

Understanding Masculinities

Results from the
INTERNATIONAL MEN AND GENDER
EQUALITY SURVEY (IMAGES)
in Lebanon



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ACRONYMS

AFEMENA	Arab Foundation for Freedoms and Equality
CAS	Central Administration of Statistics
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CES-D	Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRD	Connecting Research to Development
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GEM Scale	Gender Equitable Men Scale
GII	Gender Inequitable Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral System
IMAGES	International Men and Gender Equality Survey
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
M	Mean
MC-SDS	Marlow Crowne Social Desirability Scale
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SD	Standard Deviation
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
UCT	Unmatched Count Technique
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization

Preface

Gender relations in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) have become a subject of heated debate caught between the potency of traditions and modern influences. The International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) MENA country report for Lebanon is the attempt to understand gendered life experiences of both men and women aged 18 to 59. In light of the ongoing conflict in Syria and the great number of Syrians residing in Lebanese communities, the decision was made to include both Lebanese and Syrians in the study sample. This report presents the quantitative findings from Lebanon, which form a part of the IMAGES MENA multi-country study in Egypt, Morocco, Palestine and Lebanon. The study offers, therefore, an opportunity to correlate gender dynamics within the country and the region. To better understand how masculinities and gender relations are affected by the post-conflict setting and conflict-related displacement in Lebanon, a qualitative partner study was conducted by ABAAD (Research Center for Gender Equality). A systematic and comprehensive collection of evidence can better inform new policies and programming directed towards gender equality. IMAGES studies emphasize the importance to understand men's behavior and attitudes, which allows for more effective involvement of men in empowering women and fostering gender equality. In the Arab context, men have often been left behind in initiatives addressing gender related issues. IMAGES MENA Lebanon provides ground on how men can be engaged in empowering women, raise awareness and better promote gender equality in both public and private spheres.

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The partners

- **UN Women**

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. For more information, see: www.unwomen.org.

- **Promundo**

Founded in Brazil in 1997, Promundo works to promote gender equality and create a world free from violence by engaging men and boys in partnership with women and girls. Promundo's strategic partners in the United States (Promundo-

US), Brazil (Instituto Promundo), Portugal (Promundo-Portugal), and Democratic Republic of the Congo (Living Peace Institute) collaborate to achieve this mission by conducting applied research that builds the knowledge base on masculinities and gender equality; developing, evaluating, and scaling up gender-transformative interventions and programmes; and carrying out national and international advocacy to promote gender equality and social justice. For more information, see: www.promundoglobal.org.

- **CRD**

Connecting Research to Development (CRD) is a nonprofit research consultancy that operates in the support, generation and dissemination of evidence-based research from combined perspectives of public health and social science in the Middle East. Functional since 2000 under the name of Societe de Recherche et d'Environement, CRD was officially established in 2014 in Beirut, Lebanon. In close cooperation with its partners, the specific goal is to apply scientific innovative know-how and to transform evidence-based data into programmatic actions. Universities, local organizations and international institutions rely thereby on CRD's expertise in designing and implementing different types of and deep understanding of the research.

C.1 WHY THE INTERNATIONAL MEN AND GENDER EQUALITY SURVEY IN LEBANON?

C.1.1 – BACKGROUND

Development towards gender equality in Lebanon has been decidedly shaped by the historical, political and legal particularities of the country (Abouchedid, 2007). Following the end of the 15-yearlong Lebanese Civil War in 1990, Lebanon began its progress towards emancipatory social change (Mitri, et al., 2016). In fact, the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1991 and the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1997 indicate Lebanon’s endeavor towards human-rights based legal reforms (UNICEF, 2011). As the Lebanese Constitution asserts; “All Lebanese shall be equal before the law. They shall equally enjoy civil and political rights and shall equally be bound by public obligations and duties without any distinction.” (The Lebanese Constitution, 1926, amended 1995). Nowadays, Lebanon is often perceived as one of the most gender equitable countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region (Khatib, 2008).

However, reservations are maintained until today regarding several articles of the CEDAW on nationality rights and discrimination against women within marriage and family

relations (UN Women, 1996). Furthermore, the fundamentally patriarchal legislative and political system is conducive to the creation of barriers to absolute equality between men and women (Khatib, 2008). By way of example, personal status law, which concerns marriage, divorce or inheritance issues, falls under the legislation of acknowledged religious groups (UNICEF, 2011). Hence, there seems to be a large division between political commitment towards international set standards on the one hand, and the society's cultural embeddedness in traditional social practices and diverse religious beliefs, on the other hand (Abouchedid, 2007).

A recently added complexity has been the massive influx of Syrian refugees since 2011 (Refaat & Mohanna, 2013). This development has led to increased discussion and focus on the impact of conflict on men's and women's roles and women's rights, specifically regarding gender-based violence (GBV) (Anani, 2013; Masterson, Usta, Gupta, & Ettinger, 2014). Literature suggests that men and women are struggling with gender identities shaken by many externalities during refuge (El-Masri, Harvey, & Garwood, 2013). Traditional gender roles may dissolve; gender identities may become challenged and people may feel that they cannot meet the society's expectations anymore. Within this pressing environment, there is an essential need for solid data that highlights the influence of political, economic and social shifts of men's views on their role in their families and communities, and how these changes shape their own identities as men and their relations with others.

Regionally, very few studies have addressed men's views of gender equality, the impact of conflict and social disturbance on gender relations, and the existence and possibility of pathways to gender equitable attitudes and practices for men in the current context of the Middle East (Promundo & AFEMENA, n.d.). In Lebanon, few ethnographic studies that investigate specific communities of men and particular aspects of their lives have been carried out (Haugbolle, 2012). But there has yet to be a study that explores and compares the perceptions, attitudes and behaviors of men and women through various parts of their lives.

Considering these evolving dynamics, the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) is a multi-year, multi-country effort to build the evidence on how to change public institutions and policies to better foster gender equality. While academic research and civil societies' interventions have focused on women and their empowerment, IMAGES addresses particularly men's practices and attitudes related to gender equality. Closing the gender gap by inclusive development, empowerment and positive imaging will ultimately enable men and women to work together towards collective well-being and more cohesive societies (UN Women, 2015).

C.1.2 – GENDER PROFILE OF LEBANON

Exploring gender dimensions in Lebanon reveals moderate advances and simultaneously critical constraints which have a significant impact on gender equality and the empowerment of women (Bazalgette & Mohamed, 2015). Gender-based inequality as measured by the Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2014 is moderately low in Lebanon as compared to other countries in the MENA region (UNDP, 2015). Out of 155 countries,

Lebanon ranks 78th on the composite index which reflects upon reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity. The maternal mortality ratio (16/100,000) and the adolescent birth rate (12/1,000) are comparatively low, demonstrating good reproductive health delivery. The percentage of women (53%) and men (55.4%) with secondary education is about the same, contributing to gender-equal preconditions. This is supported by high literacy rates among both men (98.9%) and women (99.3%) aged 15 to 24 years old (World Bank, 2015). However, the participation of women in the labor force is 23.3% compared to 70.9% among men and only 3.1% of parliamentary seats are held by women (UNDP, 2015). Therefore, the overall GII value indicates a 38.5% loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in Lebanon.

The less gender-equitable conditions in economic and political participation become manifested in the Gender Gap Index 2016 by the World Economic Forum (World Economic Forum, 2016). The Gender Gap Index assesses the gap between men and women in four categories: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival and political empowerment. Lebanon ranks 135th out of 144 countries on the Gender Gap Index, with a score of 0.598 (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality) (World Economic Forum, 2016). As the GII indicated, Lebanon scores high in the categories of education attainment, health and survival. However, the equality indicators for economic participation and political empowerment result in Lebanon being the 6th most gender unequal Arab state. Political empowerment is composed of the number of women in parliament, the number of women in ministerial positions and the number of years with a female head of state. In all these categories Lebanon scores not higher than 0.021 compared to the global sample average of 0.233. Regarding economic participation, particularly the gaps in the general labor force participation (26 females/75 males), estimated earned income (7,000 purchasing power parity US\$ among females/ 27,831 purchasing power parity US\$ among males) and holding a high position (8 females/92 males) between men and women are striking and lower the overall Gender Gap Index of Lebanon.

Contextual characteristics, including policies, legal frameworks or the economic system, impact on gender equality in Lebanon in a complex way and may hinder substantial progress. However, if adjusted and refined, these may upscale development and create new opportunities for equality. At different levels, many gender related dimensions are still missed and thus many discriminatory actions continue to be witnessed (Latif & Helou, n.d.). Therefore, it is of utmost importance to identify the gaps and promote their dissolution.

C.1.3 – IMAGES PURPOSE AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

IMAGES, created in 2008 by Promundo and the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), is a multi-year, multi-country effort to build the evidence base for the ways in which public institutions and policies might be changed to better foster gender equality and to raise awareness, among policymakers and programme planners, of the need to involve men in health, development, and gender equality issues. It includes a questionnaire for men and for women and has both a core set of questions and new questions that are adapted in each country or region to include key and emerging, context specific issues in gender equality, gender relations, and women's empowerment.

As of 2017, IMAGES and IMAGES-inspired studies have been carried out in more than 30 countries. IMAGES served as the basis for household surveys carried out by Partners for Prevention (P4P, the UN joint programme on engaging men in ending violence against women) and other UN agencies on men, gender, and gender-based violence. IMAGES was inspired in part by the Gender Equality and Quality of Life survey (GEQ) carried out in Norway in 2006. The IMAGES questionnaire was designed to include questions addressing the major issues relevant to gender relations, with an emphasis on men and women in heterosexual-partnered relations, as well as the gendered vulnerabilities of men and women.

Produced under the UN Women Regional Programme for Gender Equality funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), this country report forms part of the IMAGES MENA multi-country study in Egypt, Morocco, Palestine and Lebanon. It presents evidence gained from quantitative data collected via a household survey, supplemented by two nested studies on intimate partner violence (IPV) – a qualitative study on IPV reporting and a quantitative study on IPV experience and perpetration.

The project's aim is to build understanding of men's practices and attitudes related to gender equality to inform, drive, and monitor policy development and programming to promote gender equality by engaging men and women in such policies.

The study objectives are:

- **To assess the current behaviors and attitudes of men** on a wide range of gender-related issues, including gender-equality and gender roles, and their experiences related to intimate relationships, fatherhood, and GBV;
- **To compare these results** with women's attitudes and behaviors;
- **To assess men's knowledge of and attitudes towards policies** that have sought to promote gender equality;
- **To explore factors that may explain variation in men's behaviors in their family lives** and intimate and sexual relationships, including childhood experiences of violence, gender norms, stress, migration, and unemployment, among others.

C.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

HOW WAS THE STUDY CONDUCTED?

As part of the comprehensive, multi-country effort to build evidence on men's attitudes and practices along with women's opinion on a wide variety of topics related to gender equality, IMAGES was conducted in Lebanon targeting Lebanese and displaced Syrians in the communities. This chapter provides detailed information about the applied methodology in the Lebanese context, presenting the IMAGES household based survey along with two supplementary studies on IPV reporting.

C.2.1 – THE HOUSEHOLD BASED SURVEY

A nation-wide, household based survey was adopted following a two-stage cluster sampling approach. The study was conducted in all governorates of Lebanon and was designed to provide representativeness of both Lebanese and displaced Syrians living in the communities. An approval from an Institutional Review Board was obtained for the study from Sagesse University in Lebanon (Reference Number: IRB110316) ensuring that the research was consistent with ethical policies and considerations.

C.2.1 .1 – SURVEY SAMPLE AND COVERAGE

All men and women aged between 18 and 59 either of Lebanese or Syrian descent were eligible to take part in the study. Table 2.1 summarizes the results of the household survey and the individual interviews conducted. In total 1380 men and 1380 women were

targeted, accounting for an estimated refusal rate of 12% and a non-completion rate of 3% based on expert opinion. These numbers were based on the rationale for cluster sampling to reach representativeness of the target population. The total reached number for males was 1196 and for females 1265 respectively due to a refusal rate of 7.83% and the incapacity to access 3 out of 92 clusters because of security reasons. To minimize response bias, questionnaires that had not been sufficiently completed, meaning that a respondent decided to stop the interview at any time, were excluded from the analysis. Therefore, the final total number of interviews considered for analysis was 1050 among men and 1136 among women.

TABLE C.2.1

Results of Household and Individual Interviews

Number of households and respondents, number of interviews, and response rates (un-weighted), IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	TOTAL
Household interviews	
Anticipated target of eligible households	2760
Households selected	2849
Households occupied	2670
Households interviewed	2461
Household response ¹	92.2%
Interviews with respondents	
Anticipated target of eligible men	1380
Number of eligible men	1335
Number of eligible men interviewed	1196
Eligible men response ²	89.6%
Number of completed questionnaires by men	1050
Completion for men ³	87.8%
Anticipated target of eligible women	1380
Number of eligible women	1335
Number of eligible women interviewed	1265
Eligible women response ²	94.8%
Number of completed questionnaires by women	1136
Completion for women ³	89.8%

¹ (Households interviewed/households occupied)*100

² (Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents)*100

³ (Completed questionnaires/respondents interviewed)*100

C.2.1.2 – DATA COLLECTION METHODS, TOOLS, AND FIELDWORK

Informed by consultations with research partners and UN Women staff, an IMAGES questionnaire – designed and adjusted to the MENA region and piloted in the local Lebanese context – was used to interview participants. This questionnaire built on existing IMAGES questionnaires used in other contexts, which heavily draw on the “Questionnaire on Gender Equality and Quality of Life” developed by the Norwegian Ministry of Gender Equality and Children Affairs, along with items from the World Health Organization (WHO) multi-country study on violence against women as well as the Gender Equitable Men (GEM) Scale (Appendix A3), developed by Population Council and Promundo, among others (Garcia-Moreno C., Jansen, Ellsberg, Heise, & Watts, 2005; Holter, Svare, & Egeland, 2009; Singh, Verma, & Barker, 2013). Newly added modules in the IMAGES MENA questionnaire included gendered laws and policies in the MENA region, women in public life, GBV in public spaces, honor killings, men and marriage, men and migration.

The questionnaire covered various topics related to gender equality; demographic characteristics, attitudes towards gender equality, experiences during childhood and later in life, migration, marriage and divorce, household dynamics, parenting, violence experience, quality of life, and attitudes towards sexual diversity.

Fieldworkers were trained during a seven-day long training conducted by Connecting Research to Development in cooperation with Promundo and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). Thorough review of the questionnaire, role playing scenarios and pretesting of tools to fully comprehend data collection methods as well as discussions about ethical considerations were used to prepare fieldworkers for the study.

Data collection took place for 10 weeks between June and September 2016. In total 10 fieldworkers collected the data in the targeted communities - 5 males, 5 females.

Households were approached in 92 randomly selected clusters from the official administrative geographical divisions in Lebanon, named municipalities/cadasters, by probability proportional to size. In the absence of an up to date national household listing, population estimates for Lebanese were retrieved from the latest available data from the Central Administration for Statistics (CAS) in Lebanon and for Syrians from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data (CAS, 2013; UNHCR, 2015). If one cadaster was sampled more than once, different starting points were set based on the number of times it was chosen with certainty, so that an equal division in terms of demographic concentration could be ensured. The division of the cadasters was done using satellite images. This technique was supplemented by the help of local authorities to delineate the boundaries of the field. Based on expert opinion and using the satellite images, the list of randomly selected clusters was evaluated regarding demographical and geographical representation of the target population within each administrative geographical division in Lebanon. Some of the randomly selected clusters were areas with a low number of residents or a skewed picture of demographics (e.g. only old people were living in the region). To be able to achieve the target number of participants and ensure representativeness as well as fieldworkers’ safety, alternative clusters were chosen from the remaining predetermined clusters.

To identify households, the WHO vaccination coverage cluster survey method was applied (WHO, 2008), as Lebanon lacks household listing and enumeration was not possible prior to the implementation of the survey. This cluster survey approach is one of the most common spatial sampling methods adopted in household surveys in low resource settings (Bostoen & Chalabi, 2006). A list of locations, i.e. landmarks, of the cluster such as a market, a mosque or a church was established. Then a location was randomly chosen from the list and used as a starting point for the random identification of direction to start recruitment. This identification was done by spinning a pen or any sharp object. Male fieldworkers then went in the direction that the blunt end of the object pointed to and female fieldworkers went in the direction that the sharp end of the object pointed to, guaranteeing that male and female participants were not chosen from the same part of the cadaster.

If an apartment building was approached, fieldworkers started with the highest floor on the right side. The second household to be visited was the one after five skipped households. To continue recruitment, the fieldworker went to the nearest door of a building/house to the right and repeated the process to recruit new study participants until the target of 15 participants was reached. If the boundary of a cluster was reached without being able to recruit 15 participants, the sampling in that cluster stopped and no replacement took place. Only one eligible participant was randomly selected using the Kish selection method and interviewed per household (Kish, 1965). If the eligible person was not present at the time of the visit, but could be interviewed at another time during the day of recruitment, the person was revisited. Fieldworkers approached many men in the evening after working hours to get better hold of men in the households. However, if it was the case that the eligible person was absent for a long period and not able to be present during the days of recruitment at all, the fieldworkers randomly selected another person from the household for the interview using the Kish selection method.

All male participants were interviewed by male fieldworkers; all female participants were interviewed by female fieldworkers. No fieldworker was allowed to be from the same cadaster that the participant was from to ensure strict confidentiality. Interviews with participants lasted between 45 minutes up to 1.5 hours, depending on the participant's understanding, motivation and the learning curve.

C.2.1.3 – DATA ANALYSIS

Tablets were used to create a database on KoBo Toolbox software. The use of tablets was welcomed by the fieldworkers as it accelerated the interview completion and facilitated data entry. Two forms, i.e. the household tracking form and the individual selection form, for participant recruitment were not compatible with the KoBo Toolbox. Hence, this data was collected on paper and needed to be entered as an additional step, which was rather time consuming. In total, eight data entry personnel were needed to administer entry of household tracking forms and individual selection forms. Each filled form was checked by supervisors in the field for completeness and accuracy. Daily data downloading and analysis of data quality indicators were carried out throughout data collection to allow real time feedback to survey teams and correction of errors during the survey. The process was supervised by the technical team through regular quality checks on the data entry errors as well as a close monitoring on the quality and validity of the data entry files.

Data validation efforts for the data collected included several methods. First, the dataset was checked for missing values. No truly missing values were uncovered, only cases where respondents had chosen to skip the question – which was their right for every question – or had selected “I don’t know” as an answer. These refusals were coded as missing values for the analysis stage. Any “I don’t know” answers were either recoded as “missing” or preserved in the data, based on the nature of the question, and following the instructions of the regional IMAGES data analysis framework provided by Promundo. Second, data was pre-checked for any data errors. The likelihood of occurring data errors was reduced by the integration of coding in the electronic tool, which enabled the direct transfer of the correctly coded variables into the dataset. Recoding was needed for open-ended questions. Third, the application of the appropriate type of a variable was ensured. During the process, some string variables were adjusted to numerical. Only the option “other” was kept as a string variable.

Final data analysis steps included mainly descriptive and bivariate analyses focusing on prevalence and frequency outputs to make valid comparisons of attitudes and behaviors among men and women. Given the sampling framework and to ensure enough power of the study results, the data was not segregated between nationalities. Therefore, the data in this report is presented in texts, tables and figures for Lebanese and Syrian respondents combined. Independent samples’ t-tests and chi-square tests were used to test specific associations between Lebanese’ and Syrians’ responses. Appendix C presents separate data tables for Lebanese and Syrians for further detail on this component. Additional multivariable analysis was conducted in selective cases, i.e. gender attitudes and perpetration of violence and sexual harassment. Significant differences are mentioned in the text by stating exact p-values based on a 95% confidence interval. A p-value of less than 5% was considered as a statistically significant result.

C.2.1.4 – STUDY LIMITATIONS

The IMAGES MENA Lebanon study sought to capture various topics with enough detail to understand underlying dimensions and perspectives of gender dynamics. However, the wide scope resulted in a long survey questionnaire, which meant that some respondents refused to complete the questionnaire due to time constraints. Despite thorough preparations for fieldworkers to enhance trust and comfortable circumstances for participants, the sensitivity of some questions compounded refusal among participants and may have introduced social desirability bias.

Other difficulties were encountered by the research team resulting from the political, demographic and methodological particularities of the country setting. Geographical coverage of all governorates in Lebanon was achieved apart from few areas which were not accessible for the fieldworkers due to their potentially compromised safety. Moreover, the sample under study was limited to the native-born Lebanese population and the Syrian refugee population residing in the communities. Nationwide coverage of the diverse population and the highly mobile Syrian refugee population in Lebanon posed a challenge as demographic transformations were ongoing and neither an up to date population census nor line listing existed in the country.

C.2.2 – THE NESTED STUDIES ON INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Randomized, nationally representative household survey research on intimate partner violence is unprecedented in Lebanon. As such, it remains difficult to ascertain a rigorous estimate of the prevalence of this violence in the country. Civil society organizations

working to support survivors of this violence in Lebanon suggest that rates of such violence are high, and existing research also supports this claim (Banyan Global, International Center for Research on Women, Center of Arab Women for Training and Research, 2016). For instance, a 2007 study using a cross-sectional survey of all women presenting to four primary health care centres in different geographic areas of Lebanon found that 35% of participants reported experiencing one or more forms of domestic violence (Usta, Farver, & Pashayan, Domestic violence: The Lebanese experience, 2007). A more recent study among married women presenting for gynaecological care in Beirut found that 41% reported experiences of physical intimate partner violence and 65% reported experiences of verbal intimate partner violence (Awwad, et al., 2014).

As the first truly randomized, nationwide household survey investigating intimate partner violence in the country, IMAGES MENA Lebanon sought to adhere to the highest standards of research rigor and ethics. Thus, in accordance with World Health Organization ethical and safety recommendations for research on intimate partner violence, the research team took specific steps after finding that respondents' reported rates of violence were lower than the aforementioned evidence and expert observation suggested should be the case (WHO, 2003). This included fielding two nested studies: a qualitative study to scrutinize reporting on IPV and the second quantitative study on the experience and perpetration of IPV among Lebanese men and women. Details about the methodology for these nested studies appear here, while the findings appear in Box 1 and Box 2 in chapter 4.5 of the report.

C.2.2.1 – THE QUALITATIVE STUDY

A qualitative research was carried out in 2016 to complement the quantitative IMAGES survey to apprehend reporting of IPV in Lebanon. In specific, the research explored community perceptions and responses to IPV through 8 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

Lebanese and Syrian participants from four areas in Lebanon (North, South, Bekaa and Beirut/Mount Lebanon) were recruited through a purposive non-probability sampling. In total, 25 Lebanese males, 12 Syrian males, 37 Lebanese females and 20 Syrian females participated in the FGDs. The mean ages of participants were 36 years for Lebanese males, 32 years for Syrian males, 29 years for Lebanese females and 33 years for Syrian females.

Discussions were held separately for males and females and were attended by same sex qualified facilitators and note takers. A FGD guide road mapped the discussions. Confidentiality and anonymity were assured throughout the discussion. Participants consented prior to discussion initiation and their approval for tape recording was obtained. All partakers were ensured “no harm” from joining.

Collected data were transcribed as notes in English and analyzed by recurring themes and emerging patterns. Quotes are reported as expressed by interviewees with their demographic description.

The data of the qualitative study is presented in Box 1 in chapter 4.5 on gender-based violence.

C.2.2.2 – THE SUPPLEMENTARY QUANTITATIVE STUDY

As an additional effort to better understand patterns of intimate partner violence in the country, IMAGES MENA Lebanon research teams then fielded a second, wholly new nationwide study, which more squarely focused on intimate partner violence and married life. The quantitative study was conducted in 2017 with the aim to further investigate the experience and perpetration of violence against an intimate partner as well as reporting behaviors of both perpetrators and victims of IPV among the Lebanese population. This supplementary study tied in previous efforts to understand the perpetration, experience and disclosure of IPV among Lebanese women and men.

For that, another nation-wide household based survey was conducted following a two-stage cluster approach in all governorates in Lebanon. As the initial IMAGES study sampled somewhat fewer ever-married participants, this study sampled only ever-married Lebanese men and women aged between 18 and 59 years. The anticipated sample counted 450 men and 450 women, which was calculated based on expert opinion and previous IMAGES findings on refusal and completion rates. The methodological approach, a two-stage cluster sampling, was applied as in the original IMAGES study by randomly selecting men and women from two separate lines in the chosen clusters (please see chapter 1.2 Data Collection Methods, Tools, and Fieldwork for more detailed information).

To prevent previously identified difficulties, such as the non-completion of the interview or refusal of participation, the length of the questionnaire was reduced and a team of experienced fieldworkers was trained in a two-day training on how to collect gender sensitive data. Moreover, the research team collaborated with focal points in the communities to approach households. The integration of trusted social workers known by the people living in the communities helped to build a comfortable and trustful environment for each participant. However, focal points purely had the function to support recruitment. Privacy and confidentiality during each interview were kept as ethical standards.

The tool used to identify IPV rates was based on the original IMAGES questionnaire adapted to focus specifically on IPV and key factors. Therefore, the questionnaire was reduced to the most essential items, namely sociodemographic information, childhood experiences, household relations, experience of violence and gender attitudes. Gender attitudes were assessed by using the GEM Scale. Furthermore, two additional features were added to help legitimize and validate the IPV prevalence in the sample, namely the Unmatched Count Technique (UCT) and the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale (MC-SDS).

UCT is used to obtain a truthful estimation of a certain sensitive behavior from interview participants (Wimbush & Dalton, 1997). Previous studies have shown that the technique can detect higher base rates of certain sensitive behaviors, such as reproductive health behavior or substance abuse (Starosta & Earleywine, 2014) (LaBrie & Earleywine, 2000). Based on a randomization approach, it tries to overcome the uncertainty of reporting by providing the respondent with absolute anonymity. According to this method, participants received randomly one of two versions of the IPV questionnaire (Table 2.2). The first version entailed a module with five items, including a statement on IPV; the second version entailed only four items without the IPV statement in that respective module. Then participants were asked how many of the statements are applicable to their life in the last 12 months, but without reporting which exact statements are applicable. The frequency of the sensitive behavior in question was calculated by taking the difference between the average number of activities of the first group and the average number of activities of the second group. This difference indicated the percentage of participants for whom the sensitive item was applicable.

TABLE C.2.2
Unmatched Count Technique Case versus Control Statements

	CASES	CONTROL
Women	I gave birth to a new baby.	I gave birth to a new baby.
	I attended a wedding.	I attended a wedding.
	I received health care at a hospital.	I received health care at a hospital.
	I purchased new clothing for myself.	I purchased new clothing for myself.
	I was slapped or pelted with something by my husband.	-
Men	I had a baby.	I had a baby.
	I attended a wedding.	I attended a wedding.
	I received health care at a hospital.	I received health care at a hospital.
	I purchased new clothing for myself.	I purchased new clothing for myself.
	I slapped my wife or threw something at her.	-

The MC-SDS was used to assess social desirability. Social desirability relates to the behavior of individuals to present themselves in a socially desirable manner, tending to provide more positive self-descriptions than it might be true (Krumpal, 2013). In 1960, Crowne and Marlowe developed the MC-SDS to assess whether study participants respond in a truthful manner or provide a socially desirable self-presentation (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960). This scale has been widely used and presents an accepted, validated tool in public health research (Tatman, Swogger, Love, & Cook, 2009). The original scale consists of 33 items using a true/false response format. Other versions exist with a shortened set of questions, demonstrating yet an adequate factor structure (Fischer & Fick, 1993) (Hays,

Hayashi, & Stewart, 1989). In this study, a 10-item questionnaire was used, which was tested for reliability and consistency by performing a principal component analysis (Strahan & Gerbasi, 1972) (Table 2.3). The items were translated into Arabic using back and forward translation and then integrated in the Arabic version of the shortened IMAGES questionnaire.

TABLE C.2.3
Social Desirability Scale Items

	VALUE
1. I never hesitate to go out of my way to help someone in trouble.	(true)
2. I have never intensely disliked anyone.	(true)
3. When I don't know something I don't at all mind admitting it.	(true)
4. I am always courteous, even to people who are disagreeable.	(true)
5. I would never think of letting someone else be punished for my wrong doings.	(true)
6. I sometimes feel resentful when I don't get my way.	(false)
7. There have been times when I felt like rebelling against people in authority even though I knew they were right.	(false)
8. I can remember "playing sick" to get out of something.	(false)
9. There have been times when I was quite jealous of the good fortune of others.	(false)
10. I am sometimes irritated by people who ask favors of me.	(false)

Data Analysis

A database was created on KoBo Toolbox software for data collection and data entry. Regular quality checks on the data entry were done. Answers to all open-ended questions were translated into English and all answers were listed, grouped and assigned suitable codes, each corresponding to an appropriate answer. Data cleaning and recoding were completed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences software version 21. Data analysis steps included descriptive and bivariate analyses focusing on prevalence and frequency outputs. Furthermore, cross-tabulations were used to identify correlations between IPV and potential factors.

Ethical Considerations

Throughout the study preparation and implementation, ethical guidelines were followed by all research team members, where they placed the priorities of protecting research participants, anticipating harms, avoiding undue intrusion, rights to confidentiality and anonymity, intellectual property rights and involvement in research ahead of other requirements, whether for their own gain or that of the research. Informed consent was obtained from each person who participated. Participation was based on voluntarism and confidentiality was ensured. If any individual refused to participate, this did not affect

him/her in any way. Participants had the right to withdraw their consent or discontinue participation at any time without penalty. If at any time and for any reason, they would prefer not to answer any questions, they were free to skip those questions. All information collected was de-identified, kept confidential, and used only for the purpose of this study.

These experiences speak to the difficulty of randomized household survey research on sensitive topics, particularly in societies where respondents express such prevalent fears for their own and their families' safety, and where so many other social transformations are taking place. They also underscore the need for on-going research, not only on rates of IPV, but also on the most suitable methodological approaches for ascertaining such information in particularly challenging research settings.

C.3 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS:

WHOM DID WE INTERVIEW?

This section provides an overview about the IMAGES MENA Lebanon sample from the household survey. Socio-demographic characteristics are shown for all successfully interviewed Lebanese and Syrian men and women. Characteristics covered include respondents' age, gender, educational level, employment status, marital status. These background characteristics are found to be particularly important to understand variations in behaviors and attitudes towards gender equality. The section continues with the study participants' current family situation and household wealth.

Appendix B provides detailed information comparing samples of completed (included) questionnaires versus non-completed (excluded) questionnaires. Those who did not complete the questionnaire were often currently married and employed. Particular age groups who did not complete the questionnaire differed according to nationality and gender. Among Lebanese men those aged between 25-34 years could not finish the interview, among Syrian men particularly those aged between 50-59 years. Syrian and Lebanese women were mostly middle aged between 25-49 years old.

C.3.1 – DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The sample characteristics are presented in Table 3.1. The sample consisted of three quarter Lebanese and one quarter Syrians, all residing in Lebanese communities and no one living in a refugee camp. A small proportion of individuals was born in other countries, but was living in Lebanon and had the Lebanese citizenship. Two thirds of both Lebanese men (62.5%) and women (61.2%) were younger than 35 years old. The Syrian study participants presented a comparable age distribution, with about two thirds of men (69.5%) and women (63.3%) less than 35 years old. Hence, the sample represents a relatively young study population with a mean (M) age of 32 years (Standard deviation (SD) 11.19 (men), SD 11.70 (women)).

The majority of the Lebanese sample had either a university degree or higher studies, followed by technical, vocational or professional school degrees (class VI to class XII and beyond). A minority of both Lebanese men and women had no formal schooling or just completed elementary, intermediary or secondary school degrees (up to primary class V). Among Syrian men, about half had completed a technical, vocational, professional school or some university education; the remaining had completed secondary school education or below. Among Syrian women, the majority reported having technical, vocational, professional or some university education, whereas 1 out of 10 Syrian women did not have any formal schooling.

Overall, more men were employed than women in the study population at the time of the survey. While 78.7% of Lebanese men stated to work at the moment, only 41.5% of the women were working. Among the Syrians, 87.5% men had a job at the time of the survey compared to 36.4% of women. Many Lebanese (38.6%) and Syrian (44.1%) women responded to be either a full-time student or taking care of the family instead of having a job.

With regard to marriage, 41.0% of Lebanese men and 40.8% of Lebanese women were married at the time of the study, 2.7% of Lebanese men and 5.8% of Lebanese women were married once, but unmarried at the time of the study. 65.9% of Syrian men and 50.6% of Syrian women were never married. 33.6% of Syrian men and 46.8% of Syrian women were married at the time of the study.

TABLE C.3.1**Respondents' Background Characteristics**

Percentage distribution of respondents by background characteristics, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

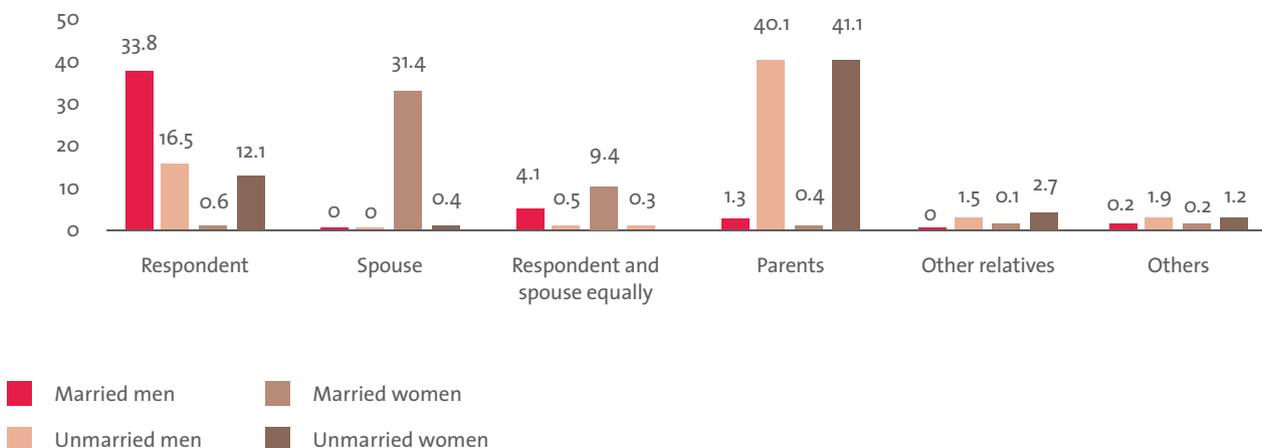
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MEN (N=1196)	WOMEN (N=1265)
Age		
18-24	32.3	33.3
25-34	31.8	28.8
35-49	26	27.1
50-59	9.9	10.8
Nationality		
Lebanese	77.5	75.3
Syrian	22.2	23.2
Palestinian	0.0	0.1
Other	0.3	1.4
Highest educational level		
No formal schooling	1.9	3.6
Up to primary class V	5.4	3.6
Class VI to class XII	44.1	36.5
Beyond class XII	48.6	56.3
Employment		
Employed	80.3	40.1
Unemployed but has ever worked	3.7	10.2
Unemployed and has never worked	9.8	9.9
Other	5.9	39.3
Marital status		
Never married	58.3	52.6
Currently married	39.3	42.0
Has married, currently unmarried	2.1	5.2
Other	0.2	0.2

C.3.2 – SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The results of the survey revealed that the main source of household income for married and unmarried men is most often the men themselves, with 50.3% of men (significantly more Syrians ($p = .001$)) (Figure 3.1). 31.8% of women stated as well that their husband is the main source of income. No man reported that his wife is the main provider as opposed to 12.7% of married and unmarried women (significantly more Lebanese ($p = .017$)) who self-reported being the main source of household income. A relatively large proportion of both men (41.4%) and women (41.5%) stated that their parents are the main household income source, which was in line with the sampling characteristics of unmarried, studying study participants. In rare cases (4.6% among men and 9.7% among women) the husband and wife contributed equally to the household income or another relative provided the household with finances. Other sources of household income seldom reported by respondents included charity or religious endowment (0.2% among women), UN support or humanitarian aid (0.6% among men and women), government support (0.1% among women) or another source (2.7% among men and women).

FIGURE C.3.1
Main Source of Household Income

Percent distribution of respondents by provider of main source of income in his/her household, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



As shown in Table 3.2, common types of work among men included administrative work, senior or management positions, elementary occupations or jobs at shop markets. In contrast, women most often worked at shop markets, as administrative staff or associate professionals. In line with the type of employment, men had overall a higher income than women. The percentage of monthly income less than 400,000 LBP was approximately four times higher among women compared to men. The percentage of monthly income equal or more than 2,500,000 LBP was six times higher among men compared to women. Moreover, Lebanese men and women earned generally more than Syrian men or women ($p = .001$ (men); $p = .003$ (women)).

TABLE C.3.2**Type of Work**

Percentage distribution of respondents by type of work, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Legislators, senior officials and managers	14.5	7.1
Professionals	11.0	15.0
Technicians and associate professionals	9.9	14.9
Administrative	22.2	15.8
Services workers and shop market workers	14.3	25.9
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1.7	0.5
Craft related trade workers	1.9	6.3
Plant, machine operators, assemblers	5.4	0.4
Elementary occupations	14.4	2.0
Armed forces	1.5	0.4
Other	3.1	11.8

C.3.3 – PARENT’S EDUCATION AND MOTHER’S EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Men and women classified their mothers' and fathers' education in the same way (Figure 3.2A and 3.2B). However, significant differences were found between Lebanese and Syrian men and women; Syrians who described both their mothers' and fathers' education were generally of a lower level than Lebanese participants ($p = .001$ (men), $p = .001$ (women)). 53.8% of men and 54.9% of women said that the mother's highest completed grade level of education ranges from class VI to XII, referring to technical, vocational and professional school degrees. Similarly, 51.0% of men and 58.4% of women said that the father's completed grade ranges from class VI to XII. The minority of respondents' parents had no formal schooling or elementary, intermediary or secondary school degrees (primary class V). Around 20 to 30% of respondents' parents, particularly men's fathers, had schooling beyond class XII, meaning that they graduated from a university. The overall high rates of education among participants' parents resemble the sample's characteristic of being young and generally highly educated as well. Looking at the respondents' mother's work situation, approximately 1 out of 5 survey respondents reported that their mothers work outside their homes, however significantly fewer Syrian men and women held this for their mothers to be true ($p = .003$ (men); $p = .03$ (women); Figure 3.3).

FIGURE C.3.2a

Parents' Education - Men

Percentage of respondents by father's and mother's highest educational attainment, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

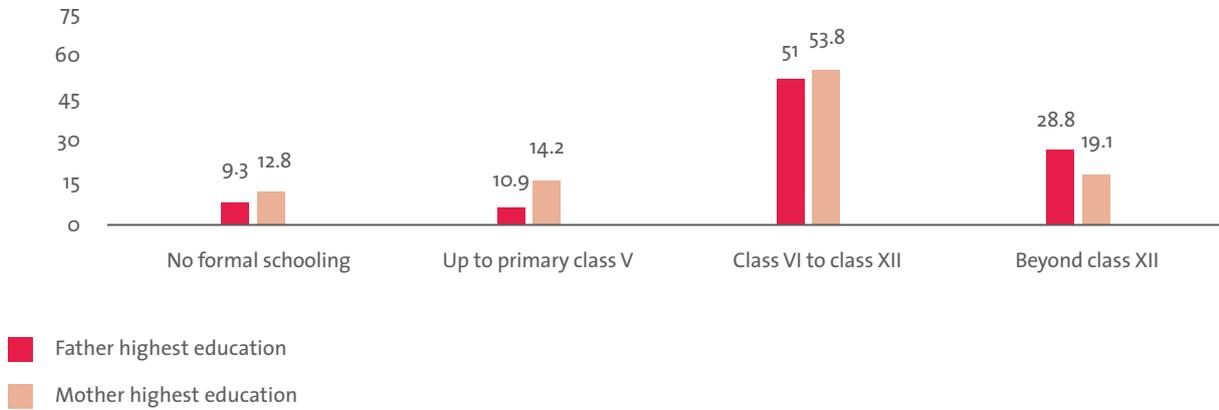


FIGURE C.3.2b

Parents' Education - Women

Percentage of respondents by father's and mother's highest educational attainment, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

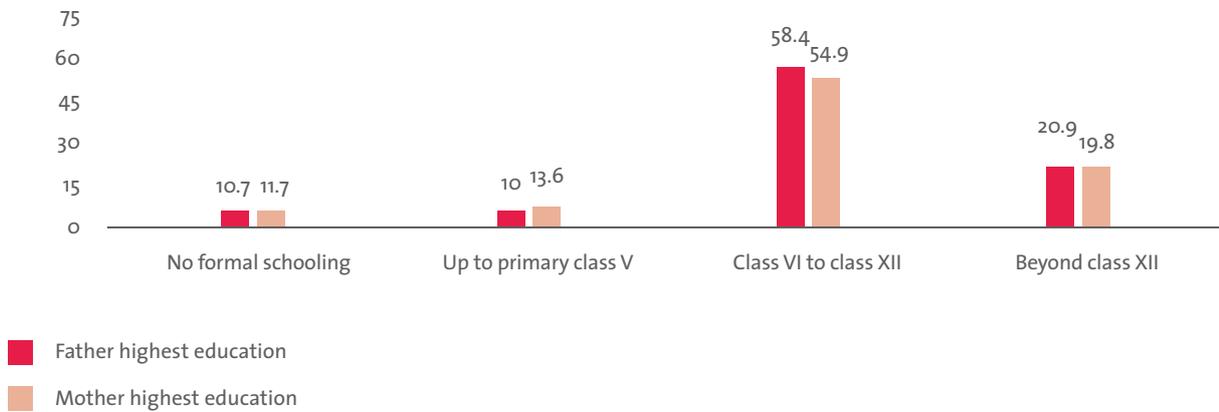


FIGURE C.3.3

Mothers' work

Percentage of respondents whose mother worked outside the home, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



C.3.4 – HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

Household wealth of respondents was estimated using a proxy indicator for wealth based on housing characteristics and household assets (Appendix A2). Table 3.3 depicts the distribution of wealth among men and women in the sample. Overall, it can be noted that men were slightly wealthier than women. 43.0% of men were in the two highest quintiles, whereas 43.0% of women were in the two lowest quintiles. Significant differences between Lebanese and Syrians were identified for both men ($p < .001$) and women ($p < .001$), Syrians tending to be of a lower wealth category than Lebanese respondents.

TABLE C.3.3

Respondents' Wealth

Percentage distribution of respondents by wealth categories, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Wealth index		
Lowest	20.3	19.8
Lower	16.6	23.2
Middle	20.2	19.9
Higher	20.1	19.9
Highest	22.9	17.3
Number of respondents	1036	1118

C.3.5 – MARRIED PARTICIPANTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

In total, 413 men and 477 women were currently married, 435 men and 536 women ever married. The average age of men at their first marriage reported by men and women was 27.5 years, whereas the women's mean age at their first marriage was 22.6 years (Table 3.4). The difference in age between respondents and their current spouses was on average 4.9 years. No significant differences were identified according to the nationality of the participant.

TABLE C.3.4**Marriage Demographics**

Mean and median age of ever married respondents at first marriage, and mean and median age of marriage of the most recent wife/husband, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Mean age at first marriage	27.38	22.08
SD for age at marriage	3.99	3.83
Median age at marriage ¹	27.00	22.00
Spouse's mean age at marriage ²	23.17	27.61
SD for spouse's age at marriage	4.00	4.26
Spouse's median age at first marriage ¹	23.00	27.00
Difference in age at marriage between respondents and spouse	4.21	5.52
Number of Respondents	438	539

¹ Respondents were also asked about their spouse's age at marriage. For respondents who married more than once, this figure represents the age of the most recent wife/husband.

Reporting on the spouse's education resembled the presented distribution of the educational level among study participants. Men stated their wives' education being slightly lower than their own, whereas women declared their husband's educational level being higher (Table 3.5). As Figure 3.4A and 3.4B illustrate, differences between educational levels within married couples were differently reported by men and women. Men more often reported having higher education than their wives, whereas most women perceived that their husband had an equal educational level. It is important to note here that interviewed men and women came from different households, thus the difference between men's reporting of educational superiority and women's accounts of their equivalence cannot be conciliated per se. The majority of women (96.6%) further stated that their husband was currently employed. In contrast, only 46.8% of men reported that their wives were working. 28.2% of men and 38.2% of women reported to have at least one biological child.

TABLE C.3.5**Education and Employment Status of Respondent's Spouse**

Percentage distribution of respondents by educational level, work status and kind of work of respondent's spouse, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

RESPONDENT ON SPOUSE'S CHARACTERISTICS	MAN	WOMAN
Highest educational level		
No formal schooling	6.3	7.1
Up to primary class V	15.5	4.4
Class VI to class XII	33.2	50.6
Beyond class XII	45.0	37.8
Work status		
Employed	46.8	96.6
Unemployed but has ever worked	3.0	0.4
Unemployed and has never worked	36.8	0.0
Other	13.5	2.9
Kind of work		
Legislators, seniors officials and managers	4.5	11.1
Professionals	3.5	31.5
Technicians and associate professionals	8.0	9.4
Administrative	53.8	10.3
Service workers and shop and market workers	27.1	9.9
Skilled agriculture and fishy workers	0.0	1.9
Craft related trade workers	1.0	4.3
Plant, machine operators, assemblers, drivers	0.0	9.0
Elementary occupations (simple, routine tasks requiring hand-held tools/ physical effort)	0.0	3.4
Armed forces	0.0	3.4
Other	2.0	5.8

FIGURE C.3.4a

Difference in Educational Level within Couples-Men, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



- Husbands more educated
- Equally educated
- Wives more educated

C.3.6 – MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS

Male survey participants were asked about whether they have ever travelled within the country or outside their own country to work, study or live for more than six consecutive months. Female participants were asked about their husbands' travel experience. 22.5% of men, significantly more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .001$), reported that they migrated outside the country to work, study or live. 5.9% of all men had travelled within their own country for a longer period. 12.9% of ever married women held that their husband went abroad for more than six consecutive months, 3.2% of women reported that their husband travelled within their own country for such purpose and period. If men went outside their home country, they mostly went to another Arab country, followed by Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa and North America, as comparably reported by men and ever married women. In 89.1% cases reported by Syrian men and in 100% of cases reported by Syrian women, the travel was due to the Syrian crisis resulting in unstable political and security conditions at home. For Lebanese participants, the most common reasons were either better education or higher income opportunities elsewhere.

C.4 FINDINGS: WHAT DID WE LEARN?

IMAGES MENA Lebanon provides evidence on gender-related attitudes and behaviors across a variety of domains among Lebanese and Syrians residing in urban areas in Lebanon. This chapter presents the results structured according to identified themes, by illustrating prevalence and frequencies as well as further in-depth analyses of both surveyed Lebanese and Syrian men's and women's individual attitudes and behaviors. Detailed findings separated by nationality are presented in Appendix C.

C.4.1 – ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY

Both Lebanese and Syrian respondents were asked a range of questions on gender norms. As part of this section, a selection of items constituted the GEM Scale. This scale contained 10 validated MENA-specific questions on gender-related attitudes. The presented GEM Scale score is the study participants' average score on a scale of zero to three combining all items (Appendix A3). In addition, data was collected on attitudes towards women's empowerment and gender equality in law, politics and spheres of public life.

C.4.1.1 – THE GEM SCALE

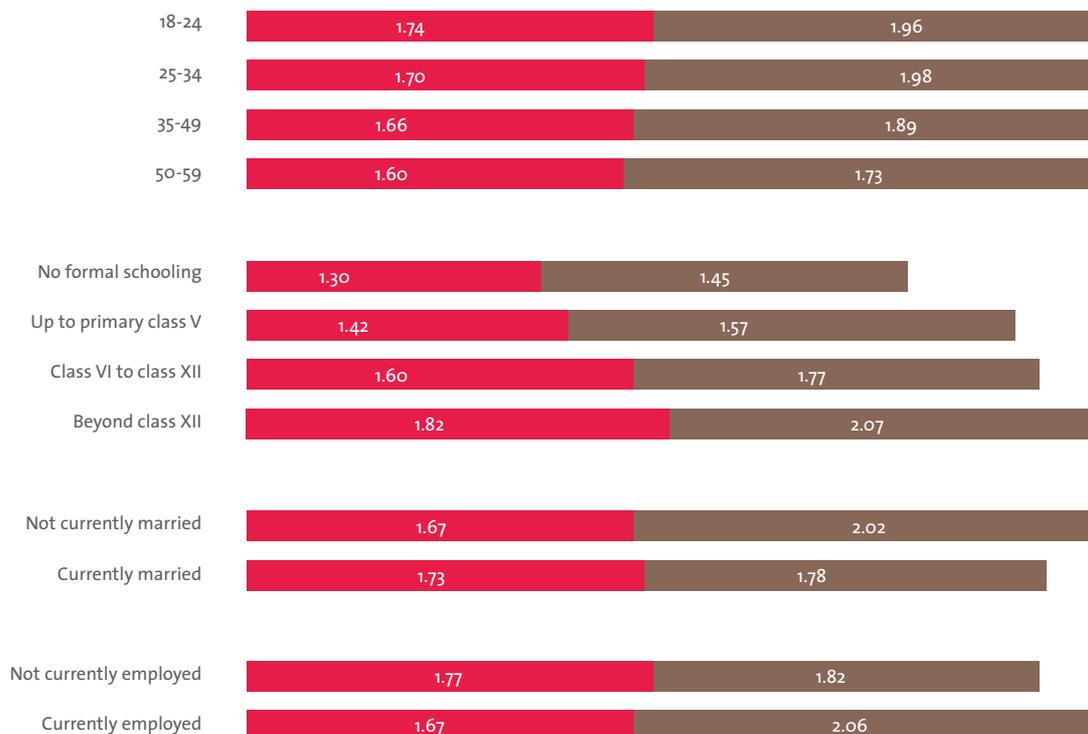
The GEM Scale was at 1.69 for men and 1.92 for women. Lebanese men scored 1.73 and Syrian men scored 1.58 ($p < .001$). Lebanese women scored 1.95 and Syrian women 1.82 ($p < .001$). Overall, the sample showed a relatively positive attitude towards gender equality.

According to other key background characteristics, the GEM Scale varied among men and women (Figure 4.1.1). A multivariable analysis using linear regression identified age,

education, marital status and wealth as significant predictive factors for attitudes towards gender equality. Older men and women scored lower than younger participants, which may have been related to persisting traditional gender divisions among older generations. Larger differences were seen between people with different educational levels. A better educational level among both men and women was associated with a higher score on the GEM scale. This finding is in line with previous IMAGES studies which ascertain that education has a positive association with more gender-equitable attitudes (Levtov, Barker, Contreras-Urbina, Heilman, & Verma, 2014). A clear positive relationship was also found between the GEM scale and the wealth index. The wealthier a man or woman was, the more likely he or she was to have a gender equitable attitude. The relationship between marital status or employment status and the GEM score disclosed weaker associations. Regarding employment, unemployed men scored slightly higher than employed men. However, unemployed women scored slightly lower than employed women.

As shown in Figure 4.1.2, higher GEM scores were associated with a higher education of the participant’s mother as well as the father’s participation in household work. Multivariable analyses results confirmed that a man’s father participation in the household ($p < .001$), joint decision making among parents ($p < .001$), mother’s higher education ($p = .014$), as well as being a witness of the mother being beaten by the father during childhood ($p < .001$), were significant predictors for gender equitable attitudes. This indicated that if a respondent grew up in a more gender equitable household, he/ she would be more likely to have positive attitudes towards gender equality later in life. These trends were true for both Lebanese and Syrians in the sample.

FIGURE 4.1.1
The GEM Scale for Men and Women by Selected Background Characteristics, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



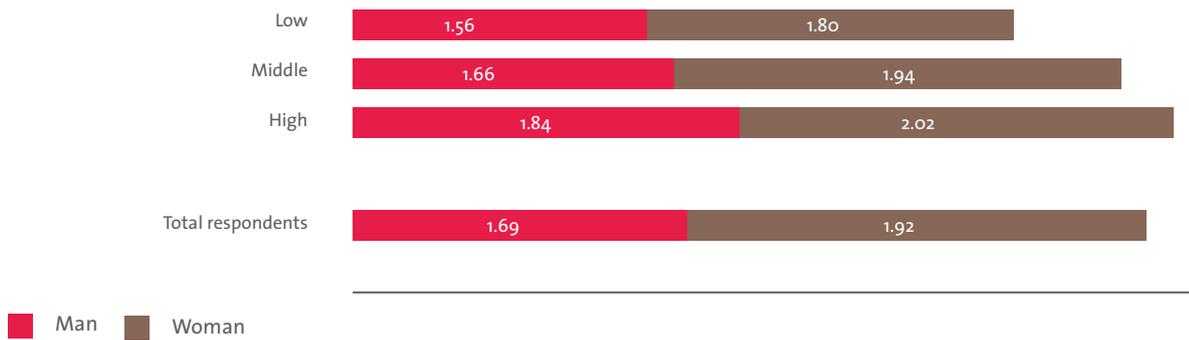


FIGURE 4.1.2
The GEM Scale for Respondents by Mother's Education and Father's Participation in Housework, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



C.4.1.2 – ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER NORMS

The GEM Scale particularly captured attitudes towards gender norms in relation to differences between men and women and family structures. Taking a closer look at attitudes towards gender norms among the IMAGES MENA sample regarding GBV, masculinity and sexuality revealed that there was a difference between men and women, but overall positivity towards gender equality was prevalent (Table 4.1.1).

The minority of men (20.9%), significantly fewer Lebanese than Syrians ($p = .001$), and women (5.3%) approved of violence towards women, responding negatively to the statement “there are times when a woman deserves to be beaten”. Percentages were higher, but still low for accepting violence to keep the family together. 26.3% of men, significantly more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .001$), and 13.5% of women agreed that a woman should tolerate violence at home. Disaggregation by background characteristics highlighted that tolerance of violence was positively associated with being unmarried and less educated among men. Women who were married, from the older generation and with a lower educational level were also more likely to accept violence towards women.

The use of violence to defend men's reputation was largely acknowledged by men (68.3%). The minority of both men (18.5%) and women (11.7%) saw it as shameful if a man engages in caring for children or other domestic work. Significantly more Lebanese than Syrian men agreed with this statement ($p = .041$). A man who cannot father children was perceived to be not a real man by 18.8% of men (significantly more Lebanese than Syrians ($p = .036$)) and 9.5% of women. Moreover, one third of both men and women, significantly more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .001$), agreed with the statement that "to be a man, you need to be tough". 36.7% of men (significantly more Syrians ($p = .001$)) and 20.2% of women (significantly more Syrians ($p = .001$)) said that boys are responsible for the behavior of their sisters, even if they are younger than their sisters. Married women were more likely to support masculine behavior, whereas married men showed the opposite association. Moreover, a lower education among both men and women was associated with a stronger expression for traditional forms of masculinity.

With respect to sexuality, only 27.7% of men, significantly more Lebanese than Syrians ($p = .022$), and 20.9% of women supported that a man should be embarrassed if he cannot perform in sexual relations. More men (47.7%) than women (33.1%), significantly more Syrians ($p = .012$), assented that men need sex more than women do. Similarly, more men (34.5%) than women (20.6%) believed that it is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant and 27.7% of men would be outraged if their wives asked them to use a condom. This attitude was significantly more common among Syrian men ($p = .005$ (pregnancy); $p = .001$ (condom use)).

Half of the male sample endorsed equal rights for men and women to live on their own or to access sites on the internet (significantly higher for Lebanese men ($p = .001$)). The majority of women was in favor of these rights as well. In response to questions about relationships, more women than men did not approve of either the wife or the husband having friends of the opposite sex. 36.9% of women did not allow a husband to have female friends and 34.3% believed likewise that a wife should not have male friends. These findings were significantly higher among Syrian women than Lebanese ($p = .004$; $p = .001$) as well as among older, married, and less educated women. In contrast, 17.9% of men agreed with the statement that a husband should not have friends of the opposite sex, and 25.5% of men agreed with the statement that a wife should not have friends of the opposite sex. The former was positively associated with being married and the latter with increasing age. Educational status was a factor for the response of men, meaning that men with high education were less likely to agree with either statement.

TABLE C.4.1.1**Attitudes towards Gender Equality**

Proportion of respondents who agreed with statements related to attitudes towards gender roles and decision-making, attitudes towards violence, attitudes towards and perceptions of masculinity and femininity, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Attitudes towards violence		
There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten.	20.9	5.3
A woman should tolerate violence to keep the family together.	26.3	13.5
If another man in my community insults me, I will defend my reputation, with force if I have to.*	68.3	*
Perceptions of masculinity and femininity		
To be a man, you need to be tough.	34.7	31.5
I think it is shameful when men engage in caring for children or other domestic work.	18.5	11.7
It is a man's duty to exercise guardianship over his female relatives.	35.1	44.9
Boys are responsible for the behavior of their sisters, even if they are younger than their sisters.	36.7	20.2
A man who cannot father children is not a real man.	18.8	9.5
Unmarried women should have the same right to live on their own as unmarried men.	59.1	81.2
Women should have the same freedom to access sites on the internet as men.	52.6	85.0
Attitudes about relationships and sexuality		
A husband should not have friends of the opposite sex.	17.9	36.9
A wife should not have friends of the opposite sex.	25.5	34.3
It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant.	34.5	20.6
Men need sex more than women do.	47.7	33.1
I would be outraged if my wife asked me to use a condom.*	27.7	*
A man should be embarrassed if he cannot perform in sexual relations.	27.7	20.9

* This statement was not asked in the women's questionnaire.

C.4.1.3 – ATTITUDES TOWARDS WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Figure 4.1.3A points out that attitudes among men towards women's economic empowerment and women's education were less gender-equitable than women's

attitudes. 57.2% of men stated that men should have access to jobs before women, when work opportunities are scarce. 30.5% of women supported this statement (significantly more Syrian men and women ($p = .001$)). If resources are scarce, educating boys rather than girls was seen applicable only by a minority of both men and women, but by more men (32.2%) than women (12.3%). This opinion was significantly more supported by Syrian men and women ($p = .042$ (men); $p = .001$ (women)). With regard to equal salaries for men and women in the same position, the majority of both men (84.6%) and women (94.7%) approved similar payments (Figure 4.1.3B).

FIGURE C.4.1.3a
Attitudes towards Women's Empowerment

Percentage of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with selected statements related to women's empowerment, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

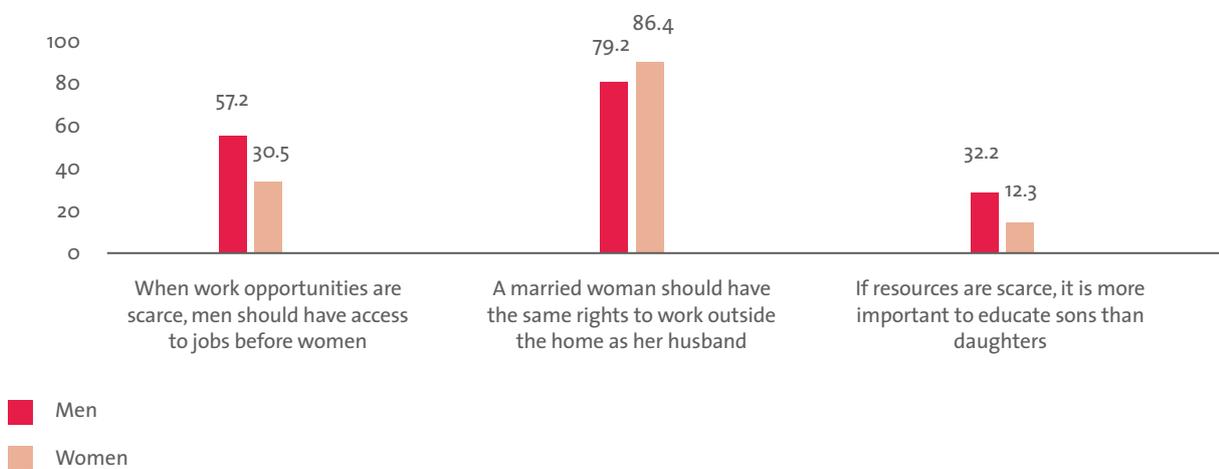


FIGURE C.4.1.3b
Approval for Equal Salaries for Men and Women in the Same Positions

Percentage of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed to equal salaries for men and women in the same positions, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



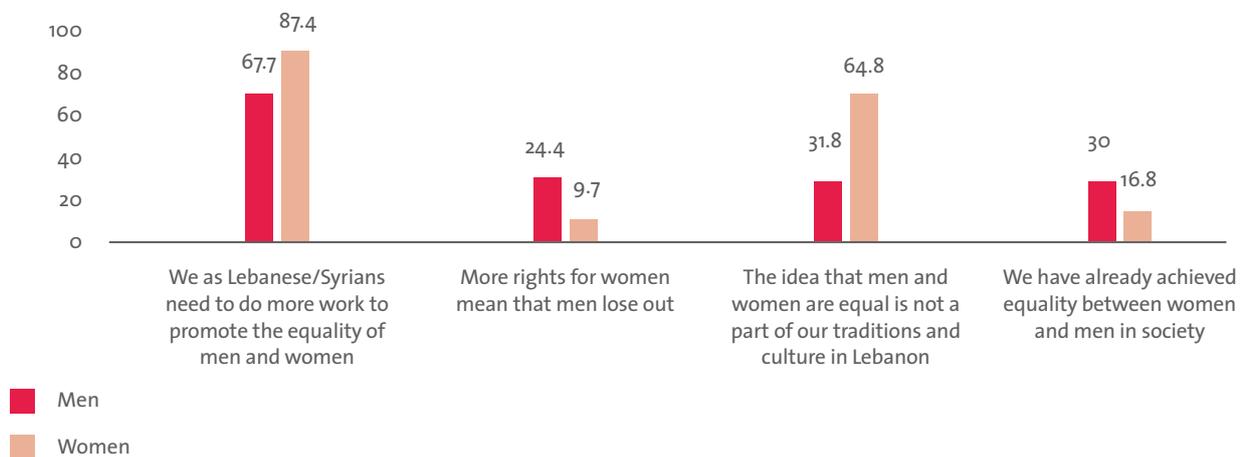
C.4.1.4 – ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY PROGRESS AND IMPLICATIONS

Both men and women were asked more specifically about their opinions about gender equality in Lebanon and its future progress and implications. Figure 4.1.4 shows that one third of men agreed with the statement that “equality between women and men

has already been achieved in society”. However, only 16.8% of women agreed with this statement. The same discrepancy between men and women was visible in the response to whether they agree or disagree with the idea that men and women are equal is not a part of the traditions and culture in Lebanon. While two thirds of women agreed, two thirds of men disagreed. 87.4% of women emphasized that more work needs to be done to promote equality of men and women. 67.7% of men, significantly more Lebanese than Syrians ($p = .019$), supported this statement as well. However, 24.4% of men, significantly more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .002$), also believed that more rights for women mean that men lose out. The minority of women (9.7%) agreed with this statement.

FIGURE C.4.1.4
Attitudes towards Gender Equality and Implications

Percentage of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with statements on gender equality and its implications, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



C.4.1.5 – ATTITUDES TOWARDS WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS, SPECIFIC JOBS AND POLITICS

Previous studies conducted in other Arab countries have shown a predominant discrimination towards women in leadership positions, meaning that men often receive preferential treatment to uptake such positions (Hejase, Haddad, Hamdar, Massoud, & Farha, 2013). If women are in leadership positions, they face far-reaching issues not only at the workplace, but also in their relationships at home regarding gender identity issues for their husbands. A study among Lebanese college students in 2007 revealed that perceptions towards women’s entitlement to positions in politics or in the government differ between male and female respondents, with men showing more resistance to women’s rights in politics than women do (Abouchedid, 2007). This trend was apparent in the IMAGES MENA Lebanon data by men having more negative attitudes towards women’s involvement in authoritative positions than women. Nevertheless, men and women shared the same tendency to be overall in favor for women being involved in public life.

Table 4.1.2 shows that 75.3% of men and 88.3% of women held that there should be

more women in positions of political authority, which was more supported by Lebanese men and women ($p = .007$ (men), $p = .018$ (women)). Vice versa, only 30.5% of men and 15.5% of women, significantly more Syrians ($p = .014$), agreed that women should leave politics to men. 77.2% of men and 91.9% of women claimed that a woman with the same qualifications can do as good a job as a man as a political leader. However, statements about femininity aspects impacting on women's performance were higher rated among men than women. 44.6% of men, significantly more Syrians ($p = .013$), and 22.8% of women stated that women are too emotional to be leaders. 41.0% of men and 21.5% of women agreed that women who participate in politics or leadership positions cannot also be good wives or mothers (significantly more Syrian men ($p = .001$) and women ($p = .002$)). This duality in reporting among men may have stemmed from their deep embeddedness in patriarchal structures and yet opening towards gender equality. Hejase et al. (2013) hold, for instance, that negative stereotypes towards women in leadership positions persist, although an increasing number of women is accepted in higher-level positions.

TABLE C.4.1.2

Attitude towards Women's Participation in Leadership Positions, Specific Jobs and Politics

Proportion of respondents who strongly agreed or agreed with selected statements related to women's participation in leadership positions, specific jobs and politics, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

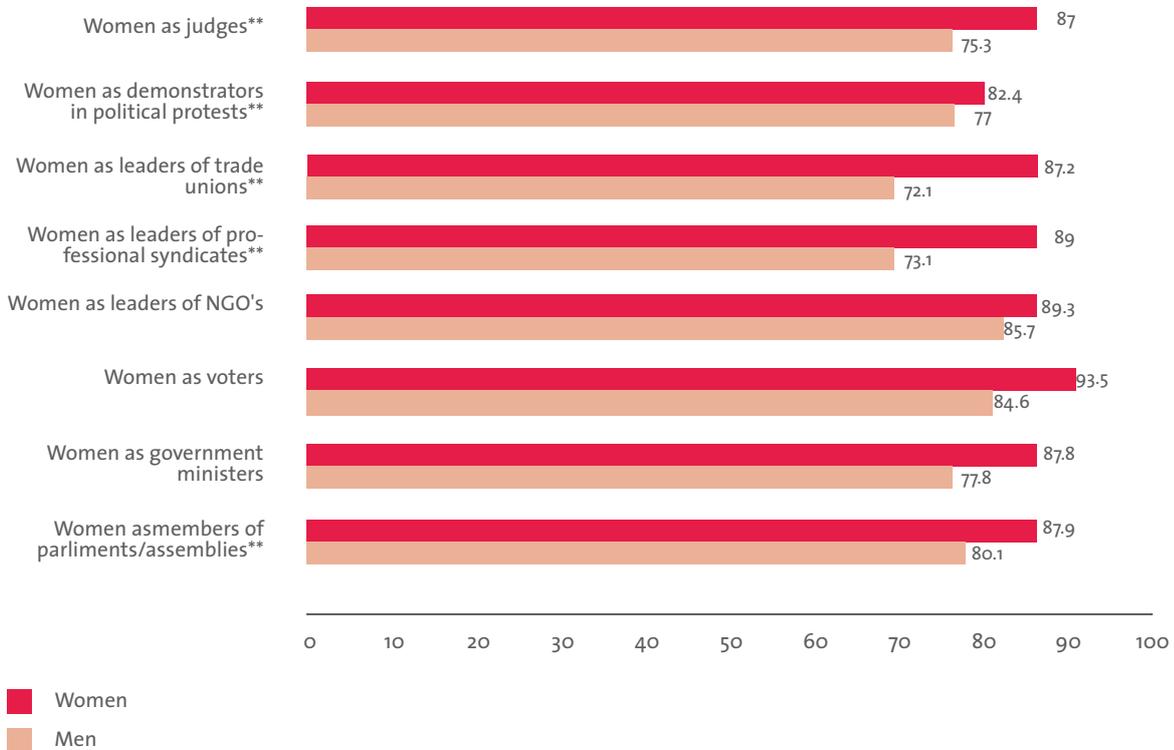
	MEN	WOMEN
There should be more women in positions of political authority	75.3	88.3
Women are too emotional to be leaders	44.6	22.8
Women who participate in politics or leadership positions cannot also be good wives or mothers	41.0	21.5
Women should leave politics to men	30.5	15.5
A woman with the same qualifications can do as good a job as a man	77.2	91.9

Participants were also asked whether they would approve of women in certain positions (Figure 4.1.4A and 4.1.4B). Surveyed women were overall more in favor of women in the range of positions, even though lower percentages were found for women as police officers, soldiers or combatants in the military or armed forces and religious leaders. In contrast, men least approved women to be a religious leader, the head of a political party, head of state or soldiers or combatants in the military or armed forces. Significant differences between nationality groups were not found for women. However, significantly fewer Syrian men agreed with women being in several positions as indicated in Figure 4.1.4A and 4.1.4B. This shows that men tended to not favor women in high authoritative positions. Both men and women did not approve women to work in positions that require the use of force. The more favorable jobs included positions in non-governmental organizations (NGOs), parliaments or assemblies, professional syndicates, courts or trade unions. Women were also respected as voters or demonstrators in political protests.

FIGURE C.4.1.1a

Men's/Women's Strongest Support for Women in Public Life

Percentage of men and women by who agreed or strongly agreed with statements supporting women in public life, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

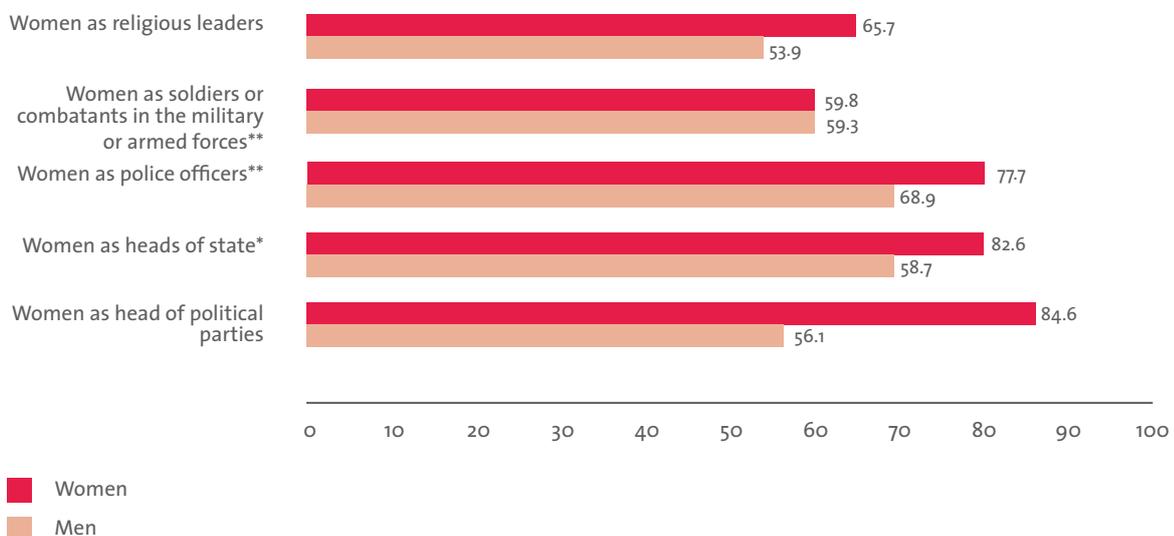


**Statistically fewer Syrians than Lebanese approved of women in this position.

FIGURE C.4.1.1b

Men's/Women's Weakest Support for Women in Public Life

Percentage of men and women who agreed or strongly agreed with statements supporting women in public life, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



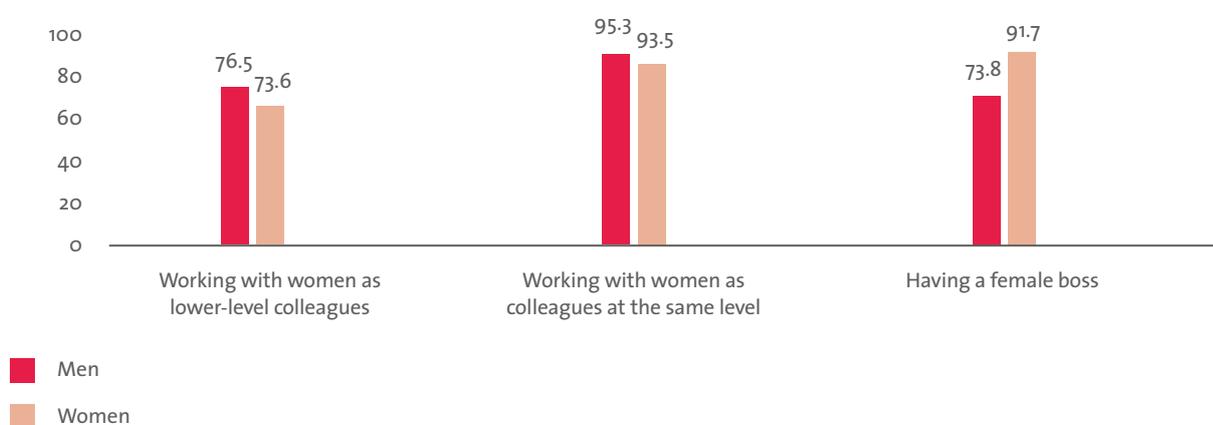
*Statistically more Syrians than Lebanese approved of women in this position.
 **Statistically fewer Syrians than Lebanese approved of women in this position.

Participants were also asked about their acceptance of female colleagues or bosses (Figure 4.1.5). The responses of both men and women corresponded regarding women as lower-level colleagues or women as colleagues at the same level, even though both men and women preferred to work with women as colleagues at the same level. It was also to note that Lebanese men significantly were more likely to not accept women as lower-level colleagues ($p = .001$). However, while 91.7% of women accepted to have a female boss, 73.8% of men responded to have acceptance towards a female boss.

FIGURE C.4.1.5

Attitudes towards Working with Women

Percentage of men and women who agreed or strongly agreed to work with women as bosses or co-workers at the same or lower levels, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



C.4.1.6 – ATTITUDES TOWARD QUOTA SYSTEMS FOR WOMEN

Attitudes towards quota systems for women among the IMAGES MENA Lebanon sample were similar among both men and women (Table 4.1.3). A majority of men and women supported quota systems in the parliament, universities or work environment. However, men were slightly less in favor for a quota system in the political sphere and Syrian men supported significantly less a fixed proportion of places for women in executive positions ($p = .002$).

TABLE C.4.1.3

Attitudes towards a Quota System for Women

Percentage of men and women who support a quota system for women, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Fixed proportion of places or quotas for women in parliament or cabinet	81.0	91.3
Fixed proportion of places or quotas for women to study in universities	94.8	95.3
Fixed proportion of places or quotas for women in executive positions	88.0	92.1

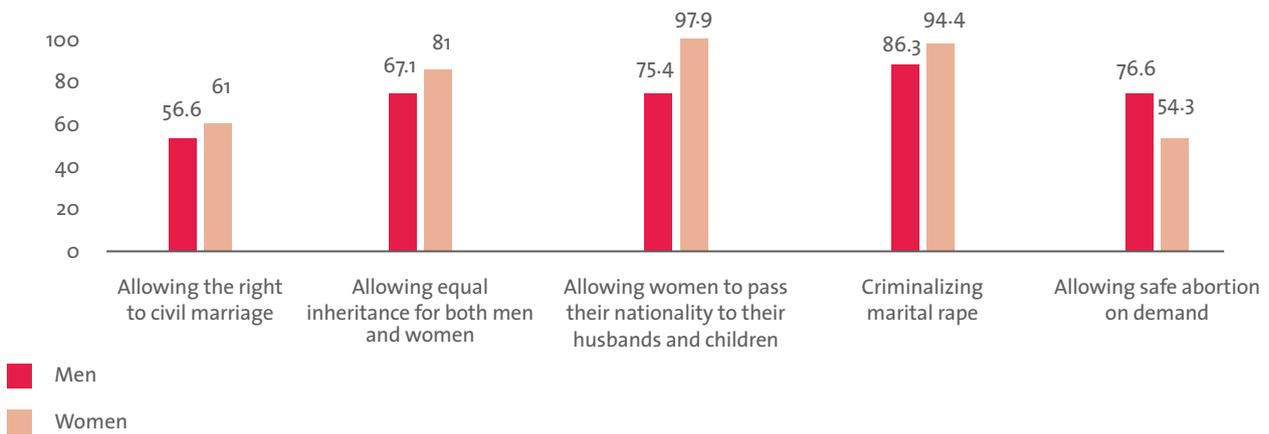
C.4.1.7 – KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTIONS OF GENDER EQUALITY IN LAW

To further investigate gender equality perceptions among the IMAGES MENA sample, the knowledge and awareness of gender-equality laws in Lebanon was assessed. Respondents were asked about their opinion about laws to address gender equity (Figure 4.1.6). The vast majority of women was supportive of allowing women to pass their nationality to their husbands and children, allowing equal inheritance for both men and women, criminalizing marital rape and promoting protection and fair pay for domestic workers. Fewer women agreed to allow the right to civil marriage and safe abortion on demand. Men – generally showing a lower acceptance - however, supported to approximately two thirds all stated laws addressing gender equity, with being most in favor for criminalizing marital rape and being least in favor for the right to civil marriage.

FIGURE C.4.1.6

Prospective Laws Related to Gender Equality

Percentages of men and women who think there should be a law on selected aspects of gender equality, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



Both men and women were mostly aware of laws addressing violence against women (Table 4.1.4). Laws related to divorce, custody, child visitation, honor killing or early marriage were only noticed by few men and women. Even fewer participants were aware of national laws on equal political representation or quota for female parliamentarians. This was similar for rights of wives whose husbands take another wives or women registering birth of their children or passing their nationality onto children.

TABLE C.4.1.4**Gender Equality Related Laws**

Percentage of men and women who are aware of any laws promoting women's rights, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Violence against women	87.2	76.0
Women's right to divorce/custody/child visitation	29.0	35.8
Honor killing	20.9	23.8
Early marriage	15.9	18.5
Equal political representation	4.4	14.1
Quota for female parliamentarians	7.2	10.8
Rights of wives whose husbands take another wife	4.4	12.0
Women registering birth of their children	1.9	15.7
Women passing their nationality onto children	14	17.9
Other	0.0	1.0
Don't Know	8.7	10.6

As illustrated in Figure 4.1.7A and 4.1.7B, there was no gender differential regarding attitudes on laws related to divorce. The majority of study participants agreed that divorce laws are the same for both men and women. Moreover, Table 4.1.5 indicates that opinions about divorce laws did differ among participants depending on their nationality rather than gender. A notable difference between men and women was that many men stated that the right to divorce actually favors men, not corresponding with the response by women, who to a great extent regarded the law as gender equitable. In fact, divorce laws in Lebanon are classified to favor men rather than women (UNICEF, 2011).

TABLE C.4.1.5**Laws Related to Divorce**

Percent distribution of respondents according to their views on laws related to divorce, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN			WOMEN		
	Laws favor men	Laws favor women	Laws the same for men and women	Laws favor men	Laws favor women	Laws the same for men and women
Right to divorce	63.8*	6.4*	28.5**	39.4*	11**	34.8**
Alimony	26.9**	37.1*	33.4**	26.6*	30.8*	35.6**
Housing rights	27.8**	33.2*	34.7**	17.7	31.8	42.6
Division of assets	39.9**	16*	38.5**	21.4	14.7	55.1
Child support	27*	15.3*	53.2**	27.6	19.1	46.9
Visitation rights and custody	5.9*	16.7*	73.6**	13.1	21.2	59.6

*Statistically higher rated by Syrians than Lebanese.

**Statistically higher rated by Lebanese than Syrians.

FIGURE C.4.1.7a**Laws Related to Divorce - Men**

Percent distribution of respondents according to their views regarding laws related to divorce, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

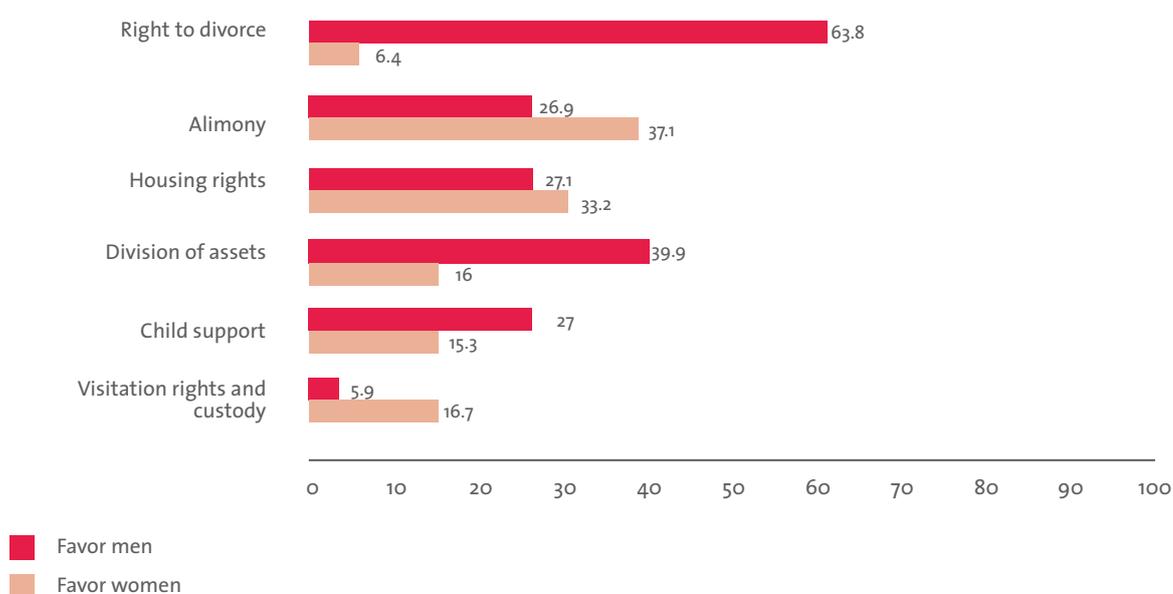
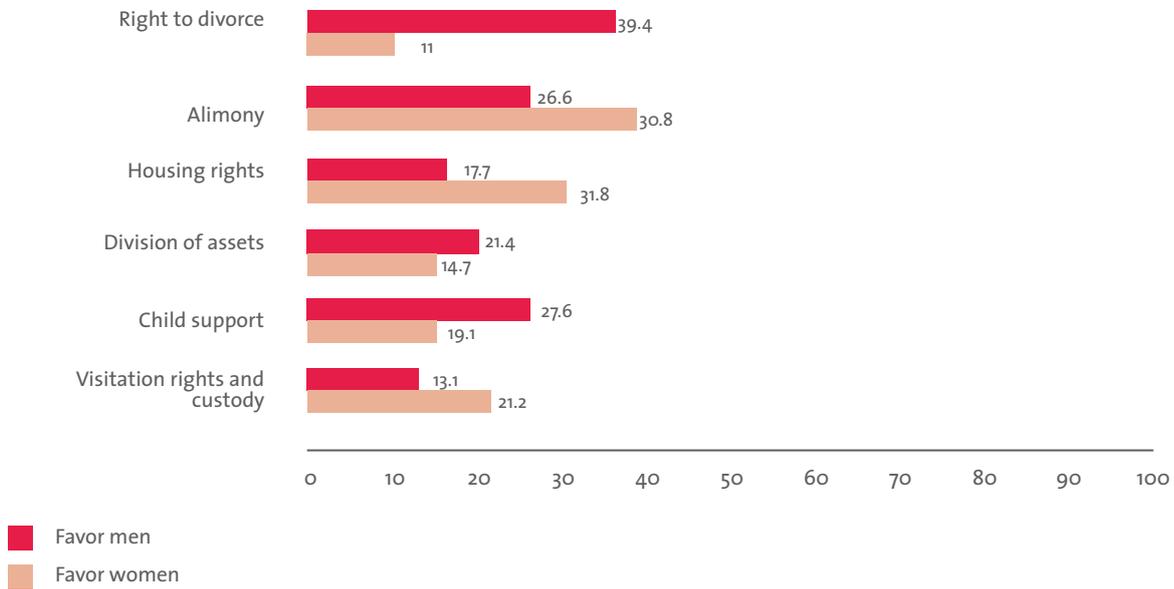


FIGURE C.4.1.7b

Laws Related to Divorce - Women

Percent distribution of respondents according to their views regarding laws related to divorce, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



The participants who were aware of any law in Lebanon on women’s rights were further asked whether they believe these laws are effective. 40.1% of men and 34.8% of women thought that gender equality laws are actually effective (Figure 4.1.8). Figure 4.1.9 presents that the state not reinforcing the laws was the most common reason for ineffectiveness both reported by men and women. 29.3% of men also believed that legal procedures are too complicated and 27.1% of men that legal procedures are too expensive. In comparison, 31.3% of women stated that reasons are more related to traditions and customs being too strong, and 20.8% of women said that the lack of knowledge among women leads to ineffectiveness of the laws.

FIGURE C.4.1.8

Effectiveness of Gender Equality Laws

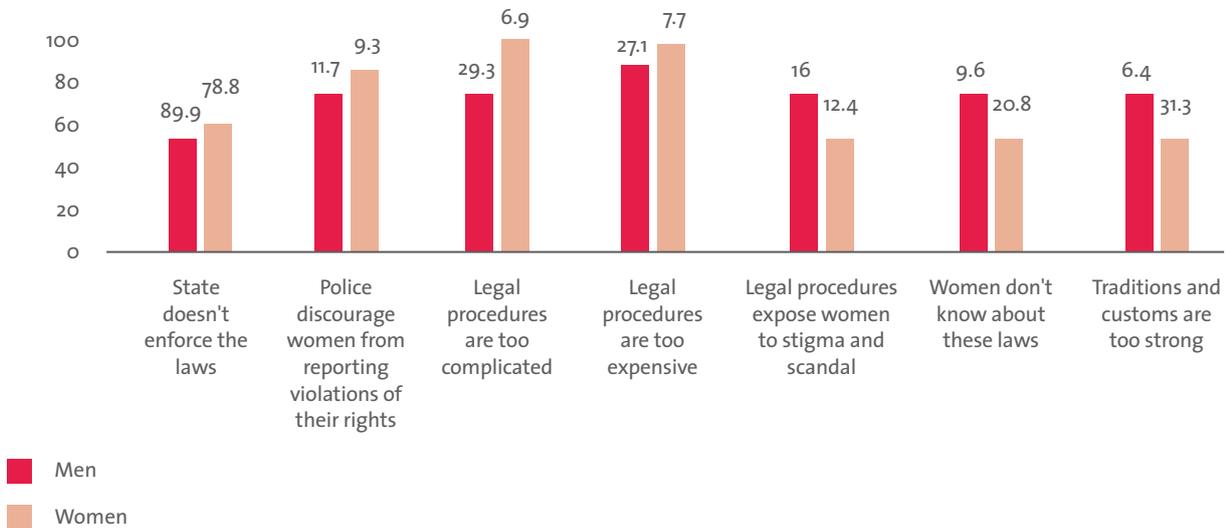
Percentage of men and women who are aware of any law in Lebanon on women's rights and who believe these laws to be effective, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



FIGURE C.4.1.9

Reasons for Ineffectiveness of Laws

Percentage of men and women who believe that women's rights laws are ineffective, by reason, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



C.4.2 – CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES OF GENDER RELATIONS

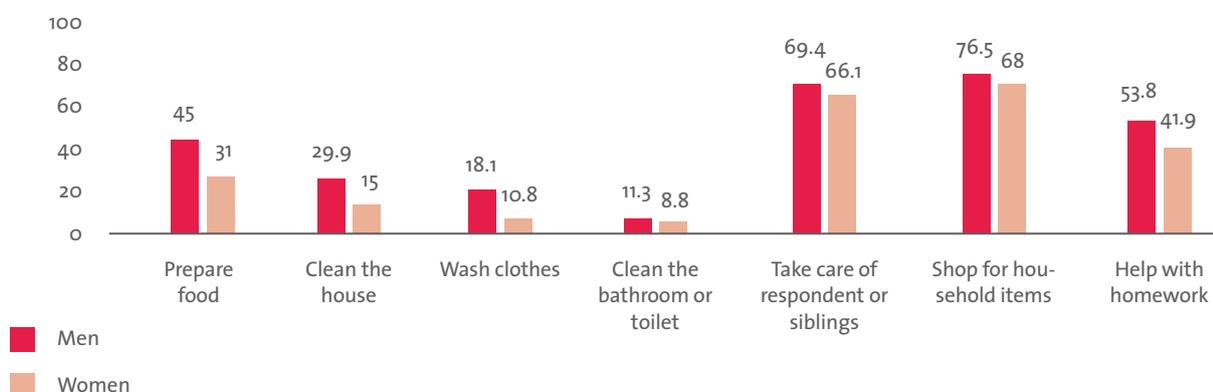
Gender role attitudes are decisively shaped by life experiences and socialization during childhood (Abouchedid, 2007). The IMAGES MENA Lebanon study highlights particularly the aspects of experience with gender divisions in the child's household and social environment.

C.4.2.1 – FATHER'S OR OTHER MALE'S PARTICIPATION IN DOMESTIC WORK AND CHILDCARE IN RESPONDENTS' CHILDHOOD HOMES

For approximately two thirds of both men (62.5%) and women (74.1%) the father was the most important male figure during childhood. Both men and women remembered their fathers or any other men being rarely involved in what would traditionally be considered "feminine" household tasks (Figure 4.2.1). 48.0% of men and 33.0% of women recalled their fathers or another men ever having participated in at least one of the domestic tasks considered to be feminine, including preparing food, cleaning the house, washing clothes or cleaning the toilet. The most common tasks done by their fathers or another men in the household were taking care of the children, shopping for household items or helping the children with their homework. Table 4.2.1 displays that high levels of involvement in housework among respondents' fathers were associated with a younger age, higher educational level and higher wealth index score of both men and women.

FIGURE C.4.2.1**Men's Participation in Housework and Childcare**

Percentage of respondents aged 18-59 reporting that their fathers or other men (excluding male domestic workers) ever performed (sometimes, frequently or almost always) specific domestic tasks, IM

**TABLE C.4.2.1****Father's/Man's Involvement in Housework by Background Characteristics**

Percentage of respondents who reported that their fathers or another men in the home¹ were ever involved in any domestic work² by background characteristics of respondent, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MEN	WOMEN
Age		
18-24	52.1	34.2
25-34	44.4	30.9
35-49	49.6	36.8
50-59	41.6	25.4
Highest educational level		
No formal schooling	47.1	12.2
Up to primary class V	36.5	22.5
Class VI to class XII	42.0	30.5
Beyond class XII	54.7	36.7
Employment		
Not currently employed	50.8	29.9
Currently employed	47.2	37.8
Wealth index		
Low	36.6	23.7
Middle	47.9	39.7
High	58.3	36.8
Total percent	48.0	33.0

¹ Excluding male domestic workers

² Any domestic work refers to preparing food, cleaning the house, washing clothes, or cleaning the bathroom

C.4.2.2 – RESPONDENTS’ PARTICIPATION IN DOMESTIC WORK AS CHILDREN

When respondents were asked about their own participation in domestic work as children, traditional gender divisions were demonstrated according to the respondents’ retrospection. Women’s mean participation score in feminine household tasks was 0.6 times higher than for men. In other words, 56.0% of men had ever participated in such tasks in comparison to 84.5% of women. Men recalled their highest engagement in shopping for household items, followed by taking care for siblings and cleaning the house. The lowest reported task among men was cleaning the bathroom or toilet. These reported tasks correlate with the described involvement of participants’ fathers or any other male in their households. On the contrary to men’s memories, women recalled their own participation in all stated household tasks as high. The lowest participation rates were measured for the items “helping with homework” and “cleaning the bathroom or toilet. These retrospective impressions indicate that gender divisions were prevalent in the participant’s households, but the described gender divisions seem to be less explicit during childhood than later in life. Significantly higher participation rates were identified for Syrian men and women with regard to some items, such as preparing food, washing clothes or cleaning the bathroom or toilet, as outlined in Figure 4.2.2.

FIGURE C.4.2.2

Respondents' Participation in Specific Tasks Aged 13-18

Percentage of respondents aged 18-59 according to participation in specific domestic and childcare tasks when they were 13 to 18 years old, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



*Statistically more Syrian women than Lebanese women participated in this task.

**Statistically more Syrian men than Lebanese men participated in this task.

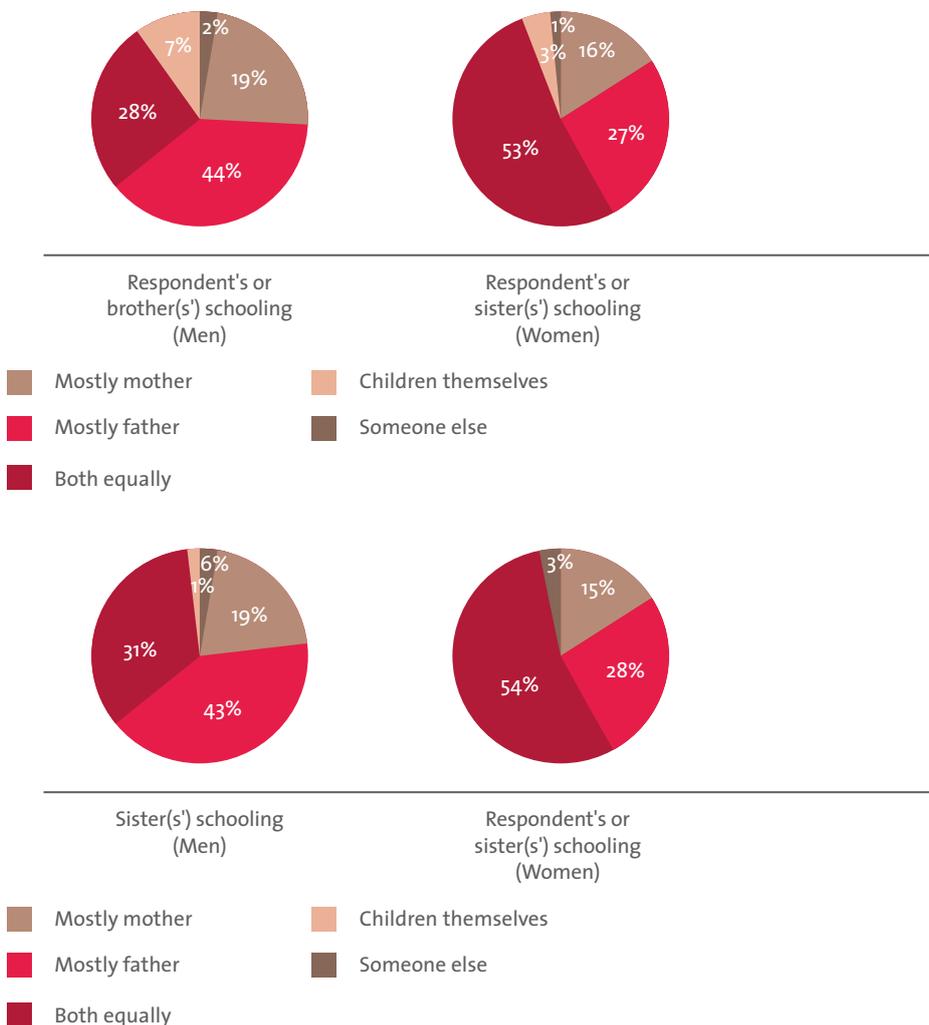
C.4.2.3 – DECISION-MAKING DYNAMICS IN RESPONDENTS’ CHILDHOOD HOMES

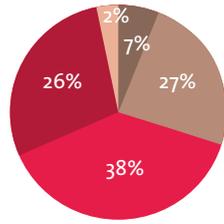
Recalling of decision-making dynamics in the respondents’ childhood homes differed between men and women particularly regarding schooling of children (Figure 4.2.3). Men remembered that it was mostly the fathers who had the final word in deciding about their own or siblings’ schooling. Women expressed that it was their mothers and father equally. With regards to the participants’ and their siblings’ marriage, the majority of men and women believed that the parents decided jointly. Similarly, regarding large investments men and women were in line with each other, stating that it was mostly the fathers who were taking the decision. For all categories asked, a significant difference between Lebanese and Syrian men was found, Syrians being more likely to recall their fathers than their parents jointly taking decisions ($p = .001$ (schooling same sex); $p = .002$ (schooling opposite sex); $p = .001$ (marriage same sex); $p = .001$ (marriage opposite sex); $p = .001$ (large investments)).

FIGURE C.4.2.3

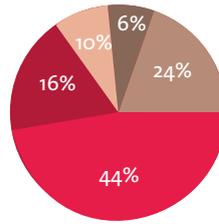
Decision-Making during Childhood

Percent distribution of respondents by person who had the final word in education or marriage of respondent and sibling(s) and large household investments, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



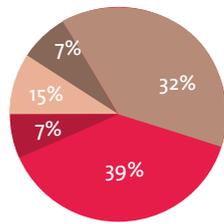


Brother(s) marriage (Men)

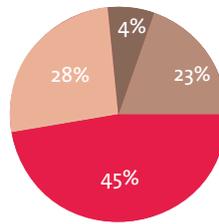


Sister(s) marriage (Women)

- Mostly mother
- Children themselves
- Mostly father
- Someone else
- Both equally

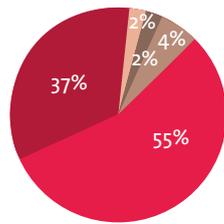


Sister(s) marriage (Men)

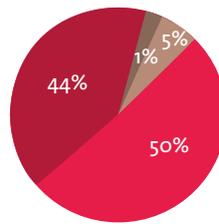


Brother(s) marriage (Women)

- Mostly mother
- Children themselves
- Mostly father
- Someone else
- Both equally



Large investments (Men)



Large investments (Women)

- Mostly mother
- Children themselves
- Mostly father
- Someone else
- Both equally

C.4.2.4 – RESPONDENTS’ PERSPECTIVES ON GENDER RELATIONS DURING CHILDHOOD

Men and women were separately asked about rules during childhood for themselves and siblings of their own sex (Figure 4.2.3A and 4.2.3B). Almost half of the women strongly agreed or agreed that they had less free time because they had to do most of the work at home ($p = .001$). Only one quarter of the men sample strongly agreed or agreed that they had more time because they were not expected to do housework like their sisters or other girls. These responses were consistent with the recalled participant’s involvement in housework during childhood, where both men and women did work at home. 55.1% of women stated that they had less freedom to go outside the home when they were growing up ($p = .001$). For 64.3% of men it was easier to go outside the home. 41.3% of women ($p = .001$) agreed that their brothers had a more difficult time because they were expected to be responsible for them. 22.3% of men agreed with the statement that they had less free time because they were expected to earn money for the family. This was true for significantly more Syrian men than Lebanese ($p = .001$). In all cases, a significant difference between Lebanese and Syrian women was found, Syrian women describing stronger gender divisions during childhood.

FIGURE C.4.2.3a

Men's Childhood Compared to Sister(s) or Other Girls

Percentage of men aged 18-59 who agreed or strongly agreed with specific statements related to their perspectives of how their experience compared to those of their sister(s) or other girl

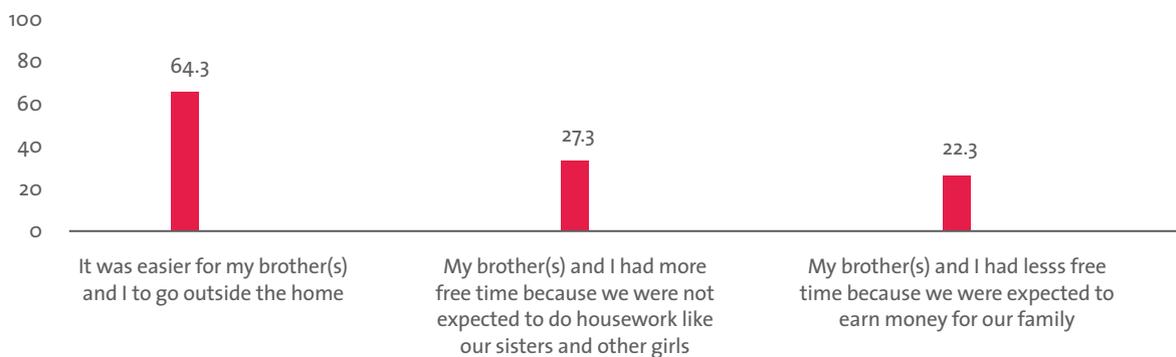
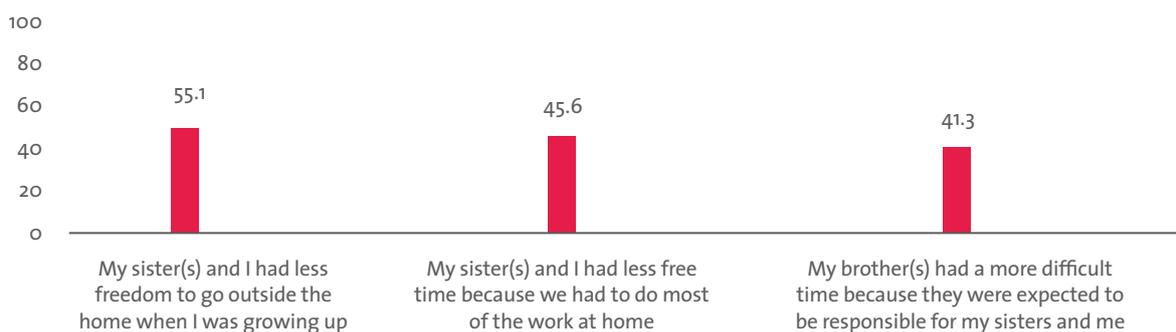


FIGURE C.4.2.3b

Women's Childhood Compared to Brother(s) or Other Boys

Percentage of women aged 18-59 who agreed or strongly agreed with specific statements related to their perspective of how their experience compare to those of brother(s) or other boys



C.4.3 – MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

The IMAGES MENA Lebanon survey asked a series of questions about marriage and divorce. All participants responded to questions related to their perceptions on gender-related aspects during marriage and divorce. Men and women who were ever married were interviewed about their own marriage experience; never married respondents were asked about their future spouse.

C.4.3.1 – MARRIAGE PLANNING, DECISION-MAKING AND COST OF MARRIAGE

Decision-making regarding arranging and planning their own marriage was reported by two thirds of Lebanese ever married men and women to be equally shared by both husband and wife (Table 4.3.1). Half of Syrian ever married men and women stated that the wedding arrangements were done together, which was significantly different compared to the Lebanese couples ($p = .001$). If the wedding arrangements were not done jointly, most commonly it was the man, who had the greatest say. This was stated by men (26.8%) in twice as many cases than by women (10.5%). Moreover, particularly Syrian men and women reported that another person from their family was decisively involved in the organization of their marriage. 16.2% of men and 10.2% of women had to wait longer than they wanted to get married after their engagement.

TABLE C.4.3.1

Marriage Planning Decisions

Percent distribution of ever married respondents on the arrangements and planning of their current or last marriage and the time they had to wait after engagement for marriage, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Who had the greatest say in arranging and planning your most recent marriage?		
Mostly the respondent	26.8	8.9
Mostly the spouse	5.6	10.5
Spouse and respondent together	62.9	64.1
One or more people in spouse's family	0.5	7.4
One or more people in respondent's family	3.8	8.1
Other	0.5	1
After the respondent's engagement, has (he/she) had to wait longer than (he/she) wanted to get married?		
Did not wait longer than (he/she) wanted to get married	83.8	89.8
Number of Respondents	427	527

About one third of both men (36.5%) and women (31.6%) agree that the expense for their wedding was a burden to them and their families. Nearly one third of the sample (29.1% men, 23.4% women) would have preferred for the costs to be shared equally between both families. More women (27.7%) than men (17.5%) would have chosen to decrease marriage

costs, but their family insisted on a costly wedding. Expenses incurred for the wedding was a significant burden for young men (Table 4.3.2A). Wealth appears only to be a decisive factor for women; men showing few variation. In contrast to men, the educational level was positively associated with being concerned with marriage costs among women. The age of a woman seemed to not influence her opinion about expensive weddings and the share of costs.

TABLE C.4.1.5

Laws Related to Divorce

Percent distribution of respondents according to their views on laws related to divorce, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN		
	The cost of respondent's marriage was a burden to him and his family	Respondent would have preferred for the costs of his marriage to be shared equally between his family and his spouse's family	Respondent would have preferred fewer marriage costs, but his spouse and her family insisted on an expensive wedding and associated costs
Background Characteristics			
Age			
18-24	50.0	47.2	33.3
25-34	35.5	22.4	13.5
35-49	34.4	27.9	13.6
50-59	37.5	40.0	30.4
Highest educational level			
No formal schooling	41.7	50.0	25.0
Up to primary class V	21.2	21.2	12.5
Class VI to class XII	39.3	29.7	22.0
Beyond class XII	36.2	28.7	13.6
Employment			
Not currently employed	41.7	45.8	25.0
Currently employed	36.3	28.2	17.0
Wealth index			
Low	39.2	26.2	18.7
Middle	33.8	30.7	18.7
High	36.9	29.0	15.1
Total Percent of Respondents	36.5	29.1	17.5

TABLE C.4.1.5**Laws Related to Divorce**

Percent distribution of respondents according to their views on laws related to divorce, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	WOMEN		
	The cost of the respondent's marriage was a burden to her spouse and his family	Respondent would have preferred for the costs of her marriage to be shared equally between her family and her spouse's family	Respondent would have preferred fewer marriage costs, but her family insisted on an expensive wedding and associated costs
Background Characteristics			
Age			
18-24	28.4	21.3	28.4
25-34	33.3	25.0	25.6
35-49	32.7	23.4	29.0
50-59	28.8	22.7	28.8
Highest educational level			
No formal schooling	5.6	5.6	5.6
Up to primary class V	15.4	18.5	11.5
Class VI to class XII	35.6	23.2	33.1
Beyond class XII	33.5	28.0	27.2
Employment			
Not currently employed	32.8	21.6	26.9
Currently employed	29.0	27.4	29.9
Wealth index			
Low	27.6	18.6	22.4
Middle	31.5	25.7	24.7
High	39.3	28.8	40.0
Total Percent of Respondents	31.6	23.4	27.7

C.4.3.2 – PERCEPTIONS OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Never married men and women were asked about their perception of a future marriage. As illustrated in Figure 4.3.1, the majority of men (84.1%), more Lebanese than Syrian, valued to have their future wives working after getting married ($p = .001$). This was consistent with 95.3% of never married women who agreed that it is important that their future husbands allow them to work after they get married. With regard to the acceptance of marrying a divorced or an older woman, about two thirds of men had in principle no problem with it. In contrast, not even half of the never married women agreed to marry a divorced or a younger man. One third of women were also more reluctant to marry a man of a different religion, while half of the men accepted to marry a woman of a different religion. As can be seen in Table 4.3.3, these perspectives held true across different age groups and educational levels for women, however, less educated and older men tended to be less in favor for marrying a woman who was divorced, older or from a different religion. The wealth status of a man was positively associated with wanting the future wife to work as well as with having no problem to marry a divorced woman from another religion. The economic status was not decisive for women with respect to wanting their future husbands to allow them to work after marriage, but played a role in deciding whom to marry.

FIGURE C.4.3.1
Marriage Perceptions

Percentage of never married respondents who agree with selected statements about marriage, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

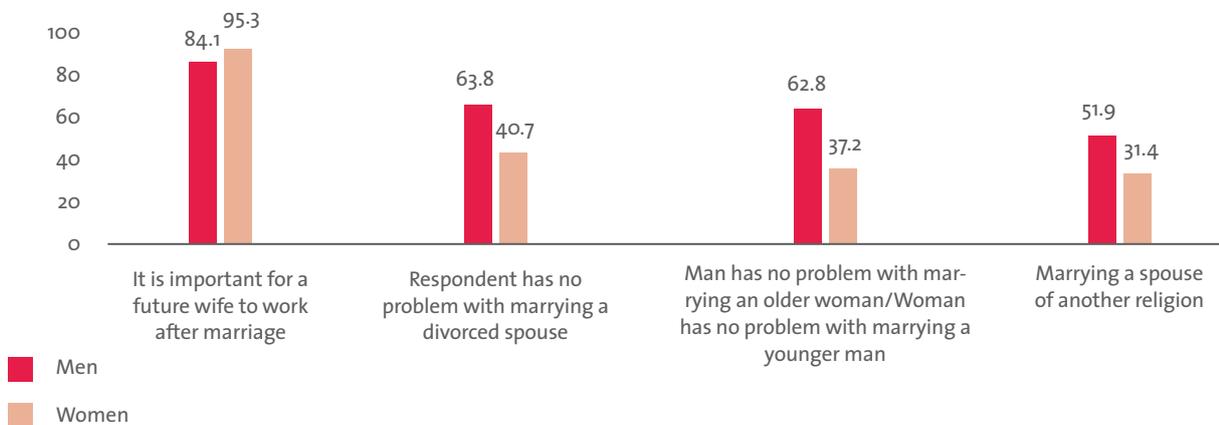


TABLE C.4.3.3
Marriage Attitudes by Background Characteristics

Percentage of never married respondents who agree with selected statements on marriage, by background characteristics, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

Background characteristics	MEN				WOMEN			
	It is important for the respondent's future wife to work after marriage	Respondent has no problem with marrying a divorced woman	Respondent has no problem with marrying an older woman	The respondent has no problem with marrying a woman of a different religion	It is important that a future husband allow her to work after marriage	Respondent has no problem with marrying a divorced man	Respondent has no problem with marrying a younger man	The respondent has no problem with marrying a man of a different religion
Age								
18-24	87.9	71.4	69.2	58.7	94.0	36.5	34.7	33.9
25-34	79.2	59.5	60.1	43.5	96.1	44.0	41.1	23.7
35-49	87.2	61.4	58.4	53.4	96.7	45.4	39.0	36.0
50-59	71.4	33.3	39.5	34.9	97.2	43.2	35.1	30.6
Highest educational level								
No formal schooling	100	14.3	28.6	28.6	*	*	*	*
Up to primary class V	65.2	66.7	71.4	42.9	88.9	55.6	55.6	33.3
Class VI to class XII	81.3	59.9	58.2	45.0	90.3	40.3	36.1	27.5
Beyond class XII	87.7	68.2	67.1	58.8	97.0	40.5	37.2	32.7
Employment								
Not currently employed	89.4	67.1	67.6	59.2	93.1	38.8	34.6	32.7
Currently employed	82.0	62.4	60.7	48.6	97.8	42.6	40.4	29.7
Wealth index								
Low	71.7	63.0	67.2	48.6	95.5	45.7	44.3	26.3
Middle	91.0	62.4	52.8	43.0	93.5	31.1	27.2	28.3
High	89.5	67.3	69.1	62.8	97.8	48.6	42.9	40.7
Total	84.1	63.8	62.8	51.9	95.3	40.7	37.2	31.4

*Only one never married woman responded to this question with no formal schooling, however this person answered "Don't know" to all these 3 statements so these were counted as missing

Both ever married and never married participants were interviewed about their general perceptions of marriage and divorce. In most of the categories both men and women responded in agreement with each other (Table 4.3.4). Men (19.6%) and women (17%) equally agreed with the statement that a man should not marry a woman who was more educated than he was. Concerning women who had been previously engaged, women (11.8%) were slightly less agreeing than men (27%) that a man should not marry such a woman, with Syrian men disagreeing more ($p = .02$). A low percentage of both men (25.4% Lebanese, 45.2% Syrian, $p < .001$) and women (32.3% Syrian, 20.4% Lebanese, $p = .001$) saw marriage as more important for a woman than to have a career. Moreover, more men (21.2%) than women (8.2%) agreed that if a man does not marry, he is not a man. The majority of both men (77%) and women (93.5%) agreed that it should be ultimately the couple's decision and not the family's decision to get married to each other. The majority of men (87.9%) and women (93.4%) also held that if a wife works, she should contribute to household expenses. With regard to informal marriages ('urfi, misyar, mut'a) more men (38.8%), significantly more Syrian men than Lebanese ($p = .005$), than women (10.1%) agreed that they were a solution to the high cost of official marriages.

TABLE C.4.3.4

Marriage Perceptions

Percentage of respondents who agreed with marriage-related statements, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

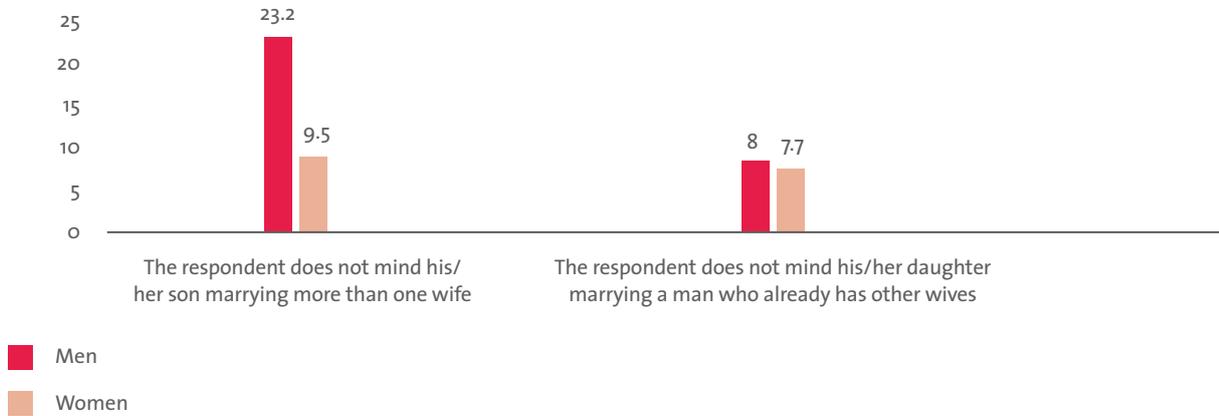
	MEN	WOMEN
If a wife works, she should contribute to household expenses	87.9	93.4
A man should not marry a woman who has been previously engaged	27.0	11.8
If a man doesn't marry, he is not a man	21.2	8.2
It is more important for a woman to marry than for her to have a career	29.7	23.3
Informal marriages ('urfi, misyar, mut'a) are a solution to the high cost of official marriage	38.8	10.1
A man should not marry a woman who is more educated than him	19.6	17.0
Ultimately it should be the couple's decision, not the family's decision, to marry each other	77.0	93.5

Muslim respondents in specific were asked about their opinion regarding polygamy. National statistics state that polygamy is rare in Lebanon, some 2% of wives being married to men who had more than one wife at the same time (Yaacoub & Badre, 2012). Among participants, only four men stated to be in a polygamous relationship. Less than half of Syrian men, two thirds of Lebanese men asserted that current wives should have the right to refuse their husbands taking another wife ($p = .001$). The vast majority of women claimed this right for women. Further, while 23.2% of men would approve their son marrying more than one wife, only 8% would approve of their daughter marrying a man who already has other wives (Figure 4.3.2). Muslim women refused both statements equally.

FIGURE C.4.3.2

Attitudes towards Polygamy

Percentages of Muslim respondents agreeing to polygamous unions for their son or daughter, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

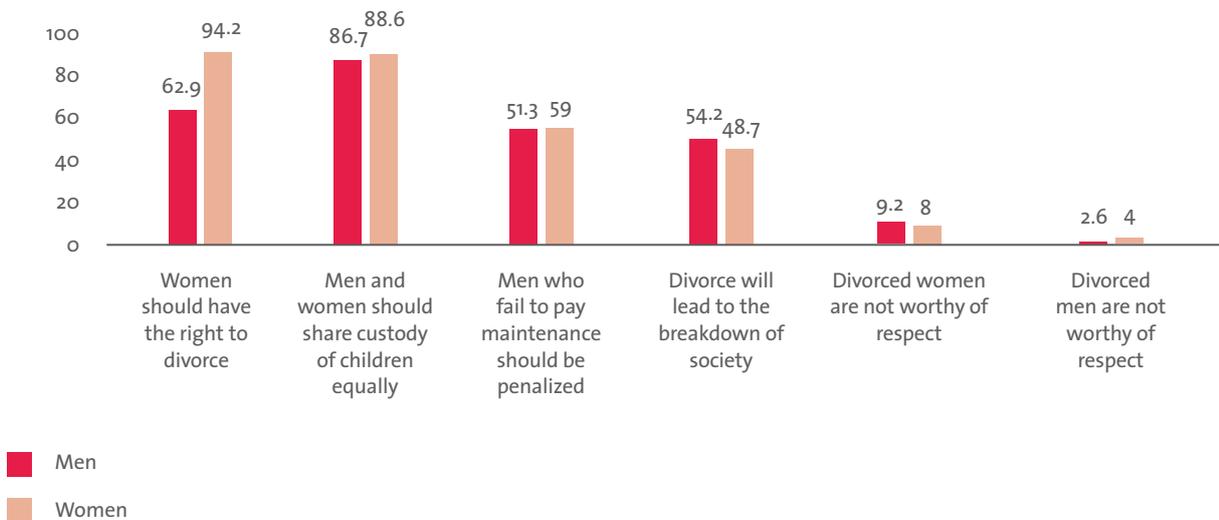


Different perceptions were observed among surveyed participants towards divorce. About half of the sample of both men and women thought that divorce will lead to the breakdown of society (Figure 4.3.3). Especially Syrian men agreed with this statement ($p = .001$). While 94.2% of women affirmed that women should have the right to end a marriage through divorce, 62.9% of men had the same opinion, with more Syrian than Lebanese men disagreeing ($p = .001$). However, surveyed participants agreed that men and women should share custody of children equally and that men who failed to pay maintenance should be penalized. Significant difference was found between Syrian and Lebanese women with respect to the share of custody ($p = .036$), maintenance payment ($p = .007$) and disrespect for divorced women ($p = .031$).

FIGURE C.4.3.3

Attitudes towards Divorce-Related Issues

Percentage of men and women agreeing with select statement on divorce, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



C.4.4 – GENDER DYNAMICS IN HOUSEHOLDS

Gender roles in the Arab context have been described to undergo transformation, yet to still follow patriarchal family structures, which are characterized by the wife having commonly domestic responsibilities for cleaning, cooking and childcare, whereas the husband is expected to preserve family honor and cohesion by financials, decision-making and disciplining (Khawaja & Habib, 2007). This division of household labor has been shown to be highly influenced by time availability and gender ideology (Poortman & Van der Lippe, 2009). IMAGES MENA Lebanon investigated several aspects of gender dynamics in the household, focusing on the participation in housework, the final authority for decisions made in the household, couple satisfaction and communication as well as child care.

C.4.4.1 – DIVISION OF HOUSEHOLD ROLES BETWEEN SPOUSES

In response to questions about participating in housework, both ever married men and women acknowledged a rather typical gendered division of household roles (Table 4.4.1). Women scored two times higher in the mean participation score than men. They were decisively more involved in washing clothes, cleaning the kitchen or sitting rooms and cleaning the bathroom or toilet. Buying food and preparing food was more commonly done by women, however men reported to participate in these activities as well. Repairing the house and controlling the weekly budget were in turn men's responsibility. However, women claimed to be considerably involved in controlling the weekly budget as well, which was likely to be based on the common practice of husbands providing allowances and the wives' control over the received money. A significant difference was noted between Lebanese and Syrian men. Syrian men were more often involved in feminine tasks of cleaning the kitchen or sitting rooms as well as the bathroom or toilet than Lebanese men ($p = .013$ (kitchen), $p = .002$ (bathroom)).

TABLE C.4.4.1

Participation in Housework

Percentage of ever married respondents according to participation in housework in the month preceding the survey, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Housework		
Washing clothes	25.6	95.3
Repairing the house	88.2	66.9
Buying food	81.6	96.1
Preparing food	63.5	97.4
Cleaning the kitchen or sitting rooms	20.7	94.9
Cleaning the bathroom or toilet	11.8	92.9
Controlling the weekly budget	96.2	88.6
Paying bills	96.7	78.7
Participation in traditionally female domestic tasks¹	67.8	98.3

¹ Female domestic tasks include washing clothes, preparing food, cleaning the kitchen or sitting rooms, cleaning the bathroom or toilet

The perception on who does most household work was different between men and women (Table 4.4.2). 92.4% of women believed that they do most of the work, whereas only 36.8% of men agreed. More men stated that the amount of work is actually equally shared by both husband and wife. Among these men there was a statistically significant difference between Lebanese and Syrians. More Syrians agreed with women doing most of the household work, whereas Lebanese mostly stated that housework is shared equally ($p = .042$). The majority of men, significantly more Lebanese than Syrians ($p = .01$), was very satisfied with this division of household work. However, many women, statistically significantly more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .001$), expressed that they are only satisfied to some extent.

TABLE C.4.4.2

Household Tasks by Men and Women

Percentage of ever married respondents by person who does most household work, and respondent's and spouse's satisfaction with division of household labor, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Most household work		
Respondent	10.1	92.4
Spouse	36.8	2.3
Respondent and spouse equally	53.1	5.3
Respondent's satisfaction with division of household labor		
Very satisfied	71.7	52.9
Satisfied	25.7	43.3
Unsatisfied	2.7	3.8
Paying bills	96.7	78.7
Spouse's perceived satisfaction with division of household work¹		
Very satisfied	76.7	78.4
Satisfied	18.9	21.0
Unsatisfied	4.4	0.6

¹ Note: The respondent was asked: "In your opinion, how satisfied is your spouse with this division of household work?"

C.4.4.2– HOUSEHOLD DECISION-MAKING

As outlined in Figure 4.4.1A, the involvement in household decision-making was differently perceived among men and women. More men than women tended to respond that they had a larger say in most of the categories, including who is spending money on food, clothing, and large investments or how to spend free time. To decide solely on how to spend free time was significantly more emphasized by Syrian men ($p = .036$). Yet, as Table 4.4.3 shows, about half of both male and female participants reported joint decision making across different statements, with women rating their equal say higher than men. The only exception was in who decides whether husband and wife use contraception for which the majority of men and women stated that it is a joint decision between husband and wife.

TABLE C.4.4.3**Final Decision-Making Authority**

Percentage of ever married respondents who jointly decide with spouse on specific issues, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Spending money on food	41.1	49.5
Spending money on clothing	44.7	48.0
Spending money on large investments	47.5	46.2
How do husbands spend time with family or friends?	53.4	53.0
How do wives spend time with their families?	*	57.7
How do wives spend time with their female friends?	*	58.2
How do husbands spend their free time?	47.8	55.5
Wife going outside the home	58.5	*
Whether wife can work or get a job outside the home	*	65.9
Using contraception	76.8	78.3

* This statement was not asked in the men's/women's questionnaire.

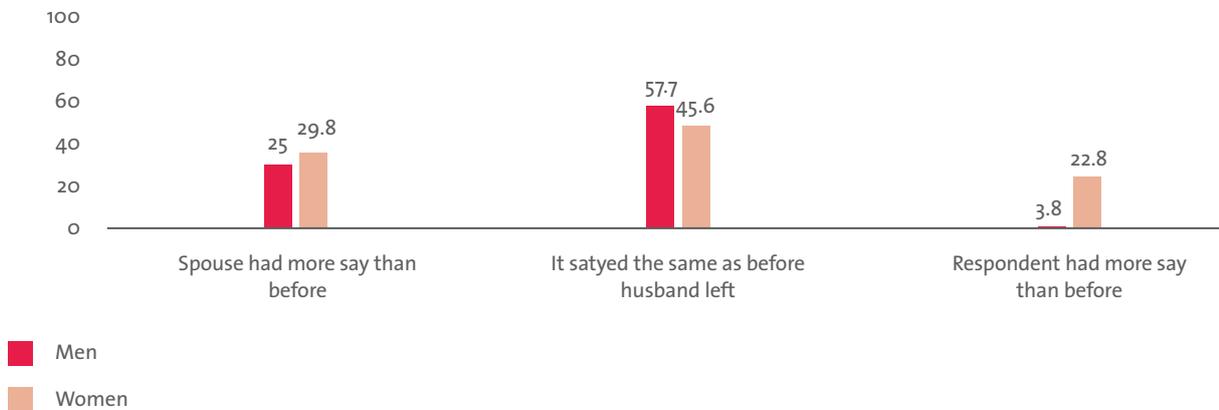
Household Dynamics during Migration

Questions about household dynamics during migration addressed general relationship changes, as well as decision-making changes among married men while they were away from their household. While the majority of Lebanese men and women stated that the relationship with the men's parents, wife and children stayed the same during the absence of the father, the majority of Syrian men and women reported that these relationships got worse. These findings were found statistically significant different for all statements among men (relationship with parents ($p < .001$), relationship with wife ($p = .005$), relationship with children ($p = .005$) and among women for the relationship with his parents ($p = .017$). With respect to decision making, similar patterns were found among Lebanese men and women (Figure 4.4.1B). Most Lebanese men and women stated that decision making about household finances were the same during and after the men's absence. However, Syrian men and women reported differently about changes in household decision-making. While most Syrian men stated that it was the same as before they left, many Syrian women stated that the man actually had more say than before in household finances. Statistically significant differences were found between Lebanese and Syrian women for both decision-making during ($p = .043$) and after ($p = .028$) the husband's stay abroad. These findings were surprising because women usually take up more responsibilities in household decision making when their husbands need to travel for work (Khalaf, 2009).

FIGURE C.4.4.1B

Financial Decision-Making during Migration

Percentage of respondents according division of financial decision-making during migration, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



C.4.4.3 – FATHERHOOD

Ever married men and women were asked a series of questions about fatherhood and men’s participation specifically in antenatal care and general child care activities.

Support of Wife during Pregnancy

Table 4.4.4 shows that the majority of men (84.2%) reported to have accompanied their wives to antenatal healthcare visits. 25.4% of these men were present at every visit, 69.5% at some visits and 5.1% at only one visit. When they joined their wives to antenatal healthcare visits, 55.5% attended the visit with the healthcare provider (significantly more Lebanese ($p = .005$)). 20.3% sat in the waiting room and 24.2% stated to have dropped their wives at the entrance or waited outside (significantly more Syrians ($p = .005$)). For the birth of the youngest child, 39.0% of men reported to have been present in the room of birth, 50.0% were in the same building but not in the same room, and 10.3% were not at the building where the birth took place. Most of these responses by men were consistent with what the surveyed women reported and verify a high support of men to their wives during pregnancy. However, the support was slightly lower among Syrian men, indicated by significant differences between Lebanese and Syrian women. More Syrian women reported fewer accompanying rates of their husbands both during pregnancy ($p = .001$) as well as the delivery of the baby ($p = .038$). As Table 4.4.5 outlines, husbands of a younger age, wealthy and with higher education were slightly more likely to attend antenatal care.

TABLE C.4.4.4**Husbands Attending Antenatal Care**

Percent distribution of respondents who have ever given birth, according to husband's support during pregnancy, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Husband accompanied wife to antenatal healthcare visit		
No / Never	11.5	17.6
Yes	84.2	77.7
She did not receive antenatal care	4.3	4.6
Frequency of husband's attendance		
To every visit	25.4	33.0
To some visits	69.5	62.8
To one visit	5.1	4.2
Where was the husband during the visit?		
Dropped wife off at the entrance or waited outside	24.2	23.1
In the waiting room	20.3	32.9
Joined her for some or all of visit with the health provider	55.5	44.0

TABLE C.4.4.5**Husbands Attending Antenatal Care by Background Characteristics**

Percentage of respondents who have ever given birth and the husband accompanied his wife to antenatal care visits, by background characteristics, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Age		
18-24	96.4	85.5
25-34	91.2	83.3
35-49	87.1	81
50-59	77.5	75.4
Highest educational level		
No formal schooling	75.0	79.4
Up to primary class V	77.3	82.1
Class VI to class XII	87.3	77.6
Beyond class XII	91.1	87.7
Employment		
Not currently employed	88.9	81.2
Currently employed	87.9	82.6
Wealth index		
Low	86.1	77.4
Middle	88.5	83.9
High	88.6	86.7
Spouse's highest educational level		
No formal schooling	81.0	82.8
Up to primary class V	90.2	68.4
Class VI to class XII	88.6	80.5
Beyond class XII	91.3	90.1
Number of Respondents Who Have Ever Given Birth		
	256	335

The majority of both men (83.1%), significantly more Lebanese than Syrians ($p = .001$), and women (83.5%) liked to have paid time off for fathers (Table 4.4.6). One up to six weeks were uttered most often as the desired time to take off if this time was guaranteed to be paid by the employer or the government. Approximately one third of men and women reported that the husband took leave or time off within the first six months to help care for the child (significantly more Lebanese than Syrians ($p = .047$ (men); $p = .018$ (women))). In Lebanon, a study shows that women take maternity leave often for a shorter time than

it is recommended with adverse impact on breastfeeding (Saadé, Barbour, & Salameh, 2010). The study also indicates pressurizing work environments often lead to women returning to their jobs. In light of this, paternal leave for fathers can relieve women from combining both family and work burdens, however this seems yet to be far from being implemented. Nevertheless, the desire for paid time off for fathers was expressed by both men and women.

TABLE C.4.4.6

Parental Leave for Fathers

Percentage of respondents who would like to take paid time off at the birth of their children, and desired duration of leave, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Would you like to have the option of paid parental leave for fathers?	83.1	83.5
Desired duration of leave		
Less than one week	3.4	5.9
One or two weeks	47.3	56.7
Three to six weeks	41.2	27.9
More than six weeks	8.1	9.4
Number of Respondents who would like paid parental leave for fathers	823	827

Note: Women were asked about husband's parental leave

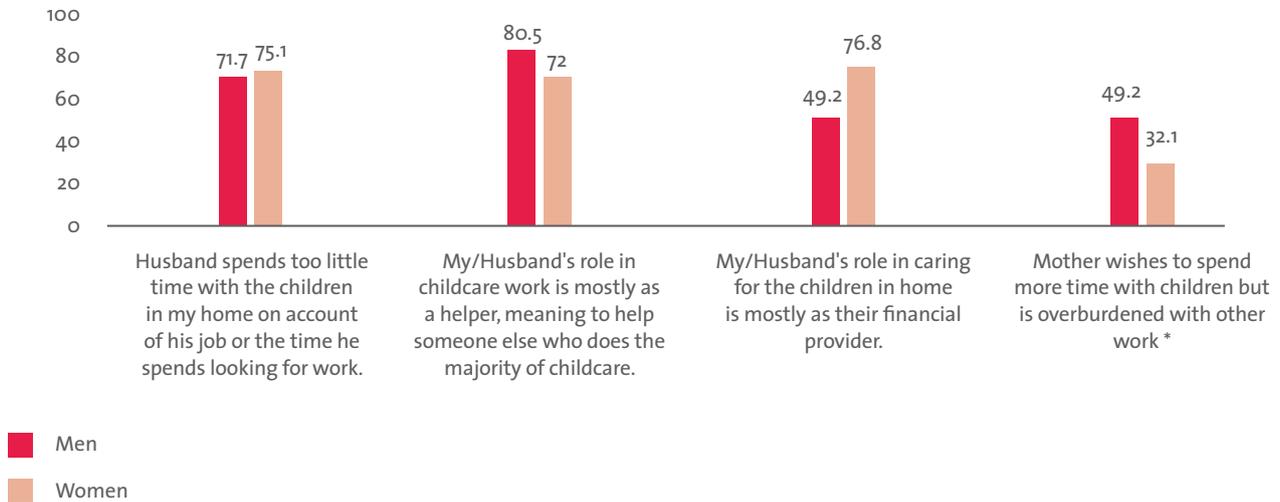
Perceptions of Fatherhood

More than two thirds of both men and women believed that fathers spent too little time with the children in their home because of their jobs or the time they spend looking for work (Figure 4.4.2). A large proportion also agreed that the father's role in childcare work was mostly as a help, meaning to help someone else who does the majority of childcare (significantly higher among Syrian women ($p = .01$)). Perceptions differed between men and women with respect to father's role in caring for the children as being mostly their financial provider. While 49.2% of men supported this statement, 76.8% of women suggested that this is true. 32.1% of women further wished to spend more time with children, but they were overburdened with other work.

FIGURE C.4.4.2

Father-Child Relationships

Percentage of ever married respondents agreeing with statements related to the relationship of fathers with young children living at home, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



* This statement was not asked in the men's questionnaire.

Father's Role in Childcare

Ever married men and women were questioned about their and their spouse's participation in child care tasks for the youngest or most recent child (Figure 4.4.3). Overall, men often stated that child-care tasks are shared equally between men and women, whereas most women perceived it is usually or always the women who cares for the child. An exception was dropping off or picking up the child at school or daycare, which was reported by men to be mostly a shared responsibility or usually done by themselves, many women concurred this statement by stating that it is usually or even always the men. Additionally, spanking or beating the child was similarly reported by both men and women to be usually done by the man, followed by both husband and wife equally involved in this disciplining activity. Significant differences were found between Lebanese and Syrian men and women. Lebanese men stated to be more engaged in playing with the child ($p = .001$), dropping off or picking up the child at school or daycare ($p = .001$), talking with the child about personal matters in life ($p = .001$) and helping the child with the homework ($p = .004$). Lebanese women were statistically more often talking with the child about any personal matters in life ($p = .002$) or helping the child with the home work ($p = .001$) and less often spanking or beating the child or using any other physical discipline ($p = .014$). Moreover, Syrian women reported significantly lower rates of the men's participation in daily care of the child than Lebanese women ($p = .011$).

FIGURE C.4.4.3 Fathers and Childcare

Participation in childcare tasks by men and women related to the youngest child (under age 18) when she/he is/was living at home, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

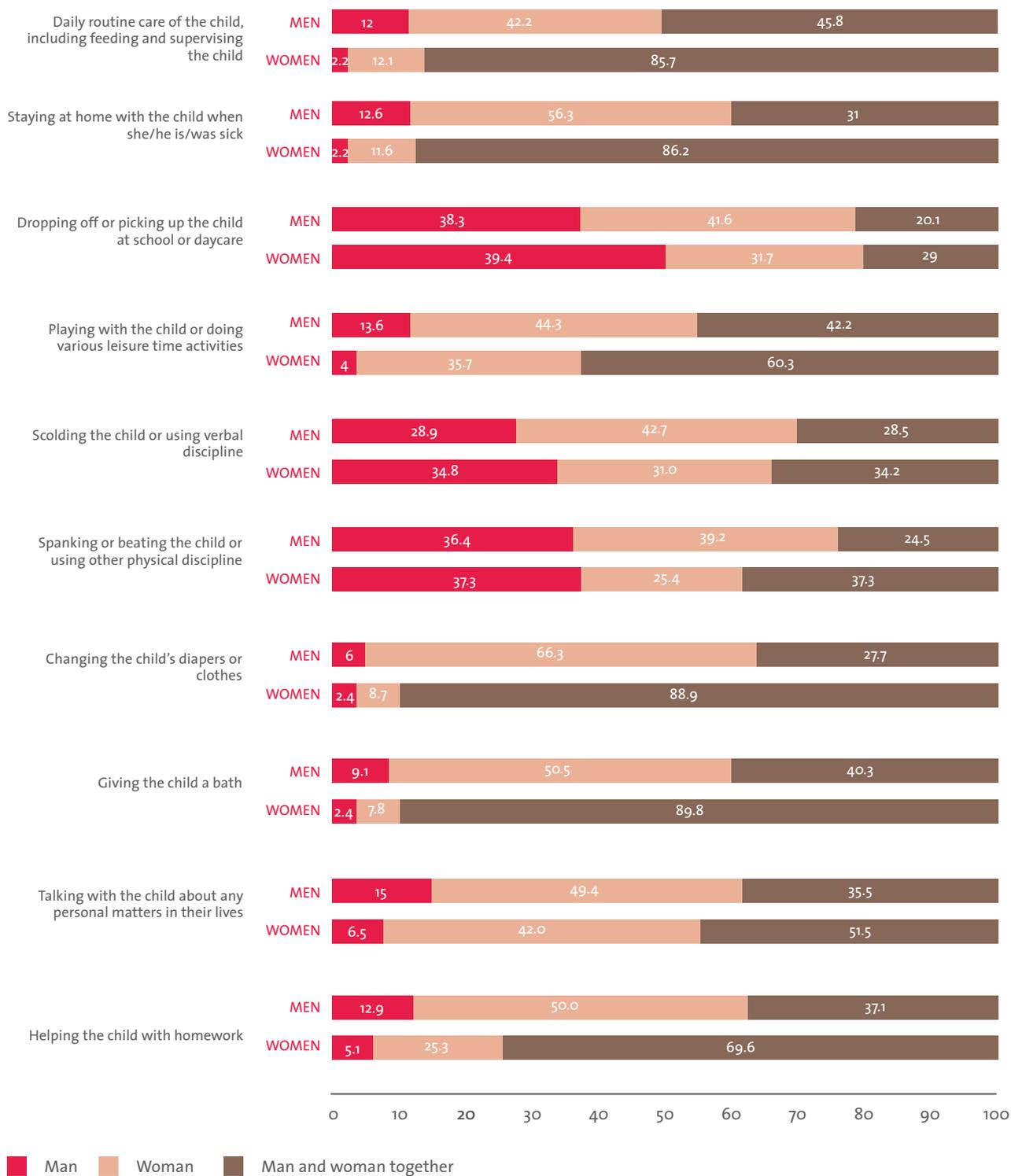


Figure footnotes

Disciplining of children – be it verbal or physical – was ever used by a large proportion of male and female study participants. Significant differences, which showed slightly higher rates among Syrians to use violent discipline methods towards their children, are illustrated in Figure 4.4.4. The most commonly used method among both men and women was to explain why the child’s behavior was wrong, followed by taking away privileges or forbidding something. Many men (80.5%) and women (70.2%) also had ever shouted, yelled or screamed at the child. Around half of both interviewed men and women acknowledged to have ever spanked or slapped their child on any part of the body and approximately one quarter of both men and women ever hit their child on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, stick or any other hard object. Stratifying the sample according to whether the child was a boy or a girl highlighted that men tended to use force more often towards boys than girls, whereas women did not show a clear gender division in using physical disciplining towards their children (Figure 4.4.5). Individuals with an older age and lower education were more likely to use violence against their children (Table 4.4.7). In addition, a lower wealth index among women was associated with a higher likelihood to practice violence.

FIGURE C.4.4.4
Child Discipline

Percentage of respondents by exercise of child disciplinary method, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

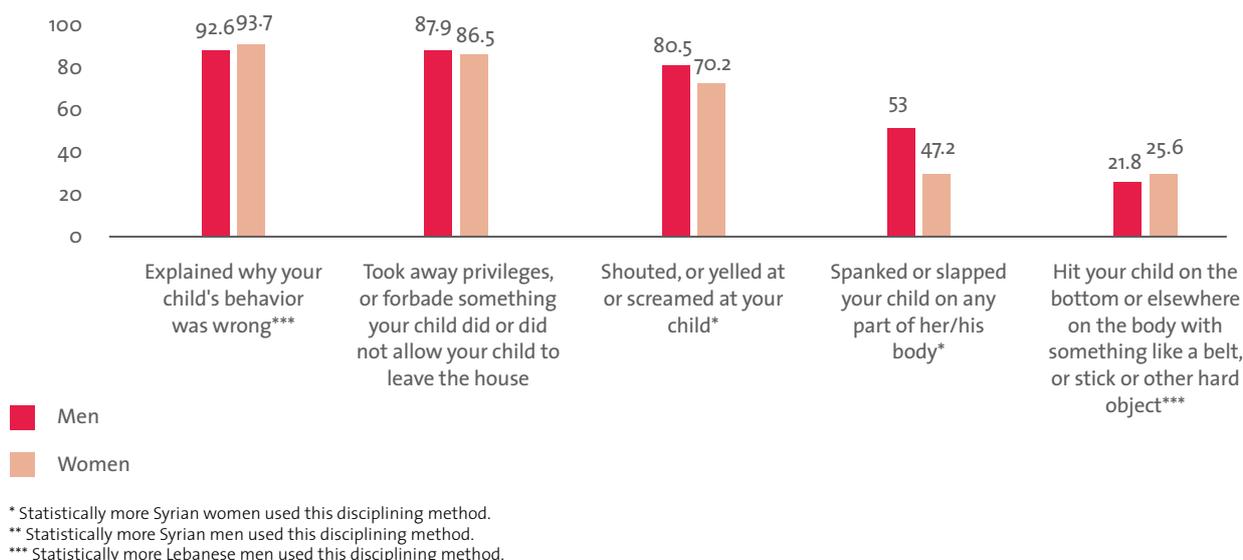


FIGURE C.4.4.5
Physical Discipline by Child's Sex

Percentage of respondents with children and using physical discipline, by sex of child, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

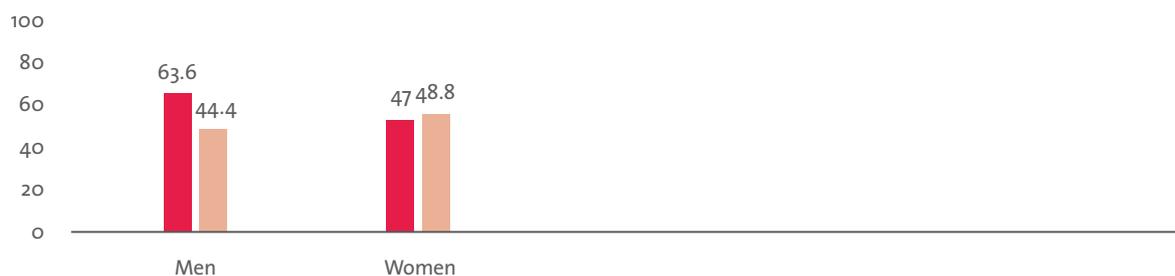


TABLE C.4.4.7**Parents Using Physical Violence with their Children by Background Characteristics**

Percentage of ever married respondents who use physical violence with their children, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Age		
18-24	47.6	48.9
25-34	54.5	45.3
35-49	54.0	44.8
50-59	57.5	67.9
Highest educational level		
No formal schooling	100	92.0
Up to primary class V	77.3	46.7
Class VI to class XII	57.6	51.0
Beyond class XII	43.5	34.2
Employment		
Not currently employed	52.9	51.4
Currently employed	54.0	38.6
Wealth index		
Low	52.7	61.4
Middle	59.5	41.5
High	51.1	35.4
Number of ever-married respondents	435	536

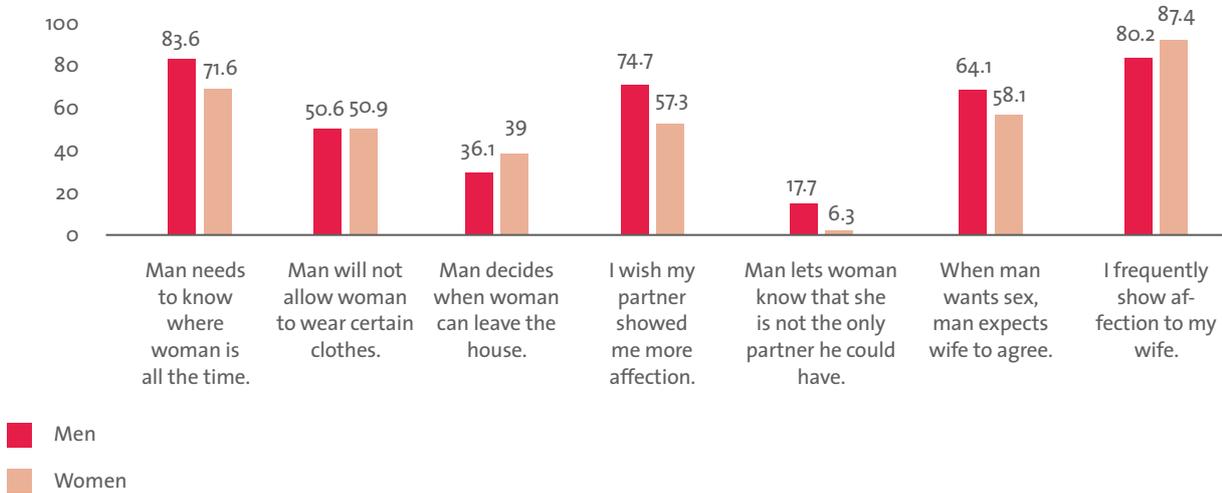
C.4.4.4 – ATTITUDES TOWARDS SPOUSAL RELATIONS

The majority of both men (94.1%) and women (77.2%) characterized their relationship on the whole as “good” or “very good”. Two thirds of men (65.4%) and half of women (49.5%) further reported to have talked about problems in their life with their spouses during the week when the interview was held. Furthermore, a large proportion of both men (89.8%) and women (94.5%) were satisfied or satisfied to some extent with their spousal sexual relationship. Around two thirds of men (73.1%) and women (61.9%) stated that it is easy or somewhat easy to talk about their sexual relationship with their partners. As Figure 4.4.6 shows, a sizable proportion of men liked to control their wives, wanting to know where their partner was all the time or not allowing her to wear certain clothes. With respect to the wish that the partner shows more affection, 57.3% of women and 74.7% of men expressed their desire. This distinction in reporting may depict that female respondents felt mostly well appreciated by their partner, whereas the male participants did not perceive the same level of affection by their wives.

FIGURE C.4.4.6

Attitudes towards Spousal Relations

Percentage of ever married respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with select statements about the relationship with their spouse, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



C.4.5 – GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Violence is a formative experience. Previous IMAGES studies have shown that exposure to violence during childhood can have the negative effect of being more prone to use violence later in life (Barker, et al., 2011). Child abuse has been shown to be common among families in Arab countries, yet remains often underreported (Usta, Farver, & Danachi, 2012). Corporal punishment is seen as an appropriate approach to disciplining children. In the Lebanese context, few studies indicate that many children, more boys than girls, witness or experience violence during their childhood (Usta, Farver, & Danachi, 2012). IMAGES MENA Lebanon analyzed men’s and women’s exposure to violence during childhood as well as their experience of violence during marriage. Although there is growing evidence that IPV occurs in various settings across cultures and generations, limited access to comparable data particularly from low and middle-income countries hinders the comprehensive understanding of the size of the problem (Garcia-Moreno C., et al., 2006). The IMAGES MENA Lebanon study contributes to the effort to create a solid evidence base on GBV comparable throughout the region and worldwide. In the Arab region, higher rates of domestic violence are expected due to the patriarchal social structures in the countries (Usta, Farver, & Pashayan, 2007). Furthermore, conflict and post-conflict environments have been shown to be more prone to see increasing numbers of violent acts, including rape (Nauphal, 1997). In fact, previous studies demonstrate that violence, especially domestic in nature, is experienced by both Lebanese and Syrian women (Usta, Farver, & Pashayan, 2007; Hammoury & Khawaja, 2007; Anani, 2013; Awwad, et al., 2014). Furthermore, knowledge and attitudes towards sexual violence, sexual harassment and honor killing were investigated.

C.4.5.1 – EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE DURING CHILDHOOD

57.6% of men and 37.2% women experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence as children at home. This shows that boys were more likely to be abused in their childhood than girls. Significant differences were found with regard to nationality - Syrians being more likely to be exposed to violence during childhood as indicated in Figure 4.5.1. Scrutinizing the type of violence illustrated that boys were particularly exposed to physical violence. Only a minority of men were as children victims of sexual abuse. Yet still a minority, a slightly higher prevalence of sexual violence was reported by women. The most common type of violence experienced by girls in their childhood was, just as among boys, physical in nature. Physical violence was not only perpetrated in the child's home, but also in schools or in the community (Figure 4.5.2). 28.5% of men (significantly more Syrians ($p = .001$)) and 13.9% of women reported to have been beaten or physically punished at school by a teacher. Bullying - translated here as scaring or threatening a person verbally or physically - at school or in the community was less prevalent, yet 15.6% of men, particularly Syrian men ($p = .001$), and 9.7% of women stated to have experienced it. Other adverse events included being insulted or humiliated by someone in the family in front of others, which was experienced by 22.0% of men and 19.3% of women. 12.0% of men and 10.8% of women further claimed to have had not enough to eat at times during childhood (Figure 4.5.1).

FIGURE C.4.5.1
Childhood Experience of Physical Violence at Home

Percentage of respondents aged 18-59 who experienced specific acts of physical violence at home when younger than 18 years old, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

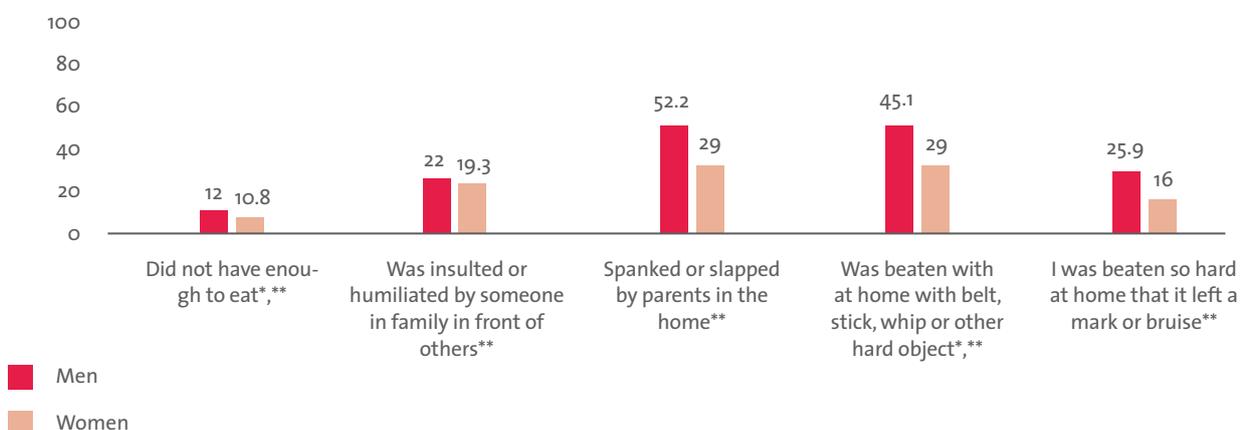
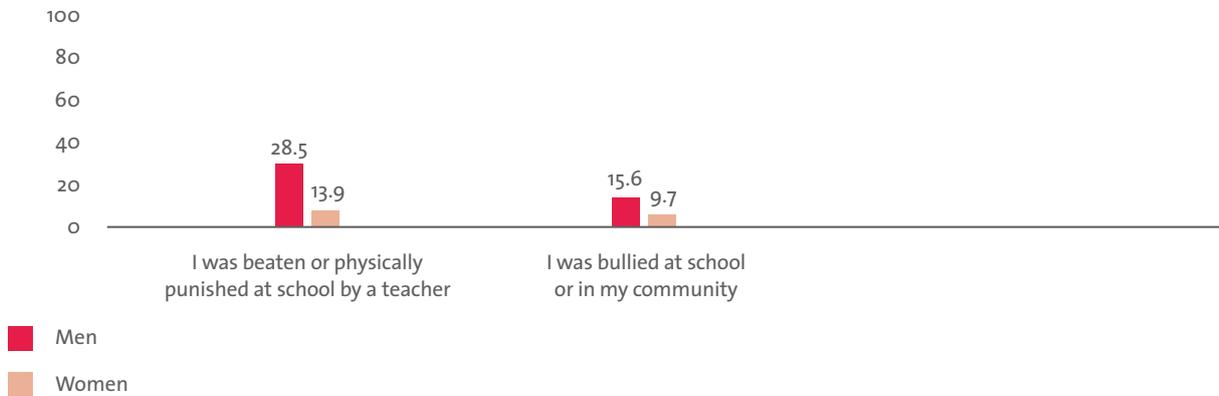


FIGURE C.4.5.2

Experience of Physical Violence in Childhood

Percentage of respondents aged 18-59 who experienced physical violence or bullying at school or in the neighborhood before the age of 18, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

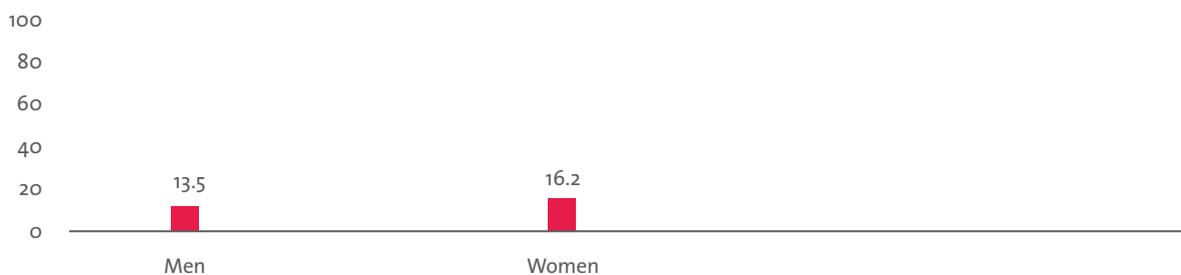


Study participants were also asked whether they had seen or heard their mothers being beaten by their fathers or another male relatives in their childhood (Figure 4.5.3). 13.3% of men and 15.8% of women recalled this adverse event happening before they reached the age 18. Especially Syrian men and women experienced their mothers being beaten ($p = .001$ (men); $p = .003$ (women)).

FIGURE C.4.5.3

Physical Violence against Respondents' Mother

Percentages of respondents aged 18-59 who, before reaching the age of 18, reported having seen or heard their mother being beaten by their fathers or other male relatives, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



C.4.5.2 – SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

The IMAGES MENA Lebanon survey obtained details from ever married men about whether they ever perpetrated specific violent acts against their spouses and whether these perpetrations happened during the last year. Women, in turn, were asked about their own experience of violence at home, ever and in the last year. Different types of violence were translated into statements without actually using the terms “violent” or “violence”, including emotional, economic, physical and sexual violence.

Overall, 24.3% of ever married men acknowledged to have ever perpetrated any kind of violence against their wives. 31.3% of ever married women reported to have ever experienced at least one kind of IPV. These numbers are slightly lower compared to other

studies outlining higher prevalence of domestic violence among Lebanese women who presented their abuse to healthcare providers (Sarkar, 2009; Usta, Antoun, Ambuel, & Khawaja, 2012; Awwad, et al., 2014). A study in four primary health care centers in Lebanon reports that at least one third of all interviewed women experienced domestic violence (Usta, Farver, & Pashayan, 2007). In another study, two thirds of Lebanese women who reported their abuse to healthcare providers experienced at least one form of physical, emotional or sexual abuse in their marital life (Hammoury & Khawaja, 2007). The risk for violence against Syrian women has been argued to increase in the situation of refuge and was presumed to be higher (Anani, 2013).

However, disclosing the experience of violent behavior by an intimate partner is a highly sensitive issue and studies have shown that women tend to be reluctant to report their abuse (WHO, 2005; Usta, Farver, & Pashayan, 2007). Fear of possible repercussions, stigmatization and self-blame are common reasons for not reporting the abuse (Sheikh, Khodabakhshi Koolae, & Zadeh, 2013). Since previous studies have reported the abuse of Lebanese women who are already approaching health care providers, these women seem to be more likely to disclose their abuse. Participants in the IMAGES study were not interviewed in such setting, which may have led to underreporting of incidences. Studies have revealed that sharing experiences of domestic violence requires high assurance of confidentiality and trust (Usta, Antoun, Ambuel, & Khawaja, 2012). Even in supposedly safe environments, such as the health care setting, which is seen as a crucial contact point for victims of IPV, deficiencies remain and hinder an optimal approach to addressing patients' needs (Usta, Feder, & Antoun, 2014). Furthermore, it is often perceived as "interference in private affairs" (Usta, Antoun, Ambuel, & Khawaja, 2012). Participants in previous studies said that "the culture and traditions forbid us from speaking" and "women (...) are not allowed to raise their voice". Furthermore, Lebanese women are not protected from domestic violence by law and therefore reported cases are expected to present only a fraction of the actual number (Nauphal, 1997). Results of the IMAGES MENA Lebanon sample are presented in Tables 4.5.1A, 4.5.1B and 4.5.1C.

The most common form of reported violence was emotional IPV. These findings are consistent with earlier study results (Usta, Farver, & Pashayan, 2007). Both men and women reported similar prevalence rates, with slightly more women experiencing violence than men perpetrating it. Most commonly women got insulted or deliberately made feel bad about themselves by their spouses. Belittling or humiliating in front of other people or any behavior to scare or intimidate the wife by looking at her, yelling or smashing things were the second most common forms of emotional violence. Only few men and women stated the acts of threatening to hurt the wife or damaging things of importance to her or hurting other people the wife cares about. These acts of emotional violence happened during the last year as reported by half of those perpetrating or experiencing this type of violence.

Economic violence was much less encountered than emotional violence, with corresponding reporting between men and women. If economic violence was perpetrated or experienced, prohibition to get a job, going to work, trading or earning money as well as being thrown out of the house were most frequent acts. Men taking their wives' earnings against their will or keeping money from earnings for personal use when they knew that their wives were finding it hard to afford their personal expenses or needs for the household were minimal.

Physical violence was differently reported among men and women, suggesting that these acts of IPV may be unlikely to be reported by perpetrators. Although overall numbers were low, women reported experiencing slapping, pushing, hitting or being thrown at with something that could hurt them. Some men admitted that they have ever slapped their spouses or thrown something at her, whereas fewer men had ever pushed, shoved or hit their wives. To have been pushed or shoved by the husband was significantly more likely experienced by Syrian than Lebanese women ($p = .011$). Even fewer women and men reported the acts of kicking, dragging, beating, choking or burning. Threatening to use or actually using a gun, knife or other weapon against the wife was rarely stated, but more often by men than women.

One question was asked about sexual violence to determine whether women were ever forced to have sex with their husband when they did not want to. 8.8% of men, significantly more Syrians ($p > .005$), versus 16.1% of women responded positively to this question. These results showed that surveyed women experienced twice more often sexual violence than men reported to have done. This may indicate an underreporting of sexual violence by men, however, such question is highly open to interpretation and men may not be aware of their wives not wanting to have sex. Furthermore, men and women were not interviewed in the same household; therefore direct comparisons have to be seen with caution.

Multivariable analysis using logistic regression explored other factors associated with the perpetration of physical violence. Findings revealed that education ($p < .001$) as well as gender equitable attitudes ($p < .003$) were significant predictive factors for men perpetrating violence. Moreover, the odds for a man to perpetrate physical violence was 3.4 times higher among those who witnessed their fathers beating their mothers as compared to those who did not experience the same event during childhood ($p = .019$).

The boxes “The Qualitative Study Results” and “The Supplementary Quantitative Study Results” present the main findings from two complementary studies to the IMAGES household based survey to further understand IPV reporting in the Lebanese context.

TABLE C.4.5.1A**Violence against Women-Male Respondents**

Percentage of ever married men who have perpetrated specific acts of violence against their wives, lifetime and in the past 12 months, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

Violence act	MEN (N=435)			
	Percentage of ever perpetrating specific acts of violence against their wives			Percentage of perpetrated specific acts of violence against their wives in the past 12 months
	Once	More than once	At least once ¹	
Emotional violence				
Insulted his wife or deliberately made her feel bad about herself	8.7	11.1	19.9	10.4
Belittled or humiliated his wife in front of other people	6.1	6.6	12.8	6.4
Scared or intimidated his wife on purpose, for example by the way he looked at her or by yelling or smashing things	4.0	5.9	9.9	5.0
Threatened to hurt his wife	3.5	6.6	10.2	4.7
Hurt people his wife cares about as a way of hurting her, or damaged things of importance to her	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Economic violence				
Prevented his wife from working for wage or profit	2.8	3.3	6.1	2.1
Took his wife's earnings against her will	0.5	1.4	1.9	0.5
Kept money from own earnings for personal use when the respondent knew his spouse was finding it hard to pay for her personal expenses or household needs	1.9	1.4	3.3	0.9
Thrown his wife out of the house	2.8	2.4	5.2	2.8

MEN (N=435)				
	Percentage of ever perpetrating specific acts of violence against their wives			Percentage of perpetrated specific acts of violence against their wives in the past 12 months
	Once	More than once	At least once ¹	
Physical violence				
Slapped his wife or threw something at her that could hurt her	4.0	2.8	6.9	2.4
Pushed or shoved his wife	1.4	1.4	2.8	0.9
Hit his wife with his fist or with something else that could hurt her	2.1	1.9	4.0	0.9
Kicked, dragged, beat, choked or burned his wife	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against his wife	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.5
Sexual violence				
Forced his wife to have sex with him when she did not want to	4.5	4.3	8.8	4.7

Note: Wife refers to the current wife for currently married men and the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men.
¹ "At least once" is the sum of "once" and "more than once"

TABLE C.4.5.1B**Violence against Women-Female Respondents**

Percentage of ever married women who have experienced specific acts of spousal violence, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

Violence act	WOMEN (N=536)			
	Percentage of ever experienced specific acts of spousal violence			Percentage of experienced specific acts of spousal violence in the past 12 months
	Once	More than once	At least once ¹	
Emotional violence				
Husband insulted her or deliberately made her feel bad about herself	14.7	9.7	24.3	12.9
Husband belittled or humiliated her in front of other people	7.9	7.1	15.1	5.2
Husband scared or intimidated her on purpose for example by the way he looked at her, or by yelling or smashing things	6.2	7.7	13.9	5.2
Husband threatened to hurt her	2.7	2.5	5.2	2.1
Husband hurt people she cares about as a way of hurting her, or damaged things of importance to her	1.2	1.7	2.9	0.8
Economic violence				
Husband prevented her from working for wage or profit	3.7	4.4	8.1	2.5
Husband took her earnings against her will	1.0	1.2	2.1	0.6
Husband kept money from his earnings for personal use when he knew that she was finding it hard to pay for her personal expenses or household needs	0.8	1.2	1.9	1.2

	WOMEN (N=536)			
	Percentage of ever experienced specific acts of spousal violence			Percentage of experienced specific acts of spousal violence in the past 12 months
	Once	More than once	At least once ¹	
Husband threw her out of the house	3.9	0.8	4.6	1.3
Physical violence				
Husband slapped her or threw something at her that could hurt her	4.8	3.7	8.5	3.1
Husband pushed or shoved her	3.3	2.5	5.8	2.5
Husband hit her with his fist or with something else that could hurt her	3.5	2.3	5.8	2.5
Husband kicked, dragged, beat, choked or burned her	1.2	1.0	2.1	0.8
Husband threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against her	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Sexual violence				
Husband forced her to have sex with him when she did not want to	9.1	7.0	16.1	8.1

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

¹ "At least once" is the sum of "once" and "more than once"

TABLE C.4.5.1C**Violence against Women-Male and Female Respondents**

Percentage of ever married respondents by acts of violence by husbands against wives, lifetime prevalence, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN		WOMEN	
	Ever	In the past 12 months	Ever	In the past 12 months
Violence act				
Age				
Emotional violence	23.2	13.2	27.2	15.0
Economic violence	9.9	5.0	10.8	3.7
Physical violence	7.8	3.3	10.4	3.7
Sexual violence	8.8	4.7	16.1	8.1
Any of the above acts of violence	24.3	13.9	31.3	18.5

In reverse, women were asked about their perpetration of violence against their husbands (Table 4.5.2). A minority of women stated to have ever belittled or humiliated their husbands. Even fewer numbers of women were found for having ever threatened to hurt husbands or slapped, pushed or beaten them.

TABLE C.4.5.2**Violence against Husbands**

Percentage of ever married women who have ever perpetrated specific acts of violence against their husbands, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

Violence act	Percentage of ever perpetrated specific acts of violence against their husbands			Percentage of experienced specific acts of spousal violence in the past 12
	Once	More than once	At least once ¹	
Emotional violence				
Belittled or humiliated her husband	5.5	2.9	8.4	4.6
Threatened to hurt her husband	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.1
Slapped, pushed or beaten her husband	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.6
Husband threatened to hurt her	6.7	3.2	9.9	5.2
Number of ever married women			536	

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

¹ "At least once" is the sum of "once" and "more than once"

C.4.5.3 – EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE IN ADULTHOOD

Men and women were further asked about their experiences with violent or criminal acts in their adult life. Overall, men and women reported few experiences with violence or crimes in adulthood, with slightly higher rates among men than women. For example, 10.6% of men and 5.9% of women had ever been involved in a fight with a knife, gun, or other weapon (outside military service), with 28.1% of men (more Lebanese than Syrians ($p < .001$)) and only 2.4% of women owning a gun. In the last 12 months, 12.7% of men (more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .022$)) and 2.5% of women (more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .023$)) reported to have been punched or hit forcefully, as part of a fight or altercation. In the last 12 months, 13.9% of men and 5.2% of women further stated to have been robbed and 10.2% of men (more Syrians than Lebanese ($p < .001$)) and 0.7% of women were threatened or attacked with a knife, broken bottle, or other weapon including a gun. Similar low rates were reported about own involvement in crime. 10.2% of men (more Syrians than Lebanese ($p < .001$)) as opposed to 0.8% of women had ever been sent to prison or arrested. 7.4% of men and 5.5% of women had ever stolen any merchandise from a store, either in secret or by threatening the shopkeeper. 5.2% of men and 2.0% of women had ever been arrested by police or army forces for protests or political activities. Unfair treatment by police or any other kind of security force was experienced by 12.0% of men and 3.2% of women.

Box1 - The Qualitative Study Results

The three themes below represent contextual explanations as to how IPV is perceived in society and what factors may have influenced reporting.

Societal Desensitization to Violence

Participants expressed how all forms of violence, including violence against women by their intimate partners, became a normalized conduct within the Lebanese communities. Respondents unanimously reported hearing or witnessing at least one woman victimized by her husband within their communities. Many also emphasized on the repetitive media coverage around honor killing with many women being murdered by their husbands; putting forth women's fear to report and having to undergo the same fate.

Despite this revelation, participants' response towards the cases they heard of or witnessed was either minimal or non-existent. Very few expressed interfering to assist the victim, with the majority referring to such incidences as "family matters". Female participants were more empathetic by venting their willingness to help victims (even if only by listening to their problems), expressing anger on the victim's behalf and demanding justice as shown in the quote "Punish them! If someone kills his wife, execute him. And if someone violates his wife, imprison him for 5-6 years and not a few months"¹.

Male participants on the other hand focused on the necessity to know the root causes of violence. At many instances during the discussion, they referred to how wives were not completing their expected gender roles (including house work, taking care of the husband, and children) and how they were engaged in promiscuous acts that would ultimately result in violence at home, "If the man is violent, there is definitely a reason and a way of thinking he has. We have to address the real reason and solve it, and it will take time for the violence to decline gradually"².

Ultimately, the majority of male and female participants admitted that stories of violence against women would catch their mental reflection for few days by feeling empathy for these victims. Then the daily routine will take over pushing these deliberations into the dark tunnels of the human memory, "You were asking about community's

opinion on this subject, as there are no laws or rules to abide by, the maximum word we use is 'it's a pity'. You can't say another word as you listen to your neighbor's house and their screaming, what could you do more than say that it's a pity? ... we watch on TV that a man killed his wife, there is a very small percentage [i.e. chance] that he will be punished, so we all say it's a pity that she lost her life"³.

Victims' Support Seeking Struggles

Almost all participants expressed how victims of violence stagnate and are unable to detach from the abusive intimate relationship due to lack of family support, shortfalls in civil society assistance and the total absence of an effective juridical system. The patriarchal social frame has provided men with a superior position translated in many instances into abusive behaviors towards their wives.

Tolerance has become a tool for survival in the absence of an effective penal juridical frame and a legal system that continues to discriminate women. Despite major legal improvements, many laws can still be used to alleviate the penal measures against intimate violence perpetrators, "The law is giving your innocence for your honor if an honor killing takes place. This is how we were raised as an Eastern society"⁴. Most of the female participants also perceived that the Lebanese women's access to rights is less when compared to other women in many Arab countries.

In case of filing a divorce case before a religious court, the president of the court, with an obligation towards its moral code, offers a reconciliation period enclosing couple therapy (husband promising to engage in behavioral change); thus, endangering the wife and subjecting her in most instances to higher thresholds of violence. In case of a continuous divorce action, the court would request evidence and witnesses' testimonials elongating the process and overburdening the victim with catastrophic financial expenditure. Ultimately, if a divorce is obtained, the verdict usually denies the woman custody and other rights as explained by a female participant who had experienced violence in her marriage "After spending a lifetime with men, we are leaving empty handed, with no rights, no home, nothing at all"⁵.

¹ Female, 51 years, Lebanese, South.

² Male, 27 years, Lebanese, South.

³ Female, 32 years, Lebanese, Bekaa.

Victims of violence also face the inevitable judgment from their parents and the society at large. The majority of participants expressed how parents usually force the victim to go back to her marital house due to “disobedience” towards her husband, “When a violated woman comes and complains to her parents about the beatings and the insults, her mother will tell her to go back to her family and husband since her father will “يسمع حكي” (literally meaning hear talks from society). It is unacceptable; they are bringing her back to burial, to death, to torment”⁶. A female divorcee in the Lebanese society continues to bear the stigma of shame, promiscuity and disgrace while the divorce for man is a right.

Disclosing Violence in the Research Context

Participants were asked in regards to the data collection in the field and factors that might hinder reporting. The majority of participants agreed that it would be very difficult for women to disclose their experience of violence or men to admit to be perpetrators when a household survey is carried out, especially since they tend to hide such an act as expressed in the quote “They won’t expose their dirty laundry for everyone to see”⁷. Almost all participants also mentioned that questions related to violence experiences should be asked in an indirect manner, where data can be extracted from the respondents’ answers without having them disclose personal information and admit to being victims or perpetrators. The quote “There are a million ways to ask a person if he is a victim of violence or if he uses it: for instance, a video or story. Any way that is indirect works”⁸ catches the attention to the importance of tackling IPV studies in an indirect manner. With the IMAGES survey in mind, facilitators requested participants to provide some techniques as to how questions can stay direct and still obtain truthful answers from respondents. Accordingly, participants provided suggestions that comprised the assurance of privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of interview content. The ability of interviewers to be sensitive towards the respondent’s physical and psychological state, has become an integrative part of the research itself, so that not only the actual response of the participant but also the fieldworker’s assessment would be taken into account.

4 Male, 35 years, Syrian, South.

5 Female, 36 years, Lebanese, South

6 Female, 51 years, Lebanese, South.

7 Female, 51 years, Lebanese, South.

8 Male, 20 years, Lebanese, Beirut.

Box2 - The Supplementary Quantitative Study Results

Considering the issues of IPV reporting and in order to better understand the extent of the problem of IPV in the Lebanese population, a supplementary study was carried out to reflect further on the occurrence and extent of IPV particularly among ever married men and women. The following summarizes the main findings of the additionally carried out research.

Respondents' Background Characteristics

In total, 246 Lebanese men and 272 Lebanese women residing in different areas in five governorates in Lebanon accepted to take part in the survey. Included households had a diverse socio-economic background, which was indicated by the households' wealth distribution. A low wealth status was calculated for 44.4% of men and 39.2% of women, whereas 34.5% of men and 31.1% of women were categorized into a high wealth category. In most cases, the main source of household income was reported by men (66.7%) and women (54.8%) to be the husband. In contrast, 24.8% of men and 29.4% of women said that husband and wife equally contribute to the household's income. A minority of households of men (7.7%) and women (15.4%) relied on another financial source. The sample had a smaller proportion of younger respondents (19.9% of men and 28.7% of women aged 18-34 years old) than the original IMAGES sample. The majority of both men (80.0%) and women (71.3%) was older than 35 years. The mean age of participants was 42 for men ($SD\pm 10.3$) and 40 for women ($SD\pm 10.7$). The overall educational level among the whole sample was relatively high, with only 14.3% of men and 5.5% of women having no formal schooling or completed elementary, intermediary or secondary school degrees. 38.4% of men and 59.0% of women reported to have either a university degree or higher studies. 85.0% of men and 45.0% of women were currently employed at the time of the study. The majority of men (64.0%) stated to have a monthly income between 700,000 and 1,499,000 Lebanese Pounds, whereas the majority of women (53.0%) reported to earn less than 400,000 Lebanese Pounds per month.

Refusals

119 individuals were willing - although that they did not want to take part in the study - to fill a refusal form. These individuals had diverse background characteristics,

looking at gender, age and education. The majority (63.8%) of individuals who refused did not provide any reason. Of those who gave a reason, 13.8% were not interested in the survey, 4.6% had no time, and 3.6% did not want to have interference with their personal privacy. Other reasons included the preference to not talk about their relationship with their husbands or the husband preventing the respondent from answering, the country's resistance to change, and the perception that there is no added value in taking part in a survey among others.

Attitudes and Behaviors towards Gender Equality

The findings of the supplementary quantitative study to the IMAGES MENA survey contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the issue of IPV in Lebanon. Not only does this study represent a new reference point for previously gathered evidence, but it further provides indications on participants' reporting behavior and motivations.

Despite variation in attitudes and perceptions toward gender equality, many men and women tended to support equal gender roles, women's rights and non-violent relationships. Actual household dynamics reflected these tendencies by, on the one hand, many participants practicing a traditional gender role division in their homes and, on the other hand many participants who expressed joint decision making and mutual participation in domestic tasks. The experience of violence during childhood was frequently reported by men and women. Later in life, violence occurred in intimate relationships of a noticeable number of study participants.

- The GEM score: With a mean score of 1.49 for men ($SD\pm 0.48$) and 1.74 for women ($SD\pm 0.51$), women showed generally more gender equitable attitudes, however both men and women took up varying views about men's and women's roles and rights. Particularly regarding gender roles in the household and family, study participants were divided over the posed statements. Bivariate analyses using key background characteristics of participants to test hypotheses of potential association revealed that wealthier men and women with a higher education and those being employed tended to show more gender equitable attitudes. Regarding age, only the oldest age group

of 50 to 59 year olds among both men and women presented a clear associated drop in gender equitable attitudes.

- Gender dynamics in the family during childhood and later in life: 53.1% of men and 76.7% of women grew up in households in which fathers took care of the children. About one quarter of male (28.3%) and female (23.6%) participants' mothers worked outside the home. Regarding decision making in the participants childhood homes, the majority of men (57.8%) and women (69.0%) reported that mostly the father decided about large investments. In 33.2% of male and 25.1% of female participants' homes the mother and father were equally involved in the decision making. Only 8.6% of men and 5.5% of women recalled their mothers or other persons being the decision makers. A slight shift was visible comparing these results to the reported decision-making in the household later in life. More participants, 50.8% of men and 46.8% of women, stated that husband and wife take decisions jointly, whereas still 45.5% of men and 48.3% of women held that the husband decides on what kind of large investments money should be spent. Participation in household tasks was more strongly reported among women ($M=2.71, SD\pm 0.93$) than men ($M=1.45, SD\pm 0.49$). More than 80.0% of women said to have been washing clothes, cleaning the kitchen or sitting rooms, cleaning the bathroom or toilet or preparing food in the last month prior to the interview in comparison to 40.4% of men who reported to have been washing clothes, 32.3% cleaning the kitchen or sitting rooms, 16.4% cleaning the bathroom or toilet and 55.2% preparing food in the last month prior to the interview.
- GBV during childhood: About half of male (55.0%) and female (45.9%) participants reported to have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence as children at home. Respondents most commonly experienced physical violence, referred to being spanked or slapped by parents at home (41.8% of men, 25.7% of women), being beaten with a belt, stick, whip or other hard object at home (24.1% of men, 25.7% of women) and being beaten so hard at home that it left a mark or bruise (18.1% of men, 17.8% of women). Around two thirds of respondents were insulted or humiliated in front of others by someone in the family

(32.4% of men, 28.1% of women), which represented here emotional violence. Sexual violence, translated here as being touched by someone at intimate parts when they did not want them to (8.5% of men, 3.7% of women) or having sex with someone because they were threatened, frightened or forced (5.5% of men, 1.1% of women), was the rarest kind of violence experienced by men and women during childhood. 13.1% of men and 10.7% of women reported to have had not enough to eat during childhood. Violence at school or in the community was experienced by 39.2% of men and 28.6% of women who were beaten or physically punished at school by the teacher and 28.9% of men and 36.2% of women were bullied at school or in their community.

- GBV later in life: Violence later in life was surveyed by asking men about their own perpetration of different kinds of IPV and women's experience of these acts. Women reported experiencing violence at higher rates than men reported perpetrations for any kind of IPV. Emotional IPV was most commonly reported by men (26.3%) and women (40.5%), followed by economic violence (15.3% of men, 27.9% of women), physical violence (12.0 of men, 21.9% of women) and sexual violence (8.6% of men, 15.3% of women). The UCT revealed 40.0% of men admitting to have slapped their wives or thrown something at them in the last year. On the contrary, only 6.7% of men answered positively to the anonymous statement. Among women, 17.4% experienced this kind of physical violence in the last year according to the UCT, in contrast to 10.8% of women who responded to the directly asked statement during the interview. A multivariable analysis using logistic regression identified gender attitudes and social desirability as statistically significant factors for the perpetration of physical IPV among men. Those men with more gender equitable attitudes ($p=.002$) and high social desirability ($p=.004$) tended to be less likely to perpetrate physical IPV. Among women, with every added year of age, a woman was more likely to have experienced physical violence from a partner ($p<.001$). Social desirability was a significant predictor for being less likely to experience IPV ($p=.002$).

Overall, men and women in the IPV study showed similar tendencies in gender attitudes, childhood experiences,

Box2 - The Supplementary Quantitative Study Results - continued

household dynamics and violence between intimate partners compared to the Lebanese men and women in the IMAGES MENA Lebanon survey. For example, men and women tended to support equal gender roles, women's rights and non-violent relationships. Actual household dynamics reflected these tendencies by many participants practicing a traditional gender role division in their homes and yet, many others stressed joint decision making and participated in domestic tasks. Yet, in comparison to the IMAGES sample, attitudes towards gender equality were lower for both men and women in the IPV study and showed more disagreement between the two genders. These particular differences should be reflected upon considering first, the distinct operational conditions of the interviews conducted, and second, the dissimilar key background characteristics of study participants in the two studies.

Pertaining to the constructed hypotheses prior to the IPV study, it was corroborated that the sensitive topics of gender equality and violence were met with resistance during the household survey. Even additional efforts made to invite individuals to take part in the study could not prevent completely the hesitancy to participate. Also the endeavors made to assure privacy and confidentiality to each participant during the interview seemed not to influence participation rates much. However, shortening the questionnaire helped individuals to complete the questionnaire, proven by the fact that none of the IPV study participants discontinued the interview.

On the subject of disclosing perpetration or experience of violence, the IPV study revealed higher rates of violence than the IMAGES MENA Lebanon study. Whether these higher rates emerged due to the more trustful and private environment of the interviews, actual higher rates of violence among the participants or other reasons, they would need further assessment. However, the UCT gave some indication that men might have not acknowledged truthfully to their perpetration when asked directly, traceable to higher percentages of physical violence perpetration in the UCT. Among female participants, the UCT also detected a difference between directly and anonymously reported rates of experiencing physical violence, although not as striking as among men. In addition, social desirability was discovered to be a relevant influence on women's and men's behavior, particularly for

those men who were unemployed and of a lower wealth status, which may have affected the disclosure of violence perpetration as well. And yet to the authors' knowledge, both the UCT and MC-SDS were tools, which had never been applied to the Lebanese context before and were, therefore, considered with caution.

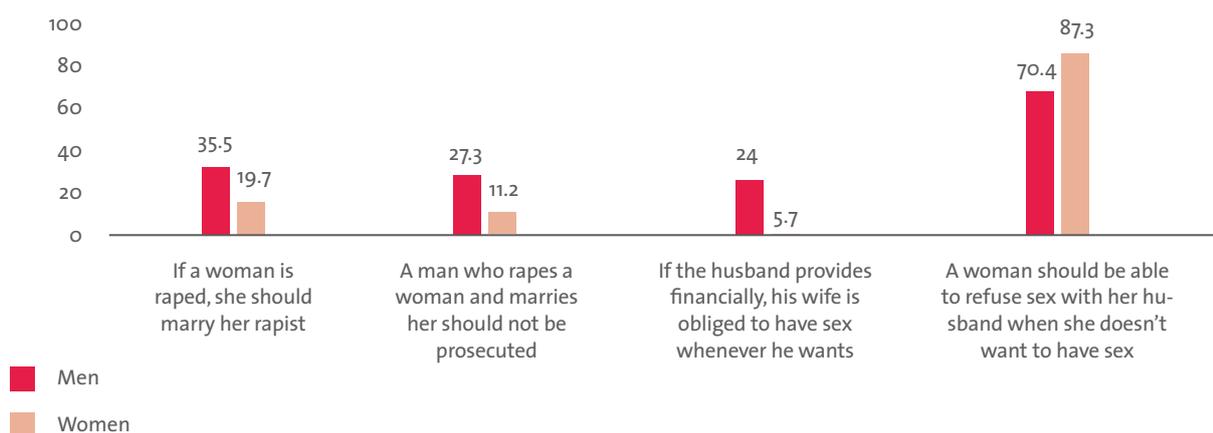
C.4.5.4 – PERCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Previous studies suggest that the notion of sexual violence is determined by predominant social and cultural perceptions in a society (Laisser, Nystroem, Lugina, & Emmelin, 2011; Usta, 2012). In Lebanon, one study showed that different types of rape are distinguished along varying degrees of severity, marital rape said to be the type least perceived as actual rape (Rebeiz & Harb, 2010).

Attitudes towards sexual violence in the IMAGES MENA study were dissimilar between men and women (Figure 4.5.4). While women were strongly against sexual violence, men were slightly less opposed to violent sexual acts. 24% of men affirmed that if the husband provides financially, his wife is obliged to have sex whenever he wants. Only 5.7% of women strongly agreed or agreed with this statement. Similarly, the claim that husbands who force their wives to have sex against their will should be prosecuted was supported by 66.8% of men and 80.6% of women. Another statement approving these attitudes said that a woman should have the right to refuse sex with her husband when she does not want to have sex as assented by 70.4% of men and 87.3% of women. With regard to rape, 35.5% of men strongly agreed or agreed that if a woman is raped, she should marry her rapist. 19.7% of women had the same opinion. This statement was significantly more supported by both Syrian men and women ($p = .002$ (men); $p = .001$ (women)). 27.3% of men further agreed that a man who rapes a woman and marries her should not be prosecuted, whereas 11.2% of women, with significantly fewer Lebanese than Syrians ($p = .028$), agreed.

FIGURE C.4.5.4
Perceptions of Sexual Violence

Percentages of respondents aged 18-59 agreeing or strongly agreeing with selected statements related to sexual violence, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



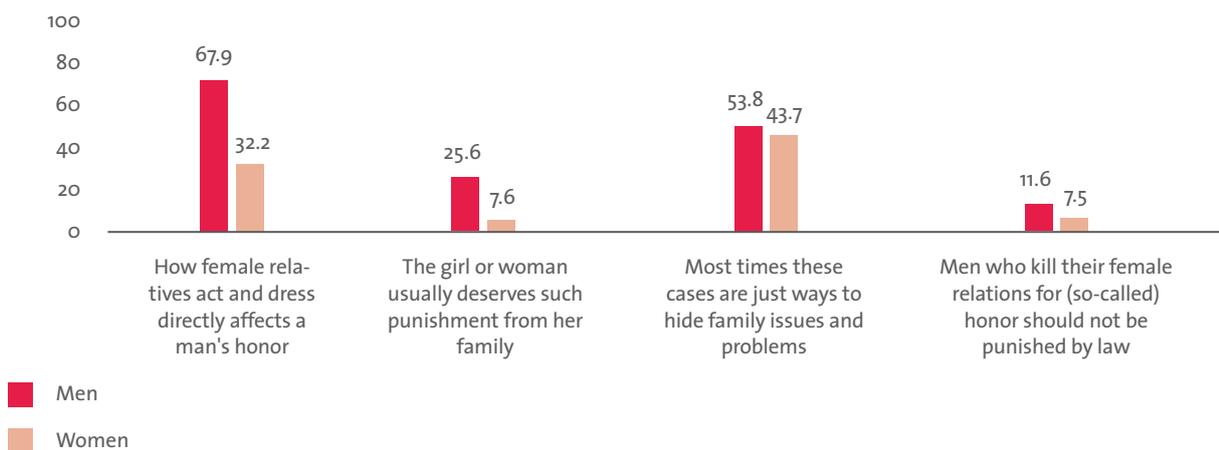
C.4.5.5 – PERCEPTIONS OF HONOR KILLING

One quarter of men, significantly more Syrians ($p = .001$), and one third of women had heard of a woman or girl being killed for “family honor” in their own community in the last year. Earlier research shows that femicides are relatively rare in Lebanon, but gender-motivated killings are yet a considerable issue being often not reported (Baydoun, 2011). In 2011, Article 562 of the Criminal Code was annulled, abolishing the possibility to use family honor as an excuse for murder (Human Rights Watch, 2011).

In the IMAGES MENA Lebanon study, when asked about the respondents' views on honor killing, men and women held differing attitudes (Figure 4.5.5). Similar tendencies as seen regarding sexual violence were evident by men being more likely to support honor killings or punishments and related justifications than women. Two thirds of men believed that how female relatives act and dress directly affects a man's honor. In comparison, approximately half of this proportion of women believed the same, with significantly more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .004$). If girls or women are punished by their families, 2.5 out of 10 men compared to 1 out of 10 women, significantly more Syrians ($p = .02$), agreed that they deserve such punishment. However, circa half of the sample of both men, significantly more Syrians ($p = .001$), and women agreed that most times these cases are just ways to hide family issues and problems. The majority of men (89.4%), significantly more Lebanese ($p = .007$), and women (92.5%) approved of men who kill their female relations for (so-called) honor should be punished by law.

FIGURE C.4.5.5
Perceptions of Honor Killing

Percentage of respondents aged 18-59 who agreed or strongly agreed with selected statements related to honor killing, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



C.4.5.6 – PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AGAINST WOMEN IN PUBLIC SPACES

Sexual harassment was assessed by taking men's own perpetration and women's experience during their lifetime as well as any occurrence in the past 3 months prior to the interview. Another aspect considered was whether the sexual harassment happened alone or with a group of men. The results displayed a discrepancy between women's experience and men admitting to harassing women in public places, with two thirds of women having ever experienced sexual harassment in public places and one third of men having ever been perpetrators of such acts (Table 4.5.3A and 4.5.3B).

Half of the surveyed women stated ever experiencing catcalls, sexual comments or ogling, of which many also experienced these acts in the last 3 months, in marked contrast to one fifth of men acknowledging ogling and less than one fifth of men confessing to

catcalls or sexual comments. These types of sexual harassment were stated by women to most often happen alone, while a higher proportion of men stated that they occurred within a group of men. Previous studies indicate comparable prevalence rates of sexual harassment against women in public spaces (IFES & CIDA, 2011). One quarter of women further reported to be a victim of stalking or following, whereas a minority of men had ever perpetrated such act. A considerable percentage of women stated that these harassments happened in the last 3 months, mostly by one single man, which was in line with men's responses. These acts of sexual harassment in public spaces were followed by online harassment, such as sending obscene photos or messages, and obscene phone calls or text messages that had ever happened to approximately one fifth of the surveyed women. Correspondingly to previous responses, a minority of men acknowledged to have been involved in online harassment or obscene calling or messaging. Both online and phone harassment were reported to have occurred in the last 3 months by approximately one fifth of the women versus a minority of men, being mostly perpetrated alone. Other assessed types of sexual harassment included touching intimate parts of a woman's body in public, exposing own private parts and forcing a girl or woman to have sex in public. Both men and women reported such acts scarcely. If they reported such acts they were done usually by one single man and rarely happened in the last three months. An additional multivariable analysis using logistic regression regarding men's perpetration of any sexual harassment revealed that the odds for men to be violent against women in public spaces increased with age ($p = .009$). Furthermore, being married ($p < .001$) or having negative attitudes towards sexual harassment ($p = .004$) were predictive factors to be less likely to perpetrate sexual harassment in public spaces.

TABLE C.4.5.3A**Sexual Harassment against Women in Public-Male Respondents**

Percentage of men who have committed specific acts of sexual harassment against women in public spaces, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	Men			
	Percentage ever committed specific acts of sexual harassment			Percentage committed specific acts of sexual harassment in the past 3 months
	Once	More than once	At least once ¹	
Violence act				
Emotional violence				
Ogling*	2.0	23.6	25.6	20.1
Catcalls or sexual comments	3.5	11.3	14.9	11.3
Stalking or following	2.2	2.3	4.5	2.8
Online harassment such as sending obscene photos or messages	2.1	1.0	3.1	1.1
Obscene phone calls or text messages	1.4	1.5	3.0	1.0
Touching a woman on intimate parts of her body when she didn't want you to	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.3
Exposing private parts	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.3
Forcing a woman or girl to have sex	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.5
Any of the above mentioned acts of harassment			31.1	24.2
Number of Men Respondents			1050	

¹ "At least once" is the sum of "once" and "more than once"

* Statistically more Syrians than Lebanese perpetrated the sexual harassment.

TABLE C.4.5.3B

Sexual Harassment against Women in Public-Male Sexual Harassment against Women in Public-Female

Percentage of women who have experienced specific acts of sexual harassment by men in public spaces, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	Women			
	Percentage ever committed specific acts of sexual harassment			Percentage committed specific acts of sexual harassment in the past 3 months
	Once	More than once	At least once ¹	
Violence act				
Emotional violence				
Ogling*	7.3	38.5	45.8	38.6
Catcalls or sexual comments	9.2	42.3	51.4	43.2
Stalking or following	9.1	16.5	25.6	18.3
Online harassment such as sending obscene photos or messages	10.8	10.0	20.9	11.9
Obscene phone calls or text messages	7.7	6.1	13.8	7.1
Touching a woman on intimate parts of her body when she didn't want you to	1.3	1.1	2.4	0.2
Exposing private parts	3.6	2.0	5.6	2.1
Forcing a woman or girl to have sex	2.6	0.5	3.1	0.4
Any of the above mentioned acts of harassment			57.0	
Number of Men Respondents			1136	

¹ "At least once" is the sum of "once" and "more than once"

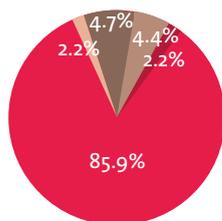
**Statistically fewer Syrians than Lebanese experienced the sexual harassment.

The main reason men perpetrated sexual harassment was excitement or fun. Other reasons included to show off in front of other men, because women liked it or because they were encouraged by friends or “to put a woman in her place” (Figure 4.5.6).

FIGURE C.4.5.6

Reasons for Sexual Harassment

Of those men who have ever committed an act of sexual harassment, percentages who cite selected reasons for such behavior, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



- To show off to other boys/men
- Encouraged by friends
- To put a woman in her place
- Because women like it
- For excitement or fun

C.4.5.7 – PERCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Table 4.5.4 presents the main statements asked among both men and women, with an indication of significant differences between Lebanese and Syrian respondents. A considerable proportion of men agreed that women who dress provocatively (56.5%) or are out in public places at night (39.3%) deserve to be harassed and that women like the attention (51.4%) when a man harasses them. 29.2% of female respondents blamed women who dress provocatively for their harassment. 17.6% of women agreed that women who are in public places at night are asking to be harassed and 13% of women believed that women like the attention when men harass them. A minority of both men and women supported the statement that women who do not wear a head scarf deserve to be insulted, however significantly more Syrian women were likely to disapprove of not wearing a head scarf ($p = .001$).

Statistical tests were conducted to assess Lebanese and Syrians’ overall attitude about harassment on the range of scores 1 to 4, with higher scores indicating less support for harassment. Significant differences were found between both men and women, suggesting that Lebanese men ($M=2.58, SD=0.45$) and Lebanese women ($M=3.08, SD=0.56$) were less supportive of sexual harassment than Syrian men ($M=2.41, SD=0.48$) and Syrian women ($M=2.92, SD=0.66$) ($p < .001$ for men, $p < .001$ for women).

TABLE C.4.5.4**Perceptions of Sexual Harassment**

Percentage of ever married respondents who use physical violence with their children, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Women who dress provocatively deserve to be harassed	56.5*	29.2*
Women who are in public places at night are asking to be harassed	39.3	17.6*
A woman who is out alone is asking to be harassed	27.7	9.2*
A woman likes the attention when men harass them	51.4*	13.0*

*Statistically more Syrians than Lebanese agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

C.4.6 – HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Gender has shown to play an important role in determining health behaviors, with men being more likely to engage in risky behaviors such as alcohol use or tobacco use as a result of interpreting their masculinity as means of self-reliance (Mahalik, Burns, & Syzdek, 2007). Men’s avoidance to seek healthcare may be explained by their perception that illness is associated with weakness and vulnerability (Evans, Frank, Oliffe, & Gregory, 2011). The IMAGES study captured gender differences on health access, individual wellbeing, depression symptoms, perceptions on personal and family security, reproductive health behavior, and abortion.

C.4.6.1 – PERCEPTIONS OF PERSONAL HEALTH STATUS

The majority of men reported to have “very good” (47.4%) or “good” (42.5%) health compared to other men of the same sex and age (Table 4.6.1). Significantly more Lebanese than Syrians rated their health as very good ($p = .004$). In comparison, only 17.2% of women reported having “very good” and 63.3% reported having “good” health. Hence, women tended to rate their health lower than men.

The same propensity can be noticed for happiness with respondents’ body. Even though a large proportion was satisfied, more men (82.9%) than women (69.5%) were happy with their body. Approximately half of both men and women wished to lose weight and 49.9% of men wanted to have a more muscular body.

Slightly more men (42.5%) than women (27.6%) stated to be smokers. Smoking was more prevalent among Syrian men than Lebanese men ($p = .005$), while Lebanese women had a higher proportion of smokers than their Syrian counterparts ($p = .008$). Almost half of both these men and women felt that they smoke too much and about 1 out of 10 had a health problem related to smoking.

Alcohol was the most common substance ever tried among both men (40.0%) and women (32.9%). However, around 50% of men and women never used any kind of substance. Among the drugs ever tried, both men (11.4%) and women (8.5%) reported trying stimulants, followed by using prescription medicines without doctor’s order by 6.4% of women and using sedatives by 6.0% of men.

TABLE C.4.6.1**Perceptions of Personal Health Status**

Percentage distribution of respondents, according to self-declared health status, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
In comparison to peers, respondent's health is		
Very good	47.4	17.2
Good	42.5	63.3
Moderate	9.4	16.1
Bad	0.7	2.0
Very bad	0.0	0.2
Don't know	0.1	1.2
The respondent is happy with (his/her) body	82.9	69.5
The respondent would like to lose weight	52.2	48.3
The respondent would like to have a more muscular body	49.9	*
Number of respondents who smoke	444	313
Percentage of respondents who feels that (he/she) smokes too much	45.7	46.0
Percentage of respondents who ever had a health problem related to (his/her) smoking	10.4	14.4

* Not asked in the women's questionnaire.

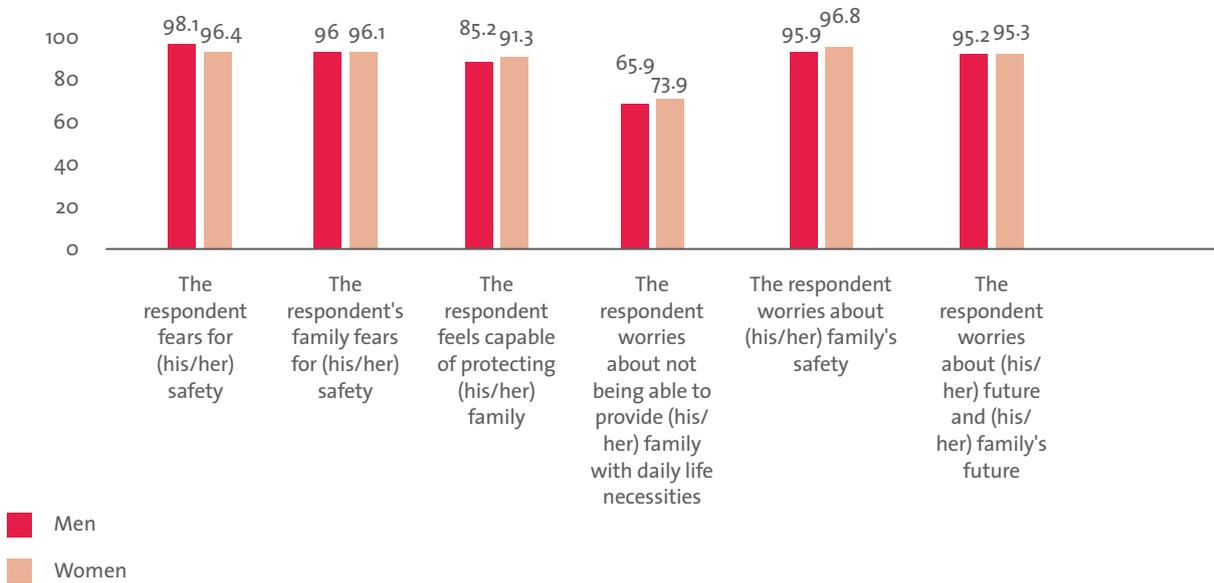
C.4.6.2 – PERCEPTION OF PERSONAL AND FAMILY SECURITY

Both men and women reported that their own safety, family safety, and their family's future were major concerns (Figure 4.6.1). Although there was a slight difference in percentages between men and women, the most common concern for men was "self-safety" while the most common concern for women was "family safety". This may be attributed to the fact that men are traditionally seen as the providers for the family; hence, it is crucial that they look after themselves to be able to protect their families. Significant differences were found between Lebanese and Syrian men regarding the expressed capability of protecting the family, with Syrian men being less likely to be positive about this statement ($p = .001$). However, Lebanese men were significantly more likely to state that their families feared for their safety ($p = .001$). Both Syrian men ($p = .001$) and women ($p = .022$) were significantly more worried about not being able to provide their family with daily life necessities.

FIGURE C.4.6.1

Perceptions of Personal and Family Security

Percentage of respondents, according to their agreement with selected statements about personal and family security, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



C.4.6.3 – USE OF HEALTH SERVICES

The participants were asked about the frequency and reasons for seeking health services (Table 4.6.2). Men were less likely to seek health services than women. This was evident for significantly fewer Syrian men ($p = .017$), and significantly more Lebanese women ($p = .029$). The study indicates that 59.4% of men in Lebanon had never sought health care services as opposed to 12.5% of women. Within the last month before the survey, only 4.5% of men had sought health care services as compared to 25.9% of women. In terms of reasons behind seeking out health care services, both men (48.1%) and women (42.9%) indicated general check-ups as the main reason. The second most common reason among men was accidents for men (18.9%), and acute illness (15.9%) for women. Significantly more Syrian women had sought healthcare for antenatal care ($p = .002$).

TABLE C.4.6.2**Use of Health Services**

Percentage distribution of respondents, according to use of health services and reasons for seeking treatment, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
When the respondent last sought health services for (his/her) self at a clinic or hospital		
Never	59.4	12.5
More than five years ago	2.9	3.5
Two – five years ago	5.4	12.9
Within the last year	19.3	20.9
In the last three months	8.5	24.3
Within the last month	4.5	25.9
Respondent sought treatment for mental health	3.4	1.8
The principal reason that led the respondent to seek medical attention		
General medical checkup or health certificate	48.1	42.9
Injury	12.7	15.3
Accident	18.9	8.3
Physical fight or assault	2.1	1.1
Acute illness	5.4	15.9
Chronic illness	8.0	7.2
Sexual health issues	0.5	0.9
Antenatal care/ delivery	4.0	7.2
Other	0.2	0.9
The respondent had an injury or accident at work that required (him/her) to seek medical attention, in the last year	11.0	6.5

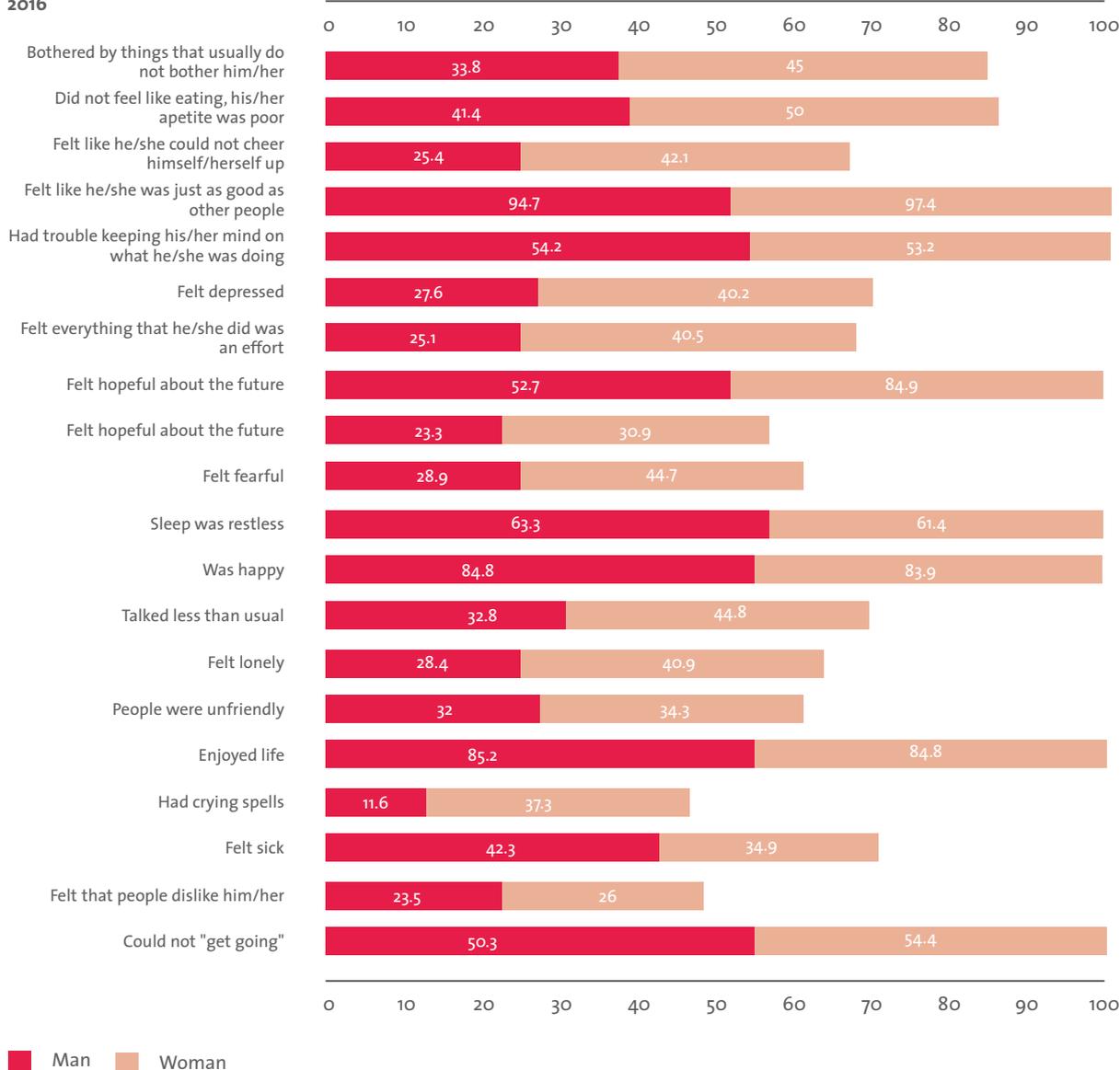
C.4.6.4 – MENTAL HEALTH

The results regarding suicide ideation among men and women in the sample was 4.4% and 5.9% respectively, of which 17.4% of men and 20.9% of women had considered suicide in the past four weeks. Figure 4.6.2 shows the self-reported feelings of all respondents in the last week. Overall, depression symptoms were reported on a moderate level, more often by women than by men. For instance, more than two thirds of women felt lonely, fearful or depressed.

FIGURE C.4.6.2

Mental health

Percentage distribution of respondents, according to the respondent's self-reported feelings in the past week, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



In regards to the mean depression score (Appendix A4), while there was no significant difference between Lebanese and Syrian women, Syrian men were more likely to have depression symptoms than Lebanese men ($p = .021$). An independent-samples t-test showed a significant difference between means of 2.58. Moreover, both men and women of a lower wealth category and with primary education had stronger manifestations of depression. Married participants had a lower prevalence of depressive symptoms than those divorced or widowed. Unemployed women showed more frequent depression symptoms. However, men showed more frequent depression symptoms when employed. (Table 4.6.3).

TABLE C.4.6.3

Mental Health

Mean Depression Score, and percentage distribution of depressive symptoms for men and women, according to respondent's self-reporting, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

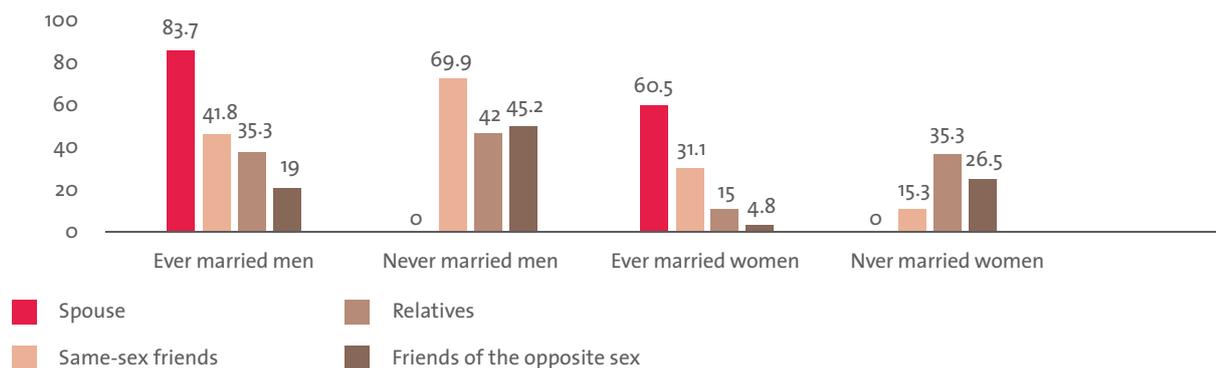
	MEN		WOMEN	
	Shows depression symptomology	Mean score and SD	Shows depression symptomology	Mean score and SD
Age				
18-24	24.7	13.05 ± 6.40	33.2	13.28 ± 7.32
25-34	27.9	13.54 ± 6.69	32.3	13.48 ± 6.99
35-49	27.2	13.72 ± 6.71	39.7	14.16 ± 6.72
50-59	27.5	13.21 ± 5.76	39.3	14.08 ± 7.18
Education				
No formal schooling	26.3	12.42 ± 8.78	27.5	12.00 ± 6.10
Up to primary class V	54.4	17.16 ± 7.46	53.7	16.29 ± 8.23
Class VI to class XII	31.0	13.98 ± 6.85	47.0	15.28 ± 7.05
Beyond class XII	19.6	12.47 ± 5.75	27.2	12.56 ± 6.79
Employment				
Not currently employed	19.8	12.47 ± 6.45	40.2	14.26 ± 7.20
Currently employed	28.1	13.58 ± 6.49	28.1	12.77 ± 6.76
Marital status				
Never married	24.2	12.84 ± 6.38	33.4	13.46 ± 7.10
Currently married	28.1	13.80 ± 6.24	34.8	13.36 ± 6.62
Has married, currently unmarried	63.6	19.64 ± 7.44	60.3	18.26 ± 8.50
Other	50.0	12.50 ± 10.61	50.0	14.50 ± 4.95

	MEN		WOMEN	
	Shows depression symptomology	Mean score and SD	Shows depression symptomology	Mean score and SD
Wealth index				
Low	45.7	16.14 ± 7.24	41.2	14.75 ± 7.35
Middle	22.4	12.47 ± 6.38	34.6	13.38 ± 6.47
High	15.2	11.97 ± 5.23	29.3	12.70 ± 7.09
Total percentage of respondents	26.7	13.39 ± 6.51	35.4	13.66 ± 7.05

The respondents were also asked about their utilization of mental health services in case of stress, depression, anxiety, suicidal thoughts or substance abuse. Both men and women (38.7 % and 36.8% respectively) reported seeking help from people other than health professionals for the aforementioned states of mental illness; however, a minimal percentage (3.4% and 1.8% respectively) had sought medical treatment. A vast majority of participants had sought mental health services through specialized therapists followed by regular doctors or health clinics. Among men, group therapy was the least common mean to seek mental health services. In contrast, women reported that medications without prescription were the least common way of seeking mental health treatment. Figure 4.6.3 illustrates the various help-seeking behaviors among never married and ever married respondents. Ever married men and ever married women stated to usually turn to their spouses in emotional distress as opposed to never married men and women who most commonly asked a friend for help.

FIGURE C.4.6.3
Help-Seeking in Emotional Distress

Of those male and female respondents seeking assistance, percentage turning to various sources, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

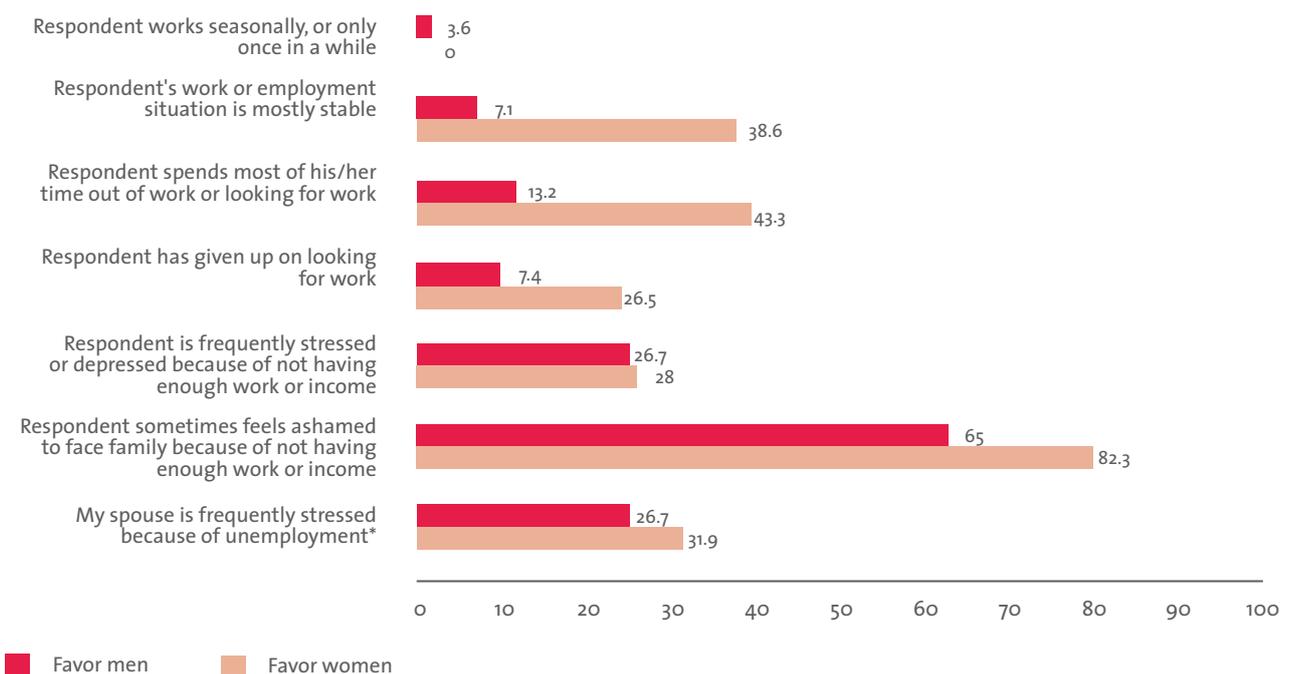


C.4.6.5 – WORK-RELATED STRESS

The findings reveal different levels of work-related stress between men and women, with higher rates of stress among men, particularly Syrian men (Figure 4.6.4). Although 82.3% of men (significantly more Lebanese ($p = .002$)) stated that their employment situation was mostly stable, 43.3% of men reported to be frequently stressed or depressed because of not having enough work or income (significantly more Syrians ($p = .001$)). The higher proportion of work-related stress among Syrian men may have resulted from limited access to the labor market in Lebanon (Verme, et al., 2015). Only 3.6% of women reported that their spouses were frequently stressed or depressed because of not having enough work or income. This discrepancy between men and women’s reporting needs to be reflected upon the fact that male and female participants were not interviewed in the same household. 38.6% of men also felt ashamed to face their family because of not having work or income (significantly more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .001$)). Approximately similar proportions of men stated to either have given up looking for work or to spend most of their time out of work or looking for work (significantly more Syrians $p = .003$ (gave up); $p = .001$ (look for work)). 31.9% of men worked seasonally, or only once in a while. As opposed to the men, a small proportion of women felt stressed, depressed or ashamed to face their families because of not having enough work or income. This was more commonly stated by Syrian women than Lebanese ($p = .008$ (stressed/depressed), $p = .020$ (ashamed)). 65% of women reported that their employment situation is mostly stable, whereas 26.7% of women stated to work seasonally or only once in a while. About one quarter of women (significantly more Syrians ($p = .008$)) was at the time spending most of their time out of work or looking for work. Only a minority of women stated to have given up looking for work.

FIGURE C.4.6.4
Respondents' Work Situation

Percentage of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with certain statements about his/her work situation, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 201



*This question was not asked among men.

C.4.6.6 – REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BEHAVIORS

Among ever married respondents, the average age of first sexual intercourse was 24 years for men and 21 years for women. The majority of ever married men and women (81.9% and 91.3% respectively) reported having sex for the first time in agreement with the partner. In contrast, about 7.0% of men reported forcing their partner to have sex for the first time. No woman claimed to have forced their partners to have sex. In contrast, the percentages of respondents who were forced to have sex were reported to be 0.7% among men and 1.4% among women. As presented in Table 4.6.4, condom use among ever married couples was reported by 42.3% of men and 20.2% of women. Reasons for non-use of contraceptives were most often the planning for another child, the respondent or spouse objecting, religious belief or menopause. 50.0% of ever married respondents showed hesitation to seek treatment in case of sexually transmitted infections (STI) symptoms. In total, 12 ever married men and 7 ever married women reported suffering from an STI. 16% of ever married women and 35% of ever married men had a Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) test done at least once in their lives.

TABLE C.4.6.4**Reproductive Health Behaviors**

Percentage of ever married respondents or their spouses who are currently using any birth control, according to the type of contraceptive method, and reasons for non-use, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN	WOMEN
Percentage of respondents who ever used condoms	42.3	20.2
Number of respondents currently using any contraceptive method	60	66
Method used		
Pill	40.0	33.3
IUD	3.3	15.2
Injectable	0.0	3.0
Condom	83.3	43.9
Diaphragm	3.3	0.0
Foam/Jelly/Cream	0.0	3.0
Rhythm method	0.0	0.0
Withdrawal	6.7	6.1
Females sterilization	0.0	0.0
Males sterilization	0.0	0.0
Number of respondents currently not using a contraceptive method	205	300
Reasons for non-use		
Trying to have another child	60.0	41.0
Concerns about medical side effects	0.0	5.0
Health problems	0.5	5.3
Costs too much	0.0	1.0
Difficult to access	0.0	0.0
Religious belief	3.9	10.0
Infertility	0.0	1.0
Respondent objects	19.0	8.7
Spouse objects	2.9	11.0
Parents/parents in-law object	0.0	0.3
Lack of knowledge	0.0	2.0
Inconvenient to use	0.0	7.7
Menopause	2.0	11.0
Other	3.9	2.7

Among never married respondents, the average age of first sexual intercourse was reported among both men and women to be 20 years. 75.0% of men and 85.3% of women said that both sexual partners wanted to have sex, whereas 0.7% of men and 3.7% of women disclosed to have been forced to have sex. 5.6% of men acknowledged to have forced their sexual partners to have sex. No woman asserted to have forced her sexual partner to have sex. Condom use reports doubled among never married men (87.5%) and women (46.3%) compared to ever married respondents. Never married men and women reported to have minimal rates of STIs that did not exceed 1%, however all of them sought medical advice in case of STI symptoms (100%). Being tested for HIV yielded low rates among never married women and men in the sample; however, women scored an even lower percentage (2.3%) than men (4.1%) in terms of ever being tested for HIV.

C.4.6.7 – ABORTION

In total, 29 ever married women and 24 ever married men had a sexual relation where pregnancy ended in induced termination (Table 4.6.5). Among never married respondents, 3 women reported terminating their pregnancy compared to 7 men who had experience with abortion.

Reporting about involvement in decision making regarding abortion differed between men and women. 11 ever married men confirmed having a joint role with women in decision making, while 5 ever married women reported the same. When asked whether women were the main decision makers in terms of abortion, only one woman asserted this.

All never married respondents reported that women were never the main decision makers in terms of abortion. In most instances, men were the main decision makers or decision was taken jointly according to men's reporting. Only one never married woman reported joint decision-making for abortion.

Financial support for abortion was provided in most cases. 4 out of 7 never married men and 21 out of 24 ever married men stated to have provided financial support. One out of 3 women who were never married and 23 out of 29 married women reported financial support from her partner.

To accompany the partner to the clinic seemed to be unrelated to the marital status of the man. 3 out of 7 never married men and 12 out of 24 ever married men stated accompanying their partners. However, there was a tremendous gap between women who were never married and women who were ever married in terms of their partners accompanying them to the clinic. All three interviewed women who were never married reported that they were never accompanied by their male partners compared to 12 out of 29 women who were ever married and reported their male partners accompanying them to the clinic.

TABLE C.4.6.3**Mental Health**

Mean Depression Score, and percentage distribution of depressive symptoms for men and women, according to respondent's self-reporting, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

	MEN		WOMEN	
	Never married	Ever married	Never married	Ever married
The respondent ever had sexual relations with partner where pregnancy ended in induced termination	7	24	3	29
Whose decision was it to seek last termination				
Mainly woman's decision	0	0	0	1
Mainly man's decision	4	12	0	7
Joint decision	3	11	1	5
Someone else's decision/doctor's advice	0	1	0	15
Other	0	0	2	0

C.4.7 – ATTITUDES TOWARDS HOMOSEXUALITY

Previous research has argued that adherence to gender roles and norms becomes often apparent by the individual's diversified attitudes towards sexual orientation or gender presentation (Barron, Struckman-Johnson, Quevillon, & Banka, 2008). For instance, perceptions on homosexuality have been shown to be interdependent with the notion of masculinity, for instance men who consider their masculinity as important tend to be less tolerant towards homosexuals (Barron, Struckman-Johnson, Quevillon, & Banka, 2008).

In the MENA region, sexual diversity remains mostly a taboo where discrimination and sexual stigmatization are commonly described in the literature (Wagner, et al., 2013). In Lebanon, studies have focused on the experiences of homosexual men who face harassment, degrading treatment and social exclusion by family and friends. However, growing acceptance of sexual diversity has been stated to become particularly evident in urban spheres of Lebanon (Wagner, et al., 2013). Homosexual sex remains an unlawful and illegal sexual act being often criminalized as "unnatural sexual intercourse" based on Article 534 of the Lebanese Penal Code (Human Rights Watch, 2011).

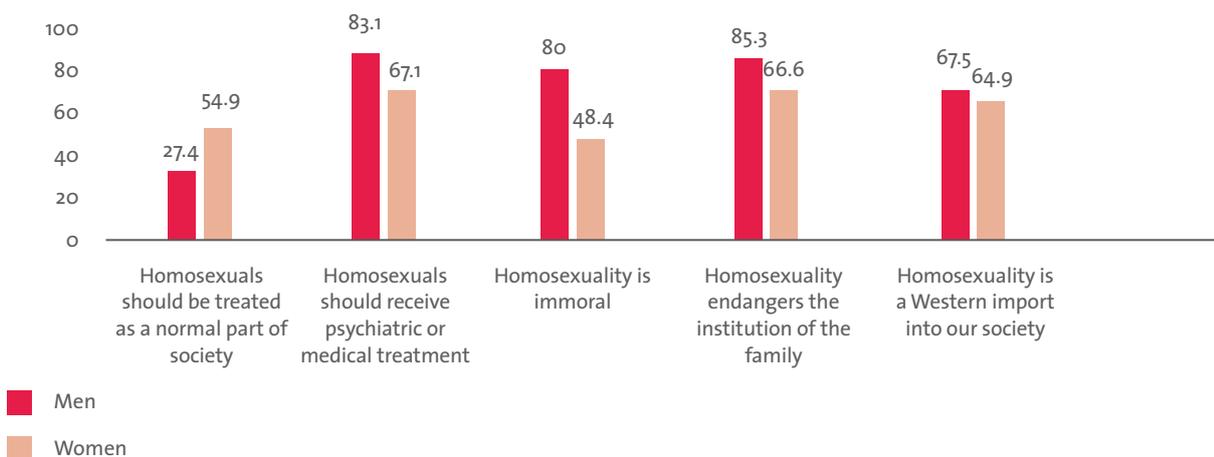
The IMAGES MENA Lebanon study explored men and women's attitudes towards sexual diversity (Figure 4.7.1). Both men and women were asked about their opinions on homosexuality, referring to both gays and lesbians. Overall tendencies to have negative attitudes towards homosexuality were evident among the respondents, with men being

less tolerant than women. 27.4% of men versus 54.9% of women (more Lebanese than Syrians ($p < .001$)) agreed that homosexuals should be treated as a normal part of society. The majority of men believed that homosexuality is immoral (more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .025$)) and endangers the institution of family and that homosexuals should receive psychiatric or medical treatment (more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .022$)). Two thirds of women agreed that homosexuality endangers the institution of the family (more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .004$)) and that homosexuals should receive psychiatric or medical treatment (more Syrians than Lebanese ($p < .001$)). Half of the female sample viewed homosexuality as immoral (more Syrians than Lebanese ($p < .001$)). Two thirds of men (more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .002$)) and women further agreed with the statement that homosexuality is a Western importation into their society. Twice more men than women (more Lebanese than Syrians ($p = .003$)) believed that homosexuality is not a natural expression of sexuality. Moreover, 61.1% of men as opposed to 27.5% of women agreed that men who look effeminate deserve to be insulted. This was supported by significantly more male ($p = .001$) and female Syrians ($p = .001$). Women who dress like men deserve to be insulted was supported by 44.6% of men in contrast to 5.7% of women, likewise being more agreed upon by significantly more male ($p = .001$) and female ($p = .001$) Syrians. Syrian men scored 0.86 and Syrian women scored 1.14 on the homophobia scale versus Lebanese men who scored 1.07 and Lebanese women who scored 1.37 (Appendix A5).

FIGURE C.4.7.1

Perceptions of Homosexuality

Percentage of respondents who agree with selected statements about homosexuality, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



Only a minority of both men and women reported to know of laws in their home country used to arrest and imprison people who engage in homosexual acts. 68.4% of men (more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .012$)) and 37.0% women (more Syrians than Lebanese ($p = .001$)) strongly agreed or agreed with such laws (Figure 4.7.2).

FIGURE C.4.7.2

Knowledge of Homosexuality Laws and Prosecution

Percentage of respondents who knows of and strongly agree or agree with laws in home country to arrest and imprison people who engage in homosexual acts, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016



C.5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

WHAT CAN WE TAKE FROM THE STUDY AND WHAT IS THE WAY FORWARD?

C.5.1 – CONCLUSION

The IMAGES MENA Lebanon survey drew a varied picture of gender dynamics among Lebanese and Syrians residing in the Lebanese communities. The reported behaviors and attitudes reflected the complexity of gender norms shaped by traditions, changing gender identities and peculiar life situations.

Traditional gender roles existed both in private and public spheres, yet many women and men (although fewer men than women) showed some dimension of positive perception towards gender equality. This was evident for both Lebanese and Syrians, even though Lebanese study participants showed slightly more gender-equitable behaviors and attitudes than those of Syrian origin. Young, well-educated, wealthy respondents and those being more exposed to gender equality among their parents held more equitable attitudes towards gender.

Participants' experiences with gender relations in their households during childhood largely followed a traditional division of roles. Recall of father's participation in domestic work showed few men being involved in socially-labelled female tasks, such as cleaning the house or washing clothes. In addition, decision-making dynamics were mostly determined by the father's opinion or to a lesser extent by both parents' joint agreement. A traditional pattern was also identified for respondents' perspectives on rules set for themselves and for other children of the same sex during childhood, with boys being more often allowed to go outside the home than girls.

Participants' reflection on marriage and divorce revealed ambiguous attitudes and behaviors. A considerable percentage of both men and women gave relatively equal value to marriage and being employed. Many men would value if their wives worked even after marriage and contributed to the household financials. Perceptions on divorce pictured disunity among participants, particularly regarding whether, or not, divorce would lead to the breakdown of social norms, with around half of both men and women affirming this belief. Men and women disagreed regarding the right to divorce, with men showing resistance to entitle women to divorce themselves from their husbands.

Men and women reported a typical gender-based division regarding household roles, describing that women were more involved in washing clothes, cleaning chores and preparing food for the family. Decisions in the household were made by the husband, or jointly, mirroring childhood experiences of decision-making patterns in their households. The participation of fathers in child care activities and particularly antenatal care was present, yet rated as too sparse by many men and women in the sample who stated that fathers spend too little time with their children.

Unacceptance of violence was wide-spread among study participants, yet perpetration of violence against children or women was frequently reported. Violent experiences during childhood were reported by study participants, with boys being more likely to be physically abused at home or at school. Violence against own children later in life revived similar experiences. While generally violence against women was not accepted, acts of violence to keep the family together were tolerated. The use of violence against intimate partners was reinforced by men and women who reported violent incidences perpetrated by their partners.

Men and women rated their health mostly as good or very good, but substantial rates of work-related stress and fears for physical or economic well-being were expressed. Furthermore, men stated being more reluctant to seek health care than women. Reproductive health behavior (assessed by contraception use and HIV testing) yielded higher rates of condom use among never-married men than women, yet low numbers of HIV testing among both genders were indicated.

A tendency towards a low level of toleratance of homosexuality was apparent among the respondents. Participants described homosexuals as immoral, defective or abnormal. Moreover, a large percentage considered homosexuality as endangering the familial institution.

C.5.2 – RECOMMENDATIONS

The IMAGES MENA Lebanon study provides valuable evidence on attitudes and behaviors towards gender issues among the Lebanese and Syrians residing in Lebanon. Based on the findings, key action-oriented recommendations have been formulated:

Achieving gender equality through a multisectoral commitment

Leverage gender equality in all sectors, such as education, health, and economy through assessing and considering the impact of any action, legislation, policy, or program on gender – e.g. for women and men, boys and girls. The IMAGES MENA Lebanon data

showed that traditional gender divisions persist in both public and private spheres. A national intersectoral strategy would be an effective measure to integrate a gender equality perspective in all policies and programs, ensuring the elaboration of gender sensitive topics and fostering changes in the norms and rules. This strategy should focus on legislative reforms on women's rights complemented with public discussions and awareness raising campaigns to make men and women understand why such reform is necessary and how it will benefit them and their society at large. It should be informed by Sustainable Development Goal 5 "to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls", thus to involve men and boys proactively and hold them accountable for their roles in achieving this goal. The strategy should furthermore include, but not be limited to:

- Legal reforms, in compliance with international legislation and treaties regarding gender equality (e.g. the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women - CEDAW);
- Improvement of the capacity of social services - to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and other gender-related issues;
- Gender awareness trainings provided to social services professionals and law enforcement personnel;
- Awareness raising about gender equality through campaigns and educational curricula --building on the current interest by the Government of Lebanon in integrating gender in educational policy -- and the promotion of male role models for gender equality; and
- Promotion of gender sensitive and family friendly working environments.

The engagement of all stakeholders is crucial, including media, the private sector and faith-based leaders.

Promoting equal gender roles early on

Raise awareness among young girls and boys for gender equality by investing in an education for children and youth engagement that fosters both genders equally without promoting gender stereotypes. Among the participants of the IMAGES MENA Lebanon study, the exposure to traditional gender roles and dynamics during childhood was reflected in the attitudes and practices they adopt in their later lives. Therefore, the positive portrayal of the diverse roles each gender can have at home or in public life, for example men and boys doing domestic work or care-giving tasks for children, shall be used to sensitize both young girls and boys to make their own choice regarding their gender role. Educational curricula, literature and plays targeting children can be used to dissolve gender stereotypes and reinforce gender equality, especially with regard to sharing household responsibilities. Teachers should also be trained in gender sensitive and non-violent teaching methodologies. Moreover, parent training programs should be designed to support both mothers and fathers to raise their sons and daughters equally and to practice non-violent child rearing.

Incorporating family friendly policies in the workplace

Support mothers and fathers equally to balance and fulfill their work and family

obligations by establishing family-friendly policies in the workplace. Both men and women in the IMAGES MENA Lebanon study were in favor of paternity leave (currently not existing in Lebanon's labor law), which indicates positive attitudes towards men's involvement in child care. Paternity leave is important to establish a more gender-equal home environment. Furthermore, flexible schedules, onsite child care facilities at work, subsidized childhood care services and the provision of child sick leave facilitate the parents' work-life balance. Gender sensitive social protection policies are vital for safeguarding employment and income for mothers and fathers equally.

Empowering the economic and political participation of women

Enable women to claim their right to participate in economic and political affairs. Despite that IMAGES MENA Lebanon presented generally positive attitudes towards women's economic participation, however, when job opportunities are scarce, men's access to employment was prioritized by both women and men. The majority of women and men expressed that there should be more women in positions of political authority, however, men and women tended to not favor women in high authoritative positions. Therefore, raising awareness is essential on women's potential and equal rights to participate in both economic and political spheres- and for the benefit of a more gender equal society for all. Male senior leaders in the workplace as well as policy makers should be trained to encourage and support women to assume leadership positions. Regarding economic participation, initiatives that enhance economic opportunities for women, such as women entrepreneurship schemes and the promotion of economic policies supporting women, are suitable approaches that can enhance women's participation in the Lebanese labor market. Promoting equality requires a dual approach, e.g. promoting women's participation in the workplace and men's participation in domestic chores and care giving. Leadership trainings for women should be combined with actions to sensitize men about supporting women in the workplace and in leadership positions. In politics, advocating for women entering the political arena, while addressing the barriers that they are facing to enter, along with a quota system for women parliamentarians, and the encouragement of Lebanese political parties to nominate women candidates - are all appropriate measures to encourage a fairer political representation in Lebanon.

Strengthening father's involvement during pregnancy and child care

Encourage and facilitate men to accompany their wives before, during, and after the birth of a child. The majority of men in the IMAGES MENA Lebanon study accompanied their spouses to antenatal care visits at the health care centers, although only half actually accompanied their wives inside the health care centers where they were being examined by health care providers. Therefore, programmatic action in the communities and at health care facilities on active fatherhood shall take place to encourage men to accompany their wives more regularly. Health care facilities and health care policies should be developed to reinforce the fathers' involvement, including being present during child birth. Healthcare personnel should be trained to foster gender equality and to be sensitive to the needs of both women and men. Investments in fatherhood programs to engage men in child development, as part of parental trainings, can further be beneficial to promote positive ways of parenting.

Promoting equality during marriage and divorce

Allow both men and women equal say in decision making before, during and after marriage. A large proportion of ever-married men and women in the IMAGES MENA Lebanon study reported to have mutual decision-making habits for marriage planning and household finances. This existing equality between men and women provides a positive entry point to further promote gender equality in other spheres, such as parenthood, domestic work and social life. However, a sizable proportion of men liked to control their wives, wanting to know where their partners were all the time or not allowing them to wear certain clothes. On the question of divorce, more women than men believe that women should have the right to divorce. Hence, initiatives should stimulate acceptance and respect for one's own life choices and the right for women to end a relationship. Initiatives should further be developed that sensitize religious institutions to the equal decision-making power of husbands and wives.

Eliminating any acceptance of gender-based violence

Move towards non-acceptance of GBV by preventing any kind of violence during childhood, at private homes between intimate partners and in public spaces among strangers. IMAGES MENA Lebanon confirmed high rates of violence against women both in private and public spheres. In addition, the study also confirmed the acceptance of violence, anchored in the practice and witnessing of violence throughout the life cycle. There is then a need for comprehensive legislative, policy and institutional reforms addressing violence against women, including, not only the criminalization of all forms of VAW, the effective prosecution and punishment of perpetrators, but also the prevention, empowerment, support and protection of survivors. Although law (293) on family violence, passed by the Lebanese Parliament in 2014, was the first of its kind in Lebanon, there is more that needs to be done to ensure that the law addresses all forms of violence, and to ensure its proper implementation. The cancellation of clause (522) in the Lebanese Penal Code, allowing rapists to escape punishment by marrying their victim, is also a step in the right direction; however, other reforms are still needed in the Code. Furthermore, there is a need to scale up community based interventions, targeting men and women and aiming to foster favorable social norms and attitudes to promote gender equality, prevent violence against women and enhance the engagement of by-standers to speak out against violence. Community interventions should reinforce the engagement of men and boys through implementing GBV prevention curricula for young men and young women, employers and teachers but also through engaging faith-based organizations and building the evidence on fatherhood skills-building programmes. The provision of appropriate services to survivors is also a key element in the prevention and response to violence against women to open possibilities to seek help and advice, taking into consideration the issues of privacy and confidentiality.

Providing access to mental health services

Establish psychosocial and mental health programs accessible for men and women throughout Lebanon. Stress and fear were seen as common features among IMAGES MENA Lebanon study participants. Psychological help is evidently crucial to cope with difficult everyday life stress. It is suggested that the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) leverage the integration of mental health

in primary health and social outlet networks to meet women's and men's needs and to advocate for and allow fair access to these services. These services and the health professionals need to be sensitive to both men's and women's mental health issues.

Addressing negative body images and sexual health issues

Empower men and women to be self-confident about their bodies and promote awareness for sexual and reproductive health protection. Women in the IMAGES MENA Lebanon study reported to be less confident than men about their bodies, as around half of all men and women would like to lose weight. Ever-married respondents were less likely to seek health care for a sexually transmitted disease; while contraceptive use was often rejected due to religious beliefs, misconceptions, or lack of knowledge. Therefore, the Lebanese MoPH and MoSA are advised to accelerate the establishment of youth-friendly and gender-sensitive reproductive health services including sexual health and sexually transmitted infection (STI) care within the primary health care and social outlet networks. These services are important entry points for discussing issues of GBV, gender and sexual health with young men and women.

Supporting vulnerable and marginalized populations

Develop cultural and gender sensitive programs targeting vulnerable populations living in the communities. In the IMAGES MENA Lebanon study, respondents with lower wealth and lower education had high prevalence of stress and fears in their lives. Specific attention shall be given to the living conditions of the vulnerable host communities, (and Syrians and Palestinians) and their health and social well-being. Culturally sensitive mass communication campaigns will help to inspire the population and break gender stereotypes at all levels of society.

Enhancing the understanding of gender issues

Conduct further research on gender topics to deepen the understanding of how gender dynamics affect people's lives and well-being and to develop strategies to promote equality between men and women. IMAGES MENA Lebanon has provided insight into men's and women's gender-related attitudes and behaviors valuable to conceive social norms and perspectives towards gender. Now it is vital to carry on research to translate and transform the evidence into feasible and applicable interventions and programs, to promote a positive discourse about gender and to enhance gender equitable attitudes and practices. Subjects to be further explored comprise:

- Variations by nationality and other key background characteristics in shaping gender identity, attitudes and behaviors;
- Culturally sensitive approaches to break down gender stereotypes in order to empower boys and girls, men and women to make free life choices;
- Feasible and evidence-based programs and policies to support families and fathers involvement in child care and domestic work;
- Economic empowerment of women and its link with household well-being;

- Gender-based violence, its roots and successful countermeasures to protect children, men and women who experience violence at their homes;
- Exploring alternative and innovative ways to collect data on sensitive topics, such as violence;
- Patterns of gender differences in seeking healthcare services and their impact on the well-being of men and women.

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APPENDIX A: INDEX CALCULATIONS

A.1 WEALTH INDEX

The wealth index construction was based on collected household data, which included both general characteristics of the housing as well as household assets. This data was reviewed to determine those variables that were decisive to indicate wealth of a Lebanese household. Items with a low response rate as well as those with a significant number of missing cases were excluded. Finally, a total of 32 items was included, comprising the type of household dwelling, status of house ownership, total number of rooms, agricultural land, livestock, bank account, electricity, color television, video or DVD player, smartphone, mobile phone, land line telephone, personal home computer, sewing machine, electric fan, air conditioner, generator subscription, internet, laptop, heater, tap water, satellite dish, refrigerator freezer, water heater, automatic dishwasher, bed, sofa, hanging lamp, table, washing machine and clothes dryer. In a second step, the men's and women's dataset were merged, recoding all wealth index items to one set of identifiable indicators and transforming all categorical variables into separate dichotomous (0-1) indicators. Then, factor analysis was used to produce factor score values. These factor score values were applied to all cases to determine the wealth of men's and women's household. As a final step, the men's and women's sample were divided by quintiles, ranking each person's household into lowest, lower, middle, higher or highest. Furthermore, to conduct further analysis, a division of three categories - categorizing households according to low, middle or high wealth - was created.

A.2 THE GEM SCALE

The GEM Scale is a collection of questions about attitudes towards gender equality. It is constructed by taking 10 items that are composition of internationally valid and locally adapted aspects of gender equality. This quantitative measurement of gender related attitudes was originally developed by the Population Council and Promundo, containing 17 attitudinal statements about different dimensions of gender related attitudes.

The GEM Scale was based on a selection of 10 items targeting gender-related attitudes:

1. A woman's most important role is to take care of the home and cook for the family.
2. A man should have the final word about decisions in the home.
3. There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten.
4. To be a man, you need to be tough.
5. Changing diapers, giving baths to children, and feeding children should all be the mother's responsibility.
6. A woman should tolerate violence to keep the family together.

7. A married woman should have the same rights to work outside the home as her husband.
8. It's a man's duty to exercise guardianship over his female relatives.
9. Unmarried women should have the same right to live on their own as unmarried men.
10. Boys are responsible for the behavior of their sisters, even if they are younger than their sisters.

The overall mean of all items on a scale from 0 – 3 indicates to what extent men and women have positive attitudes towards gender equality. The higher the number, the more positive the attitude.

A.3 MENTAL HEALTH INDEX

The mental health status of participants was evaluated using the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression (CES-D) Scale (Radloff, 1977). The CES-D scale is a self-report scale constructed to assess depressive symptomatology in the general population. The scale consists of 20 items which are based on symptoms associated with depression. Respondents reply on a four-point scale, stating whether symptoms occur “rarely”, “some”, “moderate” or “most”. The scores are add up, with the maximum total possible score being 60. A score of 16 points or more is considered as “depressed”.

A.4 HOMOPHOBIA SCALE

The homophobia scale was based on six items covering attitudes towards homosexuality:

1. Homosexuals should be treated as a normal part of society
2. Homosexuals should receive psychiatric or medical treatment
3. Homosexuality is immoral
4. Homosexuality endangers the institution of the family
5. Homosexuality is a Western import into our society
6. I believe homosexuality is a natural expression of sexuality

A mean across all items was created by rescaling the scale from 0 to 3, higher scores indicating more equitable attitudes.

APPENDIX B:

LEBANESE AND SYRIAN RESPONDENTS BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE B.1

Lebanese Respondents Background Characteristics

Percentage distribution of Lebanese respondents by background characteristics, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

Background characteristics	MEN			WOMEN		
	Total	Complete	Incomplete	Total	Complete	Incomplete
Age						
18-24	29.2	30.7	18.3	31.3	32.3	22.8
25-34	31.8	31.8	31.3	27.7	28.9	17.8
35-49	26.3	26.7	23.5	28.5	26.9	41.6
50-59	12.8	10.8	27.0	12.6	11.9	17.8
Highest educational level						
No formal schooling	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.1	2.0
Up to primary class V	2.2	2.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Class VI to class XII	42.5	42.0	46.1	38.2	36.8	50.5
Beyond class XII	53.7	54.4	48.7	57.6	59.1	44.6
Employment						
Employed	80.0	78.7	89.6	42.8	41.5	53.0
Unemployed but has ever worked	4.0	4.1	3.5	11.3	11.0	14.0

Background characteristics	MEN			WOMEN		
	Total	Complete	Incomplete	Total	Complete	Incomplete
Unemployed and has never worked	10.0	11.0	3.5	9.5	8.8	15.0
Other	5.9	6.3	3.5	36.4	38.6	18.0
Marital status						
Never married	52.2	56.1	24.3	50.1	53.1	24.0
Currently married	44.3	41.0	67.8	43.7	40.8	68.0
Has married, currently unmarried	3.2	2.7	7.0	6.1	5.8	8.0
Other	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0

TABLE B.2

Syrian Respondent Background Characteristics

Percentage distribution of Syrian respondents by background characteristics, IMAGES MENA Lebanon 2016

Background characteristics	MEN			WOMEN		
	Total	Complete	Incomplete	Total	Complete	Incomplete
Age						
18-24	35.6	37.3	21.4	34.5	35.6	23.1
25-34	32.2	32.2	32.1	28.6	27.7	38.5
35-49	23.0	23.6	17.9	29.7	29.2	34.6
50-59	9.2	6.9	28.6	7.2	7.6	3.8
Highest educational level						
No formal schooling	3.1	3.0	3.6	11.4	11.7	7.7
Up to primary class V	19.9	17.6	39.3	6.2	5.7	11.5

Background characteristics	MEN			WOMEN		
	Total	Complete	Incomplete	Total	Complete	Incomplete
Class VI to class XII	50.2	51.1	42.9	35.9	35.2	42.3
Beyond class XII	26.8	28.3	14.3	46.6	47.3	38.5
Employment						
Employed	88.5	87.5	96.4	36.2	36.4	34.6
Unemployed but has ever worked	2.3	2.6	0.0	7.3	6.5	15.4
Unemployed and has never worked	5.0	5.2	3.6	13.9	13.0	23.1
Other	4.2	4.7	0.0	42.5	44.1	26.9
Marital status						
Never married	62.3	65.9	32.1	47.4	50.6	15.4
Currently married	36.5	33.6	60.7	49.8	46.8	80.8
Has married, currently unmarried	0.8	0.0	7.1	2.8	2.7	3.8
Other	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

APPENDIX C:

LEBANESE AND SYRIAN DATA OUTPUTS

RESPONDENT BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Percentage distribution of men and women respondents by background characteristics								
Age								
18-24	30.7	250	32.3	276	37.3	87	35.6	94
25-34	31.8	259	28.9	247	32.2	75	27.7	73
35-49	26.7	217	26.9	230	23.6	55	29.2	77
50-59	10.8	88	11.9	102	6.9	16	7.6	20
Age (mean, SD)	32.51 ± 11.42		32.50 ± 11.90		30.43 ± 10.18		31.39 ± 11.08	
Education								
No formal schooling	1.6	13	1.1	9	3.0	7	11.7	31
Up to primary class V	2.0	16	3.0	26	17.6	41	5.7	15
Class VI to class XII	42.0	342	36.8	314	51.1	119	35.2	93
Beyond class XII	54.4	443	59.1	505	28.3	66	47.3	125
Currently employed	78.7	639	41.5	354	87.5	203	36.4	95
Type of work								
Legislators, senior officials and managers	17.0	114	7.2	31	6.7	14	7.3	8
Professionals	11.0	74	15.7	68	10.5	22	12.7	14
Technicians and associate professionals	10.6	71	14.8	64	7.7	16	14.5	16
Administrative	24.7	166	16.0	69	14.4	30	13.6	15
Services workers and shop market workers	14.8	99	25.7	111	12.9	27	27.3	30
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1.8	12	0.5	2	1.4	3	0.9	1
Craft related trade workers	2.2	15	5.3	23	1.0	2	10.9	12
Plant, machine operators, assemblers	4.5	30	0.5	2	8.6	18	0.0	0
Elementary occupations	9.1	61	2.1	9	31.6	66	1.8	2
Armed forces	1.6	11	0.5	2	1.0	2	0.0	0
Other	2.7	18	11.8	51	4.3	9	10.9	12
Monthly income								
Less than 400,000 LBP	7.1	50	26.1	185	8.1	18	40.1	87

RESPONDENT BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Percentage distribution of men and women respondents by background characteristics								
400,000 - 699,000 LBP	10.1	71	27.2	193	30.5	68	25.8	56
700,000 - 999,000 LBP	18.1	127	18.0	128	29.6	66	14.7	32
1,000,000 - 1,499,000 LBP	23.4	164	16.2	115	16.6	37	12.0	26
1,500,000 - 2,499,000 LBP	22.7	159	9.9	70	8.1	18	5.5	12
Equal or more than 2,500,000 LBP	18.4	129	2.7	19	7.2	16	1.8	4

MARRIAGE & FAMILY DEMOGRAPHICS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Currently married	41.1	334	40.9	349	33.8	78	46.8	123
Ever married	43.8	356	46.8	399	33.8	78	49.4	130
Man's age of marriage (mean, SD)	23.4	164	16.2	115	16.6	37	12.0	26
Woman's mean age at marriage (mean, SD)	22.7	159	9.9	70	8.1	18	5.5	12
Age difference between husband and wife (mean, SD)	18.4	129	2.7	19	7.2	16	1.8	4
Spouse's education								
No formal schooling	4.5	15	0.6	2	14.1	11	26.0	32
Up to primary class V	12.3	41	3.7	13	29.5	23	6.5	8
Class VI to class XII	34.4	115	54.6	190	26.9	21	38.2	47
Beyond class XII	48.8	163	41.1	143	29.5	23	29.3	36
Spouse currently employed	48.9	158	96.8	338	36.8	28	95.9	118
Has any biological children	29.4	235	36.9	315	23.7	55	42.4	111

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS & CHARACTERISTICS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Percentage distribution of men and women respondents by background characteristics								
Self	46.4	378	14.3	122	63.8	149	8.3	22
Spouse	0.0	0	30.2	258	0.0	0	37.9	100
Self and spouse equally	4.9	40	10.3	88	3.4	8	8.0	21
Parents	45.8	373	41.3	353	26.2	61	41.7	110
Other relatives	0.9	7	2.7	23	3.9	9	3.0	8
Charity or religious endowment	0.0	0	0.2	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
UN support or humanitarian aid	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.9	2	0.8	2

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS & CHARACTERISTICS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Government support	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.0	0	0	0
Other	2.0	16	0.9	8	1.7	4	0.4	1
Type of household dwelling lived in								
Apartment	92.1	750	86.2	737	81	188	83	219
Free-standing house	6.4	52	10.5	90	6.5	15	8.7	23
Shared house	1.5	12	3.3	28	12.1	28	8.3	22
Other	0	0	0.0	0	0.4	1	0.0	0
Is your household owned or rented by your household?								
Owned by household	69.3	564	57.9	495	33.9	79	42.0	111
Owned by household and others	1.5	12	2.6	22	0.0	0	3.0	8
Rented	28.9	235	38.0	325	62.2	145	53.0	140
Informal settlement	0.1	1	0.9	8	2.1	5	0.4	1
Donation from family	0.1	1	0.6	5	1.7	4	1.5	4
Other	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total rooms in household (mean, SD)	7.50 ± 2.66		7.16 ± 1.80		5.30 ± 3.22		6.73 ± 1.54	
Household member has an account in a bank or savings institution	80.3	650	66.0	558	39.6	91	45.5	120
Respondent has an account in a bank or savings institution	67.8	551	39.3	333	31.9	74	20.9	55
Household member owns any agricultural land	10.3	84	24.6	210	6.9	16	21.2	56
Units of agricultural land owned by household members (mean, SD)	1587.86 ± 912.85		-		1920.67 ± 137.41		-	
Households that have...								
Electricity	100	814	97.5	834	99.6	232	98.9	261
Color television	97.9	797	95.6	817	81.1	189	93.2	246
Video or DVD player	46.1	375	64.4	551	25.3	59	47.7	126
Smartphone	95.7	779	91.1	779	70.0	163	86.4	228
Mobile phone	61.9	504	50.4	431	58.8	137	51.9	137
Land line telephone	72.1	587	71.1	608	36.5	85	53.8	142
Personal home computer	30.0	244	34.7	297	16.3	38	29.9	79
Sewing machine	41.6	339	30.2	258	24.9	58	21.6	57
Electric fan	91.6	746	85.5	731	91.4	213	90.5	239
Air conditioner	83.5	680	75.8	648	47.6	111	60.2	159
Generator subscription	91.8	747	92.2	788	59.2	138	89.0	235
Internet	87.6	713	82.2	703	56.7	132	72.0	190
Laptop	84.9	691	80.2	686	41.6	97	63.3	167

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS & CHARACTERISTICS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Percentage distribution of men and women respondents by background characteristics								
Heater	98.2	799	96.6	826	77.3	180	96.2	254
Tap Water	95.6	778	90.9	777	97.0	226	94.7	250
Households with access to a satellite dish	85.7	696	86.2	732	70.7	164	85.9	225
Households that have a(n)								
Refrigerator	96.3	784	94.5	808	99.1	231	95.5	252
Freezer	91.6	746	81.8	699	70.8	165	84.1	222
Water heater	88.3	719	79.1	676	57.1	133	67.4	178
Automatic dishwasher	25.6	208	26.1	223	9.4	22	16.3	43
Bed	99.3	808	96.8	828	98.7	230	93.6	247
Sofa	92.1	750	91.0	778	95.3	222	91.7	242
Hanging lamp	69.3	564	72.3	618	72.5	169	59.8	158
Table	99.5	810	97.3	832	96.1	224	98.1	259
Washing machine	97.3	792	97.5	834	63.9	149	96.2	254
Clothes dryer	64.9	528	61.8	528	29.6	69	47.0	124
Households that own any livestock, herds, or farm animals	0.5	4	1.6	14	0.9	2	1.9	5
How many of the following does your household own? (mean, SD)								
Cattle (buffalo, calf)	1.50 ± 2.12		0		1.00 ± 0.00		2.00 ± 4.47	
Milk cows or bulls	0		0.82 ± 0.98		1.00 ± 0.00		0.40 ± 0.89	
Horses, donkeys, or mules	2.66 ± 4.62		1.50 ± 1.24		0		0.40 ± 0.89	
Goats/sheep	25.00 ± 35.36		3.73 ± 6.02		0		2.00 ± 4.47	
Other livestock	1.500 ± 2.12		3.55 ± 4.57		0.50 ± 0.71		0.40 ± 0.55	
Wealth index								
Lowest	9.6	77	14.2	120	58.3	133	37.6	98
Lower	19.5	157	24.6	207	6.1	14	18.4	48
Middle	23.2	187	20.6	173	9.7	22	17.6	46
Higher	22.7	183	21.8	183	11.0	25	14.2	37
Highest	25.0	201	18.8	158	14.9	34	12.2	32

WORK RELATED STRESS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Percentage of respondents that agree or strongly agree with the following statements about their work situation								
Employment reflections								
My work or employment situation is mostly stable.	84.4	600	65.8	367	75.3	162	63.5	122
I work seasonally, or only once in a while.	28.8	64	26.4	133	38.5	40	25.7	47
I spend most of my time out of work or looking for work	20.6	46	23.9	138	43.1	47	33.3	70
I am frequently stressed or depressed because of not having enough work or income.	35.4	84	10.8	62	59.6	68	17.8	38
I sometimes feel ashamed to face my family because of not having enough work or income.	32.6	74	5.3	31	50.9	57	10.0	21
I have given up on looking for work.	21.5	47	7.0	40	36.7	40	7.6	16
My spouse is frequently stressed or depressed because of not having enough work or income.	-	-	3.3	9	-	-	4.5	5

ATTITUDES RELATED TO EQUALITY	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents who strongly agree or agree with the following statements:								
We need to do more work to promote the equality of men and women.	69.2	547	86.7	726	60.2	109	89.7	226
More rights for women mean that men lose out.	22.3	176	9.8	81	32.5	69	9.9	25
The idea that men and women are equal is not a part of our traditions and culture in Lebanon.	32.3	254	64.0	534	29.3	54	68.1	173
We have already achieved equality between women and men in society.	29.2	227	16.3	136	33.9	62	17.9	45

ATTITUDES TOWARDS RELATIONS BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN IN SOCIETY	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents who strongly agree or agree to the following statements:								
Gender roles, control over women, and decision making attitudes								
A woman's most important role is to take care of the home and cook for the family.	53.6	426	43.5	371	76.1	175	52.9	138
A man should have the final word about decisions in the home.	50.2	400	27.8	235	59.6	137	41.6	109
Changing diapers, giving baths to children, and feeding children should all be the mother's responsibility.	33.1	264	42.2	358	39.3	90	51.7	136
I think it is shameful when men engage in caring for children or other domestic work.	19.8	158	12.0	102	13.9	32	11.5	30

ATTITUDES TOWARDS RELATIONS BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN IN SOCIETY	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents who strongly agree or agree to the following statements:								
It's a man's duty to exercise guardianship over his female relatives.	32.2	254	41.5	350	45.2	100	55.8	144
Boys are responsible for the behavior of their sisters, even if they are younger than their sisters.	33.2	264	17.5	149	48.5	111	29.7	77
Attitudes about violence								
There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten.	18.5	147	4.5	38	29.6	68	7.4	19
A woman should tolerate violence to keep the family together.	22.8	181	12.9	109	38.6	88	16.1	41
Attitudes towards women's economic empowerment, rights, & education								
When work opportunities are scarce, men should have access to jobs before women.	51.7	412	27.7	233	76.5	176	39.5	103
A married woman should have the same rights to work outside the home as her husband.	78.4	624	85.2	723	81.9	185	89.5	231
If resources are scarce, it is more important to educate sons than daughters.	30.6	242	9.0	76	37.7	86	23.0	60
Unmarried women should have the same right to live on their own as unmarried men.	59.8	477	82.0	695	55.8	126	77.6	198
Women should have the same freedom to access sites on the internet as men.	57.2	445	84.5	707	36.2	80	86.5	218
Masculinity and toughness								
To be a man, you need to be tough.	33.8	269	28.6	242	38.0	87	39.8	103
If another man in my community insults me, I will defend my reputation, with force if I have to.	67.2	510	-	-	72.1	158	-	-
Attitudes About relationships, sexuality & reproduction								
It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant.	32.3	247	20.6	175	43.0	86	19.3	50
Men need sex more than women do.	48.2	365	31.3	248	46.2	90	40.1	95
I would be outraged if my wife asked me to use a condom.	23.4	173	-	-	43.8	88	-	-
A husband should not have friends of the opposite sex.	18.5	147	34.7	293	16.1	37	44.6	115
A wife should not have friends of the opposite sex.	25.8	205	31.6	268	24.1	55	43.0	111
If I found out one of my male acquaintances was having a sexual relationship with another man, I would sever the connection with him.	65.5	490	44.0	360	78.2	169	56.3	143
A man should be embarrassed if he cannot perform in sexual relations.	29.3	233	19.7	162	21.5	48	24.0	58
Gender attitudes composite (mean, SD): range is 0 to 3, with higher scores indicating more equitable attitudes	1.73 ± 0.39		1.95 ± 0.38		1.58 ± 0.41		1.82 ± 0.44	

GENDER ATTITUDES BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Gender attitudes score by background characteristics								
Age								
18-24	1.76 ± 0.40		2.01 ± 0.36		1.63 ± 0.45		1.78 ± 0.44	
25-34	1.75 ± 0.38		1.99 ± 0.33		1.52 ± 0.39		1.96 ± 0.43	
35-49	1.70 ± 0.38		1.92 ± 0.36		1.56 ± 0.38		1.79 ± 0.44	
50+	1.59 ± 0.35		1.73 ± 0.45		1.64 ± 0.30		1.67 ± 0.42	
Highest level of education								
No formal schooling	1.46 ± 0.43		1.71 ± 0.37		1.04 ± 0.41		1.38 ± 0.19	
Up to primary class V	1.55 ± 0.31		1.61 ± 0.37		1.38 ± 0.28		1.49 ± 0.33	
Class VI to class XII	1.62 ± 0.38		1.78 ± 0.36		1.53 ± 0.36		1.72 ± 0.41	
Beyond class XII	1.82 ± 0.37		2.07 ± 0.33		1.86 ± 0.39		2.05 ± 0.38	
Currently married								
No	1.70 ± 0.38		2.04 ± 0.34		1.58 ± 0.42		1.96 ± 0.42	
Yes	1.77 ± 0.40		1.81 ± 0.39		1.57 ± 0.38		1.67 ± 0.41	
Currently employed								
No	1.77 ± 0.40		1.86 ± 0.36		1.77 ± 0.45		1.71 ± 0.43	
Yes	1.71 ± 0.38		2.07 ± 0.36		1.55 ± 0.40		2.02 ± 0.39	
Wealth index								
Lowest	1.52 ± 0.32		1.84 ± 0.36		1.44 ± 0.37		1.59 ± 0.42	
Lower	1.74 ± 0.37		1.90 ± 0.41		1.71 ± 0.25		1.92 ± 0.44	
Middle	1.63 ± 0.37		1.93 ± 0.31		1.60 ± 0.35		1.95 ± 0.44	
Higher	1.76 ± 0.38		1.98 ± 0.39		1.76 ± 0.34		1.99 ± 0.33	
Highest	1.87 ± 0.38		2.05 ± 0.37		1.98 ± 0.34		2.02 ± 0.36	
Total	1.73 ± 0.39		1.95 ± 0.38		1.58 ± 0.41		1.82 ± 0.44	

ATTITUDES ABOUT MEN AND WOMEN IN POLITICS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents that agree or strongly agree with the following statement about men and women in public life								
Attitudes about men and women in public life								
There should be more women in positions of political authority	77.2	609	89.8	729	68.1	143	84.2	203
Women are too emotional to be leaders	42.5	332	21.3	173	51.8	115	27.2	66
Women who participate in politics or leadership positions cannot also be good wives or mothers	37.9	297	19.2	155	51.6	110	28.4	67
Women should leave politics to men	29.6	234	13.8	113	33.6	74	20.2	49
A woman with the same qualifications can do as good a job as a man as a political leader	76.9	607	92.4	752	78.1	164	90.1	228
Respondents that approve of...								
Women as head of political parties	57.4	455	85.5	694	51.7	119	82.5	203
Women as members of parliaments/assemblies	78.7	624	88.9	722	84.8	195	85.5	212
Women as government ministers	76.5	606	88.7	719	82.1	188	86.1	211
Women as heads of state	60.5	479	83.6	672	52.2	120	80.8	198
Women as voters	83.5	662	94.0	765	88.3	203	92.6	238
Women as demonstrators in political protests	81.0	642	83.1	673	63.0	145	81.0	200
Women as police officers	72.3	573	78.4	630	57.8	133	75.7	187
Women as leaders of NGO's	86.7	687	89.8	730	82.2	189	89.0	219
Women as leaders of professional syndicates	76.2	602	89.6	727	62.2	143	88.2	216
Women as leaders of trade unions	76.1	602	87.6	711	58.3	134	87.4	215
Women as judges	79.3	628	88.0	713	61.1	140	85.8	211
Women as soldiers or combatants in the military or armed forces	62.7	497	61.5	494	48.3	111	54.9	134
Women as religious leaders	53.8	418	67.1	542	54.2	122	61.9	148
Respondents that support...								
A fixed proportion of places or quotas for women in parliament or cabinet	81.8	644	91.8	749	77.8	158	89.7	217
A fixed proportion of places or quotas for women to study in universities	95.2	749	95.2	791	93.2	193	95.2	237
A fixed proportion of places or quotas for women in executive positions	89.6	706	92.4	752	81.8	166	90.9	219
Equal salaries for men and women in the same position	84.9	659	94.8	783	83.3	170	94.4	237
Respondents that accept...								
Working with women as lower-level colleagues	74.0	582	73.0	607	85.7	192	74.2	190
Working with women as colleagues at the same level	95.6	753	93.0	779	94.2	211	95.0	245
Having a female boss	74.9	561	91.1	754	69.3	131	93.3	237

OPINIONS ABOUT LAWS TO ADDRESS GENDER EQUITY	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents that agree that there should be a law...								
Allowing the right to civil marriage	60.7	477	63.7	532	40.9	88	51.9	134
Allowing equal inheritance for both men and women	68.1	534	80.4	681	63.6	140	82.8	217
Allowing women to pass their nationality to their husbands and children	72.1	564	97.9	825	86.5	192	98.4	254
Criminalizing marital rape	85.9	672	94.2	786	87.2	191	94.8	239
Allowing safe abortion on demand	77.2	592	56.0	467	74.4	151	49.0	125
Promoting protection and fair pay for domestic workers	-	-	94.0	790	-	-	93.1	244

ATTITUDES ON LAWS RELATED TO DIVORCE	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents reports on whether laws related to the topics below FAVOR MEN, FAVOR WOMEN, or are the SAME FOR BOTH MEN AN WOMEN								
Right to divorce								
Favor men	62.4	464	36.6	310	69.0	158	47.9	126
Favor women	5.6	42	12.1	103	8.7	20	7.2	19
Same for men & women	30.9	230	45.0	382	20.5	47	39.9	105
Don't know	1.1	8	6.3	53	1.7	4	4.9	13
Alimony								
Favor men	28.0	208	24.9	210	23.1	53	32.1	84
Favor women	33.5	249	29.5	249	49.3	113	34.0	89
Same for men & women	36.3	270	38.1	322	24.0	55	28.2	74
Don't know	2.2	16	7.6	64	3.5	8	5.7	15
Housing rights								
Favor men	29.6	220	17.8	150	21.8	50	16.7	44
Favor women	29.9	222	29.9	252	44.1	101	37.6	99
Same for men & women	37.2	276	43.8	369	26.2	60	39.5	104
Don't know	3.2	24	8.5	72	7.9	18	6.1	16
Division of assets								
Favor men	41.6	306	20.5	171	35.0	79	23.7	62
Favor women	13.5	99	14.4	120	24.3	55	16.4	43
Same for men & women	40.5	298	55.9	467	31.4	71	52.7	138
Don't know	4.5	33	9.3	78	9.3	21	7.3	19
Child support								
Favor men	25.7	191	25.8	218	31.0	71	32.8	86
Favor women	12.2	91	19.2	162	25.3	58	19.5	51
Same for men & women	58.4	434	48.1	406	36.2	83	42.7	112
Don't know	3.6	27	6.9	58	7.4	17	5.0	13

ATTITUDES ON LAWS RELATED TO DIVORCE	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents reports on whether laws related to the topics below FAVOR MEN, FAVOR WOMEN, or are the SAME FOR BOTH MEN AN WOMEN								
Visitation rights and custody								
Favor men	4.8	36	13.5	114	9.6	22	11.8	31
Favor women	14.6	109	20.7	175	23.1	53	24.0	63
Same for men & women	77.7	579	59.3	502	60.3	138	59.3	156
Don't know	2.8	21	6.5	55	7.0	16	4.9	13

MARRIAGE EXPERIENCES	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Who had the greatest say with regard to arranging and planning your most recent marriage								
Mostly the husband	25.0	87	11.2	43	33.8	26	8.0	10
Mostly the wife	6.0	21	10.2	39	3.9	3	5.6	7
Husband and wife together	66.4	231	67.4	259	48.1	37	54.4	68
One or more people in wife's family	0.6	2	6.8	26	0.0	0	11.2	14
One or more people in husband's family	2.0	7	3.9	15	11.7	9	18.4	23
Someone else	0.0	0	0.5	2	2.6	2	2.4	3
Had to wait longer than wanted to get married after engagement	17.2	60	10.5	41	11.7	9	10.2	13
Respondents who agree or strongly agree with the following statements...								
The cost of my marriage was a burden to the husband and his family	39.0	136	32.1	117	26.0	20	31.1	38
I would have preferred for the costs of my marriage to be shared equally between my family and my spouse's family	29.9	103	21.8	80	25.0	19	28.7	35
I would have preferred fewer marriage costs, but the wife's family insisted on an expensive wedding and associated costs	19.3	67	27.5	101	9.3	7	28.9	35

MARRIAGE PERCEPTIONS AMONG NEVER MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents who agree or strongly agree to the following statements:								
It is important for my future wife to work after we get married	89.3	400			68.5	102		
In principle, I have no problem with marrying a divorced woman	62.7	282			66.9	99		
In principle, I have no problem with marrying an older woman	61.4	277			66.7	98		
In principle, I have no problem with marrying a woman of a different religion	50.9	231			54.4	74		
It is important that my future husband allow me to work after we get married			95.8	430			93.9	123
In principle, I have no problem with marrying a divorced man			38.9	174			47.3	61
In principle, I have no problem with marrying a younger man			34.8	155			45.4	59
In principle, I have no problem with marrying a man of a different religion			30.5	135			33.6	44

MARRIAGE PERCEPTIONS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents who agree or strongly agree with the following statements:								
If a wife works, she should contribute to household expenses	88.9	712	92.7	782	84.4	195	95.4	250
A man should not marry a woman who has (a) been previously engaged	28.7	231	11.4	97	21.0	49	12.4	32
If a man doesn't marry, he is not a man	22.0	178	7.5	64	18.7	43	10.4	27
It is more important for a woman to marry than for her to have a career	25.4	203	20.4	172	45.2	104	32.3	84
Informal marriages ('urfi, misyar, mut'a) are a solution to the high cost of official marriage	36.6	284	10.0	84	47.2	102	10.3	26
A man should not marry a woman who is more educated than he is	19.4	156	17.7	149	20.6	46	13.7	35
Ultimately it should be the couple's decision, not the family's decision, to get married to each other	76.9	616	93.2	786	77.5	179	94.3	246
In principle, I have no problem with marrying a man of a different religion	-	-	30.5	135	-	-	33.6	44

DIVORCE PERCEPTIONS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents who agree or strongly agree with the following statements:								
Women should have the right to end a marriage through divorce	67.2	531	94.2	801	47.6	108	94.2	245
Men and women should share custody of children equally	85.4	677	87.3	737	90.9	210	92.0	243
Men who fail to pay maintenance should be penalized	52.9	415	56.6	479	45.2	103	65.9	172
Divorce will lead to the breakdown of society	50.6	402	49.8	417	67.1	155	44.2	114
Divorced women are not worthy of respect	9.0	72	7.0	59	10.0	23	11.2	29
Divorced men are not worthy of respect	2.1	17	3.7	31	4.3	10	5.4	14
I would approve of my son marrying more than one wife	20.5	95	8.6	37	29.9	55	11.8	21
I would approve of my daughter marrying a man who already had other wives	7.0	32	7.5	32	10.5	19	8.4	15

MOST IMPORTANT MALE FIGURE IN CHILDHOOD	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Most important male figure in childhood								
No one	19.2	155	12.0	102	19.0	44	14.1	37
Father	62.9	508	74.6	632	60.3	140	72.9	191
Step father	0.1	1	1.9	16	2.2	5	0.4	1
Uncle	3.6	29	0.9	8	5.6	13	0.8	2
Grandfather	7.3	59	4.4	37	6.5	15	2.7	7
Brother	5.2	42	4.7	40	5.6	13	8.0	21
Family friend	0.5	4	0.6	5	0.9	2	0.4	1
Teacher	0.7	6	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.4	1
Religious leader	0.1	1	0.2	2	0.0	0	0.4	1
Community/civic/political leader	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Other	0.2	2	0.5	4	0.0	0	0.0	0
Most important male figure was not the father	22.1	144	15.2	113	25.5	48	15.1	34

PARENT EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Highest completed grade of parent								
Mother								
No formal schooling	9.8	74	8.8	69	24.5	48	22.0	51
Up to Primary Class	10.6	80	14.5	113	28.1	55	10.3	24
Class VI to XII	59.1	445	56.0	437	34.2	67	51.7	120
Beyond Class XII	20.5	154	20.7	162	13.3	26	15.9	37
Father								
Family friend	8.0	61	8.0	60	14.0	28	20.4	46
Teacher	7.8	59	10.3	77	23.0	46	8.9	20
Religious leader	53.3	404	60.5	454	43.0	86	52.0	117
Community/civic/political leader	30.9	234	21.2	159	20.0	40	18.7	42
Mother worked outside the home	23.0	183	26.7	218	13.9	32	19.8	49

FATHER OR OTHER MALE PARTICIPATION IN HOUSEHOLD TASKS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Percentage of men and women who report their fathers or other men ever participated in household tasks								
Domestic task done by father or other male								
Prepare Food	46.1	364	31.5	265	40.5	90	29.0	75
Clean the house	30.5	240	15.6	131	27.5	61	12.4	32
Wash clothes	17.9	141	11.3	95	18.0	40	9.3	24
Clean the bathroom or toilet	10.9	86	9.0	76	12.6	28	8.1	21
Take care yourself or your siblings	70.0	552	65.1	548	67.0	148	68.3	177
Shop for household items	75.4	596	67.7	569	80.2	178	68.7	178
Help you with your homework	54.5	428	42.8	359	50.9	112	37.7	95
Father or another man EVER participated in at least one of these domestic tasks (preparing food, cleaning the house, washing clothes, cleaning the toilet).	49.2	388	33.7	284	43.2	96	29.7	77
Father or another man mean participation score in the following tasks (preparing food, cleaning the house, washing clothes, cleaning the toilet). (mean, SD) Higher score=more frequent participation	1.30 ± 0.40		1.19 ± 0.36		1.30 ± 0.44		1.18 ± 0.43	

DECISION-MAKING IN THE CHILDHOOD HOME	LEBANESE						SYRIANS							
		MOSTLY MOTHER	MOSTLY FATHER	BOTH EQUALLY	CHILDREN THEMSELVES	SOMEONE ELSE	DON'T KNOW		MOSTLY MOTHER	MOSTLY FATHER	BOTH EQUALLY	CHILDREN THEMSELVES	SOMEONE ELSE	DON'T KNOW
Person who had the final word in household decision-making														
Mother														
Schooling of self and brothers/sisters (for women)	Men	18.8	39.9	31.2	8.4	1.2	0.5	Men	18.4	56.1	17.1	4.4	3.1	0.9
	Women	16.2	26.4	52.6	2.9	0.7	1.2	Women	13.4	29.6	50.2	4.0	1.2	1.6
Schooling of sisters/brothers (for women)	Men	19.1	39.7	33.4	1.2	6.1	0.5	Men	18.9	52.9	20.9	0.0	5.8	1.5
	Women	16.1	26.7	53.2	0.4	2.5	1.1	Women	11.5	30.7	53.7	0.0	2.5	1.6
Marriages of self and brothers	Men	6.0	26.9	39.3	27.0	0.9	0.0	Men	11.5	29.1	32.4	20.3	6.8	0.0
	Women	6.3	23.2	44.0	16.1	9.6	0.8	Women	4.7	28.3	40.8	16.2	9.4	0.5
Marriages of sister	Men	6.7	28.7	40.4	7.6	14.1	2.5	Men	8.8	36.8	26.9	4.4	16.5	6.6
	Women	4.4	21.5	44.4	0.5	27.3	1.9	Women	3.8	24.7	41.4	0.5	28.0	1.6
Large investments (car, house, household appliances)	Men	3.6	52.7	40.2	1.9	1.2	0.4	Men	6.9	59.5	25.9	2.6	3.9	1.3
	Women	4.8	47.7	45.3	0.2	1.1	0.8	Women	4.7	53.5	39.1	0.0	1.6	1.2

RESPONDENT PARTICIPATION IN DOMESTIC WORK DURING CHILDHOOD	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Men and women who report ever participating in household tasks when they were 13-18 years of age								
Domestic task								
Prepare Food	38.6	312	73.4	626	48.1	112	87.1	230
Clean the house	46.5	376	78.0	665	53.6	125	89.4	236
Wash clothes	29.7	240	68.5	584	39.1	91	80.3	212
Clean the bathroom or toilet	23.9	193	67.2	573	33.0	77	79.2	209
Take care yourself or your siblings	53.5	425	74.5	623	57.0	127	83.1	217
Shop for household items	71.6	577	69.9	596	77.7	181	77.3	204
Help you with your homework	46.8	372	65.7	549	46.0	104	65.5	165
Ever participated in at least one of the following domestic tasks: preparing food, cleaning the house, washing clothes, cleaning the bathroom or toilet	54.1	437	82.6	705	62.2	145	91.3	241
Respondent's mean participation score in the following tasks (preparing food, cleaning the house, washing clothes, cleaning the toilet). (mean, SD) Higher score=more frequent participation	1.38 ± 0.45		1.96 ± 0.67		1.48 ± 0.49		2.29 ± 0.77	

ADVERSE EVENTS AND VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD, EXPERIENCED BEFORE AGE 18	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Saw or heard mother being beat by father or other male relative	11.4	92	14.1	118	20.9	48	21.9	57
Physical violence								
Spanked or slapped by parents in the home	50.1	404	28.8	241	60.3	138	33.6	88
Was beaten with at home with belt, stick, whip or other hard object	42.8	345	27.1	228	53.7	123	34.9	91
I was beaten so hard at home that it left a mark or bruise.	22.7	182	15.6	130	37.7	86	16.9	44
Experienced physical violence (composite)	54.1	436	32.9	276	61.1	140	39.8	104
Sexual violence								
Someone touched my intimate parts when I did not want them to.	0.5	4	4.5	38	0.4	1	3.5	9
I had sex with someone because I was threatened, frightened, or forced.	0.7	6	2.3	20	0.4	1	1.1	3
Experienced sexual violence (composite)	0.9	7	5.7	48	0.4	1	4.2	11
Violence in school or community								
I was beaten or physically punished at school by a teacher.	24.8	199	14.3	120	41.7	95	11.5	30
I was bullied at school or in my community.	11.3	91	9.5	80	30.8	70	10.7	28
Other adverse events								
Did not have enough to eat	7.3	59	8.9	75	28.3	65	15.6	40
Was insulted or humiliated by someone in family in front of others	18.2	147	18.6	156	35.7	82	21.1	55
Experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence as a child at home	56.1	452	35.3	298	63.6	145	43.3	114

CHILDHOOD RULES	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents that strongly agree or agree to the following statements during their childhood (before age 18).								
Questions for male respondents only								
...it was easier for my brothers and I to go outside the home	63.5	508	-	-	67.4	155	-	-
...my brothers and I had more free time because we were not expected to do housework like our sisters and other girls	28.3	224	-	-	23.7	54	-	-
...my brothers and I had less free time because we were expected to earn money for our family	19.9	159	-	-	30.6	70	-	-
Questions for female respondents only								
...my sisters and I had less freedom to go outside the home when I was growing up.	-	-	52.7	442	-	-	64.5	167
...my sisters and I had less free time because we had to do most of the work at home.	-	-	41.8	351	-	-	58.8	153
...my brothers had a more difficult time because they were expected to be responsible for me and my sisters.	-	-	37.4	310	-	-	54.1	139

DECISION-MAKING IN THE HOUSEHOLD	LEBANESE					LEBANESE						
		HUSBAND	WIFE	HUSBAND & WIFE JOINTLY	SENIOR MALE FAMILY MEMBER	SENIOR FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER		HUSBAND	WIFE	HUSBAND & WIFE JOINTLY	SENIOR MALE FAMILY MEMBER	SENIOR FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER
Spending money on food	Men	55.2	2.9	41.9	0.0	0.0	Men	55.2	2.9	41.9	0.0	0.0
	Women	40.1	8.7	50.8	0.5	0.0	Women	40.1	8.7	50.8	0.5	0.0
Spending money on clothing	Men	49.7	4.7	45.6	0.0	0.0	Men	49.7	4.7	45.6	0.0	0.0
	Women	38.0	12.0	49.2	0.8	0.0	Women	38.0	12.0	49.2	0.8	0.0
Spending money on large investments	Men	51.7	0.0	48.3	0.0	0.0	Men	51.7	0.0	48.3	0.0	0.0
	Women	50.5	2.3	46.4	0.8	0.0	Women	50.5	2.3	46.4	0.8	0.0
How husband spends his free time	Men	49.7	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	Men	49.7	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0
	Women	41.8	2.3	55.6	0.3	0.0	Women	41.8	2.3	55.6	0.3	0.0
Whether husband and wife use contraception	Men	18.0	3.2	78.2	0.0	0.7	Men	18.0	3.2	78.2	0.0	0.7
	Women	16.6	3.3	79.5	0.6	0.0	Women	16.6	3.3	79.5	0.6	0.0
Questions for male respondents only												
How respondent spends time with his family, friends, or relatives	Men	43.9	1.2	54.9	0.0	0.0	Men	43.9	1.2	54.9	0.0	0.0
How respondent spends his free time	Men	49.7	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	Men	49.7	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0
Whether wife can go outside of home	Men	18.5	21.8	59.7	0.0	0.0	Men	18.5	21.8	59.7	0.0	0.0
Questions for female respondents only												
Whether husband spends time with his family, friends or relatives	Women	44.8	1.8	52.6	0.8	0.0	Women	44.8	1.8	52.6	0.8	0.0
Whether respondent spends free time with her family	Women	16.2	26.4	56.9	0.3	0.3	Women	16.2	26.4	56.9	0.3	0.3
Whether respondent spends time with her friends	Women	15.3	27.4	57.3	0.0	0.0	Women	15.3	27.4	57.3	0.0	0.0
Whether wife can work or get a job outside the home	Women	23.7	10.4	65.9	0.0	0.0	Women	23.7	10.4	65.9	0.0	0.0

MAN'S PARTICIPATION IN HOUSEHOLD TASKS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents reporting doing the following household tasks in the past month								
Washing clothes	24.0	83	95.0	377	33.3	26	96.9	126
Repairing the house	87.6	303	67.0	266	91.0	71	65.4	85
Buying food	80.1	277	96.2	382	88.5	69	96.2	125
Cleaning the kitchen or sitting rooms	18.2	63	94.2	374	30.8	24	97.7	127
Cleaning the bathroom or toilet	9.5	33	92.4	367	21.8	17	95.4	124
Preparing food	64.5	223	97.2	386	59.0	46	98.5	128
Controlling the weekly budget	96.5	334	89.9	356	94.9	74	86.2	112
Paying the bills	96.8	335	78.8	313	96.2	75	78.5	102
Participated in at least one of the following domestic tasks in the past month: washing clothes, cleaning the kitchen or sitting rooms, cleaning the bathroom or toilet, or preparing meals	67.9	235	98.5	391	66.7	52	98.5	128
Respondent's mean participation score in the tasks above. (mean, SD) Higher score=more frequent participation	1.32 ± 0.36		3.17 ± 0.82		1.45 ± 0.57		3.26 ± 0.72	

DIVISION OF LABOR IN HOUSEHOLD	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Household division and satisfaction with division of labor in household								
Who does most household work?								
Man does more work	9.7	33	2.3	9	12.0	9	2.3	3
Wife does more work	34.4	117	93.1	365	48.0	36	90.6	116
Equal Amount of Work	55.9	190	4.6	18	40.0	30	7.0	9
Satisfaction with division of household work								
Very Satisfied	74.8	252	57.2	222	57.3	43	40.2	51
Satisfied to some extent	22.8	77	38.4	149	38.7	29	58.3	74
Unsatisfied	2.4	8	4.4	17	4.0	3	1.6	2
How satisfied spouse is with division of household work								
Very Satisfied	77.1	259	77.0	281	74.7	56	81.6	102
Satisfied to some extent	18.5	62	22.2	81	21.3	16	18.4	23
Unsatisfied	4.5	15	0.8	3	4.0	3	0	0

COUPLE SATISFACTION AND COMMUNICATION	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Characterization of relationship with spouse on the whole								
Very good	60.8	202	25.5	95	60.8	202	25.5	95
Good	34.3	114	52.4	195	34.3	114	52.4	195
Neither good nor bad	2.7	9	16.9	63	2.7	9	16.9	63
Bad	0.9	3	1.6	6	0.9	3	1.6	6
Very bad	1.2	4	3.5	13	1.2	4	3.5	13
When was the last time you and spouse talked about problems in your life?								
Never	8.4	27	7.4	27	8.4	27	7.4	27
This week	67.7	218	50.3	184	67.7	218	50.3	184
1-2 weeks ago	15.5	50	23.5	86	15.5	50	23.5	86
2-4 weeks ago	2.8	9	10.4	38	2.8	9	10.4	38
More than a month ago	5.6	18	8.5	31	5.6	18	8.5	31
How would you describe your sexual relationship with your spouse?								
Satisfying	53.9	159	52.7	177	53.9	159	52.7	177
Satisfying to some extent	36.9	109	42.0	141	36.9	109	42.0	141
Unsatisfying	8.5	25	3.3	11	8.5	25	3.3	11
Not sure	0.7	2	2.1	7	0.7	2	2.1	7
How easy is it for you and your wife/partner to talk about your sexual relationship?								
Easy	29.7	88	32.3	110	29.7	88	32.3	110
Somewhat easy	44.6	132	35.2	120	44.6	132	35.2	120
Neither easy nor difficult	25.3	75	29.9	102	25.3	75	29.9	102
Somewhat difficult	0.3	1	1.2	4	0.3	1	1.2	4
Difficult	0.0	0	1.5	5	0.0	0	1.5	5

EXPERIENCES OF MEN'S MIGRATION	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Husband ever travelled to another region within your own country to work/study/live for more than 6 consecutive months	5.5	45	3.3	13	7.3	17	1.5	2
Husband ever travelled outside own country to work/study/live for more than 6 consecutive months	13.3	108	11.8	47	55.2	128	16.2	21

EXPERIENCES OF MEN'S MIGRATION	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Where husband travelled to work/study/live for more than 6 consecutive months								
Europe	46.3	63	24.0	12	2.9	4	4.3	1
North America	2.9	4	8.0	4	1.4	2	4.3	1
Asia	0.7	1	4.0	2	3.6	5	4.3	1
Other Arab Countries	16.9	23	44.0	22	86.2	119	43.5	10
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.0	15	22.0	11	0.0	0	21.7	5
Region/City within own country	19.1	26	4.0	2	5.1	7	21.7	5
Other	4.4	6	6.0	3	0.7	1	8.7	2
MAIN reason husband decided to migrate the last time								
No job opportunities at home	3.0	4	16.3	8	6.7	9	17.4	4
Incomes are higher elsewhere	16.3	22	44.9	22	3.0	4	8.7	2
Poor living conditions at home	1.5	2	12.2	6	32.6	44	4.3	1
Political & security conditions at home/refugee	7.4	10	2.0	1	45.9	62	52.2	12
To escape family pressure	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Education better elsewhere	51.1	69	10.2	5	7.4	10	4.3	1
To help his family	1.5	2	2.0	1	0.7	1	0.0	0
To save money to get married	3.0	4	2.0	1	0.0	0	4.3	1
To join his family	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
To save money to invest	8.1	11	0.0	0	2.2	3	0.0	0
To expand his experience of the world	3.7	5	2.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Other	4.4	6	8.2	4	1.5	2	8.7	2
Family or spouse moved with husband	11.0	15	12.2	6	27.0	37	52.2	12

RELATIONSHIP CHANGES AMONG MARRIED MEN WHILE THEY WERE AWAY FROM THEIR HOUSEHOLD	LEBANESE						SYRIANS					
	MEN			WOMEN			MEN			WOMEN		
	Improved	Stayed the same	Got worse	Improved	Stayed the same	Got worse	Improved	Stayed the same	Got worse	Improved	Stayed the same	Got worse
Statements about relationships while away from household												
Husband's relationship with his parents	3.5	88.4	8.1	5.0	77.5	17.5	0.0	30.8	69.2	4.8	42.9	52.4
If married at the time, husband's relationship with wife	8.0	76.0	16.0	2.9	60.0	37.1	0.0	45.5	54.5	0.0	42.1	57.9
If had children at the time, husband's relationship with his children	8.7	78.3	13.0	2.9	61.8	35.3	0.0	46.7	53.3	0.0	40.0	60.0
Relationships upon returning home, compared to life before migration												
Husband's relationship with his parents	14.3	85.7	0.0	35.7	59.5	4.8	0.0	100	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0
If married at the time, husband's relationship with wife	38.9	55.6	5.6	36.1	52.8	11.1	0.0	100	0.0	71.4	28.6	0.0
If had children at the time, husband's relationship with his children	38.9	55.6	5.6	35.3	52.9	11.8	0.0	100	0.0	63.6	36.4	0.0

DECISION-MAKING CHANGES IN RELATIONSHIPS AMONG MARRIED MEN WHILE THEY WERE AWAY FROM THEIR HOUSEHOLD	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Decision-making changes about household finances change while husband was away								
Wife had more say than before	22.7	5	27.8	10	26.7	8	15.0	3
It stayed the same as before husband left	68.2	15	52.8	19	50.0	15	30.0	6
Husband had more say than before	0.0	0	19.4	7	6.7	2	50.0	10
Don't know	9.1	2	0.0	0	16.7	5	5.0	1
If you were married at the time, how did decision-making about household finances change when you returned home?								
Wife had more say than before	10.5	2	5.7	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
It stayed the same as before husband left	78.9	15	57.1	20	100	3	21.1	4
Husband had more say than before	10.5	2	34.3	12	0.0	0	68.4	13
Don't know	0.0	0	2.9	1	0.0	0	10.5	2

PARENTHOOD AND BIRTH OVERVIEW	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Sex of youngest child								
Male	47.2	255	60.6	314	64.2	79	63.4	109
Female	52.8	285	39.4	204	35.8	44	36.6	63
Has any biological children?	29.4	235	36.9	315	23.7	55	42.4	111

MEN'S PARTICIPATION IN ANTENATAL CARE	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Husband accompanied wife to antenatal healthcare visit	87.9	211	81.2	250	87.5	42	84.5	82
Frequency of husband accompanying wife to antenatal healthcare visit								
Every visit	24.4	52	38.6	96	31.0	13	16.0	13
Some visits	70.0	149	56.6	141	66.7	28	81.5	66
One visit	5.6	12	4.8	12	2.4	1	2.5	2
When husband accompanied wife to antenatal visits, where did he go at clinic?								
Dropped mother at entrance/waited outside	20.7	44	23.7	59	42.9	18	22.0	18
Sat in waiting room	20.2	43	32.1	80	21.4	9	36.6	30
Joined for some or all of visit with healthcare provider	59.2	126	44.2	110	35.7	15	41.5	34
Husband's presence for the birth of the youngest child								
In room of birth	40.6	95	31.5	99	30.9	17	18.9	21
Same building but different room	49.1	115	43.9	138	54.5	30	50.5	56
Not at building/place where birth took place	9.4	22	15.3	48	14.5	8	21.6	24
Other	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.0	0	1.8	2

MEN TAKING LEAVE AFTER THE BIRTH OF A CHILD	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
If husband working regularly at the time of your most recent child's birth, did husband take any leave or time off within the first six months to help care for the child?								
No	51.3	117	52.2	153	51.9	28	63.1	65
Yes	36.4	83	25.9	76	24.1	13	14.6	15
Husband wanted to but was not able to	12.3	28	21.8	64	24.1	13	22.3	23
Husband took leave after birth of youngest child	36.4	83	25.9	76	24.1	13	14.6	15
Days taken off by husband for last child (mean, SD)	5.68 ± 3.99		4.44 ± 2.95		7.00 ± 4.55		5.14 ± 1.07	

MEN TAKING LEAVE AFTER THE BIRTH OF A CHILD	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Number of paid and unpaid employer days								
Paid	4.53 ± 3.74		1.89 ± 2.21		4.55 ± 3.24		1.67 ± 2.89	
Unpaid	0.90 ± 1.88		2.84 ± 3.06		1.27 ± 2.45		4.50 ± 0.71	
Would like to have paid time off for fathers	86.4	673	82.6	618	70.8	148	86.2	194
How much time would you like to take off work after your child is born, if this time were guaranteed to be paid by your employer or the government?								
Less than one week	2.5	17	5.3	33	7.4	11	7.2	14
One or two weeks	47.4	319	57.6	356	47.3	70	54.6	106
Three to six weeks	41.9	282	27.7	171	37.2	55	27.8	54
More than six weeks	8.2	55	9.4	58	8.1	12	10.3	20
If unemployed, husband took any time away from looking for work within first six months to help care for child								
No	0.0	0	0.0	0	100	1	100	1
Yes	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Husband wanted to but was not able to	0.0	0	100	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
PERCEPTIONS ON FATHERHOOD	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
Respondents that said "True" to the following statements on childcare	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Husband spends too little time with the children in my home on account of his job or the time he spends looking for work.	71.5	208	74.8	232	72.0	54	76.7	89
Husband's role in childcare work is mostly as a helper, meaning to help someone else who does the majority of childcare.	80.5	236	68.8	214	79.7	59	81.4	92
Husband's role in caring for the children in home is mostly as their financial provider.	46.5	134	75.3	238	58.7	44	81.7	94
Mother wishes to spend more time with children but is overburdened with other work	-	-	34.1	101	-	-	27.3	27

PARTICIPATION IN CHILD-CARE TASKS FOR YOUNGEST OR MOST RECENT CHILD	LEBANESE						SYRIANS							
	ALWAYS MAN	USUALLY MAN	SHARED EQUA-LITY	USUALLY WOMAN	ALWAYS WOMAN	TOTAL N	ALWAYS MAN	USUALLY MAN	SHARED EQUA-LITY	USUALLY WOMAN	ALWAYS WOMAN	TOTAL N		
Daily routine care of the child, including feeding and supervising the child	Men	3.0	10.4	43.3	43.3	0.0	67	Men	6.3	0.0	37.5	56.3	0.0	16
	Women	0.7	1.7	14.8	24.5	58.3	290	Women	0.0	1.8	5.5	29.1	63.6	110
Staying at home with the child when she/he is/was sick	Men	2.9	11.6	59.4	26.1	0.0	69	Men	5.6	0.0	44.4	50.0	0.0	18
	Women	0.7	1.7	14.7	25.0	57.9	292	Women	0.0	1.8	3.7	31.2	63.3	109
Dropping off or picking up the child at school or daycare	Men	2.2	36.5	42.5	18.8	0.0	181	Men	6.1	30.3	36.4	27.3	0.0	33
	Women	17.2	25.1	31.7	11.9	14.1	227	Women	10.1	18.8	31.9	14.5	24.6	69
Playing with the child or doing various leisure time activities	Men	1.7	12.0	42.9	42.5	0.9	233	Men	13.0	0.0	50.0	37.0	0.0	54
	Women	0.7	3.2	41.4	26.4	28.2	280	Women	1.1	3.2	20.2	37.2	38.3	94
Scolding the child or using verbal discipline	Men	2.2	28.0	41.8	26.9	1.1	182	Men	23.3	0.0	46.5	30.2	0.0	43
	Women	5.6	29.4	34.5	18.8	11.7	197	Women	4.9	29.6	22.2	30.9	12.3	81
Spanking or beating the child or using other physical discipline	Men	2.8	37.4	35.5	23.4	0.9	107	Men	25.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	36
	Women	7.8	32.8	28.9	20.3	10.2	128	Women	7.9	22.2	19.0	36.5	14.3	63
Changing the child's diapers or clothes	Men	2.4	3.7	68.3	25.6	0.0	82	Men	5.3	0.0	57.9	36.8	0.0	19
	Women	0.8	1.9	10.6	24.2	62.5	264	Women	0.0	2.0	4.0	28.3	65.7	99
Giving the child a bath	Men	2.3	8.0	52.3	37.5	0.0	88	Men	4.8	0.0	42.9	47.6	4.8	21
	Women	0.7	1.9	9.7	23.4	64.3	269	Women	0.0	2.0	3.0	22.8	72.3	101
Talking with the child about any personal matters in their lives	Men	2.7	12.8	50.0	33.1	1.4	148	Men	12.5	0.0	46.9	40.6	0.0	32
	Women	1.2	5.6	42.2	26.3	24.7	251	Women	0.0	5.9	41.2	27.9	25.0	68
Helping the child with homework	Men	1.3	12.6	49.7	35.1	1.3	151	Men	8.6	0.0	51.4	40.0	0.0	35
	Women	1.5	4.2	28.0	34.1	32.2	264	Women	0.0	2.9	15.9	40.6	40.6	69

CONTROLLING BEHAVIORS	LEBANESE				LEBANESE			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents who agree or strongly agree with the following statements								
Man needs to know where woman is all the time	83.4	287	73.2	282	84.2	64	66.1	80
Man will not allow woman to wear certain clothes	49.1	169	51.6	198	56.6	43	49.2	60
Man decides when woman can leave the house	35.5	122	39.7	153	39.5	30	37.4	46
Man lets woman know that she is not the only partner he could have	16.6	56	6.3	24	23.0	17	6.4	8
When man wants sex, man expects wife to agree	62.5	210	56.5	205	70.7	53	63.2	67
Man uses at least one controlling behavior	94.2	324	83.9	322	96.1	73	79.2	95
Controlling behavior scale (mean, SD) Higher scores indicate more controlling behavior	1.53 ± 0.38		1.39 ± 0.40		1.59 ± 0.32		1.39 ± 0.42	

AFFECTION TOWARDS SPOUSE	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents who agree to the following statements								
I wish my partner showed me more affection	73.5	247	57.0	216	80.0	60	57.1	68
I frequently show affection to my wife	79.9	275	88.0	338	84.2	64	85.1	103

PERPETRATION AND EXPERIENCES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG EVER MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	% MEN PERPETRATED		% WOMEN EXPERIENCED		% MEN PERPETRATED		% WOMEN EXPERIENCED	
	Ever (A)	In last year (B)	Ever (A)	In last year (B)	Ever (A)	In last year (B)	Ever (A)	In last year (B)
Emotional/psychological violence								
Insulted your spouse or deliberately made her feel bad about herself?	19.4	10.1	23.2	10.9	22.4	11.8	26.6	18.0
Ever belittled or humiliated your spouse in front of other people	11.8	5.5	15.1	4.4	17.1	10.5	14.1	7.8
Ever done things to scare or intimidate your spouse on purpose for example by the way you looked at her, by yelling and smashing things	9.8	4.6	13.3	4.4	10.5	6.6	14.8	7.8
Ever threatened to hurt spouse	9.8	4.3	5.5	2.3	11.8	6.6	3.1	1.6
Ever hurt people your spouse cares about as a way of hurting her, or damaged things of importance to her	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	3.9	1.6
Any emotional intimate partner violence	22.8	13.0	25.6	12.8	25.0	14.5	30.5	21.1
Economic violence								
Ever prohibited a spouse from getting a job, going to work, trading or earning money	5.8	2.3	7.6	2.3	7.9	1.3	7.8	3.1
Ever taken your spouse's earnings against her will	1.7	0.6	2.4	0.5	2.6	0.0	1.6	0.8
Ever thrown your spouse out of the house	5.5	2.9	4.7	1.3	3.9	2.6	3.9	1.6
Ever kept money from earnings for personal use when you knew your spouse was finding it hard to afford her personal expenses or needs for the household	3.2	1.2	2.4	1.3	3.9	0.0	0.8	0.8
Any economic intimate partner violence	9.8	5.2	9.9	3.1	10.5	3.9	11.7	5.5
Physical violence								
Ever slapped your spouse or thrown something at her that could hurt her	7.0	2.6	7.0	2.1	6.6	1.3	11.7	6.3
Ever pushed or shoved your spouse	3.5	1.2	4.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	10.2	6.3
Ever hit your spouse with a fist or with something else that could hurt her	3.8	0.9	4.7	1.3	5.3	1.3	8.6	6.3
Ever kicked, dragged, beaten, choked or burned spouse	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6
Ever threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against spouse	1.7	0.6	1.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.8	0.0
Any physical intimate partner violence	7.8	3.5	8.6	2.6	7.9	2.6	14.8	7.0

PERPETRATION AND EXPERIENCES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG EVER MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	% MEN PERPETRATED		% WOMEN EXPERIENCED		% MEN PERPETRATED		% WOMEN EXPERIENCED	
	Ever (A)	In last year (B)	Ever (A)	In last year (B)	Ever (A)	In last year (B)	Ever (A)	In last year (B)
Sexual violence								
Have you ever forced your current or previous spouse to have sex with you when she did not want to?	7.0	3.5	15.2	7.3	17.1	10.5	18.1	10.9
Composite: physical or sexual IPV	10.4	6.4	18.4	8.9	17.1	10.5	21.9	11.7

WOMEN'S USE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
			% WOMEN EXPERIENCED				% WOMEN EXPERIENCED	
	-	-	Ever	In last year	-	-	Ever	In last year
Insulted or belittled spouse	-	-	7.7	4.4	-	-	8.6	5.5
Threatened to hurt spouse	-	-	2.3	1.3	-	-	1.6	0.8
Slapped, pushed, or hit spouse	-	-	1.8	0.5	-	-	1.6	0.8

ATTITUDES RELATED TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
If a woman is raped, she should marry her rapist.	33.3	266	16.8	141	44.3	98	29.8	77
A man who rapes a woman and marries her should not be prosecuted	26.4	212	10.1	83	30.5	67	15.2	36
If the husband provides financially, his wife is obliged to have sex whenever he wants.	23.1	184	5.4	46	27.9	53	6.9	18
A woman should be able to refuse sex with her husband when she doesn't want to have sex	71.3	570	88.1	747	67.3	136	84.6	220
Husbands who force their wives to have sex against their will should be prosecuted	67.1	533	79.4	646	65.0	132	83.5	203

EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS HONOR KILLINGS	LEBANESE				SYRIAS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Percentage of men and women who agree or strongly agree with attitudes related to rape								
Heard of a woman or girl being killed for "family honor" in own community in the last year	20.7	165	36.8	311	35.8	83	36.2	94
Respondents who agree or strongly agree with the following statements								
How female relatives act and dress directly affects a man's honor	67.0	527	29.6	249	71.5	163	39.2	100
The girl or woman usually deserves such punishment from her family.	24.7	194	6.5	55	28.9	61	10.9	28
Most times these cases are just ways to hide family issues and problems.	49.7	364	43.6	357	68.5	139	43.4	109
Men who kill their female relations for (so-called) honor should not be punished by law	10.3	81	6.9	58	16.9	36	9.7	25

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN PUBLIC SPACES - PERPETRATION DETAILS		LEBANESE				SYRIANS				
		EVER	EVER WITHIN THE LAST 3 MONTHS	HAPPENED ALONE	HAPPENED WITH GROUP OF MEN	EVER	EVER WITHIN THE LAST 3 MONTHS	HAPPENED ALONE	HAPPENED WITH GROUP OF MEN	
Ogling	Men	23.8	18.1	9.5	14.5	Men	32.6	27.4	11.7	20.4
	Women	48.3	40.5	29.0	18.6	Women	39.5	34.0	23.8	15.2
Catcalls or sexual comments	Men	15.3	11.4	6.5	8.7	Men	13.5	10.9	6.1	7.0
	Women	53.8	44.4	28.3	24.3	Women	44.9	40.6	21.9	22.7
Stalking or following	Men	4.8	3.0	3.8	1.0	Men	3.5	2.2	3.0	0.0
	Women	27.1	18.3	21.0	5.4	Women	21.9	18.4	15.2	6.3
Online harassment, such as sending obscene photos or messages	Men	3.2	1.2	3.0	0.2	Men	2.2	0.4	2.2	0.0
	Women	22.6	13.0	19.4	2.8	Women	15.2	8.6	14.1	0.8
Obscene phone calls or text messages	Men	3.1	1.0	2.4	0.7	Men	2.2	0.4	2.2	0.0
	Women	15.4	7.6	14.2	0.9	Women	9.0	6.3	8.2	0.4
Touched her on intimate parts of her body when she didn't want you to	Men	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	Men	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0
	Women	2.6	0.2	2.6	0.0	Women	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Exposing your private parts	Men	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	Men	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0
	Women	5.6	2.0	5.3	0.1	Women	6.6	2.7	6.3	0.4
Forced a woman or girl to have sex	Men	1.9	0.5	1.7	0.1	Men	2.2	0.4	2.2	0.0
	Women	2.7	0.2	2.1	0.5	Women	4.3	0.8	4.3	0.0

SEXUAL VIOLENCE PUBLIC SPACES	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Participants that have perpetrated or experienced any act of sexual harassment or violence in public spaces								
Ever sexual harassment in public space	29.7	239	60.6	513	37.0	85	47.3	121
Sexual harassment in public space in last three months	22.3	180	52.1	441	30.9	71	43.8	112

ATTITUDES TOWARDS HARASSMENT	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
% of respondents who agree to the following statements								
Women who dress provocatively deserve to be harassed	53.2	426	25.8	218	68.1	158	40.2	104
Women who are in public places at night are asking to be harassed	37.8	304	14.3	122	44.4	103	27.0	70
A woman who is out alone is asking to be harassed	26.6	213	6.8	58	31.7	73	17.1	44
Women like the attention when men harass them	47.2	334	11.5	93	66.5	131	17.7	41
Men who look effeminate deserve to be insulted	57.4	444	23.6	199	74.0	165	39.4	102
Women who dress like men deserve to be insulted	41.5	324	4.0	34	55.2	123	11.5	30
Women who don't wear a head scarf deserve to be insulted	6.3	50	4.4	37	3.0	7	15.7	40
Sexual harassment in public space in last three months	29.7	239	60.6	513	29.7	239	60.6	513

USE OF HEALTH SERVICES	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
When was the last time you sought out health services for yourself at a clinic or hospital?								
Never	56.8	461	12.6	105	68.3	157	11.7	30
More than 5 years ago	3.2	26	3.0	25	1.7	4	5.1	13
2-5 years ago	5.4	44	11.5	96	5.2	12	17.5	45
Within the last year	21.1	171	20.2	168	13.0	30	22.6	58
In the last 3 months	8.4	68	25.2	210	9.1	21	22.2	57
Within the last month	5.1	41	27.5	229	2.6	6	21.0	54
The last time you sought healthcare services, what was the principal reason that led you to seek medical attention?								
General checkup/ injury certificate	49.4	173	44.6	323	41.1	30	37.2	83
Injury	11.7	41	14.5	105	17.8	13	17.9	40
Accident	17.4	61	8.3	60	26.0	19	8.5	19

USE OF HEALTH SERVICES	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Physical fight or assault	2.6	9	1.4	10	0.0	0	0.4	1
Acute illness	5.4	19	16.6	120	5.5	4	13.9	31
Chronic illness	8.6	30	7.3	53	5.5	4	6.3	14
Antenatal care/delivery	4.3	15	5.4	39	2.7	2	13.5	30
Sexual health issue	0.6	2	1.1	8	0.0	0	1.3	3
Other	0.0	0	1.0	7	1.4	1	0.9	2
In the last 12 months survey respondent had injury or accident at work that required him or her to seek medical attention	10.8	87	6.3	48	0.0	0	0.4	1
How respondent describes overall general health compared to other persons of the same sex their own age								
Very good	49.8	404	17.2	147	38.6	90	16.8	44
Good	40.7	330	63.7	544	48.9	114	62.6	164
Moderate	8.6	70	15.7	134	12.0	28	16.8	44
Bad	0.9	7	1.9	16	0.0	0	2.7	7
Very bad	0.0	0	0.2	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
Don't know	0.0	0	1.3	11	0.4	1	1.1	3
Respondents that smoke	40.1	325	29.3	250	50.4	117	20.9	55
Respondents feel they smoke too much	46.5	151	48.0	120	43.6	51	41.8	23
Ever had health problem related to smoking	10.5	34	15.2	38	10.3	12	10.9	6

SEEKING HELP OR SERVICES	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Sought help from others when felt sad, disappointed, frustrated	40.1	324	39.6	338	40.1	324	39.6	338
Sought services for treatment for mental health – including stress, depression, anxiety, suicidal thoughts or substance abuse	4.2	34	2.0	17	4.2	34	2.0	17
Type of services sought								
Regular health clinic/doctor	29.4	10	47.1	8	29.4	10	47.1	8
Mental health counselor/therapist	55.9	19	47.1	8	55.9	19	47.1	8
Support group	2.9	1	17.6	3	2.9	1	17.6	3
Medication with prescription	11.8	4	11.8	2	11.8	4	11.8	2
Medication without prescription	8.8	3	5.9	1	8.8	3	5.9	1
Other	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

SUICIDE	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Participants that answered "yes" to statements about ending life								
Thought about ending life	3.8	31	5.7	49	6.5	15	6.8	18
Thought about ending life within last four weeks	22.6	7	22.4	11	6.7	1	16.7	3

GENERAL WORRIES OR CONCERNS IN LIFE	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents that agreed or strongly agreed to the statements below								
I fear for my safety	98.1	795	96.2	812	97.8	226	96.6	254
My family fears for my safety	97.6	768	95.8	799	90.0	189	96.9	251
I feel capable of protecting my family.	87.4	685	91.5	763	76.8	159	90.6	232
I worry about not being able to provide my family with daily life necessities.	63.1	500	72.1	601	75.4	172	79.2	206
I worry about my family's safety.	95.6	773	96.6	814	97.0	225	97.3	255
I worry about my future and my family's future.	94.7	766	94.9	799	97.0	225	96.9	253

SEX AND CONTRACEPTION - EVER MARRIED RESPONDENTS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Age of first sexual intercourse (mean, SD)	23.71 ± 3.95		21.53 ± 3.04		22.45 ± 3.77		20.82 ± 3.21	
Description of first sexual intercourse								
Both wanted to have sex	85.0	209	94.6	296	66.7	34	83.2	89
Did not want to but happened anyway	0.8	2	4.2	13	0.0	0	15.0	16
I was forced to have sex	0.4	1	1.3	4	2.0	1	1.9	2
I forced partner to have sex	4.9	12	0.0	0	17.6	9	0.0	0
I paid for sex	8.9	22	0.0	0	13.7	7	0.0	0
Ever used condoms	44.9	111	23.2	70	28.8	15	12.1	13
Used condoms last time had sexual relations with person that was not your spouse	48.5	50	39.0	16	23.1	3	37.5	3
Number of sexual partners in the last 12 months (mean, SD)	0.88 ± 0.75		0.91 ± 0.35		0.96 ± 0.52		0.95 ± 0.21	
Respondent and spouse currently using ANY contraceptive method	24.0	52	21.5	56	14.9	7	9.8	10
Ever had a sexually-transmitted infection	3.2	11	1.3	5	1.4	1	1.6	2
Sought treatment for sexually-transmitted infection symptoms	54.5	6	20.0	1	0.0	0	50.0	1
Ever tested for HIV	39.4	134	18.2	71	29.2	21	15.6	20
Experienced sexual dysfunction	4.7	16	-	-	7.0	5	-	-
Sought treatment for sexual dysfunction	68.8	11	-	-	100	5	-	-

SEX AND CONTRACEPTION - NEVER MARRIED RESPONDENTS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Age of first sexual intercourse (mean, SD)	20.12 ± 2.76		19.71 ± 3.38		19.33 ± 2.85		20.22 ± 4.10	
Description of first sexual intercourse								
Both wanted to have sex	79.8	95	85.4	76	50.0	12	83.3	15
Did not want to but happened anyway	0.8	1	11.2	10	0.0	0	11.1	2
I was forced to have sex	0.8	1	3.4	3	0.0	0	5.6	1
I forced partner to have sex	3.4	4	0.0	0	16.7	4	0.0	0
I paid for sex	15.1	18	0.0	0	33.3	8	0.0	0
Ever used condoms	87.4	104	48.3	43	87.5	21	35.3	6
Used condoms last time had sexual relations	85.1	86	90.5	38	71.4	15	100	6
Number of sexual partners in the last 12 months (mean, SD)	1.62 ± 1.43		1.16 ± 0.71		1.67 ± 1.24		1.00 ± 0.77	
Ever suffered from a sexually-transmitted infection	0.0	0	1.1	1	4.3	1	0.0	0
Sought treatment for sexually-transmitted infection symptoms	0.0	0	100	1	100	1	0.0	0
Ever tested for HIV	4.0	18	2.5	10	4.6	7	1.8	2
Experienced sexual dysfunction	2.7	12	-	-	0.7	1	-	-
Sought treatment for sexual dysfunction	58.3	7	-	-	100	1	-	-

INDUCED TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY - EVER MARRIED RESPONDENTS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Ever had sexual relations with partner where pregnancy ended in induced termination								
No	91.3	210	92.0	286	91.8	45	96.3	105
Once or more than once	8.7	20	8.0	25	8.2	4	3.7	4
Don't know	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Whose decision was it to seek last termination								
Mainly woman's decision	0.0	0	4.2	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Mainly man's decision	40.0	8	20.8	5	100	4	50.0	2
Joint decision	55.0	11	16.7	4	0.0	0	25.0	1
Someone else's decision/doctor's advice	5.0	1	58.3	14	0.0	0	25.0	1
Other	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Man provided financial support for last termination	90.0	18	91.3	21	75.0	3	50.0	2
Man accompanied [spouse/partner] for the termination	55.6	10	45.8	11	50.0	2	25.0	1

INDUCED TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY - NEVER MARRIED RESPONDENTS	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Ever had sexual relations with partner where pregnancy ended in induced termination								
No	95.7	112	97.8	87	91.7	22	94.4	17
Once or more than once	4.3	5	2.2	2	8.3	2	5.6	1
Don't know	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Whose decision was it to seek last termination								
Mainly woman's decision	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Mainly man's decision	40.0	2	0.0	0	100	2	0.0	0
Joint decision	60.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	100	1
Someone else's decision/doctor's advice	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0	100	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
Man provided financial support for last termination	60.0	3	0.0	0	50.0	1	100	1
Man accompanied [spouse/partner] for the termination	40.0	2	0.0	0	50.0	1	0.0	0

LIFE EXPERIENCES	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Ever been involved in a fight with a knife, gun, or other weapon (outside military service)	11.4	92	5.5	47	7.7	18	6.8	18
Ever stolen any merchandise from a store, either in secret or by threatening the shopkeeper	8.1	66	5.4	46	4.7	11	4.9	13
Owns a gun	31.2	251	2.7	23	17.8	41	1.5	4
Ever been sent to prison or arrested	7.5	61	0.7	6	19.8	46	1.1	3
Ever been arrested or picked up by police/army for protests or political activity	3.7	30	1.6	14	10.3	24	3.4	9
Ever been harassed by police/security forces	12.0	97	2.8	24	12.0	28	4.2	11
Was robbed in the last 12 months	13.2	107	5.1	44	16.3	38	5.3	14
Was punched or hit forcefully, as part of a fight or altercation, in the last 12 months	9.6	78	1.8	15	23.6	55	4.2	11
Was threatened or attacked with a knife, broken bottle, or other weapon including a gun, in the last 12 months	6.7	54	0.6	5	22.7	53	1.1	3
Someone else's decision/doctor's advice	60.0	3	0.0	0	60.0	3	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

SUBSTANCE USE	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Which drugs or intoxicants, if any, have you ever tried?								
Prescription medicines without doctor's order	3.6	29	7.0	60	2.1	5	4.5	12
Stimulants	11.8	96	8.7	74	10.3	24	8.0	21
Sedatives	6.1	50	4.4	38	5.6	13	1.5	4
Marijuana	2.3	19	4.0	34	0.4	1	1.1	3
Heroin	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
Sniffing (paint, petrol, glue)	0.1	1	0.7	6	0.0	0	0.4	1
Cocaine	1.0	8	0.7	6	0.0	0	0.4	1
Alcohol	44.7	364	34.3	293	22.7	53	27.3	72
Other	0.5	4	0.4	3	0.0	0	0.4	1
Never have used	45.2	368	51.8	443	67.0	156	61.7	163
Ever used any drug	53.7	427	47.7	404	31.3	71	38.0	100

SEXUAL DIVERSITY	LEBANESE				SYRIANS			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Respondents who "strongly agree" or "agree to the following statements on homosexuality"								
Homosexuals should be treated as a normal part of society	28.5	219	58.5	459	22.9	50	44.2	110
Homosexuals should receive psychiatric or medical treatment	81.7	649	63.7	491	88.2	201	77.5	189
Homosexuality is immoral	78.5	598	44.9	345	85.3	191	58.7	145
Homosexuality endangers the institution of the family	84.3	665	63.8	494	89.0	202	73.8	183
Homosexuality is a Western import into our society	64.8	429	66.4	470	76.8	152	59.5	122
I believe homosexuality is a natural expression of sexuality	33.1	228	63.0	451	31.6	61	51.2	104
Knows of laws in home country used to arrest and imprison people who engage in homosexual acts	4.1	33	8.5	73	1.7	4	10.6	28
Strongly agree or agree with such laws	66.1	507	33.3	256	76.4	168	48.6	119

