



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Netherlands



## Jordan's Barometer

The Pulse of the Jordanian Street– (20)

May, 2020

**Coronavirus Lockdown Exacerbating Domestic Violence in Jordan**

*(Results and Indicators)*

This poll was conducted with support from Hivos





## ***Abstract***

The coronavirus pandemic has entered every home in one way or another. Strict lockdown measures to prevent the spread of the disease, are giving rise to a surge in domestic violence to which the UN is referring to as ‘the shadow pandemic’. To some, it is not safe to be home; therefore, the UN Secretary General has called for governments to incorporate domestic abuse policies as a key part of their national response strategies against COVID-19.

Realizing those serious human rights violations and their direct association to financial hardship; which are on the rise due to the loss of jobs/curfew as a result of the coronavirus crisis. The Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan has immediately launched its 20<sup>th</sup> poll, as part of its “Jordanians’ Barometer – The Pulse of the Jordanian Street” series of polls, to reflect on the effect of the coronavirus crisis on the degree of domestic violence exacerbations among Jordanian households during the curfew.

The poll was conducted between the 20<sup>th</sup> -26<sup>th</sup> of April, 2020, on a representative sample of the Jordanian community; taking into consideration the different age groups, educational levels and governorates. The collected data was processed and weighed by CSS research experts; to ensure the statistical representation of all governorates, within a margin of **±3%** error.

The outputs of the poll disclosed state-of-the-art statistics on domestic violence surge during COVID-19 lockdown in Jordan, originating a public debate among officials and citizens alike and starting a huge media campaign on television channels, radio stations and social media platforms. Furthermore, a hotline for reporting cases of domestic violence was launched by the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW) and Al-Mamlaka TV; being its foremost impact.

Al-Mamlaka TV showcased the pivotal results of the survey on ‘Baad Al-Khabar’ talk show on the 6<sup>th</sup> of May, 2020, hosting the General Secretary of JNCW and a Psychological and Educational Counselor to discuss the social and psychological repercussions of the coronavirus on Jordanian families.

The link to ‘Baad Al-Khabar’ full episode: <https://www.almamlakatv.com/singleprogram/10035#>  
The link to ‘Baad Al-Khabar’ episode brief: <https://www.facebook.com/396902253989412/posts/1234226916923604/>

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## **Main Findings**

The vast majority of Jordanians consider themselves to be committed to curfew procedures; whereby 85% reported to be fully committed and 14% moderately committed. During this period, 69% of Jordanians and their family members are spending their time on the phone, 66% on TV, 56% sitting with other family members, 51% cooking food/ desserts, 44% doing chores, 40% mostly sleeping, 33% homeschooling and 24% reading. The curfew contributed to an increase in smoking rate among 52% of Jordanians (*cigarettes and shisha*).

However, the prolonged lockdown is raising concerns among Jordanians, mainly related to the loss of their jobs (29%) and being exposed to verbal (9%) and physical (2%) abuse. The psychological wellbeing of more than half of the Jordanians (51%) was negatively impacted, and 38% believe that the atmosphere at home is uneasy and tense to varying extents (21% *slightly*, 11% *moderately*, 6% *highly*). The effect of COVID-19 on the social relations of Jordanians was negative on 34% of them, positive on 31% and neutral on 36%.

According to the opinion of 62% of Jordanians, curfew measures are likely to exacerbate the occurrence of domestic violence. Whereas in reality, **16% of Jordanians reported an increase in the frequency of domestic violence** (24% reported no increase and 60% reported no violence).

During the mandatory curfew in response to the coronavirus crisis, a total of 35% of Jordanians have been subject to at least one form of domestic abuse (**noting a 10% total increase**); 58% of which have been the victim of abuse by a male family member (25% *father*, 16.5% *husband*, 16.5% *brother*), 33% by a female family member (25% *mother*, 8% *sister*) and 9% by others.

The most prevalent forms of domestic violence reported during quarantine are verbal violence (48%), psychological violence (26%), neglect (17%) and physical abuse (9%). Those violent acts (between March 21<sup>st</sup> to April 20<sup>th</sup> – 26<sup>th</sup>) occurred **1-3** times among 75% of the COVID-19 domestic abuse victims, **4-6** among 19% and **7+** times among 7%. (*The main differing parties are represented in figure 7*).

Furthermore, 13% of Jordanians reported that disputes during the coronavirus lockdown period have led to physical abuse, 9% agreed that domestic violence towards disabled persons has increased, 10% thought helping out (the husband/ father/ mother/ sibling) in house chores leads to violence,

and 91% reported that children are spending more time on the internet/ playing video games. Only 5% of those who experienced violence during the lockdown sought help.

Previous to the coronavirus health crisis, 25% of Jordanians suffered from some sort of domestic violence, quarrels or disputes within the family; third of which (33%) was verbal violence, 25% marital disputes, 18% psychological abuse, 13% negligence, 7% physical abuse and 3% routine family disputes. The frequency of such violent acts used to occur **1-3** times a month among 82% of households with previous domestic violence record, **4-6** times a month among 14% and **7+** times a month among 4%.

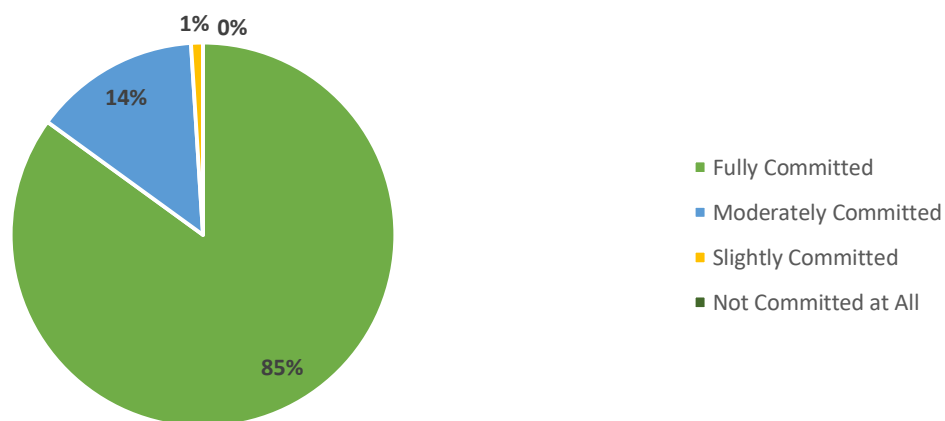
Throughout the past 12 months of the time of the survey, 14% of Jordanians reported to have been confronted with some form of abuse; half of which (50%) did not take any action, 24% contacted a relative, 17% turned to a friend, 6% refuged to local authorities, 2% sought help from a non-governmental organization, 2% referred to social media platforms (*Facebook, Whatsapp, Instagram*) and a mere **2%** called the **hotline** for reporting domestic violence complaints. A majority of 54% of Jordanians do not know how to contact the institutions that provide support to victims of domestic abuse.

In general, two thirds (66%) the Jordanians believe that family quarrels are normal and acceptable, 16% think that elder family members are entitled to use violence against the younger individuals as means of discipline, 9% agree that males are entitled to use violence against girls to as means of discipline, and only 1% agree that husbands can abuse their wives.

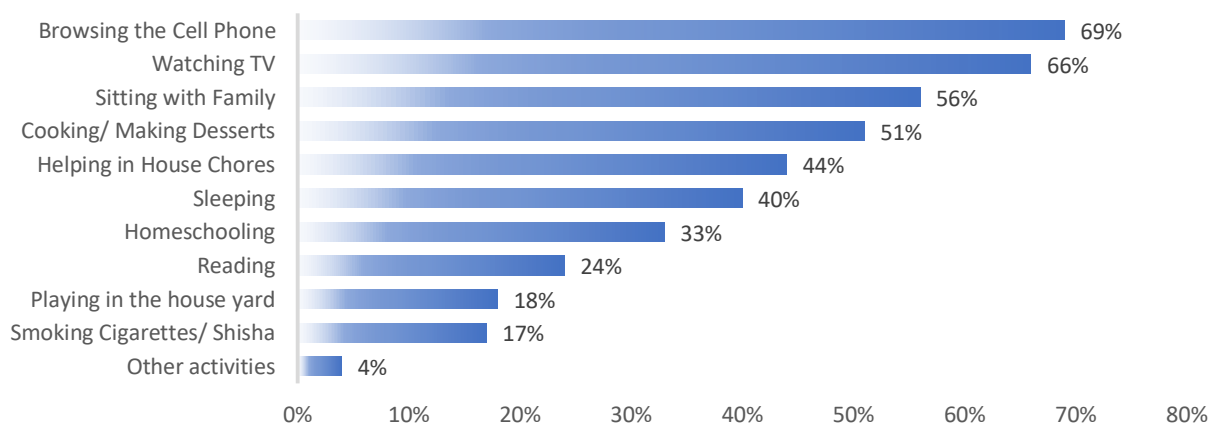
On a positive note, 23% of Jordanians reported to have had positive psychological impact out of the coronavirus curfew, 66% found the time to solve their family/ children's problems, 77% became closer with their children, 80% reconnected with their children/parents and 85% realized the burdens that women bear doing house chores.

## Jordanians' State of Affairs during COVID-19

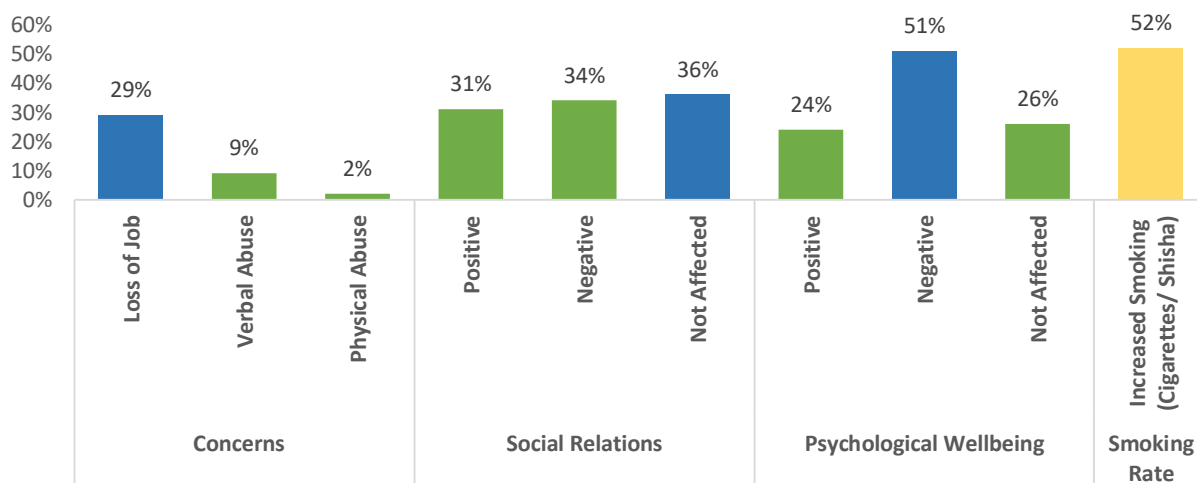
**Figure (1): Commitment of Jordanians to Curfew Measures**



**Figure (2): Activities Carried Out by Families During Curfew**



**Figure (3): Indicators of Jordanians' Psychosocial Wellbeing**



Tables (1), (2) and (3) show the detailed percentages of Jordanians' current state of affairs in terms of age, gender, education and governorate. Respondents who are males, aged 30-39 years old, have vocational training, or reside in Tafilah or Mafrq governorates are mostly concerned about losing their jobs.

The younger age groups and females are more exposed to verbal and physical abuse during curfew. A mere 1% of females reported sexual abuse; mostly from the governorate of Madaba (5.3%). The social relations of males are mostly affected negatively, whereas 35% of respondents aged 50+ years old reported that their social relations are negatively affected, 35% are not affected and 30% are positively affected.

The psychological wellbeing of more than half of the respondents from all educational backgrounds are negatively impacted, with the exception of those with vocational training and diploma, who are suffering less. In addition, approximately both males' and females' psychological wellbeing are equally/negatively affected by the coronavirus pandemic, and the younger age groups (18-29 years old) are affected the most.

| Table (1)                  |                | Age                         | Gender        | Education                                       | Governorate   |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| <b>Highest Percentages</b> |                |                             |               |   |   |
| <b>Concerns</b>            | Loss of Job    | <b>30-39 yrs</b>            | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Vocational Training</b>                      | <b>Tafilah, Madaba</b>                                    |
|                            | %              | 34%                         | 35%           | 64%   | 50%, 47%  |
|                            | Verbal Abuse   | <b>18-29 yrs, 30-39 yrs</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Diploma, BA, MA+</b>                         | <b>Mafrq</b>  |
|                            | %              | 12%, 13%                    | 14%           | 10%   | 21%   |
| <b>Concerns</b>            | Physical Abuse | <b>18-29 yrs, 30-39 yrs</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Secondary, BA, MA+</b>                       | <b>Balqa</b>  |
|                            | %              | 3%, 2%                      | 3%            | 3%, 2%, 2%                                      | 6%  |
| <b>Lowest Percentages</b>  |                |                             |               |   |   |
| <b>Concerns</b>            | Loss of Job    | <b>18-29 yrs</b>            | <b>Female</b> | <b>Diploma</b>                                  | <b>Mafrq, Irbid</b>                                       |
|                            | %              | 26%                         | 22%           | 25%   | 17%, 23%  |
|                            | Verbal Abuse   | <b>40-49 yrs</b>            | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Vocational Training</b>                      | <b>Tafilah, Aqaba, Karak</b>                              |
|                            | %              | 4%                          | 4%            | 0%  | 0%  |
| <b>Concerns</b>            | Physical Abuse | <b>50+ yrs</b>              | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Less than Secondary, Vocational Training</b> | <b>Tafilah, Aqaba, Karak, Mafrq, Ajloun, Madaba, Maan</b> |
|                            | %              | 0.30%                       | 1%            | 0%  | 0%  |

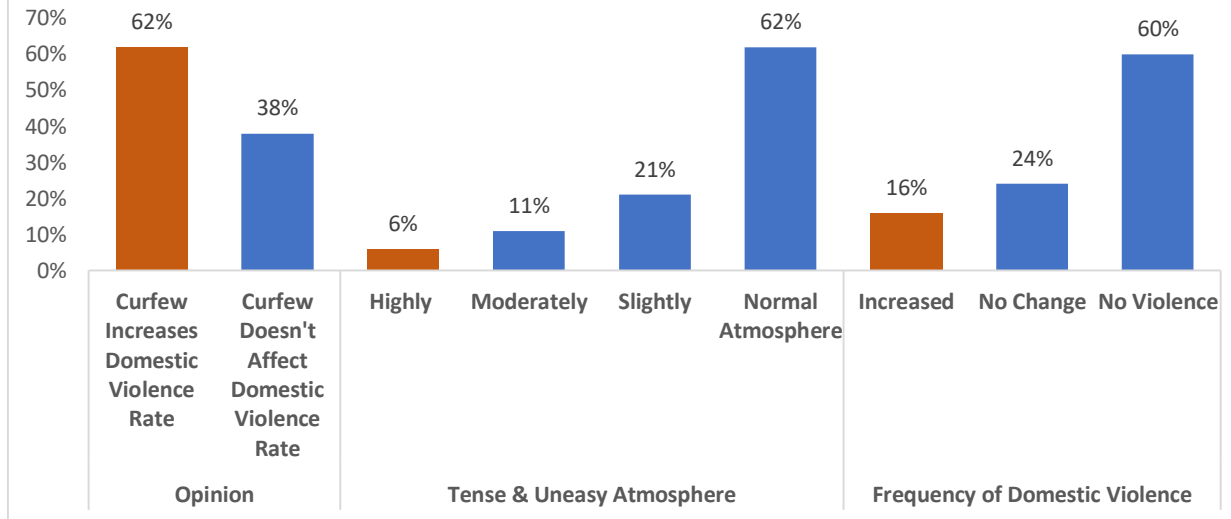


| Table (2)                  |              | Age              | Gender        | Education                  | Governorate    |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Highest Percentages</i> |              |                  |               |                            |                |
| Social Relations           | Positive     | <b>18-29 yrs</b> | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Vocational Training</b> | <b>Balqa</b>   |
|                            | %            | 32%              | 33%           | 87%                        | 38%            |
|                            | Negative     | <b>30-39 yrs</b> | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Less than Secondary</b> | <b>Tafilah</b> |
|                            | %            | 37%              | 36%           | 46%                        | 55%            |
| Social Relations           | Not Affected | <b>18-29 yrs</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Diploma</b>             | <b>Jerash</b>  |
|                            | %            | 38%              | 41%           | 41%                        | 55%            |
| <i>Lowest Percentages</i>  |              |                  |               |                            |                |
| Social Relations           | Positive     | <b>30-39 yrs</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Less than Secondary</b> | <b>Ajloun</b>  |
|                            | %            | 29%              | 29%           | 23%                        | 12%            |
|                            | Negative     | <b>18-29 yrs</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Vocational Training</b> | <b>Karak</b>   |
|                            | %            | 30%              | 30%           | 7%                         | 15%            |
|                            | Not Affected | <b>30-39 yrs</b> | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Vocational Training</b> | <b>Tafilah</b> |
| %                          | 34%          | 30%              | 7%            | 22%                        |                |

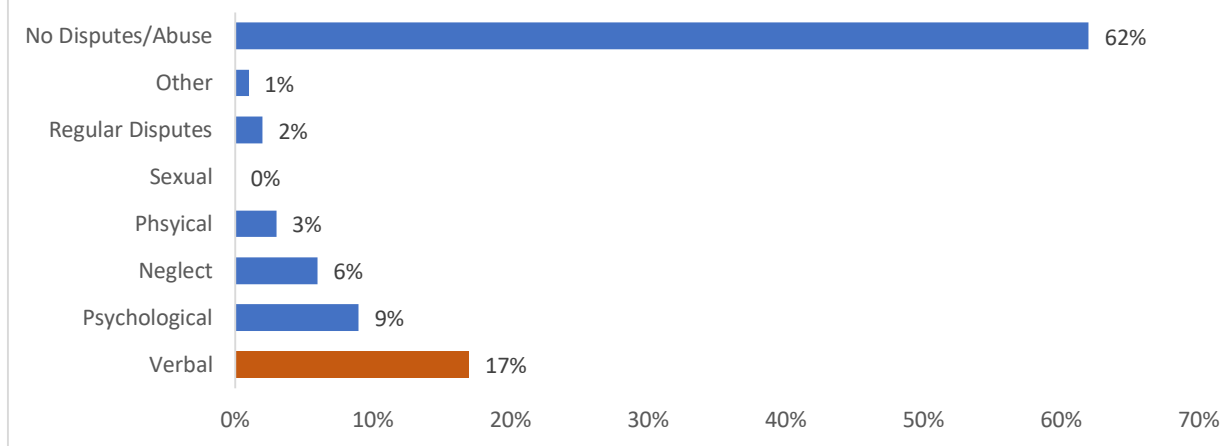
| Table (3)                  |              | Age              | Gender        | Education                           | Governorate    |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Highest Percentages</i> |              |                  |               |                                     |                |
| Psychological Wellbeing    | Positive     | <b>30-39 yrs</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Vocational Training, Diploma</b> | <b>Tafilah</b> |
|                            | %            | 26%              | 24%           | 36%, 30%                            | 48%            |
|                            | Negative     | <b>18-29 yrs</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Less than Secondary</b>          | <b>Madaba</b>  |
|                            | %            | 54%              | 51%           | 65%                                 | 70%            |
| Psychological Wellbeing    | Not Affected | <b>50+ yrs</b>   | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Vocational Training</b>          | <b>Irbid</b>   |
|                            | %            | 31%              | 27%           | 29%                                 | 32%            |
| <i>Lowest Percentages</i>  |              |                  |               |                                     |                |
| Psychological Wellbeing    | Positive     | <b>18-29 yrs</b> | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Less than Secondary</b>          | <b>Madaba</b>  |
|                            | %            | 21%              | 22%           | 15%                                 | 5%             |
|                            | Negative     | <b>50+ yrs</b>   | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Vocational Training</b>          | <b>Ajloun</b>  |
|                            | %            | 46%              | 50%           | 36%                                 | 36%            |
|                            | Not Affected | <b>30-39 yrs</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Less than Secondary</b>          | <b>Tafilah</b> |
| %                          | 24%          | 25%              | 19%           | 14%                                 |                |

## Rise in Tension in Jordanian Households

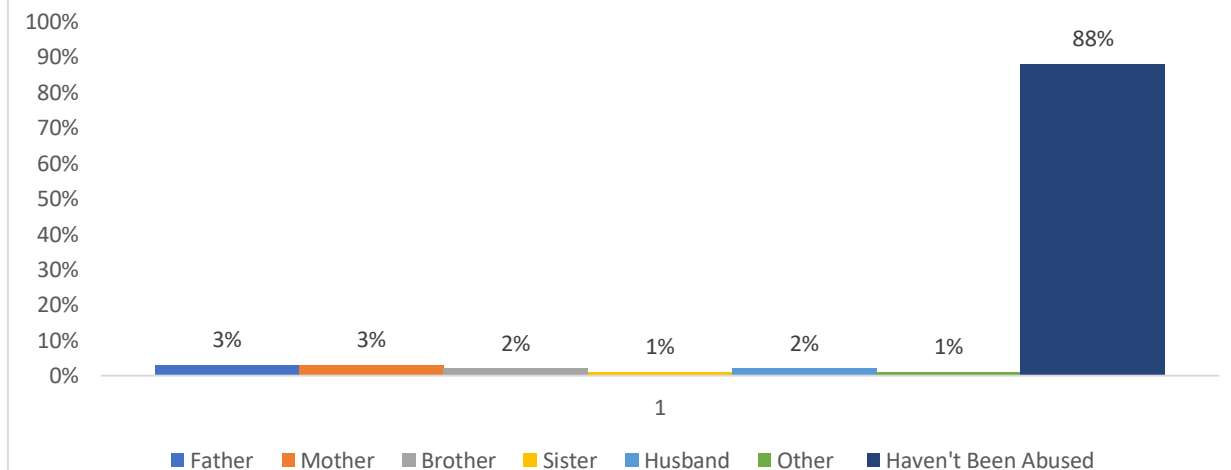
**Figure (4): Home Atmosphere and Frequency of Domestic Violence Incidence**



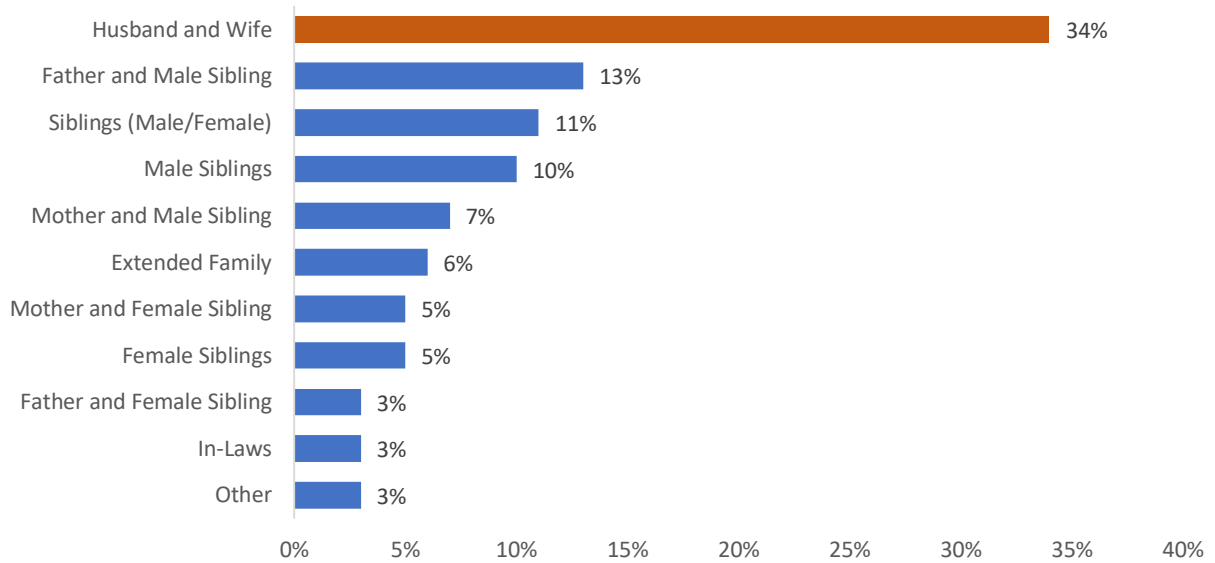
**Figure (5): Type/ Percent of Domestic Abuse During Curfew**



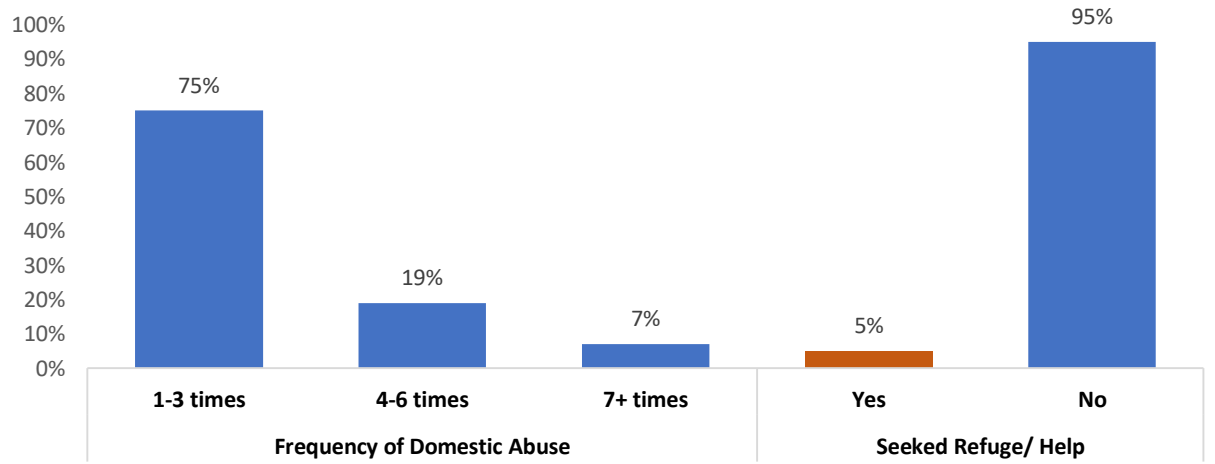
**Figure (6): Sources of Abuse During Curfew**



**Figure (7): Main Differing Parties During Curfew**



**Figure (8): Incidence of Domestic Violence and Action Taken**



**Table (4)**

|  | Yes | No  | Total |
|--|-----|-----|-------|
| Disputes during the coronavirus curfew have led to physical abuse                    | 13% | 87% | 100%  |
| Domestic violence towards disabled persons has increased                             | 9%  | 91% | 100%  |
| Helping out (the husband/ father/ mother/ sibling) in house chores leads to violence | 10% | 90% | 100%  |
| Being exposed to violence during home curfew   | 8%  | 92% | 100%  |
| Children are spending more time on the internet/ playing video games                 | 91% | 9%  | 100%  |

Tables (5), (6) and (7) show the detailed percentages of Jordanian households' rise in tension in terms of age, gender, education and governorate. In general, females, younger age groups (18-39 years old) and respondents from higher educational backgrounds (Secondary certificate, BA, MA) reported higher rise in household tension, frequency of abuse and all types of domestic violence, as well as sought less help compared to the rest.

Mafraq governorate reported the highest rise in household tension (21%). Frequency of violence is highest in Jerash (27%), Mafraq (28%) and Madaba (30%). Most types of violence are reported to be of highest prevalence in Amman, followed by Irbid. Only victims of domestic abuse in Zarqa (17%), Irbid (6%) and Amman (4%) during lockdown sought help. In general, domestic violence during the coronavirus outbreak in Jordan is reported to be highest in the central and northern regions of the kingdom, sparing the southern region (Karak, Tafilah, Aqaba and Maan governorates).

Majority of respondents who have less than secondary education (96%) or vocational training (93%) are **males**; which might explain why respondents from these educational categories are less exposed to domestic abuse.

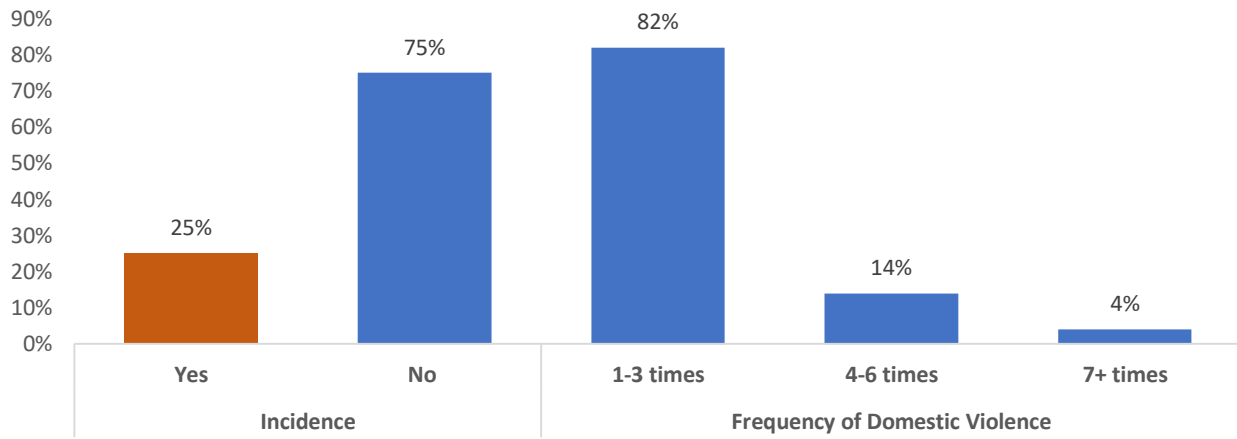
| Table (5)                  |                                 | Age                         | Gender        | Education                  | Governorate                   |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Highest Percentages</b> |                                 |                             |               |                            |                               |
| <b>Atmosphere</b>          | Highly tense/uneasy atmosphere  | <b>18-29 yrs</b>            | <b>Female</b> | <b>Less than Secondary</b> | <b>Mafraq</b>                 |
|                            | %                               | 8%                          | 8%            | 15%                        | 21%                           |
|                            | Frequency of Violence Increased | <b>18-29 yrs, 30-39 yrs</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Secondary, BA</b>       | <b>Madaba, Mafraq, Jerash</b> |
|                            | %                               | 18%, 21%                    | 20%           | 17%                        | 30%, 28%, 27%                 |
| <b>Lowest Percentages</b>  |                                 |                             |               |                            |                               |
| <b>Atmosphere</b>          | Highly tense/uneasy atmosphere  | <b>50+ yrs</b>              | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Diploma</b>             | <b>Karak, Ajloun, Maan</b>    |
|                            | %                               | 3%                          | 4%            | 2%                         | 0%                            |
|                            | Frequency of Violence Increased | <b>50+ yrs</b>              | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Diploma</b>             | <b>Tafileh, Ajloun</b>        |
|                            | %                               | 9%                          | 11%           | 10%                        | 5%, 6%                        |

| Table (6)                  |                           | Age                       | Gender           | Education                  | Governorate                                     |  |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Highest Percentages</i> |                           |                           |                  |                            |   |  |
| Type of Violence           | Verbal                    | <b>18-29 yrs</b>          | <b>Female</b>    | <b>BA</b>                  | <b>Irbid</b>                                    |  |
|                            | %                         | 51%                       | 65%              | 50%                        | 27%   |  |
|                            | Psychological             | <b>18-29 yrs</b>          | <b>Female</b>    | <b>BA</b>                  | <b>Amman</b>                                    |  |
|                            | %                         | 45%                       | 73%              | 50%                        | 37%   |  |
|                            | Physical                  | <b>18-29 yrs</b>          | <b>Female</b>    | <b>BA</b>                  | <b>Amman</b>                                    |  |
|                            | %                         | 52%                       | 81%              | 74%                        | 42%   |  |
| Type of Violence           | Neglect                   | <b>18-29 yrs</b>          | <b>Female</b>    | <b>BA</b>                  | <b>Amman</b>                                    |  |
|                            | %                         | 43%                       | 75%              | 61%                        | 51%   |  |
|                            | <i>Lowest Percentages</i> |                           |                  |                            |   |  |
|                            | Type of Violence          | Verbal                    | <b>40-49 yrs</b> | <b>Male</b>                | <b>Vocational Training</b>                      | <b>Karak</b>                               |
|                            |                           | %                         | 11%              | 35%                        | 1%  | 0%   |
|                            |                           | Psychological             | <b>50+ yrs</b>   | <b>Male</b>                | <b>Less than Secondary, Vocational Training</b> | <b>Ajloun, Karak, Tafileh, Maan, Aqaba</b> |
| %                          |                           | 11%                       | 27%              | 1%                         | 0%  |  |
| Physical                   |                           | <b>50+ yrs</b>            | <b>Male</b>      | <b>Diploma</b>             | <b>Ajloun</b>                                   |  |
| %                          |                           | 2%                        | 19%              | 2%                         | 0%  |  |
| Type of Violence           | Neglect                   | <b>40-49 yrs, 50+ yrs</b> | <b>Male</b>      | <b>Less than Secondary</b> | <b>Ajloun, Karak, Tafileh, Maan, Aqaba</b>      |  |
|                            | %                         | 8%, 10%                   | 25%              | 3%                         | 0%  |  |

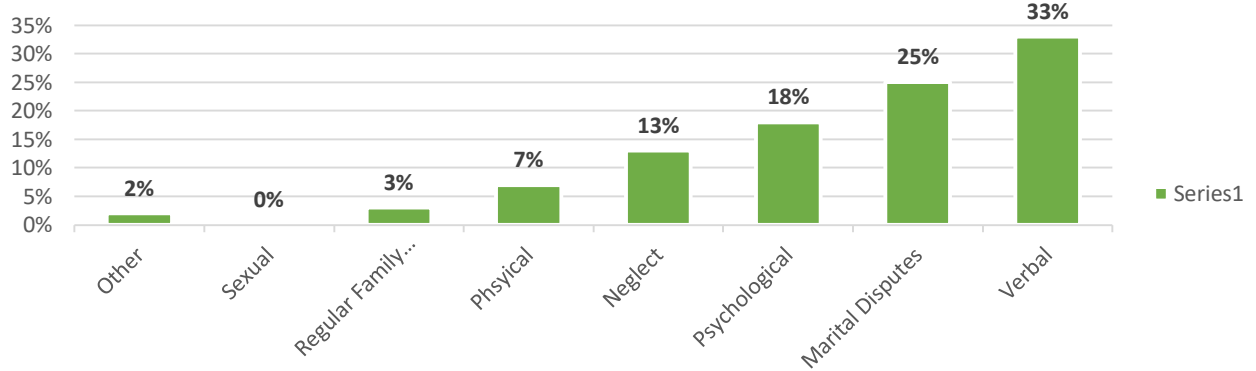
| Table (7)                  |                                   | Age                       | Gender        | Education                  | Governorate                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---|
| <i>Highest Percentages</i> |                                   |                           |               |                            |   |
| Other                      | Sought Help                       | <b>18-29 yrs</b>          | <b>Female</b> | <b>BA, MA</b>              | <b>Zarqa</b>                                  |
|                            | %                                 | 9%                        | 7%            | 8%, 6%                     | 17%   |
|                            | Disputes led to Physical Abuse    | <b>30-39 yrs</b>          | <b>Female</b> | <b>BA, Diploma</b>         | <b>Amman</b>                                  |
|                            | %                                 | 18%                       | 18%           | 14%                        | 12%   |
| Other                      | Violence towards Disabled Persons | <b>18-29 yrs</b>          | <b>Female</b> | <b>Secondary</b>           | <b>Maan</b>                                   |
|                            | %                                 | 12%                       | 13%           | 14%                        | 14%   |
| <i>Lowest Percentages</i>  |                                   |                           |               |                            |   |
| Other                      | Sought Help                       | <b>40-49 yrs</b>          | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Less than BA</b>        | <b>Balqa, Tafilah, Mafraq, Jerash, Madaba</b> |
|                            | %                                 | 0%                        | 2%            | 0%                         | 0%  |
|                            | Disputes led to Physical Abuse    | <b>50+ yrs</b>            | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Vocational Training</b> | <b>Ajloun, Balqa</b>                          |
|                            | %                                 | 5%                        | 8%            | 0%                         | 6%, 8%  |
|                            | Violence towards Disabled Persons | <b>40-49 yrs, 50+ yrs</b> | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Less than Secondary</b> | <b>Mafraq</b>                                 |
| %                          | 5%                                | 4%                        | 0%            | 0%                         |   |

## Domestic Abuse Prior to COVID-19 Health Crisis

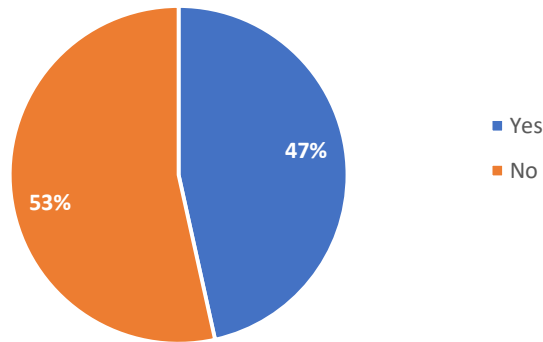
**Figure (9): Incidence of Domestic Abuse/ Family Disputes Prior to COVID-19**



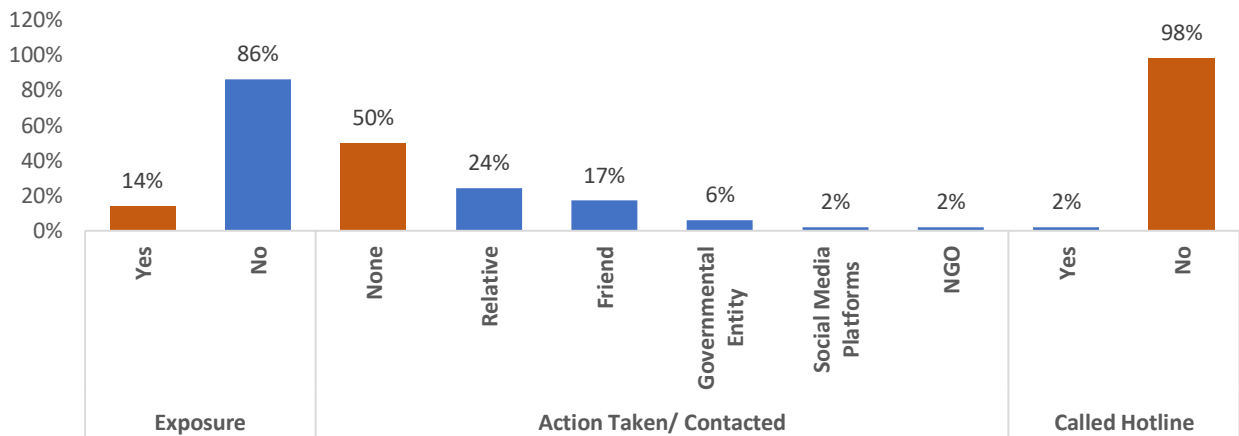
**Figure (10): Prevalant Types of Domestic Abuse Prior to COVID-19**



**Figure (12): Percent of Jordanians who Know How to Contact Concerned Institutions**



**Figure (11): Exposure to Domestic Violence During Past 12 Months**



Tables (8) and (9) show the detailed percentages of domestic abuse in Jordanian households prior to COVID-19 crisis in terms of age, gender, education and governorate. In general, younger age groups (18-39 years old), females and respondents with higher educational backgrounds are exposed to higher percentages of all types of domestic violence. The central and northern provinces have highest cases of domestic abuse. None of the 50+ years old respondents reported physical abuse, but the remaining age groups reported incidence of all types of violence, to varying extents (verbal 10%-59%, psychological 5%-61%, physical 1%-63% and neglect 13%-51%).

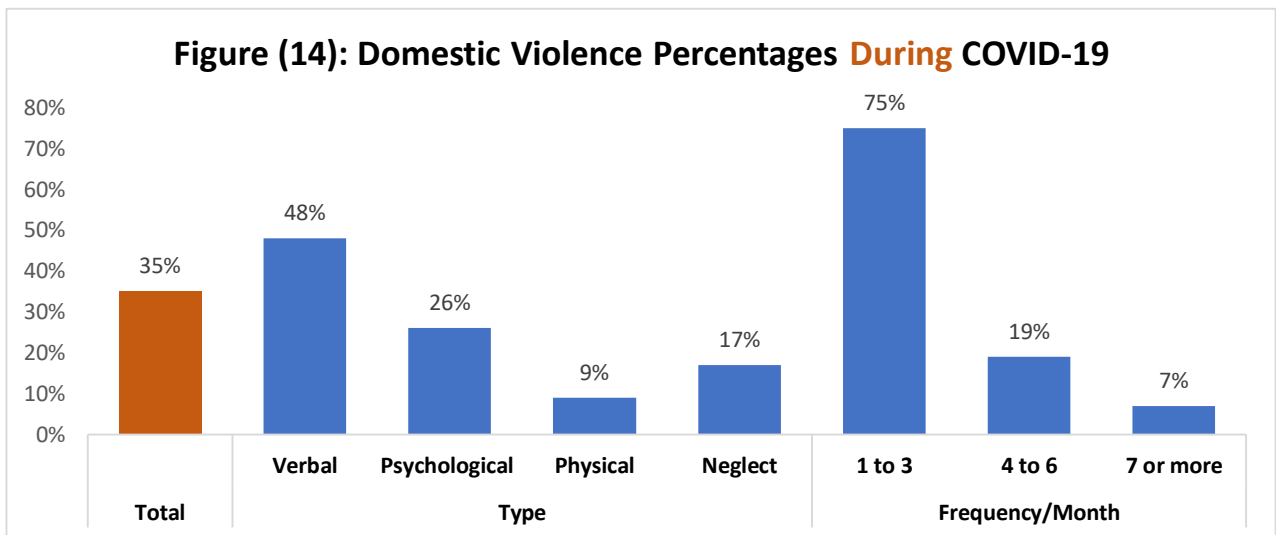
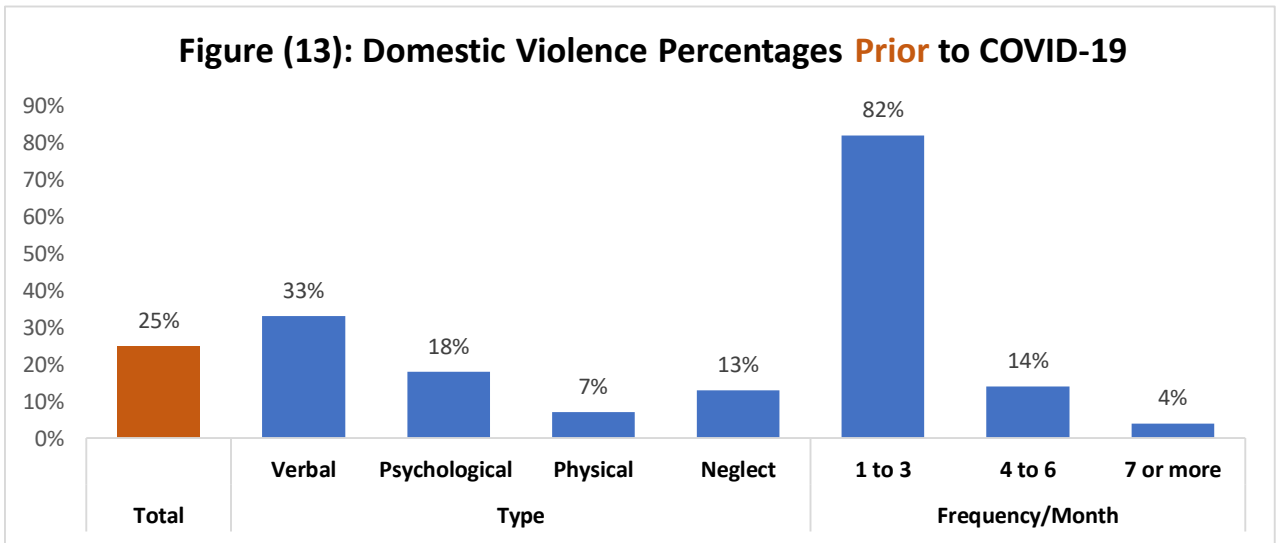
Male respondents are least exposed to physical abuse (5% of all physical abuse cases reported). Respondents of lower educational backgrounds are also exposed to less domestic violence (*same explanation of gender/educational level applies*).

| <b>Table (8)</b>                   |                                | <b>Age</b>                  | <b>Gender</b> | <b>Education</b>                                | <b>Governorate</b>                                  |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| <b>Highest Percentages</b>         |                                |                             |               |   |   |
| <b>Incidence Prior to COVID-19</b> | Incidence of Domestic Violence | <b>18-29 yrs, 30-39 yrs</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Vocational Training</b>                      | <b>Jerash</b>                                       |
|                                    | %                              | 32%, 26%                    | 31%           | 47%   | 35%   |
|                                    | 7+ times/month abuse           | <b>18-29 yrs, 30-39 yrs</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Secondary</b>                                | <b>Madaba</b>                                       |
|                                    | %                              | 5%                          | 6.3%          | 8%  | 50%   |
| <b>Lowest Percentages</b>          |                                |                             |               |   |   |
| <b>Incidence Prior to COVID-19</b> | Incidence of Domestic Violence | <b>40-49 yrs, 50+ yrs</b>   | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Less than Secondary</b>                      | <b>Karak</b>  |
|                                    | %                              | 18%, 15%                    | 18%           | 15%   | 0%  |
|                                    | 7+ times/month abuse           | <b>40-49 yrs, 50+ yrs</b>   | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Less than Secondary, Vocational Training</b> | <b>Tafileh, Aqaba, Mafraq, Jerash, Ajloun, Maan</b> |
|                                    | %                              | 1%, 0%                      | 0%            | 0%  | 0%  |

| <b>Table (9)</b>           |                           | <b>Age</b>                | <b>Gender</b>              | <b>Education</b>                                  | <b>Governorate</b>          |  |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Highest Percentages</b> |                           |                           |                            |   |                             |  |
| <b>Type of Violence</b>    | Verbal                    | <b>18-29 yrs</b>          | <b>Female</b>              | <b>BA</b>   | <b>Amman</b>                |  |
|                            | %                         | 59%                       | 74%                        | 52%   | 40%                         |  |
|                            | Psychological             | <b>18-29 yrs</b>          | <b>Female</b>              | <b>BA</b>   | <b>Amman</b>                |  |
|                            | %                         | 61%                       | 86%                        | 56%   | 36%                         |  |
|                            | Physical                  | <b>18-29 yrs</b>          | <b>Female</b>              | <b>BA</b>   | <b>Amman</b>                |  |
|                            | %                         | 63%                       | 95%                        | 58%   | 38%                         |  |
| <b>Type of Violence</b>    | Neglect                   | <b>18-29 yrs</b>          | <b>Female</b>              | <b>BA</b>   | <b>Amman</b>                |  |
|                            | %                         | 51%                       | 76%                        | 53%   | 32%                         |  |
|                            | <b>Lowest Percentages</b> |                           |                            |   |                             |  |
|                            | Verbal                    | <b>40-49 yrs, 50+ yrs</b> | <b>Male</b>                | <b>Less than Secondary</b>                        | <b>Karak, Tafileh, Maan</b> |  |
|                            | %                         | 23%, 10%                  | 26%                        | 1%  | 0%                          |  |
|                            | Psychological             | <b>40-49 yrs, 50+ yrs</b> | <b>Male</b>                | <b>Diploma</b>                                    | <b>Ajloun, Karak</b>        |  |
| %                          | 7%, 5%                    | 14%                       | 8%                         | 0%  |                             |  |
| Physical                   | <b>40-49 yrs, 50+ yrs</b> | <b>Male</b>               | <b>Diploma</b>             | <b>Ajloun, Balqa, Karak, Aqaba, Tafileh, Maan</b> |                             |  |
| %                          | 1%, 0%                    | 5%                        | 5%                         | 0%  |                             |  |
| Neglect                    | <b>40-49 yrs, 50+ yrs</b> | <b>Male</b>               | <b>Less than Secondary</b> | <b>Karak, Aqaba, Maan</b>                         |                             |  |
| %                          | 13%                       | 24%                       | 4%                         | 0%  |                             |  |



## Visualization of Domestic Violence Exacerbation



## Normalization of Domestic Violence

| Table (10)   | Strongly Agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|--|----------------|-------|----------|-------------------|
| Family quarrels are normal and acceptable  | 10%            | 56%   | 24%      | 11%               |
| Elder family members are entitled to use violence against the younger individuals as means of discipline | 2%             | 14%   | 31%      | 53%               |
| Males are entitled to use violence against girls to as means of discipline                               | 2%             | 7%    | 22%      | 70%               |

**Figure (15): Husbands can Abuse their Wives**



Tables (11) and (12) show detailed percentages of normalization of domestic violence in terms of age, gender, education and governorate. Almost half (50%-55%) respondents of all age groups, 42% of males and 63% of females strongly disagree that elder family members are entitled to use violence against the younger individuals as means of discipline. Whereas 62%-77% of respondents of all groups, 54% of males and 85% of females strongly disagree that males are entitled to use violence against girls to as means of discipline. Thus, more Jordanians think that it is not acceptable for males to use force against females as means of discipline, versus the elderly members of the family. Also, as educational level increases (BA, MA), tolerance to domestic violence is decreased.

Most respondents who agree to a husband being allowed to abuse his wife are; 8% of those with less than secondary education, 1% of those aged 18-39 years old, 2% of males, 18% of Tafileh and 2% of Irbid residents. Half percent (0.5%) of females agree that husbands are allowed to abuse their wives. Majority (98%-100%) of respondents from all governorates in Jordan, with the exception of Tafileh (in the southern region) reported that a husband has no right to abuse his wife.

| <b>Table (11)</b>  |                             | <b>Highest Percentages</b>  |              |                  |                       |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|
|  |                             | Age                         | Gender       | Education        | Governorate           |
| Normalization of Domestic Violence/ Highly Agree to Following Statements | Force can be Used by Elders | <b>18-29 yrs, 30-39 yrs</b> | <b>Males</b> | <b>Secondary</b> | <b>Balqa</b>          |
|  | %                           | 3%                          | 8%           | 5%               | 7%                    |
|  | Force can be used by Males  | <b>18-29 yrs, 30-39 yrs</b> | <b>Males</b> | <b>BA</b>        | <b>Tafileh, Irbid</b> |
|  | %                           | 2%                          | 3%           | 3%               | 5%                    |

| <b>Table (12)</b>   |                             | <b>Highest Percentages</b>  |                |               |               |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
|   |                             | Age                         | Gender         | Education     | Governorate   |
| Normalization of Domestic Violence/ Highly Disagree to Following Statements | Force can be Used by Elders | <b>18-29 yrs, 30-39 yrs</b> | <b>Females</b> | <b>BA</b>     | <b>Zarqa</b>  |
|   | %                           | 53%, 55%                    | 63%            | 55%           | 60%           |
|   | Force can be used by Males  | <b>18-29 yrs</b>            | <b>Females</b> | <b>BA, MA</b> | <b>Ajloun</b> |
|   | %                           | 77%                         | 85%            | 72%, 75%      | 76%           |

### **Positive Findings**

| <b>Table (13)</b>  | <b>Yes</b> | <b>No</b>  | <b>Total</b> |
|--|------------|------------|--------------|
| <b>Found the time to solve their family/ children's problems</b> | <b>66%</b> | <b>34%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>Became closer with their children</b>                         | <b>77%</b> | <b>23%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>Reconnected with their children/parents</b>                   | <b>80%</b> | <b>20%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>Realized the burdens that women bear doing house chores</b>   | <b>85%</b> | <b>15%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |