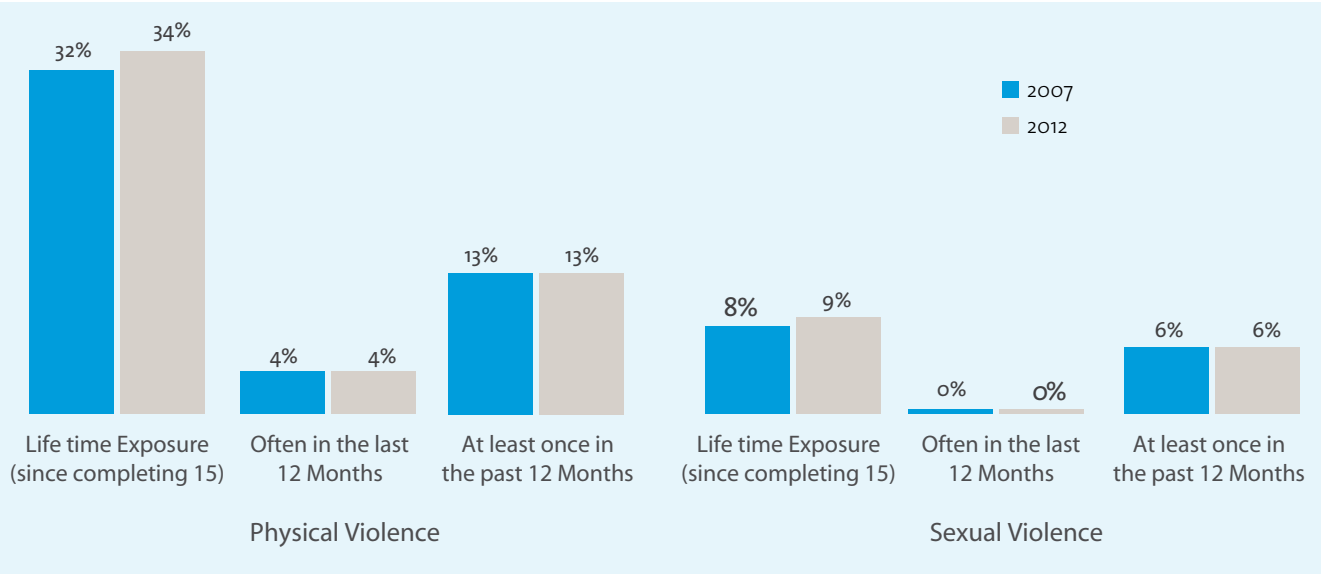
A study conducted by the National Council for Family Affairs (2013) on a sample of women that had filed a complaint with the FPD in 2009 found that:

- 86% of cases were physical violence complaints;
- The majority of survivors endured multiple forms of violence including emotional, economic, and physical;
- There was a higher incidence of violence reported from women with small families;

- 50% of women who reported violence had previously done so,;
- The majority of victims were female adults (70%) with a low education (74% below secondary level of education);
- Perpetrators are males (92%), in the age group 29-47 (61%), with low education (80% with educational level below secondary)

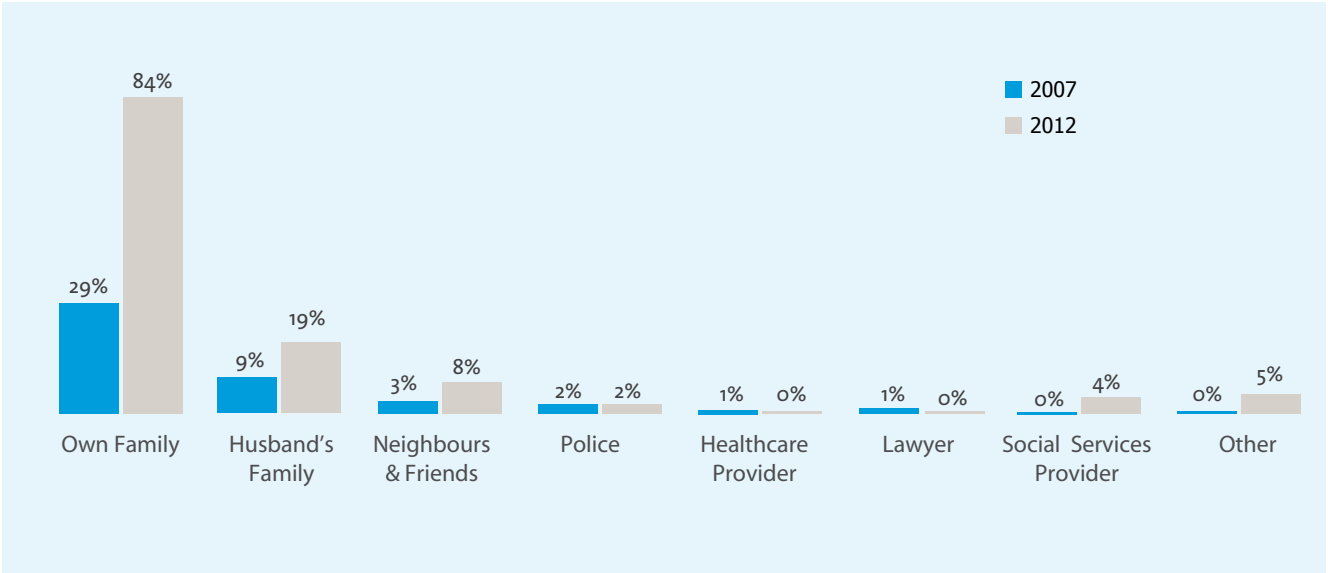
The DHS also noted that in 2007 22% of the VAW survivors sought help to deal with the violence they were experiencing. In 2012 this number almost doubled to 41%. The 2012 DHS found that women who experienced only sexual violence were the least likely to seek help (only 5% of victims) while those who experienced both physical and sexual violence were the most likely to seek help (61%). It should be noted that the overwhelming majority of women who reported seeking help, resorted to family members and friends (Figure 2). On the other hand, only 1.5% of the women who reported being subjected to physical abuse and 3.3% of the women who reported experiencing both sexual and physical abuse sought help from the police.

FIGURE 1:
Prevalence of physical & sexual violence among ever-married Jordanian women age 15-49



Source: DHS 2007 & DHS 2012.

FIGURE 2:
Sources for help to end violence of ever-married women age 15-49 and exposed to physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months and sought help



Source: DHS 2007 & DHS 2012.

The low reporting rate is deeply alarming as it demonstrates that very few women seek the help and protection of police. This information also highlights a major gap in the available information on the factors leading women to seek help. What is it that is causing the majority of VAW survivors not to seek help? Why are those in need of help not going to the police? Among those who did go to the police, how many were able to pursue their cases? What enabled their cases to go through? How many ended up in a successful prosecution? How many endured violence again after seeking help and is it any different from the repetition rate of those who did not?

As highlighted by the Jordan Country Gender Assessment on Economic Participation, Agency and Access to Justice (World Bank 2013), and based on DHS data, Jordanian women face many obstacles in exercising agency in family and personal life due to a combination of constraints in laws and social norms. Therefore, despite the recent improvements in legislation, family roles and personal freedoms remain heavily based on the social representations of the family and gender roles; and these norms have heavily influenced legislation regulat-

ing family life as embodied in the Personal Status Law. Women face more considerable challenges than men to accessing justice, such as: lack of awareness of rights; lack of clarity and limited understanding of procedures; and limited financial resources to pay court and lawyer fees (World Bank 2013). While legislative reform is substantial, it is only the first step in a long process to change the reality on the ground for women. There is always a possibility that legislation can be poorly implemented or not at all due to a wide array of factors. The evidence suggests that improving survivors' access to judicial services cannot be done without broad reform of the judicial system addressing systematic problems such as procedural delays, lack of transparency, discriminatory attitudes or practices, and possibility for favouritism/nepotism, among others.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Conceptual Framework

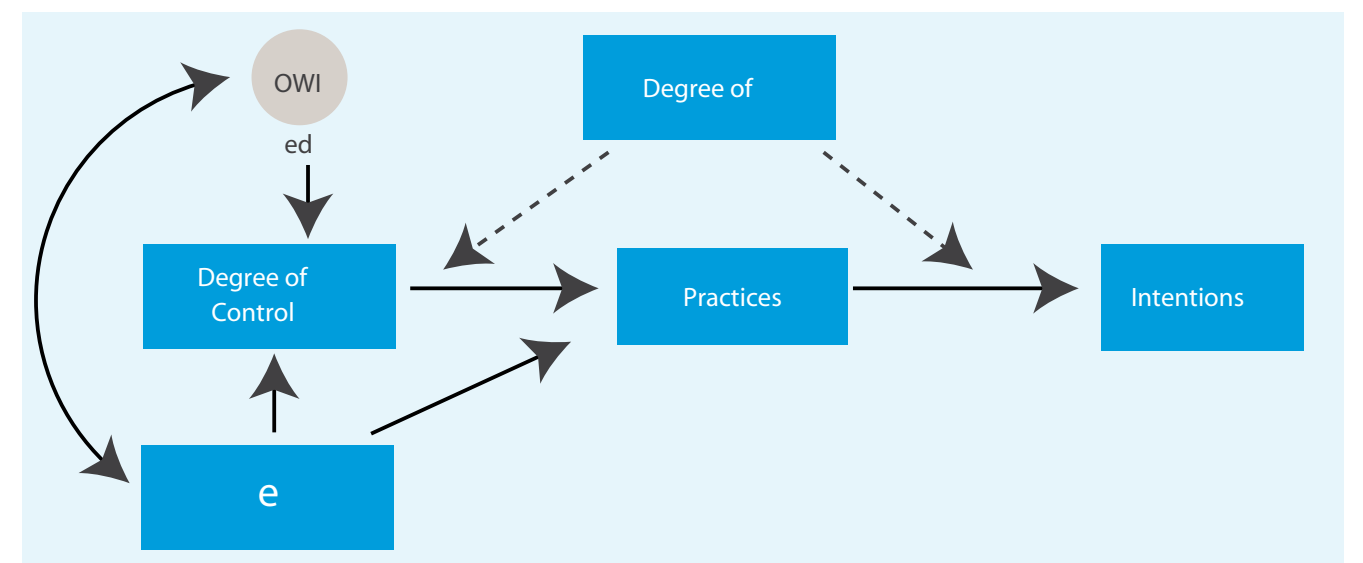
A Logic of Appropriateness (LoA) has been applied as a perspective lens into individuals in an organized setting. As a result the project focuses on the JSP in their roles and identities as JSP. LoA, which is often used in trying to predict human behaviour in social dilemmas, posits that decision-making in such institutions and in such situations is a complicated process of reasoning, where the reasoning is not linked to likelihood and value, but rather to similarity and congruence (March & Olsen 2004, p.4). Therefore in an institutional setting like the one we are studying, appropriate behaviour is what follows according to the practices of the collective institution, and which is dictated by “mutual, and often implied, understandings of what is true, reasonable, natural, right, and good” (March & Olsen 2004, p.4).

The current study assumes attitudes are shaped by knowledge, feelings, values, and past experiences. Research shows that attitudes may not directly cause behaviour change; rather this process is mediated through intention and willingness to engage in certain behaviour (Kim & Hunter 1993). Intention, within this framework, is the most important variable in predicting behaviour change, because it sees that behaviours are ultimately linked with one’s personal motivation. Therefore from a LoA perspective, when striving to change attitudes (and eventually behaviours), it is important

to stress the benefits of performing the behaviour (instil positive attitudes towards it), the appropriateness of performing the behaviour (changing conceptions), and positive feelings for the behaviour, and emphasize norms or opinions that support the behaviour. Finally for behaviour change to take place, a person must feel able to perform the behaviour, therefore the degree of control is being studied as a possible moderating factor of the relationship binding knowledge, attitudes and intentions. The conceptual framework of the KAP survey is demonstrated in Figure 3.

FIGURE 3:

KAP Survey Conceptual Framework



METHODOLOGY

Methodology

The study has also followed a mixed-method approach, combining primary and secondary, quantitative and qualitative data collection methods, to achieve the study objectives.

A. Secondary Research

An extensive background review was conducted to inform the contextual, theoretical, and technical frameworks of the study. The research compiled and reviewed a number of relevant studies and reports in the academic and grey literature² to build a systematic understanding of VAW, and of the way knowledge and attitudes interplay in organizational and societal contexts, particularly those concerning gender-related issues. An important source of knowledge has been the DHS for the years 2007 and 2012. Additionally, records were obtained from Amman Magistrate Court of cases involving women, which has provided valuable information on the outcomes of VAW cases in the legal system. Information on these cases could not be obtained directly through the quantitative survey due to several limitations elaborated on below.

B. Primary Research

The primary research aspect of the study consisted of a qualitative pilot, followed by a quantitative survey.

1. Qualitative Pilot

Choosing to start the baseline survey with a qualitative pilot was based on the rationale that there is a general lack of information on the experiences of women in the legal sector, especially when it comes to information on individual women within the justice sector. The pilot was thus conducted in this manner to inform the development of the quantitative KAP 'Justice Sector Personnel' questionnaire, conducted and its findings were used to assist in placing the data obtained from the survey within the context of VAW experience in Jordan.

a) Data Collection

Data collection took place in October of 2014. Access to interviewees was done with the help of AWLN who provided names and contacts of VAW survivors who had their cases resolved in a legal institution. Women who fit the initial screening criteria (Jordanian, exposed to different types of violence, by any family member, and filed a complaint as a result) were interviewed and the rest of the sample was accessed through a snowball technique whereby the women who were interviewed provided the research team the contacts of other women they knew and had undergone a similar situation.

Fifteen women were initially interviewed; seven of those interviews had to be overlooked because the interviewees did not fit the selection criteria. Therefore the qualitative pilot was based on eight in-depth interviews. JOHUD researchers conducted all interviews. Researchers used an in-depth interview guide designed by the research team, a copy of which can be found in Annex 1. Each interview took an average 50 minutes; Table 1 outlines some of the characteristics of the research participants. Note that the names of the participants listed below are not their real names. All names were changed to ensure confidentiality of the participants. The interviews aimed to cover three stages of the women's experiences. First, their background and the violence that was perpetrated against them, including the type of violence, reasons and frequency and the breaking point when the women decided to speak up. Second, the process of filing a complaint, including all the procedures as well as the challenges they faced. Third, the results of the judicial process and their present situation.

² Keywords used: Violence+Women, Justice, Knowledge, Attitudes, Jordan

TABLE 1:
Characteristics of qualitative pilot research participants

	Name*	Age	Marital Status	Education	Children	Perpetrator	Type of Violence
1	Leen*	20	Divorced	Tawjihi	1	Husband	Physical; verbal
2	Mariam*	39	Process of divorce	Tawjihi	4	Husband	Physical; verbal
3	Jumana*	24	Married	7 th grade	4	Husband	Verbal
4	Isra*	Elderly	Married (1 st wife)	...	6	Husband	Physical; verbal
5	Fadwa *	41	Married	Diploma Accounting	5	Husband	Physical; verbal; economic
6	Abeer*	48	Married	10 th grade	9	Husband	Physical; verbal
7	Rima*	38	Separated	7 th grade	7	Husbands; in-laws	Physical
8	Layla* ³	42	Single	No education	0	Brother	Sexual

* These are not the real names of the participants. All names were changed to ensure confidentiality of the participants.

The interviews took place at the homes of the participants. In each interview there was a lead researcher asking the questions and a research assistant taking notes. The interviews were semi structured focusing on the three stages of the women’s experiences but giving them a chance to tell their stories freely.

After getting the consent of the women, the interviews were recorded which allowed for verbatim transcriptions to be produced. Themes were then identified in the transcripts and analysed by the research team. The Qualitative Pilot Report can be found in Annex 2.

b) Ethical Considerations

Due to the sensitive nature of the topic and the conservative backgrounds of the women, the research team ensured that ethical considerations were made.

Consent: after the research team thoroughly explained the objectives of the research, the consent of the women to be interviewed and audio-recorded was granted. As for the women who refused their voice to be recorded, only hand written notes were taken during the interview. The research team also clarified that the women

3 Layla is visually and mentally impaired. Her sister filed a complaint on her behalf and she was interviewed and provided full details of the case.

had the choice to stop the interview at any point and keep any parts of it off the record.

Confidentiality and anonymity: the research team also assured the women that the interviews are confidential and that no party other than the research team will access the data they provided. Pseudo-names are given to all research participants to keep their identities anonymous and ensure that they are not harmed as a result of taking part in this research.

d) Limitations

- Finding the right sample for interviewing was challenging as many women refused to be interviewed while others did not want to be approached. Thereby finding women who agreed to take part in the research was a challenge within the limited time-frame of the study;
- Small size of the qualitative sample limits the extent to which we can be certain that the extracted themes sufficiently cover the themes relevant to the subject matter of the study.
- Due to the complexity of the stories and the emotions expressed during the interviews, the researchers were not always able to ask for elaborations of further probe into issues. This limited the consistency in the type of information gathered.

2. Quantitative KAP Survey

a) Participants & Procedure

One hundred and sixty three JSP took part in this study by answering a set of structured questions asked by an interviewer. The respondents were a sample of Judges, Lawyers and Prosecutors selected on the basis of availability and willingness to participate in the study, and the research team was supported by the Judicial Council to facilitate access to the sample of JSP. Before the interview, the respondents were briefed on the purpose of the data collection and asked if they were interested in informing the baseline survey.

All interviews were conducted during November of 2014 and took on average 45 minutes to complete. Table 2 below summarizes key characteristics of the sample members.

b) Data Collection Instrument

A closed-ended quantitative data collection instrument was designed especially for this study to answer the research questions the study was set out to answer (a copy of the questionnaire can be found in Annex 3). To a large extent, questionnaire items were based on themes that emerged from the qualitative pilot and it consisted of three sections.

Section 1 - Demographics: The questionnaire started with asking for some background and demographic information on the participants, namely: Sex, occupation within the justice sector (Lawyer, Judge, or Prosecutor), age-group, Governorate where they reside, marital status, number of males and number of females in the family, and educational level.

Section 2 - Conceptions of VAW in Jordan: The questionnaire included a number of questions to test the knowledge and conceptions JSP hold about VAW, namely VAW is, the legal framework governing VAW in Jordan, and their sources of knowledge on this information.

Section 3 - Knowledge and attitudes towards VAW cases in the Justice Sector

Knowledge items: Nature of VAW cases that make it to the legal system, the legislative environment governing VAW, presence of gender-sensitive protective and

TABLE 2:
KAP Survey Sample Characteristics

Total Sample Size	163
Occupation Lawyer Prosecutor Judge	29 (18%) 21 (13%) 113 (69%)
Sex Male Female	129 (79%) 34 (21%)
Age group < 36 Years 36 - 46 Years > 47 Years	25 (15%) 88 (54%) 50 (31%)
Educational Level Bachelor Higher Diploma Master Doctorate	66 (40%) 31 (19%) 38 (36%) 8 (5%)
Region North Middle South	35 (21%) 115 (71%) 13 (8%)
Marital Status Single Married Divorced	11 (7%) 151 (93%) 1 (1%)
Family Size	M ⁴ = 4.9 SD ⁵ = 2.0
Number of Females as % Family Size	M = 52% SD = .18

supportive mechanisms in JS. For all knowledge items, researchers were instructed not to read the response items and accept multiple responses in a way that does not influence the way respondents answered.

Attitudes items: The attitudes items consisted of a number of single items aiming to measure JSP’s attitudes on the current frameworks, on the act of filing a complaint for VAW, and on VAW cases. A seventeen-item attitude scale was also included. All attitudes items were scored on a three-point scale ranging from 0 (Disagree) to 2

4 Median.
5 Standard deviation

(Agree), and they were developed based on the themes that emerged from the qualitative pilot as the perceptions of Justice Sector Personnel of the VAW cases.

Degree of Control: A single item measuring the degree of control JSP have over their decisions was added to the questionnaire as a possible external factor affecting performance/practices separate from knowledge and attitudes. .

Intention: The instrument contained two items enquiring about JSP's imagined performance on hypothetical cases as acceptable proxies for 'Practices'.

c) Data Analysis

The main method of data analysis that informed the bulk of this report was the generation of descriptive data and frequency tables. Analyses of Variance (ANOVAs) were run on each item to examine for differences between groups on the basis of sex, occupation, educational level, and marital status. Significant differences found were highlighted where relevant throughout the report.

A Principal Component Analysis was applied to explore and understand the themes representing JSP attitudes. A detailed description of the analysis is provided in Annex 4.

Correlations were performed to confirm the understanding of the emergent attitude schemes; relevant matrices can be found in Annex 4.

Two Ordinal Regression analyses were performed to predict the factors leading JSP to support VAW cases in court. A detailed description can be found in Annex 5.

A Moderation Analysis, followed by a simple slopes analysis, was performed to understand the effect of perceived external pressure on performance on VAW cases. A detailed description of the analyses can be found in Annex 6.

C: Limitations

- Need to rely on a 'convenience sampling' technique due to difficulty accessing the population due to the nature of their jobs as well as the sensitivity of the topic.
- Inability to inform about actual performance due to the sensitive nature of the jobs of the research community.
- Due to the sensitive nature of the topic, there is a high possibility of socially desirable responses.

FINDINGS

Findings

A. Women’s VAW Experience Prior to Filing a Complaint

All eight women interviewed were victims of Domestic Violence who had experienced multiple episodes of violence; seven of them were married and had experienced intimate-partner abuse while the eighth was never married and had experienced violence at the hands of her brother. The seven married women endured violence since the beginning of their marriage (Range 2 – 22 years, median 20 years) and seem to have come from households who either practiced violence against women or accepted it. They experienced multiple forms of violence; besides physical violence of varying severity, other behaviours meant at demeaning and imposing control such as insults, emotional abuse, controlling and restricting mobility outside the house, threats and so on, permeated their marital lives. Some women described foul language being used against them and were slapped on their hands and legs. Others described the episodes of severe physical violence where their husbands hit them with sticks, threw furniture on them and beat them to the point of unconsciousness. In two stories, economic exploitation was highlighted as part of the violence experience. One of the victims, who lived with visual impairment and mental illness, stated that she experienced sexual abuse from her male partner. The following are an example of some of the comments the interviewed women in relation to the types of violence they experienced.

He [husband] would swear at me a lot, and call me a slut. I can’t even say the words he used. He used to beat my children... My father doesn’t care about us, and he used to hit and beat me as well. So the pressure was from both sides. (Jumana)

He used to stay home. I wasn’t allowed to go to my sister’s wedding or to visit my brother when we was ill. When our daughter was about to marry, he didn’t even let us go shopping alone, he came with us to the underwear shop and picked it for her. He decided to stop our youngest daughter from going to school. He has money but sometimes he wouldn’t buy bread for three days and none of us would have the guts to say that we’re starving. (Fadwa)

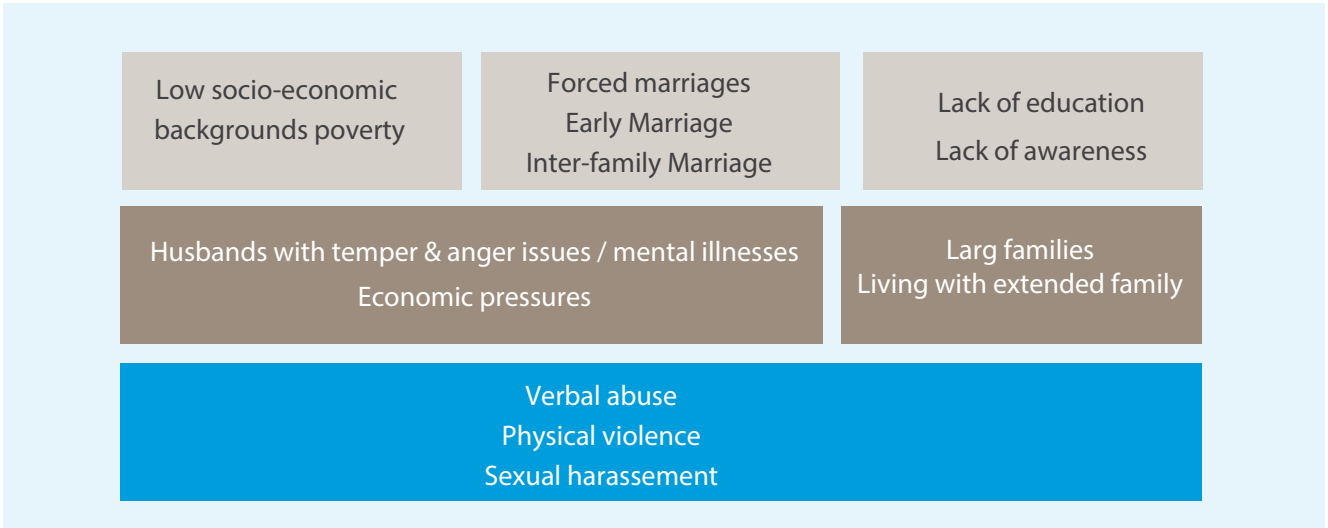
The night of our wedding he chopped my hair off with a knife. Yes I come from a family of farmers, I have seen wolves and others, but I haven’t seen anything like this. He treated me very badly... They (brothers in law) used to break in my room and order me to get up and make them food. My husband and his brother used to work together so I had to cook and clean for both of them... once they grabbed my head and put it on the stove, just to rip my gold necklace from my neck; my eyebrows and lashes all got burnt. (Rima)

Figure 4 below highlights the main themes of the context of VAW that emerged in women’s description of the violence they had experienced.

B. Women’s VAW Experience When Filing a Complaint

So what made the women resort to the police after many years of silence? For three of the women, it was reaching a point where they feared for their lives, following a physically violent incident that involved beating, and where one fell unconscious for three hours and another was thrown out of her house and found herself homeless. As one of those victims stated:

FIGURE 4:
VAW Context



Source: Qualitative Pilot.

My son asked him if he could take me to visit my sick brother. He [husband] got furious... and said he will throw my son out the window [from the third floor]. I thought he was joking at first and froze, but then he pushed him near the window and was about to throw him out. I don’t know where I got the strength from, but ran and pulled my son away. He [husband] beat me and the whole neighbourhood came to stop him. (Fadwa)

I once woke up after being unconscious for three hours and found the house full of women crying because they thought I was dead. He had thrown a pipe on me, I was hiding behind a glass door and it hit the door. I fell unconscious. I was also pregnant at the time. No one called a doctor or anything. (Rima)

The other women’s motivation for resorting to the police varied. One victim was encouraged to do so by a social counsellor, while another filed a complaint after her husband reported her missing. In the case of Layla, her sister spoke up as soon as she suspected that their older brother was sexually harassing her.

Clearly and without exception, the interviewed women spoke of the opposition they faced from their circle of acquaintances and from the wider society when expressing their intent to file a complaint. Such opposition was described as the initial reaction, and its extent seems to depend on the type, severity and frequency of the violence.

The women were asked if they had known anything about the procedures prior to filing their complaints. All but two said that they did not know much about the FPD or the process of filing a complaint. Some women were advised to seek help from the FPD; Leen by her friend and Fadwa by her neighbour, who both accompanied them there. The friend and neighbour knew other relatives who have experienced violence and filed a complaint as a result. Mariam was encouraged to go to the FPD by a social counsellor, who gave her directions and informed her on what to do. Abeer on the other hand heard about the FPD from her children’s school as parents were often informed that if their children are abused the teachers would notify the FPD. All women however did not know what to expect after they reached the FPD. The two women who were the exception had filed a complaint previously and so were more knowledgeable the second time around.

The interviewed women were asked to describe in detail the process of filing a complaint. Their experience with this aspect could be classified into one of two cases de-

pending on their point of entry into the justice system: there were those whose point of entry was through the FPD directly, and the other group whose point of entry was not the FPD.

Four of the five women who resorted to the FPD directly described a generally better experience than those who did not. The response was almost immediate, the personnel they were dealing with inside the FPD were described to be sympathetic and supportive; and other than reaching the FPD, no extra costs were incurred by the process. They were accompanied by a FPD officer (in civilian clothes) throughout the process (opening a case file, getting a medical report, going to court) which came out as a pivotal point in the women feeling less vulnerable due to protection and access to information. Layla was the exception: her sister took her to the FPD, who transferred them to the hospital and called in their brother (perpetrator). They were sent home and asked to come back the following morning when they went to court.

The two women who did not resort to the FPD directly were Jumana and Rima. In Jumana's case, her husband reported her missing first after she left her house for her sister's, and after her return they were both called into the police station and then referred to the FPD after she told them why she had left the house. She filed a complaint there and they were both asked to return in the morning and went to court from there. As for Rima, her case never made it to the FPD; she went to the police station multiple times and got a medical report with her, but the authorities never did anything about her case. She claimed that her report and case file went missing every time. The women who went to the hospital on their own (unaccompanied by a FPD officer) had to pay for the medical report which they knew by that point was a prerequisite for successfully filing the complaint. These women described a generally more distressful experience in succeeding to have their cases officially filed. To a good extent, the FPD seem to be providing gender-sensitive services that understood vulnerability. There was the exception of Layla and her sister whom lack of forensic proof of the crime has played a part, but the general feel was that starting the process with the FPD provided women (relatively speaking) with a feeling of relief and safety. As some of those victims stated:

I was tired and broken down, it was a terrifying situation. It was the first time I was going to tell my story, to a stranger, and even an official. I felt great fear, the place was scary; I could see my whole life flash in front of my eyes... the officer immediately sat me down and fetched me a glass of water, he told me to rest and that I got to the right place and that they will protect me. I rested for fifteen minutes and felt more calm and re-assured. (Mariam)

We went to the officer and he sat me down, he was a respectable man. He got me a glass of water, and asked me how he could help me. My neighbour started telling him the story; he told her he wants to hear it from me. He told me 'consider me your brother and tell me, don't be ashamed'. (Fadwa)

Figure 5 below summarizes the challenges faced by the interviewed VAW survivors during the legal process.

Figure 6 below summarizes the cycle of violence as described by the discourse of women interviewed for the Qualitative Pilot and it highlights the interplay of the different factors in society and Legal Institutions obstructing the protection of women from violence.

C. Knowledge and Attitudes of Justice Sector Personnel on VAW in Jordan

1. Knowledge of Justice Sector Personnel

a) What is VAW?

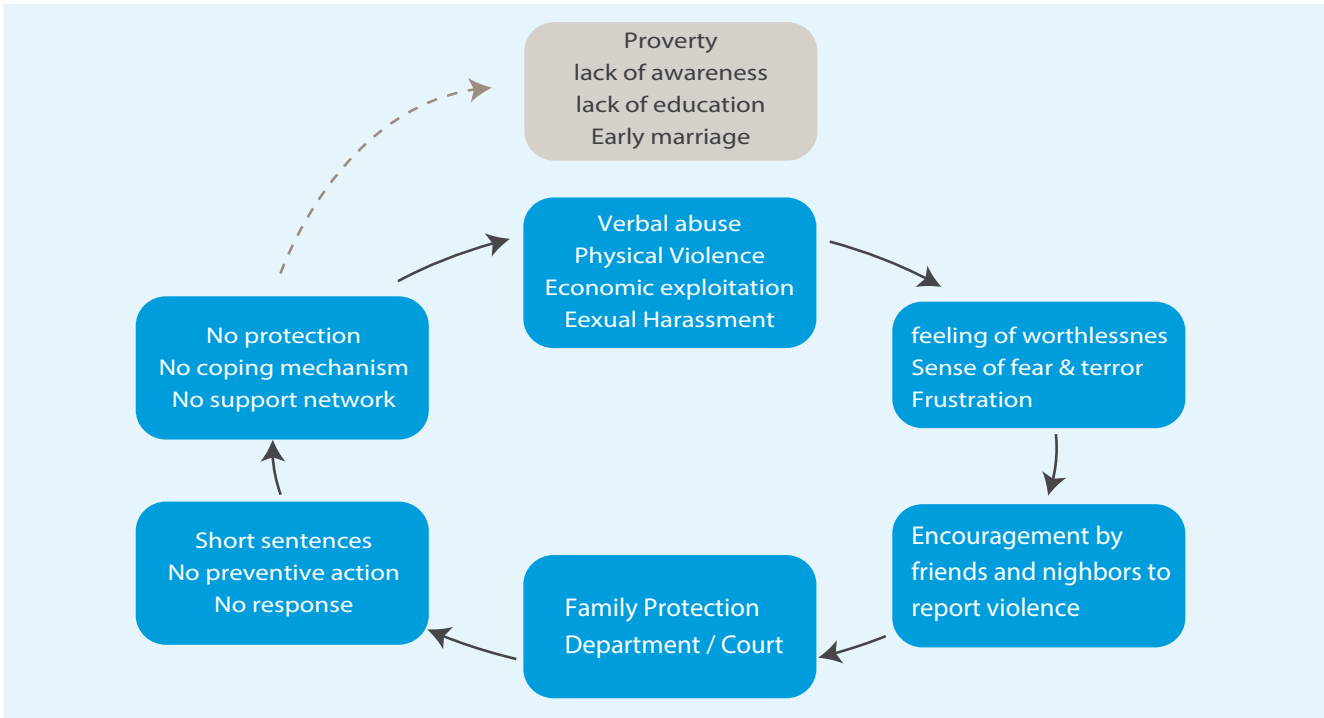
Court record data from Amman Magistrates Court show 66 VAW cases were dealt with during the first ten months of 2014. In all but eight cases, the court ruled the defendant as "causing minor harm" to the victim. In the eight exceptions, the court ruled the defendant was guilty of sexual harassment, two of which involving minors. The samples responses regarding the cases of VAW seen by legal institutions aligned with the court records where 94% of respondents mentioned 'severe

FIGURE 5:
Summary of Challenges Faced by VAW Survivors during Legal Process

Family Protection Department or Police Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cost of transportation to FPD / location of FPD• Time of visit• Lack of professionalism• Sense of fear• Nepotism and favortism
Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cost of medical report• Cost of transportation to hospital• Sense of fear
Family Protection Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Send victim and perpetrator home to come the next day or ride together to court• Sense of fear
Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of professionalism• Nepotism and Favortism• Sense of fear

Source: Qualitative Pilot

FIGURE 6:
Cycle of Violence (Qualitative Pilot)



physical violence,’ 18% mentioned ‘sexual violence from non-family members,’ 7% ‘sexual violence from family members’ and 5% ‘verbal violence’ as shown in Figure 7.

The JSP survey sample was asked for their definition of Violence against Women. As Figure 8 shows, the majority of the sample (82%) mentioned physical violence in

their definition of VAW, 41% mentioned psychological violence, and 28% mentioned sexual violence. Close to one third of the sample (31%) defined violence in the same terms as those in the UN definition (1993) (“any aggressive act or the threat of, driven by gender, that could lead to physical, sexual, or psychological harm”).

FIGURE 7:
JSP Responses to ‘What are the most prevalent forms of VAW seen by the JS?’

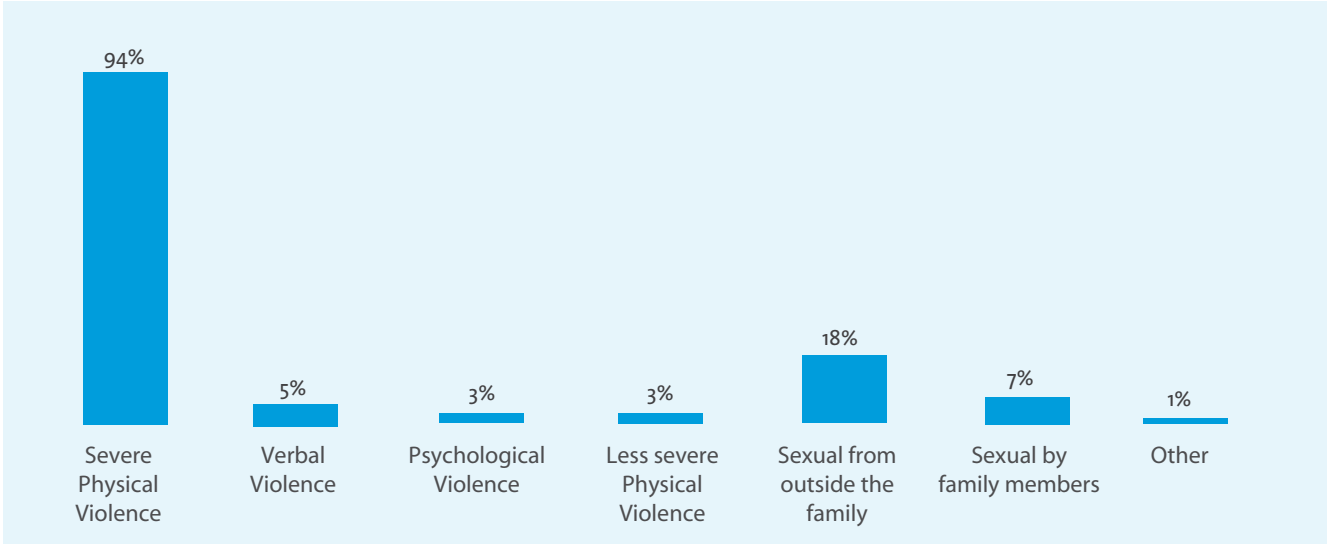
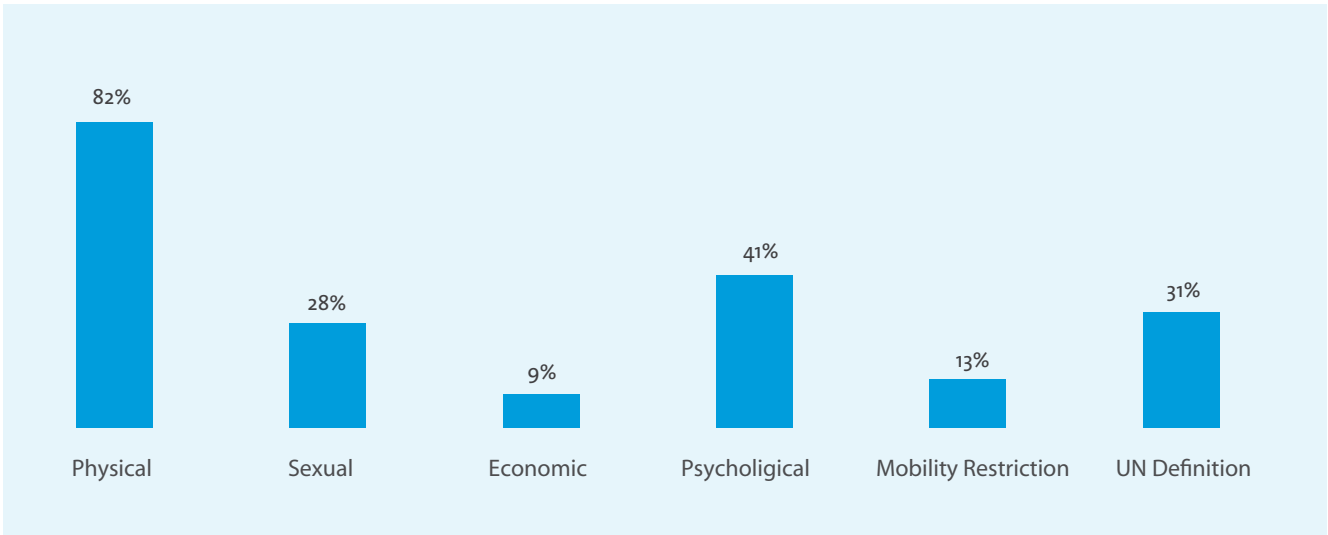


FIGURE 8:
Sample responses to ‘What is meant by VAW?’



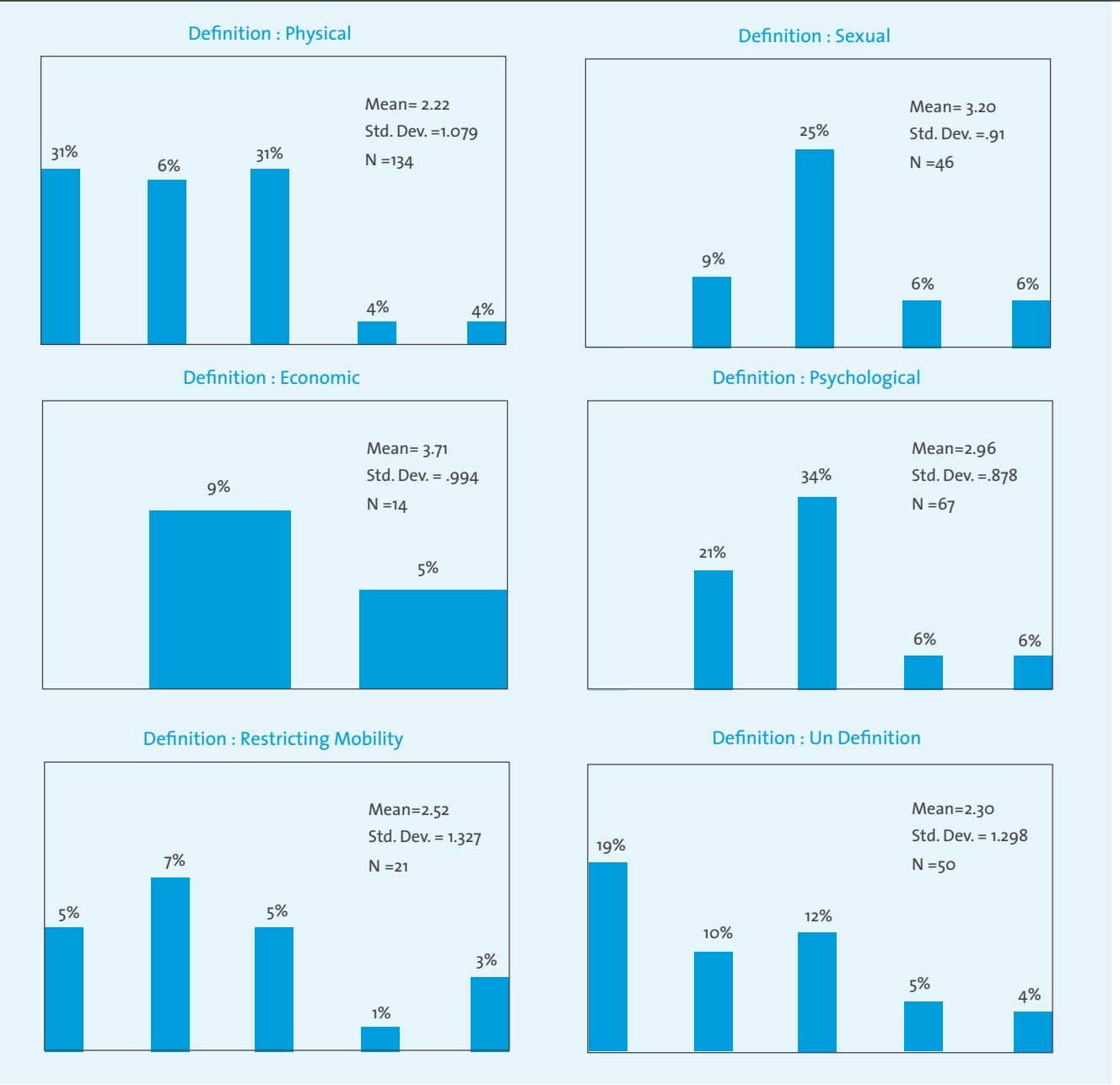
This was a multiple response questions where respondents were allowed to list as many forms of violence as they wished to define VAW; so in addition to the forms of violence that VAW was defined by, the analysis created a new variable “Inclusiveness of Definition” which responds to the number of forms of violence mentioned in their definition of VAW.

On average, respondents listed two forms of violence as their definition of VAW: 40% mentioned only one (nearly half of whom mentioned the comprehensive UN defini-

tion and the other half mentioned ‘Physical’), 26% mentioned two and 26% mentioned three, leaving 8% who mentioned more than three.

Table 3 below shows the distribution of the Inclusiveness of Definition variable for each VAW-defining form of violence mentioned. One key observation is that Sexual and Psychological Violence forms were mentioned the most frequently by those mentioning two to three forms to define VAW, while Economic and Controlling/ Restricting mobility were the least frequent.

TABLE 3:
Violence form defining VAW x Inclusiveness of Definition



When asked about where they derive their knowledge on what VAW is; Books, National Laws and Lectures/ Workshops were mentioned by half of the sample each. ‘Practice & Culture’ and ‘Websites’ were mentioned by one third of the sample and 14% stated they have derived this knowledge from International Agreements.

Knowledge of International Agreements governing VAW also returned interesting results. High knowledge of CEDAW (Figure 9) indicates that the agreement, which was endorsed by the legal system in 2007, has been effectively made known. The fact that the UDHR was only mentioned by 9% of the sample, less than half the number that mentioned the CAT, could be considered a red flag that women’s issues, including VAW are largely compartmentalized in the mind-sets of most interviewed JSP, as opposed to mainstreamed as issues touching humanity or citizens. Similarly, the other two

international instruments (in addition to the UDHR) that make up the International Bill of Human Rights also failed to be significantly mentioned by the sample: only 4% mentioned the ICESCR, and only 6% mentioned the ICCPR. This is significant given that the Bill of Rights set out universal and fundamental human rights, which are in turn noted in the UN Domestic Violence Manual as being the source of general rights for victims of domestic violence.

Looking at the disclosed sources of knowledge on the various international agreements governing VAW, we see that the majority of the sample derived knowledge from reading the agreements (71%) and workshops/lectures (61%). Less than half (47%) stated knowing about them from reading the National Laws and 12% from practice or culture (Figure 10).

FIGURE9:
JSP Knowledge of International Agreements Governing VAW

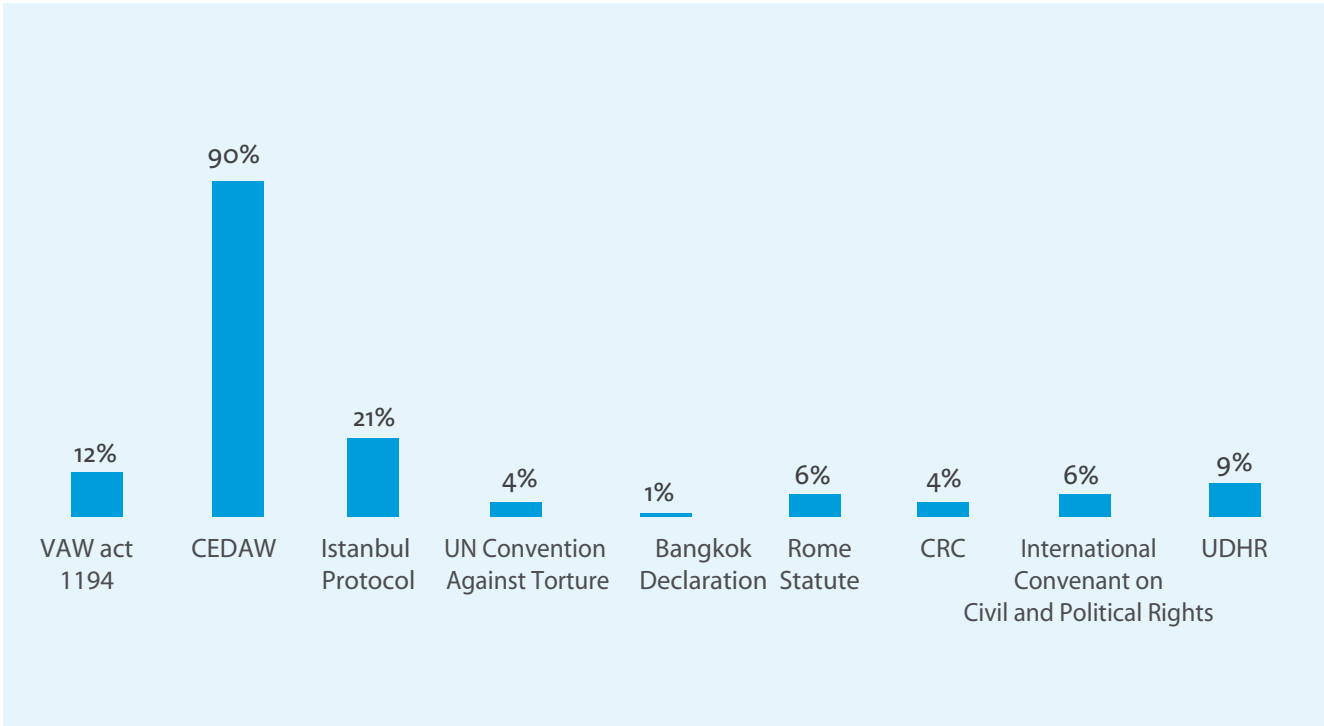
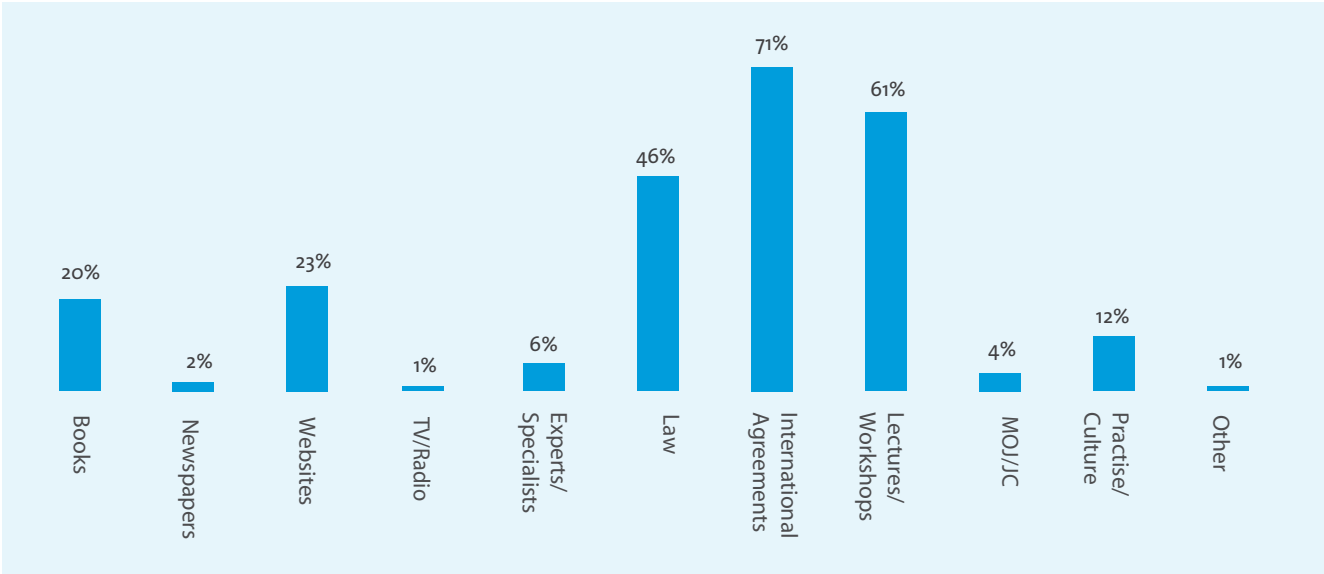


FIGURE 10:
Sources of Knowledge of International Agreements Governing VAW Signed by Jordan



Source:

b) Legal Framework Addressing VAW in Jordan

The overwhelming majority of JSP mentioned the Penal Code as the key legislation governing the issue of VAW in Jordan. This aligns with information provided by Amman Magistrates Court, stating that incoming domestic violence cases involved physical and/or sexual violence, and were treated as criminal offences. One third of interviewed JSP mentioned the 2008 Family Protection Law, which is noteworthy as this law has not yet been mainstreamed and activated across the institutions it targets (Figure 7). The Personal Status Law was only mentioned by 7% of the sample; the majority of whom were female lawyers.

The sample was asked to point out whether there were gaps in national legislation that pose a challenge to the protection of women from violence. Over half of the sample stated the Penal Code contains gaps and a quarter mentioned the Family Protection Law. Around one quarter of the sample thought no such gaps existed in national legislation (Figure 11).

When asked about the institutions concerned with countering VAW, the overwhelming majority of the

sample (93%) saw that the issue was ultimately an issue that Public Security Institutions are concerned with (91% of the sample mentioned FPD and 52% mentioned Police Stations). Additionally two-thirds of the sample (66%) also saw that governmental agencies (mainly the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and the MoSD, 11% mentioned courts) are tasked with countering VAW (Figure 12). Two thirds of the segment mentioning Civil Society (15%), mentioning them in conjunction with Public Security Institutions and one fifth of them see that countering VAW is their responsibility alone.

c) Filing a Complaint

The level of knowledge of JSP as to where a VAW survivor can file a complaint is quite high with almost the entire sample mentioning Public Security Institutions (96% of the sample mentioned FPD, 76% mentioned police stations). Those who mentioned governmental agencies were referring in the first place to Courts – 69% of the sample, followed by to a much lesser extent MoI Representatives and MoSD (<10% of the sample each). Figure 15 summarizes their responses.

FIGURE 11:
JSP Knowledge of National Laws Governing VAW

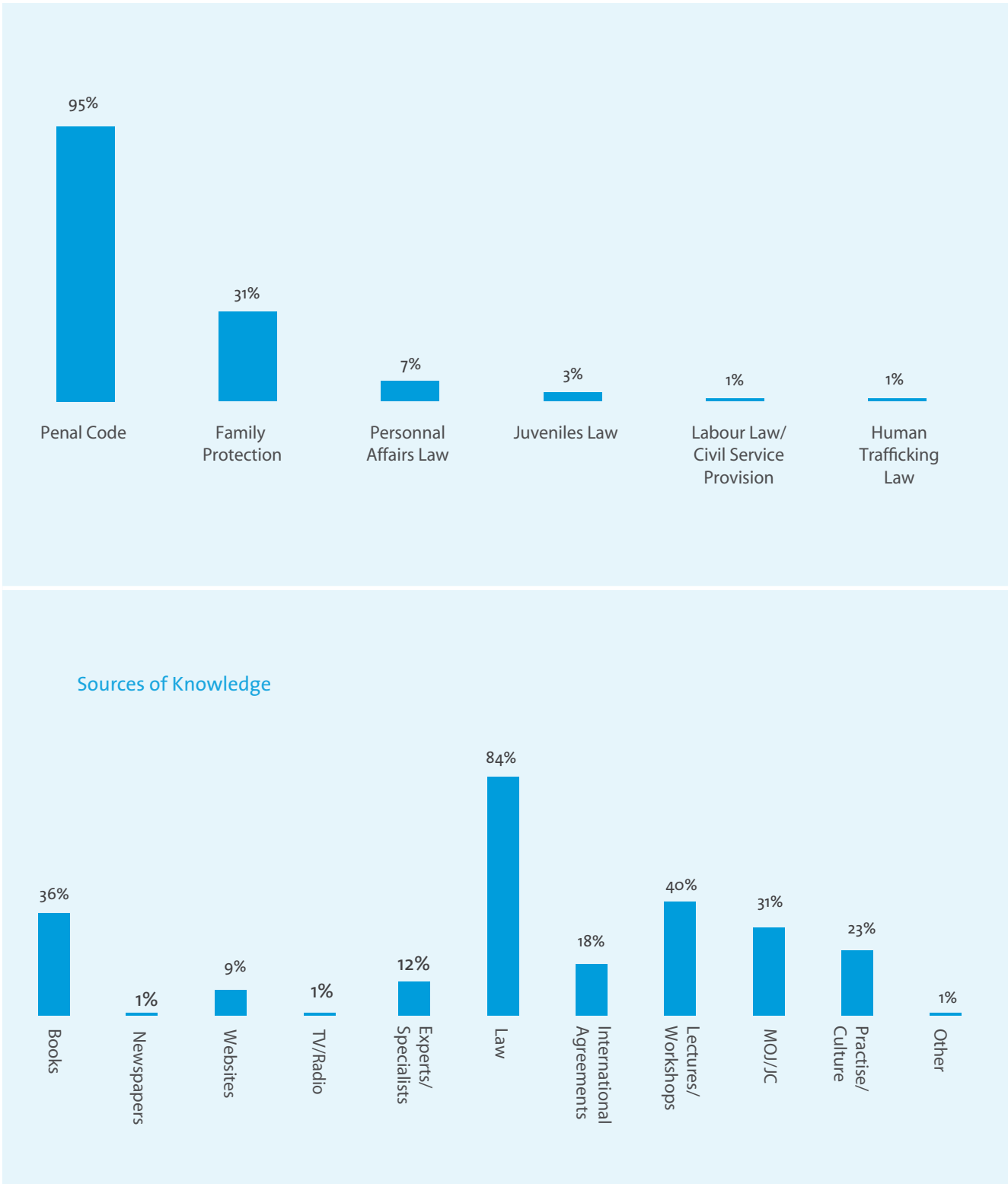
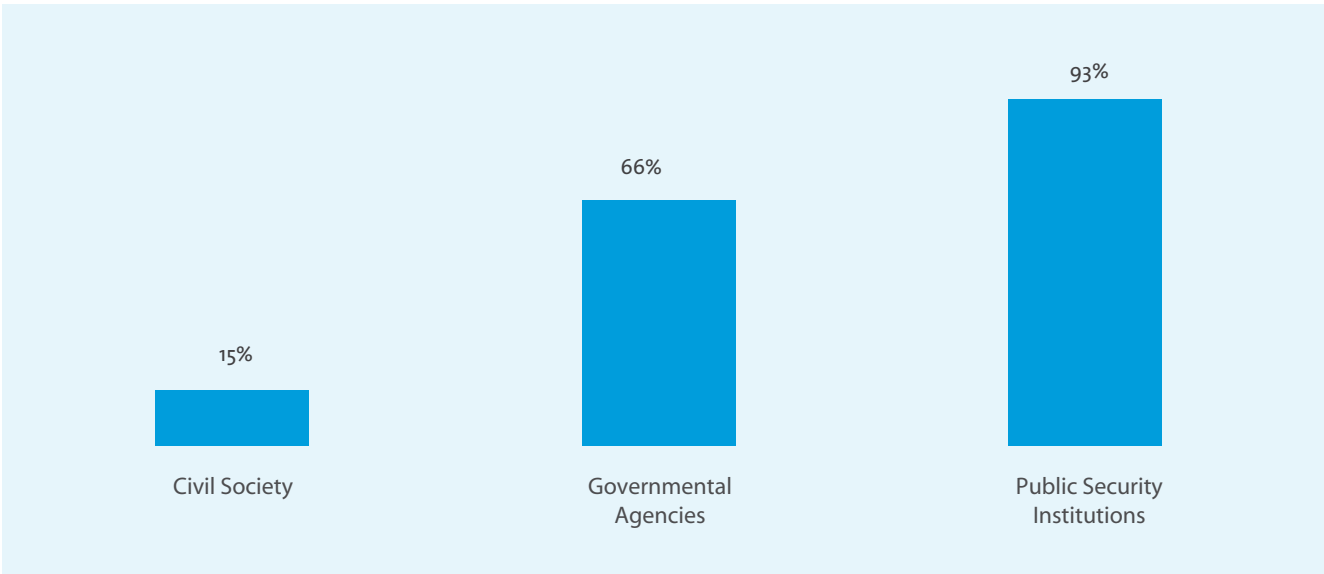


FIGURE 12:
Responses to 'What institutions are concerned with countering VAW?'



d) *Types of Challenges faced by Victims of VAW who File Complaints*

When asked whether current efforts were sufficient to counter VAW in Jordanian society, one half thought they were not, a quarter thought they were sufficient only to an extent and the remaining quarter saw such efforts were sufficient. Significant differences in satisfaction with national efforts to counter VAW were found on the basis of sex, age-group and occupation where females, younger respondents, and lawyers were relatively less satisfied with national efforts (Figure 14).

FIGURE 13:
JSP Responses to 'Institutions Where VAW Survivors Can File a Complaint'

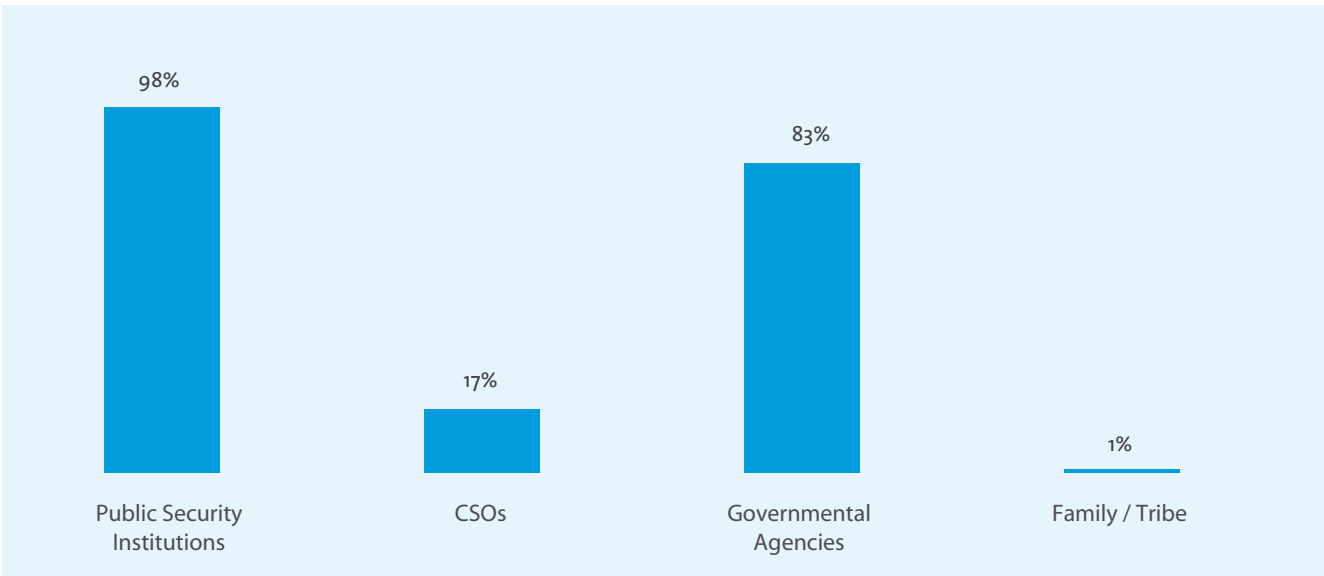
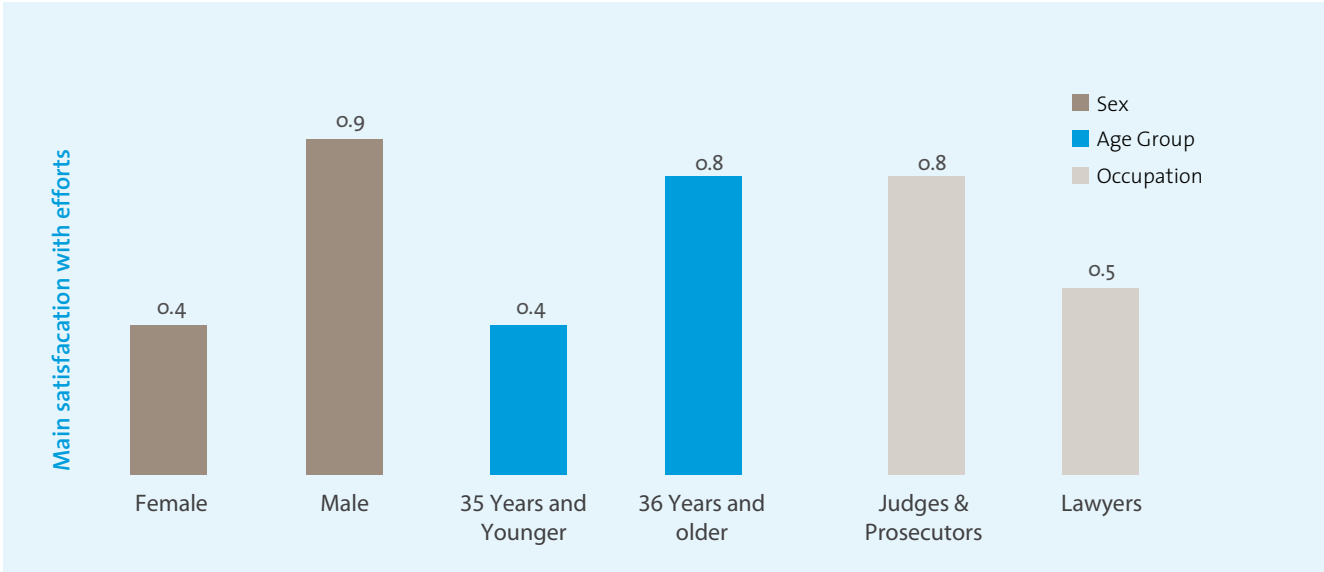


FIGURE 14:
Are efforts sufficient to counter VAW in Jordanian Society?



* Error Bars Represent the 95% Confidence Interval.⁶

For those not satisfied with efforts (74% of the sample), one third identified structural gaps (lack of expertise in concerned institutions and insufficient targeting of VAW-countering efforts), one fifth saw a gap in legislation and one fifth saw that the gap lie in local customs & traditions (Figure 15).

A clearer picture is drawn when we start looking at the responses of the JSPs with regards to the status of women in legal institutions. Almost two thirds of JSPs saw that women face challenges inside legal institutions because of their sex, and female respondents rated more highly the presence of such challenges in the justice sector (Figure 16).

Two thirds of interviewed JSP believe that the lack of procedures for JSP in handling VAW cases poses a major challenge for VAW survivors seeking help. Another third believed the gap lay in the workers themselves – their

attitudes and understanding of women’s vulnerability especially in VAW cases, and a fifth stated the gap lay in society’s view for women (Figure 17).

It is noteworthy here to note the near absence of JSP who find that the law in itself poses challenges to women in legal institutions, which tells us that the interviewed JSP believe the current laws are sufficient in handling VAW although they are not enough in reducing VAW as 20% of the sample responded to the question about the gaps in countering VAW on the national level as reported in Figure 15.

In fact, when asked about the presence of gender-sensitive mechanisms in the JSP for VAW cases, the answers point out a general lack of such mechanisms except some fragmented efforts (Table 4). For instance, the Government of Jordan has put serious efforts into training and sensitizing FPD staff to gender issues and this is reflected in the experience of most VAW cases whose point of entry into the legal system was the FPD. On the other hand, police stations, courts, and even hospitals do not seem to have seen such efforts that would turn them into gender-sensitive reception points for VAW survivors.

⁶ This means there is a statistically significant difference in the means represented by the bars in the chart. In Figure 12, the error bars indicate there are statistically significant differences in the means between sexes and between those that belong to different age groups. For occupation, there is a difference but it could not be deemed as statistically significant.

FIGURE 15:
JSP Responses ‘Why are efforts insufficient?’

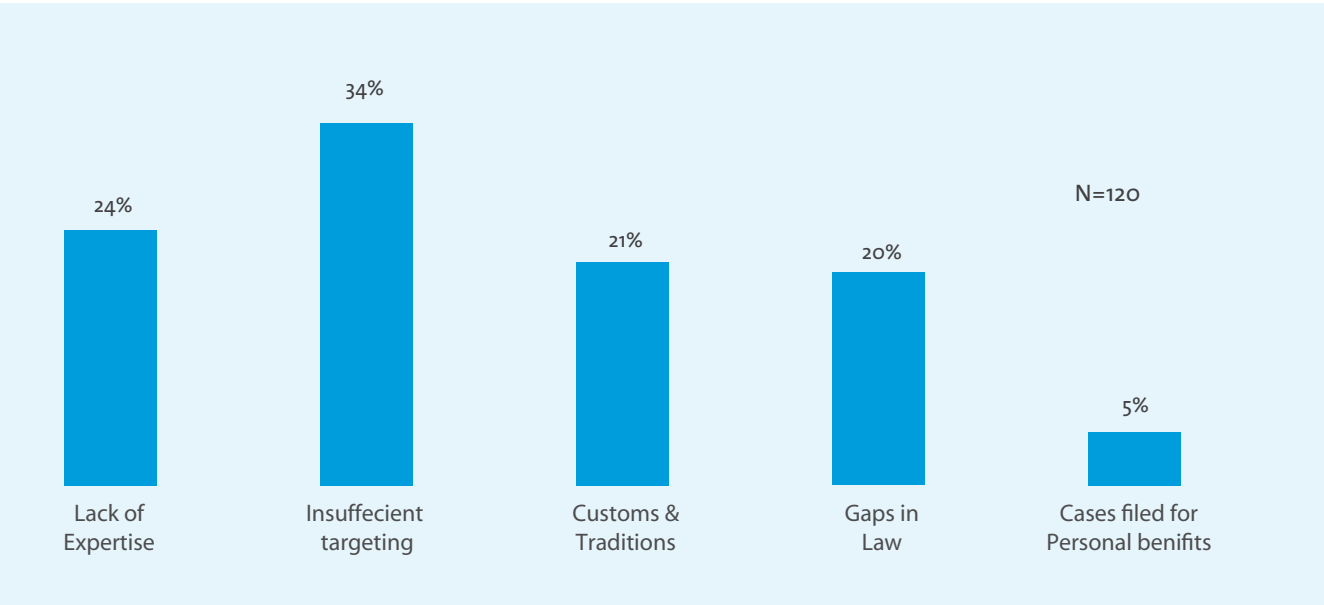


FIGURE 16:
Responses to ‘Do VAW cases face challenges in the Justice Sector for Being Women?’

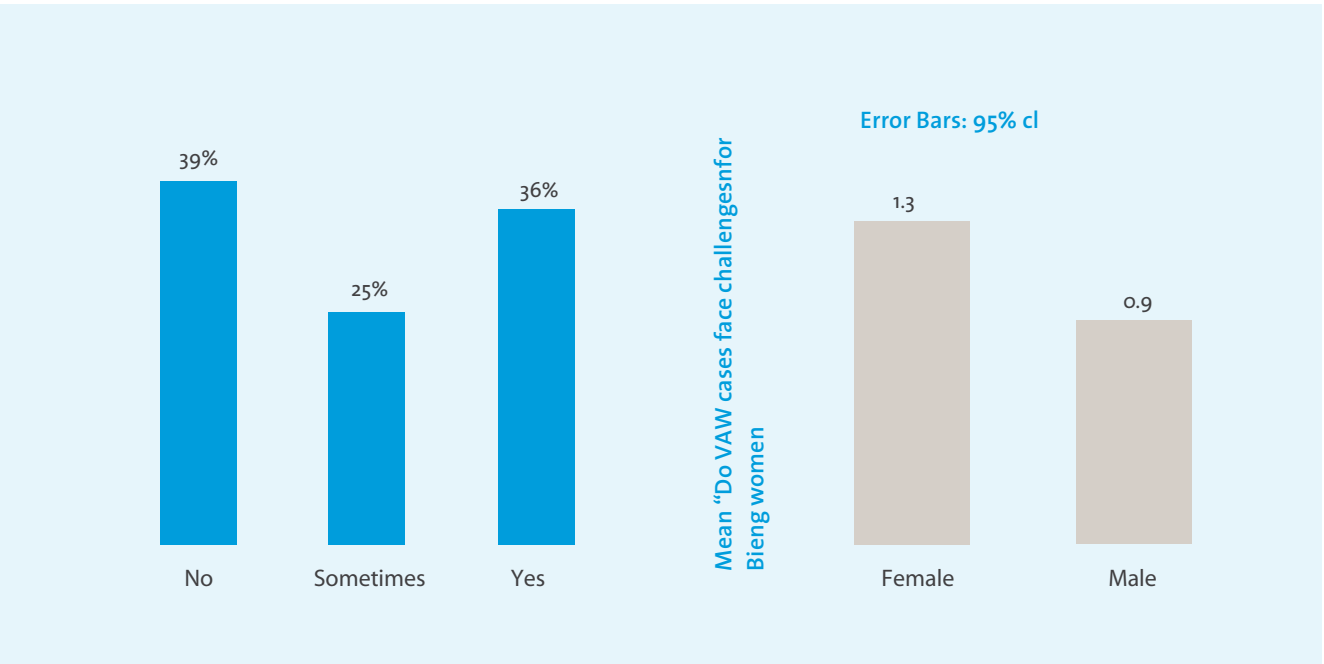


FIGURE 17:
Challenges facing women in legal institutions

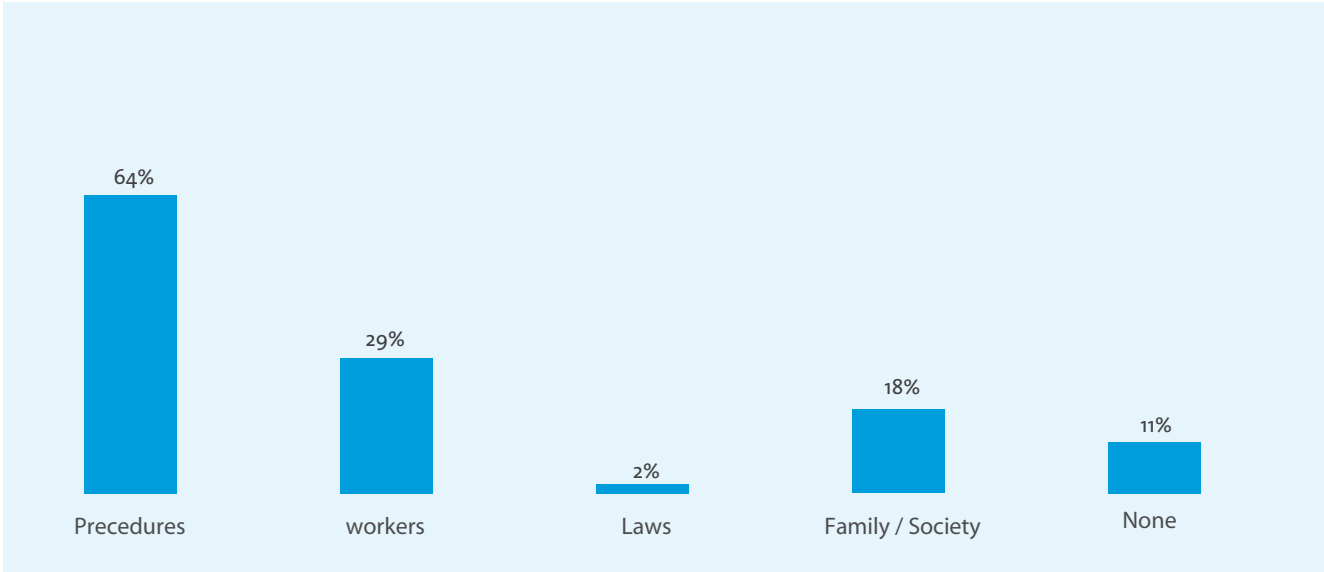


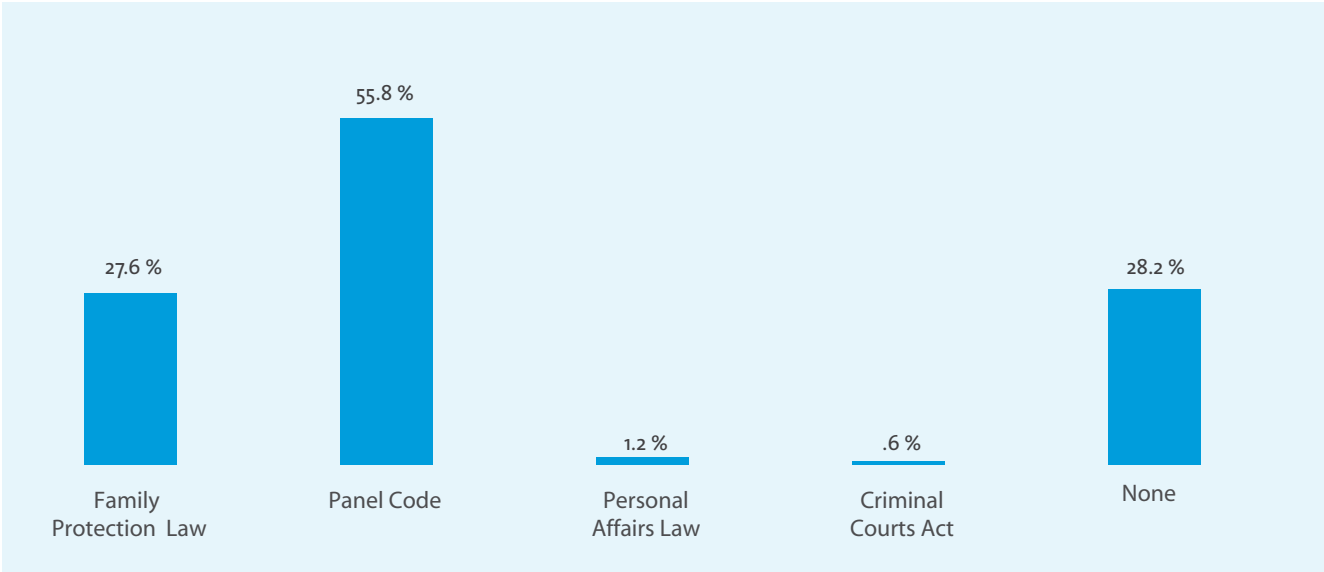
TABLE 4:
JSP Responses to presence of gender-sensitive mechanisms for women

	No	Some	Yes
Presence of a gender-sensitive reception area for VAW cases	68%	26%	6%
Presence of procedures in legal institutions for handling VAW	77%	12%	12%
Presence of a protocol in legal institutions for handling VAW	82%	na	15%

* These are not the real names of the participants. All names were changed to ensure confidentiality of the participants.

Finally, the sample was asked to give their opinion on what needs to be addressed to improve the JSP’s understanding of VAW. The overwhelming majority (83%) thought that continuing to build the capacities of the JSP will yield the needed improvement in conceptions, and 10% saw that establishing specialized units for women in concerned institutions would improve the understanding of JSP of VAW. Only 2% and 3% suggested working on the general community attitudes and improving the laws respectively.

FIGURE 18:
JSP Identified Gaps in Laws Governing VAW



2. Attitudes of JSP

One must think of the manner in which JSP’s attitudes are shaped and their rationalizations as not detached from those of the broader community; after all while their salient identity within the context of the Justice Sector is that of a JSP, their identities as members of Jordanian society will also be at play while their attitudes regarding certain issues practices are being shaped. Therefore, linkages can be made here between women’s experience with society’s attitudes when they intended to seek help regarding the violence they were subjected and those of JSP.

JSPs were first asked whether or not it is an acceptable behaviour for women to file complaints against their family members and the overwhelming majority responded in a manner reflecting realization and acknowledgement of women’s right to do so (Figure 19). Three quarter thus answered with yes, and a quarter with Sometimes, indicating there may be certain factors about the act of complaining that are frowned upon in Jordanian society. This indication is supported by the JSP’s response to the survey question of wheth-

er or not detention had an effect on the families of women victims of violence, to which the majority overwhelmingly said yes. This suggests that the JSP saw detention as having a negative impact on the women and her family, as opposed to detention being used as a mechanism to protect the victim and her family from further harm.

FIGURE 19:
Is ‘VAW cases filing a complaint’ an acceptable behavior?

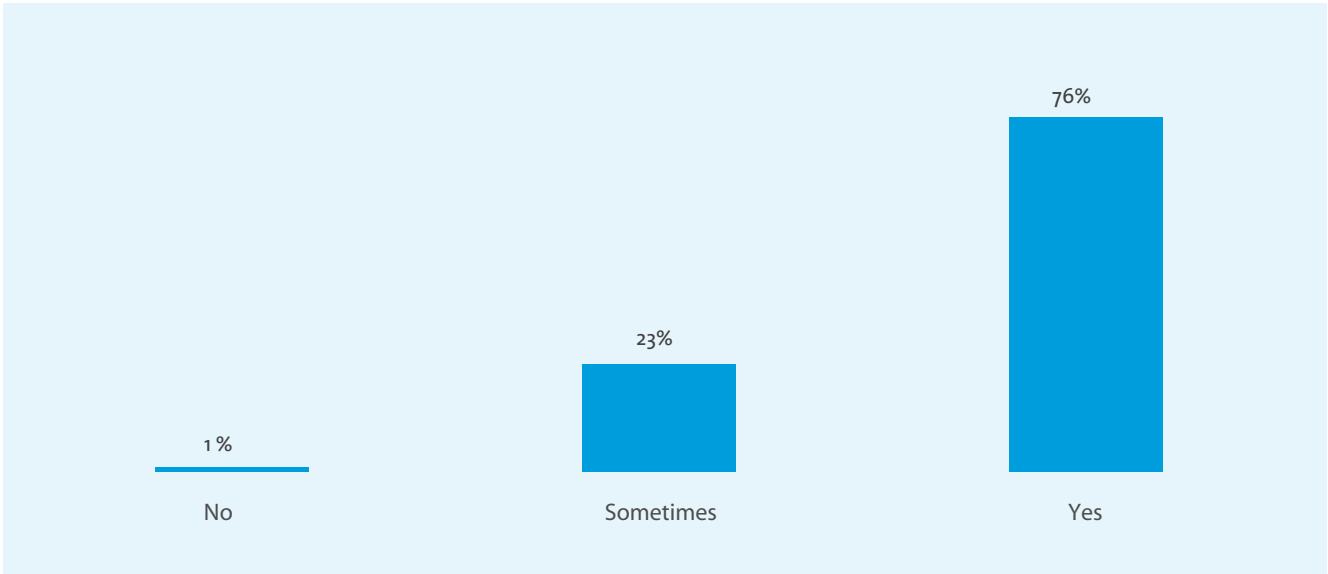


TABLE 5:
JSP Perception of VAW Cases’ Knowledge with Laws & Procedures

	No	Some	Yes
VAW cases knowledge of legal procedures	86%	11%	3%
Cases knowledge of laws governing VAW	84%	14%	2%

JSP’s perceptions of women’s level of knowledge on laws and legal procedures (Table 5) may be reflected in the way they perceive victims of VAW. Significant negative correlations were found between JSP’s perception about the level of knowledge and the acceptability of filing a complaint (thinking women are less knowledgeable was associated with higher rejection of women filing a complaint as acceptable), and their perception on women’s low knowledge of procedures correlated significantly with the view that women face challenges in the justice sector because of their sex (Annex 4 - Table 2). Therefore at least part of the rejection could be driven by a benevolent sentiment that sees women as weak

and vulnerable.

A Principal Component Analysis⁷ was performed on the 17-item attitudes scale in an attempt to understand some of the thematic representations of the attitudes of the JSP sample when it comes to VAW. The JSP were asked to rate their agreement with a number of statements. These statements were extracted from the stories of the women in the qualitative pilot in relation to their experience with the legal procedures.

⁷ Please refer to Annex 5 for a detailed description of the Principal Component Analysis of attitudes.

The analysis succeeded in summarizing the 17 items by four main sentiments; each will be listed and described in the passages to come. Differences based on demographic differences were explored and significant differences will be reported where found.

a) Justice Institutions are not Gender-Sensitive:

The endorsement of this attitude does not justify VAW; on the contrary it rejects it. Nonetheless, this sentiment is based on the conviction that VAW survivors are vulnerable to being viewed in low regard in legal institutions because of their sex. Therefore in a way this attitudinal scheme could be viewed as driven by a benevolent yet defeatist sentiment about women’s status in the justice sector as a male-dominated institution. Figure 1 in Annex 4 shows the mean scores of the items represented by this factor. Significant differences in the endorsement of this sentiment were found between Lawyers on one hand and Judges & Prosecutors on the other where lawyers rated more highly their view of courts being an unfriendly place for females (mean for lawyers = 1.1, whereas mean for judges/prosecutors = 0.5). Sex differences were also found where females rated significantly more highly the perception that legal institutions are not gender-sensitive (0.95) than males (0.59)

The presence of gender-friendly mechanisms made a lot of difference for VAW cases as they described their experiences in the interviews. All women, especially first timers, described a deep sense of fear while going through the legal process, feeling intimidated by the environment of the legal system, especially when brought face-to-face with the perpetrators which gave them a sense of weakness. This sense of vulnerability could be magnified by the informational barrier where women filing complaints for the first time reported feeling loss of control in light of the fact that they did not feel knowledgeable enough on how to go about starting and concluding their cases. The lack of gender-sensitive mechanisms also brought a sense of frustration and lack of control over their lives. For instance, the cases that were sent back home with their perpetrator to appear before court the next day felt a lack of safety and fear for their lives and that their cases were not treated with the urgency they needed due to sexism or favouritism towards the perpetrator.

I was surprised he gave him [husband] a chance to speak, so I was scared because he’s a man just like him and might take his side and not mine... maybe this is a traditional mind-set that I have, that men will stand by men. But the situation was different, he [husband] wanted to get himself out of it so he started making up stories, but the judge just asked him if he’s finished and I know that he didn’t believe him. (Mariam)

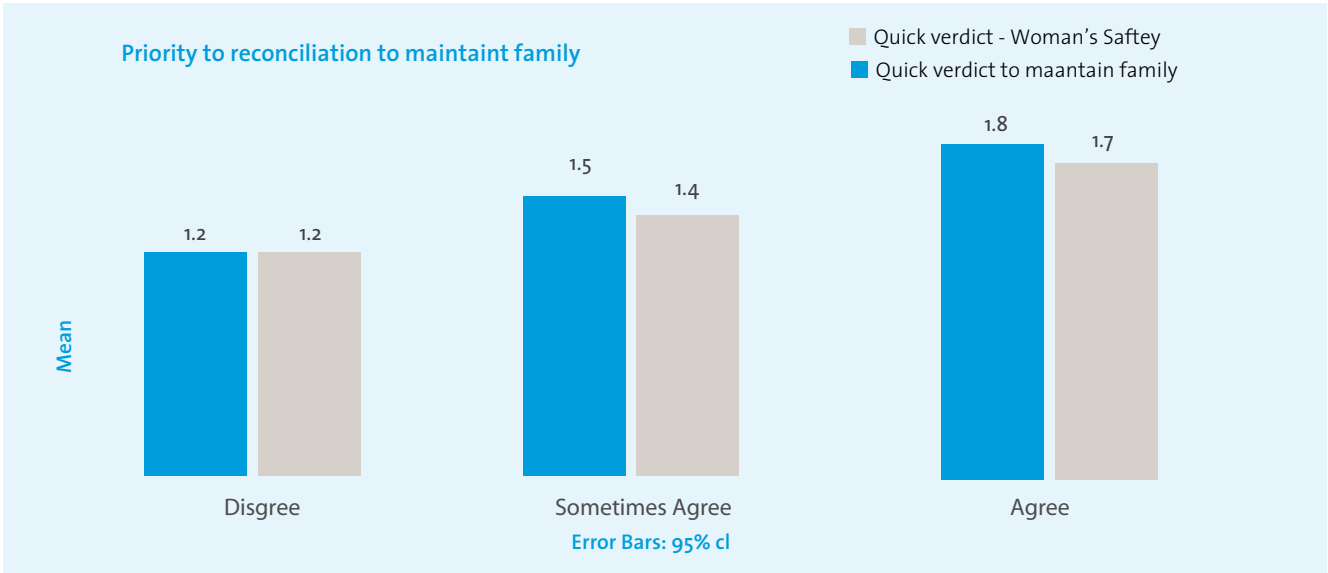
I was telling him about my sister’s case... he asked me are you married, I said that I was. He asked why I got divorced; I told him this was my business. He asked why again, and I said that we didn’t get along. He said ‘after two years you didn’t get along? Some people thirty years and then don’t get along’... believe me felt like I wanted to hit him. I don’t know why he was going off the case topic and asked me personal questions... he took the topic sarcastically. (LAYLA’S SISTER)

b) VAW Cases Require Urgent Resolution

The research found an understanding of the urgency of settling VAW cases coming into the legal system. Most respondents (87%) believe the process takes less than 2 hours, and 94% under 4 hours. This urgency was also a clear theme in the women’s stories whose fear increased with the delay in getting their cases ruled.

We were interested in understanding whether this sentiment was driven more by concern over the women’s safety or concern over the wellbeing of the family unit. A cross-tabulation of results of the three items representing this sentiment of urgency (‘priority should be given to reconciliation to maintain the family unit’, ‘a quick verdict must be reached in VAW cases for the woman’s safety,’ and ‘a quick verdict must be reached to maintain the unity of the family’). These results show a possible sway towards the wellbeing of the family over the woman’s, but this effect was not statistically significant (Figure 20).

FIGURE 20:
Mean scores of ‘need to rule quickly to maintain family’ and ‘need to rule quickly to maintain woman’s safety’ per response item for ‘priority should be given for reconciliation



Significant differences were found in the endorsement of this sentiment where Lawyers agreed more with this sentiment (mean = 1.7) than did Judges and Prosecutors (mean = 1.4).

c) Going to Authorities for VAW Opposes Local Values

Holding this sentiment was associated with the belief that the filing of complaints by VAW survivors is less acceptable. Holding this belief was also found to be associated with the belief that detention affects the stability of VAW cases (Annex 4 – Table 2), which could tell us that this sentiment could be stemming from the view that going to the authorities for VAW would bring adversity for the entire family due to shame, instability, and/or ill being. In turn, many perpetrators may not be detained despite their behaviour posing a significant risk to the safety of victims of VAW, and instead are allowed to remain in the community, increasing the risk and instances in which women victims of VAW of being harmed.

d) Silence May Be the Best Option for Victims of VAW

This sentiment was found to be stemming from a similar place with the previous one (Going to Authorities for VAW Opposes Local Values) and it had similarly significant associations with the other attitudes items (Annex 4 – Table 2). Significant differences in the agreement with this sentiment were found on the basis of occupation where Lawyers agreed less with the sentiment (mean = 0.1) than did the Judges & Prosecutors (mean = 0.4)

These two sentiments, last described, did emerge as a strong theme in the stories of the interviewed women who described discouragement and lack of support from their close circles and from the public when intending to pursue their cases legally on the basis of shame and concern for the wellbeing of the family unit.

If you’ve only seen the look he [Taxi driver] gave me. After I told him that we wanted to go to the FPD, he called his friend and spoke out loud ‘women these days whenever they sneeze they want to go to family protection’ and things like that. It was nerve wrecking, I was already stressed and his words put me down... He was supposed to charge me one and a half JDs but took three. (Leen)

While opposition was strong across the board and voices were advising them with silence at first, the interviewed women spoke of their families’ relief for their safety after resolving the case. It is important to note here that VAW is normalized by the community at large as part of a marital relationship and was often brushed off as a matter of personal differences in temper and ways in which men vent their anger. All interviewed women described justifications for the violence they were subjected to –there were at-home factors such as a woman’s shortcoming in her duties as a housewife and/or out-of-home factors such as the husband having a bad day at work, or strains due to difficulty providing for the family. In two of the eight interviewed cases, the survivor believed that in addition to having a temper, their husbands suffered mental disorders which aggravated the violence they perpetrated.

That day I took my daughter to the hospital for her chemo shot. I got back home and he asked what’s for lunch. I answered that I did not cook yet as I took the girl to the hospital. He grabbed my hair and smashed my head on the ceramic kitchen floor and it got cut open. (Isra)

The interviewed women described their family or neighbours’ justification the violence and advised them to put up with it. For example, initially Mariam thought that violence existed in all relationships as her family normalized it. Isra knew that divorce was shameful in her culture and thereby she had to put up with the violence. Fadwa was told by her mother that all women were beaten and she was not the only one. Leen said that her father was conservative and a well-known figure in his community and thereby did not want any scandal.

When she insisted, he approved but did not accompany her and asked her to go with her friend. Similarly, Abeer’s parents did not approve in the beginning but eventually understood. Mariam’s father on the other hand believed that she should just give her husband the children and come home. She explained that he has the traditional mind-set of the children belonging to the father who has to assume their responsibility. But he was eventually relieved, she stated, as he no longer had to receive late night phone calls that his daughter was beaten.

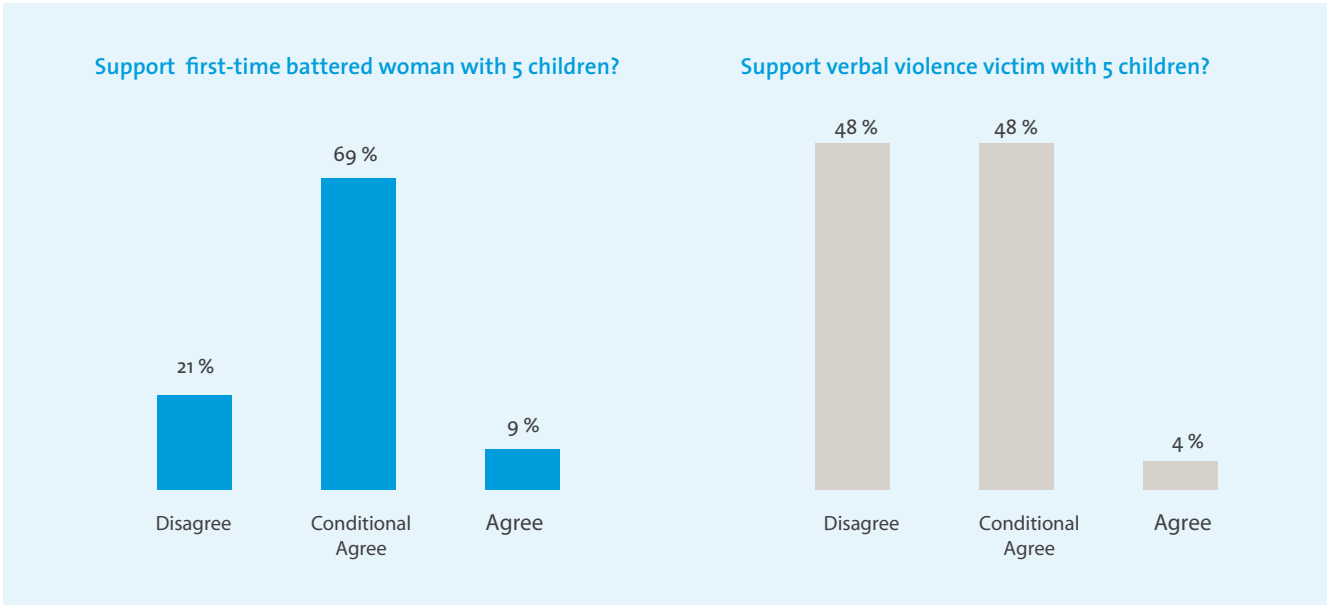
I wanted to tell my parents or anyone, but everyone tells you that this is your husband and he wants to vent. They say he is exposed to a lot of things outside the house which make him angry. I was very young and thought this happened with all married couples. People also told me that this is a sign of protectiveness and love. (Mariam)

Finally, in the case of sexual violence coming from the family, opposition remained stronger mainly because such crimes bring more shame and scandal than the other forms of violence. In the case of Layla and her sister, pursuing legal action against their brother led their siblings to cut them out, leaving her sister to fight for Layla’s safety and care all by herself.

e) Practices of Justice Sector Personnel on VAW cases

Due to limitations in the information the study team was able to collect, two proxy questions were asked to gain some insight into the practices of JSP with regards to VAW cases, on the pretence that intentions are a strong predictor of behaviour. Respondents were thus asked to rate the extent to which they would support a) A married woman with five children who was battered for the first time and b) A married woman with five children who is regularly verbally abused (insulted and demeaned) by her husband. Figure 21 below summarizes the responses of JSP on both items.

FIGURE 21:
JSP Intent to Support Hypothetical VAW Cases (Descriptives)



f) Support for woman with 5 children battered for the first time

The regression model was able to predict 50% of the change in intention to support a VAW survivor with 5 children who was battered for the first time⁸. The factors that (statistically significantly) influenced intention to support the case are summarized below.

g) Support for woman with 5 children filing complaint against her husband for verbal abuse

The regression model was able to predict 54% of the change in intention to support a VAW survivor with 5 children who was verbally abused⁹. The factors that (statistically significantly) influenced intention to support the case are summarized below.

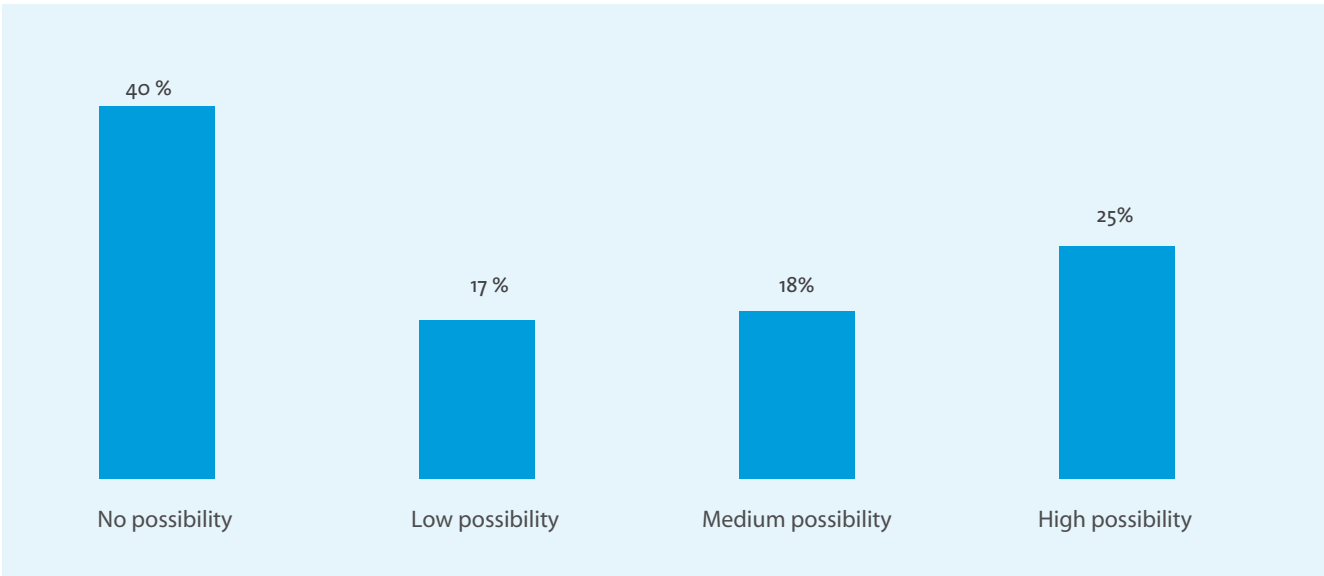
8 Full regression table can be found in Annex 6: Regression Output for 'Intention to support for woman with 5 children battered for the first time'.

9 Full regression table can be found in Annex 6: Regression Output for 'Intention to support for woman with 5 children filing a complaint for verbal abuse'.

Block	Variable	Description of Influence
Demographics	Occupation	Being a Lawyer increases the odds of JSP supporting the case by 13 times than if the respondent were a Judge or a Prosecutor.
Knowledge	Definition of VAW	Including 'Economic Violence' in their VAW definition increases the odds of JSP supporting the case by 9 times.
	Sources of knowledge on VAW	Deriving knowledge on VAW from books increases the odds of supporting the case by 2.8 times.
		Deriving knowledge on VAW from "Practice/Culture" increases the odds of not supporting the case by nearly 2.5 times.
Attitudes	Factor 3	A unit increase in the attitude that resorting to the legal system for VAW opposes local values reduces the odds for supporting the case by nearly 4 times
	Factor 4	A unit increase in the attitude that silence may be the best option reduces the odds of a JSP supporting the case by 3.3 times.
	Women knowledge of legal procedures	A unit improvement JSP's view of women's knowledge of legal procedures increases the odds of them supporting the case by nearly a six-fold.
	Detention affects stability	Increased belief that detention affects the stability of VAW cases increases the odds of not supporting the case by 3.8 times.
	Suggestions to improve JS VAW response	The view that improving JS response lie in establishing specialized units for gender reduces the odds of supporting the case by almost 5 times.

Block	Variable	Description of Influence
Demographics	Family Size	A unit increase in family size increases the odds of supporting the case by 40% (1.4 times).
	Region	JSP from the Middle Region have 3.4 higher odds of supporting the case than those from the North and South
Knowledge	Definition of VAW	JSP who included Physical violence in the definition of VAW have 5 time higher odds to support the case than those who did not.
	Sources of knowledge on VAW	JSP who derived knowledge on VAW from books have 2.3 higher odds of supporting the case over those who do not.
		JSP who derived knowledge on VAW from Newspapers had nearly 7 times higher odds to support the case than those who did not.
		JSP who derived knowledge on VAW from Radio/TV had 7.5 time higher odds not to support the case than those who did not.
	Common VAW cases in JS	JSP who thought ‘Sexual Violence by non-Family Members” were a common form of VAW in the JS had almost 8 times the odds of supporting the case than those who did not.
Attitudes	Factor 1	A one unit increase in the attitude that Legal Institutions are not female-friendly increases the odds not to support the case by 6 times.
	Factor 4	A unit increase in the attitude that silence may be the best option reduces the odds of supporting the case by approximately 4 times.
	Women knowledge of legal procedures	A one unit improvement JSP’s view of women’s knowledge of legal procedures gives four times the odds for supporting the case.
Degree of Control	Possibility of JSP facing external pressure to encourage VAW survivors to withdraw their cases	A unit increase in the perceived possibility of JSPs facing external pressure increases the odds of supporting the case by 70% (1.7 times)

FIGURE 22:
Possibility of External Pressure on Judicial Staff to Advise on Withdrawing Complaints’



h) Degree of Control

While 40% of the sample believed their ruling on VAW cases is autonomous, the remaining 60% admitted to varying degrees of pressure by society on advising women to withdraw their VAW complaints (Figure 22). Lawyers were significantly more likely to rate more highly the presence of such pressure in comparison to Judges and Prosecutors.

Figure 22: ‘Possibility of External Pressure on Judicial Staff to Advise on Withdrawing Complaints’

We were interested in investigating whether and how this perception of external pressure (Degree of Control) would have a differential effect on the intention to support the two hypothetical cases, given the knowledge and attitudes of the respondents¹⁰. What was found was that the degree of control interacted significantly with the attitude scheme seeing a need for urgent reso-

lution of VAW cases in influencing their intentions. In other words, for high and mean perceived external pressure, a higher endorsement of this urgency sentiment was associated with decreased likelihood for supporting the case and this effect was not found at low levels of perceived pressure. Those who perceived a higher degree of control (lower perceived pressure) were more likely to support the cases regardless of their attitude towards the urgency of the matter (Annex 6).

¹⁰ Performed using a moderation analysis and further investigated using a simple slopes analysis. Please refer to Annex 8 for full technical details.

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions

Overall, the survey findings indicate that amongst the JSP there is a good level of knowledge on VAW and its frameworks. Interviewed JSP's knowledge of VAW and its frameworks was found to be aligned with practice; they are well aware of the forms they see regularly in court: there was a wide consensus that VAW came in the form of physical violence (82% of the sample) and a moderate acknowledgement of psychological violence in defining VAW (41% of the sample) and sexual violence (21%). Nonetheless, for the majority of respondents, their knowledge has not translated into an acknowledgement of the issue as a systematic issue beyond a number of individual cases. The acknowledgement of the least recognized forms of VAW as VAW, particularly economic violence (9% of the sample), had a significant effect on higher intention to support VAW cases in court regardless of their sex or occupation. Sexual Violence, whether from family members remains strictly taboo even to JSP who seem to be cautious in approaching such cases, which contributes to further silencing the voices of those speaking out. Jordanian legal frameworks do not classify marital sexual violence as sexual violence.

The data supported the thought that there seems to be a compartmentalization of women's issues, VAW being one, which has been translated into a failure to see VAW as a violation of human rights and a failure on behalf of the State to provide protection to a large segment of its citizens. This could be in part contributed by the fact that efforts to mainstream international agreements acknowledging women's vulnerable status – such as workshops - have not focused on nationally mainstreaming women's issues as much as they have in getting stakeholders¹¹ to acknowledge and endorse them.

¹¹ Stakeholders are meant to include all persons involved in implementing international agreements about women's rights in Jordanian law. This is a particular reference the three branches of government: the executive (making women's right part of public policy), the legislative (legislating more robust protections and rights for women) and the judicial (more vigorously prosecuting and sanctioning persons violating women's rights).

The segment of JSP that saw no gaps in national legislation that hinder women's protection was notable in size (28%), half of whom saw that efforts to tackle VAW by the state were sufficient.

The results showed high awareness of the Penal Code as the main legal framework in ruling VAW cases. JSP widely reported (95%) relying on the Penal Code for VAW cases in which 66% of the sample also identified the presence of gaps that hinder it from effectively protecting women from VAW. This highlights a gap, which was recognized by the sample in the alignment between the efforts in place thus far and Jordan's international commitments to protecting women. The Penal Code bases the verdict on specific events for which women are required to provide forensic proof, which makes it difficult for women to pursue cases legally and receive protection until a violent episode that leaves proof occurs. The Personal Affairs Law is largely detached by JSP as a framework governing VAW, perhaps due to the fact that the law is used in specialized religious courts. This indicated JSP are still failing to see VAW as an issue stemming from gender dynamics inside the household and the possibility of legislation to address such deformities. The fact that barely any respondents identified it as a problematic law for VAW (Figure 8) verifies this line of thought.

There was a wide recognition by the JSP sample (61%) that women face challenges inside legal institutions due to gender. Because they are male-dominated, legal institutions are more likely to be unfriendly to women and to bring adversity to women. The presence of a supportive individual (family member, friend, taxi driver, police officer) was highlighted in the individual stories as a significant facilitator for their success in seeking help for the violence they were subjected to, and vice-versa; feeling shunned by acquaintances or strangers also had a significantly negative effect on the morale of VAW survivors seeking help. The lack of specific procedures that are gender-sensitive for handling VAW cases in the JS is possibly contributing to a low awareness among JSP of VAW survivors' special situations and needs; this

continued low awareness is causing subsequent vulnerability and victimization. In filing cases and decision-making, this low acknowledgement of vulnerabilities may be placing additional physical, economic, social and psychological strains on VAW cases, by continuing with some common practices that seem to be the protocol, such as sending victims home with the perpetrators to appear before court the next day. The sense of urgency for treating VAW cases emerged both in the stories of the interviewed women as well as the recorded attitudes of the JSP sample.

Beside the legislative, socio-cultural and economic obstacles to women accessing justice and protection, the informational barrier has shown to be an important factor in hindering women’s access to Justice Institutions.

Amongst the JSP sampled, 60% reported a perception that societal pressures to reject a claim of VAW within justice institutions exist. Whether such pressures were explicit or implied was not known; nonetheless, this perception was found to be a factor affecting their willingness to support VAW cases where an increased degree of control was found to be an enabling factor in achieving the desired outcome of improving JSP’s response to VAW.

Below is a summary of some of the key inhibiting VAW complaints:-

A. Room for Improvement, but what is the solution?

There was a wide consensus in the sample that there are gaps in procedures and legislation that are hindering women’s realization of protection from VAW. While 15% of the sample saw that ‘Customs & Traditions’ was a hindering factor before the achievement of a national protective environment, only 2% and 3% of JSP suggested working on the general community attitudes and improving the laws respectively. The majority believed the solution lies in building the capacities of JSP (83%) while a minority saw a solution in establishing specialized units for women within institutions (10%), which shows a broad willingness to participate in the process of improving protection for women from VAW. The segment that saw the solution in establishing specialized units for women was found to be less likely to support VAW cases in court, indicating that a shift in the knowledge and attitudes regarding VAW as a systematic issue concerning women as citizens rather than a special group with special needs is likely to have a significant effect on increasing support for VAW cases in the justice sector.

What has emerged from the study, which was also a cause for the study to be developed in the first instance, was that more research must be undertaken in order to gain greater insights into the barriers faced by victims of VAW, and to understand how and why victims of VAW are treated when they seek to access the justice system in Jordan. Through this study and future research, appropriate legal and policy options, in addition to everyday practices and attitudes, can be developed that enhance the ability for vulnerable victims of VAW to seek out justice through the legal system in Jordan.

Inhibiting Factors	Encouraging Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of information• Low support from society• Societal attitudes linked with customs and traditions that oppose VAW cases speaking up and seeking help.• JSP’s low understanding of VAW as a gender issue.• Attitudes of JSP regarding the legal pursuit of VAW cases.• Procedural and legislative gaps in JS.• JSP’s perceived societal pressures to reject claims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Knowledge of laws and procedures both before and in-court.• Supportive individuals• Sentiments of benevolence and concern for the safety of women.• Improved understanding of VAW as a gender issue.• Attitudes amongst JSP of VAW as an urgent matter in need of immediate resolution.



Recommendations

A. Remove factors obstructing the reporting of VAW

- The lack of known procedures within the justice sector came up as a hindering factor to women successfully filing complaints and for JSP's handling and support of VAW cases. Introducing and mainstreaming comprehensive procedures for filing and receiving complaints and handling cases in the justice sector is expected to increase safety of women making complaint (i.e. not sending them back home with angry perpetrators), ensure expedient processing of complaints; gender-sensitive reception of victims of VAW; and reduce risk of intimidation by perpetrator (e.g. not have perpetrator in the same room when testifying).
- An improvement in the level of information about complaint procedures available to women is expected to significantly reduce their perceived powerlessness and vulnerability when resorting to legal institutions. Information (whether in leaflets or any other form) should highlight the need for evidence of the violence (including evidentiary requirements), steps for filing a complaint (whether through the FPD or the mainstream police stations), possible verdicts, and grievance mechanisms in case of malpractice. This information could contribute to removing information barriers (both on the law and procedures), improving the legal position of VAW victims, and encourage them to seek the help they need.
- Legislative amendments are needed to encourage VAW victims to seek the help and protection they need. Particularly, removing the evidentiary burden on complainants is expected to increase VAW victims' access to protection and justice. Additionally the Penal Code should be examined for discriminatory articles that pose as potential risk factors for women in need of protection such as articles 98 and 340 that grant lighter sentences to crimes committed in the name of honour and article 308 that dismisses charges of rape if the rapist marries the victim. Introducing articles that would further pro-

tect women from violence (e.g. criminalizing marital sexual violence) could be considered.

- Address gaps in knowledge, skills and attitudes of all justice sector personnel. Evidence showed that widening their conception of VAW beyond physical and sexual violence to include the whole picture of psychological abuse, economic violence and controlling, has great promise in improving their responsiveness to VAW cases. Providing quality references to increase knowledge (such as books and publications), to replace normative beliefs as the basis for knowledge and attitudes among JSP and consequently behavioural influence on VAW cases is expected to improve the knowledge of JSP, result in a positive attitudinal shift and increased support to VAW cases' pursuit of legal action.
- Training workshops are desired and seem to be having a positive effect in increasing JSP's understanding and support for VAW cases. Training should not only be provided to lawyers, prosecutors and judges engaged in regular court system, and officials at the Family Protection Unit; evidence suggests there is great potential benefit in broadening scope to include police officers and health professionals in the target group as these persons are often the first point of contact for victims of VAW, as well as Sharia court judges. Topics covered should include:
 - Definition of VAW (while physical violence was widely recognised as VAW among respondents of the quantitative study, the respondents did not equally identify psychological violence, sexual violence, restricted mobility and economic dependency as VAW).
 - Applicable laws within both regular and Sharia court systems (most respondents to the quantitative study referred to the Penal Code as the main legal framework to address VAW, not giving the same recognition to other pieces of legislation such as the Personal Affairs Law, Family Protection Law, Juveniles Law, Labour Law and Human Trafficking Law).
 - Applicable international legal instruments. A

recognition of VAW as an infringement of Human Rights and the fact that women are citizens with equal needs to be emphasized as opposed to women as a special group and in their respective gender roles as wives and mothers within the family unit.

- Effects of VAW on victims and family (physical, psychological, economical, child development, etc).
- Gender-specific issues.
- Interviewing a traumatised person.
- Avoiding further victimisation.
- Role of JSP in handling complaints concerning VAW.
- Appropriateness of reconciliation.
- Influence of family circumstances (e.g. family size) and cultural norms (e.g. shame and concern for family-unit, normalisation and justification of VAW) on decision-making by justice sector personnel.

B. Strengthen factors encouraging the reporting of VAW

- Victims of VAW often reach out to family members and friends after experiencing an episode of violence. Support, or discouragement, by these support persons impacts the likelihood of a VAW victim making a complaint. Building the capacity of these support persons (which aside from family members and friends could also include counsellors and case workers) could foster a supportive environment for a victim of VAW. Capacity building should target the knowledge and attitudes of these persons (similar to training of JSP).
- To achieve a positive shift in attitudes towards VAW victims seeking legal redress, JSP training should include stressing the benefits of supporting VAW cases, instilling positive feelings towards supporting VAW cases, and highlighting the appropriateness of such practices in their positions as JSP. This also includes emphasizing norms and opinions that encourage supporting VAW cases in the justice sector, and instilling a strong sense of urgency for treating VAW cases expeditiously.
- Legislative amendments: Besides amending and

introducing new legislative provisions in the Penal Code, a broader examination of laws impacting on the position of women in Jordan is required (eg the Personal Affairs Law) in order to achieve higher equality in power relations between men and women within the family unit. Steps also need to be put in place towards the activation of the Family Protection Law of 2008 to achieve protection for women from violence.

- Improving better cooperation and information exchange between stakeholders involved in protection and justice (in particular police, women's rights CSOs and community groups).

C. Undertake further research into VAW

- Broader qualitative research into the experience of victims of VAW.
- Further analysis of court record data about VAW cases.
- Encourage the development of indicators for success in countering VAW and longitudinal follow up on cases to develop an understanding of the impact of legal pursuit on the lives of VAW victims.

Due to the recent spike in availability of comparable cross-cultural data, empirical evidence has only recently started identifying risk and protective factors for intimate-partner violence. A proposed ecological model (Krug, Mercy, Dahlberg & Zwi 2002; Kishor & Johnson 2004) combines factors at the individual, relationship, community, and society levels to try and understand the factors that increase or impede the likelihood of violence in a particular setting. The ecological model contains types of risk and protective factors that operate on all levels (individual, relationship, community and society), such as opportunities for socialization and learning and employment; an important fact to keep in mind that has important implications for the design of interventions, the effectiveness of which is tied with the success of addressing factors at each of these different levels.

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ANNEXES

10

Annexes

ANNEX 1:

Qualitative Interview Guide (Original in Arabic with English Translation).

ANNEX 2:

Qualitative Pilot Report

ANNEX 3:

Quantitative KAP Survey Questions (Original in Arabic with English Translation)

ANNEX 4:

Description of Principal Component Analysis of Attitudes

ANNEX 5:

Description of Ordinal Regressions on Intentions

- a. Ordinal Regression Table for ‘intention to support a woman with 5 children battered for the first time.
- b. Ordinal Regression Table for ‘intention to support a woman with 5 children filing a complaint for verbal abuse.

ANNEX 6:

Description of Moderation Analysis of Degree of Control on Intention

ANNEX 1:

Qualitative Interview Guide (original in Arabic with English Translation)



معهد الملكة زين الشرف
الشموي

مكان التنفيذ:مواقع تواجد المشاركات، وسيتم تحديده عادة بناء على رغبة المشاركات مراعاة المعايير الأخلاقية ومعايير ضبط الجودة في عملية التنفيذ.

مدةالتنفيذ: من المتوقع ان تستمر المقابلة (-45 60 دقيقة)،

المنفذة:فريق وحدة المعلومات والبحوث التنموية، معهد الملكة زين الشرف التنموي،

الموثقة:سيتم التوثيق يدويا من قبل مساعدة البحث أثناء عملية التنفيذ، ومن خلال جهاز التسجيل الإلكتروني لضمان جودة ودقة التوثيق، بعد أخذ الموافقة الخطية من قبل المشاركات أو الشفهيّة على الأقل) وستكون أنشئ في كافة الحالات،

الأهداف: 14

تشخيص التجارب الخاصة بحالات العنف الواقعة على النساء في مؤسسات قطاع العدالة على اختلافها من حيث:

١. المرحلة الأولى: ما قبل تسجيل الشكوى،

- طبيعة حالة العنف (نوع أو شكل العنف، مصدر العنف، آثاره، مدى استمراريته)؛
- الأسباب التي دفعتها لتقديم الشكوى؛
- الأسباب التي شجعتها لتقديم الشكوى والعوامل التي سببت لها أرق مخاوف من تقديم الشكوى ؛
- مدى وكيفية مساهمة أية جهة، أو شخص لدفعها لتقديم الشكوى، وهل هناك جهة ، وكيف ساهمت؛
- المعرفة التي كانت ليديها عن الإجراءات التي يجب اتباعها في هذه الحالات؛
- أية اقتراحات تقترحها لتحفيز المعنفات الواقع عليهن العنف

كيفية إدارة ومعالجة العاملين في قطاع العدالة في الأردن لقضايا العنف ضد المرأة

دليل تنفيذ المقابلات الشخصية المعمقة شبه المهيكلة (one to one interview) 12 مع النساء المعنفات

الفئة المستهدفة (المشاركات):

النساء المعنفات ممن سجلن حوادث تعرضهن للعنف في المحكمة أو في أي قسم من أقسام العدالة وبغض النظر عن:

١. نوع العنف الذي تعرضن له؛ حيث سيراعى التنوع في أشكال العنف (نفسي، جنسي، جسدي، اقتصادي وفقا للتصنيفات المعتمدة للعنف)؛
2. العمر ضمن الفئة العمرية15سنة فأكثر؛
3. المحافظة؛ بمعنى سيتم مراعاة التنوع بين النساء على مستوى الأقاليم (شمال، وسط وجنوب)؛
4. الحالة الاجتماعية؛ حيث سيراعى أن تشمل الفئة (عزباء، ومطلقة، ومتزوجة، وأرملة) ما أمكن؛
5. النساء الأردنيات ممن يحملن الجنسية الأردنية؛
6. المعنف؛ حيث سيراعى التنوع في المعنف بين (الزوج، الأخ، الأب، الأم، أو أي طرف آخر في الأسرة وبغض النظر عن الجنس أو حتى درجة القرابة).

عددالمشاركات:13 من المتوقع أن يصل العدد إلى 30 مشاركة بواقع 10 من كل إقليم وقد تزيد عدد الحالات في إقليم عن غيره نظرا للقوائم الخاصة بهذه الفئة والمسجلة رسميا.

- 12 أن هذه المحاور مقترحة، ومن المتوقع البناء عليها في المقابلة الواحدة، ومن مقابلة إلى أخرى؛
- 13 يعتمد عدد المقابلات التي سيتم تنفيذها على ما سيتم جمعه من معلومات من حيث مدى تحقق الأهداف وبدء تكرار الإجابات بحيث سيتم التوقف عن تنفيذ المقابلات عند تغطية كافة أهداف الدراسة من حيث فهم وتشخيص هذه الأسباب ومن حيث بدء تكرار هذه الإجابات من قبل المشاركات؛

- شكر المشاركة على قبول تنفيذ المقابلة؛
- التعريف بالفريق القائم على المشروع؛
- توضيح فكرة المشروع من حيث القائمين على تنفيذه، وأهداف والمخرجات المتوقعة منه ودور المشاركة فيه؛
- استئذان المشاركات في التسجيل اليدوي والإلكتروني؛
- البدء بطرح الأسئلة والمحاور بصورة تدريجية من العام إلى الخاص؛
- استعراض مجموعة المعايير الخاصة بدور المشاركات في المقابلة والتي يتمثل أهمها ب:
- أن للمشاركات الحق في الخوض في أي من المحاور التي تتعرض لها المقابلة كما ويحق لهن رفض الإدلاء بالرأي تجاه أي من هذه المحاور؛
- أن ما سيتم توثيقه من معلومات ما هو إلا لأغراض علمية تنأى عن الأغراض الشخصية بما في ذلك الأسماء؛
- التسلسل في استعراض المحاور بدءا بالمحور الأول والتحقق من استكمال كل ما هو ممكن من معلومات لكل محور قبل الانتقال إلى المحور الثاني وهكذا.

الأنشطة المستخدمة:

- سؤال وجواب؛
- التلخيص والاستنتاج.

المواد المستخدمة:

- أقلام حبر؛
- دفتر ملاحظات؛
- جهازلتسجيل الإلكتروني.

المخرجات المتوقعة:

- قائمة باسماء المشاركين والمشاركات بصورة شكلية وسيتم اعتماد الرموز فقط؛
- تقرير المادة الخام والذي يشتمل على مضمون المقابلات قبل الترميز والتصنيف؛
- التقرير الفني الخاص بكل مقابلة؛
- قائمة بالعبارات والمعبرة عن أي من المحاور الرئيسية في المقابلة وفقا لما عبر عنها المشاركين والمشاركات؛
- تقرير أولي يوضح القضايا المفصلية العامة التي تعبر عن التحديات التي تواجهها المشاركات في الدراسة في كافة الإجراءات التي تمر بها في مؤسسات العدالة المختلفة والتي سيتم استخدامها في صياغة الأسئلة الخاصة باستمارة مسح المعارف والممارسات والاتجاهات.

لتقديم الشكاوى. والعوامل التي يجب معالجتها اجتماعيا لتجشيع النسا على تقديم الشكوى. ستصنف الاقتراحات إلى نفس مجالات التحديات بحيث يتم صياغة اقتراح لمعالجة طل تحدي.

٢. **المرحلة الثانية:** أثناء التواجد في مؤسسات قطاع العدالة (خلال تقديم الشكوى)؛

- ما الإجراءات التي مرت بها بكافة التفاصيل الكبيرة منها والصغيرة بدءا بأول شخص، أو جهة توجهت لها في عملية الشكوى (Story line)؛
- ما التسهيلات التي وفرت لها في المؤسسة وبغض النظر عن نوعها، ومصدرها ومدى استمراريته، وكيف أثرت على مجرى القضية من وجهة نظرها؛
- (تجزئة السؤال للتوضيح – تبسيط قدر المستطاع) ما التحديات، العقبات، الصعوبات التي واجهتها في كافة الإجراءات وبغض النظر عن نوع التحدي ومصدره وكيف أثر على مجرى القضية من وجهة نظرها؛ ومصدر هذه التحديات من حيث المحامي والقاضي، والأسرة والمراجعين داخل مؤسسة العدالة ومنظمات المجتمع المدني، والإعلام ...الخ؛
- لماذا واجهت مثل هذه التحديات؟ حتى نصل بصورة تدريجية للمقارنة بالرجل بحيث نبدأ بسؤال مفتوح؛لماذا واجهت مثل هذه التحديات؟ حتى نصل بصورة تدريجية للمقارنة بالرجل بحيث نبدأ بسؤال مفتوح؟
- (لو تعرضت مرة أخرى لذات الظروف، ما هي الاجراءات او التغييرات التي ستقومين بها) أية اقتراحات تقترحها للتخفيف من هذه التحديات، في حال قامت المشاركة بنفس بتقديم الشوكى، ما الذي كانت ستفعله بصورة مختلفة؟ ولماذا؟

٣. **المرحلة الثالثة: القرار وما بعده؛**

- ما نتيجة الحكم الذي حصلت عليه؟
- ما رأيها بنتيجة الحكم؟ من حيث عدالته، مدى انسجامه مع طبيعة العنف الذي تعرضت له؟
- قناعتها بالنتيجة؟ وإن لم تكن مقتنعة فلماذا؟
- ما اقتراحاتها نحو الخطوات القادمة؟ في حال تعرضت للعنف ما الذي تتوقع أن تقوم به؟ ولماذا؟
- ما توصياتها، اقتراحاتها، لتحسين فرص حصول المعنفات على حقوقهن في قطاع العدالة؛
- ما اقتراحاتها لمن يتعرضن للعنف؟ ما أفضل الممارسات التي يجب أن يتبعنها لضمان اختصار/تجاوز الكثير من التحديات أو العقبات للوصول إلى الحكم السريع والعاذل المتناسب مع الواقعة؟

الإجراءات:

- تحديد موعد مسبق مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار بأنه سيتم سؤال المشاركة عن المكان الذي تفضله في تنفيذ المقابلة لضمان الأريحية من جهة وللحيلولة دون تحريك أي خطر أو عنف جديد حولها؛

Qualitative Interview Guide (translation from Arabic to English)

Managing and capacity building of justice sector employees in cases of violence against women

One-on-one interview guidelines with victims of violence against women

General Information

1. Target Group (participants):

Victims of violence against women that have filed complaints for suffering from violence at an institution, regardless of:

1. The type of violence they suffered. This research takes into account the different types of violence (emotional, sexual, physical, and economic). This categorization aligns with accepted categories of violence;
2. The age target was 15 years and older;
3. The governorate. Women are chosen from different parts of Jordan (northern, central, and southern regions of Jordan);
4. Social statues. Women are chosen with a variety of social statuses: single, divorced, married, widowed;
5. Jordanian women who carry a Jordanian passport;
6. The relationship of the person committing the violence in relation to the victim. This research takes into consideration different types of people who committed these acts of violence against the target group. These people can be the husband, brother, father, mother, any other family member regardless of the degree kinship.

2. Number of Participants:

We anticipate interviewing 30 participants (10 from each region). The number could increase in different regions depending on the number of registered cases.

3. Place of Implementation:

For this research, we will visit the participants to ensure they are in a comfortable environment (taking into ac-

count ethical, and quality indicators during implementing).

4. Time of implementation:

We anticipate an interview will take 45-60 minutes.

5. Implementing team:

The information and development research unit team from Queen Zein Al Sharaf Institute for Development will conduct the interviews.

Goals

Analyzing the personal experiences of women victims of violence in the different justice institutions regardless of their background:

1. Stage One: Before filing a complaint

- Type of violence, source of violence, its effects, how long the violence continued;
- Reasons for deciding to file a complaint;
- Reasons for being afraid of filing a complaint;
- Which institution helped and how;
- Knowledge on the rules and regulations, how these women knew where to file a complaint;
- Any comments or advice they would like to give to women who suffer from violence. Also if they have any comments on the service they received and how they think they can be better.

2. Stage Two: During filing the complaints at justice institutions

- What are the regulations and steps that the participant took in her case (her story line)?
- What were the facilities available in the institution she went to (regardless of the type of facilities)? Also how did these facilities affect the course of the case?

- The main challenges the participant faced through the steps she took and how these challenges affected her case. This includes her family, the lawyer, the judge, and any other employees of justice institutions;
- Why the participant felt she faced these challenges (in order to allow a comparison to be made between the victims' experience and that of the men).
- If the participant is to face the same violence again, what are the steps she will take? What would she do different? And why?

3. Stage Three: The decision and its implications

- What was the result of the case filed?
- What does the participant think of the court's decision? Did she think it was fair?
- If she was did not think it was fair, then why?
- What are her comments and recommendations? If she were to suffer from the same type of violence again in the future, what would she expect to do? And why?
- What are her recommendations and suggestions for other victims of violence to get their rights through justice institutions?
- What is her advice to other women who suffer from violence? What would she tell them to make sure they access the right help and overcome challenges that might appear along the way?

Action

- First we will arrange an appointment with each participant in a place they prefer. This is to ensure their comfort, and will also insure that the participants will not be in a position that would endanger them in their delicate situations;
- Thank the participant for agreeing to do the interview;
- Introduce the people working on the project;
- Explain what the project is about and its main ideas, goals, expected results, and the role of the participant.

- Take the participant's permission to audio record the interview;
- Start asking the questions;
- Explain the main standards of the interview including:
 - The participant has the full right to tell her story or refuse;
 - The data collected is for research reasons and will not expose their identities;
- Ask the questions gradually and make sure that we can get as much complete information as we can.

Methodology

- Questions and answers;
- Analyzing and summarizing.

Tools Used

- Pens;
- Notepad;
- Recording device.

Expected results

- List of participants names (using aliases);
- Raw data report that will include interview input;
- Report for every interview;
- List of words used by the participants that have emotional effect;
- Initial report that clarifies the main challenges the participants face while seeking their rights from justice institutions in Jordan. These challenges will take the form of a questionnaire targeted towards people who work for justice institutions.

ANNEX 2:

Qualitative Pilot Report

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Overview

This qualitative research is part of a study entitled ‘Base-line KAP Survey on the VAW Management and Treatment System by Justice Sector Professionals in Jordan’, submitted to the Arab Women Legal Network.

The aim of the qualitative research was twofold: the first was to explore the violence that different women were subjected to and their experience in filing a complaint through the judicial system and the second was to feed into the design of the knowledge, perceptions and attitudes (KAP) survey with workers in the judicial system including lawyers, judges and prosecutors.

Methodology

The qualitative research was based on 8 in-depth interviews with Jordanian women who were exposed to different types of violence, by any family member, and filed a complaint as a result. Table (1) outlines the different characteristics of the research participants. The interviews aimed to cover three stages of the women’s experiences. First, their background and the violence that was perpetrated against them, including the type of violence, reasons and frequency and the breaking-point when the women decided to speak up. Second, the process of filing a complaint, including all the procedures as well as the challenges they faced. Third, the results of the judicial process and their present situation.

Data Collection

Locating the women who fit the target group was done through the help of the Arab Women Legal Network who provided the names and contacts of a few women. After those were approached, finding the rest of the sample was done through snowballing whereby the women who were interviewed gave the research team the contacts of other women they knew of.

The interviews took place at the homes of the participants. In each interview there was a lead researcher asking the questions and a research assistant taking

notes. The interviews were semi structured focusing on the three stages of the women’s experiences but giving them a chance to tell their stories freely.

After getting the consent of the women, the interviews were recorded which allowed for verbatim transcriptions to be produced. Themes were then pulled out from the transcripts and analyzed by the research team.

Ethical Considerations

Due to the sensitive nature of the topic and the conservative backgrounds of the women, the research team ensured that ethical considerations were made.

Consent: after the research team thoroughly explained the objectives of the research, the consent of the women to be interviewed and audio-recorded was granted. As for the women who refused their voice to be recorded, only hand written notes were taken during the interview. The research team also clarified that the women had the choice to stop the interview at any point and keep any parts of it off the record.

Confidentiality and anonymity: the research team also assured the women that the interviews are confidential and that no party other than the research team will access the data they provided. Pseudo-names are given to all research participants to keep their identities anonymous and ensure that they are not harmed as a result of taking part in this research.

Limitations

- Finding the right sample for interviewing was challenging as many women refused to be interviewed while others did not want to be approached. Thereby finding women who agreed to take part in the research was time-consuming;
- Linking to the difficulty of finding the right sample, not enough interviews were conducted. While eight interviews provided a lot of data, more interviews would have added to the richness of the qualitative research;
- Due to the complexity of the stories and the different emotions that came about while narrating them, it was not easy to probe further at certain points, hence certain loopholes might exist.

15 Layla is visually and mentally impaired. Her sister filed a complaint on her behalf and she was interviewed and provided full details of the case.

Research Findings

The Stories

Profiles of the women

The women who participated in the research had different stories, but they all came from low socio-economic backgrounds. Most of them did not finish secondary school and had an average family size of five members.

Leen is a young lady in her early twenties who got married right after graduating from school at the age of 18. She got accepted to study Business Administration at university and her husband to be at the time promised that she could pursue higher education after they got married. However, the reality was that she got married and became a maid to her in-laws with whom she was living. She was expected to clean the house, cook and take care of her husband’s nieces and nephews with no complaint, even during her pregnancy. When problems started to escalate between Leen and her in-laws, her husband started verbally and physically abusing her. After she filed a complaint, he was sentenced to 21 days in prison. She dropped the case and he was released after a week. They are now divorced.

Mariam has been enduring physical and verbal abuse by her husband for 20 years, since the begging of their marriage. Her husband beats her with his hands, with a stick or any tool or piece of furniture he could find. Mar-

and end the abuse. He was sentenced to two months in prison. She is now in the process of getting a divorce but is scared as her husband was recently released.

Jumana got married at the age of 13 and has 4 children. After a few years of marriage, her husband started verbally abusing her and physically abusing their children. She has been putting up with her husband’s foul language for more than six years. One day Jumana could not take it anymore and ran away to her sister’s house. After her husband reported her missing and upon her return they were both asked to the police station, she decided to file a complaint. Her husband was asked to sign a peace note that he will not verbally or physically abuse her or the children again. She is staying at her sister’s house again and is afraid to go home to the same situation.

Isra was forced to marry her cousin at the age of 23 who physically and verbally abused her from their first day of marriage. After six children and long years of marriage, he re-married a younger woman. The first time Isra filed a complaint against her husband was when he had beaten his daughter to a point where she lost consciousness. They dropped the case when her daughter was about to marry in order not to scare off her daughter’s suitor. The second time Isra filed a complaint against her husband was when he beat her, said he wanted to divorce her and threw her out in the street. At an elderly age, Isra became homeless for months. Her husband never shows up to court dates and so her case remains unresolved.

Fadwa has been enduring violence for over 22 years. She was forced to marry her maternal cousin who she thought came from a troubled family. In the past, her husband’s father shot his wife (Fadwa’s aunt) dead and her husband continuously blamed her family for not saving his mother. He channeled his anger into physically, emotionally, verbally and economically abusing Fadwa and her children. He once poured gasoline on them and threatened to burn them alive. The breaking point for Fadwa was when her husband was about to throw his son out the window from the third floor. She stopped him but was severely beaten. He was sentenced with three months in prison.

Abeer is a Jordanian woman in her late forties who married a man from Gaza. After years of marriage, they had 9 children and no income. They were forced to live in a cave for around three years. Due to the extremely harsh economic and living conditions, her husband’s frustration resulted in the physical and verbal abuse of his wife. She endured beatings on her hands and legs, hitting with objects and swearing for more than ten years. She filed a complaint only to understand why he was hitting her and put an end to it. She was pleased that her husband was sent to the National Centre for Mental Health - Fhais Hospital and was asked to sign a Peace Bond not to hurt her again. Their situation improved as a result.

Rima was forced to get married at a very young age because she was thought to be very beautiful. Her husband was extremely abusive and showed it from their first day of marriage when he chopped her hair off with a sharp knife. He would beat her until she became unconscious and so would his brothers who all lived in the same house. Years later he was diagnosed with Bipolar disorder and would slip his medication in her glass of water, which will result in her sleeping for days. Rima filed a complaint many times but every time she got to a police station, her medical report would disappear and they would send her home. She blames the injustice that she experienced from the police on favoritism and nepotism (Wasta). Her husband remarried twice and is now residing in Syria, leaving her with 7 children to raise.

Layla is a visually and mentally impaired woman in her ealy forties. She has been sexually harassed by her older blind brother for many years. Layla’s sister – who shared the story – filed a complaint against their older brother on her sister’s behalf. After appearing in court,

they were both sent back home with their brother and after five months of court proceedings, the judge found the brother not guilty. Layla’s sister is required to work in order to put food on the table, which forces her to leave Layla at home locked up in her room. Layla’s sister tried to find a suitable care home for her, but has to wait for another ten years to admit her to an elderly home. The attorney general informed Layla’s sister that they will not send a blind man to prison.

Nature of Violence

The perpetrator of violence in most of the stories was the husband. Seven out of eight women stated that they were abused by their husbands while one was harassed by her brother. However in two cases, in addition to abusive husbands, other family members were also violent. For example, Mariam’s husband verbally abused her, but her father also used to beat her and Rima lived with abusive uncles first and then married an abusive husband.

He [husband] would swear at me a lot, and call me a slut. I can’t even say the words he used. He used to beat my children... My father doesn’t care about us, and he used to hit and beat me as well. So the pressure was from both sides. **(Jumana)**

The women experienced different types of violence. Almost all of them were subjected to physical and verbal abuse together, with the exception two; one was verbally abused only and another was sexually harassed. The violence was of varying degrees. Some women described that foul language was used against them and were slapped on their hands and legs. Others however, stated that they experienced extreme physical violence where their husbands hit them with sticks, threw furniture on them and beat them to the point of unconsciousness. In two stories, husbands would not only physically abuse their wives but would also terrify them emotionally and exploit them economically.

He used to stay home. I wasn’t allowed to go to my sister’s wedding or to visit my brother when we was ill. When our daughter was about to marry, he didn’t even let us go shopping alone, he came with us to the underwear shop and picked it for her. He decided to stop our youngest daughter from going to school. He has money

Matrix (1) – Characteristics of research participants

	Name	Marital Status	Education	Children	Abuser	Type of Violence
1	Leen	Divorced	Tawjihi	1	Husband	Physical; verbal
2	Mariam	Process of divorce	Tawjihi	4	Husband	Physical; verbal
3	Jumana	Married	7 th grade	4	Husband	Verbal
4	Isra	Married (1 st wife)	...	6	Husband	Physical; verbal
5	Fadwa	Married	Diploma Accounting	5	Husband	Physical; verbal; economic
6	Abeer	Married	10 th grade	9	Husband	Physical; verbal
7	Rima	Separated	7 th grade	7	Husbands; in- laws	Physical
8	Layla ¹⁵	Single	No education	0	Brother	Sexual

at work or if the food was not ready. After her children grew up and started standing up for her and taking the advice of a social councilor, Mariam decided to speak up

but sometimes he wouldn't buy bread for three days and none of us would have the guts to say that we're starving. **(Fadwa)**

The night of our wedding he chopped my hair off with a knife. Yes I come from a family of farmers, I have seen wolves and others, but I haven't seen anything like this. He treated me very badly... They (brothers in law) used to break in my room and order me to get up and make them food. My husband and his brother used to work together so I had to cook and clean for both of them... once they grabbed my head and put it on the stove, just to rip my gold necklace from my neck; my eyebrows and lashes all got burnt. **(Rima)**

I used to come back from work and find her clothes all dirty. She would go to his room every day to take the radio... I dreamt that it was my brother. She told me later that he [brother] would take her clothes off and touch her breasts. And I used to see marks on her neck. **(Layla's Sister)**

The reasons behind the violence were due either to internal or external factors. The internal or house-related issues included, for example, the husband finding that food was not ready on time. The external factors included, for example the husband having had a bad day at work, or both. In most cases, the reason behind the violence was anger and temper issues, where the husband channeled this anger into violating the wife and sometimes children. In one case, the reason behind the violence was economic conditions, as Abeer stated that her husband's abuse was a result of the harsh living conditions that they were experiencing. In Fadwa and Rima's cases, they believed that in addition to having a temper, their husbands suffered mental disorders which aggravated the violence they perpetrated.

That day I took my daughter to the hospital for her chemo shot. I got back home and he asked what's for lunch. I answered that I did not cook yet as I took the girl to the hospital. He grabbed my hair and smashed my head on the ceramic kitchen floor and it got cut open. **(Isra)**

As for the duration of the violence all women have endured violence for as long as 20 years except Leen who put an end to the violence after two years of marriage.

Impact of Violence

It was evident from the stories of the women that the

violence they have experienced for such a long period had a great impact on them. Even Leen, who experienced violence for the shortest period of time compared to the rest of the women, said that she felt her dignity was stripped away from her.

Most women explained that the violence shattered and impacted them on a psychological and emotional level. They felt that they were slowly losing their lives and had no control over them. Additionally, the violence left them feeling stressed and frustrated most of the time, as they couldn't live normal lives as a result of extreme physical pain, bruises and cuts.

I couldn't take care of my children anymore. When I get a beating, I would stay in bed for a week because my body is bruised and blue. I couldn't cook, wash, or help the children with homework. They were seeing their mother get humiliated, beaten and dragged in the street from her hair. Look... I don't have a single hair on my head. **(Fadwa)**

Furthermore, the violence had an impact on the children as well, even in the cases where the children were not physically abused themselves. Some women described that their children grew up with psychological issues as a result of what they witnessed or experienced.

I felt in the end that my life is gone, and my children are certainly troubled. If I take them to a psychologist he will certainly find a lot of issues in them. My life was full of violence, and I even thought to end my life, because there is no solution. Parents will not change, husband will not change and children may even turn up like this. **(Mariam)**

Perhaps what most women shared was a sense of fear and terror. They were afraid for themselves, but also for the safety and wellbeing of their children.

The knife that he chopped my hair off with, I started putting it under my pillow in case he comes close. I started wearing layers of clothes so that the beating won't hurt as much. **(Rima)**

Justification of Violence

Almost all women believed that there was absolutely no justification for the violence that was perpetrated against them. However some of them stated that their situation would have been better had the circumstances been different. For example, Leen stated that her

husband is a good man at heart and had they lived on their own and not with their in laws, he might not have abused her. This is because she believed that her mother in law was the one who encouraged her son to beat her. Similarly, Isra said that her husband was always violent, but his second wife played a role in exacerbating the violence he perpetrated against Isra and her children.

Abeer on the other hand, justified her husband's abuse and said that it was out of his hand as the economic conditions were extremely harsh. She added that had their living conditions been better, her husband would not have been abusive.

Their surrounding community viewed and perceived the violence differently. Some women explained that their neighbors and friends were against the violence they were experiencing and were continuously encouraging them to speak up and end it.

My friend would keep nagging that I should be in university now, and deserve to be married to a better man. **(Leen)**

Others explained that their family or neighbors justified the violence and advised them to put up with it. For example, initially Mariam thought that violence existed in all relationships as her family normalized it. Isra knew that divorce was shameful in her culture and thereby she had to put up with the violence. Fadwa was told by her mother that all women were beaten and she was not the only one.

I wanted to tell my parents or anyone, but everyone tells you that this is your husband and he wants to vent. They say he is exposed to a lot of things outside the house which make him angry. I was very young and thought this happened with all married couples. People also told me that this is a sign of protectiveness and love. **(Mariam)**

Breaking point

So what made the women speak up after many years of silence? Three of the women stated that the breaking point for them was an incident of very violent beating, where one fell unconscious for three hours and another was thrown out of her house and found herself homeless.

My son asked him if he could take me to visit my sick brother. He [husband] got furious... and said he will throw my son out the window [from the third floor]. I thought he was joking at first and froze, but then he

pushed him near the window and was about to throw him out. I don't know where I got the strength from, but ran and pulled my son away. He [husband] beat me and the whole neighborhood came to stop him. **(Fadwa)**

I once woke up after being unconscious for three hours and found the house full of women crying because they thought I was dead. He had thrown a pipe on me, I was hiding behind a glass door and it hit the door. I fell unconscious. I was also pregnant at the time. No one called a doctor or anything. **(Rima)**

Other women decided to speak up for different reasons. One for example was encouraged to do so by a social councilor, while another filed a complaint after her husband reported her missing. In the case of Layla, her sister spoke up as soon as she suspected that their older brother was sexually harassing Layla.

The Process

Knowledge

The women were asked if they had known anything about the procedures prior to filing their complaints. All of them said that they did not know much about the Family Protection Department (FPD) or the process of filing a complaint. Two of the women filed a complaint more than once and so were more knowledgeable the second time around.

Some women were advised to seek help from the FPD; Leen by her friend and Fadwa by her neighbor, who both accompanied them there. The friend and neighbor knew other relatives who have experienced violence and filed a complaint as a result.

Mariam was encouraged to go to the FPD by a social councilor, who gave her directions and informed her what to do. Abeer on the other hand heard about the FPD from her children's school as parents were often informed that if their children are abused the teachers would notify the FPD. All women however did not know what to expect after they reached the FPD.

Stages of filing a complaint

For five out of eight women the process of filing a complaint was similar and could be broken down into three

stages. The first is going to the FPD to report the abuse, the second is going to the hospital to get a medical report and the third is going to court.

Family Protection Department: upon arriving to the FPD, the women were greeted by an officer and asked to provide their ID at the main gate. A specialist then opened a case file and started an inquiry with them, where they provided an official statement.

Hospital: after this the women were accompanied by an officer in civilian clothes and transferred to the hospital by bus. Upon arrival, the women waited for their turn for a short period of time and then underwent a medical examination by a doctor who filed a medical report to confirm their claim of abuse. The women and the officer then returned to the FPD and were asked to provide the address of the perpetrator. The perpetrators were then brought to the FPD where they also provided their statements.

Court: after this, both the women and the perpetrators were asked to go to court. In most cases this happened almost immediately, where they were taken to court by the FPD. They began by registering their case individually and then appeared before a judge who listened to both sides and ruled.

The exceptions to this process were Jumana, Rima and

Layla. In Jumana’s case, her husband reported her missing first and after he found her they were both called in to the police station and then referred to the FPD. She filed a complaint there and they were both asked to return in the morning. They did and then went to court from there. Similarly, Layla’s sister took her to the FPU, who transferred them to the hospital who then called in their brother (perpetrator) to collect her. They were sent home and asked to come back the following morning when they went to court. As for Rima, her case never made it to the FPD. Rima explained that she went to the police station multiple times and got a medical report with her, but the authorities never did anything about her case. She claimed that her reported and case file went missing every time.

Family Protection Department

Four women described a positive experience at the FPD. They explained that upon arriving, they felt very scared and did not know what to expect. For example, Mariam was tired and broken down and Fadwa was gravely bruised and emotionally drained. But they were met kindly and were reassured that they were at the right place and will be protected.

I was tired and broken down, it was a terrifying situa-

tion. It was the first time I was going to tell my story, to a stranger, and even an official. I felt great fear, the place was scary; I could see my whole life flash in front of my eyes... the officer immediately sat me down and fetched me a glass of water, he told me to rest and that I got to the right place and that they will protect me. I rested for fifteen minutes and felt more calm and re-assured. **(Mariam)**

These women also added that the procedures were fairly simple and workers at the FPD guided and accompanied them throughout the whole process. They added that they were treated in a professional manner and most workers were sympathetic towards them.

We went to the officer and he sat me down, he was a respectable man. He got me a glass of water, and asked me how he could help me. My neighbor started telling him the story, he told her he wants to hear it from me. He told me ‘consider me your brother and tell me, don’t be ashamed’. **(Fadwa)**

On the other hand, Jumana and Layla’s sister were not pleased with the way they were treated at the FPD. Jumana felt that the workers were careless and were not concerned with her case and they sent her back home with her husband who she just filed a complaint against. Layla’s sister felt the same and stated that they were not considerate to her case and kept her waiting for hours.

To be honest their treatment was very bad. You go, sit and wait. They come talk to you, then go to another room, close the door, and keep you waiting for an hour. Then come back and ask you what your problem is again. I took off from work, I was in a hurry; they made me feel like I was piece of furniture, or that I was coming to get charity from them... They shouldn’t be called family protection. **(Layla’s sister)**

Hospital

Most of the women who were required to go to the hospital to obtain a report said that it was an easy process. They were transferred to the hospital in a FPD and accompanied by an officer. The women did not have to pay for the medical examination in this process. However Isra and Abeer went to the hospital alone to get a medical report. Rima had gone to the police station multiple times and so knew that she had to get a report in order

to file a complaint. The report cost her five JDs which was a considerable amount of money for a woman in her situation.

The court

The women had different experiences when they went to court. They had positive and negative experiences. For those with positive experiences: they said that they had a positive experience there. They explained that the judge heard out both sides equally and gave them the chance to tell their stories. They added that they felt the judge was understanding and sympathetic towards them. Mariam had a prior perception that if the attorney general was male, then he will inevitably take the husband’s side, but she said she was proven wrong.

I was surprised he gave him [husband] a chance to speak, so I was scared because he’s a man just like him and might take his side and not mine... maybe this is a traditional mindset that I have, that men will stand by men. But the situation was different, he [husband] wanted to get himself out of it so he started making up stories, but the judge just asked him if he’s finished and I know that he didn’t believe him. **(Mariam)**

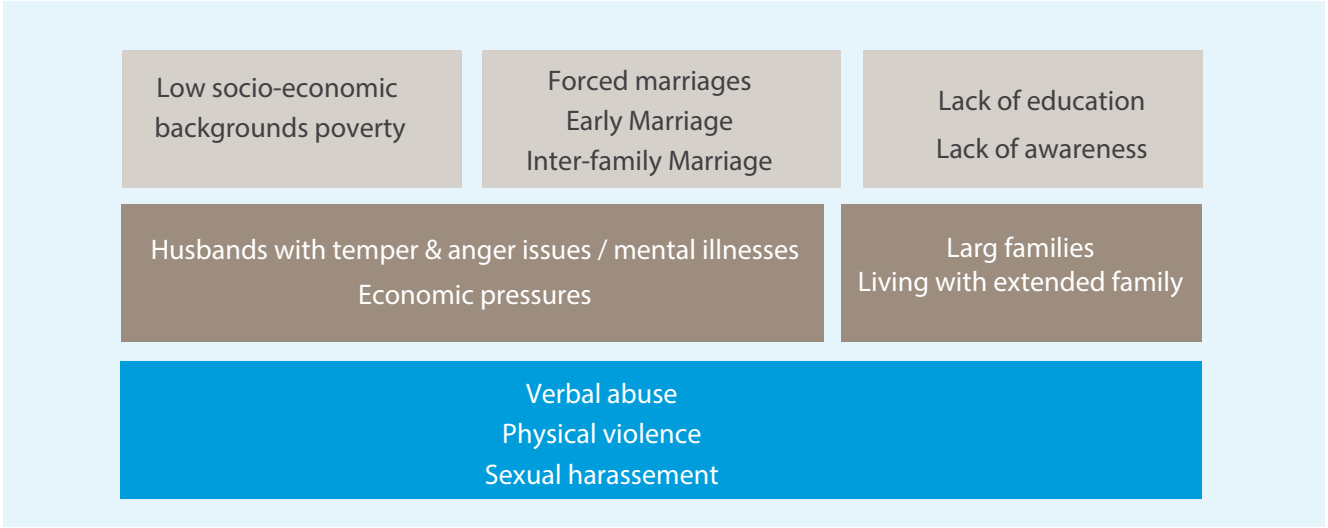
On the other hand, Jumana and Layla’s sister had a different experience in court. Jumana explained that she didn’t feel that the judge was fully convinced in her case and eventually just made her husband to promise not to hurt her again. Layla’s sister said that she appeared before a panel of three judges who were talking to her in a sarcastic way and downplayed the seriousness of her sister’s case. She believed that they were not professional as they asked her about her personal life and about details that were not relevant to the case.

I was telling him about my sister’s case... he asked me are you married, I said that I was. He asked why I got divorced, I told him this was my business. He asked why again, and I said that we didn’t get along. He said ‘after two years you didn’t get along? Some people thirty years and then don’t get along’... believe me felt like I wanted to hit him. I don’t know why he was going off the case topic and asked me personal questions... he took the topic sarcastically. **(Layla’s sister)**

Additional challenges faced

The women who found the process challenging, gave

FIGURE 1:
Context Chart



different reasons, including:

Sense of fear: as previously mentioned, some women felt very scared going through the process. For all of them, it was their first time inside a police-like place where they were questioned and were uncertain of the outcome. Many explained that the most terrifying point was when their husbands (and in Layla’s case the brother) were called to the station and realized what had happened. Some of them got very angry to a point where they tried to attack the women. Others started threatening the women in order to drop the case.

Costs: most women were taken by the FPD to the hospital and court and so incurred no costs. However Rima had to pay a taxi fare multiple times to go to the police station and hospital but did not see any results taken as her case was not moved forward. Similarly Layla’s sister – who is the only income earner in the family – had to leave her work to go to the FPD. She was kept waiting for three hours, while the taxi was waiting outside with the meter on. She had expected that they would take that into consideration and that the procedures would be faster.

Favoritism and nepotism: two women spoke of this, Rima and Isra. Rima believed that her medical report kept disappearing at the police station because of **Was-ta** (favoritism and nepotism). Isra said that even though the judge took her side and sentenced her husband to two months in prison, her husband’s relative worked at the court and bailed him out instantly. This is be further explored in the Results section.

Timing: Mariam explained that one challenging aspect of the process was the timing. She went to the FPD at night and thereby had to stay there overnight in order to take her case to court the following morning. She could not go back home as her husband had just seriously beaten her and her family/children did not know where she was. She wanted to assure them she was safe but had to wait till morning.

Safety: while all women were escorted and transferred everywhere by the FPD, Jumana was surprised that she was sent back home with her husband by the FPD and asked to come back the following morning. There was a risk that her husband could have hurt over night for speaking up against him. In Layla’s case, her sister was asked if she would like to ride with them or a FPD car

to court, and she ended up riding with her brother, who had just threatened to hurt her if she did not drop the case against him.

Verdicts and Current Situation

Verdicts

The verdicts in the women’s cases varied from a minimum of signing a Peace Bond to a maximum of three months in prison. The women were asked if they felt the process did them justice, how they felt afterwards and whether or not they were subjected to violence again.

Leen’s husband was sentenced to 21 days in prison, but served one week only as she dropped the case. After his release he made Leen choose between divorce and coming back home to be a maid for his mother. Leen immediately chose divorce despite her husband’s threats to take her son away from her. She is now divorced and living with her son at her parents. She is happy with the outcome and feels that she has more opportunities now including going to university.

Mariam’s husband was sentenced to two months in prison and she initially was not happy with this as she felt that he deserved to be executed. The FPD promised that he can never hurt her again and would offer her protection if she needs it. After things have cooled down, she felt pleased with the outcome. Mariam explained at the time of the interview, her husband has just been released from prison. She was scared and did not know what to expect.

Jumana’s husband was asked to sign a Peace Bond. She wanted him to go to prison and explained that nothing has changed as a result of this case. She ran away to her sister’s house again and is hesitant to go back home. She wants to file another complaint that she hopes would result in putting him in prison.

Isra’s husband signed a paper that charged him with 5000 JDs if he abused them again. However, Isra’s daughter dropped the case because she was about to get married and didn’t want it to hinder her chances. In the second case, he was sentenced to two months in prison but as soon as they left the courtroom, his cousin – who worked at the courthouse – bailed him out with 25 JDs. The case is still ongoing. From the last episode

of violence, Isra was left homeless for a month, staying with neighbors until she found and rented a small house. Her youngest son and daughter stayed with their father who was exploiting the daughter by taking her salary at the end of every month. He eventually threw them out and they are currently residing with Isra.

Fadwa’s husband was sentenced to three months in prison. After all the physical and emotional abuse that Fadwa experienced she felt that her husband should have been executed. She did however say that at least she got to live three full months of peace, without worrying that he would hurt her and their children.

Abeer’s husband was sent to Fuheis hospital for a week. After he was discharged he signed a Peace Bond that stated he would be sent to the hospital again if he hurts them. Abeer is pleased with the verdict, she never intended to cause problems for her husband and only wanted him to stop the abuse. Her situation has improved.

Rima’s case never made it to the court. Her husband’s mental disorder got worse with age. He remarried twice and is currently living in Syria. Rima is left to care for sev-

en children. She cleans homes and sells junk to get by. She feels that she was never treated justly, neither in the police station, nor in court when she filed for alimony.

Layla’s brother was found innocent by the court after five hearings. Her sister explained that after the first court hearing they were sent back home with their brother. She tried to find many solutions such as sending Layla to stay with her younger brother while she is at work. She found that none of her siblings really cared or took care of Layla. They both still live with their older brother. She locks Layla in her room during the day, with food and a mobile phone to keep her away from her brother’s harm. She calls her every 15 minutes to ensure she is alright. Layla’s sister tried to seek help from other parties such as the Ministry of Social Development and legal aid groups but was unable to find a permanent solution.

Nature of and variation in punishment

As illustrated in table (2), the judge ruled a different punishment in each case. In Jumana’s case, her husband was asked to sign a Peace Bond and in Layla’s her brother was found innocent. What these two cases have in common is a lack of visible proof of abuse. Jumana expe-

FIGURE 2:
Summary of challenges faced during process

Family Protection Department or Police Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cost of transportation to FPD / location of FPD• Time of visit• Lack of professionalism• Sense of fear• Nepotism and favortism
Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cost of medical report• Cost of transportation to hospital• Sense of fear
Family Protection Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Send victim and perpetrator home to come the next day or ride together to court• Sense of fear
Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of professionalism• Nepotism and Favortism• Sense of fear

rienced verbal abuse which cannot be proved by a medical report and Layla was sexually harassed but not raped and so the medical report could not prove anything.

Interestingly, Abeer’s husband was sent to a mental hospital despite no evidence of any mental illness or behavior that indicated mental problems. Fadwa’s husband on the other hand, who was about to kill his family more than once and had a troubled past was not sent to the hospital and was sentenced to three months in prison. Therefore the link between violence, mental illness and punishment seems to be unclear.

In general the maximum period of imprisonment out of all the cases was three months. All women whose husbands were sent to prison felt that prison time was not enough. Two women believed that their husbands should have been executed.

Additionally, it is unclear how two or three months in prison could prevent the husbands to violate and abuse their wives again, especially those who were extremely violent and demonstrated irrational behavior like Fadwa’s husband.

Perceptions of surrounding community

The women were asked about how they were perceived by their community for having filed a complaint against a family member.

Leen, Mariam and Abeer spoke of their parents’ reactions. All three said that at first their parents disapproved and rejected the idea of resorting to the law but then eventually accepted.

Leen said that her father was conservative and a well-known figure in his community and thereby did not want any scandal. When she insisted, he approved but did not accompany her and asked her to go with her friend. Similarly, Abeer’s parents did not approve in the beginning but eventually understood.

Mariam’s father on the other hand believed that she should just give her husband the children and come home. She explained that he has the traditional mindset of the children belonging to the father who has to assume their responsibility. But he was eventually relieved, she stated, as he no longer had to receive late night phone calls that his daughter was beaten.

Additionally they both had two different experiences

with the taxi drivers who took them to the FPD. While Mariam said that the taxi driver was very considerate and walked her to the door as she was broken down, Leen’s taxi driver made her feel stressed. She explained that he was very judgmental and charged her extra for the ride.

If you’ve only seen the look he gave me. After I told him that we wanted to go to the FPD, he called his friend and spoke out loud ‘women these days whenever they sneeze they want to go to family protection’ and things like that. It was nerve wrecking, I was already stressed and his words put me down... He was supposed to charge me one and a half JDs but took three. **(Leen)**

Fadwa and Rima explained that they did not have any family as Fadwa’s husband had prevented her to see her parents for years, and Rima was an orphan and her extended family was not in Jordan. Jumana and Isra said that their children were supportive of their decision to speak up, as they were abused as well in both cases.

Finally, in Layla’s sister’s case, all her siblings cut her out claiming that she was bringing scandal and shame to the family. She is left to fight for Layla’s safety and care all by herself.

Research Conclusions

While the stories and outcomes differed, general conclusions can be drawn up:

In most cases, the family unit was a factor that either started or aggravated the violence. Some women were forced into these marriages by their families even when it was evident that the marriages were not promising. Not only that, but many families knew of the violence that was being perpetrated against their daughters but

Matrix (2) – Summary of verdicts

	Type/extent of violence	Duration of violence (years)	Mental state	Verdict
Leen	Swearing; standing on feet; hitting hands and legs	2	Normal	21 days prison
Mariam	Swearing; hitting; beating with stick; pushing	20	Normal	2 months prison
Jumna	Using foul language	7	Normal	Signed waiver
Isra	Hitting; beating; thrown out; smashed head on kitchen floor	20+	Normal	2 months prison – bailed out
Fadwa	Confinement economic exploitation; hitting; threatening to kill; beaten to unconsciousness	22	Distorted	3 months prison
Abeer	Hitting; slapping; swearing	10	Normal	1 week Fuheis hospital
Rima	Emotional abuse; threatening to kill; beating; economic exploitation	20	Distorted	Case didn’t reach court
Layla	Sexual harassment	unknown	Normal	Innocent

remained silent and did not take action to stop it. One reason behind this was the shame culture which looked down at women who disobeyed their husbands, spoke up or asked for divorce. Taking action against the violence was viewed as ‘scandalous’ and there was a negative connotation associated with divorce.

The backgrounds of the women played a role in their exposure to violence for long years. Some women were married off at a very young age and so were both naïve and too young to know what to do. The lack of education and work made the women financially dependent on their husbands which gave their husbands the decision making power and overall authority in the household. Moreover, this was coupled with lack of awareness in family planning and so the women ended up having many children. All these factors made it difficult for the women to think of leaving their husbands and becoming independent as they have had a large family to support and no source of income.

Generally, there is lack of awareness of family protection services that are available to women. While some neighbors and friends encouraged the women to seek help, the level of knowledge of both the FPD services and the procedures of filing a complaint was found to be low. Not knowing about the services available and their right to safety and protection led to the women’s endurance of violence for many long years.

Discrepancies were found in the procedures and services at the FPD offices and the courts. While most cases followed the same process, there were some differences in procedures including the transportation, costs and protection measures taken. In addition to that, the level of professionalism of the FPD employees and later the judges in court also varied from one case to another.

The verdicts differed but there was a general consensus among the women that the sentences were not enough to guarantee that the violence would stop or even change the behavior of the perpetrators. It remains unclear what role the FPD plays in the protection of these women after the perpetrators finish their sentences and are released.

There was no mention of post-sentencing services such as counselling for the women, husbands or families. Additionally, there was no mention of any help-line available to the women if the violence occurred again. The lack of post-sentencing services is one of the major factors that could lead to the re-occurrence of violence.

ANNEX 3:

Quantitative KAP Survey Questions (Arabic with English Translation)

استمارة مسح الاتجاهات والممارسات والمعارف

إدارة حالات العنف الواقع على المرأة في مؤسسات قطاع العدالة الأردنية

الشبكة القانونية للنساء العربيات & الصندوق الاردني الهاشمي للتنمية البشرية

كانون الأول 2014

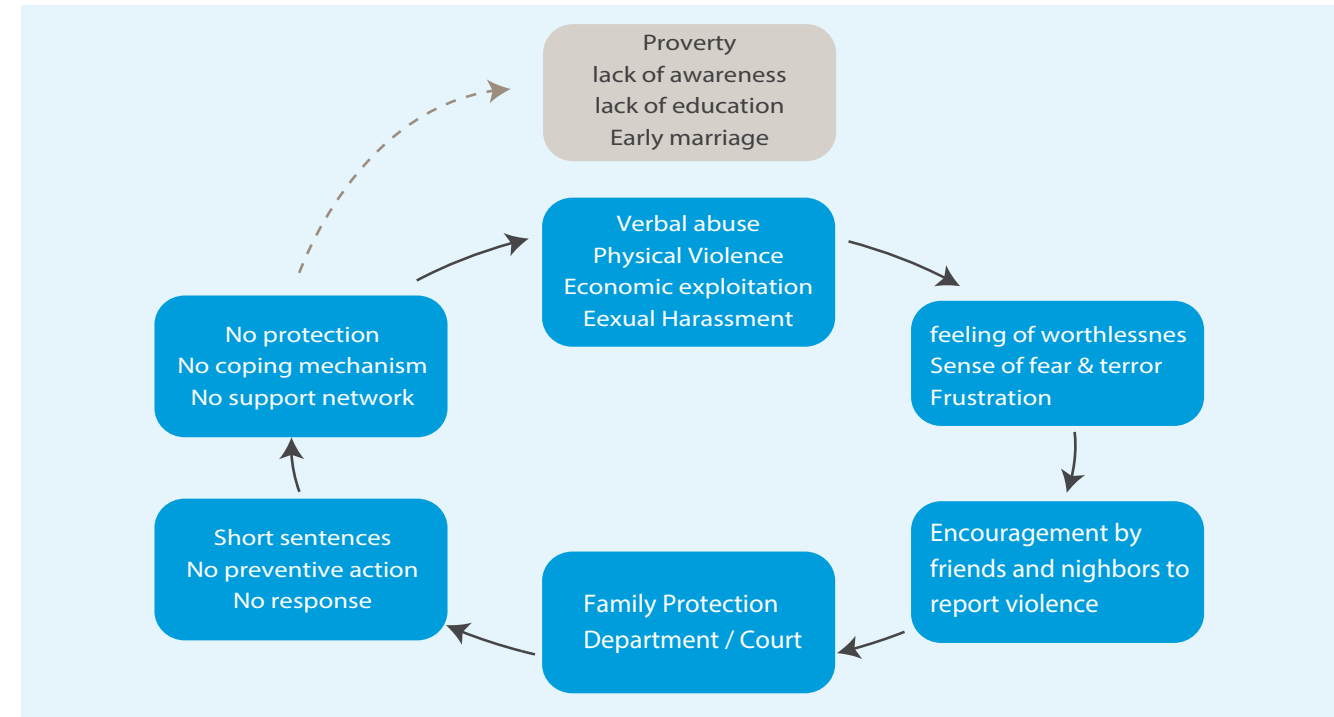
تنفذ الشبكة القانونية للنساء العربيات بالتعاون مع معهد الملكة زين الشرف التنموي/ الصندوق الأردني للتنمية البشرية دراسة حول إدارة حالات العنف الواقع على المرأة في مؤسسات العدالة في الأردن والتي تهدف للتعرف على معارف و اتجاهات و ممارسات العاملين نحو العنف الموجهة للمرأة ، وعليه يرجى التكرم بالإجابة على الأسئلة الواردة فيها والتي ستعامل بسرية.

القسم الأول: البيانات الشخصية

1. الجنس
 - ذكر
 - انثى
2. العمر
 - 24 سنة فما دون
 - 25 سنة -35
 - 36-46
 - 47 سنة فما فوق
3. الحالة الاجتماعية
 - أعزب/ اء
 - متزوج/ ه
 - منفصل، مطلق/ ه
 - أرمل/ ه
4. حجم الأسرة
 - أقل من 4 أفراد
 - من 4 إلى 6 افراد
 - أكثر من 6 أفراد

FIGURE 3:

Cycle of Violence



5. عدد الذكور في الأسرة بغض النظر عن حالتهم الاجتماعية (حدد).....

6. عدد الإناث في الأسرة بغض النظر عن حالتهم الاجتماعية (حدد).....

7. طبيعة العمل:
 - طبيقة العمل:
 - محامي
 - قاضي حقوق
 - قاضي جزاء
 - مدعي عام
 - قاضي حقوق وجزاء
8. مستوى التعليم
 - جامعي-بكالوريوس
 - دبلوم عالي
 - ماجستير
 - دكتوراة
9. مكان عمل؟
 - إقليم الشمال (حدد المحافظة).....
 - إقليم الوسط (حدد المحافظة).....
 - إقليم الجنوب (حدد المحافظة).....
12. هل الجهود المبذولة لمكافحة العنف ضد المرأة كافية في المجتمع الاردني ؟
 - نعم
 - لا
 - إلى حد ما
13. إذا كانت الإجابة (لا ، إلى حد ما) فلماذا؟
 - تنفذ من قبل أشخاص غير مختصين
 - تركز على فئة دون أخرى
 - لم اسمع بوجود مثل هذه الجهات
 - لا تراعي احتياجات المستهدفين منها
 - أخرى (حدد).....
14. هل لديك أية اقتراحات حول كيفية تعزيز مفاهيمك نحو العنف الواقع على المرأة؟
 - نعم
 - لا
15. إذا كان الإجابة ب نعم ما هي اقتراحاتك؟
 - تنفيذ ورشات عمل وجلسات تدريبية
 - تنفيذ حملات إعلامية عبر وسائل الإعلام المختلفة
 - انشاء اقسام متخصصة بالمرأة في الجهات العدلية المختلفة
 - أخرى (حدد).....
16. ماالقوانين الوطنية المعمول بها في الأردن النازمة للعنف الموجه للمرأة؟
 - قانون العقوبات الأردني رقم 16 لعام 1960 وتعديلاته
 - قانون الحماية من العنف الاسري
 - جميع ما ذكر
 - أخرى (حدد).....

القسم الثاني:مفاهيم حول العنف ضد المرأة

10. ما المقصود بالعنف ضد المرأة؟
 - ان يتم ضرب المرأة وايداءها جسديا
 - ان يتم الاعتداء على المرأة جنسيا بالإكراه ورغمما عن أرائها
 - أن يتم حرمانها من راتبها الشهري
 - أن يتم شتم المرأة ونعتها بألفاظ نابية
 - أن يتم حرمانها من الحركة والتنقل
 - أي فعل عنيف تدفع إليه عصبية الجنس ويترتب عليه، أو يرجح أن يترتب عليه، أذى أو معاناة للمرأة، سواء من الناحية الجسمانية أو الجنسية أو النفسية، بما في ذلك التهديد بأفعال من هذا القبيل أو القسر أو الحرمان التعسفي من الحرية، سواء حدث ذلك في الحياة العامة أو الخاصة
11. ما مصادر معلوماتك المتعلقة بهذا المفهوم؟
 - الكتب
 - الصحف
 - المواقع الالكترونية
 - التلفاز والراديو
 - الخبراء والمختصين
 - القانون
 - الاتفاقيات الدولية

23. هل يوجد في مؤسسات العدالة مكان مخصص لاستقبال المرأة المعنفة و يراعي حساسية وضع المرأة المعنفة المشتكية (قاعة انتظار، مكتب تسجيل، قاعة محاكمة؟

- يوجد
- لا يوجد
- يوجد في بعض المؤسسات
- يوجد ولكن بشكل غير كافي

24. ما الفجوات القانونية التي تشهدها القانونين الإردنية الموجهة لمعالجة قضايا المرأة المعنفة المشتكية؟

1. الفجوات في قانون الحماية من العنف الأسري:
2. قانون العقوبات الأردني رقم 16 لعام 1960 وتعديلاته
3. لا يوجد فجوات

25. ماالفجوات الخاصة بالإجراءات المعتمدة لدى مؤسسات العدالة لمعالجة المرأةالمعنفة المشتكية؟

- حاجة هذه الإجراءات لمدة زمنية طويلة
- عدم توفر التسهيلات المكانية للمرأةالمعنفة في مؤسسات العدالة
- عدم وجود إرشادات داخلية توضح كيفية العمل بهذه الإجراءات
- ضعف خبرة العاملين في تطبيق هذه الإجراءات
- ضعف فهم العاملين في هذه المؤسسات لمفهوم العنف الواقع على المرأة
- أخرى (حدد).....
- لا يوجد فجوات

26. ما التحديات الي تواجهها المرأة المعنفة المشتكية داخل المؤسسات العدلية؟

- الانتظار لساعات طويلة لإجراءات المعاملات
- سوء معاملة العاملين في المؤسسات العدلية لها
- عدم احترامها من قبل المترددين على المؤسسات العدلية
- عدم توفر أماكن خاصة بها والتي تراعي وضعها النفسي والجسدي
- أخرى(حدد).....
- لا تواجه تحديات

27. هل تواجه المرأة المعنفة والمشتكية تحديات مرتبطة بكونها إمراة في مؤسسات العدالة؟

- نعم
- لا
- أحيانا

القسم الثالث: آراء حول إدارة حالات العنف الواقعة على المرأة في مؤسسات العدالة

28. من خلال خبرتك في قضايا العدالة: هل تمتلك النساء المعنفات المشتكيات المعرفة الكافية بالإجراءات الخاصة بقضايا العنف الواقع على المرأة؟

- نعم
- لا
- أحيانا

29. من خلال خبرتك في قضايا العدالة: هل تمتلك النساء المعنفات المشتكيات المعرفة بالقوانين الخاصة بقضايا العنف الواقع على المرأة؟

- نعم
- لا
- احيانا

30. برأيك: هل يعتبر لجوء المرأة المعنفة إلى تقديم شكوى سلوك مقبول؟

- نعم مقبول
- لا غير مقبول
- في بعض الأحيان

31. من خلال خبرتك في قضايا العدالة:هل يتم الحكم لصالح المرأة المعنفة والمشتكية عادة؟

- نعم
- لا
- أحيانا
- حسب القاضي
- حسب القضية
- لا أعرف
- حسب البيانات و الادلة

32. من خلال خبرتك بقضايا العدالة: ما درجة حالات العنف الأكثر لجوءا إلى المؤسسات العدلية؟

- النساء المعنفات عنفا شديدا (الضرب)
- النساء المعنفات عنفا بسيطا
- النساء المعتدى عليهن جنسيا من خارج العائلة
- النساء المعتدى عليهن جنسيا من العائلة
- أخرى (حدد).....

17. ما الاتفاقيات والقوانين الدولية المعمول بها في الأردن والناظمة للعنف ضد المرأة؟

- إعلان القضاء على العنف ضد المرأة سنة 94
- اتفاقية القضاء على جميع اشكال التمييز ضد المرأة (سيداو)
- اتفاقية مناهضة التعذيب
- اتفاقية إسطنبول (الاتفاقية الأوروبية للقضاء على العنف ضد المرأة)
- قواعد بانكوك لمعاملة السجينات
- نظام روما الأساسي – القانون الجنائي الدولي
- أخرى (حدد)
- كل ما ذكر

18. ما مصادر معلوماتك المتعلقة بهذه القوانين؟

- الكتب
- الصحف
- المواقع الالكترونية
- التلفاز والراديو
- الخبراء والمختصين
- القانون
- الاتفاقيات الدولية
- المحاضرات وورش العمل
- وزارة العدل والمجلس القضائي
- أخرى، (حدد)

القسم الثالث: المعرفة بالإجراءات المعتمدة في المؤسسات العدلية والخاصة بالعنف الواقع على المرأة

19. ما المؤسسات المعنية بمواجهة العنف الواقع على المرأة (سؤال متعدد الإجابة)؟

- حماية الأسرة
- المراكز الأمنية
- وزارة التنمية الاجتماعية
- وزارة الداخلية (المحافظ)
- المحكمة
- اتحاد المرأة
- أخرى (حدد)

20. ما الجهات التي تستطيع المرأة المعنفة أن تلجأ إليها لتقديم الشكوى؟

- حماية الأسرة
- المراكز الأمنية
- وزارة التنمية الاجتماعية
- وزارة الداخلية (المحافظ)
- اتحاد المرأة
- المحامي
- المحكمة
- أخرى (حدد).....

21. ما الليات المتبعة في المؤسسات التالية للتعامل مع حالات العنف الواقع على المرأة؟

- 1 في حال لوجوء المرأة للمخفر :
- تتقدم للمخفر ، واذا كان حجم الضرر بسيط يتم الصلح ، ان كانت الإصابات بالغة أو عنف جنسي يتم تحويلها لحماية الأسرة
- 2 في حال لوجوء المرأة لحماية الاسرة :
- يتم الاستفسار عن قضيتها و فتح ملف ودراسة اجتماعية، وبالتالي محاولة الإصلاح داخل حماية الاسرة ومع كتابة تعهد من قبل الجاني (في حال عدم وجود جناية)
- في حالة وجود جناية ، يتم تحويلها للمحكمة ، وبالتالي المدعي العام (استدعاء) ثم قاضي
- ومن الممكن أن يتم تحويل القضية من حماية الاسرة للمحافظة حتى يتم حلها و كتابة تعهد او إيداع السيدة/ الأنسة دار الوفاق للحماية ، واذا لم يكن هناك مكان يتم توقيفها إداريا في مراكز الإصلاح و التأهيل

3 في حال لوجوء المرأة للمحكمة مباشرة :

- تسجيل قضية (استدعاء) عند المدعي العام ثم تتحول القضية للقاضي والمحكمة
- يتم احالتها للمخفر / المركز الأمني (سؤال للمحامين)
- يتم احالتها لحماية الاسرة (سؤال للمحامين)
- يتم احالتها للمحكمة (سؤال للقضاة).....
- يتم احالتها لدائرة الإدعاء العام (سؤال للمدعين العامين)
-

22. هل هناك تعليمات معتمدة لضبط سلوكيات العاملين في مؤسسات العدالة مع المرأة المعنفة المشتكية؟

- نعم
- لا
- لا اعرف

القسم الرابع: ممارسات المبحوثين نحو إدارة حالات العنف الواقعة على المرأة في مؤسسات العدالة

34. من خلال تجاربك الخاصة: هل يؤثر الحبس أو التوقيف على استقرار أسرة المرأة المعنفة والمشتكية؟

- نعم
- لا
- أحيانا

35. هل تؤيد امرأة معنفة وللمرة الأولى ولديها خمسة أطفال وقامت بتقديم شكوى ضد معنفها؟

- أؤيد
- لا أؤيد
- حسب القضية
- أؤيد إذا تكرر
- حسب درجة العنف
- حسب نوع العنف
- أخرى (حدد).....

36. من خلال خبرتك القضائية: هل هناك إمكانية لتعرض العاملين في المؤسسات العدلية لضغط اجتماعي باتجاه توجيه المرأة المعنفة المشتكية نحو سحب شكاوها؟

- نعم إمكانية بسيطة
- نعم هناك إمكانية عالية
- نعم هناك إمكانية متوسطة
- لا يوجد إمكانية
- أحيانا
- لا أعرف

37. هل يوجد تعليمات في المؤسسات العدلية لتقديم شكوى المرأة المعنفة على غيرها من الشكاوي؟

- نعم
- لا
- أحيانا
- حسب القضية
- حسب المحامي
- حسب القاضي

38. ما الفترة الزمنية التي تتطلب عملية تقديم الشكوى من قبل المرأة المعنفة في المؤسسات العدلية؟

- أقل من ساعتين
- من ساعتين إلى أربع ساعات
- أكثر من أربعة ساعات

39. كيف يمكن تعديل اتجاهات العاملين في قطاع العدالة نحو قضايا العنف الواقع على المرأة ؟

.....

.....

.....

40. كيف يمكن تعديل ممارسات العاملين في قطاع العدالة نحو قضايا العنف الواقع على المرأة؟

.....

.....

.....

33. أرجو قراءة العبارات الواردة ادناه على النحو التالي: هل: يجب على المرأة؟ ووضع إشارة (*) في الخانة الممثلة لإيجابتك

الرقم	العبرة	أوافق	موافق احيانا	غير موافق
1	يجب على المرأة المعنفة عنفا شديدا أن تقدم الشكوى	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	يجب أن تحل مشاكل العنف المرتبطة بالأسرة داخل الأسرة فقط	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	لا يوجد مبرر لتعنيف المرأة من الذكور داخل أسرتها	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	لا يجوز للمرأة المعنفة أن توكل أي من أفراد أسرتها الذكور لمتابعة الإجراءات في مؤسسات العدالة المختلفة	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	في حال لجأت المرأة المعنفة لمؤسسات العدالة، يجب أن تستعين بأنش لمساندتها قضائيا	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	يعتبر لجوء المرأة للقضاء معارض الثقافة المجتمعية	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	يعتبر لجوء المرأة للقضاء معارض الدين	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	يجب البت في قضايا العنف الواقع على المرأة سريعا للحفاظ على وحدة الأسرة	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	يعتبر لجوء النساء المعنفات للقضاء هو بدعة غريبة	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	في قضايا العنف، المرأة هي الضحية عادة	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	يجب اللجوء للصلح في قضايا العنف الواقع على المرأة حفاظا على وحدة الأسرة	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	قلة احترام العاملين في مؤسسات العدالة للمرأة المعنفة عاملا مهما في عدم لجوءها إلى هذه المؤسسات	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	تعتبر قلة ثقة المرأة المعنفة في العاملين في مؤسسات العدالة عاملا هاما في عدم لجوء المرأة اليها لمساندتها في العنف الواقع عليها	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	يجب البت في قضايا العنف الواقع على المرأة سريعا للحفاظ على أمن المرأة المعنفة	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	يعتبر سكوت المرأة المعنفة بمثابة الحل الأمثل لمواجهة العنف الموجهة اليها	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	يعتبر لجوء المرأة للقضاء معارض القيم الأسرية	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 3:

Quantitative KAP Survey Questions (English Translation)

Managing violence cases towards women in justice institutions in Jordan

The Legal Arab Women Legal Network

Number one: Personal Information

1. Sex:

o Male

o Female
2. Age:

o 24 years or less

o 25 – 35 years

o 36- 46

o 47 and over
3. Marital Status:

o Single

o Married

o Divorced/ separated

o Widow/ widower
4. Family size:

o Less than 4 members

o 4-6 members

o More than 6 members
5. Number of male family members regardless of marital state:

..... (determine)
6. Number of female family members regardless of marital state:

..... (determine)
7. Nature of Work

o Lawyer

o Civil Judge

o Criminal Judge

o Persecutor

o Civil and Criminal Judge
8. Education Level:

o BA

- o High Diploma

o Masters

o PhD
9. g) Place of work:

o Northern Province, (governorate):

o Center Province, (governorate):

o Southern Province, (governorate):
- Number two: concepts on violence against women
10. What is violence against women?

o Physically beating a woman

o Sexual abuse and attacking her without her consent

o To deprive her of her monthly salary

o Verbal abuse

o Depriving her of the freedom to leave the house

o Any gender based violence that makes women suffer physically, sexually, and mentally, including threatening, and deprivation of freedom.

11. Your source of information on the topic of violence against women?

o Books

o Newspapers

o Websites

o TV or radio

o Experts

o The law

o International treaties

o Workshops

o MoJ and Judicial Council

o Other (name)

12. Are the efforts to fight violence against women enough in Jordan?

o Yes

o No

o To a certain extent

13. (if your answer was No, or, to a certain extent) Why?

o It is handled by people who are not experts

o Only targets certain groups and leaves others out

o I have never heard of such institutions
- o Does not take into account the needs of the target groups

o Other..... (name)

14. Do you have suggestions on how your understanding on violence against women can get better?

o Yes

o No

15. If your answer was (yes), what are your suggestions?

o Workshops and awareness sessions

o Conducting media campaigns

o Creating special units for women in the different justice institutions

o Other (name)

16. What are the laws that are implemented in Jordan that limit violence against women?

o Penal law number 16 for the year 196o and its amendments

o The law on protection against domestic violence

o All the answers are correct

o Other (name)

17. What are your source of information on the topic of violence against women?

o Books

o Newspapers

o Websites

o TV and Radio

o Experts

o Law

o International treaties

o Workshops

o The ministry of justice and the judicial council

o Other..... (name)

18. What are the international treaties that are implemented in Jordan that limit violence against women?

o Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women 1994

o The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

o Convention against Torture

o Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence- Istanbul Convention

o United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women in prison- Bangkok rules

o Rome Statute - the International Criminal law

o Other (name)
- o All answers are correct

19. Your source of information on the mentioned treaties?

o Books

o Newspapers

o Websites

o TV and Radio

o Experts

o Law

o International treaties

o Workshops

o The ministry of justice and the judicial council

o Other..... (name)

o
- Number Three: knowledge and procedures at justice institutions dedicated to violence against women
20. What are the institutions that are responsible to fight violence against women? (Multiple answer question)

o Family protection unit

o Public security Directorate

o Ministry of Social Development

o Ministry of Interior

o Court

o Women's union

o Other..... (name)

21. What are the institutions that women can go to for filing a complaint?

o Family protection unit

o Public security Directorate

o Ministry of Social Development

o Ministry of Interior

o Women's union

o Lawyer

o Court

o Other..... (name)

22. What are the mechanisms that are followed in the below institutions to deal with cases of violence against women?

1 When a woman goes to a police station:

o She files her complaint, if the damage is not severe reconciliation is most probable. If damage is severe
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- Strengthening the Jordanian Justice Sector's Response to cases of Violence against Women | 75

- with great physical or sexual abuse she is transferred to the family protection unit.
- 3 When a woman goes to the family protection unit:
- o They ask her questions about her case and open a file and a “social study” case. They try to reconcile her with her husband by making him write a statement on paper that holds him responsible in the case that he goes back to his abuse (if there is not crime committed)
 - o (if there is a crime committed), the case is transferred to court, and then to the prosecutor, then the judge.
 - o (if there is a crime), there is a possibility that cases are transferred from the family protection to the governorate as for the husband to write a statement that holds him responsible in the case that he goes back to his abuse. IF the problem cannot be solved then she may have to stay at (Dar Al Wefaq Lil Himaya) which is a safe shelter for women who suffer from domestic violence and is managed by the Ministry of Social Development. If there is there is no place she could go to then she is administratively detained.
- 3 If the woman goes directly to court:
- o She registers he ate at the prosecutor then the case is transferred to the judge at court.
 - o She is transferred to the police station (a question for lawyers)
 -
 -
 - o She is transferred to the family protection unit (a question for lawyers)
 -
 -
 - o She is transferred to the court (a question for judges)
 -
 -
 - o She is transferred to the prosecutors department (a question for prosecutors)
23. Are there any rules and regulations at legal institutions that regulate the way in which employees must treat victims of domestic violence or women who wish to complain?
- o Yes
 - o No
 - o I don’t know
24. Do legal institutions in Jordan have a space specifically to receive victims of domestic violence that take into consideration her sensitive state (waiting hall, registration office)?
- o Yes
 - o No
 - o I don’t know
25. What are the gaps in the Jordanian laws that are dedicated to the issue of violence against women?
- o There are gaps in the law of protection against domestic violence
 - o There are gaps in the Jordanian penal code number 16 of 1960 and its amendments
 - o There are no gaps
26. What are the gaps in the general procedures of legal institutions that deal with violence against women cases, and women who file complaints?
- o The procedure as slow and it take a long time
 - o There are no facilities for women who suffer from violence at justice institutions
 - o There are no Internal guidelines that explain the procedures
 - o Employees have little experience
 - o Other
 - o There are no gaps
27. What are the challenges that are faced by victims of domestic violence and women who file complaints in legal institutions?
- o Waiting for long hours
 - o Bad treatment from employees
 - o Women are not respected by those who go to justice institutions
 - o There are no facilities that take into consideration women’s sensitive physical and emotional state.
 - o Other
 - o There are no challenges
28. Are the challenges that women face in legal institutions gender based?
- o Yes
 - o No
 - o Sometimes

Number Four: Part Four: Opinions on managing cases of violence against women in justice institutions

29. According to your experience with cases: are women who are victims of violence knowledgeable enough on the procedures and laws on violence against women inside legal institutions?
- o Yes
 - o No
 - o Sometimes
30. Is it acceptable for women who suffer from violence to file a complaint?
- o Yes
 - o No
 - o Sometimes
31. In your experience: Do court decisions usually support women who are victims of violence?
- o Yes
 - o No
 - o Sometimes
 - o It depends on the judge
 - o It depends on the case
 - o It depends on the evidence
32. In your experience: What type of women who are victims of violence mostly go to justice institutions?
- o Women who are severely physically abused
 - o Women who are not severely abused
 - o Women victims of sexual violence from outside the family
 - o Women victims of sexual violence by a member of the family
 - o Other

33. Please answer the following question by ticking the right box:

#	Comment	I agree	Sometimes	I don’t agree
1	Women who are severely physically abused must file a complaint?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Domestic violence issues must be solved with-in the family only	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	There is no excuse for men to abuse women in the family	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4	women who are victims of violence cannot delegate following up with justice institutions to male members of her family	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	if a women who is a victim of violence seeks help from justice institutions, she must only seek help from a woman employee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Women filing violence complaints is not compatible with Jordanian culture and norms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Women filing complaints about violence is not compatible with religion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Court decisions on women’s violence issues must be dealt with quickly for the sake of saving the “family”	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Women seeking help from violence is a foreign phenomena	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Women are usually the victims of violence cases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Reconciliation is the best option for violence against women’s cases as “family” is the most important thing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	The lack of respect women receive at justice institutions is one of the main factors as to why women prefer not to file complaints	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	The lack of trust women have with justice institutions is one of the main factors as to why women prefer not to file complaints	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	Court decisions on women’s violence issues must be dealt with quickly for the sake of the safety of the women	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	women not speaking up about the violence they face is the best solution to this problem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	women filing complaints about violence is incompatible with family values	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Number Five: Practices of people who work with managing cases of violence against women in justice institutions

34. In your experience, would detention affect the families of women victims of violence?
- o Yes
 - o No
 - o Sometimes
35. Would you support a mother of 5’s decision to file a complaint if she was abused only once?
- o I support
 - o I don’t support
 - o Depends on the case
 - o Only if it happens again
 - o Depends on the degree of abuse
 - o Depends on the type of abuse
 - o Other
36. In your experience, do employees in justice institutions direct women victims of violence towards certain options because of social pressure?
- o slightly possible
 - o highly possible
 - o about halfway between
 - o There is no possibility
 - o Maybe
 - o I don’t know
37. Are there specific instructions at justice institutions in place especially for women victims of violence who wish to file complaints?
- o Yes
 - o No
 - o Sometimes
 - o Depends on the case
 - o Depends on the lawyer
 - o Depends on the judge
38. How much time does it take for a woman to be able to file a complaint at justice institutions?
- o Less than two hours
 - o From two – four hours
 - o More than four hours

39. How can the attitude towards women victims of violence change in justice institutions?
-
-
40. How can the practices of employees in justice institutions be changed towards the issue of violence against women?
-
-

ANNEX 4: Description of Principal Component Analysis of Attitudes

A. Principal Component Analysis

To understand the thematic representations of the attitudes of the JSP sample when it comes to VAW, an exploratory Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was performed on the seventeen-item attitudes scale (numbered as question 34 in the questionnaire) using the Alpha Factoring method of extraction and Varimax method of rotation. The number of factors was set to 4 based on a series of exploratory analyses

and examination of the scree plot. Each extracted factor was analysed for reliability using Cronbach’s Alpha, weighted composite scores were calculated for each subscale and used in the subsequent analyses; confirmatory correlations were produced to verify the conceptualization of the emergent Principal Components. Table 1 below displays the Rotated Factor Matrix of the PCA used to analyse the thematic representations of the attitudes of the sample when it comes to VAW and each component’s reliability statistics.

TABLE 1: Attitudes PCA Summary

Item ¹⁶	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Low trust in staff discourages complaints	.72			
Disrespect by staff discourages complaints	.63			
Taking VAW to court opposes community culture	.54		.31	
Should authorize female to take on case	.50			
Battering is unjustified	.43		-.35	
Woman is victim	.37			
Authorizing males for cases not allowed	.34			
Quick verdict to maintain family	.39	.70		
Quick verdict for woman’s safety		.66		
Reconcile to maintain family		.52	.36	
Western invention			.61	
Court opposes family values			.47	.36
Court opposes religion	.31		.45	
Problems should be solved internally			.42	.40
Silence is optimal				.56
Severely battered must complain (Reverse-coded)				.51
VAW victims must complain (Reverse-coded)				.33
Cronbach’s Alpha	.72	.66	.58	.46

¹⁶ The listed items have been abbreviated for presentation purposes, full wording can be found in Annex 2: KAP questionnaire.

In order to interpret the meaning of each factor, we examined the items representing each component, the direction of the factor loadings (positive or negative), and the correlations between the individual factors/components and between the factors and other questions in the data set that would be expected to be correlated in principle if our interpretations were correct.

The items that loaded strongly onto Factor 1 (as highlighted in Table 1 and shown in Figure 1) were all relevant to the status of women in the legal system and could be conceptualized as the notion that the legal system is not friendly to females. Factor 2 was conceptualized as their view of the urgency of resolving of VAW cases (items and mean scores shown in Figure 2), Factor 3 as the notion that resorting to Legal Institutions for VAW opposes local values (items and mean scores shown in Figure 3), and Factor 4 was conceptualized as the sentiment that sees in silence the best solution for VAW

(items and mean scores shown in Figure 4). High cross-loading of some items on other factors were found but were expected due to the high conceptual link between the items and the components. Scale reliability statistics were acceptable (Table 1) and weighted composite scores were calculated for each of for the 4 factors (mean scores displayed in Table 2).

FIGURE 1:
Factor 1 Mean Item Scores

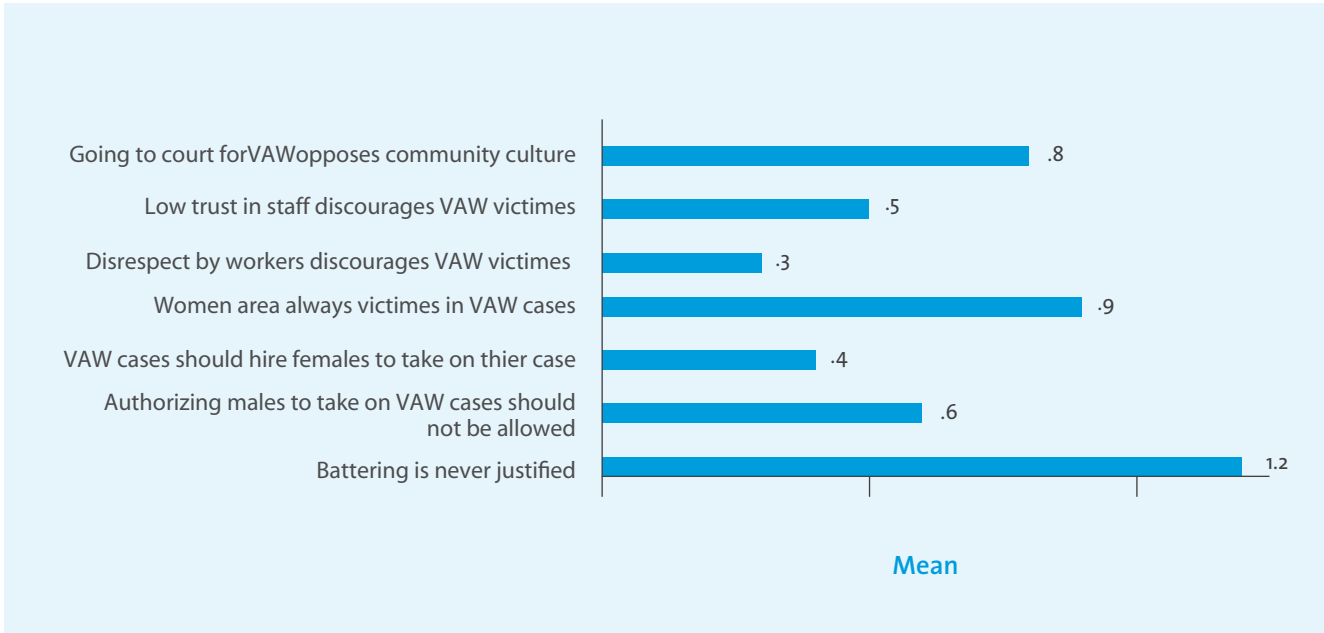


FIGURE 2:
Factor 2 Mean Item Scores

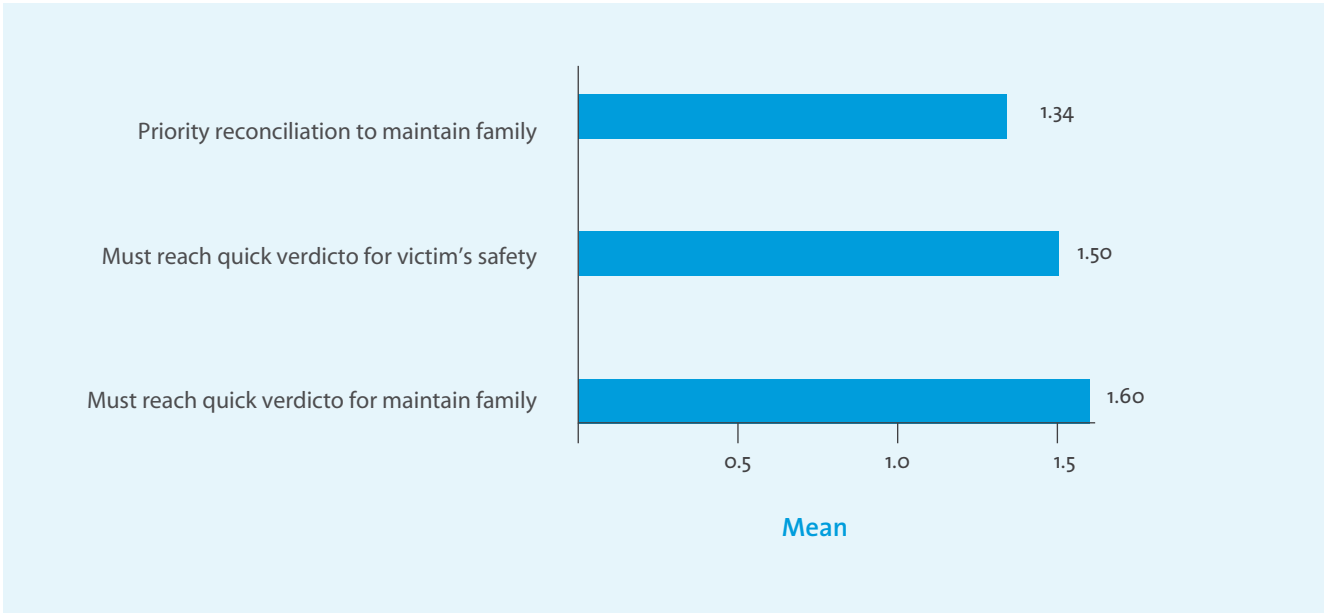


FIGURE 3:
Factor 3 Mean Item Scores

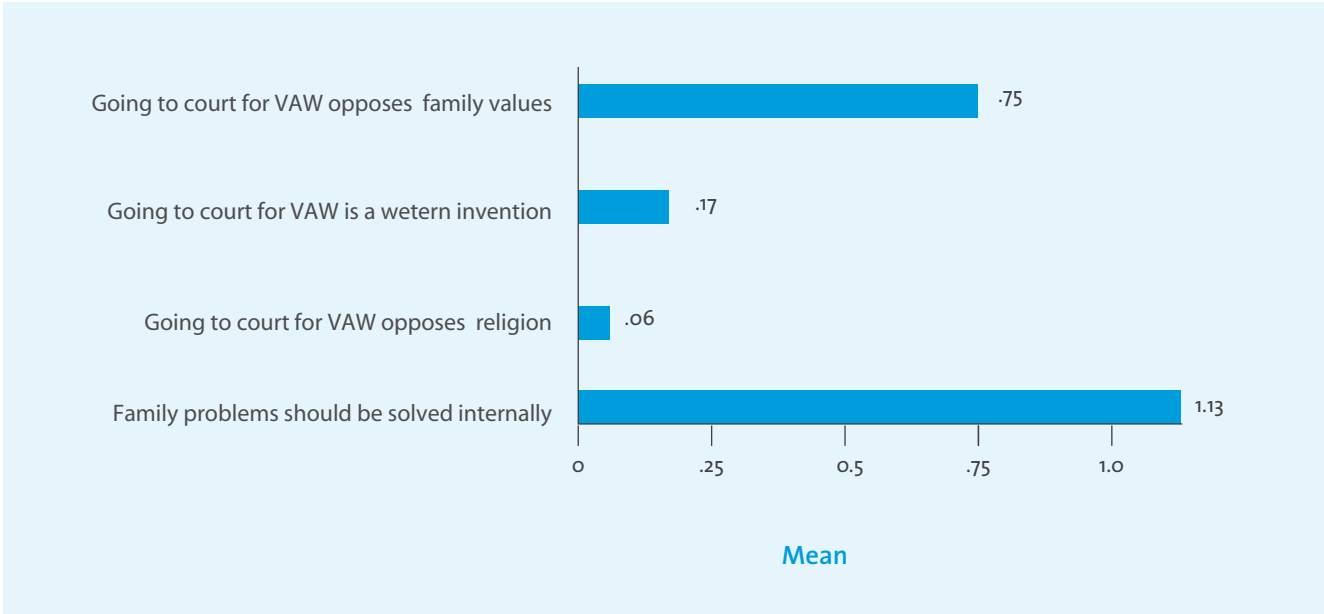
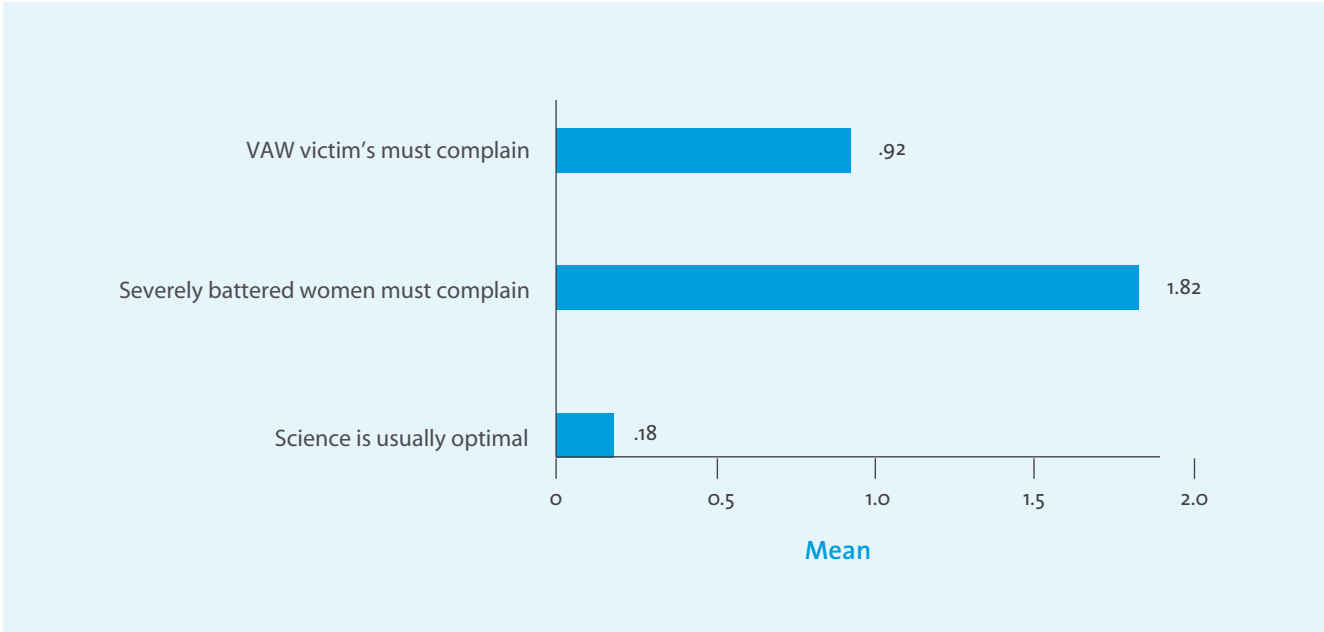


FIGURE 1:
Factor 4 Mean Item Scores



B. Confirmatory Correlations

Examining the Correlations Matrix (Table 2) confirms our conclusions. For instance, Factor 1 (JS is not gender-sensitive) correlated positively with identifying Workers and with Procedures as gaps in the legal systems facing VAW survivors, and with the view that women cases face challenges in the JS for being women. Its significant positive correlation with the respondent’s attitude towards level of knowledge makes sense in the same context as if (generally) saying that the issue is not that women do not know, it is that the legal system is not a good place for them to be because of their sex. Factor 2 correlated positively with the sample’s acceptability of VAW cases filing complaints which does reflect their view that VAW cases should be treated with urgency while Factor 3 and Factor 4’s significant negative correlation with the same item reflect that the more a respondent endorsed Factor 3 and Factor 4 and more likely he or she would see that filing a complaint is not an acceptable behaviour.

TABLE 2:
Factors’ Confirming Correlations Matrix

	F1 Court unfriendly to women	F2 Urgent Resolution	F3 Going to authorities for VAW opposes local values	F4 Silence may be the best option
F1 Legal Institutions unfriendly to women	1	.42**	-.05	-.17*
F2 Urgent resolution		1	.07	-.10
F3 Going to authorities for VAW opposes local values			1	.35**
F4 Silence may be the best option				1
Gaps in workers	.27**	.08	-.26**	-.15*
Gaps in procedures	.41**	-.11*	-.19**	-.26**
VAW cases face challenges for being women?	.24**	.01	-.04	.01
VAW cases know laws governing VAW?	.17*	.14*	.01	.02
Is 'VAW cases filing complaint' acceptable?	.12	.22**	-.16*	-.29**
Does detention affect stability of VAW cases?	-.10	-.02	.27**	.14*

**.. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level.

ANNEX 5:

Description of Ordinal Regressions on Intentions

In order to understand the factors that would affect a JSP’s support for VAW cases, the responses to the two questions measuring intention to support hypothetical VAW cases were each placed in an ordinal regression model as the dependent variable, with demographic, knowledge, and attitudes items as predictors.

Variables entered into both models:

Demographics Sex, Occupation, Region, Age-group, Family Size, Ratio of females in the family.

Knowledge Terms by which VAW was defined, Inclusiveness of their VAW definition, Sources of knowledge on VAW, Where VAW survivors can file an official complaint, Common forms of VAW seen by the JS

Attitudes Suggestions for improving conceptions on VAW in JS, Perception of VAW cases’ level of knowledge on legal procedures and laws, the possibility of protective detention affecting the stability of VAW cases, in addition to the four factors/principal components representing attitude themes.

Degree of control Possibility of JSP to face external social pressure to encourage women to withdraw their complaints

ANNEX 5 A:

Ordinal Regression for ‘intention to support a woman with 5 children battered for the first time.

Model Fitting Information

Model	Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept Only	253.426			
Final	168.263	85.163	39	.000

Link function: Logit.

Goodness-of-Fit

	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Pearson	310.538	279	.094
Deviance	168.263	279	1.000

Link function: Logit.

Pseudo R-Square

Cox and Snell	.413
Nagelkerke	.519
McFadden	.336

Link function: Logit.

Parameter Estimates

		B	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.	Odds Ratio (EXP(B))	95% Confidence Interval	
								Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Threshold	[q36b = .00]	-4.81	3.90	1.52	1	0.22		0.00	17.05
	[q36b = 1.00]	1.01	3.87	0.07	1	0.79		0.00	5404.57
	Family Size	0.09	0.13	0.51	1	0.47	1.10	0.85	1.41
	Family female ratio	-0.05	1.42	0.00	1	0.97	0.95	0.06	15.27
Sources of Knowledge	Books	1.06	0.50	4.38	1	0.04	2.87	1.07	7.71
	Newspapers	-1.65	1.13	2.14	1	0.14	0.19	0.02	1.76
	Websites	-0.18	0.51	0.13	1	0.72	0.83	0.31	2.27
	TV/Radio	-0.010	0.98	0.01	1	0.92	0.91	0.13	6.21
	Experts	0.32	0.60	0.28	1	0.59	1.38	0.42	4.50
	Law	-0.95	0.97	0.96	1	0.33	0.39	0.06	2.59
	International Agreements	0.16	0.60	0.07	1	0.79	1.17	0.36	3.78
	Lectures/Workshops	0.31	0.60	0.26	1	0.61	1.36	0.42	4.39
	Practice/Culture	-0.76	0.545	1.95	1	0.16	0.47	0.16	1.36
	Other	-0.17	1.12	0.02	1	0.88	0.85	0.09	7.54
	Inclusiveness of Definition	-1.08	0.74	2.10	1	0.15	0.34	0.08	1.46
Where can VAW Survivors File a Complaint?	Police Centers	3.15	2.39	1.73	1	0.19	23.24	0.21	2540.20
	CSOs	0.35	0.77	0.21	1	0.65	1.42	0.32	6.44
Common VAW Cases seen by JS	Severe Physical	0.66	1.26	0.27	1	0.60	1.93	0.16	22.90
	Psychological	-1.37	1.20	1.30	1	0.25	0.25	0.02	2.68
	Less severe Physical	0.94	1.41	0.44	1	0.51	2.55	0.16	40.73
	Sexual from non-family	0.12	0.66	0.03	1	0.86	1.12	0.31	4.09
	Sexual from family	0.57	1.09	0.27	1	0.60	1.77	0.21	15.07
VAW Definition Terms	Physical	1.44	0.79	3.37	1	0.07	4.23	0.91	19.79
	Sexual	1.16	0.94	1.51	1	0.22	3.18	0.50	20.07
	Economic	3.24	1.14	8.05	1	0.01	25.51	2.72	239.13
	Psychological	0.34	0.90	0.14	1	0.71	1.40	0.24	8.22
	Mobility	2.03	0.91	4.94	1	0.03	7.63	1.27	45.79
	Cases knowledge of legal procedures	1.35	0.79	2.88	1	0.09	3.85	0.81	18.28
	Cases knowledge of laws	0.13	0.79	0.03	1	0.87	1.13	0.24	5.30
Suggestion to improve JSP understanding of VAW	Specialized Centers	-1.60	0.78	4.26	1	0.04	0.20	0.04	0.92
	Change community attitudes	0.84	1.74	0.24	1	0.63	2.33	0.08	69.97
Attitude Factors	Does Detention Affect stability of women	-1.55	0.59	6.8	1	0.01	0.21	0.07	0.68
	F1	0.38	0.72	0.28	1	0.60	1.46	0.36	5.98
	F2	-0.48	0.55	0.75	1	0.39	0.62	0.21	1.84
	F3	-1.38	0.75	3.34	1	0.07	0.25	0.06	1.11
	F4	-1.51	0.76	3.95	1	0.05	0.22	0.05	0.98
	Degree of Control	0.056	0.21	0.07	1	0.8	1.06	0.70	1.59
Sex	Female	-0.34	0.69	0.24	1	0.62	0.716	0.19	2.75
	Male	0a	.	.	0	.			
Occupation	Judges & Prosecutors	-2.84	0.98	8.41	1	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.40
	Lawyers	0a	.	.	0	.			
Region	North & South	-0.29	0.56	0.27	1	0.60	0.75	0.25	2.23
	Middle	0a	.	.	0	.			
Age-group	36 and Above	0.27	0.72	0.15	1	0.70	1.32	0.32	5.35
	35 and below	0a	.	.	0	.			
Link function: Logit.									
a. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant.									

ANNEX 5B:

Ordinal Regression for ‘intention to support a woman with 5 children filing a complaint for verbal abuse.

Model Fitting Information

Model	Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept Only	253.646			
Final	161.693	91.954	39	.000

Link function: Logit.

Goodness-of-Fit

	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Pearson	4516.381	279	.000
Deviance	161.693	279	1.000

Link function: Logit.

Pseudo R-Square

Cox and Snell	.437
Nagelkerke	.550
McFadden	.363

Link function: Logit.

Parameter Estimates

		Estimate	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.	Odds Ratio (EXP(B))	95% Confidence Interval	
								Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Threshold	[q36b = .00]	0.11	3.74	0.00	1	0.98		0.00	1714.60
	[q36b = 1.00]	5.68	3.80	2.24	1	0.13		0.17	499985.83
Location	Family Size	0.35	0.14	5.80	1.00	0.02	1.42	1.07	1.88
	Family female ratio	-2.07	1.64	1.60	1.00	0.21	0.13	0.01	3.12
Sources of Knowledge	Books	0.97	0.51	3.60	1.00	0.06	2.63	0.97	7.17
	Newspapers	1.92	1.10	3.07	1.00	0.08	6.82	0.80	58.34
	Websites	0.16	0.54	0.09	1.00	0.76	1.18	0.41	3.41
	TV/Radio	-1.75	1.08	2.65	1.00	0.10	0.17	0.02	1.43
	Experts	-0.08	0.62	0.02	1.00	0.90	0.92	0.27	3.14
	Law	0.80	0.94	0.72	1.00	0.40	2.22	0.35	14.13
	International Agreements	-0.47	0.61	0.59	1.00	0.44	0.63	0.19	2.07
	Lectures/Workshops	0.79	0.65	1.51	1.00	0.22	2.21	0.62	7.84
	Practice/Culture	0.55	0.59	0.86	1.00	0.35	1.73	0.54	5.51
	Other	0.93	1.10	0.72	1.00	0.40	2.53	0.29	21.82
	Inclusiveness of Definition	-1.35	0.90	2.23	1.00	0.14	0.26	0.04	1.52
Where can VAW Survivors File a Complaint?	Police Centers	1.16	1.76	0.43	1.00	0.51	3.18	0.10	99.67
	CSOs	0.78	0.77	1.02	1.00	0.31	2.18	0.48	9.84
Common VAW Cases seen by JS	Severe Physical	2.00	1.59	1.58	1.00	0.21	7.39	0.33	166.59
	Psychological	1.36	1.32	1.07	1.00	0.30	3.90	0.30	51.36
	Less severe Physical	0.48	1.64	0.09	1.00	0.77	1.62	0.07	40.12
	Sexual from non-family	2.23	0.73	9.21	1.00	0.00	9.30	2.20	39.28
	Sexual from family	0.79	1.20	0.44	1.00	0.51	2.21	0.21	23.16
VAW Definition Terms	Physical	2.38	0.97	5.99	1.00	0.01	10.84	1.61	73.20
	Sexual	0.98	1.00	0.96	1.00	0.33	2.67	0.37	19.01
	Economic	1.67	1.22	1.87	1.00	0.17	5.30	0.49	57.84
	Psychological	0.64	1.06	0.37	1.00	0.54	1.90	0.24	15.06
	Mobility	0.86	1.10	0.62	1.00	0.43	2.37	0.28	20.38
	Cases knowledge of legal procedures	1.64	0.88	3.51	1.00	0.06	5.16	0.93	28.77
	Cases knowledge of laws	-0.88	0.87	1.02	1.00	0.31	0.42	0.08	2.29
Suggestion to improve JSP understanding of VAW	Specialized Centers	0.98	0.77	1.60	1	0.21	2.66	0.58	12.16
	Change community attitudes	-0.70	1.55	0.20	1	0.65	0.50	0.02	10.33
Attitude Components	Does Detention Affect stability of women	-0.86	0.61	1.99	1	0.16	0.42	0.13	1.40
	F1	-1.88	0.86	4.79	1	0.03	0.15	0.03	0.82
	F2	-0.76	0.60	1.64	1	0.20	0.47	0.15	1.50
	F3	0.25	0.89	0.08	1	0.78	1.28	0.22	7.29
	F4	-1.53	0.81	3.54	1	0.06	0.22	0.04	1.07
	Degree of Control	0.53	0.22	5.68	1	0.02	1.70	1.10	2.62
Sex	Female	0.48	0.71	0.46	1	0.50	1.62	0.40	6.50
	[sex_male=1.00]	oa			0			1.00	1.00
Occupation	Judges & Prosecutor	-1.80	1.02	3.13	1	0.08	0.17	0.02	1.21
	Lawyers	oa			0			1.00	1.00
Region	North & South	-1.43	0.59	5.85	1	0.02	0.24	0.08	0.76
	Middle	oa			0			1.00	1.00
Age-group	36 and Above	-1.01	0.75	1.83	1	0.18	0.36	0.08	1.57
	35 and below	oa			0			1.00	1.00

Link function: Logit.
a. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant.

ANNEX 6:
Description of Moderation Analysis of Degree of Control on Intention

A. Moderation Analysis (Ordinal Regression) on Intention to Support Woman with 5 Children Battered for the First Time

The analysis found a significant interaction between Factor 2 and degree of control in influencing intention to support this hypothetical case (Wald = 4.98, p = .03). The simple slopes analysis revealed a significant moderation at High and Mean levels but not at low levels of Perceived Pressure.



High Perceived Pressure	t = -3.097 , p = .002
Mean Perceived Pressure	t = 1.041 , p < .001
Low Perceived Pressure	t = 1.078 , p = .282

SPSS Output

Goodness-of-Fit

	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Pearson	238.935	275	.943
Deviance	161.409	275	1.000

Link function: Logit.

Pseudo R-Square

Cox and Snell	.437
Nagelkerke	.550
McFadden	.363

Link function: Logit.

Parameter Estimates

		Estimate	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig. Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval	
							Upper Bound	
Threshold	[q36b = .00]	-2.88	3.98	0.52	1.00	0.47	-10.69	4.93
	[q36b = 1.00]	3.16	3.99	0.63	1.00	0.43	-4.66	10.97
Location	famsize	0.08	0.14	0.39	1.00	0.53	-0.18	0.35
	famfratio	-0.10	1.51	0.00	1.00	0.95	-3.06	2.86
	f1c	0.75	0.77	0.96	1.00	0.33	-0.75	2.25
	f2c	-0.63	0.57	1.22	1.00	0.27	-1.74	0.49
	f3c	-1.15	0.91	1.59	1.00	0.21	-2.94	0.64
	f4c	-1.65	0.78	4.45	1.00	0.03	-3.17	-0.12
	USOK1	1.19	0.54	4.92	1.00	0.03	0.14	2.24
	USOK2	-1.74	1.17	2.23	1.00	0.13	-4.03	0.54
	USOK3	-0.24	0.52	0.22	1.00	0.64	-1.26	0.78
	USOK4	0.31	1.01	0.10	1.00	0.76	-1.66	2.29
	USOK5	0.41	0.63	0.43	1.00	0.51	-0.82	1.65
	USOK6	-0.79	1.01	0.62	1.00	0.43	-2.76	1.18
	USOK7	0.23	0.63	0.14	1.00	0.71	-1.00	1.47
	USOK8	0.43	0.66	0.43	1.00	0.51	-0.85	1.72
	USOK12	-0.73	0.57	1.63	1.00	0.20	-1.86	0.39
	USOK14	-0.09	1.12	0.01	1.00	0.93	-2.30	2.11
	q211_bin	3.60	2.43	2.19	1.00	0.14	-1.17	8.37
	q212_bin	0.06	0.84	0.01	1.00	0.94	-1.58	1.70
	q331_bin	0.58	1.31	0.20	1.00	0.66	-1.98	3.14
	q333_bin	-1.15	1.26	0.82	1.00	0.36	-3.62	1.33
	q334_bin	1.31	1.46	0.80	1.00	0.37	-1.56	4.18
	q335_bin	-0.21	0.69	0.09	1.00	0.76	-1.55	1.13
	q336_bin	0.62	1.16	0.29	1.00	0.59	-1.65	2.90
	q10.1_bin	1.72	0.84	4.23	1.00	0.04	0.08	3.36
	q10.2_bin	1.38	1.04	1.76	1.00	0.18	-0.66	3.42
	q10.3_bin	3.23	1.20	7.27	1.00	0.01	0.88	5.58
	q10.4_bin	0.64	0.98	0.43	1.00	0.51	-1.28	2.56
	q10.5_bin	2.46	1.00	6.04	1.00	0.01	0.50	4.42
	q29a	1.40	0.84	2.77	1.00	0.10	-0.25	3.05
	q30a	-0.14	0.82	0.03	1.00	0.86	-1.75	1.46
	q152_bin	-1.82	0.81	5.10	1.00	0.02	-3.40	-0.24
	q153_bin	0.91	1.88	0.23	1.00	0.63	-2.77	4.58
	q35a	-1.63	0.61	7.07	1.00	0.01	-2.83	-0.43
	q38cent	0.04	0.21	0.04	1.00	0.84	-0.38	0.46
	Q10AGG	-1.25	0.83	2.27	1.00	0.13	-2.87	0.37
	fidc	0.66	0.58	1.31	1.00	0.25	-0.47	1.79
	f2dc	-1.04	0.47	4.98	1.00	0.03	-1.96	-0.13
	f3dc	0.86	0.72	1.44	1.00	0.23	-0.55	2.28
	f4dc	0.09	0.54	0.03	1.00	0.87	-0.96	1.14
	[sex_male=.00]	-0.32	0.69	0.22	1.00	0.64	-1.68	1.03
	[sex_male=1.00]	oa			0.00			
	[occ_lawyer=.00]	-3.04	1.07	8.10	1.00	0.00	-5.13	-0.95
	[occ_lawyer=1.00]	oa			0.00			
	[region_middle=.00]	-0.21	0.60	0.12	1.00	0.73	-1.38	0.97
	[region_middle=1.00]	oa			0.00			
	[age_young=.00]	0.09	0.74	0.01	1.00	0.91	-1.36	1.53
	[age_young=1.00]	oa			0.00			

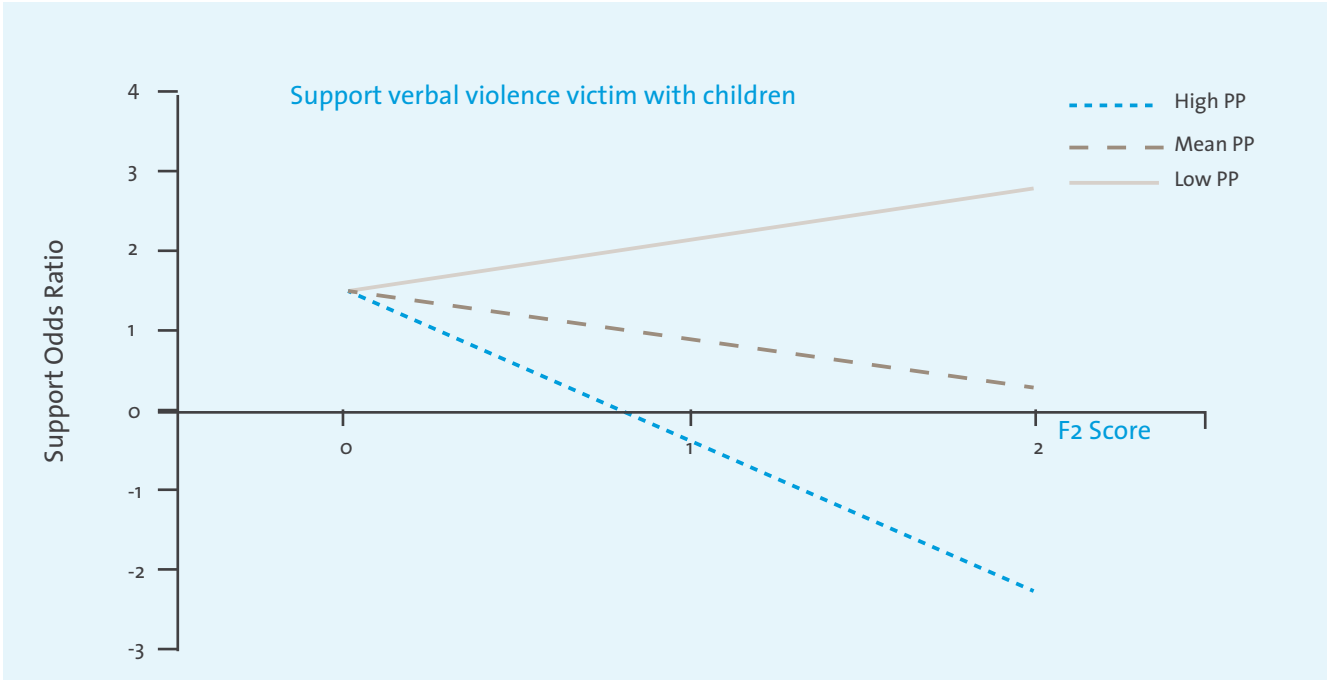
Link function: Logit.

a. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant.

B Moderation Analysis (Ordinal Regression) on Intention to Support Woman with 5 Children Filing a Complaint for Verbal Abuse

The analysis found a marginally significant interaction between Factor 2 and degree of control in influencing intention to support this hypothetical case (Wald = 1.77, $p = .18$).

It was further investigated with a simple slopes analysis which revealed a significant moderation at High and Mean levels but not at low levels of Perceived Pressure.



High Perceived Pressure	$t = -3.281, p = .001$
Mean Perceived Pressure	$t = 3.595, p < .001$
Low Perceived Pressure	$t = 1.144, p = .254$

SPSS Output

Goodness-of-Fit

	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Pearson	2827.886	275	.000
Deviance	156.816	275	1.000

Link function: Logit.

Pseudo R-Square

Cox and Snell	.454
Nagelkerke	.571
McFadden	.382

Link function: Logit.

Parameter Estimates

		Estimate	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig. Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound	
Threshold	[q37b = .00]	2.64	3.73	0.50	1.00	0.48	-4.67	9.96
	[q37b = 1.00]	8.36	3.84	4.75	1.00	0.03	0.84	15.89
Location	famsize	0.39	0.16	6.09	1.00	0.01	0.08	0.69
	famfratio	-2.67	1.76	2.30	1.00	0.13	-6.12	0.78
	f1c	-1.76	0.90	3.84	1.00	0.05	-3.51	0.00
	f2c	-0.68	0.61	1.23	1.00	0.27	-1.88	0.52
	f3c	0.58	1.01	0.33	1.00	0.57	-1.41	2.57
	f4c	-1.81	0.90	4.01	1.00	0.05	-3.58	-0.04
	USOK1	1.07	0.53	4.18	1.00	0.04	0.04	2.10
	USOK2	2.24	1.21	3.42	1.00	0.06	-0.14	4.61
	USOK3	0.14	0.55	0.06	1.00	0.80	-0.94	1.22
	USOK4	-1.59	1.11	2.04	1.00	0.15	-3.77	0.59
	USOK5	-0.10	0.64	0.03	1.00	0.87	-1.36	1.15
	USOK6	1.08	1.00	1.16	1.00	0.28	-0.89	3.04
	USOK7	-0.38	0.65	0.35	1.00	0.55	-1.65	0.88
	USOK8	0.76	0.70	1.17	1.00	0.28	-0.62	2.14
	USOK12	0.63	0.61	1.06	1.00	0.30	-0.57	1.84
	USOK14	0.83	1.12	0.55	1.00	0.46	-1.37	3.03
	q211_bin	1.40	1.84	0.58	1.00	0.45	-2.20	5.01
	q212_bin	0.70	0.79	0.79	1.00	0.38	-0.85	2.26
	q331_bin	1.59	1.62	0.96	1.00	0.33	-1.59	4.76
	q333_bin	1.55	1.37	1.29	1.00	0.26	-1.12	4.23
	q334_bin	0.90	1.69	0.28	1.00	0.59	-2.41	4.21
	q335_bin	2.06	0.75	7.57	1.00	0.01	0.59	3.52
	q336_bin	0.96	1.22	0.61	1.00	0.43	-1.43	3.35
	q10.1_bin	2.70	1.06	6.52	1.00	0.01	0.63	4.78
	q10.2_bin	1.07	1.02	1.10	1.00	0.29	-0.93	3.07
	q10.3_bin	1.54	1.23	1.57	1.00	0.21	-0.87	3.94
	q10.4_bin	0.74	1.06	0.48	1.00	0.49	-1.35	2.82
	q10.5_bin	1.16	1.18	0.96	1.00	0.33	-1.15	3.47
	q29a	1.70	0.89	3.67	1.00	0.06	-0.04	3.45
	q30a	-1.13	0.89	1.63	1.00	0.20	-2.87	0.61
	q152_bin	0.94	0.80	1.40	1.00	0.24	-0.62	2.50
	q153_bin	-0.65	1.51	0.19	1.00	0.66	-3.60	2.30
	q35a	-0.78	0.61	1.62	1.00	0.20	-1.97	0.42
	q38cent	0.60	0.24	6.44	1.00	0.01	0.14	1.07
	Q10AGG	-1.38	0.90	2.33	1.00	0.13	-3.15	0.39
	f1dc	0.75	0.68	1.22	1.00	0.27	-0.58	2.07
	f2dc	-0.65	0.49	1.77	1.00	0.18	-1.60	0.31
	f3dc	0.71	0.79	0.80	1.00	0.37	-0.84	2.26
	f4dc	0.82	0.65	1.60	1.00	0.21	-0.45	2.09
	[sex_male=.00]	0.53	0.74	0.50	1.00	0.48	-0.93	1.98
	[sex_male=1.00]	0a			0.00			
	[occ_lawyer=.00]	-1.78	1.03	3.00	1.00	0.08	-3.79	0.23
	[occ_lawyer=1.00]	0a			0.00			
	[region_middle=.00]	-1.39	0.62	4.92	1.00	0.03	-2.61	-0.16
	[region_middle=1.00]	0a			0.00			
	[age_young=.00]	-1.17	0.77	2.30	1.00	0.13	-2.69	0.34
	[age_young=1.00]	0a			0.00			

Link function: Logit.
a. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant.

UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to implement these standards. It stands behind women’s equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas: increasing women’s leadership and participation; ending violence against women; engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; enhancing women’s economic empowerment; and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system’s work in advancing gender equality.



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
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