

Data indicates that a small ratio of females from different age groups cannot obtain health care without the approval of their husband or another member of their family. Obtaining the cost of medical services is another problem that around one-fourth (1/4) of the women aged 15-19 and one-third (1/3) of the women aged 40-49 encounter. A large ratio of young females (from the 15-19 and 20-29 age groups) and 23% of the group aged 40-49 wish to receive medical care from female doctors.

A high number of divorcées (about one-fifth) and 7 percent of married women face problems in obtaining medical care due to the need to get pre-approval from the family or one of its members. Additionally, a large ratio of divorcées and widows face difficulties in obtaining the necessary expenses for medical care, which indicates that they do not have a sponsor as a result of their marital status.

The inability to pay medical costs is not only limited to divorcées and widows but also to married women, as 29% indicate they are unable to pay for their medical expenses. This gives an idea of these women's poor living conditions, on one hand, and lack of family income, on the other.

One-tenth (1/10) of the women surveyed in rural areas and around 6 percent of those residing in urban areas could not obtain medical care without pre-approval. Additionally, high ratios of women living in urban and rural areas face problems in coming up with the costs necessary for medical treatment (29% of urban women and one-third of rural women). This indicates that a large percentage of Jordan's population suffers from low income levels. Around 29% of women living in rural areas and one-fourth (1/4) of urban women prefer to receive medical care from female doctors.

On a regional level, data does not show a large variance in the ratio of women who cannot obtain medical services without pre-approval of the family or a family member. This ratio ranges from 6.3 percent in the Middle region to 9.2 percent in the South region. Thus, traditional attitudes towards women and their health are not limited to one area, but are common throughout the country.

In all three regions, there is a high ratio of women who have difficulty paying for medical care expenses. It is more noticeable in the south, as more than two-thirds (2/3) suffer from this problem, indicating that they suffer more from poor living conditions and low income levels than Jordan's other regions.

Education plays a great influence on women's decision-making abilities regarding medical care. Only 4 percent of those with mid-level diplomas or higher require pre-approval from their family or any one of its members to obtain medical care. This ratio was higher among uneducated women (around 14%) and for women with less education (12% for elementary education and 9 percent for preparatory).

Uneducated women and those with less education have more difficulty in obtaining money to cover medical care expenses than those with secondary and diploma levels of education and higher (around 52% among the uneducated and 46% for those with elementary education).

Employment and education also play influential roles in empowering women to make decisions regarding their medical care. Only a small ratio of working women (3.7 percent) was required to take approval from their family or any family member to receive medical care. In addition, women's employment plays a significant role in helping women to cover their medical expenses. Only 17% of the working women surveyed indicated that they face problems covering medical expenses, compared to 32% of the unemployed women surveyed. Thus, data implies that women's employment helps to empower them economically and enhance their status in the family, which, in turn, improves their and their families' living conditions.

Economic Violence

Economic violence can be found in various guises, such as the blocking of women's resources and inheritance, deprivation of food and the exploitation of women's (especially working women's) economic resources. Table 4.12 shows the percentage distribution for cases of economic abuse according to the type of abuse. Data indicates that deprivation of pocket money and finances forms about one-third (1/3) of the cases,

Table 4.12

Percentage Distribution of Economic Violence by Type of Violence, 2002

Type of Violence	Number	%
Deprivation of pocket money	10	25.0
Child labor	8	20.0
Financial exploitation	7	18.0
Forced to give up inheritance	6	15.0
Wasteful spending	5	12.0
Miserliness	4	10.0
Total	40	100.0

Source: Queen Zain Al-Sharaf Development Institute and the Family Protection Project Research Unit, "Study of Abuse and Family Violence," 2002.

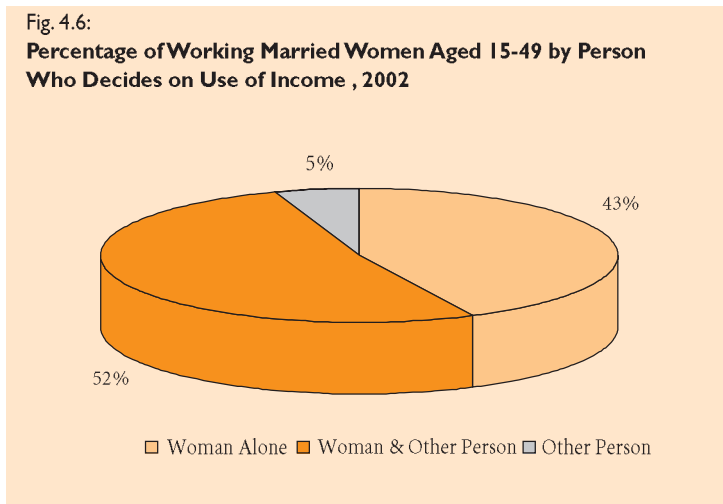
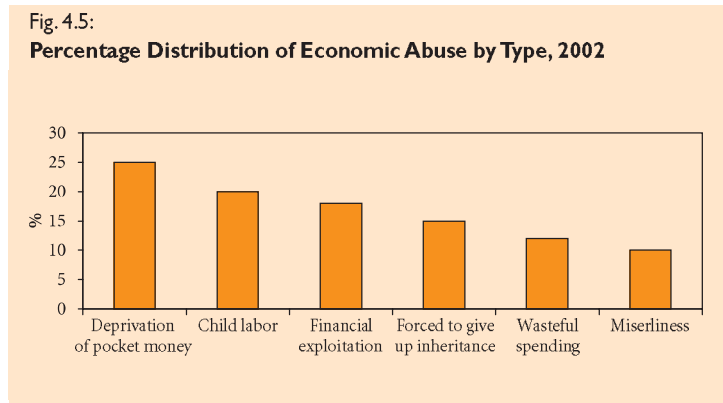
The deprivation of pocket money accounted for one-fourth (1/4) of economic abuse cases in 2002, while miserliness accounted for 10%.

while child labor makes up 20%. This is due to families' tendency to force their children (male and female) to work at an early age and expose them to dangers such as exploitation by their employers, health problems, work injury, questionable moral behavior and drug addiction, among others.

own how to spend their earnings compared with around 64% of working women aged 45-49. The younger a woman is, the more likely she does not participate in decisions related to her income. Data indicates that around 15% in the youngest age category

Many women face financial exploitation by their families, and this type of abuse makes up 18% of economic abuse cases. One out of six females indicated that they are pressured to give up their share of the family inheritance, a practice that is contrary to Islamic shari'a law, on one hand, and weakens their economic status, on the other. Miserliness is another type of economic abuse which affects one out of ten females, as a number of families do not take care of female members' basic needs not because of lack of money but because they are stingy with their expenditures. Generally, depriving women of pocket money, inheritance or needed expenditures to cover their personal needs has a negative impact which may even have the potential to lead them to engage in morally questionable activities to cover their financial needs.

Table 4.13 shows the percentage distribution of married employed women between the ages of 15 and 49 according to their selected characteristics and the decision-maker regarding expenditures. Data indicates that decisions on spending income directly correlate to age, i.e., the older a woman is, the more likely she is to be able to decide how to spend her income. Around 41% of working women aged 20-24 are able to decide on their



About 43% of working married women decide alone on how to spend their income compared to 5 percent who do not decide at all.

Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Employed Married Women Aged 15-49 by Selected Characteristics, Person Who Decides How Income is Spent and Ratio of Contribution to Family Expenditures from Their Income, 2002

Characteristics	Person Who Decides on Expenditures			Ratio of Contribution to Family Expenditures			
	Woman only	Woman and other person	Other person	No participation	Less than half of income	More than half of income	All of income
Age							
20-24	40.7	43.9	15.4	8.2	30.9	54.2	6.7
25-29	39.9	54.1	6.0	12.3	19.8	57.2	10.6
30-34	43.4	52.8	3.8	7.0	23.4	56.2	13.4
35-39	46.7	48.7	4.6	4.2	14.7	67.3	13.8
40-44	49.1	46.6	4.3	6.5	10.8	61.8	20.9
45-49	64.4	31.3	4.3	0.0	24.3	55.2	20.5
Marital status							
Married	42.8	52.0	5.2	6.3	18.4	63.1	12.3
Area							
Urban	47.2	47.4	5.4	7.4	19.1	59.3	14.2
Rural	42.7	53.2	4.1	3.1	17.4	62.6	16.9
Region							
Middle	48.3	46.9	4.8	8.6	19.0	56.1	16.3
North	47.4	47.9	4.8	2.9	19.1	66.8	11.2
South	36.9	56.3	6.8	5.2	17.2	62.0	15.6
Educational level							
Preparatory	81.5	11.8	6.7	7.3	23.4	37.9	31.5
Secondary	47.4	45.0	7.6	1.9	23.1	60.9	14.1
Higher education	41.7	54.0	4.1	8.1	17.1	63.2	11.7
Total	46.2	48.7	5.1	6.5	18.7	60.0	14.8

Source: Department of Statistics, "Survey of Population and Family Health," 2002.

do not participate in any way in decisions regarding how their income will be spent.

The ratio of women's spending on the family varies significantly according to age. Only around 7 percent of working women aged 20-24 spend all of their income on their family, while 21% of older women (aged 40-

44 and 45-49) do. This does not mean that younger women do not participate in family expenditures; the amount they spend, however, is less than that of older women. The ratio of women aged 20-24 who do not contribute to family expenditures is only 8 percent.

About 43% of working married women decide on how to spend their income without interference from any other person, compared to 52% who decide with another person/s and around 5 percent who do not decide at all. Data also indicates that a small ratio (6 percent) of working married women contributes to family expenditures with their income, and 12% contribute all their income to cover the family's needs.

Data does not show significant variances between urban and rural women regarding decision-making on how their income is spent; a large ratio of women from both locales decides on their own (47% in urban areas and about 43% in rural ones). There is also a relatively large ratio of women from both areas who contribute the entirety of their incomes to family expenses (around 14% in urban areas and 17% in rural areas).

Data shows that women residing in the south are less likely to manage their own incomes compared to women from other regions. Around 37% of them decide on their own how to spend their income, compared with 48% and around 47% in the Middle and North regions, respectively. Additionally, 7 percent of women living in the South region have no input at all on how their income is spent.

Less educated women more often decide on how to spend their incomes than women with higher education. A large ratio of women with preparatory education (82%) decides on how their income is spent, while 47% and around 42% of women with secondary and mid-level diplomas, respectively, do so. Despite the fact that many women with a preparatory education are able to decide on how to spend their incomes, a large proportion of them allocate the entirety of their incomes to cover the needs of their families (31.5%).

Women and Crime

Jordanian women incur all forms of violence and attacks, from physical and psychological abuse to intentional murder by family or non-family members. As women are considered the weaker sex, they are more likely to be the victims of physical violence. Table 4.14 shows the percentage distribution of attacks on females during the period of 1998-2002 according to the type of crime. Data

shows that most of the attacks on women are carried out by non-family members; it also shows that the number of attacks by non-family members are increasing (from 73% in 1998 to 82% in 2002). Conversely, there was a significant decrease in the number of attacks carried out by family members during the same years (27% in 1998 to 18% in 2002).

There are various reasons behind the notable decrease in the ratio of attacks carried out by family members. They include an increase in awareness among family members regarding their rights and duties; females' heightened cultural and economic levels which enhance their status in the family; and the efforts made by different agencies, governmental and non-governmental, to limit family violence and open specialized centers for victims of violence. Another likely reason for the decrease is women's proclivity to conceal information regarding violence against them, whether it is committed by a family member or otherwise.

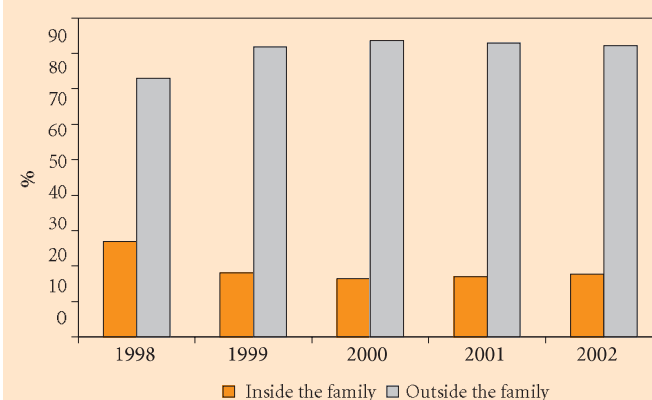
Data shows that there is a decrease in the ratio of women who were physically attacked by family members in the period of 1998-2002. This ratio decreased from 27% of the total number of attacks in 1998 to around 18% in 2002.

Table 4.14:
Percentage Distribution of Physical Attacks According to Attacker, 1998-2002

Year	Total	%	Inside the Family	Outside the Family
1998	322	100.0	27.0	73.0
1999	397	100.0	18.1	81.9
2000	556	100.0	16.4	83.6
2001	466	100.0	17.0	83.0
2002	602	100.0	17.8	82.2

Source: Family Protection Department, Public Security Department, Jordan.

Fig. 4.7:
Percentage Distribution of Physical Attacks According to Attackers



Female victims accounted for more than half of the number of attack crimes committed in the Amman governorate during the period of 1998-2002.

Table 4.15 shows the relative distribution of the relationship between criminals and their victims inside the family. Data was taken from the cases dealt with by the Family Protection Department during the period of 1998-2002. For all years studied, fathers make up the largest proportion of those who commit violent acts in the family. There is also an increase in the ratio of attacks by fathers in 2002 compared with 1998 (around 38% in 1998 to around 50% in 2002). This particular increase is met with a subsequent decrease in the ratio of attacks carried out by other family members (from 31% in 1998 to around 12% in 2002). Brothers and sisters occupied second place for family members committing attacks in 2002; their ratio was 12% each of the total instances of attack. Mothers were also responsible for committing attacks, but only at a small ratio.

Table 4.16 shows the percentage distribution of crimes in the Amman governorate in 1998-2002 according to the sex of the victims. Data clarifies that females made up more than half of all those attacked in all of the years under study. The ratio of female victims ranged from 54.5% out of the total number of victims in 2001 to around 59.2% in 2002. There is a clear fluctuation in the ratio of female victims for many of the years, but it is relatively constant in 1999 and 2000. In 2001, the ratio slowly decreased, but then rose sharply in 2002. Conversely, the ratio of male victims does not fluctuate in the way of that of the females. The male ratio increased during the period of 1998-2001, then decreased in 2002.

Females made up a small ratio of those committing crimes in the Amman governorate during the period of 1998-2002. Their ratio ranged from 3.6 percent in 2001 to 6.2 percent in 1998.

Table 4.15:

Percentage Distribution of the Relationship between Criminals and Victims of Family Violence cases, Taken from Cases Dealt with by the Family Protection Department During the Period of 1998-2002

Year	Total	%	Father	Mother	Brother/Sister	Grandfather or Grandmother	Uncle	Aunt	stepmother	stepfather	Other Relative
1998	87	100	37.9	6.9	14.9	3.4	3.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	31.0
1999	72	100	45.8	6.9	16.7	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.9	2.8	13.9
2000	91	100	46.2	5.5	20.9	3.3	7.7	1.1	5.5	0.0	9.9
2001	79	100	45.6	10.1	7.6	2.5	5.1	3.8	3.8	1.3	20.3
2002	107	100	49.5	2.8	12.1	1.9	7.5	0.9	9.3	3.7	12.1

Source: Family Protection Department, Public Security Department, Jordan.

Table 4.16:

Percentage Distribution of Crimes in the Amman Governorate in 1998-2002 According to the Sex of the Victims

Year	Number of Crimes	%	Sex	
			Male	Female
1998	291	100.0	41.9	58.1
1999	379	100.0	44.3	55.7
2000	427	100.0	45.0	55.0
2001	387	100.0	45.5	54.5
2002	532	100.0	40.8	59.2

Source: Family Protection Department, Public Security Department, Jordan.

Table 4.17 shows the percentage distribution of crimes during the period of 1998-2002 according to the sex of the criminal. Data indicates that most of the criminals were males, with females forming a small ratio in all the years. The ratio of male criminals shows significant fluctuations during the above mentioned period; it increased around 2 percentage points between 1998 and 1999, decreased slowly in 2000, increased again in 2001 and decreased in 2002. The ratio of female criminals also fluctuated; it decreased sharply in 1998 and 1999, increased in 2000 and decreased in 2001.

Fig. 4.8:
Percentage Distribution of Crimes in the Amman Governorate for the Years 1998-2002 by Sex of the Victim

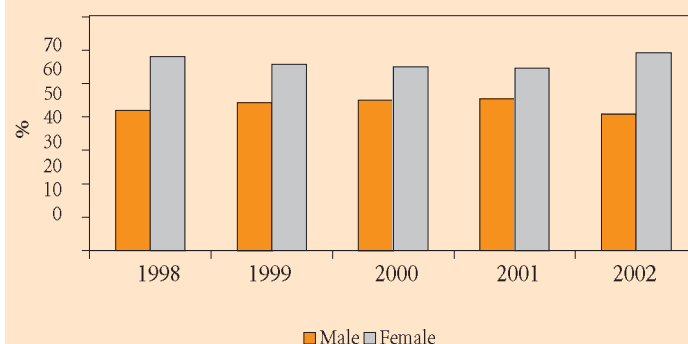


Table 4.17:
Percentage Distribution of Crimes in the Amman Governorate by Sex of the Criminal, 1998-2002

Year	Number of Crimes	%	Sex	
			Male	Female
1998	322	100.0	93.8	6.2
1999	397	100.0	96.0	4.0
2000	556	100.0	95.3	4.7
2001	466	100.0	96.4	3.6
2002	602	100.0	95.3	4.7

The ratio of infringement of honor crimes were the highest among instances of sexual assaults on females. Rape crimes were the next most common.

Source: Family Protection Department, Public Security Department, Jordan.

Table 4.18 shows the relative distribution of sexual assaults on females in the Amman governorate during the period of 1999-2002. Rape is considered the most important crime against woman, but cases of rape usually go unreported because women victims naturally fear that they will be unable to get married in the future or that, if they are married, they will be divorced and deprived of their children.

Data shows a significant decrease in rape cases recorded in the Amman governorate during the period of 1999-2002. This ratio decreased from 26% of the total number of sexual attacks faced by women in 1999 to around 20% in 2002. Women face other types of sexual assaults, such as the infringement of their honor. This type of assault made up the largest ratio of the sexual crimes against females in the Amman governorate during the period of 1999-2002, while the

Fig. 4.9:
Percentage Distribution of Crimes in the Amman Governorate for the Years 1998-2002 by Sex of the Criminal

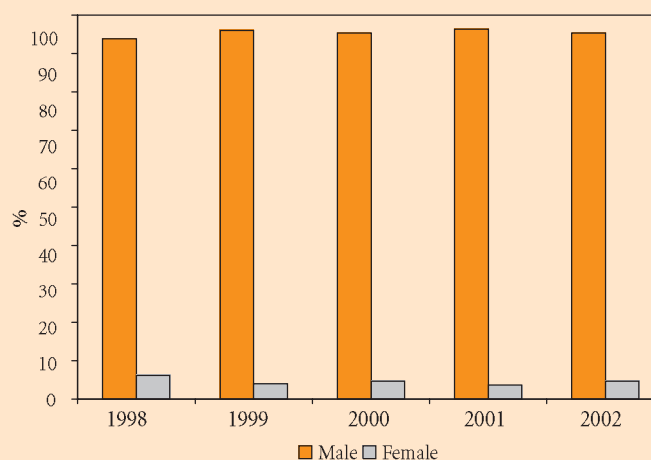


Table 4.18**Percentage Distribution of Sexual Assaults on Females in the Amman Governorate, 1999-2002**

Year	Total	%	Rape	Intention to Rape	Infringement of Honor	Act of Public Indecency	Intercourse with Females Less Than 18 Years Old
1999	146	100.0	26.0	6.2	65.1	2.7	0.0
2000	182	100.0	18.7	9.9	61.5	6.6	3.3
2001	162	100.0	14.8	8.0	73.5	1.9	1.9
2002	239	100.0	20.1	11.3	55.6	9.2	3.8

Source: Family Protection Department, Public Security Department, Jordan.

ratio of intent to rape, acts of public indecency and sexual relations with minors was small in comparison to crimes of rape and infringement of honor.

Attitudes Towards Violence Against Women

Attitudes of Fathers and Mothers

Family views regarding rights and rights-based concepts are crucial to examine in the attempt to document families' levels of

awareness and apprehension with regard to violence against women. Table 4.19 documents what fathers and mothers consider to be the rights of a husband by looking at a number of characteristics. The 2001 data indicates that most fathers and mothers (about 91% of fathers and 90% of mothers) believe that wives should excuse their husbands for any disagreeable action. This ratio varies only slightly between fathers and mothers according to their age (88% for those aged less than 40 and around 94% for those aged 60 and above).

Table 4.19:**Percentage Distribution of Fathers' and Mothers' Opinions Regarding Husbands' Rights, 2001**

Characteristics	Wife Pre-Excuses Husband for Any Disagreeable Acts	Wife Follows Husband's Opinion in Cases of Disagreement	Husband Has the Right to Hit His Wife When She Disobeys Him
Fathers	90.5	74.2	33.8
Mothers	89.7	70.1	34.3
Parents' Age			
Less than 40	87.7	64.9	28.2
49-40	89.4	70.7	31.4
59-50	91.5	75.3	36.5
+60	93.9	82.8	48.7
Residence			
Rural	88.9	69.7	30.0
Urban	94.5	80.1	49.5
Region			
Middle	88.0	69.4	30.9
North	93.0	74.9	37.1
South	93.4	78.1	45.0
Total	90.0	71.9	34.1

Source: Department of Statistics in cooperation with UNICEF, "National Youth Survey, 2001," Amman.

Parents residing in rural areas agree more often on the necessity that wives excuse their husbands for any disagreeable acts, compared with parents living in urban areas (around 90% for urban parents and 95% for rural). This is due to the stronger adherence to customs and traditions in rural areas. The views of fathers and mothers also vary according to region, with residents of the North and South regions agreeing more strongly with wives' duty to their husbands.

The data shows that there is less agreement among parents regarding whether wives should follow their husbands' opinions in cases of disagreement. Around 74% of the fathers and 70% of mothers believe that wives should go with their husbands' opinion in such situations.

Older fathers and mothers tend to agree more on the necessity of wives following their husbands' opinions than younger parents. Only 65% of parents in the younger age group (less than 40 years old) and around 83% of those aged 60 and above agree. Generally, the ratio of agreement increases as parents' age gets older.

Attitudes on the subject varied significantly, however, between parents residing in rural and urban areas. Rural parents agree more than urban parents on the necessity of wives agreeing with their husbands (70% in urban areas and around 80% in rural). Fathers and mothers residing in the South region also agreed more strongly than those in the Middle and North regions (around 78% for the South and around 69% and 75% for the Middle and North regions, respectively).

The attitudes of parents regarding the right of husbands to hit their wives in cases of the wife's disobedience was less extreme when compared to the other categories; however, around one-third (1/3) of the parents polled believe that husbands have the right to hit their wives when they are disobedient. This indicates, as well, parents' tendency to affirm the use of violence against their female children, even after they become mothers, without considering its negative repercussions, such as family breakup. The fact that many mothers advocate the use of violence against their daughters based solely on decisions by husbands is a clear indication of the pervasiveness of family violence in Jordan.

Table 4.20 shows the views of fathers and mothers regarding their opinions on their sons and daughters. Data indicates that a large ratio of fathers and mothers (around 49% of fathers and around 41% of mothers) believes that females have less status than males. The older the parents are, the greater the bias they have with regard to their children's status. A large ratio (around 63%) of parents aged 60 and above indicated that females have a lower status than males, compared to only 38% of parents aged less than 40.

Despite the larger ratio of rural parents who believe that females have a lower status than males, parents in urban areas have similar views (42%). This indicates that there is not a large gap in custom and tradition between the two areas with regard to the topic.

Data illustrates that parents living in the South region tend to hold the view that males are of a higher status than females (57%) to a larger extent than parents residing in the other two regions studied. This could be ascribed to parents' lower educational levels in the South region as well as the cultural view common in the south that males are the heritors of the family name and thus preferred by parents.

The views of fathers and mothers regarding the right to kill their daughter if she dishonors the family's reputation vary significantly according to parents' differing characteristics. Data indicates that mothers are more extreme in this matter, with 44% of them believing that the family has the right to kill their daughter for dishonorable behavior and 41% of the fathers agreeing.

Attitudes vary significantly according parents' ages. Older parents are more likely to advocate honor killing; around half of the parents aged 60 and above see honor killing as a means to cleanse family dishonor, compared to 38% of parents aged less than 40.

Views on honor killing vary between rural and urban areas, as more than 50% of fathers and mothers living in rural areas (around 55%) advocate it, compared to around 39% in urban areas.

Fathers and mothers living in the southern region of the Kingdom are more likely to ad-

Most fathers and mothers agree that the wives should always excuse their husbands for any disagreeable act they commit (90%).

Around 43% of fathers and mothers agree on the acceptability of killing their daughter if she dishonors the family reputation, while only 32% agree on the acceptability of killing their son in similar circumstances.