

Appendix

1. Survey: Methodology

The total number of 316 questionnaires were distributed across Jordan during the period between 15-18 May 2005. At least 8 questionnaires were distributed to the smallest regions (Aqaba; Tafleeh; Maan and Ajloun) to ensure variables such as gender (M/F) as well as age groups [4 different age groups] were represented.

Quota sampling with reference to a predetermined itinerary was used as sampling selection method. All regions of Jordan totaling 12 regions were covered. Rural/ urban division was also taken into account. Weight of regions was based on 2002 census.

Region	No. of questionnaires	Percent
Aqaba	8	2.5
Tafleeh	8	2.5
Maan	8	2.5
Karak	14	4.4
Amman	107	34.0
Ajloun	8	2.5
Balqa	15	4.7
Irbid	55	17.5
Zarqa	49	15.6
Mafrq	18	5.7
Jerash	12	3.8
Madaba	12	3.8
Total	314	100%

Distribution of questionnaire according to age was also based on 2002 census.

Age	No. of questionnaires	Percent
18-25	76	24.2
26-33	69	21.9
34-41	55	17.5
42+	114	36.3
Total	314	100%

Gender was considered to be roughly similar. 158 questionnaires were filled by men (50.3 percent) and 156 questionnaires were filled by women respondents (49.6 percent).

Methods used were based on frequencies and percent chi-square test.

No predetermined method was used to relate educational background. It was pure random. The result was that people with university degree or higher were over represented. In contrast, the segment of the population with no education or low educational level (i.e school level) was under-represented.

Educational Background	No. of questionnaires	Percent
Illiterate – School Level	11	3.5
Diploma holder	100	31.8
University Level / higher	162	51.5
Total	314	100%

2. Questionnaire:

The survey is divided into three sections: First, general defining characteristics; public attitude towards women and finally women and political empowerment.

Section 1 : General Features:

- Q1:What comes to your mind upon hearing the word politics?
Q2: Politics is associated with:
2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7
- Q3:What is your main interest?
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6
- Q4:Which of the following groups you identify politics with:
4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5
- Q5: Do you consider voting in parliamentary elections to be:
5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5
- Q6: Do you intend to vote in the coming parliamentary election?
6.1 6.2 6.3
- Q7: To what degree does parliament affect political life?
7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5
- Q8: How important is your influence on political life?
8.1 8.2 8.3 8.4 8.5
- Q9: Did you vote in 2003 parliamentary election?
9.1 9.2
- Q10: Which of the following was most important in choosing your candidates?
10.1 10.2 [A; B; C ; D ; E; F] 10.3 10.4
10.5 10.6 10.7 10.8
- Q11: On what basis are you going to choose your next candidate:
11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.6 11.7

Section 2: Public Attitudes Towards Women:

- Q2-1: What comes to your mind first when you hear the word women?
2-1-1 2-1-2 2-1-3 2-1-4 2-1-5
- Q2-2: Do you consider high – status occupation to be:
2-2-1 2-2-2 2-2-3 2-2-4
- Q2-3: What in your opinion is the main role of women in society?
2-3-1 2-3-2 2-3-3 2-3-4 2-3-5
- Q2-4: Do you consider society's attitude towards women to be?
2-4-1 2-4-2 2-4-3 2-4-4
- Q2-5: Do you consider that men and women are equal in principle?
2-5-1 2-5-2 2-5-3

Q2-6: Do you consider “honor crimes” to be justified ?

2-6-1 2-6-2 2-6-3

Q2-7: Is the image of women in textbooks?

2-7-1 2-7-2 2-7-3

Section 3: Women and political empowerment.

Q3-1: Do you consider the role of women in current political life?

3-1-1 3-1-2 3-1-3 3-1-4 3-1-5

Q3-2: In case a women and men parliamentary candidates were equally qualified , whom would you choose as your MP?

3-2-1 3-2-2 3-2-3

Q3-3: If a women candidate were more qualified than man candidate , whom would you choose as your MP?

3-3-1 3-3-2 3-3-3

Q3-4: Do you think that the profession of MP is more suitable to men than women?

3-4-1 3-4-2 3-4-3

Q3-5: Do you think the profession of minister is suitable to men more than women?

3-5-1 3-5-2 3-5-3

Q3-6: Do you consider profession of a judge to suit men more than women ?

3-6-1 3-6-2 3-6-3

Q3-7: Do you object to a woman to be head of the political party that you belong to ?

3-7-1 3-7-2 3-7-3

Q3-8: Are you aware there is quota for women in parliament, whereby women candidates are allocated six seats in parliament?

3-8-1 3-8-2

Q3-9: Do you support increasing that quota ?

3-9-1 3-9-2 3-9-3

Q3-10: If your answer is yes, would you like to increase that quota up to:

3-10-1 3-10-2 3-10-3

Q3-11: Do you approve changing the electoral law to allow women greater political participation?

3-11-1 3-11-2 3-11-3

Q3-12: Do you support giving women a certain number of seats as judges?

3-12-1 3-12-2 3-12-3

Q3-13: Are you in favor of giving women “quota” at the cabinet?

3-13-1 3-13-2 3-13-3

Q3-14: Do you support giving women quota in political parties?

3-14-1 3-14-2 3-14-3

Q3-15: Does the media give a positive image of women political participation?

3-15-1 3-15-2 3-15-3

Q3-16: Do you belong to any political party?

3-16-1 3-16-2



Q3-17: Do you sympathize with any political party ?

3-17-1 3-17-2

Q3-18: Do you belong to any civil society organization (charitable organizations; trade unions; professional associations..)?

3-18-1 3-18-2

Q3-19: Do you support any civil society organization?

3-19-1 3-19-2

Personal Information:

Age:

Gender:

Education:

Residence:

Income:

3. Tables:

Table 3-1

Gender	Yes	No	Undecided	Total
M	55(35%)	94 (60.2)	7 (4.4)	156 (100%)
F	48 (30.9)	97 (62.5)	10 (6.4)	155 (100%)
Total	103 (33.1)	191 (61.4)	17 (5.4)	311 (100%)

Are men and women equal in principle?

Table 3-2

Level of education	Yes	No	Undecided	Total
0	4(36.3)	7 (63.6)	-	11 (100%)
1	27 (27.5)	62 (63.2)	9 (9.1)	98 (100%)
2	72 (35.6)	122 (60.3)	8 (3.9)	202 (100%)
Total	103 (33.1)	191 (61.4)	17 (5.4)	311 (100%)

Level of education and equality between men and women

0- Illiterate and school educated..

1- Diploma holder.

2- University students / holder of university degree or higher.

Table 3-3

Gender	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Don't know	Total
M	71(45.2)	35(22.2)	33(21.0)	18(1.4)	157(100%)
F	48(30.7)	50(32.0)	39(25.0)	19(12.1)	156(100%)
Total	119 (38.0)	85(27.1)	72 (23.0)	37 (11.8)	313 (100%)

Attitude of Society Towards Women?

Table 3-4

Age	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Don't know	Total
18-25 [1]	24(32.4)	19(25.6)	22(29.7)	9(12.1)	74(100%)
26-33 [2]	21(30.4)	20(28.9)	19(27.5)	9(13.0)	69(100%)
34-41 [3]	21(38.1)	13(23.6)	12(21.8)	9(16.3)	55(100%)
42+	53(46.4)	32(28.0)	19(61.6)	10(8.7)	114(100%)
Total	119 (38.0)	84(26.9)	72 (23.0)	37 (11.8)	312 (100%)

Age and attitude of society towards women ?

Table 3-5

Educational level	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Don't know	Total
0	6(54.5)	3(27.2)	2 (18.1)	-	11(100%)
1	33(33.0)	28(28.0)	20(20.0)	19(19.0)	100(100%)
2	80(39.6)	54(26.7)	50(24.7)	18(8.9)	202(100%)
Total	119 (38.0)	85(27.1)	72 (23.0)	37 (11.8)	313 (100%)

Level of education and attitude of society towards women.

Table 3-6

Gender	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
M	56(35.6)	83(52.8)	18(11.6)	157
F	28 (18.1)	94(61.0)	32(20.0)	154
Total	84 (27.0)	177(56.9)	50(16.0)	311

5 Do you consider honor crime justified?
 6 Attitudes towards honor killing.

Table 3-7

Age	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
1	17(22.6)	48(64.0)	10(13.3)	75(100%)
2	18(26.0)	36(52.2)	15(21.7)	69(100%)
3	14(25.9)	32(59.2)	8(14.8)	54(100%)
4	35(31.2)	60(53.5)	17(15.1)	112(100%)
Total	84 (27.0)	176(56.7)	50 (16.1)	310(100%)

Age and attitude towards honor killing.

Table 3-8

Level of education	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
0	4(36.3)	4(36.3)	3(27.2)	11(100%)
1	34(34.6)	48(48.9)	16(16.3)	98(100%)
2	46(22.7)	125(61.8)	31(15.3)	202(100%)
Total	48 (27.0)	177(56.9)	50(16.0)	311(100%)

Education and attitude towards honor killing.

Table 3-9

Gender	Positive	Negative	Don't know	Total
M	110(70.5)	25(16.2)	21(13.4)	156(100%)
F	96(62.7)	25(16.3)	32(20.9)	153(100%)
Total	206(66.6)	50(16.0)	53(17)	309(100%)

Image of women in Textbooks.

Table 3-10

Gender	Suited men more	Suited women more	Suited men and women	Don't Know	Total
M	111(71.1)	2(1.2)	40(25.4)	3(1.9)	156(100%)
F	76(48.7)	3(1.9)	70(46.1)	5(3.2)	156(100%)
Total	187(59.9)	5 (1.6)	112(35.8)	8(2.5)	312(100%)

Attitude Towards High Public Office..

Table 3-11

Gender	Male candidate	Female candidate	Don't Know	Total
M	135(85.5)	13(8.2)	10(6.3)	158(100%)
F	90(58.0)	43(27.7)	22(14.1)	155(100%)
Total	225(71.8)	56(17.8)	32(10.2)	313(100%)

Choosing between male and female candidate under the assumption of similar qualifications.

Table 3-12

Gender	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
M	121(76.5)	30(18.9)	7(4.4)	158(100%)
F	90(57.6)	48(30.7)	18(11.5)	156(100%)
Total	211(67.1)	78(24.8)	25(7.9)	314(100%)

Being MP is a man's Job

Table 3-13

Gender	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
M	128(81.0)	27(17.0)	3(1.8)	158(100%)
F	90(57.6)	51(32.6)	15(9.6)	156(100%)
Total	218(69.4)	78(24.8)	18(5.7)	314(100%)

Being Minister is a man's Job.

Table 3-14

Gender	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
M	147(93.0)	10(6.3)	1(0.6)	158(100%)
F	121(77.5)	21(13.4)	14(8.9)	156(100%)
Total	268(85.3)	31(9.8)	15(4.7)	314(100%)

Being Judge is a man's Job.

Table 3-15

Gender	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
M	84(53.8)	66(42.3)	6(3.8)	156(100%)
F	51(32.9)	97(62.5)	7(4.5)	155(100%)
Total	135(43.4)	163(52.4)	13(4.1)	311(100%)

Do you object for Women to be party leader.

Table 3-16

Gender	1	2	1+2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
M	16 (10.2)	42 (26.4)	58 (37.1)	45 (28.8)	31 (19.0)	4 (2.5)	13 (8.3)	5 (3.2)	156(100%)
F	15 (11.7)	35 (22.8)	53 (34.6)	60 (39.2)	24 (15.6)	2 (1.3)	8 (5.2)	6 (3.9)	155(100%)
Total	34 (11.0)	77 (24.9)	111 (35.9)	105 (33.9)	55 (17.7)	6 (1.9)	21 (6.7)	11 (3.5)	309(100%)

Factors that determine electorate choice of candidate

1. Family consideration.
2. Tribal consideration.
3. Qualification of candidate.
4. Program of candidate.
5. Party consideration.
6. Religious reasons.
7. Others.

Table 3-17

Level of education	1	2	1+2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
0	-	5 (45.5)	5 (45.5)	3 (27.2)	1 (9.0)	-	2 (18.0)	-	11(100%)
1	13 (13.2)	34 (34.6)	47 (47.9)	24 (24.4)	16 (16.3)	2 (2.0)	6 (6.0)	3 (3.0)	155(100%)
2	21 (10.5)	38 (19.0)	59 (29.5)	78 (39.0)	38 (19.0)	4 (2.0)	13 (6.5)	8 (4.0)	155(100%)
Total	34 (11.0)	77 (24.9)	111 (35.9)	105 (33.9)	55 (17.7)	6 (1.9)	21 (6.7)	11 (3.5)	309(100%)

Level of education and choice of candidates

Table 3-18

Age	1	2	1+2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
1	14 (19.1)	14 (19.1)	28 (38.2)	25 (34.2)	13 (17.0)	1 (1.3)	2 (2.7)	4 (5.4)	73(100%)
2	4 (5.9)	17 (25.3)	21 (31.2)	25 (37.3)	13 (19.4)	2 (2.9)	3 (4.4)	3 (4.4)	67(100%)
3	7 (12.7)	14 (25.4)	21 (38.1)	19 (34.5)	8 (14.5)	-	5 (9.0)	2 (3.6)	55(100%)
4	9 (7.9)	31 (27.4)	40 (35.3)	36 (31.8)	21 (18.5)	3 (2.6)	11 (9.7)	2 (1.7)	113(100%)
Total	34 (11.0)	76 (24.6)	110 (35.7)	105 (34.0)	55 (17.8)	6 (1.9)	21 (6.8)	11 (3.5)	308(100%)

Age and choice of candidates

Table 3-19

Gender	Men candidate	Women candidate	Don't know	Total
M	60(37.9)	88(55.6)	10(6.3)	158(100%)
F	24(15.3)	110(70.5)	8(5.1)	156(100%)
Total	98(31.2)	198(63.0)	18(5.7)	314(100%)

Choosing between women candidate with superior qualification and man candidate less qualified

Table 3-20

Gender	Positive	Negative	Don't know	Total
M	78(49.0)	58(36.0)	23(14.0)	159(100%)
F	70(45.0)	64(41.0)	22(14.0)	156(100%)
Total	148(46.9)	122(38.7)	45(14.2)	315(100%)

Image of women in the Media

Table 4-1

Gender	Yes	No	Total
M	128(82.0)	28(17.9)	156(100%)
F	111(71.6)	44(28.3)	155(100%)
Total	239(76.8)	72(23.1)	311(100%)

Knowledge of the Quota System

Table 4-2

Gender	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
M	49(31.2)	96(61.1)	12(7.6)	157(100%)
F	78(50.3)	56(36.1)	21(13.5)	155(100%)
Total	127(40.7)	152(48.7)	33(10.5)	312(100%)

Attitudes Towards Increasing Quota for women

Table 4-3

Level of education	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
0	2(18.0)	9(81.8)	-	11(100%)
1	38(38.3)	48(48.0)	13(13.0)	99(100%)
2	80(37.0)	95(47.0)	20(9.9)	202(100%)
Total	127(40.0)	152(48.0)	33(10.0)	312(100%)

Level of education and attitudes towards Increasing quota for women

Table 4-4

Age group	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
1	36(47.0)	29(38.0)	11(14.0)	76(100%)
2	28(41.0)	29(42)	11(16.0)	68(100%)
3	19(35.0)	31(57.0)	4(7.4)	54(100%)
4	44(38.0)	62(54.0)	7(6.1)	113(100%)
Total	127(40.0)	151(48.0)	33(10.0)	311(100%)

Age and attitudes towards increasing quota for women

Table 4-5

Gender	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
M	51(32.6)	99(63.4)	6(3.8)	156(100%)
F	76(49.0)	57(36.0)	22(14.0)	155(100%)
Total	127(40.8)	156(50.0)	28(9.0)	311(100%)

Attitudes Towards Changing electoral law

Table 4-6

Level of education	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
0	2(18.0)	9(81.0)	-	11(100%)
1	36(35.0)	53(54.0)	9(9.0)	98(100%)
2	89(44.0)	94(46.5)	17(8.4)	202(100%)
Total	127(40.8)	156(50.0)	28(9.0)	311(100%)

Level of education and attitudes towards changing electoral law

Table 4-7

Age group	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
1	37(48.6)	34(44.0)	5(6.5)	76(100%)
2	27(39.7)	30(44.0)	11(16.0)	68(100%)
3	19(35.0)	29(53.0)	6(11.0)	54(100%)
4	44(39.0)	62(55.0)	6(5.0)	112(100%)
Total	127(40.8)	156(50.0)	28(9.0)	310(100%)

Age and attitudes towards changing law.

Table 4-8

Gender	Ordinary people	Government	Certain group 'elite' activity	Parliament	Other	Total
M	18(11.2)	75(46.8)	55(34.3)	12(7.5)	-	160(100%)
F	17(11.3)	65(43.3)	60(40.0)	8(5.3)	-	150(100%)
Total	35(11.0)	140(45.6)	115(35.4)	20(6.4)	-	310(100%)

Domain of Politics and group Association

Table 4-9

Gender	Very important[1]	Important[2]	Limited influence[3]	No influence[4]	3+4	Don't know	Total
M	8[5.0]	30[19.0]	42[26.7]	59[37.5]	101 [64.3]	18 [11.4]	157 [100%]
F	3[1.9]	20[12.9]	52[33.5]	61[39.3]	113 [72.9]	19 [12.2]	155 (100%)
Total	11[3.5]	50(16.0)	94(30.0)	120(38.4)	214 [68.5]	37 [11.8]	312 [100%]

Perception of Influence on political life