

**REPORT ON NATIONWIDE SURVEY FINDINGS:
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE OF WOMEN IN ARMENIA**

Prepared for

**The Women's Rights Center
Yerevan, Armenia**

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Executive Summary

The Women's Rights Center, a Yerevan-based NGO, is actively engaged in combating domestic violence and abuse of women in Armenia. In order to undertake such activities as lobbying, advocacy, and development of draft legislation to prevent domestic violence against women in Armenia, the Center requires reliable information about the current situation in our country. The Turpanjian Center for Policy Analysis (TCPA) at the American University of Armenia (AUA) was contracted to conduct a survey in order to provide information for the development of the activities of the Women's Rights Center in the prevention of domestic violence against women. The purpose of this nationwide study is to determine women's attitudes toward domestic violence against women and understanding about its causes and solutions, and to assess the extent of domestic violence and abuse of women in Armenia. It is also aimed at revealing the recent incidents of physical abuse of women at home.

Sixty-one percent of the respondents indicated that "a good wife always obeys her husband even if she disagrees" and that it is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss. About two-thirds of the respondents mentioned that being unfaithful justifies physical force against wives. On the other hand, 78 percent of the respondents disagreed that "it is OK for a husband to forbid his wife to work." Five in ten respondents reported that neglecting children, four out of ten that disobeying the husband, three in ten that going out without telling the husband, and another three in ten that arguing with the husband justify using physical force against wives. Nevertheless, nearly all respondents agreed that "a man should never hit his wife."

Some respondents do not have a final say on family-related issues with three in ten respondents saying they do not participate in decision-making about large household purchases. Two in ten respondents do not take part in decision-making about their own health care, or how to use money that they earn themselves.

About 60 percent of the respondents agreed that "domestic violence is a widespread problem in Armenia." Nearly half of the respondents know, on average, four women who have been victims of domestic violence. Six in ten of these respondents indicated that victims are their acquaintances, three in ten said friends and relatives, and two in ten neighbors. About 72 percent of the respondents stated that "Armenia needs a law on domestic violence."

The top five reasons given by respondents as the explanations for domestic violence are drug and alcohol problems, unwillingness of women to leave the men who abuse them, poverty, unequal relationships between men and women, and abusers' lack of education, followed by experience of violence in the family during childhood, sudden financial problems or job loss, and victims' lack of education. Being mentally ill is reason agreed to by the least number of the respondents.

Psychological, physical, and sexual abuse of women is common in Armenia. Nearly 66 percent of the respondents experienced psychological abuse, with 46 percent experiencing it often or sometimes. In total, half of the respondents were shouted, screamed or sworn at, the movements of three in ten respondents were checked, and another three in ten were criticized in front of others. In seven out of ten incidents of psychological abuse the offenders were the husbands, while in nearly three out of ten occasions – mothers-in-law. Almost all respondents indicated

that mental abuse is as bad as physical abuse, and 79 percent of the respondents agreed that being criticized in public by husbands is a type of domestic abuse.

Twenty-seven percent of the respondents experienced acts of moderate physical abuse, with 16 percent experiencing it often or sometimes. Overall, one in ten respondents was pushed, grabbed or shoved, or slapped on the body, arms or legs, or demanded sex when she did not want it, or physically forced to do something against her will. Another ten percent were incidents of moderate physical abuse including either punching or kicking walls or furniture, or throwing things at the woman or about the room. The initiators of eight out of ten incidents of moderate physical abuse were husbands, and about two in ten abusers were mothers-in-law.

About 12 percent of the respondents experienced acts of severe physical abuse, with six percent experiencing it often or sometimes. Overall, five percent of the respondents were either pulled by the hair or arms were twisted, or their children were hit and hurt, or they were forced to have sex. The perpetrators in almost nine out of ten incidents of severe physical abuse were husbands, and in one out of ten incidents mothers-in-law physically abused their daughters-in-law.

While nearly three out of ten respondents experienced physical abuse at home (with about two in ten experiencing it often or sometimes), only about 35 percent feel that what happened on the most recent occasion of abuse makes them a victim of domestic violence. Moreover, just under half of the respondents believe that they partially share the blame for what happened on this most recent occasion. About 40 percent of the abused respondents reported about such cases that children had witnessed the abuse. This experience affected the respondents: eight out of ten abused respondents were angry, about five had decreased self esteem, while another five were depressed, and the other five were ashamed as a result of this incident. Sixty percent of the respondents stated that there is something that they can do to stop the abuse happening to them.

Only 29 percent of the abused respondents asked someone for help to stop the abuse and in most cases they sought this help from family members. Almost one in ten respondents sought medical assistance because of injuries caused by domestic violence and six percent called the police. The abuser, after signing a statement that the violence would not be repeated, was released in about eight out of ten cases when the police were called.

About three in ten respondents left partners because they had been threatened or abused by them. In 90 percent of these cases, the abused respondents eventually returned home.

Domestic violence and abuse of women appear to be equally distributed in Armenia across ages, income, employment status, and education. That is, for the most part no statistically significant differences in the instances of violence and abuse were found based on these factors.

The true scale of domestic violence and abuse may be higher. TCPA interviewers believe that there is some under-reporting; for example, there were some women who refused to participate in the survey because they said their husbands would get angry and other women who said “no,” even though their eyes showed the opposite. Unfortunately, numerous social barriers may prevent some women from revealing their experiences of domestic violence and abuse to outsiders.

Background

The Women's Rights Center, a Yerevan-based NGO, is actively engaged in combating domestic violence and abuse of women in Armenia. In order to undertake such activities as lobbying, advocacy, and development of draft legislation to prevent domestic violence against women in Armenia, the Center requires reliable information about the current situation in our country. This social problem remains under-reported and poorly studied, and government officials do not consider it to be a serious and widespread problem in Armenia. The Turpanjian Center for Policy Analysis (TCPA) at the American University of Armenia (AUA) was contracted to conduct a survey in order to provide information for the development of the activities of the Women's Rights Center in the prevention of domestic violence against women. The purpose of this nationwide study is to determine women's attitudes toward domestic violence against women and understanding about its causes and solutions, and to assess the extent of domestic violence and abuse of women in Armenia. It is also aimed at revealing the recent incidents of physical abuse of women at home.

The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life." The Declaration defines violence against women as encompassing, but not limited to, three areas: violence "occurring in the family," "within the general community," and "violence perpetrated or condoned by the State."¹

Methodology

In order to create a representative sample of Armenian women between the ages of 18 and 75, the ROA National Statistical Service was contacted for information on the following parameters: 1) population by marzes; 2) population by rural and urban residents within each of the ten marzes and; 3) population by the twelve communities in Yerevan. Households were selected from the city of Yerevan and from the ten marzes proportionately to reflect the most recent ROA census figures. From each marz, one city and one village were selected for participation in the survey. For each of the ten cities, detailed maps produced by the ROA Geodesy and Cartography Center were used.² A map indicating buildings in Yerevan by community was employed. Each of the ten marz cities and the twelve Yerevan communities was contacted in order to determine the proportion of apartment buildings and single-household dwellings. For each of the marz cities and the Yerevan communities, the maps were employed to randomly select buildings. On site in the ten cities and Yerevan, for each apartment building one household per building was randomly selected. Each of the ten villages was contacted to determine the number of households and households were randomly selected on site.

Within households, respondents were selected randomly. However, while taking into account the specific purposes of this study, only women who were in a relationship such as

¹ See Articles 1 and 2 of the Declaration proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993.

² These were produced originally for the ROA 2001 census.

married or with a boyfriend were included in the sample. The respondents were kept informed that the anonymity of responses would be guaranteed. Additionally, at the beginning of the interviews the questionnaires were shown to the respondents in order to assure them that their names or addresses were nowhere registered.

TCPA designed custom measures and an original questionnaire based on the information needs of the Women's Rights Center. A search was made by TCPA for appropriate surveys on domestic violence against women in other countries that could provide reliable and valid indicators. A pre-test was conducted of all measures and adjustments were made accordingly. A total of 1,006 face-to-face interviews were conducted from May 5 through May 20, 2007. See Tables 1, 2, and 3 for the number of interviews conducted by marz and urban versus rural sampling populations. Where needed, qualitative data were recoded and all data were input in SPSS for analysis.

Interviewers also recorded whether they conducted the interviews in the presence of other people. Eighty-four percent of the interviews were conducted when no one else was present. Two percent of the interviews were conducted in the presence of husbands or boyfriends. During five percent of the interviews other adult household members were present, while throughout another five percent children were present.

The refusal rate is 14.8 percent. Seventy-seven percent of those who refused to participate in the survey explained that they were busy. For 18 percent the lack of interest in the topic was the main reason for reluctance to participate. Three percent were afraid that their husbands would get angry.

At the completion of interviews, participants in the survey were provided with an information leaflet about domestic violence against women and calendars with hot line telephone number.

Findings

This section summarizes the survey findings and is divided into five sections: perceptions about family relationships, levels of understanding about causes of domestic violence, attitudes toward domestic violence and public agencies, incidents of domestic violence and abuse in Armenia, and scope of domestic physical abuse in Armenia.

The mean age of respondents was 40 years³ (see Table 62). About 37 percent of the respondents had completed 10 years secondary school, and another 63 percent had attended or graduated from a university, college, or technical school⁴ (see Table 63). Thirty-five percent of the respondents were employed in a full or part time job, including self-employment (see Table

³ One 78-year and two 17-year old married women were included in the sample, although the projected cut-offs for age were 18 through 75.

⁴ In order to look for statistically significant differences based on education this measure was recoded into two categories: with college degrees and with no college degree (secondary education or less).

64). Respondents were asked for the total household income for the previous month,⁵ and the reported amount ranged from 5,000 to 700,000 AMD with the average amount by household at 95,998 AMD (see Table 65).⁶

Eighty-nine percent of the respondents are married, while about six percent were never married, and about three percent were divorced (see Table 66). Of the 899 married women, the mean number of years of being married was 20 (see Table 66a).

Eighty-eight percent of the respondents have children (see Table 67), and the reported range of their ages was one month to 57 years with the average age at 19 years. About 12 percent of the respondents were pregnant in the past year (see Table 68).

For most of the data, statistical tests were run to determine if there are differences between respondents from urban versus rural areas, Yerevan and other cities outside Yerevan in the ten marzes, and for differences based on age, employment, income, and education. Where statistically significant findings exist they are included in this analysis section.⁷

Perceptions about family relationships

Sixty-one percent of the respondents stated that “a good wife always obeys her husband even if she disagrees” (see Tables 13f and 14). Rural residents (75 percent) tend to agree with this statement more than urban residents (54 percent) and residents of other cities outside Yerevan in the ten marzes (67 percent) are more likely to agree than are Yerevan residents (43 percent).⁸ In addition, there is a moderate positive correlation for this statement based on monthly household income, with respondents from households with higher income disagreeing more.⁹

Another 61 percent of the respondents reported that it is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss (see Table 13g). Only 39 percent of the respondents agreed that a woman should be able to choose her friends even if her husband disapproves (see Table 13h). Urban residents (45 percent) are more likely to agree with this statement than are rural residents (30 percent) and Yerevan residents (50 percent) tend to agree with this statement more than residents of other cities (39 percent).¹⁰

⁵ Including all salaries, self-employment, and all other sources of income, including pensions and assistance from friends and family and any government assistance, in April 2007

⁶ The average exchange rate for April 2007 was 363 AMD = US\$1.00.

⁷ It should be noted that across the board Yerevan residents are more educated, have more household income, and are more employed than residents of other cities outside Yerevan in the marzes. The same holds true for urban versus rural residents. However, these similarities did not have an effect on the measurements of the incidents of violence and abuse of women.

⁸ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; both sig=.000.

⁹ Pearson's Product Moment Correlation is .291; sig=.000.

¹⁰ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; both less than .05.

On the other hand, only 22 percent of the respondents indicated that “it is OK for a husband to forbid his wife to work” (see Table 13e). Rural residents (27 percent) are more likely to agree that husbands can forbid wives to work than are urban residents (19 percent).¹¹

Thirty-six percent of the respondents agreed that “it is a wife’s obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn’t feel like it” (see Table 13i), with rural residents (48 percent) agreeing with this statement more than urban residents (30 percent) and residents of other cities (41 percent) agreeing more than Yerevan residents (21 percent).¹²

For all of these five measures statistically significant differences were found based on education.¹³ Respondents with no college degree tend to agree more than respondents with college degrees that “a good wife always obeys her husband even if she disagrees” (81 percent versus 50 percent), that “it is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss” (67 percent versus 58 percent), that “it is OK for a husband to forbid his wife to work” (35 percent versus 15 percent), and that “it is a wife’s obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn’t feel like it” (46 percent versus 31 percent). On the other hand, respondents with college degrees (46 percent) are more likely to agree that “a woman should be able to choose her friends even if her husband disapproves” than are respondents with no degree (28 percent).

Similarly, statistically significant differences were found for all these five measures based on employment.¹⁴ Unemployed respondents tend to agree more than employed respondents that “a good wife always obeys her husband even if she disagrees” (70 percent versus 45 percent), that “it is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss” (62 percent versus 59 percent), that “it is OK for a husband to forbid his wife to work” (27 percent versus 13 percent), and that “it is a wife’s obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn’t feel like it” (39 percent versus 33 percent). On the other hand, employed respondents (53 percent) are more likely to agree that “a woman should be able to choose her friends even if her husband disapproves” than are unemployed respondents (32 percent).

Justifying physical force against wives

Respondents were asked a separate set of questions in order to determine if they believe using physical force against wives is justified. (See Tables 11a through 11g and Table 12.) Figure A displays the percentages of the respondents who justify physical force against wives.

Sixty-seven percent of the respondents agreed that being unfaithful justifies physical force against wives, with 36 percent stating that they strongly agree. A little more than half believe that neglecting children is a reason justifying physical force, followed by disobeying the husband (43 percent), going out without telling the husband (31 percent), arguing with the husband (29 percent), refusing to have sex (21 percent), and not completing housework adequately (14 percent).

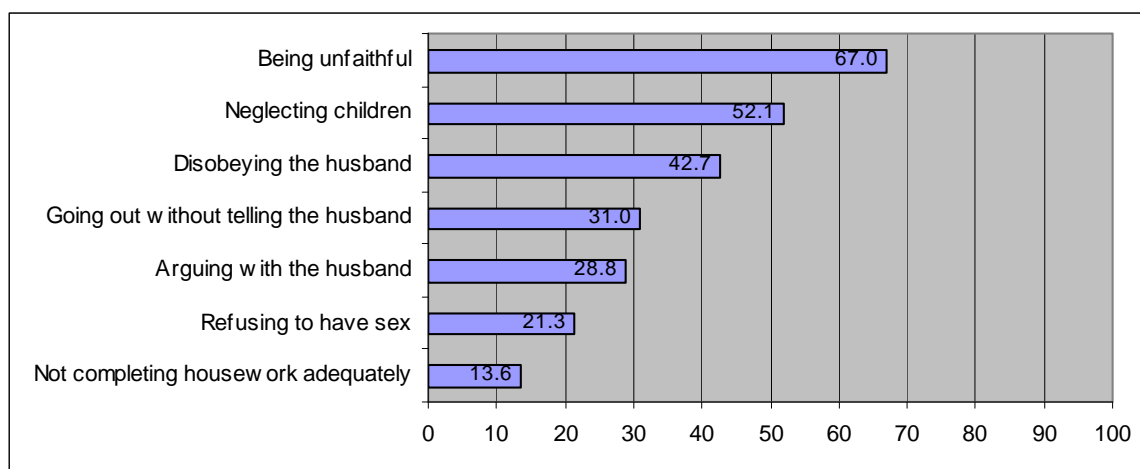
¹¹ Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.000.

¹² Statistical significance determined by t-tests; both sig=.000.

¹³ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; all sig=.000.

¹⁴ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; all less than .05.

Figure A: Percentage believing physical force against wives is justified



In each of these seven measures statistically significant differences were found between urban and rural residents with rural residents tending to agree more than urban residents that each of the reasons justifies using physical force against wives. Additionally, residents of other cities justify the use of physical force for all of these reasons more than Yerevan residents and statistically significant differences were found based on education and employment status.¹⁵

More rural residents (80 percent) than urban residents (60 percent) and more residents of other cities (73 percent) than Yerevan residents (48 percent) believe that being unfaithful justifies physical force against wives. Similarly, more rural residents (64 percent) than urban residents (46 percent) and almost twice as many residents of other cities (60 percent) than Yerevan residents (34 percent) justify using physical force against wives if they neglect children. More rural residents (58 percent) than urban residents (35 percent) and far more residents of other cities (50 percent) than Yerevan residents (22 percent) consider disobeying the husband as a reason justifying physical force.

More respondents with no college degree (77 percent) than respondents with degrees (61 percent) justify using physical force against wives who are unfaithful. Similarly, more respondents with no college degree (62 percent) than respondents with degrees (47 percent) believe that neglecting children is a reason for justifying use of physical force against wives. More respondents with no college degree (55 percent) than respondents with degrees (36 percent) think that husbands can use force against their wives if they disobey them.

Employment is also a factor with more unemployed respondents (73 percent) than employed respondents (56 percent) believing that husbands can use physical force against their wives if they are unfaithful.

At the same time, almost all respondents, about 92 percent, stated that “a man should never hit his wife.” Sixty-nine percent strongly agreed with this statement (see Table 4g). Urban residents (94 percent) tend to agree with this statement more than rural residents (88 percent).

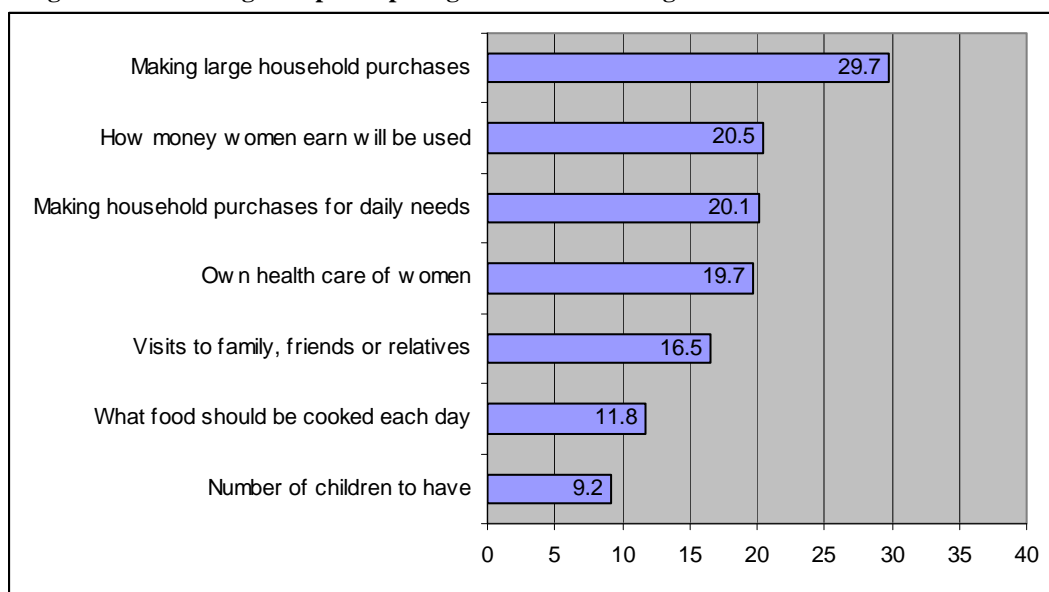
¹⁵ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; all less than .05.

Moreover, respondents with college degrees (95 percent) are more likely to agree than are respondents with no degree (87 percent).¹⁶

Who in the family usually has the final say

Respondents were asked a series of open-ended questions in order to determine who in the family usually has the final say on family-related decisions. Responses were recoded into four categories and can be found in Table 8. See Figure B for percentages for when the respondents do not take part in decision-making processes.

Figure B: Percentage not participating in decision-making



Most respondents decide without outside involvement what food should be cooked each day (74 percent), with fewer deciding themselves what household purchases should be made for daily needs (58 percent).

Forty-three percent of the respondents make large household purchases, after discussing them with their husbands or boyfriends. About 30 percent of the respondents are excluded from deciding what large household purchases to make, while nearly nine percent are included in the decision-making process with all other members of the family.

Twenty-five percent say that they can decide themselves how to use money they themselves earn. Thirty-two percent of the respondents decide how to use money they earn together with their husbands or boyfriends. About 21 percent of the respondents do not participate in decision-making on how money they earn will be used, while about five percent make such decisions with the involvement of all members of the family.

¹⁶ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; both less than .05.

Only 38 percent of the respondents report that they have the final say on decisions related to their own health care. More urban residents (41 percent) than rural residents (34 percent) and more Yerevan residents (45 percent) than residents of other cities (35 percent) have the final say on their own health care. Similarly, more respondents with college degrees (42 percent) than respondents with no degree (32 percent) and more employed respondents (48 percent) than unemployed respondents (33 percent) have the final say on their own health care.¹⁷ About 35 percent of the respondents make their own health care-related decisions together with their husbands or boyfriends, while nearly 20 percent of the respondents do not participate at all in decision-making about their own health care.

Twenty-five percent of the respondents have the final say on how many children to have. Sixty percent of the respondents decide the number of children to have with their husbands or boyfriends. Nine percent of the respondents state that other members of the family, without their involvement, decide how many children they should have.

Levels of understanding about causes of domestic violence

Several questions were asked of respondents in order to learn about their understanding of the reasons behind domestic violence.

About 92 percent of the respondents reported that “drug and alcohol problems are the primary causes of domestic violence,” with 62 percent claiming that they strongly agree (see Tables 9h and 10).

About 88 percent of the respondents believe that “domestic violence continues because most women will not leave the men who abuse them,” with almost 37 percent stating that they strongly agree (see Table 9g).

About 87 percent of the respondents reported that poverty increases the likelihood of domestic violence, with 54 percent strongly agreeing with this statement (see Table 9a). More specifically, 74 percent of the respondents stated that sudden financial problems or job loss are reasons for domestic violence. About 38 percent strongly agreed with this statement (see Table 9d). There is a statistically significant difference for this measure about sudden financial problems or job loss based on employment, with unemployed respondents (76 percent) agreeing more than employed respondents (71 percent) that they are factors in domestic violence.¹⁸

About 86 percent of the respondents believe that “domestic violence is a result of unequal relationships between men and women” (see Table 9j).

About 79 percent of the respondents agreed that “an abuser’s lack of education increases the likelihood of abuse,” with nearly 42 percent of the respondents strongly agreeing (see Table 9c). Respondents with college degrees (83 percent) tend to agree with this statement more than

¹⁷ Chi-square \leq .05.

¹⁸ Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.024.

respondents with no degree (70 percent). Moreover, urban residents (82 percent) are more likely to agree with this statement than are rural residents (73 percent).¹⁹

When it comes to the victim, 72 percent of the respondents indicated that “a victim’s lack of education increases the likelihood of abuse,” with 33 percent stating that they “strongly agree” with this statement (see Table 9b). Respondents with college degrees (76 percent) tend to agree with this statement more than respondents with no degree (66 percent). Similarly, urban residents (74 percent) are somewhat more likely to agree with this statement than are rural residents (69 percent).²⁰

About 77 percent of the respondents claimed that “most men learn to be violent because they witnessed violence in their home when they were growing up,” with 34 percent strongly agreeing (see Table 9i).

Nearly 71 percent of the respondents indicated that “domestic violence exists because the husband’s family allows it” (see Table 9k). Sixty-two percent of the respondents stated that “domestic violence exists because police won’t stop it” (see Table 9l).

Fifty-three percent of the respondents reported that “men who beat their wives are mainly mentally ill.” About half of these respondents strongly agreed with this statement (see Table 9e).

History of family violence

Respondents were asked whether their fathers and fathers-in-law had been ever violent toward their mothers and mothers-in-law, respectively. Twelve percent of the respondents reported that their fathers had been violent toward their mothers, while 16 percent stated that their fathers-in-law or fathers of boyfriends had been violent toward their mothers-in-law or mothers of boyfriends (excluding those who responded “no father,” “no father-in-law/father of boyfriend,” and “don’t know”). (See Tables 60 and 61.)

About 62 percent of the respondents whose fathers-in-law had been violent toward their mothers-in-law reported that they had experienced psychological abuse by their husbands. Moreover, nearly 45 percent of the respondents whose fathers-in-law had used force against their mothers-in-law reported that they had experienced physical abuse by their husbands.

When asked about the effect of domestic violence on children, about 80 percent of the respondents indicated that “a husband who abuses his wife is more likely to also abuse his children” (see Table 9f). Urban residents (83 percent) tend to agree with this statement more than rural residents (75 percent).²¹

¹⁹ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; both less than .05.

²⁰ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; both less than .05.

²¹ Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.012.

Attitudes toward domestic violence and public agencies

Respondents were asked several measures to determine their attitudes toward possible solutions for domestic violence and levels of trust toward different agencies dealing with violence and abuse of women in Armenia.

Solutions that can decrease domestic violence

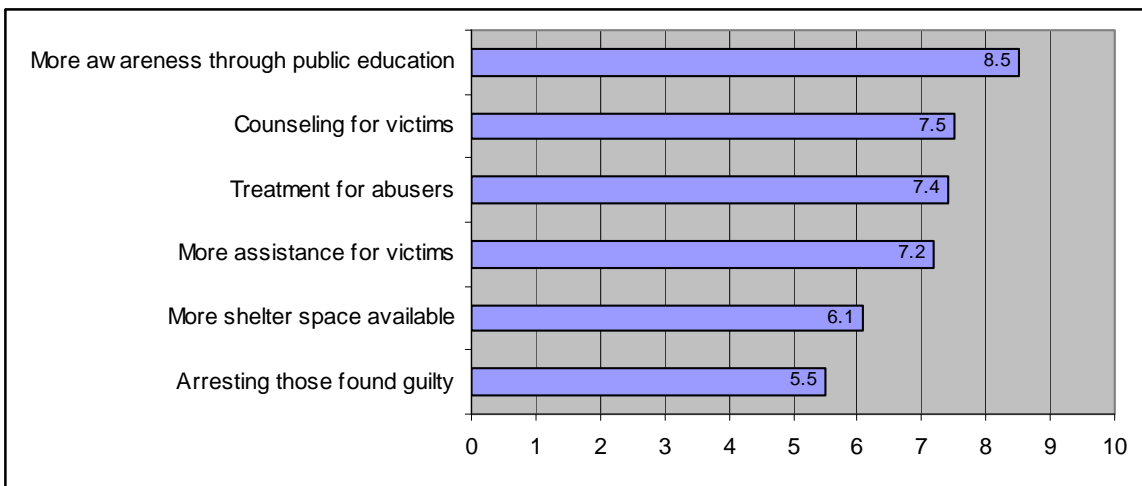
In a series of questions, respondents were asked to rate the effectiveness of six solutions that can decrease domestic violence on a scale of 1 (not effective at all) to 10 (very effective).

The highest rating was given by respondents to increasing awareness through public education (mean = 8.5), followed by providing counseling for the victim (mean = 7.5), providing treatment for the abuser (mean = 7.4), and increasing assistance for victims of domestic violence (mean = 7.2). (See Tables 15a through 15f and Table 16.)

Making more shelter space available (mean = 6.1), and sending those found guilty to jail or prison (mean = 5.5) were rated as less effective. Figure C displays the results for mean responses in descending order. About six percent of the respondents could not answer the question about the effectiveness of making more shelters available.

Rural residents were more likely than were urban residents to give higher ratings to the two solutions of arresting those found guilty and increasing assistance for victims.²²

Figure C: Ratings, on a scale of 1 to 10 of the solutions that can decrease domestic violence



Respondents were also asked questions to determine opinions on whether domestic violence should be solved as a private matter or as a public issue. The majority of respondents (88 percent) indicated that “in most cases, domestic violence is best handled as a private matter instead of by police.” About 45 percent of the respondents strongly agreed with this statement

²² Statistical significance determined by t-tests; both less than .05.

(see Tables 4h and 5). Rural residents (93 percent) are more likely to agree that domestic violence should be solved as a private matter than are urban residents (85 percent). Moreover, respondents with no college degree (91 percent) tend to agree more than respondents with degrees (85 percent).²³

Nevertheless, 64 percent of the respondents said that “domestic violence should be a public issue solved by government and society,” with nearly 20 percent strongly agreeing (see Table 4i). Urban residents (69 percent) tend to agree more that domestic violence should be solved as a public issue than rural residents (56 percent). Similarly, respondents with college degrees (69 percent) are more likely to agree than are respondents with no degree (56 percent).²⁴

When asked whether there should be outside intervention if a man mistreats his wife, a little more than half of the respondents, about 52 percent, disagreed (see Table 4e). Respondents with no college degree (57 percent) tend to disagree more that “if a man mistreats his wife, others outside the family should intervene” than respondents with degrees (48 percent).²⁵

However, when asked a question about their own reaction to domestic violence, about 38 percent of the respondents indicated that “it’s none of my business if a husband physically abuses his wife during an argument inside their own home” (see Table 4c). Rural residents (47 percent) are more likely to agree with this statement than are urban residents (33 percent) and residents of other cities (40 percent) tend to agree more than Yerevan residents (27 percent). Respondents with no college degree (46 percent) tend to agree more than respondents with degrees (33 percent).²⁶

About 72 percent of the respondents indicated that “Armenia needs a law on domestic violence,” with about ten percent being unable to answer whether there is a necessity of such a law (see Table 4a). Yerevan residents (86 percent) are more likely to agree that such law should be adopted than are residents of other cities (77 percent).²⁷

Trust toward agencies in combating domestic violence in Armenia

Only 35 percent of the respondents agreed that they would be likely to call the police if they were to experience domestic violence (see Table 4j). Employed respondents (40 percent) would call the police in case of domestic violence more than unemployed respondents (33 percent).²⁸

Ninety-one percent of the respondents reported that “government should take actions to combat domestic violence.” Just under half of the respondents strongly agreed with this statement (see Table 4d).

²³ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; both less than .05.

²⁴ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; both sig=.000.

²⁵ Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.001.

²⁶ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; all sig=.000.

²⁷ Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.003.

²⁸ Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.003.

Respondents were also asked about the levels of trust they have toward several agencies combating domestic violence in Armenia. A large percentage of the respondents were unable to provide answers about the trustworthiness of all these agencies. Thirty-four percent of the respondents could not say how trustworthy women's NGOs are in combating against domestic violence in Armenia, 29 percent had difficulty in answering about the effectiveness of the ROA Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, nearly 14 percent about the courts, and 13 percent about the police.

Excluding these "don't know" responses, about 65 percent of the respondents stated that women's NGOs are trustworthy in combating against domestic violence in Armenia. Fifty-nine percent said that the courts are trustworthy. Nearly 39 percent of the respondents trust the ROA Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, while only about 38 percent the police in combating against domestic violence in Armenia. (See Tables 6a through 6d and Table 7.)

About 60 percent of the respondents agreed that "the court system does very little to protect abused women," with about 24 percent strongly agreeing (see Table 4b). However, it is important to note that a comparatively high percentage of the respondents, about 23 percent, were unable to provide an answer about the work of the court system. Urban residents (80 percent) tend to agree with this statement more than rural residents (71 percent) and respondents with college degrees (78 percent) are somewhat more likely to agree than are respondents with no degree (75 percent).²⁹

Incidents of domestic violence and abuse in Armenia

When asked specifically about the problem of domestic violence in Armenia, about 61 percent of the respondents agreed that "domestic violence is a widespread problem in Armenia," with 13 percent being unable to answer this question (see Table 4f).

In order to know how common is the problem of domestic violence in Armenia respondents were asked whether they know women who are victims of domestic violence, and if yes, how many women, and what are their relationships to these women.

Forty-eight percent of the respondents know a woman, or suspect that a woman they know, has been a victim of domestic violence (see Table 57). On average, they know about four such women victims (see Table 58).

About 61 percent of the respondents reported that these women are their acquaintances, nearly 26 percent indicated that they are their friends, almost 25 percent know such victims among their relatives, and 23 percent are aware that their neighbors are victims of domestic violence (see Table 59).

In order to determine the extent of this problem in Armenia the respondents were given self-administered cards during the face-to-face interviews and were asked to fill them out on their own. These self-administered cards included measures aimed at determining whether the respondents had experienced any type of domestic violence, including psychological, physical,

²⁹ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; both less than .05.

and sexual abuses. The cards included lists of specific acts for each type of violence and abuse of women and for each specific act respondents were asked to check if they had ever experienced such violence and abuse “often,” “sometimes,” “rarely,” or “never.”

A note on determining incidents of violence

It is important to note that different figures for the incidence of violence and abuse of women were found using more general measures. For example, when respondents were asked a question about how often someone had used force against them in the past 12 months, the majority (93 percent) reported that such force had never been used against them. (See Tables 53 and 54.) Respondents were also asked how often they had been injured, even slightly, on any occasion in the past 12 months. Injuries were defined as “bruises, scratches, and cuts of any kind.” The overwhelming majority of respondents, about 98 percent, said that they had never been injured. (See Tables 55 and 56.) Moreover, 89 percent of the respondents reported that, in general, they were at least “somewhat not afraid” of their current husbands or boyfriends, with 85 percent specifying that they are not afraid at all (see Table 52).

These general questions do not capture the incidents of domestic violence against women and abuse of women in the home because Armenian women do not always understand what constitutes such violence and incorrectly believe that many of the abusive and violent acts listed in the self-administered section of the questionnaire do not constitute violence against women. It is only when specific acts are asked about that a clearer representation of domestic violence in Armenia is captured.

Incidents of psychological abuse

In the self-administered cards respondents were asked to check how often each of the acts of psychological abuse had happened to them, and if it had happened who caused it and when.

Psychological abuse was defined as the following:

- being threatened
- being shouted, screamed or sworn at
- movements of the respondent being checked
- being prevented from using the telephone
- being prevented from seeing family or friends
- social life outside house being restricted
- being kept short of money (*also a type of economic abuse*)
- being criticized in front of others
- being put down in front of others
- children of the respondent being shouted at or threatened in ways that they might be hurt.

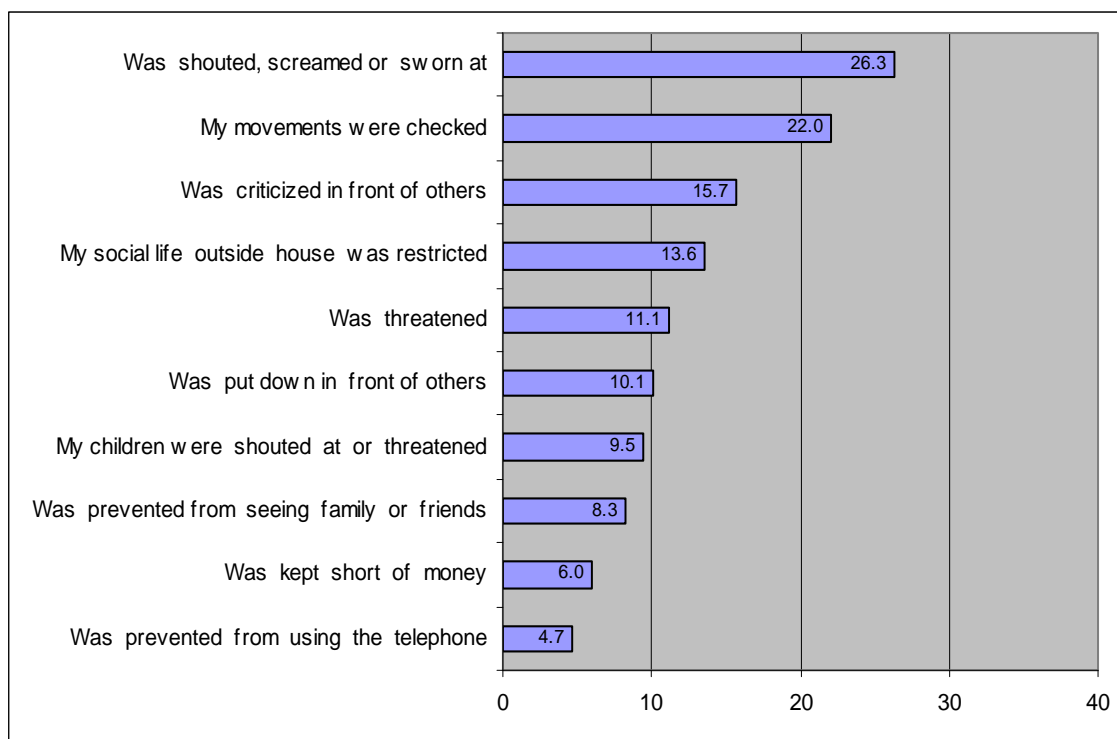
About 66 percent of the respondents have experienced at least one of the listed acts of psychological abuse. (See Table 17.) Excluding “rarely,” 46 percent of the respondents reported experiencing emotional abuse often or sometimes.

Twenty-six percent of the respondents indicated that they had been shouted, screamed or sworn at often or sometimes. Another 23 percent reported that such acts had occurred to them rarely. More urban residents (52 percent) than rural residents (45 percent) reported that they had been shouted, screamed or sworn at.³⁰

Twenty-two percent of the respondents reported that their movements had been checked often or sometimes with another 11 percent saying rarely. About 16 percent reported that they had been often or sometimes criticized in front of others with another 13 percent saying rarely. Nearly 14 percent said that their social life outside house had been restricted often or sometimes and another nine percent reported that their social life had been restricted rarely. Eleven percent of the respondents indicated that they had been threatened often or sometimes with another nine percent saying rarely.

Figure D displays the cumulative percentages for acts of psychological abuse occurring often and sometimes.

Figure D: Percentage for acts of psychological abuse: often, and sometimes combined



Seventy-four percent of the 660 respondents who have experienced psychological abuse reported that it was done by their husbands, about 28 percent mentioned that the offenders are their mothers-in-law, while ten percent named their fathers-in-law as abusers. (See Table 18.) No statistically significant differences were found between urban and rural residents for any of these main initiators of psychological abuse.

³⁰ Chi-square \leq .05.

Thirty-five percent of the psychological abuse has occurred in the past year. Sixteen percent of the respondents who reported being psychologically abused in the past year had been pregnant. About 44 percent of the respondents reported that such incidents had happened more than five years ago and about 25 percent said two to five years ago. (See Table 19.)

Nearly all respondents (95 percent) believe that “mental abuse is as bad as physical abuse,” with about 61 percent strongly agreeing (see Table 13c). Moreover, 79 percent of the respondents reported that “being criticized in public by husband is a type of domestic abuse” (see Table 13d). Respondents with college degrees (82 percent) tend to agree with this statement somewhat more than respondents with no degree (75 percent).³¹

Incidents of physical abuse

Respondents were given two lists for self-completion with different acts of physical abuse and asked to check how often each of the types of physical abuse had happened to them, and if it had happened who caused it and when. The first list had examples of moderate physical abuse, while the second one presented cases of severe physical abuse (the lists provided to respondents were not labeled as such, however).

Moderate physical abuse

Moderate physical abuse was defined as the following:

- being stopped from moving or leaving the room
- being choked or held a hand over the mouth
- being punched or kicked in the face
- being physically forced to do something against the will
- being slapped on the body, arms or legs
- being pushed, grabbed or shoved
- being punched or kicked on the body, arms or legs
- an object being used to hurt the respondent
- things being thrown at the respondent or about the room
- walls or furniture being punched or kicked
- possessions of the respondent being destroyed
- being demanded sex when did not want it (*also a type of sexual abuse*).

Twenty-seven percent of the respondents have experienced at least one of the listed acts of moderate physical abuse. (See Table 20.) Excluding “rarely,” 16 percent of the respondents reported experiencing moderate physical abuse often or sometimes.

Seven percent of the respondents have been pushed, grabbed or shoved often or sometimes and another seven percent have been slapped on the body, arms or legs often or sometimes. Another six percent have been pushed, grabbed or shoved rarely and about six percent have been slapped on the body, arms or legs rarely. About seven percent of the

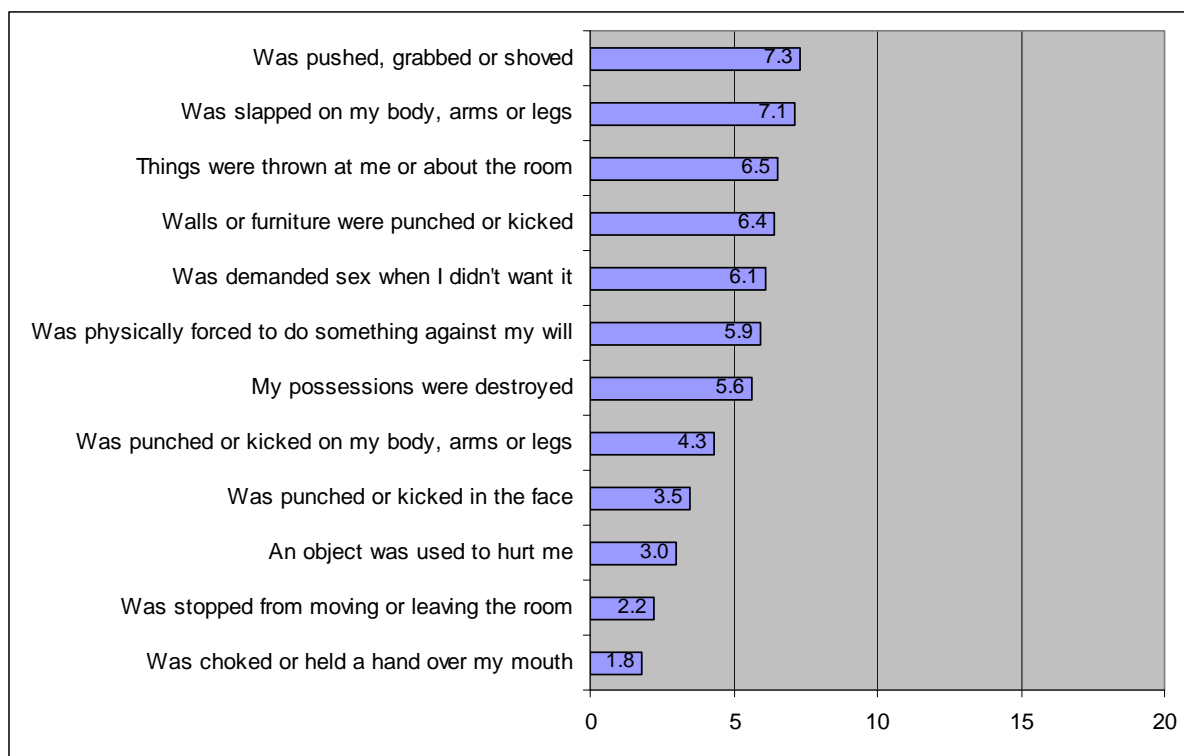
³¹ Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.022.

respondents reported that things had been thrown at them or about the room often or sometimes with another five percent saying rarely. Six percent have had walls and furniture punched or kicked often or sometimes with another six percent rarely and six percent of the respondents have had sexual relations demanded often or sometimes with about seven percent rarely.

Six percent of the respondents have been physically forced to do something against their will often or sometimes with another five percent saying rarely. The possessions of about six percent of the respondents have been destroyed often or sometimes with another three percent saying rarely. Four percent have been punched or kicked on the body, arms or legs often or sometimes with another two percent saying rarely.

Figure E displays the cumulative percentages for acts of moderate physical abuse occurring often and sometimes.

Figure E: Percentage for acts of moderate physical abuse: often, and sometimes combined



About 83 percent of the 275 respondents who have experienced moderate physical abuse reported that the offenders are their husbands, nearly 19 percent said that it was performed by their mothers-in-law, and almost seven percent mentioned that their fathers-in-law are the abusers. (See Table 21.) No statistically significant differences were found between urban and rural residents for any of these main abusers.

Thirty-six percent of the incidents of moderate physical abuse took place during the past year with 15 percent of the respondents having been pregnant. Thirty-eight percent reported that such incidents had happened more than five years ago and about 30 percent two to five years

ago. (See Table 22.) More urban residents (43 percent) than rural residents (31 percent) reported that they had experienced incidents of moderate physical abuse more than five years ago.³²

Severe physical abuse

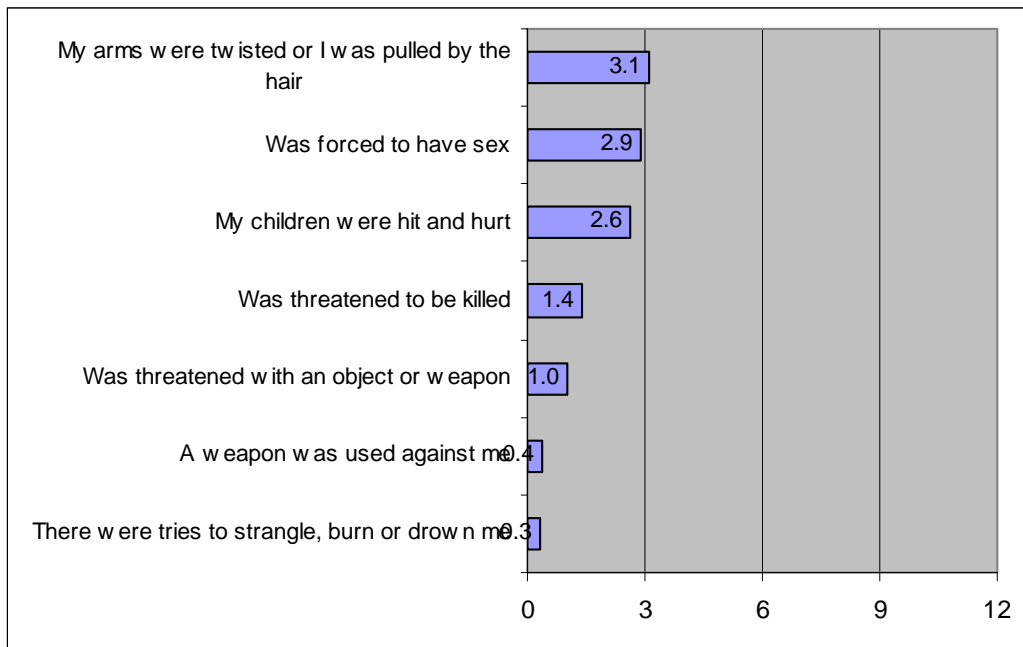
Severe physical abuse was defined as the following:

- children of the respondent being hit and hurt
- being forced to have sex (*also a type of sexual abuse*)
- any attempts to strangle, burn or drown the respondent
- being threatened with an object or weapon such as gun, knife or hammer
- being threatened to be killed
- arms being twisted or the respondent being pulled by the hair
- a weapon being used against the respondent.

About 12 percent of the respondents have experienced at least one of the acts of severe physical abuse. (See Table 23.) Excluding “rarely,” six percent of the respondents reported experiencing severe physical abuse often or sometimes.

Three percent of the respondents indicated that their arms had been twisted or that they had been pulled by the hair often or sometimes with another two percent saying rarely. Three percent reported that they had often or sometimes been forced to have sex with another two

Figure F: Percentage for acts of severe physical abuse: often, and sometimes combined



³² Chi-square ≤ .05.

percent saying rarely. About three percent of the respondents reported that their children had been often or sometimes hit and hurt with another three percent saying rarely.

Figure F displays the cumulative percentages for acts of severe physical abuse occurring often and sometimes.

No statistically significant differences were found between urban and rural residents for any of these acts of severe physical abuse.

About 85 percent of the 119 respondents who have experienced severe physical abuse indicated their husbands using force against them, about 13 percent said that their mothers-in-law are the offenders, and eight percent reported that their boyfriends abused them physically. (See Table 24.) No statistically significant differences were found between urban and rural residents for any of these main offenders.

Thirty-six percent of these 119 respondents reported that severe physical abuse had occurred in the past year with about 14 percent having been pregnant. About 40 percent reported that such incidents had happened more than five years ago and about 27 percent two to five years ago. (See Table 25.) More urban residents (49 percent) than rural residents (28 percent) indicated that they had experienced incidents of severe physical abuse more than five years ago.³³

Scope of domestic physical abuse in Armenia

If anything except “never” was checked in the self-administered cards listing acts of physical abuse -- that is, if the respondents reported that they had experienced something that can be defined as physical abuse, they were asked several additional questions to determine details of such incidents of domestic violence, especially of the most recent incidents. In total, and even with clear evidence of under-reporting, 281 respondents reported having been victims of incidents of domestic physical abuse or about 28 percent of all the 1,006 respondents have experienced physical abuse, either moderate or severe, at home. Excluding “rarely,” 167 incidents of domestic physical abuse were revealed; thus, about 17 percent of the respondents reported experiencing physical abuse often or sometimes.

In addition, about 97 percent of these 281 respondents indicated that they had also experienced at least one of the acts of psychological abuse.

This section of the report discusses details of these 281 incidents of domestic violence and focuses on the most recent incidents of physical violence.

Who used force against the respondent

About 85 percent of the 281 respondents who experienced domestic physical abuse reported that the person who used force against them was their husband. Ten percent of the respondents said that it was their mother-in-law. (See Table 26.) More unemployed respondents

³³ Chi-square \leq .05.

(14 percent) than employed respondents (five percent) reported that the offender was their mother-in-law.³⁴ No statistically significant differences were found between urban and rural residents for these abusers.

On average, the husband was 36 years old at the time when he was abusive toward his wife, while the mother-in-law was about 60 years old when she used force against her daughter-in-law (see Table 27).

The age of the victim at the time of the most recent incident of domestic abuse ranged from 14 to 66 years with the average age at 32 years (see Table 28).

How the respondent perceived the most recent incident

Fifty-eight percent of the respondents think that the physical abuse that took place on the most recent occasion was “just something that happens,” about 31 percent consider it to be wrong but not a crime, and only about ten percent name it a crime (see Table 29). More Yerevan residents (19 percent) than residents of other cities (four percent) believe that what happened on this recent occasion was a crime. More employed respondents (15 percent) than unemployed respondents (seven percent) define what took place on the most recent occasion as a crime.³⁵

Only about 35 percent of the respondents believe that the physical abuse that took place on the most recent occasion makes them victims of domestic violence (see Table 30). More Yerevan residents (42 percent) than residents of other cities (26 percent) consider themselves victims because of this recent incident.³⁶

Half of the respondents believe that they are not at all guilty for what happened on this most recent occasion. About 40 percent of the respondents think that they partially share the blame, while six percent feel that they are totally guilty for this incident. (See Table 32.) No statistically significant differences were found between urban and rural residents, and residents of Yerevan and other cities.

Respondents were also asked whether they tried to stop this most recent occasion of physical violence from happening. Forty-two percent tried hard to stop it, about 34 percent tried somewhat, and about 24 percent did not even try. (See Table 33.) No statistically significant differences were found between urban and rural residents, and residents of Yerevan and other cities.

How the most recent incident affected the respondent

The respondents who experienced physical abuse were asked a question with multiple responses permitted how this experience of domestic violence affected them.

³⁴ Chi-square \leq .05.

³⁵ Chi-square \leq .05.

³⁶ Chi-square \leq .05.

The majority of respondents, about 80 percent, were angry at what happened. Forty-eight percent of the respondents reported that their self esteem was lowered. Forty-seven percent were depressed as a result of this incident, and about 46 percent were ashamed. Forty-two percent were fearful and 40 percent had sleeping problems as a consequence of this experience. In addition, about 33 percent of the respondents were afraid for their children. (See Table 31 and Table 31a for the list of “other” responses.)

More urban residents (85 percent) than rural residents (70 percent) were angry at what happened on this recent occasion, while more rural residents (61 percent) than urban residents (37 percent) were ashamed and more rural residents (57 percent) than urban residents (43 percent) were depressed. More Yerevan residents (93 percent) than residents of other cities (77 percent) were angry because of what happened.³⁷

Forty-one percent of the abused respondents indicated that their children had witnessed incidents of violence (see Table 36). More urban residents (42 percent) than rural residents (40 percent) reported that their children had seen incidents of domestic violence.³⁸

About 30 percent of the 281 respondents indicated that the abusers were under the influence of drugs or alcohol when abusing them (see Table 35).

Coping and responding to domestic violence

Sixty percent of the 281 respondents stated that there is something they can do to stop the abuse happening to them (see Table 34).

Asking for help to stop the abuse

Only about 29 percent of the respondents who experienced physical abuse ever asked someone for help to stop the abuse (see Table 37). Seventy-one percent of the respondents did not turn to anyone, and the most common reason why help was not sought is that the respondents did not consider it a serious problem (41 percent).

Other reasons stopping the respondents from seeking help include the following: the respondent solved the problem on her own (16 percent), such problems should be solved inside the family (15 percent), no one to apply for help (nine percent), husband promised to change (six percent), and turning to outside help is shameful and embarrassing (five percent). Tables 38 and 38a present all recoded reasons that were indicated by the respondents in an open-ended question.

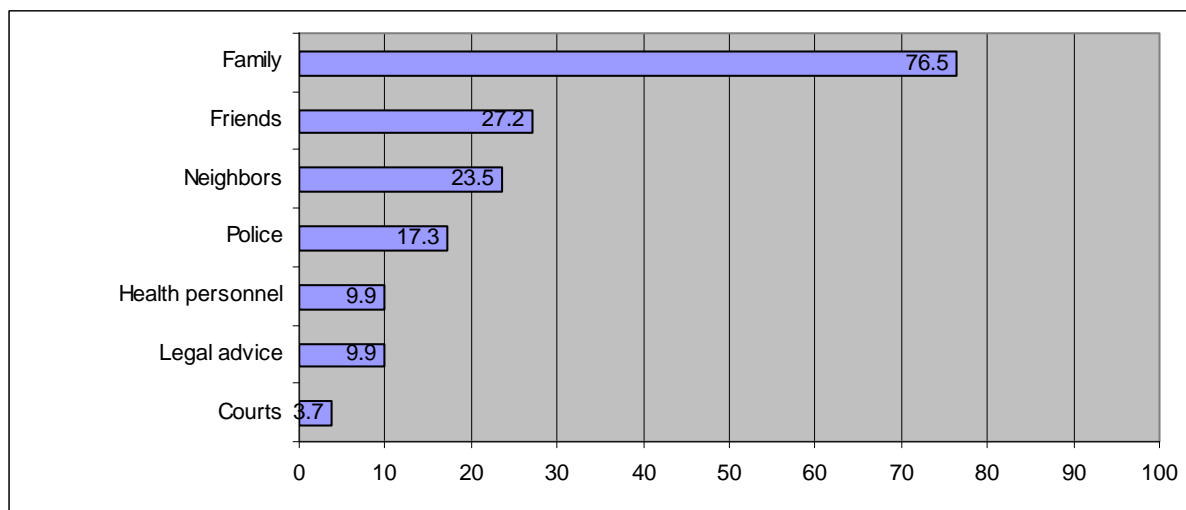
The 81 respondents who said that they sought help were read a list of informal and formal networks and asked whom from this list they turned to. About 77 percent contacted their families, 27 percent asked their friends for help, and almost 24 percent turned to their neighbors. Besides these informal networks, some respondents applied to authorities (17 percent turned to the police, while only about four percent to courts), or formal services (ten percent – to health

³⁷ Chi-square \leq .05.

³⁸ Chi-square \leq .05.

personnel, and another ten percent – to legal advice). (See Table 39 and Figure G.) Only one respondent had called a hot line. None of the respondents applied to shelters, crisis centers, or women’s NGOs, which implies that either they are not aware of such services, or that they do not trust them.

Figure G: Percentage contacting informal and formal networks for help



Need for medical assistance

Respondents who experienced physical abuse were also asked whether they went to a doctor or hospital due to injuries caused by domestic violence. About nine percent of the respondents sought medical assistance (see Table 40).

When describing why they turned to a doctor or hospital, about 71 percent explained that they had physical problems, such as with blood pressure, heart problems, cuts and abrasions, and breaks, and 29 percent indicated that they sought medical assistance because of a nervous disorder, mental depression, or stress. (See Table 41.)

Seeking help from police

When asked about seeking help from the police, only about six percent of the abused respondents stated that they called the police because of domestic violence (see Table 42).

The respondents who did not ask the police for help indicated in an open-ended question different reasons which were recoded and are presented in Table 43. The majority of respondents, about 62 percent, did not apply because they believed it was a minor problem that was not serious. Twelve percent are certain that such problems should be solved as a private matter inside the family. About eight percent do not believe that the police could do anything to help. About five percent consider turning to outside help shameful and embarrassing. Four percent did not want the offenders arrested or jailed.

The 16 respondents who sought help from the police were asked in an open-ended question what were the actions of the police. Responses were recoded and are displayed in Table 44. Seventy-five percent of the respondents reported that the police detained the offender, made him sign a statement that he would never use force again, and released him. Twenty-five percent reported that the police took no action.

These same 16 respondents were asked also how satisfied they are with police handling of the matter. About 69 percent were at least “somewhat satisfied” with how the police responded to their appeal (see Table 45).

Half of the respondents who have asked the police for help indicated that the abuser’s violent or threatening behavior toward them decreased after the police were involved. Thirty-one percent stated that the violence stayed the same after the involvement of the police, while about 19 percent claimed that it increased. (See Table 46.)

Leaving or staying with an abusive partner

The abused respondents also were asked whether they had ever left their husbands or boyfriends, even for a short time, because they were abusive or threatening. Thirty-two percent of the abused respondents said they had left their partners because they had threatened or abused them (see Table 47). No statistically significant differences were found for urban versus rural residents, and residents of Yerevan versus residents of other cities.

About 58 percent of the 191 respondents who did not leave explained that there was no need to leave because the problem was too minor and trivial. About 12 percent said they did not leave because they love their husbands or boyfriends, while nearly ten percent stayed for the sake of the family and children. Five percent said they had no place to go. (See Tables 48 and 48a for the list of all recoded responses.)

About 87 percent of the 90 respondents who left home stayed at their parents’ homes. Nearly six percent lived with other relatives such as sisters or brothers. In addition, three percent reported going to friends and two percent to neighbors. (See Tables 49 and 49a for all responses given to an open-ended question.)

Nearly 88 percent of the respondents who left home eventually returned (see Table 50). More respondents with no college degree (97 percent) than respondents with degrees (83 percent) returned home.³⁹ The main reason behind such a decision is for the sake of children: 57 percent of these respondents say that they do not want to leave children without fathers. The other three reasons for returning are love toward the husband (11 percent), the promise of the husband to change (eight percent), and the pressure of the husband to return (five percent). (See Table 51 for all recoded responses.)

At the same time, when all the 1,006 respondents were asked the following attitude measures, 71 percent reported that “victims who do not leave an abusive relationship share some of the blame for their abuse” (see Table 13a). Yerevan residents (76 percent) tend to agree with

³⁹ Chi-square \leq .05.

this statement more than residents of other cities (68 percent). Similarly, respondents with college degrees (75 percent) are more likely to agree than are respondents with no degree (65 percent).⁴⁰

In addition, 85 percent of the respondents agreed that “many women have to choose to live alone and be poor or stay in the home where they are being battered” (see Table 13b). Respondents with college degrees (87 percent) are more likely to agree than are respondents with no degree (81 percent).⁴¹ No statistically significant differences were found between urban and rural residents, and residents of Yerevan and other cities.

Measuring domestic violence

The questionnaire employed multiple measures in order to measure incidents of violence against women and abuse of women. As expected, the cards that respondents completed by themselves revealed more incidents than the questions asked in the face-to-face interview section.

The incidents of both psychological and physical violence reported in the self-administered sections with the lists of types of violence and abuse revealed an entirely different picture in which nearly 30 percent reported having been the victim of physical abuse. The problem may be that Armenian women are unable to define domestic violence and abuse as general concepts.

Although a variety of tactics were used to gather information on the incidents of domestic violence and abuse, interviewers indicated that there were cases of not reporting and under-reporting.

Finally, incidents of domestic violence and abuse of women appear to be equally distributed in Armenia across ages, income, employment status, and education. That is, for the most part no statistically significant differences in the instances of violence and abuse were found based on these factors.

⁴⁰ Statistical significance determined by t-tests; both less than .05.

⁴¹ Statistically significant difference using t-test; sig=.008.

Summary of Major Findings

This section summarizes the major findings of the report on a nationwide survey of domestic violence and abuse of women in Armenia.

Perceptions about family relationships

- Six out of ten Armenian women believe that “a good wife always obeys her husband even if she disagrees,” and that “it is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss.”
- Only about four out of ten Armenian women agree that a woman should be able to choose her friends even without her husband’s approval.
- Only two in ten Armenian women agree that “it is OK for a husband to forbid his wife to work,” and about four in ten Armenian women agree that “it is a wife’s obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn’t feel like it.”
- About two-thirds of Armenian women believe that being unfaithful justifies physical force against wives. Five in ten Armenian women reported that neglecting children, four out of ten that disobeying the husband, three in ten that going out without telling the husband, and another three in ten that arguing with the husband justify using physical force against wives.
- Nearly all Armenian women agree that “a man should never hit his wife.”
- Three in ten Armenian women do not participate in decision-making about large household purchases and two in ten Armenian women do not take part in decision-making about their own health care or how to use money that they themselves earn.

Levels of understanding about causes of domestic violence

- Almost all Armenian women agree that drug and alcohol problems are the main causes of domestic violence.
- Almost nine out of ten Armenian women believe that domestic violence continues because women do not leave the men who abuse them.
- Nine in ten Armenian women believe that poverty increases the likelihood of domestic violence, while seven in ten agree that sudden financial problems or job loss are reasons for domestic violence.
- Nine out of ten Armenian women believe that domestic violence results from unequal relationships between men and women.
- Nearly eight in ten Armenian women agree that most men learn to be violent because they witnessed violence in their home during the childhood.

Attitudes toward domestic violence and public agencies

- Nine in ten Armenian women believe that domestic violence can be best solved as a private matter, inside the family, instead of by police.
- Six in ten Armenian women think that this problem, as a public issue, should be solved by government and society.
- Only half of Armenian women agree that there should be outside intervention if a man mistreats his wife.
- Seven in ten Armenian women believe that Armenia needs a law on domestic violence and nine in ten Armenian women believe that the government should take actions to combat domestic violence.
- Only about four in ten Armenian women would be likely to call the police if they were to experience domestic violence.
- Six in ten Armenian women agree that the court system does very little to protect abused women.

Psychological abuse

- About 66 percent of Armenian women experienced psychological abuse, with 46 percent experiencing it often or sometimes.
- In 74 percent of the incidents of psychological abuse the offenders were husbands and in 28 percent mothers-in-law.
- Almost all Armenian women believe that mental abuse is as bad as physical abuse, and eight in ten Armenian women agree that being criticized in public by husbands is a type of domestic abuse.

Moderate physical abuse

- Twenty-seven percent of Armenian women experienced moderate physical abuse, with 16 percent experiencing it often or sometimes.
- One in ten Armenian women has been either pushed, grabbed or shoved, or slapped on the body, arms or legs, or demanded sex when she did not want it, or physically forced to do something against her will.
- The initiators of eight out of ten incidents of moderate physical abuse were husbands, whereas about two in ten abusers were mothers-in-law.

Severe physical abuse

- About 12 percent of Armenian women experienced severe physical abuse, with six percent experiencing it often or sometimes.
- Five percent of Armenian women have been either pulled by the hair or their arms have been twisted, or their children have been hit and hurt, or they have been forced to have sex.
- The perpetrators in almost nine out of ten incidents of severe physical abuse were husbands, and in one out of ten incidents mothers-in-law physically abused their daughters-in-law.

Scope of domestic physical abuse in Armenia

- Nearly three out of ten Armenian women experienced physical abuse at home, with about two in ten experiencing it often or sometimes.
- Domestic violence and abuse of women are for the most part equally distributed in Armenia across ages, income, employment status, and education.
- Almost one in ten abused Armenian women sought medical assistance because of injuries caused by domestic violence. Seventy-one percent had physical problems, while 29 percent mental disorders.
- Half of the Armenian women who experienced physical abuse believe that they are not at all guilty for what happened on the most recent occasion. Four in ten believe that they partially share the blame.
- Only four out of ten abused Armenian women tried hard to stop the most recent occasion from happening, while three in ten tried somewhat, and two in ten did not even try.
- Eight in ten abused Armenian women were angry, five had decreased self esteem, while another five were depressed, and the other five were ashamed as a result of the incident.
- Four in ten abused Armenian women reported that children had witnessed incidents of violence.

Coping and responding to domestic violence

- Only one in three abused Armenian women asked someone for help to stop the abuse.
- Twenty-one percent of abused Armenian women applied to government authorities and 20 percent to support services.
- No women reported that they applied to shelters, crisis centers, or women's NGOs.
- Only six percent of abused Armenian women called the police because of domestic violence.

- Only one-third of abused Armenian women left their partners because they threatened or abused them.

Table 1: Number of interviews conducted by Yerevan and ten marzes compared to ROA census data			
	Frequency	Percent	ROA 2001 Census data
Yerevan	350	34.8	34.3
Aragatsotn	43	4.3	4.3
Ararat	85	8.4	8.5
Armavir	86	8.5	8.6
Gegharkunik	74	7.4	7.4
Lori	89	8.8	8.9
Kotayk	84	8.3	8.5
Shirak	88	8.7	8.8
Syunik	48	4.8	4.8
Tavush	42	4.2	4.2
Vayots Dzor	17	1.7	1.7
Total	1006	100.0	100.0

Table 2: Number of interviews conducted by urban and rural populations compared to ROA census data			
	Frequency	Percent	ROA 2001 Census data
Urban	651	64.7	64.3
Rural	355	35.3	35.7
Total	1006	100.0	100.0

Table 3: Number of interviews conducted by Yerevan and marzes compared to ROA census data			
	Frequency	Percent	ROA 2001 Census data
Yerevan	350	34.8	34.3
Marzes	656	65.2	65.7
Total	1006	100.0	100.0

Table 4a: Armenia needs a law on domestic violence				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent**	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	321	31.9	35.4	35.4
agree	400	39.8	44.2	79.6
disagree	132	13.1	14.6	94.2
strongly disagree	53	5.3	5.8	100.0
don't know/can't say	100	9.9	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=2, Mean=1.91, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)				
**Valid percent is percentage without don't know/can't say				

Table 4b: The court system does very little to protect abused women				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	237	23.6	30.4	30.4
agree	363	36.1	46.5	76.9
disagree	128	12.7	16.4	93.3
strongly disagree	52	5.2	6.7	100.0
don't know/can't say	226	22.5	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=2, Mean=1.99, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 4c: It's none of my business if a husband physically abuses his wife during an argument inside their own home				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	112	11.1	11.8	11.8
agree	245	24.4	25.8	37.6
disagree	352	35.0	37.1	74.7
strongly disagree	240	23.9	25.3	100.0
don't know/can't say	57	5.7	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=3, Mean=2.76, Median=3.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 4d: Government should take actions to combat domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	452	44.9	46.9	46.9
agree	428	42.5	44.4	91.4
disagree	54	5.4	5.6	97.0
strongly disagree	29	2.9	3.0	100.0
don't know/can't say	43	4.3	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=1, Mean=1.65, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 4e: If a man mistreats his wife, others outside the family should intervene

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	171	17.0	17.9	17.9
agree	291	28.9	30.5	48.5
disagree	293	29.1	30.7	79.2
strongly disagree	198	19.7	20.8	100.0
don't know/can't say	53	5.3	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=3, Mean=2.54, Median=3.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 4f: Domestic violence is a widespread problem in Armenia

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	257	25.5	29.4	29.4
agree	352	35.0	40.3	69.7
disagree	195	19.4	22.3	92.0
strongly disagree	70	7.0	8.0	100.0
don't know/can't say	132	13.1	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.09, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 4g: A man should never hit his wife

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	691	68.7	69.2	69.2
agree	227	22.6	22.7	91.9
disagree	63	6.3	6.3	98.2
strongly disagree	18	1.8	1.8	100.0
don't know/can't say	7	0.7	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=1, Mean=1.41, Median=1.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 4h: In most cases, domestic violence is best handled as a private matter instead of by police

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	437	43.4	44.7	44.7
agree	419	41.7	42.9	87.6
disagree	90	8.9	9.2	96.8
strongly disagree	31	3.1	3.2	100.0
don't know/can't say	29	2.9	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=1, Mean=1.71, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 4i: Domestic violence should be a public issue solved by government and society

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	184	18.3	19.7	19.7
agree	416	41.4	44.5	64.2
disagree	235	23.4	25.2	89.4
strongly disagree	99	9.8	10.6	100.0
don't know/can't say	72	7.2	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.27, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 4j: I would be likely to call the police if I were to experience domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	113	11.2	12.3	12.3
agree	211	21.0	23.0	35.3
disagree	312	31.0	34.0	69.4
strongly disagree	281	27.9	30.6	100.0
don't know/can't say	89	8.8	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=3, Mean=2.83, Median=3.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 5: Means for attitude measures in tables 4a through 4j			
<i>(in ascending order)</i>			
	Mean	Mode	Median
A man should never hit his wife.	1.41	1	1.00
Government should take actions to combat domestic violence.	1.65	1	2.00
In most cases, domestic violence is best handled as a private matter instead of by police.	1.71	1	2.00
Armenia needs a law on domestic violence.	1.91	2	2.00
The court system does very little to protect abused women.	1.99	2	2.00
Domestic violence is a widespread problem in Armenia.	2.09	2	2.00
Domestic violence should be a public issue solved by government and society.	2.27	2	2.00
If a man mistreats his wife, others outside the family should intervene.	2.54	3	3.00
It's none of my business if a husband physically abuses his wife during an argument inside their own home.	2.76	3	3.00
I would be likely to call the police if I were to experience domestic violence.	2.83	3	3.00
<i>(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)</i>			

Table 6a: Trust toward women's NGOs in combating against domestic violence				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
very trustworthy	102	10.1	15.4	15.4
somewhat trustworthy	329	32.7	49.5	64.9
somewhat not trustworthy	90	8.9	13.6	78.5
not trustworthy at all	143	14.2	21.5	100.0
don't know/can't say	342	34.0	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=2, Mean=2.41, Median=2.00 <i>(1=very trustworthy and 4=not trustworthy at all; don't know/can't say excluded)</i>				

Table 6b: Trust toward the police in combating against domestic violence				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
very trustworthy	59	5.9	6.7	6.7
somewhat trustworthy	272	27.0	31.1	37.8
somewhat not trustworthy	153	15.2	17.5	55.3
not trustworthy at all	391	38.9	44.7	100.0
don't know/can't say	131	13.0	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=4, Mean=3.00, Median=3.00 (1=very trustworthy and 4=not trustworthy at all; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 6c: Trust toward the court in combating against domestic violence				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
very trustworthy	135	13.4	15.5	15.5
somewhat trustworthy	378	37.6	43.5	59.0
somewhat not trustworthy	105	10.4	12.1	71.1
not trustworthy at all	251	25.0	28.9	100.0
don't know/can't say	137	13.6	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=2, Mean=2.54, Median=2.00 (1=very trustworthy and 4=not trustworthy at all; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 6d: Trust toward the ROA Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor in combating against domestic violence				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
very trustworthy	45	4.5	6.3	6.3
somewhat trustworthy	231	23.0	32.5	38.8
somewhat not trustworthy	105	10.4	14.8	53.6
not trustworthy at all	330	32.8	46.4	100.0
don't know/can't say	295	29.3	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=4, Mean=3.01, Median=3.00 (1=very trustworthy and 4=not trustworthy at all; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 7: Means for attitude measures in tables 6a through 6d
(in ascending order)

	Mean	Mode	Median
Women's NGOs	2.41	2	2.00
Court	2.54	2	2.00
Police	3.00	4	3.00
ROA Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor	3.01	4	3.00

(1=very trustworthy and 4=not trustworthy at all; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 8: Who in the family usually has the final say on the following decisions
(in descending order)

		respondent herself	respondent together with the husband or boyfriend	other member(s) of the family, excluding the respondent	all members of the family, including the respondent	don't know/can't say	Total
what food should be cooked each day	Count	744	52	119	84	7	1006
	percentage	74.0	5.2	11.8	8.4	0.7	100.0
making household purchases for daily needs	Count	579	156	202	63	6	1006
	percentage	57.6	15.5	20.1	6.3	0.6	100.0
own health care of women	Count	386	349	198	62	11	1006
	percentage	38.4	34.7	19.7	6.2	1.1	100.0
number of children to have	Count	254	607	93	11	41	1006
	percentage	25.2	60.3	9.2	1.1	4.1	100.0
how money women earn will be used	Count	251	325	206	48	176	1006
	percentage	25.0	32.3	20.5	4.8	17.5	100.0
visits to family, friends or relatives	Count	202	545	166	89	4	1006
	percentage	20.1	54.2	16.5	8.9	0.4	100.0
making large household purchases	Count	173	435	299	89	10	1006
	percentage	17.2	43.2	29.7	8.9	1.0	100.0

Table 9a: Poverty increases the likelihood of domestic violence				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	538	53.5	54.4	54.4
agree	321	31.9	32.5	86.9
disagree	89	8.8	9.0	95.9
strongly disagree	41	4.1	4.1	100.0
don't know/can't say	17	1.7	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=1, Mean=1.63, Median=1.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 9b: A victim's lack of education increases the likelihood of abuse				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	320	31.8	33.2	33.2
agree	376	37.4	39.0	72.2
disagree	200	19.9	20.7	92.9
strongly disagree	68	6.8	7.1	100.0
don't know/can't say	42	4.2	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=2, Mean=2.02, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 9c: An abuser's lack of education increases the likelihood of abuse				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	402	40.0	41.7	41.7
agree	356	35.4	36.9	78.5
disagree	145	14.4	15.0	93.6
strongly disagree	62	6.2	6.4	100.0
don't know/can't say	41	4.1	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=1, Mean=1.86, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 9d: Sudden financial problems or job loss are reasons for domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	365	36.3	37.7	37.7
agree	354	35.2	36.6	74.3
disagree	181	18.0	18.7	93.0
strongly disagree	68	6.8	7.0	100.0
don't know/can't say	38	3.8	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=1, Mean=1.95, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 9e: Men who beat their wives are mainly mentally ill

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	246	24.5	25.6	25.6
agree	264	26.2	27.5	53.1
disagree	298	29.6	31.0	84.2
strongly disagree	152	15.1	15.8	100.0
don't know/can't say	46	4.6	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=3, Mean=2.37, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 9f: A husband who abuses his wife is more likely to also abuse his children

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	342	34.0	35.8	35.8
agree	422	41.9	44.1	79.9
disagree	138	13.7	14.4	94.4
strongly disagree	54	5.4	5.6	100.0
don't know/can't say	50	5.0	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=1.90, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 9g: Domestic violence continues because most women will not leave the men who abuse them

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	346	34.4	36.5	36.5
agree	484	48.1	51.1	87.6
disagree	85	8.4	9.0	96.5
strongly disagree	33	3.3	3.5	100.0
don't know/can't say	58	5.8	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=1.79, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 9h: Drug and alcohol problems are the primary causes of domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	604	60.0	62.0	62.0
agree	288	28.6	29.6	91.6
disagree	52	5.2	5.3	96.9
strongly disagree	30	3.0	3.1	100.0
don't know/can't say	32	3.2	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=1, Mean=1.49, Median=1.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 9i: Most men learn to be violent because they witnessed violence in their home when they were growing up

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	320	31.8	34.4	34.4
agree	394	39.2	42.4	76.9
disagree	151	15.0	16.3	93.1
strongly disagree	64	6.4	6.9	100.0
don't know/can't say	77	7.7	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=1.96, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 9j: Domestic violence is a result of unequal relationships between men and women

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	282	28.0	30.2	30.2
agree	521	51.8	55.7	85.9
disagree	95	9.4	10.2	96.0
strongly disagree	37	3.7	4.0	100.0
don't know/can't say	71	7.1	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=1.88, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 9k: Domestic violence exists because the husband's family allows it

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	238	23.7	25.4	25.4
agree	426	42.3	45.4	70.8
disagree	205	20.4	21.9	92.6
strongly disagree	69	6.9	7.4	100.0
don't know/can't say	68	6.8	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.11, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 9l: Domestic violence exists because police won't stop it

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	200	19.9	22.0	22.0
agree	366	36.4	40.3	62.3
disagree	210	20.9	23.1	85.5
strongly disagree	132	13.1	14.5	100.0
don't know/can't say	98	9.7	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.30, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 10: Means for attitude measures in tables 9a through 9l
(in ascending order)

	Mean	Mode	Median
Drug and alcohol problems are the primary causes of domestic violence.	1.49	1	1.00
Poverty increases the likelihood of domestic violence.	1.63	1	1.00
Domestic violence continues because most women will not leave the men who abuse them.	1.79	2	2.00
An abuser's lack of education increases the likelihood of abuse.	1.86	1	2.00
Domestic violence is a result of unequal relationships between men and women.	1.88	2	2.00
A husband who abuses his wife is more likely to also abuse his children.	1.90	2	2.00
Sudden financial problems or job loss are reasons for domestic violence.	1.95	1	2.00
Most men learn to be violent because they witnessed violence in their home when they were growing up.	1.96	2	2.00
A victim's lack of education increases the likelihood of abuse.	2.02	2	2.00
Domestic violence exists because the husband's family allows it.	2.11	2	2.00
Domestic violence exists because police won't stop it.	2.30	2	2.00
Men who beat their wives are mainly mentally ill.	2.37	3	2.00

(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 11a: Not completing housework adequately justifies physical force against wife

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	36	3.6	3.6	3.6
agree	99	9.8	10.0	13.6
disagree	340	33.8	34.3	47.9
strongly disagree	516	51.3	52.1	100.0
don't know/can't say	15	1.5	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.35, Median=4.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 11b: Refusing to have sex justifies physical force against wife				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	47	4.7	4.9	4.9
agree	157	15.6	16.4	21.3
disagree	279	27.7	29.2	50.5
strongly disagree	473	47.0	49.5	100.0
don't know/can't say	50	5.0	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=4, Mean=3.23, Median=3.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 11c: Disobeying the husband justifies physical force against wife				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	126	12.5	12.7	12.7
agree	296	29.4	29.9	42.7
disagree	221	22.0	22.3	65.0
strongly disagree	346	34.4	35.0	100.0
don't know/can't say	17	1.7	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=4, Mean=2.80, Median=3.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 11d: Being unfaithful justifies physical force against wife				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	354	35.2	36.0	36.0
agree	305	30.3	31.0	67.0
disagree	100	9.9	10.2	77.2
strongly disagree	224	22.3	22.8	100.0
don't know/can't say	23	2.3	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=1, Mean=2.20, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 11e: Neglecting children justifies physical force against wife

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	200	19.9	20.2	20.2
agree	316	31.4	31.9	52.1
disagree	169	16.8	17.1	69.2
strongly disagree	305	30.3	30.8	100.0
don't know/can't say	16	1.6	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.58, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 11f: Arguing with the husband justifies physical force against wife

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	83	8.3	8.4	8.4
agree	201	20.0	20.4	28.8
disagree	294	29.2	29.8	58.6
strongly disagree	409	40.7	41.4	100.0
don't know/can't say	19	1.9	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.04, Median=3.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 11g: Going out without telling the husband justifies physical force against wife

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	104	10.3	10.5	10.5
agree	204	20.3	20.5	31.0
disagree	279	27.7	28.0	59.0
strongly disagree	408	40.6	41.0	100.0
don't know/can't say	11	1.1	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.00, Median=3.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 12: Means for attitude measures in tables 11a through 11g
(in ascending order)

	Mean	Mode	Median
Being unfaithful justifies physical force against wife.	2.20	1	2.00
Neglecting children justifies physical force against wife.	2.58	2	2.00
Disobeying the husband justifies physical force against wife.	2.80	4	3.00
Going out without telling the husband justifies physical force against wife.	3.00	4	3.00
Arguing with the husband justifies physical force against wife.	3.04	4	3.00
Refusing to have sex justifies physical force against wife.	3.23	4	3.00
Not completing housework adequately justifies physical force against wife.	3.35	4	4.00

(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 13a: Victims who do not leave an abusive relationship share some of the blame for their abuse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	222	22.1	23.6	23.6
agree	447	44.4	47.6	71.2
disagree	189	18.8	20.1	91.4
strongly disagree	81	8.1	8.6	100.0
don't know/can't say	67	6.7	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.14, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 13b: Many women have to choose to live alone and be poor or stay in the home where they are being battered

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	320	31.8	34.6	34.6
agree	466	46.3	50.4	85.1
disagree	102	10.1	11.0	96.1
strongly disagree	36	3.6	3.9	100.0
don't know/can't say	82	8.2	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=1.84, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 13c: Mental abuse is as bad as physical abuse				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	595	59.1	60.7	60.7
agree	338	33.6	34.5	95.2
disagree	40	4.0	4.1	99.3
strongly disagree	7	0.7	0.7	100.0
don't know/can't say	26	2.6	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=1, Mean=1.45, Median=1.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 13d: Being criticized in public by husband is a type of domestic abuse				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	330	32.8	34.3	34.3
agree	431	42.8	44.8	79.1
disagree	157	15.6	16.3	95.4
strongly disagree	44	4.4	4.6	100.0
don't know/can't say	44	4.4	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=2, Mean=1.91, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 13e: It is OK for a husband to forbid his wife to work				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	70	7.0	7.1	7.1
agree	147	14.6	14.9	22.0
disagree	368	36.6	37.4	59.4
strongly disagree	400	39.8	40.6	100.0
don't know/can't say	21	2.1	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=4, Mean=3.11, Median=3.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 13f: A good wife always obeys her husband even if she disagrees

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	221	22.0	22.6	22.6
agree	379	37.7	38.8	61.3
disagree	233	23.2	23.8	85.2
strongly disagree	145	14.4	14.8	100.0
don't know/can't say	28	2.8	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.31, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 13g: It is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	195	19.4	20.4	20.4
agree	387	38.5	40.6	61.0
disagree	264	26.2	27.7	88.7
strongly disagree	108	10.7	11.3	100.0
don't know/can't say	52	5.2	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=2, Mean=2.30, Median=2.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 13h: A woman should be able to choose her friends even if her husband disapproves

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	109	10.8	11.2	11.2
agree	275	27.3	28.2	39.4
disagree	380	37.8	39.0	78.4
strongly disagree	210	20.9	21.6	100.0
don't know/can't say	32	3.2	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=3, Mean=2.71, Median=3.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 13i: It is a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	90	8.9	9.6	9.6
agree	251	25.0	26.8	36.4
disagree	314	31.2	33.5	70.0
strongly disagree	281	27.9	30.0	100.0
don't know/can't say	70	7.0	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		
Mode=3, Mean=2.84, Median=3.00 (1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)				

Table 14: Means for attitude measures in tables 13a through 13i			
<i>(in ascending order)</i>			
	Mean	Mode	Median
Mental abuse is as bad as physical abuse.	1.45	1	1.00
Many women have to choose to live alone and be poor or stay in the home where they are being battered.	1.84	2	2.00
Being criticized in public by husband is a type of domestic abuse.	1.91	2	2.00
Victims who do not leave an abusive relationship share some of the blame for their abuse.	2.14	2	2.00
It is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss.	2.30	2	2.00
A good wife always obeys her husband even if she disagrees.	2.31	2	2.00
A woman should be able to choose her friends even if her husband disapproves.	2.71	3	3.00
It is a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it.	2.84	3	3.00
It is OK for a husband to forbid his wife to work.	3.11	4	3.00
<i>(1=strongly agree and 4=strongly disagree; don't know/can't say excluded)</i>			

Table 15a: How effective is providing counseling for the victim in decreasing domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	51	5.1	5.3	5.3
2	19	1.9	2.0	7.2
3	23	2.3	2.4	9.6
4	24	2.4	2.5	12.1
5	143	14.2	14.8	26.8
6	52	5.2	5.4	32.2
7	81	8.1	8.4	40.6
8	113	11.2	11.7	52.2
9	74	7.4	7.6	59.9
10	389	38.7	40.1	100.0
don't know	35	3.5	100.0	
don't understand	2	0.2		
Total	1006	100.0		

Mean=7.54, Mode=10, Median=8.00 (1=not effective at all and 10=very effective; don't know and don't understand excluded)

Table 15b: How effective is providing treatment for the abuser in decreasing domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	81	8.1	8.4	8.4
2	25	2.5	2.6	11.0
3	40	4.0	4.1	15.1
4	26	2.6	2.7	17.8
5	100	9.9	10.4	28.2
6	43	4.3	4.5	32.6
7	57	5.7	5.9	38.5
8	88	8.7	9.1	47.6
9	86	8.5	8.9	56.5
10	420	41.7	43.5	100.0
don't know	37	3.7	100.0	
don't understand	3	0.3		
Total	1006	100.0		

Mean=7.44, Mode=10, Median=9.00 (1=not effective at all and 10=very effective; don't know and don't understand excluded)

Table 15c: How effective is sending those found guilty to jail or prison in decreasing domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	281	27.9	29.0	29.0
2	56	5.6	5.8	34.7
3	48	4.8	4.9	39.7
4	36	3.6	3.7	43.4
5	88	8.7	9.1	52.5
6	41	4.1	4.2	56.7
7	29	2.9	3.0	59.7
8	59	5.9	6.1	65.8
9	59	5.9	6.1	71.9
10	273	27.1	28.1	100.0
don't know	35	3.5	100.0	
don't understand	1	0.1		
Total	1006	100.0		

Mean=5.47, Mode=1, Median=5.00 (1=not effective at all and 10=very effective; don't know and don't understand excluded)

Table 15d: How effective is increasing assistance for victims of domestic violence in decreasing domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	92	9.1	9.6	9.6
2	25	2.5	2.6	12.2
3	38	3.8	4.0	16.1
4	31	3.1	3.2	19.4
5	90	8.9	9.4	28.8
6	51	5.1	5.3	34.1
7	78	7.8	8.1	42.2
8	116	11.5	12.1	54.3
9	102	10.1	10.6	64.9
10	337	33.5	35.1	100.0
don't know	41	4.1	100.0	
don't understand	5	0.5		
Total	1006	100.0		

Mean=7.19, Mode=10, Median=8.00 (1=not effective at all and 10=very effective; don't know and don't understand excluded)

Table 15e: How effective is making more shelter space available in decreasing domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	227	22.6	24.1	24.1
2	39	3.9	4.1	28.2
3	43	4.3	4.6	32.8
4	23	2.3	2.4	35.2
5	85	8.4	9.0	44.2
6	36	3.6	3.8	48.0
7	50	5.0	5.3	53.3
8	58	5.8	6.2	59.5
9	83	8.3	8.8	68.3
10	299	29.7	31.7	100.0
don't know	56	5.6	100.0	
don't understand	7	0.7		
Total	1006	100.0		

Mean=6.06, Mode=10, Median=7.00 (1=not effective at all and 10=very effective; don't know and don't understand excluded)

Table 15f: How effective is increasing awareness through public education in decreasing domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	51	5.1	5.2	5.2
2	16	1.6	1.6	6.8
3	11	1.1	1.1	8.0
4	15	1.5	1.5	9.5
5	48	4.8	4.9	14.4
6	24	2.4	2.5	16.9
7	43	4.3	4.4	21.2
8	62	6.2	6.3	27.6
9	102	10.1	10.4	38.0
10	607	60.3	62.0	100.0
don't know	23	2.3	100.0	
don't understand	4	0.4		
Total	1006	100.0		

Mean=8.52, Mode=10, Median=10.00 (1=not effective at all and 10=very effective; don't know and don't understand excluded)

Table 16: Means for ratings given to solutions that can decrease domestic violence in tables 15a through 15f			
<i>(in descending order)</i>			
	Mean	Mode	Median
Increasing awareness through public education	8.52	10	10.00
Providing counseling for the victim	7.54	10	8.00
Providing treatment for the abuser	7.44	10	9.00
Increasing assistance for victims of domestic violence	7.19	10	8.00
Making more shelter space available	6.06	10	7.00
Sending those found guilty to jail or prison	5.47	1	5.00
<i>(1=not effective at all and 10=very effective; don't know and don't understand excluded)</i>			

Table 17: Frequency of incidents of psychological abuse						
<i>(in descending order)</i>						
		Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Total
My movements were checked.	Count	101	121	109	675	1006
	percentage	10.0	12.0	10.8	67.1	100.0
I was shouted, screamed or sworn at.	Count	96	169	235	506	1006
	percentage	9.5	16.8	23.4	50.3	100.0
My social life outside house was restricted.	Count	61	75	94	776	1006
	percentage	6.1	7.5	9.3	77.1	100.0
I was criticized in front of others.	Count	55	103	126	722	1006
	percentage	5.5	10.2	12.5	71.8	100.0
I was threatened.	Count	46	65	90	805	1006
	percentage	4.6	6.5	8.9	80.0	100.0
I was prevented from seeing family or friends.	Count	40	43	54	869	1006
	percentage	4.0	4.3	5.4	86.4	100.0
I was put down in front of others.	Count	38	63	66	839	1006
	percentage	3.8	6.3	6.6	83.4	100.0
My children were shouted at or threatened in ways that they might be hurt.	Count	34	61	80	831	1006
	percentage	3.4	6.1	8.0	82.6	100.0
I was kept short of money.	Count	33	27	46	900	1006
	percentage	3.3	2.7	4.6	89.5	100.0
I was prevented from using the telephone.	Count	21	26	30	929	1006
	percentage	2.1	2.6	3.0	92.3	100.0

Table 18: Who was the offender of psychological abuse				
<i>(in descending order, multiple responses permitted)</i>				
		Yes	No	Total
Husband	Count	490	170	660
	<i>percentage</i>	74.2	25.8	100.0
Mother-in-law	Count	183	477	660
	<i>percentage</i>	27.7	72.3	100.0
Father-in-law	Count	68	592	660
	<i>percentage</i>	10.3	89.7	100.0
Boyfriend	Count	46	614	660
	<i>percentage</i>	7.0	93.0	100.0
Brother-in-law	Count	40	620	660
	<i>percentage</i>	6.1	93.9	100.0
Member of my own family	Count	23	637	660
	<i>percentage</i>	3.5	96.5	100.0
Other member of the husband's family	Count	12	648	660
	<i>percentage</i>	1.8	98.2	100.0
Son	Count	11	649	660
	<i>percentage</i>	1.7	98.3	100.0

Table 19: When did the psychological abuse happen				
<i>(multiple responses permitted)</i>				
		Yes	No	Total
In the past year	Count	231	429	660
	<i>percentage</i>	35.0	65.0	100.0
Two to five years ago	Count	163	497	660
	<i>percentage</i>	24.7	75.3	100.0
More than five years ago	Count	289	371	660
	<i>percentage</i>	43.8	56.2	100.0

Table 20: Frequency of incidents of moderate physical abuse						
<i>(in descending order)</i>						
		Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Total
I was slapped on my body, arms or legs.	Count	36	35	55	880	1006
	percentage	3.6	3.5	5.5	87.5	100.0
I was pushed, grabbed or shoved.	Count	34	39	60	873	1006
	percentage	3.4	3.9	6.0	86.8	100.0
I was punched or kicked on my body, arms or legs.	Count	30	13	20	943	1006
	percentage	3.0	1.3	2.0	93.7	100.0
My possessions were destroyed.	Count	29	27	29	921	1006
	percentage	2.9	2.7	2.9	91.6	100.0
Things were thrown at me or about the room.	Count	27	38	50	891	1006
	percentage	2.7	3.8	5.0	88.6	100.0
I was physically forced to do something against my will.	Count	24	35	51	896	1006
	percentage	2.4	3.5	5.1	89.1	100.0
Walls or furniture were punched or kicked.	Count	22	42	64	878	1006
	percentage	2.2	4.2	6.4	87.3	100.0
I was demanded sex when I didn't want it.	Count	21	40	65	880	1006
	percentage	2.1	4.0	6.5	87.5	100.0
I was punched or kicked in the face.	Count	15	20	22	949	1006
	percentage	1.5	2.0	2.2	94.3	100.0
An object was used to hurt me.	Count	14	16	19	957	1006
	percentage	1.4	1.6	1.9	95.1	100.0
I was stopped from moving or leaving the room.	Count	11	11	22	962	1006
	percentage	1.1	1.1	2.2	95.6	100.0
I was choked or held a hand over my mouth.	Count	9	9	13	975	1006
	percentage	0.9	0.9	1.3	96.9	100.0

Table 21: Who was the offender of moderate physical abuse				
<i>(in descending order, multiple responses permitted)</i>				
		Yes	No	Total
Husband	Count	228	47	275
	<i>percentage</i>	82.9	17.1	100.0
Mother-in-law	Count	51	224	275
	<i>percentage</i>	18.5	81.5	100.0
Father-in-law	Count	19	256	275
	<i>percentage</i>	6.9	93.1	100.0
Brother-in-law	Count	13	262	275
	<i>percentage</i>	4.7	95.3	100.0
Boyfriend	Count	12	263	275
	<i>percentage</i>	4.4	95.6	100.0
Member of my own family	Count	7	268	275
	<i>percentage</i>	2.5	97.5	100.0
Other member of the husband's family	Count	5	270	275
	<i>percentage</i>	1.8	98.2	100.0
Son	Count	3	272	275
	<i>percentage</i>	1.1	98.9	100.0

Table 22: When did the moderate physical abuse happen				
<i>(multiple responses permitted)</i>				
		Yes	No	Total
In the past year	Count	99	176	275
	<i>percentage</i>	36.0	64.0	100.0
Two to five years ago	Count	81	194	275
	<i>percentage</i>	29.5	70.5	100.0
More than five years ago	Count	105	170	275
	<i>percentage</i>	38.2	61.8	100.0

Table 23: Frequency of incidents of severe physical abuse						
<i>(in descending order)</i>						
		Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Total
My arms were twisted or I was pulled by the hair.	Count	19	12	23	952	1006
	percentage	1.9	1.2	2.3	94.6	100.0
My children were hit and hurt.	Count	10	16	28	952	1006
	percentage	1.0	1.6	2.8	94.6	100.0
I was forced to have sex.	Count	9	20	21	956	1006
	percentage	0.9	2.0	2.1	95.0	100.0
I was threatened to be killed.	Count	8	6	16	976	1006
	percentage	0.8	0.6	1.6	97.0	100.0
I was threatened with an object or weapon such as gun, knife or hammer.	Count	4	6	11	985	1006
	percentage	0.4	0.6	1.1	97.9	100.0
A weapon was used against me.	Count	2	2	6	996	1006
	percentage	0.2	0.2	0.6	99.0	100.0
There were tries to strangle, burn or drown me.	Count	1	2	5	998	1006
	percentage	0.1	0.2	0.5	99.2	100.0

Table 24: Who was the offender of severe physical abuse				
<i>(in descending order, multiple responses permitted)</i>				
		Yes	No	Total
Husband	Count	101	18	119
	percentage	84.9	15.1	100.0
Mother-in-law	Count	15	104	119
	percentage	12.6	87.4	100.0
Boyfriend	Count	10	109	119
	percentage	8.4	91.6	100.0
Father-in-law	Count	8	111	119
	percentage	6.7	93.3	100.0
Member of my own family	Count	5	114	119
	percentage	4.2	95.8	100.0
Brother-in-law	Count	3	116	119
	percentage	2.5	97.5	100.0
Other member of the husband's family	Count	3	116	119
	percentage	2.5	97.5	100.0
Son	Count	0	119	119
	percentage	0.0	100.0	100.0

Table 25: When did the severe physical abuse happen				
<i>(multiple responses permitted)</i>				
		Yes	No	Total
In the past year	Count	43	76	119
	<i>percentage</i>	36.1	63.9	100.0
Two to five years ago	Count	32	87	119
	<i>percentage</i>	26.9	73.1	100.0
More than five years ago	Count	47	72	119
	<i>percentage</i>	39.5	60.5	100.0

Table 26: Who was the offender of the most recent incident of domestic abuse				
<i>(in descending order, multiple responses permitted)</i>				
		Yes	No	Total
Husband	Count	238	43	281
	<i>percentage</i>	84.7	15.3	100.0
Mother-in-law	Count	29	252	281
	<i>percentage</i>	10.3	89.7	100.0
Boyfriend	Count	11	270	281
	<i>percentage</i>	3.9	96.1	100.0
Father-in-law	Count	11	270	281
	<i>percentage</i>	3.9	96.1	100.0
Brother-in-law	Count	5	276	281
	<i>percentage</i>	1.8	98.2	100.0
Other member of the husband's family	Count	5	276	281
	<i>percentage</i>	1.8	98.2	100.0
Member of my own family	Count	4	277	281
	<i>percentage</i>	1.4	98.6	100.0
Son	Count	2	279	281
	<i>percentage</i>	0.7	99.3	100.0

Table 27: Age of the offender at the time of the most recent incident of domestic abuse				
	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Husband	36.3	35.00	20	70
Mother-in-law	59.9	60.00	41	82
Boyfriend	26.6	24.00	16	48
Father-in-law	55.1	56.00	42	70
Brother-in-law	30.6	33.00	14	54
Other member of the husband's family	45.2	45.00	25	70
Member of my own family	31.8	30.00	17	50
Son	23.5	23.5	17	30

Table 28: Age of the victim at the time of the most recent incident of domestic abuse		
	Mean	Median
	31.5	30.00
	Min	Max
	14	66

Table 29: Respondent's perception of the most recent incident of domestic abuse		
	Frequency	Percent
Just something that happens	164	58.4
Wrong but not a crime	86	30.6
A crime	27	9.6
Don't know/can't say	4	1.4
Total	281	100.0

Table 30: What happened makes the respondent a victim of domestic violence		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	98	34.9
no	176	62.6
don't know/can't say	7	2.5
Total	281	100.0

Table 31: How the most recent incident affected the respondent					
<i>(in descending order, multiple responses permitted)</i>					
		Yes	No	Don't know	Total
I was angry.	Count	224	57	0	281
	percentage	79.7	20.3	0.0	100.0
My self esteem was lowered.	Count	136	140	5	281
	percentage	48.4	49.8	1.8	100.0
I was depressed.	Count	132	144	5	281
	percentage	47.0	51.2	1.8	100.0
I was ashamed.	Count	129	152	0	281
	percentage	45.9	54.1	0.0	100.0
I was fearful.	Count	119	162	0	281
	percentage	42.3	57.7	0.0	100.0
I had sleeping problems.	Count	113	167	1	281
	percentage	40.2	59.4	0.4	100.0
I was afraid for my children.	Count	92	185	4	281
	percentage	32.7	65.8	1.4	100.0
Other	Count	13	268	0	281
	percentage	4.6	95.4	0.0	100.0

Table 31a: "Other" responses for table 31	
I was offended.	3
I felt myself guilty.	2
I had problems with my health.	2
I was disappointed.	2
I felt humiliated.	1
I felt hatred.	1
I was angry at myself that I haven't solved this problem yet.	1
I was just in an unexpected situation.	1

Table 32: Share of the blame for the most recent incident of domestic abuse		
	Frequency	Percent
not guilty at all	147	52.3
partially guilty	112	39.9
totally guilty	18	6.4
don't know/can't say	4	1.4
Total	281	100.0

Table 33: Respondent's action at the most recent incident of domestic abuse		
	Frequency	Percent
tried hard to stop it	118	42.0
tried somewhat to stop it	94	33.5
did not try at all to stop it	67	23.8
don't know/can't say	2	0.7
Total	281	100.0

Table 34: Is anything that respondent can do to stop the abuse		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	169	60.1
no	97	34.5
don't know/can't say	15	5.3
Total	281	100.0

Table 35: Is abuser under the influence of drugs or alcohol when abusing		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	84	29.9
no	196	69.8
don't know/can't say	1	0.4
Total	281	100.0

Table 36: Children witnessing incidents of violence		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	116	41.3
no	131	46.6
no children at the time	18	6.4
do not have children	16	5.7
Total	281	100.0

Table 37: Asked someone for help to stop the abuse		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	81	28.8
no	200	71.2
Total	281	100.0

Table 38: Reasons why not asked someone for help		
<i>(in descending order)</i>		
	Frequency	Percent
not a serious problem	81	40.5
solved the problem on my own	32	16.0
such a problem should be solved inside family	29	14.5
no one to apply for help	17	8.5
husband promised to change	11	5.5
shame/embarrassment for turning to outside help	10	5.0
just didn't want	5	2.5
didn't believe that anyone could help	4	2.0
afraid for consequences	2	1.0
other	4	2.0
don't know/can't say	5	2.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 38a: "Other" responses for table 38	
I consider not asking for help to be the right decision.	1
I swallowed my distress.	1
It's his business.	1
It is a matter of honor.	1

Table 39: Whom applied for help
(in descending order, multiple responses permitted)

		Yes	No	Total
Family	Count	62	19	81
	percentage	76.5	23.5	100.0
Friends	Count	22	59	81
	percentage	27.2	72.8	100.0
Neighbors	Count	19	62	81
	percentage	23.5	76.5	100.0
Police	Count	14	67	81
	percentage	17.3	82.7	100.0
Health personnel	Count	8	73	81
	percentage	9.9	90.1	100.0
Legal advice	Count	8	73	81
	percentage	9.9	90.1	100.0
Courts	Count	3	78	81
	percentage	3.7	96.3	100.0
Hot line	Count	1	80	81
	percentage	1.2	98.8	100.0
Shelters	Count	0	81	81
	percentage	0.0	100.0	100.0
Crisis centers	Count	0	81	81
	percentage	0.0	100.0	100.0
Women's NGOs	Count	0	81	81
	percentage	0.0	100.0	100.0

Table 40: Went to a doctor or hospital due to injuries caused by domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent
yes	24	8.5
no	257	91.5
Total	281	100.0

Table 41: Reasons for going to a doctor or hospital

	Frequency	Percent
physical problems, such as with blood pressure, heart problems, cuts, abrasions, and breaks	17	70.8
nervous disorder, mental depression, or stress	7	29.2
Total	24	100.0

Table 42: Called the police because of domestic violence		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	16	5.7
no	265	94.3
Total	281	100.0

Table 43: Reasons why not called the police		
<i>(in descending order)</i>		
	Frequency	Percent
not a serious problem	163	61.5
such a problem should be solved inside family	32	12.1
didn't believe that police could do anything to help	20	7.5
shame/embarrassment for turning to outside help	13	4.9
didn't want the offender arrested or jailed	11	4.2
didn't want involvement of police	8	3.0
husband promised to change	5	1.9
didn't want to leave children without father	3	1.1
afraid for consequences	2	0.8
don't know/can't say	8	3.0
Total	265	100.0

Table 44: Police action after applying to it		
	Frequency	Percent
detained the offender, made him sign a statement that he would never use force again, and released him	12	75.0
took no action	4	25.0
Total	16	100.0

Table 45: Satisfaction with police handling of the matter			
	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
very satisfied	6	37.5	37.5
somewhat satisfied	5	31.3	68.8
somewhat unsatisfied	1	6.3	75.0
very unsatisfied	4	25.0	100.0
Total	16	100.0	
Mode=1, Mean=2.19, Median=2.00 (1=very satisfied and 4=very unsatisfied)			

Table 46: Abuser's violent behavior increased, stayed the same or decreased, after the police were involved		
	Frequency	Percent
increased	3	18.8
stayed the same	5	31.3
decreased	8	50.0
Total	16	100.0

Table 47: Left the husband or boyfriend because he was abusive or threatening		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	90	32.0
no	191	68.0
Total	281	100.0

Table 48: Reasons why not left the husband or boyfriend		
<i>(in descending order)</i>		
	Frequency	Percent
no need to leave, the problem was too minor	110	57.6
love the husband/boyfriend	22	11.5
for the sake of family and children	19	9.9
just didn't want	11	5.8
had no place to go	10	5.2
forgave the husband/boyfriend and the problem was solved	9	4.7
it is shameful to leave the husband	5	2.6
other	5	2.6
Total	191	100.0

Table 48a: "Other" responses for table 48	
Husband himself left.	3
He didn't let me go.	1
I was afraid.	1

Table 49: Where stayed when left the husband or boyfriend		
<i>(in descending order)</i>		
	Frequency	Percent
at parents' home	78	86.7
with other relatives (sister, brother)	5	5.6
at friends' home	3	3.3
at neighbors' home	2	2.2
other	2	2.2
Total	90	100.0

Table 49a: "Other" responses for table 49	
I rented an apartment.	1
I stayed in the second house (have got 2 houses).	1

Table 50: Returned home eventually		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	79	87.8
no	11	12.2
Total	90	100.0

Table 51: Reasons for returning home		
<i>(in descending order)</i>		
	Frequency	Percent
for the sake of children	45	57.0
love the husband	9	11.4
husband promised to change	6	7.6
husband forced to come back	4	5.1
wanted to give relations another try	3	3.8
we solved the problem	3	3.8
lack of housing	2	2.5
shame of divorce	2	2.5
don't know/can't say	5	6.3
Total	79	100.0

Table 52: Afraid of current husband or boyfriend

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
very afraid	19	1.9	1.9	1.9
somewhat afraid	89	8.8	8.9	10.8
somewhat not afraid	42	4.2	4.2	15.0
not afraid at all	850	84.5	85.0	100.0
don't know/can't say	6	0.6	100.0	
Total	1006	100.0		

Mode=4, Mean=3.72, Median=4.00 (1=very afraid and 4=not afraid at all; don't know/can't say excluded)

Table 53: Frequency of using force against the respondent in the past 12 months

	Frequency	Percent
every day	2	0.2
once a week	2	0.2
once a month	12	1.2
once every couple of months	27	2.7
only one time	21	2.1
never	940	93.4
don't know/can't say	2	0.2
Total	1006	100.0

Table 54: How many times force was used in the past 12 months

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
1	30	45.5	54.5
2	5	7.6	9.1
3	2	3.0	3.6
4	5	7.6	9.1
5	4	6.1	7.3
8	1	1.5	1.8
10	4	6.1	7.3
12	2	3.0	3.6
15	2	3.0	3.6
don't know/can't remember	11	16.7	100.0
Total	66	100.0	

Mean=3.42, Mode=1, Median=1.00 (don't know/can't remember excluded)

Table 55: Frequency of being injured in the past 12 months		
	Frequency	Percent
once a month	3	0.3
once every couple of months	9	0.9
only one time	11	1.1
never	981	97.5
don't know/can't say	2	0.2
Total	1006	100.0

Table 56: How many times was injured in the past 12 months			
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
1	12	48.0	54.5
2	2	8.0	9.1
3	2	8.0	9.1
4	1	4.0	4.5
6	1	4.0	4.5
7	2	8.0	9.1
10	2	8.0	9.1
don't know/can't remember	3	12.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	

Mean=3.00, Mode=1, Median=1.00 (don't know/can't remember excluded)

Table 57: Awareness about women that have been victims of domestic violence		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	487	48.4
no	519	51.6
Total	1006	100.0

Table 58: Number of women that have been victims of domestic violence		
	Frequency	Percent
1	141	29.0
2	112	23.0
3	76	15.6
4	36	7.4
5	58	11.9
6	14	2.9
7	7	1.4
8	4	0.8
9	2	0.4
10	24	4.9
12	1	0.2
15	2	0.4
20	6	1.2
40	2	0.4
50	2	0.4
Total	487	100.0

Mean=3.68, Mode=2.00, Median=1

Table 59: Relationships to these women				
<i>(in descending order, multiple responses permitted)</i>				
		Yes	No	Total
Acquaintance	Count	295	192	487
	percentage	60.6	39.4	100.0
Friend	Count	125	362	487
	percentage	25.7	74.3	100.0
Relative	Count	121	366	487
	percentage	24.8	75.2	100.0
Neighbor	Count	112	375	487
	percentage	23.0	77.0	100.0
Immediate family member	Count	63	424	487
	percentage	12.9	87.1	100.0
Co-worker	Count	44	443	487
	percentage	9.0	91.0	100.0

Table 60: Violence of father toward mother			
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
yes	115	11.4	12.0
no	841	83.6	88.0
no father	31	3.1	100.0
don't know/can't say	19	1.9	
Total	1006	100.0	

Table 61: Violence of father-in-law/father of boyfriend toward mother-in-law/mother of boyfriend			
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
yes	136	13.5	16.3
no	699	69.5	83.7
no father-in-law/father of boyfriend	83	8.3	100.0
don't know/can't say	88	8.7	
Total	1006	100.0	

Demographic data

Table 62: Age		
	Mean	Median
	40.31	40.00
	Min	Max
	17	78

Table 63: Highest level of education obtained			
	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
primary school (4 years)	1	0.1	0.1
incomplete secondary school	6	0.6	0.7
secondary school (8 years)	56	5.6	6.3
secondary school (10 years)	305	30.3	36.6
university, college, technical school	382	38.0	74.6
completed university degree (4 or 5 years)	233	23.2	97.7
advanced graduate university degree	23	2.3	100.0
Total	1006	100.0	

Table 64: Employed in any full or part time job and/or self-employment		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	353	35.1
no	653	64.9
Total	1006	100.0

Table 65: Income for April 2007 in AMD		
	Mean	Median
	95,997.91	72,000.00
	Min	Max
	5,000.00	700,000.00

Table 66: Current marital status		
	Frequency	Percent
Never married	58	5.8
Married	899	89.4
Widowed	20	2.0
Divorced	27	2.7
Separated	2	0.2
Total	1006	100.0

Table 66a: Year when married		
	Mean	Median
	1987	1988
	Min	Max
	1950	2007

Table 67: Has children		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	886	88.1
no	120	11.9
Total	1006	100.0

Table 68: Was pregnant in the past year		
	Frequency	Percent
yes	116	11.5
no	890	88.5
Total	1006	100.0