

Knowledge of Women about Civil Incidents and Housing Rights

**A field study in the
northwest of Syria
(Idlib and its countryside)**

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Acknowledgment and Dedication

“It’s your turn, doctor”

From there we started, when we did not own the land, but we wrote the story and preserved the narration, because our struggle is linked to our memory and our ability to tell the story as it is, as a narrative of truth and rights, as a narrative of man and dignity. And our narrative, we women, who are unique in a lot of stories, resembles us alone. It tells future generations about our struggle and our success despite all the superimposed structures in our oppression, our scold, our stereotyping and stifling of our voices. And to become part of history, we had to archive our lives ourselves so that subjective experience would be part of the feminist inventory.

Here, I must highlight oral history, which was considered a different epistemological method in the fifties and sixties of the twentieth century by socialist historians, who only recorded the lives of people from the working classes. Then, in the seventies, the journey of archiving oral narratives as a tool to correct historical knowledge about socially marginalized groups related to race, social class or gender began. In that process, the roles of feminist movements that tried to answer about the role and position of women historically started to emerge as their experiences and voices have always been neglected and were considered as daily lived things that don’t go up to the level of history. Thus, the feminists’ demands continued till our present time in order to consider the prospective of women and the gender framework of their experiences as a unit of history analysis.

In the Syrian context, a reduced concept about the experiences of women was presented as it revolved around the lack of basic requirements of life until all lives

appeared as revolving around the primitive concept of living that is already their basic right. It neglected any speech about the roles of women in political life and the professions they worked after the Syrian revolution as well as the effect of lack of knowledge about properties on them and the hidden crimes they get exposed to electronically. Through these researches we, in Equity and Empowerment Organization, try to humanize our lives as women from a different perspective in order to reevaluate the tilted societal balance to become on a similar scale and regain the right in all of our roles.

I repeatedly tried to hide my affection while reading the four researches which are the products of twenty-five researchers that underwent this experience for the first time. I felt proud, joy, pain and belonging to them. I had only one sentence repeated in my mind: “Today you write history to be the future for you and the day will come when we write the names of all Syrian women on the sun “that never sets”.

Hiba Ezzideen Alhaji

“CEO of Equity & Empowerment Organization”

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Firstly: Theoretical framework of the study

Study Problem:

The lack of legal culture among Syrian women, especially the culture that is related to their affairs, constitutes one of the most important issues that form a barrier in front of gaining their rights or at least demanding them. During the catastrophic situation that is created by current conditions in areas outside the control of the Syrian regime, especially the northwest of Syria, women started to contribute to securing daily needs and preserving their security and family's security. These conditions made talking about these "right" quite difficult under the justification of bad current conditions and the lack of importance of these issues in relation to the priorities of daily life in terms of security and safety.

The problem of the study lies in the issue of awareness or knowledge of women about some of their rights in the northwestern regions of Syria (civil incidents, housing rights), and focusing on the prevailing mainstream about the necessity of this knowledge and its role in changing the role and position of women in the "study" society.

In this context, gaining (knowledge about law and rights) is one of the necessary priorities before starting talking about any executive or awareness-raising programs in the context of the local community. Moreover, there are many details in the civil incidents that are not clear or accurately specified and this makes them too difficult to control (alimony, expense of children, etc.) this is in case of implementing procedures related to law.

Additionally, another issue appears which is the issue of (decent residence) for "divorced woman, widow and women who have special conditions within their families." Because of their ignorance about laws, women don't realize that there are many rights they should get including "decent residence" which doesn't have specific indications in the law. This is in addition to following customs and traditions in setting the laws and this contributes to discriminating between the two genders and increases violence against women as the availability of decent residence for women in law is not the only problem. We find that the norms and traditions are stronger than the laws and are able to demolish laws on many occasions and this forces women to accept what is offered to them or what is agreed on as a "decent residence", this is in case they received any residence in divorce cases "which is the right of the divorced women to benefit from the marriage residence" or widows or other similar cases.

Importance of the Study:

The importance of the study lies in the necessity of knowing women's "awareness" of the issues that pertain to their lives in accordance with the provisions of the laws in Syria, and consequently the level of their knowledge and awareness about those laws and their stipulated rights. The importance of the study also lies in discovering the relationship between different generations of women and their knowledge and position from issues that would empower women in the

society of the study, and this importance has a role in revealing programs and procedures that can contribute to empowering women and achieving their rights.

Study Objectives:

The objectives of the study are to identify the knowledge of women and men and their attitudes towards some of their rights (civil incidents and housing rights). And this is in order to know the level of this knowledge and attitudes so that we can get a vision about the relationship of women to some laws in the region.

Study Questions:

- What is the knowledge about the civil incidents in the northwest of Syria (Idlib and its countryside)?
- What are the sources of this knowledge?
- What are the reasons for lack of knowledge?
- What is the knowledge of women about residence rights (for divorced)?
- What are the attitudes of women regarding not achieving their rights?
- What are the attitudes of women regarding the reasons that prevent them from achieving their rights?

Fields of the Study:

- Spatial field: The spatial field of the study is located in the northwest region of Syria (Idlib and its countryside).
- Human field: Syrian females in the region from ages that are above 18 years old.
- Temporal field: Starting from January 2022 till the middle of March 2022.

Previous studies:

First study: How violence against women is perpetuated in Syria legally and socially?¹

The study was presented by the work team of (Syrians for Truth and Justice) Organization. The study focused on some forms that are usually not sufficiently visible.

Study Methodology:

This study relied on analyzing a number of stories of violence against women, especially within the family to which they belong, and the vast majority of these stories were heard from women who had been subjected to violence at the hands of their husbands, as well as females who had been subjected to violence by other relatives.

About 20 stories of 20 women, who were subjected to violence during the period between October 2020 and February 2021, were analyzed. These stories included women who chose to

¹How violence against women is perpetuated in Syria legally and socially? Syrians for Truth and Justice, November 24, 2021. <https://bit.ly/34IgSGO>

follow their cases in a legal manner in front of Syrian national courts in order to gain sustainable solutions, while other women chose not to go to courts because they fear the “social stigma” and the “reaction of relatives and society” as they stated.

The study also listened to the testimonies of sources that follow cases of violence against women and this is due to the impossibility of listening at times to the testimonies of persons close to the victim or those who committed the act, especially in cases of honor killing crimes of women.

The legal team in the organization worked on studying the Syrian laws, with regard to the cases that were documented by the organization, to identify the gaps that the perpetrators of violence benefit from, and to indicate the extent of their impact on the spread of domestic violence in Syria, and to compare them with the relevant international conventions.

Most significant results of the study:

1. The great negative impact of the Syrian war on women and their rights.
2. Personal status law biases males at the expense of females.
3. Social acceptance for violations of laws that protect women.

The most violent forms of violence against women in the Syrian society are the husband’s violence against his wife, with the presence of other cases represented by the father’s violence towards his sons/daughters, especially females, as well as the brother’s oppression of his sister only because he is a male and she is a female, and society considers her to be of a lower degree than the male and this state is legalized in the Syrian laws.

The study concluded with a number of recommendations that would protect women's rights, the most important of which are:

- Reconsideration of the drafting of the personal status law.
- Amending articles related to the age of marriage.
- Amending education curricula and including human rights and women’s rights articles in them.
- Enacting laws to protect women from domestic violence.

Second study: Changes that happened to the roles of women in the Syrian war²

The study aims to identify the new social, economic, and political roles of Syrian women during the war in the areas that were out of the regime's control. In addition to that, the study aims at identifying the impact of changes in women's roles on their social status and society's view of them.

²-Changes in the roles of women in the Syrian war, Talal Mustafa and Hussam Al-Saad, Harmon Center for Contemporary Studies, 2019. <https://bit.ly/3Jna6Fh>

The study relied on the "qualitative research method", which is described as a study that can be done or conducted in a natural context or situation, where the researcher collects data, words, or images, and then analyzes them in an inductive manner, focusing on the meanings mentioned by the participants.

The study reached a group of results including:

- There was no change in the way girls get married in the study areas.
- The status of women remained the same in terms of their position in the family regarding decisions related to raising children and following up on their affairs as it was before the war. Moreover, the war burdened women with new positions in the performance of family functions, but this did not necessarily mean that shifts in the hierarchy or their structures within the family arrangement had a clear change.
- Women took new family and societal tasks, and this is represented in women whose husbands became unemployed due to illness or an accident in the war or women whose husbands were martyred or arrested, and also represented in the conditions of women who got separated from their husbands or girls who were forced to marry at an early age.

Concepts and Terminology of the Study:

- Incident: It means all civil status incidents from birth, death, marriage, or divorce and what is branched from them.
- Main registration data: Name and surname - father's name - mother's name - place and date of birth - the national number.
- Decent residence for women or wife: In this study, we mean with decent residence any housing that meets the health and service conditions in terms of ventilation, electricity and water. Additionally, the housing shall be located in a populated area that is not known for the presence of thieves, smugglers or sex-selling houses, and that it has health conditions and good services and is far from military points and gathering places of laborers.

Study Methodology:

The study relies on the "descriptive-analytical approach" that describes and explains the phenomenon of the study. This approach depends on interpreting the existing situation and specifying situations and relationships between variables. Moreover, this approach works on analyzing this data, linking, interpreting, classifying, measuring, and drawing conclusions from them.

As for (the original research community and the sample), the research effort still lacks accurate data about the various variables that pertain to the Syrians in Turkey and this makes us resort

to the most scientific method in selecting the sample, which is the (Stephen Thompson)³ equation that determines the representative size of the original community with (376) individuals.

In fact, there are many equations for choosing a representative sample size, such as the Robert Mason equation, Richard Geiger equation, and Herbert Arkin equation. All these methods have an acceptable sample size, between 300 and 385 for a population whose size ranges between 1300 and infinity.

A sample consisted of (200) individuals was identified provided that they are eligible for the main characteristics: (Generation, marital status, educational level, occupational status, original and current place of residence).

As for the (field study questionnaire), it was the main data collection tool in this study based on the study's objectives and variables.

The questionnaire included (22) questions divided into three sections, in addition to the main data. The sections are: (Knowledge of civil status and its laws, women's rights to decent housing, women and their rights in northwest of Syria)

Data Collection Process:

The questionnaire was filled electronically through a group of researchers in Idlib and its countryside.

Secondly: Syrian women during war

The Syrian war affected the reality of the Syrian women in all regions. As Syrian women still suffer from many challenges towards achieving their basic rights, including their relationship to the laws that regulate their lives, issues of their empowerment and their family and community security. The challenges increase based on the specificity of each region of Syria which was divided after the war, and the challenges of the Idlib region and its countryside, which are outside the control of the regime, emerge here.

On top of these challenges come the laws related to women, especially in the Personal Status Law and we can call this the (rights reality) for Syrian women.

The Personal Status Law has indirectly enshrined the position of women in the social order in Syria with the discrimination it entails in many of its texts.

And the rights situation of women can be considered one of the most prominent criteria on which the reality of Syrian women can be described. As the rights situation is the actual guarantor of the rights of women and the protector of them from the number of violations they get exposed to. However, despite the fact that the Syrian constitution must guarantee the right

³- Hind Abu Hatab, Research Methods in Social Sciences, Dar Al-Fajr, Cairo, 1997, p. 195.

of equality between women and men, there have not been any laws on which to base their rights under the constitution. This can be seen in the years before the revolution, when, despite the increasing role of women in family, social and public life, this was not accompanied by regulating laws that guarantee their rights through clear legislative laws.

In general, the rights situation of Syrian women has been characterized by relative stability for decades since the fifties. The rights or legal situation has not witnessed any significant changes regarding the immunization of women and their rights, and the ideas calling for equality remained purely theoretical. In the light of this stability, it can be said that women remained captive to the prevailing social restrictions and deficient legislative laws. Although Syria signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 2002, it made reservations about a set of clauses and articles, most of which were emptied of the contents of that agreement, and the reasons for the reservation were from the viewpoint of the Syrian government, taking into account the privacy of Syrian society and its religious and social heritage.⁴

The Syrian war and its consequences led to the transition of Syrian women from an unfair reality to another more difficult, due to the shifts that occurred in the Syrian social structure, represented by internal and external displacement. The woman, who is one of the weakest links in the Syrian social structure, found herself facing forced changes that often forced her to accept her old roles and to remain within legal frameworks that deprived her of her basic rights.

Additionally, the absence of males from the home constituted a painful blow to Syrian women, whether their absence was permanent through the death of the victims as a result of the ongoing battles in the country, or ambiguous, as is the case of detainees, missing and kidnapped persons, or those engaged in the fighting far from their homes and families. Consequently, Syrian women found themselves facing a violent, upward trend, and changed fundamentally with the shifting of the daily maps, while being forced to run the affairs of their lives and the lives of their families without being prepared for that, considering that according to the social heritage in Syria, males are often the ones who run the affairs of houses. In addition to that, the most severe stress was on single women, such as widows and separated from their husbands because of divorce, or harsh living conditions, a complete absence of safety standards and an actual absence of legal institutions despite their formal existence.⁵

A study on the impact of the war on Syrian women in Idlib governorate ⁶concluded that discrimination in the Syrian laws against women, which existed before the outbreak of the war, is an influencing factor in the situation of Syrian women after the conflict in all economic, social, and political aspects.

⁴- Syrian Women in the Shadows of War (Deepening Persecution), Wajih Haddad, Hermon Center for Contemporary Studies, Istanbul, 2018. P.8 <https://bit.ly/3Jw4QPX>

⁵- Previous reference, p.10

⁶The Legal Impact of the War on Syrian Women, "Research Report," Ana Heya Network, <http://bit.ly/3jw4hte>

Before the war in Syria, women were increasing their subordination to men, and this was adopted by the Personal Status Law in its various provisions. Moreover, the economic system arising from a set of discriminatory norms, laws and practices has also resulted in a fragile economic reality for women, as most of the women's property is limited to golden jewelry or residential homes and inherited agricultural lands. In other words, women do not own major economic projects or projects related to commercial work and this has weakened their wealth and thus their social influence. In addition to that, discriminatory laws also greatly affect women's inheritance ownership.

As for the most important social problems that women face, they are the lack of obtaining official papers proving their civil data and marital status due to the cessation of official institutions from work and the difficulty in reviewing government departments affiliated with the Syrian government. This made many women lose the ability to obtain identification papers for themselves and their children and limited their access to social services provided by humanitarian organizations.

A study on the roles of Syrian women in during the war⁷ concluded that the status of women remained the same in terms of their position in the family regarding the decisions related to raising children and following up on their affairs as it was before the war. The changes were related to the nature of the local environment which allows or does not allow the change of women's positions in the family and society. As the war burdened women with new positions in the performance of family functions, but this did not necessarily mean that shifts in the hierarchy or their structures within the family arrangement had a clear change.

Women took new family and societal tasks and this is represented in women whose husbands became unemployed due to illness or an accident in the war or women whose husbands were martyred or arrested, and also represented in the conditions of women who got separated from their husbands or girls who were forced to marry at an early age.

Additionally, a field report on the conditions of women in the Idlib regions⁸ concluded that there are many challenges surrounding women, starting with security risks and not ending with social restrictions that aim to reduce their roles and active presence. In the search for the reasons for this narrowing we found many factors, the most prominent of which is the entry of a limited understanding of religion into the mechanisms of the relationship with women's roles or the inheritance and social customs dominated by patriarchy. However, the remarkable presence of civil society organizations working to "support and empower women" there does not negate the social restrictions that are being exercised against women by society. In addition to that, the society in Idlib and its countryside imposes societal jurisprudential controls governing the lives of women and claims that it is, i.e., the society is empowered enough to set these controls

⁷-Changes in the roles of women in the Syrian war, Talal Mustafa and Hussam Al-Saad, Harmon Center for Contemporary Studies, 2019. <https://bit.ly/3Jna6Fh>

⁸- Religious understanding or patriarchy. Who governs women in northern Syria, Jana Al-Issa and Diana Rahima, Enab Baladi, September 2021. <https://bit.ly/3JtZswA>

according to its vision, which prompts many residents of the region to adopt its vision, or even reinforce the societal customs inherited by them according to its controls.

Thirdly: Results of the Field Study

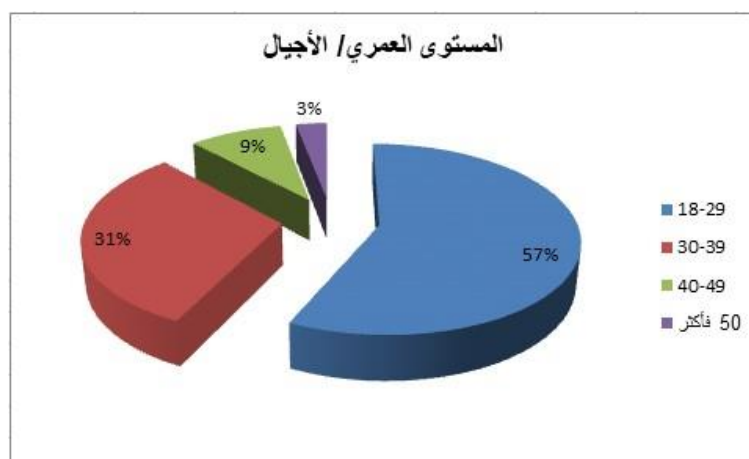
A. General characteristics of study sample:

- Age Group

The study sample was divided into four generations, and this is because the difference in opinions and visions of each generation in regard to the study phenomenon.

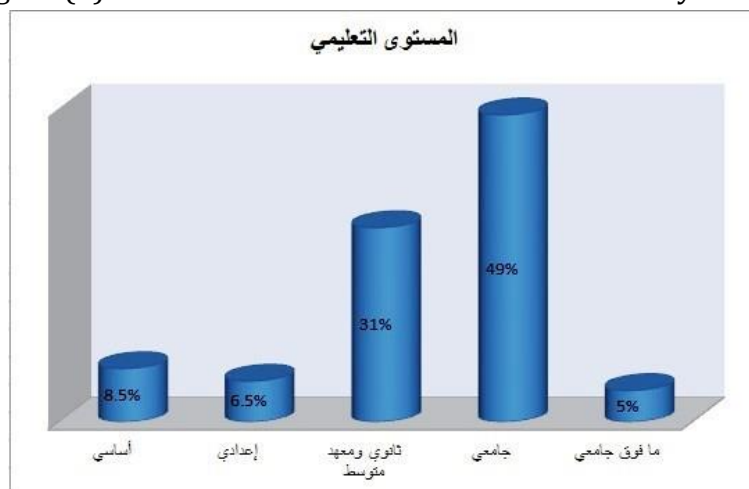
The percentages of the four generations were distributed as indicated in the following figure:

Figure (1) indicates the age group of the study sample.



- Educational Level

Figure (2) indicates the educational level of the study sample.



Study sample was divided into five educational levels, from the primary education till after university grade as indicated in the above figure.

- Marital Status

The study sample was divided according to the marital status as follows:

Figure (3) indicates the marital status of the study sample.



- Professional Status

40.5% from the study sample currently work, compared to 59.5% that don't work.

- Profession

The workers within the sample were divided into multiple and varied professions. Because of the diversity of the professions, they were divided into multiple sectors where the educational sector gained the highest percentage. The following table indicates the sectors and the percentage of workers in them.

Table (1) indicates the sector which the study sample work in.

Professional sector	Number	%
1 Educational sector	33	41
2 Awareness-raising and support field (humanitarian, psychological, social, health, legal).	19	23
3 NGOs employee	11	14
4 Services works	6	7.5

5	Employee	5	6
6	Tailor	3	4
7	Nurse	2	2.5
8	Doctor	1	1
9	Data collector	1	1
	Total	81	100

The current place of residence for the study sample was covered within (34) regions and it was as follows:

Table (2) shows the current place of residence for the study sample:

	Current place of residence	Number	%
1	Edlib	34	17.00%
2	Kafr Takharim	33	16.50%
3	Marat Tamasreen	30	15.00%
4	Kafr Yahmul	24	12.00%
5	Maarrat al-Ikhwan	11	5.50%
6	Killi	10	5.00%
7	Keftin	7	3.50%
8	Atimah	6	3.00%
9	Aldana	4	2.00%
10	Haranabush	5	2.50%
11	Salqin	4	2.00%
12	Batabo	3	1.50%
13	Deir Hassan	3	1.50%
14	Hazano	2	1.00%
15	Jisr al-Shughur	1	1.00%

16	Armanāz	1	0.50%
17	Arihah	2	1.00%
18	Majdal Anjar	2	1.00%
19	Atama camps	2	1.00%
20	A'zaz	1	0.50%
21	Al-Tawameh	1	0.50%
22	Al Reways	1	0.50%
23	Marj Akhdar Gharbi	1	0.50%
24	Urum al-Jawz	1	0.50%
25	Bassams	1	0.50%
26	Binnish	1	0.50%
27	Khan Shaykhun	1	0.50%
28	Darkush	1	0.50%
29	Sarmadā	1	0.50%
30	Korkanyia	1	0.50%
31	Kafr Aruq	1	0.50%
32	Kafr Lossen	1	0.50%
33	Kail	1	0.50%
34	Albardakly camp	1	0.50%
	Grand Total	200	100.00%

B. Civil status dealings for women in the region

The results of the field study showed that more than one party handled the dealings related to women in their civil status. The husband and male family members had the highest percentage. This is in addition to doing their own dealings by themselves in similar percentages as indicated in the following table.

Table (3) shows how woman do her civil status dealings.

%	Number	Who performs dealings related to your civil status?	
24.50%	49	Husband	1

18.00%	36	I do it by myself	2
18.00%	36	Male family members	3
8.50%	17	Me alone and male family members	4
6.50%	13	Male family members and husband	5
6.50%	13	Alone and my husband	6
0.50%	1	One of my sisters	7
0.50%	1	Family of the husband, his relatives, neighbors, and acquaintances.	8
1.50%	3	Male and female members of the family	9
1.00%	2	Male and female members of the family, my husband and his family	10
0.50%	1	My family and male members of my husband's family	11
0.50%	1	My family members and male members of my husband's family	12
0.50%	1	Female family members	13
1.00%	2	Sons	14
0.50%	1	Neighbors and some acquaintances	15
0.50%	1	Male members of my family and my husband's family	16
1.00%	2	Male members of the family and husband	17

0.50%	1	Male members of my family and my husband's family	18
0.50%	1	Husband's and male members of his family	19
0.50%	1	Husband and sons	20
2.00%	4	Me alone and male family members	21
0.50%	1	Me alone, my husband, his family, and his relatives.	22
0.50%	1	Me alone and male and female members of my family	23
0.50%	1	Me alone and female family members	24
0.50%	1	Me alone and male family members, neighbors, and acquaintances	25
0.50%	1	Me alone, male family members and husband	26
1.00%	2	Me alone and male and female family members.	27
1.00%	2	Me alone and my children	28
0.50%	1	Me alone, male members of my family and my husband's family and children.	29
1.00%	2	Me alone, neighbors and some acquaintances	30
0.50%	1	Me alone, and male members of my family and my husband's family	31
100	200	Grand Total	200

However, these percentages cannot give us a clear indication of women's awareness or lack of awareness of their rights in civil status, because doing civil status dealings with the routine and the difficulties that accompany them forces women to resort to a member of their family, the families of their husbands, or even some neighbors and acquaintances to do these dealings. It is related here to the work mechanism of the civil status more than being related to how far they know about "civil status".

C. Knowledge of civil status provisions and laws.

In order to determine the extent of knowledge of women in the "study sample" about the provisions and laws related to civil status, several questions were asked about those provisions and laws, and the percentage of knowledge for each provision or law was explored.

The results came as follows:

Table (4) shows the knowledge of civil status provisions and laws among the study sample.

	Inheritance	Kinship	Guardianship	Custody of children	Alimony
Have low knowledge	24.00%	37.50%	36.00%	26.00%	28.50%
Have high knowledge	21.00%	8.00%	7.50%	18.50%	13.00%
Have medium knowledge	48.50%	35.50%	33.50%	42.00%	44.50%
Don't have any knowledge	6.50%	19.00%	23.00%	13.50%	14.00%
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Dowry Divorce by law Khul' Divorce Marriage

Have low knowledge	30.50%	37.50%	29.00%	24.50%
Have high knowledge	14.00%	8.50%	11.00%	12.50%
Have medium knowledge	46.50%	28.50%	50.00%	58.00%
Don't have any knowledge	9.00%	25.50%	10.00%	5.00%
Total	100	100	100	100

The field results showed the following:

1- Marriage rules and laws:

The percentage of those who know the provisions and laws of marriage among the study sample reached 95% compared to 5% that doesn't know anything about these laws. The highest percentage was for those who had medium knowledge of these laws and it reached 58% as indicated in the table above. These percentages are understandable, especially since there is social experience and thus knowledge of these provisions and laws as the majority of families have been exposed to the experience of marriage, whether from males or females.

In relation to the age variable (generation), the percentage of those who knew the rules and laws of marriage from the age (18-29) were 93.86%. 98.39% for age (30-39), 88.89% for age (40-49), and 100% for age (50 and above).

Medium knowledge about the laws took the highest percentage among all generations, although the percentages differed from one generation to another. 60.53%, 56.45%, 50%, 50% respectively. (Checkcheck Table 22 in the Appendix)

It should be noted that there are significant percentages of "high knowledge" at the sample level and at the age level as well, which is a positive indicator that women are aware of relevant laws.

In relation to the educational level, no differences were observed between educational levels in the degree of knowledge about marriage. The percentages of knowledge in general were close, except for the preparatory stage, 76.92%. The rest of the levels were as follows: above university 100%, high school and intermediate institute 96.77%, university 95.92%, Primary grade 94.11%.

This gives us an idea about the motives of women in acquiring knowledge, regardless their educational level, which is sometimes due to personal circumstances they went through or experiences from their family or social environment.

The role of educational level is clear in the percentages of knowledge as although the medium knowledge was the prevailing one, the high knowledge was relatively connected to the above university degrees which is 20% and then the university degree 18.37%, and high school and intermediate institute 6.45% (check table 25).

With regard to the marital status, it had a high role in knowledge as the percentage of knowledge among the divorced women was generally 100%, among married women was 97.30%, among widows 92.31% and among single women was 90.48%.

The highest percentage of knowledge among widows was medium with percentage of 61.54% and among single, married and divorced women the high percentages of medium knowledge were: 53.97%, 66.67%, 38.46%, respectively. (See Table 46).

Regarding the professional status, the percentage of knowledge among those who work was 97.52% compared to 93.27% for those who don't work, and these are minor differences that are not significant.

As for high knowledge, the highest percentage was clear among working women, 17.28%. This means that women's experiences of mixing in the labor market and thus increasing their social experiences contribute to their desire to learn about the laws that pertain to them. (See Table 66).

2- Divorce rules and laws:

The percentage of those who know the provisions and laws of divorce among the study sample reached 90% compared to 10% that doesn't know anything about these laws. The highest percentage was for those who had medium knowledge of these laws and it reached 50% as indicated in the table above. These percentages have positive indicators especially since learning about the provisions and laws of divorce does not concern women in general except when they face the problem. However, the social experience plays its role here, as the local community is full of divorces or marriage problems that can lead to divorce.

In relation to the generation variable, the percentage of knowledge for the two generations (18-29 and 30-39) was the highest, 90.35% and 95.16%. (Check Table 22)

This might be due to the role of social media, the Internet and organizations working in the field of women in the region, which makes the desire for knowledge among the young generation open and available.

In relation to the educational level, no differences were observed between educational levels in the degree of knowledge about divorce. As the percentage of high knowledge was for secondary level, intermediate institute, university, and above university was (93.55%, 91.84%, 90%) respectively. (Check Table 26)

In relation to the marital status, the social status of women played a role in the knowledge here as the knowledge ratio among married women is 93.69% and among divorced women is 92.31%, compared to the low percentage among widows 84.62% and among single women 84.13%. (See Table 47).

These percentages express the concerns of the different segments of women's social cases, their calculations of their future family life and their rights in the first place.

Regarding the professional status, the work variable had no significance in this knowledge, as the percentage of knowledge among the non-working women was more than that of the workers. (Check Table 67)

3- Rules and laws of Khul' (divorce by law):

The percentage of those who know the provisions and laws of divorce by law (Khul') among the study sample reached 74.50% compared to 25.50% that doesn't know anything about these laws. The highest percentage was for those who had low knowledge, 37.50% as indicated in the above table. These percentages might seem familiar especially during the Khul' cases in the local community.

Regarding the generation variable, the percentage of knowledge in general was close between generations, except for the generation (40-49). (Check Table 22).

In relation to the educational level, some differences were observed between educational levels in the degree of knowledge about divorce by law (Khul'). The highest percentage of knowledge was among the above university degree which formed 90%, university degree which formed 75, 51% and high school and medium institute degree which formed 74.20%. (Check Table 27)

However, despite the low percentage of knowledge compared to higher educational levels, the percentages of knowledge at the preparatory and basic educational levels were good given that the acquisition of knowledge at these two educational levels is more difficult than the rest of the levels.

Regarding the marital status variable, some differences were found in favor of widows 84.61% as the highest percentage of knowledge, then married women 76.58%, single women 69.84% and divorced women 69.23%. (Check Table 48)

Regarding the professional status, the percentage of knowledge among those who work was 79.2% compared to 71.43% for those who don't work. (Check Table 68)

4- Dowry rules and laws:

The percentage of those who know the provisions and laws of dowry among the study sample reached 91% compared to 9% that doesn't know anything about these laws. The highest percentage was for those who had medium knowledge, 46.50% as indicated in the above table.

These percentages meet the culture of the local community although the dowry case usually tends to follow the customs more than the laws.

Regarding the generation variable, the percentage of knowledge was high and close, with the exception of the percentage of knowledge of a generation (40-49) compared to other generations, although it is considered a good knowledge rate of 77.78%. (Check Table 22)

In relation to the educational level variable, there were no differences that refer to the role of the educational level in knowledge here as the percentage of knowledge was 100% for the above-university and preparatory level, while for the rest of the levels, the percentages were also high, but with differences from the percentage of complete knowledge of the two mentioned levels. (Check Table 28)

Regarding the social status there were no significant differences here, as the percentages were close and high regarding knowledge of the provisions and law of dowries. (Check Table 49)

As for the relationship with the variable of professional status, there were also no differences in favor of female workers. The percentage of knowledge was high in the two cases: 91.36% for those who work, and 90.76% for those who do not work. (Check Table 69)

5- Spousal alimony rules and laws:

The percentage of those who know the provisions and laws of alimony among the study sample reached 86% compared to 14% that doesn't know anything about these laws. The highest percentage was for those who had medium knowledge, 44.5% as indicated in the above table.

In relation to the generation variable, the percentage of knowledge in general was high about the provisions and laws of marital alimony, but it was the highest among the generation (30-39) with a percentage of 93.55%, and the lowest among the generation (50 and over) at 66.67%. (Check Table 22)

Regarding the educational level variable, the differences were in favor of the higher educational levels, and although the percentages are high at all levels, the differences are clear between the highest percentage of the post-university level 100%, and the primary level of 70.59%. (Check Table 29)

Regarding social status, there were no significant differences as the percentages were high for all cases. (Check Table 50)

This applies also to the variable of professional status as there were no significant differences in the percentage of knowledge between those who worked or did not work. (Check Table 70)

6- Child custody rules and laws:

The percentage of those who know the provisions and laws of child custody among the study sample reached 86.5% compared to 13.5% that doesn't know anything about these laws. The highest percentage was for those who had medium knowledge, 42% as indicated in the above table.

In relation to the generation variable, the percentage of knowledge for the two generations (18-29 and 30-39) was the highest, 87.72% and 90.31%. (Check Table 22)

This might be because of the complexity of the problems of family and societal life in the current stage, which impose on the generation of new mothers or those who will become mothers the need to know the different laws in their marital relationship. And this what was provided by organizations working in the field of women in the region.

Regarding the educational level variable, the differences were in favor of the higher educational levels, and although the percentages are high at all levels, the differences are clear between the highest percentage of the post-university level 100%, and the primary level of 52.94%. (Check Table 30)

In relation to the social status there were no significant differences between the different cases. We note that the percentage of knowledge about these provisions and laws is high. (Check Table 51)

As for the variable of professional status, the percentages were also high, but they were higher among female workers (90.12 percent) compared to 84.04% for non-working females. (Check Table 71)

7- Guardianship rules and laws:

The percentage of those who knew the provisions and laws of guardianship from the sample was 77%, compared to 23% who don't have any knowledge. The highest percentage was for those who had low knowledge, 36% as indicated in the above table.

The low rates of knowledge here compared to their rise in other cases can be explained by the lack of experiences related to guardianship in Syrian society in general and in the local communities in the study area in particular.

Regarding the generational variable, there were no significant differences between the generations as the percentages were somewhat high at the levels of all generations. (Check Table 22)

Regarding the educational level variable, the differences were in favor of the post-university educational level 100% as for other percentages, they were close and high, with the exception of the primary education level, 52.94%. (Check Table 31)

In relation to the social status there were no significant differences between the different cases. We note that the percentage of knowledge about these provisions and laws is high. (Check Table 52)

As for the variable of professional status, the percentages were also high, but they were higher among female workers (90.12 percent) compared to 71.43% for non-working females. (Check Table 72)

8- Kinship rules and laws:

The percentage of those who know the provisions and laws of Kinship among the study sample reached 81% compared to 19% that doesn't know anything about these laws. The highest percentage was for those who had low knowledge, 37.5% as indicated in the above table.

The low rates of knowledge here compared to their rise in other cases can be explained by the lack of experiences related to kinship cases in Syrian society in general and in the local communities in the study area in particular.

Regarding the generational variable, there were no significant differences between the generations as the percentages were somewhat high at the levels of all generations. (Check Table 22)

Regarding the educational level variable, the differences were in favor of the post-university educational level 90% as for other percentages, they were close and high. The lowest percentage of knowledge was for the primary education level, 76.47%. (Check Table 32)

Regarding social status, the percentages were high among those who are separated from their husbands as a result of divorce, married and single women (92.30%, 80.18%, 85.72%), respectively, compared to 53.84% for widows. (Check Table 53)

As for the variable of professional status, the percentages were also high, but they were higher among female workers (90.12 percent) compared to 75.62% for non-working females. (Check Table 73)

9- Inheritance rules and laws:

The percentage of those who know the provisions and laws of Inheritance among the study sample reached 93.5% compared to 6.5% that doesn't know anything about these laws. The highest percentage was for those who had medium knowledge, 48.5% as indicated in the above table.

The rise in knowledge about inheritance provisions and cases is due to the multiplicity of cases that the Syrian society witnessed regarding inheritance issues, and because of the existence of a clear religious text in the inheritance case which is approved in Syrian law.

Regarding the generational variable, there were no significant differences between the generations as the percentages were somewhat high at the levels of all generations. The highest percentage was among the generation (40-49) with the percentage 100%. (Check Table 22).

Regarding the educational level variable, the differences were in favor of the post-university educational level 90% as for other percentages, they were close and high. The lowest percentage of knowledge was for the preparatory education level, 76.92%. (Check Table 33).

As for the social status, the percentages were high in all cases, and the highest was among widows with percentage of 100%. (Check Table 54).

As for the variable of professional status, the percentages were also high, but they were higher among female workers (96.30%) compared to 91.60% for non-working females. (Check Table 74).

10- Sources of this knowledge?

There were many sources of knowledge about the provisions and laws related to civil status among the study sample, and the most important sources of knowledge were:

- Through friends or acquaintances.
- Based on a personal experience.
- Books related to laws of the woman.
- Social media platforms.
- Internet websites.
- Training courses about the topic.

Several sources intersected with the main source of knowledge of these provisions and laws, especially seminars about the topic. (Check Table 8)

It seems here that the group of friends plays a role in acquiring knowledge about these provisions and laws and this can be considered a positive indicator, and the institutions and concerned authorities must take it seriously. As efforts that aim at empowering women legally affect not only the women but also the surrounding community from men and women.

Moreover, among those sources, there is a significant role played by websites and social media and the availability of information about cases that concern women, in addition to relevant books, as well as training courses about the topic or seminars that are held in the region or via electronic platforms.

However, it seems that the personal experience that women go through has a great role in gaining knowledge about those provisions and laws in addition to their need to research the laws that are in their favor while they are exposed to one of the problems related to those conditions.

11- Reasons for lack of knowledge

As for the reasons why women (the study sample) did not know all or some of the provisions and laws, the sample attributed it to three reasons shown in the following table:

Table (5) Shows the reasons for the sample's lack of knowledge about the provisions and laws of civil status

%	Number	Reasons for lack of knowledge?	
46.20%	73	Not implementing these laws on the ground	1
28.48%	45	Prevailing of the social custom	2
25.32%	40	Not caring about these laws	3
100	158	Total	

From the point of view of the sample, the reasons mentioned in the above table seem logical, but that does not prevent the acquisition of knowledge about those provisions and laws. As the various laws that pertain to the Syrian social segments were not generally impartially applied during the rule of the "Ba'ath Party" during the past five decades, but this was accompanied by knowledge of the laws in the constitution or in legal procedures. And we think here that these reasons are not compelling justifications to prevent women from knowing the laws at a minimum.

D. Rights of decent residence for the woman:

1. Knowledge about decent residence right:

49% of the study sample answered that they have knowledge about the rights of decent housing for women, compared to 51% who have no knowledge about this topic. (Check Table 10).

Here we can say that "the lack of implementation of laws on the ground" and "the rule of social custom" are among the main reasons why a woman "separated from her husband as a result of divorce or those in the same situation" does not obtain her rights in the matter of getting a decent residence as a woman usually returns to live with her family in the event of divorce or in similar cases, "the disappearance of the husband, for example," which is the prevailing custom in Syrian local communities.

2. Conditions of decent residence

Regarding the conditions that must be available in decent residence for women, the sample agreed on the necessity of having a separate house for her in the first place, and a small percentage believed that there was no need for her to have a separate house. (Check Table 11).

The conditions for decent residence for women, according to the highest percentages, according to the study sample, were concentrated in the following:

- Any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
- One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities.
- One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, far from military regions, and includes proper health services.
- One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities and includes proper health services.
- One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities and includes proper health services.
- One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, far from military regions, far from work areas related to men, includes proper health services.

3. Experiences of demanding a residence:

(18 women) 9% of the study sample demanded independent housing, and (5) of them 28% obtained housing. As for the characteristics of the residence they obtained, the conditions available in it were not good, or it was incomplete. (Check Table 14). 57% of the women, from acquaintances or the sample area, went through the experience of trying to obtain a residence. Among these experiences, 22.81% did not request a residence while 50.88% requested a residence but did not obtain it. As for those who got their own residence, 19.30% had obtained a residence under poor conditions, and 7.02% had obtained a suitable residence. (Check Table 16)

In these experiences, social norms, and the lack of application of laws related to women's rights are evident. What worsens the situation is the reality in the region, which pushes women to accept what the culture and norms of the local community dictate to them in light of a thorny and unstable security situation.

E. Women's knowledge about their rights

86.5% of the study sample believed that women in the region are not aware of their rights stipulated in the laws and the constitution (Check Table 17). As for their lack of knowledge of these rights, in their opinion, this is due to several reasons, the most important of which are, as they mentioned:

- Customs and traditions and social norms.
- Lack of the culture of knowing their rights.
- Absence of symposiums and awareness-raising sessions.
- Weakness of the educational level.

Moreover, there were several reasons that were mentioned, **which we believe in this study, could be an obstacle to women's knowledge of their rights, such as: The lack of interest**

among women, as well as the war and its effects which pushed women's cases and rights to a lower rank of concerns.

“We, as women, don’t have time to think about our rights as a result of the lack of any means that would make us able to think about ourselves and our future in light of all the homework that can be done.”

F. Challenges that hinder women from achieving their rights

There are several obstacles and constraints that prevent women from obtaining their rights stipulated in the laws. These obstacles are usually related to the value system of the local community, or the rule of social norms and traditions, and other obstacles.

The study sample saw that the reasons that prevent women in their area from achieving their rights are the following, in order of importance: (check Table 19)

1. Protecting their families and children
2. Culture of shame
3. Absence of a supportive legal authority
4. Possibility of getting exposed to violence
5. Social stigma

These reasons seem logical in comparison to the nature of the local community in Syria in general, and the local community in the region in particular due to the absence of the implementation of laws and the absence of legal bodies supporting women in the region, the culture of the local community towards women and their rights prevails and acts as an “alternative law”.

All there are accompanied by the prevalence of a culture of shame in the event that women demand their rights, even those stipulated in religious texts. In addition to the social stigma that may haunt them, not to mention that they might get subjected to violence or even get prevented from taking care of their children or even deprived from their children.

“As a result of many of the women's experiences that we have seen, we have reached the point of losing confidence in the possibility of reaching a result from demanding our rights, so we just accepted the current situation and lived with it”

The study sample added some obstacles in their opinions as obstacles to women's achievement of their rights, such as: Lack of knowledge of their rights, silence of women about demanding their rights, absence of family and familial support, absence of economic independence, war and displacement and child marriage. (See Table 20).

In relation to the generation variable, there was an agreement on these reasons together as obstacles to women's achievement of their rights, but with the difference that the importance of one reason was given over the other.

- **18-29 generation:** Protecting their families and children
- **30-39 generation:** Protecting their families and children
- **40-49 generation:** Absence of a supportive legal authority.
- **50+ generation:** Protecting their families and children. (Check Table 23)

In relation to the educational level variable, they all agreed on these reasons together as obstacles to women's achievements of their rights, but the main reason for each educational level was as follows:

- **Primary grade:** Absence of a supportive legal authority.
- **Preparatory grade:** Protecting their families and children
- **High school and medium institute:** Protecting their families and children
- **University grade:** Protecting their families and children
- **Above university grade:** Protecting their families and children. (Check Table: 35 .36 . 37 .38 .39).

In relation to the variable of social status, they all agreed on these reasons together as obstacles to women's achievements of their rights, but the main reason for each social status was as follows:

- **Widow:** The culture of the shame, absence of a supportive legal authority, protecting their families and children.
- **Single:** Protecting their families and children
- **Married:** Protecting their families and children
- **Divorced:** Absence of a supportive legal authority. (Check Table: 55 .56 .57 .58 .59).

In relation to the professional status variable, they all agreed on these reasons together as obstacles to women's achievements of their rights, but the main reason was as follows:

- **Working:** Protecting their families and children
- **Doesn't work:** Protecting their families and children. (Check Table: 75 .76 .77 .78 .79).

“There is no official authority that guarantee a safe place for women to go for in order to solve their issues and usually women receive no support from the surrounding society and in most of cases women receive pressure from the family with the excuse that they don’t want their daughter to go to courts”.

G. Determinants of women's achievement for their rights

A question was directed to the study sample that is revolving around the programs and motives that would contribute to women's realization of their rights in the study area. In addition, they were asked to determine the degree of approval towards some programs and procedures. The answers, in order of importance, in their opinion (**Mostly tending to the strongly accept order**), were as follows:

- **First determinant:** Programs of empowering women legally.
- **Second and third determinants:** An impartial and independent judiciary, training courses on laws relating to women.
- **Fourth determinant:** Awareness-raising programs from the organizations of the ruling authority.
- **Fifth determinant:** Including laws related to women's rights in the school curricula.
- **Sixth determinant:** Highlighting the provisions and laws related to women's rights by the media. (Check Table 21).

In relation to the generations’ variable, they all agreed on these reasons together as determinants to women’s achievement of their rights, but the main reason for each generation was as follows:

- **18-29 generation:** Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body.
- **30-39 generation:** Awareness-raising programs from the organizations of the ruling authority, programs of legally empowering women.
- **40-49 generation:** Programs of empowering women legally.
- **50+ generation:** Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body, including laws related to women's rights in the school curricula, awareness-raising programs from the organizations of the ruling authority, highlighting the provisions and laws related to women's rights by the media. (Check Table 24).

In relation to the educational level variable, they all agreed on these reasons together as determinants to women’s achievements of their rights, but the main reason for each educational level was as follows:

- **Primary grade:** Training courses about laws related to women.
- **Preparatory grade:** Training courses about laws related to women.
- **High school and medium institute:** Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body.
- **University grade:** Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body.
- **Above university grade:** Programs of empowering women legally. (Check Tables : 40 , 41 ,42 ,43 ,44 ,45).

"Even the women who are aware of their rights are bound by the traditions and customs that reinforce the culture of (shame) and consider it shameful to demand women's rights. Therefore, recognition of these rights has been neglected by most women"

In relation to the social status variable, they all agreed on these reasons together as determinants to women's achievements of their rights, but the main reason for each case was as follows:

- **Widow:** Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body.
- **Single:** Training courses about laws related to women.
- **Married:** Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body, programs of empowering women legally.
- **Divorced:** Highlighting the provisions and laws related to women's rights by the media. (Check Tables: 60 ,61 ,62 ,63 ,64 ,65).

In relation to the professional status variable, they all agreed on these reasons together as obstacles to women's achievements of their rights, but the main reason was as follows:

- **Working:** Programs of empowering women legally.
- **Doesn't work:** Training courses about laws related to women. (Check Tables: 80 ,81 , 82 ,83 ,84 ,85).

Results of the Study:

The main results of the study can be formulated as follows:

- The results of the field study showed that more than one party handled the dealings related to women in their civil status (husband and male family members) in addition to doing dealing related to their civil status by themselves.

- The percentage of those who knew the rules and laws of marriage was high, and the highest percentage was for those who had knowledge of a medium degree.
- The percentage of those who knew the rules and laws of divorce was high, and the highest percentage was for those who had knowledge of a medium degree.
- The percentage of those who knew the rules and laws of divorce by law (Khul') was high, and the highest percentage was for those who had knowledge of a low degree.
- The percentage of those who knew the rules and laws of dowry was high, and the highest percentage was for those who had knowledge of a medium degree.
- The percentage of those who knew the rules and laws of spousal alimony was high, and the highest percentage was for those who had knowledge of a medium degree.
- The percentage of those who knew the rules and laws of custody of children was high, and the highest percentage was for those who had knowledge of a medium degree.
- The percentage of those who knew the rules and laws of guardianship was high, and the highest percentage was for those who had knowledge of a low degree.
- The percentage of those who knew the rules and laws of Kinship was high, and the highest percentage was for those who had knowledge of a low degree.
- The percentage of those who knew the rules and laws of Kinship was high, and the highest percentage was for those who had knowledge of a medium degree.
- There were many sources of knowledge about the provisions and laws related to civil status among the study sample and the most important sources of knowledge were: Friends or acquaintances, personal experience, books related to laws of the woman, social media platforms, internet websites, training courses about the topic.
- The main reasons why women did not know about the rules and laws related to them were: Not implementing these laws on the ground, prevailing of the social custom, not caring about these laws.
- Half of the sample answered that they have knowledge about the rights of decent residence for women.
- The study sample unanimously agreed on the necessity of having a separate home for women in the first place.
- (18) women from the study sample encountered a demand for independent housing, and (5) of them obtained housing under unsuitable conditions.

- 57% of the women, from acquaintances of the sample area, went through the experience of trying to obtain a residence. Among these experiences, 22.81% did not request a residence while 50.88% requested a residence but did not obtain it. As for those who got their own residence, 19.30% had obtained residence under poor conditions, and 7.02% had obtained suitable residence.
- 86.5% of the study sample believed that women in the region are not aware of their rights stipulated in the laws and the constitution.
- The study sample attributed lack of knowledge to: customs and traditions and social norms, absence of a culture about their rights, absence of symposiums and awareness-raising sessions and weakness of the educational level.
- The study sample saw that the reasons that prevent women in their area from achieving their rights are the following: To protect their families and children, the culture of shame, the absence of an official body to support them, the possibility of being subjected to violence and social stigma.
- The study sample saw that the programs and motives that would contribute to women's realization of their rights in the study area are: Programs of empowering women legally, presence of an impartial and independent judicial body, training courses about laws related to women, awareness-raising program from the available organizations, including laws related to women's rights in the school curricula, highlighting the provisions and laws related to women's rights by the media.

Study Annexes

Annex number (1) Field study questionnaire

Knowledge of women about civic incidents and housing rights Questionnaire of the field study

Greetings,

Welcome to this questionnaire. Through your answers to this questionnaire, we'd like to measure the extent of your knowledge of the provisions of civil incidents and personal affairs related to the Syrian woman in the study region. We need you to know that all collected data will be treated confidentiality and will be only used for the research purposes.

In case you accept to fill this questionnaire, we want you to answer all the questions mentioned in it. Thanks a lot for your cooperation.

In case you wanted to contact us to provide suggestions or notes or recommendations, please contact us through:

Email address: walaa.a@ee-sy.org

Firstly- Main data

1	Age	18-29				
		30-39				
		40-49				
		Above 50				
2	Educational level	Primary grade				
		Preparatory grade				
		High school and medium institute				
		University grade				
		Above university grade				
		Other, mention.....				
3	Marital status	Single				
		Married				
		Divorced				
		Widow				
		Other, mention.....				
4	Professional status	Working				
		Doesn't work				
5	Profession (mention)					
6	Original place of residence					
7	Current place of residence (exact location)					

Secondly- knowledge of civil status and their laws

101	Who performs dealings related to your civil status? Multiple answers allowed					
	I do it by myself					
	Father or one of male brothers					
	One of my sisters					
	Husband					
	One of husband's family members or his relatives					
	Sons					
	Neighbors or some acquaintances					
	Other, mention.....					
102	Do you have any knowledge of the following rules and laws?	High knowledge	Medium knowledge	Low knowledge	I don't know	
	Marriage rules and laws					
	Divorce rules and laws					
	Rules and laws of Khul' (divorce by law)					
	Dowry rules and laws.					
	Spousal alimony rules and laws					
	Child custody rules and laws					
	Guardianship rules and laws					
	Kinship rules and laws					
	Women's rights in inheritance provisions and laws					
103	What are the sources of this knowledge? Multiple answers allowed					
	Books related to laws of the woman.					
	Internet websites.					
	Social media platforms.					

	Seminars about the topic.					
	Training courses about the topic.					
	Through friends or acquaintances.					
	Based on a personal experience I went through.					
	Other, mention.....					
104	In case you don't know about laws or any of the laws, what are the reasons for lack of knowledge? Multiple answers allowed					
	Not caring about these laws					
	Prevailing of the social custom					
	Not implementing these laws on the ground					
	Other, mention.....					
Thirdly- Women's rights in decent residence.						
201	Are you aware of the rights of decent residence for the woman that got separated from her husband (divorced or other than that)?					
	Yes					
	No					
202	In case you know, which of the following conditions should be available in this residence in your opinion? Multiple answers allowed					
	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities.					
	Far from military regions.					

	Far from work areas related to men.					
	Includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity).					
	One room with the husband's family (divorced or widow).					
	One room in a shared residence.					
	Any private place that guarantees her personal safety.					
	No need for an independent residence for her.					
	Other, mention.....					
203	Did you go through the experience of demanding a residence?					
	Yes					
	No					
204	If yes, did you get a residence for you only?					
	Yes					
	No					
205	If yes, please mention the characteristics of this residence.					
206	Did any woman of your acquaintances or region go through a similar experience?					
	Yes					
	No					
207	Can you describe this experience?					
	She didn't demand a residence.					
	She demanded a residence but didn't get any.					

	She got a residence with bad conditions.					
	She got a proper residence.					
	Other, mention					
Fourthly- Woman and her rights in the northwest of Syria.						
301	In your opinion, are women in your region aware of their rights stated in laws and constitution?					
	Yes					
	No					
302	If no, can you identify a main reason for that from your point of view?					
303	In your opinion, what are the reasons that prevent women in your region from achieving their rights? Multiple answers allowed	High knowledge	Medium knowledge	Low knowledge		
	Presence of (culture of shame) prevents her from demanding her rights.					
	Not having the courage to demand her rights.					
	Social stigma that might inflict her.					
	Protecting her family and children					
	Absence of a supportive legal authority.					
	Possibility of getting exposed to violence.					
	Other, mention					
304	In your opinion, what are the procedures that might contribute	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Don't agree	Strongly don't agree

to achieving women's rights?					
Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body					
Training courses about laws related to women.					
Awareness-raising programs from the organizations of the ruling authority					
Programs of empowering women legally					
Inclusion of laws in school curricula					
Highlighting the provisions and laws related to women's rights by the media.					

Annex number (2) Field study tables

Table number 1

Parentage %	Number	Age
57	114	18-29
31	62	30-39
9	18	40-49
3	6	Above 50
100	200	Total

Table number 2

%	Number	Educational level
8.50%	17	Primary grade
6.50%	13	Preparatory grade
31.00%	62	High school and medium institute
49.00%	98	University grade
5.00%	10	Above university grade
100	200	Total

Table number 3

%	Number	Marital status
6.50%	13	Widow

31.50%	63	Single	
55.50%	111	Married	
6.50%	13	Divorced	
100	200	Total	

Table number 4

%	Number	Professional status	
40.50%	81	Working	
59.50%	119	Doesn't work	
100	200	Total	

Table number 5

%	Number	Profession	
2.47%	2	Nutritionist	
1.23%	1	Psychological support specialist	
1.23%	1	Dairy products	
1.23%	1	Selling ready clothes	
1.23%	1	Data collector	
3.70%	3	Tailor	
1.23%	1	Doctor	
1.23%	1	Laborer	
3.70%	3	Case management worker	
1.23%	1	Humanitarian worker	
2.47%	2	Health awareness-raising worker	
1.23%	1	Legal awareness-raising worker	
1.23%	1	Social awareness-raising worker	
3.70%	3	Social health worker	
1.23%	1	Psychological health worker	
1.23%	1	Humanitarian field worker	
2.47%	2	Work in an organization	
1.23%	1	Social health worker	
1.23%	1	Lab technician and nutritionist	
1.23%	1	In a pharmacy	
1.23%	1	Leader of nutrition team	
1.23%	1	A volunteer at Athar Alfarasha Stationary Shop	
1.23%	1	A trainer at women and child rehabilitation center.	

1.23%	1	Mathematics and computer teacher and ICDL trainer.	
1.23%	1	School principal.	
1.23%	1	Manager of a center.	
1.23%	1	HR assistance	
1.23%	1	Monitoring and evaluation official	
1.23%	1	Project official	
1.23%	1	Practical Education Supervisor at the University	
34.57%	28	Teacher	
1.23%	1	A private teacher	
2.47%	2	Nurse	
1.23%	1	Kindergarten teacher pss	
4.94%	4	Employee	
1.23%	1	A receptionist	
1.23%	1	Monitoring employee	
3.70%	3	Socio-psychological support moderator	
1.23%	1	School moderator	
100	81	Total	

Table number 5 A

%	Number	Professional sector	
41	33	Educational sector	1
23	19	Awareness-raising and support field (humanitarian, psychological, social, health, legal).	2
14	11	NGOs employee	3
6	5	Employee	4
4	3	Tailor	5
7.5	6	Services works.	6
2.5	2	Nurse	7
1	1	Doctor	8
1	1	Data collector	9
100	81	Total	

Table number 6

%	Number	Who performs dealings related to your civil status?	
0.50%	1	One of my sisters	
0.50%	1	Family of the husband, his relatives, neighbors and acquaintances.	
1.50%	3	Male and female members of the family	

1.00%	2	Male and female members of the family and my husband and his family	
0.50%	1	My family and male members of my husband's family	
0.50%	1	My family members and male members of my husband's family	
18.00%	36	Male family members	
6.50%	13	Male family members and husband	
0.50%	1	Female family members	
18.00%	36	I do it by myself	
1.00%	2	Sons	
0.50%	1	Neighbors and some acquaintances	
0.50%	1	Male members of my family and my husband's family	
1.00%	2	Male members of the family and husband	
0.50%	1	Male members of my family and my husband's family	
24.50%	49	Husband	
0.50%	1	Husband and male members of his family	
0.50%	1	Husband and sons	
2.00%	4	Me alone and male family members	
0.50%	1	Me alone, my husband, his family and his relatives.	
0.50%	1	Me alone and male and female members of my family	
0.50%	1	Me alone and female family members	
8.50%	17	Me alone and male family members	
0.50%	1	Me alone and male family members, neighbors and acquaintances	
0.50%	1	Me alone, male family members and husband	
1.00%	2	Me alone and male and female family members.	
1.00%	2	Me alone and my children	
0.50%	1	Me alone, male members of my family and my husband's family and children.	
1.00%	2	Me alone, neighbors and some acquaintances	
0.50%	1	Me alone, and male members of my family and my husband's family	
6.50%	13	Alone and my husband	
100	200	Grand Total	200

Table number 7

Do you have any knowledge of the following rules and laws?

Inheritance	Kinship	Guardianship	Custody of children	Alimony	Dowry	Divorce by law Khul'	Divorce	Marriage	Have knowledge	low knowledge
24.00%	37.50%	36.00%	26.00 %	28.50%	30.50%	37.50%	29.00%	24.50%		

21.00%	8.00%	7.50%	18.50%	13.00%	14.00%	8.50%	11.00%	12.50%	Have high knowledge
48.50%	35.50%	33.50%	42.00%	44.50%	46.50%	28.50%	50.00%	58.00%	Have medium knowledge
6.50%	19.00%	23.00%	13.50%	14.00%	9.00%	25.50%	10.00%	5.00%	Don't have any knowledge
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

Table number 8

%	Number	What are the sources of this knowledge?
6.00%	12	Books related to laws of the woman.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman, based on a personal experience I went through.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman, training courses about the topic.
1.50%	3	Books related to laws of the woman- Through friends or acquaintances.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman, though friends or acquaintances, based on a personal experience I went through.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman, Internet websites, training courses about the topic.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman, Internet websites, training courses about the topic, based on a personal experience I went through.
1.00%	2	Books related to laws of the woman- Internet websites- Through friends or acquaintances.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman, Internet websites, Seminars about the topic, Training courses about the topic, based on a personal experience I went through.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman- Internet websites- Seminars about the topic- Through friends or acquaintances.
1.50%	3	Books related to laws of the woman, Internet websites, and social media platforms.
1.00%	2	Books related to laws of the woman- Internet websites- Social media platforms- Seminars about the topic- Through friends or acquaintances.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman, Internet websites, though friends or acquaintances, based on a personal experience I went through.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman, Internet websites, social media platforms, Seminars about the topic.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman, Internet websites, Seminars about the topic, Training courses about the topic, through friends or acquaintances, based on a personal experience I went through.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman- Seminars about the topic- Training courses about the topic- Through friends or acquaintances.
1.00%	2	Books related to laws of the woman, social media platforms.
1.00%	2	Books related to laws of the woman, social media platforms, based on a personal experience I went through.
1.00%	2	Books related to laws of the woman, social media platforms, training courses about the topic.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman, social media platforms, training courses about the topic, based on a personal experience I went through.

0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman- Social media platforms- Through friends or acquaintances.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman, social media platforms, though friends or acquaintances, based on a personal experience I went through.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman, social media platforms, seminars about the topic.
0.50%	1	Books related to laws of the woman, social media platforms, seminars about the topic, training courses about the topic.
8.50%	17	Based on a personal experience I went through.
3.00%	6	Training courses about the topic.
0.50%	1	Training courses about the topic, through friends or acquaintances.
0.50%	1	Training courses about the topic, through friends or acquaintances, based on a personal experience I went through.
19.00%	38	Through friends or acquaintances.
4.00%	8	Through friends or acquaintances, based on a personal experience I went through.
5.00%	10	Internet websites.
1.00%	2	Internet websites .based on a personal experience I went through.
0.50%	1	Internet websites, training courses about the topic.
2.00%	4	Internet websites, through friends or acquaintances.
1.50%	3	Internet websites, through friends or acquaintances, based on a personal experience I went through.
0.50%	1	Internet websites, seminars about the topic.
0.50%	1	Internet websites- Seminars about the topic - Based on a personal experience I went through.
1.00%	2	Internet websites, seminars about the topic, training courses about the topic.
0.50%	1	Internet websites, seminars about the topic, through friends or acquaintances.
2.50%	5	Internet websites, social media platforms.
1.50%	3	Internet websites- Social media platforms- Based on a personal experience I went through.
0.50%	1	Internet websites, social media platforms, training courses about the topic.
0.50%	1	Internet websites, social media platforms, training courses about the topic, through friends or acquaintances.
2.00%	4	Internet websites, social media platforms, through friends or acquaintances.
1.00%	2	Internet websites, social media platforms, through friends or acquaintances, based on a personal experience I went through.
0.50%	1	Internet websites, social media platforms, seminars about the topic.
0.50%	1	Internet websites, social media platforms, seminars about the topic, training courses about the topic, through friends or acquaintances.
1.00%	2	Internet websites, social media platforms, seminars about the topic, training courses about the topic, through friends or acquaintances.
0.50%	1	Internet websites, social media platforms, seminars about the topic, through friends or acquaintances, based on a personal experience I went through.
1.50%	3	Seminars about the topic.
0.50%	1	Seminars about the topic, training courses about the topic.

1.00%	2	Seminars about the topic, training courses about the topic, through friends or acquaintances.
0.50%	1	Seminars about the topic, through friends or acquaintances.
2.00%	4	Seminars about the topic, training courses about the topic, through friends or acquaintances, based on a personal experience I went through.
5.50%	11	Social media platforms.
1.00%	2	Social media platforms, training courses about the topic.
1.50%	3	Social media platforms, training courses about the topic, through friends or acquaintances.
4.50%	9	Social media platforms, through friends or acquaintances.
0.50%	1	Social media platforms, through friends or acquaintances, based on a personal experience I went through.
0.50%	1	Social media platforms, seminars about the topic, training courses about the topic.
0.50%	1	Social media platforms, seminars about the topic, training courses about the topic, through friends or acquaintances.
100	200	Total

Table number 9

%	Number	In case you don't know about laws or any of the laws, what are the reasons for lack of knowledge?
28.48%	45	Prevailing of the social custom
25.32%	40	Not caring about these laws
46.20%	73	Not implementing these laws on the ground
100	158	Total

Table number 10

%	Number	Are you aware of the rights of decent residence for the woman that got separated from her husband (divorced or other than that)?
49.00%	98	Yes
51.00%	102	No
100	200	Total

Table number 11

%	Number	Conditions of residence
23.00%	46	Any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
0.50%	1	Far from military regions.
1.00%	2	Far from military regions, far from work areas related to men, any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
0.50%	1	Far from military regions, far from work areas related to men, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity).
2.00%	4	Far from military regions, far from work areas related to men, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity), any private place that guarantees her personal safety.

0.50%	1	Far from military regions, far from work areas related to men, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity), a room in a shared residence, any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
1.00%	2	Far from military regions, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity).
1.00%	2	Far from military regions, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity), any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
0.50%	1	Far from work areas related to men.
0.50%	1	Far from work areas related to men, any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
3.50%	7	Includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity).
2.50%	5	Includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity), any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
0.50%	1	Includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity), a room with the husband's family (divorced or widow).
12.50%	25	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities.
5.00%	10	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
1.00%	2	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, far from military regions.
2.00%	4	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, far from military regions, any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
0.50%	1	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, far from military regions, far from work areas related to men, any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
5.00%	10	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, far from military regions, far from work areas related to men, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity).
4.50%	9	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, Far from military regions, far from work areas related to men, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity), any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
1.50%	3	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, far from military regions, far from work areas related to men, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity), any private place that guarantees her personal safety, other, mention.....
0.50%	1	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, far from military regions, far from work areas related to men, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity), a room with the husband's family (divorced or widow), any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
3.00%	6	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, far from military regions, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity).
7.50%	15	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, Far from military regions, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity), any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
2.00%	4	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, far from work areas related to men, any private place that guarantees her personal safety.

0.50%	1	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, far from work areas related to men, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity).
0.50%	1	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, far from work areas related to men, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity), any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
5.50%	11	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity).
7.00%	14	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity), any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
0.50%	1	One room or more along with separate sanitary facilities, includes proper services (ventilation, water, electricity), a room in a shared residence, any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
0.50%	1	One room in a shared residence.
0.50%	1	A room in a shared residence, any private place that guarantees her personal safety.
0.50%	1	One room with the husband's family (divorced or widow).
2.50%	5	No need for an independent residence for her.
23.00%	200	Total

Table number 12

%	Number	Have you been through the experience of demanding a residence?
9	18	Yes
91	182	No
100	200	Total

Table number 13

%	Number	If yes, did you get a residence for you only?
28	5	Yes
72	13	No
100	18	Total

Table number 14

%	Number	If yes, please mention the characteristics of this residence.
20.00%	1	I move between my family's house and my husband's family's house (my husband is abroad) and the residence contains good components.
20.00%	1	Incomplete house.
20.00%	1	One room along with facilities that have no ventilation nor electricity.
40.00%	2	One room and facilities.
100	5	Total

Table number 15

%	Number	Did any woman of your acquaintances or region go through a similar experience?
43.00%	86	No
57.00%	114	Yes
100	200	Total

Table number 16

%	Number	Can you describe this experience?
19.30%	22	She got a residence with bad conditions.
7.02%	8	She got a proper residence.
50.88%	58	She demanded a residence but didn't get any.
22.81%	26	She didn't demand a residence.
100	114	Total

Table number 17

%	Number	In your opinion, are women in your region aware of their rights stated in laws and constitution?
86.50%	173	No
13.50%	27	Yes
100	200	Total

Table number 18

%	Number	If no, can you identify a main reason for that from your point of view?
0.58%	1	Absence of legal awareness-raising campaigns within the local community because of the conditions of war.
0.58%	1	Socialization
0.58%	1	Ignorance and inability to claim rights.
1.16%	2	War.
44.51%	77	Customs and traditions and social norms.
0.58%	1	Customs and traditions and social norms as well as absence of law.
0.58%	1	Allocating most of the dealings and laws related to women to be done by men.
1.73%	3	Dominance of the patriarchal authority in the society.
2.31%	4	Weakness of the educational level.
0.58%	1	Weakness of the educational level and absence of social mix.
0.58%	1	Weak awareness and knowledge of the rights stipulated in laws, the constitution and custom, and the spread of a culture of shame and fear from demanding their rights.
0.58%	1	Lack of knowledge and awareness.
0.58%	1	Women's lack of interest in demanding their rights.
0.58%	1	Not implementing laws on the ground.
0.58%	1	Not implementing laws.
0.58%	1	Lack of support sessions and identifying their rights.
0.58%	1	Not attending trainings related to the topic.

0.58%	1	Not attending the awareness-raising sessions.
0.58%	1	Not demanding her rights.
0.58%	1	Not spreading awareness and the dominance of men and not giving rights of women.
1.16%	2	Lack of interest from the side of women.
0.58%	1	Lack of special awareness-raising for women about this topic.
30.64%	53	Lack of the culture of knowing their rights
0.58%	1	Absence of awareness-raising about their rights.
1.16%	2	Absence of legal culture
0.58%	1	Absence of parties that provide awareness.
0.58%	1	Absence of the state and institutional systems and the absence of the role of organizations responsible for raising awareness in this field.
1.73%	3	Absence of seminars and lack of awareness of women's knowledge of their rights.
1.16%	2	Absence of awareness-raising sessions.
0.58%	1	Lack of seminars and knowledge of laws and the constitution.
0.58%	1	Lack of awareness among women and lack of interest in their rights
0.58%	1	I don't know
0.58%	1	We don't know law and rights.
0.58%	1	Lack of interest from the concerned authorities to conduct training courses or awareness sessions on the topic.
100	173	Total

Table number 19

Do you think the following reasons prevent women in your region from achieving their rights?

Protecting their families and children	Possibility of getting exposed to violence	Absence of a supportive legal authority.	Social stigma	Culture of shame	
7.00%	11.00%	11.50%	11.00%	11.00%	Low knowledge
72.00%	48.00%	51.50%	46.00%	52.00%	High knowledge
21.00%	41.00%	37.00%	43.00%	37.00%	Medium knowledge
100	100	100	100	100	Total

Table number 20

%	Number	Other reasons
9.09%	2	War and displacement.
4.55%	1	Underage marriage/school dropout/random birth giving/deterioration of the family's economic situation/relying on one breadwinner, mostly male.
9.09%	2	Silence of women about their rights.

4.55%	1	Failure to spreading programs that support the preservation of women's rights
9.09%	2	Absence of economic independence.
13.64%	3	Absence of familial support.
50.00%	11	Lack of knowledge of their rights.
100	22	Total

Table number 21

Do you think the presence of the following can contribute to women's achievement of their rights?

Highlighting the provisions and laws related to women's rights by the media.	Inclusion of laws in school curricula	Programs of empowering women legally	Awareness-raising programs from the organizations of the ruling authority	Training courses about laws related to women.	Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body	
2.50%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	0.50%	1.50%	Don't agree
8.00%	0.50%	1.00%	0.50%	-	0.50%	Strongly don't agree
38.50%	11.00%	5.50%	10.00%	9.00%	7.50%	Neutral
51.00%	44.50%	39.00%	42.00%	37.50%	37.50%	Agree
2.50%	43.00%	53.50%	46.50%	53.00%	53.00%	Strongly agree
100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

Generations' Variable/ Age Group

Table number 22

Do you have any knowledge of the following rules and laws?
18-29

Total	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	
100	21.05%	12.28%	60.53%	6.14%	Marriage
100	29.82%	10.53%	50.00%	9.65%	Divorce
100	39.47%	7.89%	25.44%	27.19%	Divorce by law Khul'
100	31.58%	14.04%	46.49%	7.89%	Dowry
100	26.32%	13.16%	45.61%	14.91%	Alimony
100	29.82%	19.30%	38.60%	12.28%	Custody of children
100	42.11%	6.14%	28.07%	23.68%	Guardianship
100	36.84%	7.89%	36.84%	18.42%	Kinship

100	23.68%	20.18%	46.49%	9.65%	Inheritance
30-39					
	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	
100	27.42%	14.52%	56.45%	1.61%	Marriage
100	29.03%	14.52%	51.61%	4.84%	Divorce
100	37.10%	11.29%	32.26%	19.35%	Divorce by law Khul'
100	32.26%	14.52%	45.16%	8.06%	Dowry
100	35.48%	14.52%	43.55%	6.45%	Alimony
100	19.35%	19.35%	51.61%	9.68%	Custody of children
100	27.42%	9.68%	43.55%	19.35%	Guardianship
100	38.71%	8.06%	35.48%	17.74%	Kinship
100	22.58%	25.81%	50.00%	1.61%	Inheritance
40-49					
	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	
100	33.33%	5.56%	50.00%	11.11%	Marriage
100	22.22%	0.00%	50.00%	27.78%	Divorce
100	27.78%	0.00%	33.33%	38.89%	Divorce by law Khul'
100	16.67%	11.11%	50.00%	22.22%	Dowry
100	22.22%	0.00%	50.00%	27.78%	Alimony
100	27.78%	5.56%	38.89%	27.78%	Custody of children
100	33.33%	0.00%	38.89%	27.78%	Guardianship
100	38.89%	0.00%	33.33%	27.78%	Kinship
100	27.78%	5.56%	66.67%	0.00%	Inheritance
Above 50					
	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	
100	33.33%	16.67%	50.00%	0.00%	Marriage
100	33.33%	16.67%	33.33%	16.67%	Divorce
100	33.33%	16.67%	33.33%	16.67%	Divorce by law Khul'
100	33.33%	16.67%	50.00%	0.00%	Dowry
100	16.67%	33.33%	16.67%	33.33%	Alimony
100	16.67%	33.33%	16.67%	33.33%	Custody of children
100	16.67%	33.33%	16.67%	33.33%	Guardianship
100	33.33%	33.33%	16.67%	16.67%	Kinship
100	33.33%	33.33%	16.67%	16.67%	Inheritance

Table number 23

**Do you think the following reasons prevent women in your region from achieving their rights?
18-29**

Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	
9.65%	57.02%	33.33%	Culture of shame
10.53%	50.00%	39.47%	Social stigma
14.04%	53.51%	32.46%	Absence of a supportive legal authority.
10.53%	46.49%	42.98%	Possibility of getting exposed to violence
10.53%	69.30%	20.18%	Protecting their families and children
30-39			
Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	
14.52%	41.94%	43.55%	Culture of shame
9.68%	38.71%	51.61%	Social stigma
9.68%	38.71%	51.61%	Absence of a supportive legal authority.
11.29%	48.39%	40.32%	Possibility of getting exposed to violence
1.61%	74.19%	24.19%	Protecting their families and children
40-49			
Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	
11.11%	44.44%	44.44%	Culture of shame
22.22%	38.89%	38.89%	Social stigma
0.00%	83.33%	16.67%	Absence of a supportive legal authority.
11.11%	50.00%	38.89%	Possibility of getting exposed to violence
5.56%	72.22%	22.22%	Protecting their families and children
Above 50			
Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	
0.00%	83.33%	16.67%	Culture of shame
0.00%	66.67%	33.33%	Social stigma
16.67%	50.00%	33.33%	Absence of a supportive legal authority.
16.67%	66.67%	16.67%	Possibility of getting exposed to violence
0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	Protecting their families and children

Table number 24

**Do you think the presence of the following can contribute to women's achievement of their rights?
18-29**

Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
1.75%	0.88%	4.39%	35.96%	57.02%	Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body
0.00%	9.65%	37.72%	52.63%	0.00%	Training courses about laws related to women.

0.88%	0.88%	10.53%	42.11%	45.61%	Awareness-raising programs from the organizations of the ruling authority
0.00%	0.00%	6.14%	44.74%	49.12%	Programs of empowering women legally
1.75%	0.00%	10.53%	44.74%	42.98%	Inclusion of laws in school curricula
3.51%	0.00%	6.14%	36.84%	53.51%	Highlighting the provisions and laws related to women's rights by the media.

30-39

Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
0.00%	0.00%	11.29%	41.94%	46.77%	
0.00%	8.06%	37.10%	54.84%	0.00%	Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body
0.00%	0.00%	4.84%	46.77%	48.39%	Training courses about laws related to women.
3.23%	0.00%	6.45%	29.03%	61.29%	Awareness-raising programs from the organizations of the ruling authority
3.23%	0.00%	6.45%	29.03%	61.29%	Programs of empowering women legally
0.00%	0.00%	12.90%	46.77%	40.32%	Inclusion of laws in school curricula
0.00%	0.00%	11.29%	40.32%	48.39%	Highlighting the provisions and laws related to women's rights by the media.

40-49

Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
5.56%	0.00%	11.11%	33.33%	50.00%	Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body
5.56%	11.11%	33.33%	50.00%	5.56%	Training courses about laws related to women.
5.56%	0.00%	16.67%	33.33%	5.56%	Awareness-raising programs from the organizations of the ruling authority
0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	27.78%	61.11%	Programs of empowering women legally
0.00%	5.56%	11.11%	33.33%	50.00%	Inclusion of laws in school curricula
5.56%	0.00%	11.11%	38.89%	44.44%	Highlighting the provisions and laws related to women's rights by the media.

Above 50

Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
0.00%	0.00%	16.67%	33.33%	50.00%	Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body
0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	Training courses about laws related to women.
0.00%	0.00%	33.33%	16.67%	50.00%	Awareness-raising programs from the organizations of the ruling authority
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	66.67%	33.33%	Programs of empowering women legally
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	50.00%	Inclusion of laws in school curricula
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	50.00%	Highlighting the provisions and laws related to women's rights by the media.

Educational level

Do you have any knowledge of the following rules and laws?

Table number 25

Marriage rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Primary grade	58.82%	5.88%	29.41%	5.88%	100
Preparatory grade	0.00%	0.00%	76.92%	23.08%	100
High school and medium institute	24.19%	6.45%	66.13%	3.23%	100
University grade	22.45%	18.37%	55.10%	4.08%	100
Above university grade	20.00%	20.00%	60.00%	0.00%	100
Total	24.50%	12.50%	58.00%	5.00%	100

Table number 26

Divorce rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Primary grade	47.06%	5.88%	23.53%	23.53%	100
Preparatory grade	23.08%	0.00%	53.85%	23.08%	100
High school and medium institute	32.26%	9.68%	51.61%	6.45%	100

University grade	25.51%	14.29%	52.04%	8.16%	100
Above university grade	20.00%	10.00%	60.00%	10.00%	100
Total	29.00%	11.00%	50.00%	10.00%	100

Table number 27

Rules and laws of Khul' (divorce by law)	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Primary grade	52.94%	0.00%	11.76%	35.29%	100
Preparatory grade	38.46%	0.00%	30.77%	30.77%	100
High school and medium institute	41.94%	4.84%	27.42%	25.81%	100
University grade	31.63%	13.27%	30.61%	24.49%	100
Above university grade	40.00%	10.00%	40.00%	10.00%	100
Total	37.50%	8.50%	28.50%	25.50%	100

Table number 28

Dowry rules and laws.	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Primary grade	35.29%	5.88%	35.29%	23.53%	100.00%
Preparatory grade	30.77%	7.69%	61.54%	0.00%	100.00%
High school and medium institute	33.87%	12.90%	41.94%	11.29%	100.00%
University grade	27.55%	17.35%	47.96%	7.14%	100.00%
Above university grade	30.00%	10.00%	60.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	30.50%	14.00%	46.50%	9.00%	100.00%

Table number 29

Alimony laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Primary grade	47.06%	5.88%	17.65%	29.41%	100.00%
Preparatory grade	23.08%	7.69%	53.85%	15.38%	100.00%

High school and medium institute	25.81%	11.29%	48.39%	14.52%	100.00%
University grade	28.57%	16.33%	42.86%	12.24%	100.00%
Above university grade	20.00%	10.00%	70.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	28.50%	13.00%	44.50%	14.00%	100.00%

Table number 30

Child custody rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Primary grade	23.53%	17.65%	11.76%	47.06%	100
Preparatory grade	15.38%	7.69%	61.54%	15.38%	100
High school and medium institute	25.81%	20.97%	38.71%	14.52%	100
University grade	26.53%	18.37%	46.94%	8.16%	100
Above university grade	40.00%	20.00%	40.00%	0.00%	100
Total	26.00%	18.50%	42.00%	13.50%	100

Table number 31

Guardianship rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Primary grade	41.18%	11.76%	0.00%	47.06%	100
Preparatory grade	53.85%	0.00%	30.77%	15.38%	100
High school and medium institute	33.87%	8.06%	33.87%	24.19%	100
University grade	34.69%	7.14%	36.73%	21.43%	100
Above university grade	30.00%	10.00%	60.00%	0.00%	100
Total	36.00%	7.50%	33.50%	23.00%	100

Table number 32

Kinship rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Primary grade	47.06%	11.76%	17.65%	23.53%	100
Preparatory grade	46.15%	0.00%	38.46%	15.38%	100
High school and medium institute	37.10%	6.45%	35.48%	20.97%	100
University grade	33.67%	9.18%	38.78%	18.37%	100
Above university grade	50.00%	10.00%	30.00%	10.00%	100

Total	37.50%	8.00%	35.50%	19.00%	100
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Table number 33

Inheritance rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Primary grade	41.18%	17.65%	29.41%	11.76%	100
Preparatory grade	15.38%	0.00%	61.54%	23.08%	100
High school and medium institute	29.03%	16.13%	53.23%	1.61%	100
University grade	19.39%	25.51%	47.96%	7.14%	100
Above university grade	20.00%	40.00%	40.00%	0.00%	100
Total	24.00%	21.00%	48.50%	6.50%	100

Table number 34

In case of ignorance of the laws or any of them.

Reasons for lack of knowledge	Prevailing of the social custom	Not caring about these laws	Not implementing these laws on the ground	Total
Primary grade	13.33%	46.67%	40.00%	100
Preparatory grade	41.67%	33.33%	25.00%	100
High school and medium institute	20.41%	12.24%	67.35%	100
University grade	32.88%	27.40%	39.73%	100
Above university grade	44.44%	33.33%	22.22%	100
Total	28.48%	25.32%	46.20%	100

Table number 35

Do you think the following reasons prevent women in your region from achieving their rights?

Culture of shame	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Primary grade	23.53%	58.82%	17.65%	100.00%
Preparatory grade	0.00%	53.85%	46.15%	100.00%

High school and medium institute	4.84%	50.00%	45.16%	100.00%
University grade	14.29%	52.04%	33.67%	100.00%
Above university grade	10.00%	50.00%	40.00%	100.00%
Total	11.00%	52.00%	37.00%	100.00%

Table number 36

Social stigma	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Primary grade	29.41%	41.18%	29.41%	100.00%
Preparatory grade	7.69%	46.15%	46.15%	100.00%
High school and medium institute	6.45%	38.71%	54.84%	100.00%
University grade	10.20%	52.04%	37.76%	100.00%
Above university grade	20.00%	40.00%	40.00%	100.00%
Total	11.00%	46.00%	43.00%	100.00%

Table number 37

Absence of a supportive legal authority.	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Primary grade	5.88%	64.71%	29.41%	100.00%
Preparatory grade	23.08%	23.08%	53.85%	100.00%
High school and medium institute	6.45%	51.61%	41.94%	100.00%
University grade	15.31%	52.04%	32.65%	100.00%
Above university grade	0.00%	60.00%	40.00%	100.00%
Total	11.50%	51.00%	37.00%	100.00%

Table number 38

Possibility of getting exposed to violence	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Primary grade	5.88%	47.06%	47.06%	100
Preparatory grade	23.08%	38.46%	38.46%	100

High school and medium institute	12.90%	41.94%	45.16%	100
University grade	9.18%	52.04%	38.78%	100
Above university grade	10.00%	60.00%	30.00%	100
Total	11.00%	48.00%	41.00%	100

Table number 39

Protecting their families and children	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Primary grade	0.00%	82.35%	17.65%	100
Preparatory grade	0.00%	61.54%	38.46%	100
High school and medium institute	8.06%	67.74%	24.19%	100
University grade	9.18%	72.45%	18.37%	100
Above university grade	0.00%	90.00%	10.00%	100
Total	7.00%	72.00%	21.00%	100

Do you think the presence of the following can contribute to women's achievement of their rights?

Table number 40

Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body	Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Primary grade	5.88%	0.00%	11.76%	29.41%	52.94%	100
Preparatory grade	0.00%	0.00%	15.38%	46.15%	38.46%	100
High school and medium institute	0.00%	0.00%	9.68%	38.71%	51.61%	100
University grade	2.04%	1.02%	3.06%	37.76%	56.12%	100
Above university grade	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	30.00%	50.00%	100
Total	1.50%	0.50%	7.50%	37.50%	53.00%	100

Table number 41

Training courses about laws related to women.	Don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Primary grade	5.88%	11.76%	23.53%	58.82%	100
Preparatory grade	0.00%	15.38%	23.08%	61.54%	100
High school and medium institute	0.00%	4.84%	46.77%	48.39%	100
University grade	0.00%	10.20%	35.71%	54.08%	100

Above university grade	0.00%	10.00%	40.00%	50.00%	100
Total	0.50%	9.00%	37.50%	53.00%	100

Table number 42

Awareness-raising programs from the organizations of the ruling authority	Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Primary grade	5.88%	0.00%	17.65%	29.41%	47.06%	100
Preparatory grade	0.00%	0.00%	23.08%	30.77%	46.15%	100
High school and medium institute	0.00%	0.00%	9.68%	50.00%	40.32%	100
University grade	1.02%	1.02%	7.14%	40.82%	50.00%	100
Above university grade	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	40.00%	50.00%	100
Total	1.00%	0.50%	10.00%	42.00%	46.50%	100

Table number 43

Programs of empowering women legally	Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Primary grade	0.00%	5.88%	5.88%	41.18%	47.06%	100
Preparatory grade	0.00%	0.00%	15.38%	38.46%	46.15%	100
High school and medium institute	1.61%	0.00%	1.61%	46.77%	50.00%	100
University grade	1.02%	1.02%	7.14%	35.71%	55.10%	100
Above university grade	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100
Total	1.00%	1.00%	5.50%	39.00%	53.50%	100

Table number 44

Inclusion of laws in school curricula	Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Primary grade	0.00%	5.88%	11.76%	29.41%	52.94%	100
Preparatory grade	0.00%	0.00%	7.69%	46.15%	46.15%	100
High school and medium institute	0.00%	0.00%	11.29%	53.23%	35.48%	100
University grade	2.04%	0.00%	12.24%	42.86%	42.86%	100
Above university grade	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	30.00%	70.00%	100
Total	1.00%	0.50%	11.00%	44.50%	43.00%	100

Table number 45

Highlighting the provisions and laws related to women's rights by the media.	Don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
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Primary grade	5.88%	11.76%	23.53%	58.82%	100
Preparatory grade	7.69%	7.69%	46.15%	38.46%	100
High school and medium institute	1.61%	12.90%	43.55%	41.94%	100
University grade	2.04%	5.10%	39.80%	53.06%	100
Above university grade	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	90.00%	100
Total	2.50%	8.00%	38.50%	51.00%	100

Marital Status

Do you have any knowledge of the following rules and laws?

Table number 46

Marriage rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Widow	61.54%	7.69%	23.08%	7.69%	100
Single	25.40%	11.11%	53.97%	9.52%	100
Married	18.92%	11.71%	66.67%	2.70%	100
Divorced	30.77%	30.77%	38.46%	0.00%	100
Total	24.50%	12.50%	58.00%	5.00%	100

Table number 47

Divorce rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Widow	53.85%	7.69%	23.08%	15.38%	100
Single	25.40%	9.52%	49.21%	15.87%	100
Married	28.83%	10.81%	54.05%	6.31%	100
Divorced	23.08%	23.08%	46.15%	7.69%	100
Total	29.00%	11.00%	50.00%	10.00%	100

Table number 48

Rules and laws of Khul' (divorce by law)	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Widow	69.23%	7.69%	7.69%	15.38%	100
Single	34.92%	4.76%	30.16%	30.16%	100
Married	38.74%	9.01%	28.83%	23.42%	100
Divorced	7.69%	23.08%	38.46%	30.77%	100
Total	37.50%	8.50%	28.50%	25.50%	100

Table number 49

Dowry rules and laws.	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Widow	38.46%	7.69%	38.46%	15.38%	100
Single	34.92%	12.70%	44.44%	7.94%	100
Married	27.93%	13.51%	50.45%	8.11%	100
Divorced	23.08%	30.77%	30.77%	15.38%	100
Total	30.50%	14.00%	46.50%	9.00%	100

Table number 50

Spousal alimony rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Widow	23.08%	15.38%	46.15%	15.38%	100
Single	30.16%	11.11%	39.68%	19.05%	100
Married	27.03%	12.61%	49.55%	10.81%	100
Divorced	38.46%	23.08%	23.08%	15.38%	100
Total	28.50%	13.00%	44.50%	14.00%	100

Table number 51

Child custody rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Widow	61.54%	15.38%	15.38%	7.69%	100
Single	26.98%	19.05%	39.68%	14.29%	100
Married	19.82%	18.02%	48.65%	13.51%	100
Divorced	38.46%	23.08%	23.08%	15.38%	100
Total	26.00%	18.50%	42.00%	13.50%	100

Table number 52

Guardianship rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Widow	53.85%	15.38%	7.69%	23.08%	100
Single	36.51%	4.76%	36.51%	22.22%	100
Married	35.14%	6.31%	36.04%	22.52%	100
Divorced	23.08%	23.08%	23.08%	30.77%	100
Total	36.00%	7.50%	33.50%	23.00%	100

Table number 53

Kinship rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Widow	30.77%	15.38%	7.69%	46.15%	100
Single	36.51%	12.70%	36.51%	14.29%	100
Married	37.84%	3.60%	38.74%	19.82%	100

Divorced	46.15%	15.38%	30.77%	7.69%	100
Total	37.50%	8.00%	35.50%	19.00%	100

Table number 54

Inheritance rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Widow	53.85%	15.38%	30.77%	0.00%	100
Single	17.46%	25.40%	46.03%	11.11%	100
Married	25.23%	18.02%	52.25%	4.50%	100
Divorced	15.38%	30.77%	46.15%	7.69%	100
Total	24.00%	21.00%	48.50%	6.50%	100

Do you think the presence of the following can contribute to women's achievement of their rights?

Table number 55

Taboo culture	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Widow	23.08%	69.23%	7.69%	100
Single	14.29%	49.21%	36.51%	100
Married	9.01%	49.55%	41.44%	100
Divorced	0.00%	69.23%	30.77%	100
Total	11.00%	52.00%	37.00%	100

Table number 56

Social stigma	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Widow	23.08%	38.46%	38.46%	100
Single	12.70%	39.68%	47.62%	100
Married	9.01%	49.55%	41.44%	100
Divorced	7.69%	53.85%	38.46%	100
Total	11.00%	46.00%	43.00%	100

Table number 57

Absence of a supportive legal authority.	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Widow	7.69%	69.23%	23.08%	100
Single	14.29%	44.44%	41.27%	100
Married	10.81%	50.45%	38.74%	100
Divorced	7.69%	76.92%	15.38%	100
Total	11.50%	51.00%	37.00%	100

Table number 58

Possibility of getting exposed to violence	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Widow	7.69%	61.54%	30.77%	100
Single	12.70%	39.68%	47.62%	100
Married	11.71%	51.35%	36.94%	100
Divorced	0.00%	46.15%	53.85%	100
Total	11.00%	48.00%	41.00%	100

Table number 59

Protecting their families and children	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Widow	7.69%	69.23%	23.08%	100
Single	14.29%	61.90%	23.81%	100
Married	2.70%	78.38%	18.92%	100
Divorced	7.69%	69.23%	23.08%	100
Total	7.00%	72.00%	21.00%	100

Do you think the presence of the following can contribute to women's achievement of their rights?

Table number 60

Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body	Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Widow	7.69%	0.00%	0.00%	38.46%	53.85%	100.00%
Single	1.59%	0.00%	7.94%	41.27%	49.21%	100.00%
Married	0.90%	0.90%	8.11%	35.14%	54.95%	100.00%
Divorced	0.00%	0.00%	7.69%	38.46%	53.85%	100.00%
Total	1.50%	0.50%	7.50%	37.50%	53.00%	100.00%

Table number 61

Training courses about laws related to women.	Don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Widow	7.69%	0.00%	38.46%	53.85%	100.00%
Single	0.00%	4.76%	33.33%	61.90%	100.00%
Married	0.00%	13.51%	36.94%	49.55%	100.00%
Divorced	0.00%	0.00%	61.54%	38.46%	100.00%
Total	0.50%	9.00%	37.50%	53.00%	100.00%

Table number 62

Awareness-raising programs from the organizations of the ruling authority	Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
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Widow	7.69%	0.00%	15.38%	38.46%	38.46%	100
Single	0.00%	1.59%	6.35%	38.10%	53.97%	100
Married	0.90%	0.00%	10.81%	45.05%	43.24%	100
Divorced	0.00%	0.00%	15.38%	38.46%	46.15%	100
Total	1.00%	0.50%	10.00%	42.00%	46.50%	100

Table number 63

Programs of empowering women legally	Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Widow	0.00%	7.69%	0.00%	46.15%	46.15%	100.00%
Single	0.00%	0.00%	7.94%	39.68%	52.38%	100.00%
Married	1.80%	0.90%	5.41%	36.94%	54.95%	100.00%
Divorced	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	46.15%	53.85%	100.00%
Total	1.00%	1.00%	5.50%	39.00%	53.50%	100.00%

Table number 64

Inclusion of laws in school curricula	Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Widow	0.00%	7.69%	0.00%	61.54%	30.77%	100.00%
Single	1.59%	0.00%	12.70%	34.92%	50.79%	100.00%
Married	0.90%	0.00%	11.71%	46.85%	40.54%	100.00%
Divorced	0.00%	0.00%	7.69%	53.85%	38.46%	100.00%
Total	1.00%	0.50%	11.00%	44.50%	43.00%	100.00%

Table number 65

Highlighting the provisions and laws related to women's rights by the media.	Don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Widow	7.69%	7.69%	38.46%	46.15%	100.00%
Single	3.17%	6.35%	33.33%	57.14%	100.00%
Married	0.90%	9.91%	43.24%	45.95%	100.00%
Divorced	7.69%	0.00%	23.08%	69.23%	100.00%
Total	2.50%	8.00%	38.50%	51.00%	100.00%

Professional Status

Do you have any knowledge of the following rules and laws?

Table number 66

Marriage rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
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Working	19.75%	17.28%	60.49%	2.47%	100.00%
Doesn't work	27.73%	9.24%	56.30%	6.72%	100.00%
Total	24.50%	12.50%	58.00%	5.00%	100.00%

Table number 67

Divorce rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Working	23.46%	13.58%	55.56%	7.41%	100.00%
Doesn't work	32.77%	9.24%	46.22%	11.76%	100.00%
Total	29.00%	11.00%	50.00%	10.00%	100.00%

Table number 68

Rules and laws of Khul' (divorce by law)?	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Working	28.40%	12.35%	38.27%	20.99%	100.00%
Doesn't work	43.70%	5.88%	21.85%	28.57%	100.00%
Total	37.50%	8.50%	28.50%	25.50%	100.00%

Table number 69

Dowry rules and laws.	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Working	27.16%	16.05%	48.15%	8.64%	100.00%
Doesn't work	32.77%	12.61%	45.38%	9.24%	100.00%
Total	30.50%	14.00%	46.50%	9.00%	100.00%

Table number 70

Spousal alimony rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Working	22.22%	16.05%	50.62%	11.11%	100
Doesn't work	32.77%	10.92%	40.34%	15.97%	100
Total	28.50%	13.00%	44.50%	14.00%	100

Table number 71

Child custody rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Working	27.16%	16.05%	46.91%	9.88%	100
Doesn't work	25.21%	20.17%	38.66%	15.97%	100

Total	26.00%	18.50%	42.00%	13.50%	100
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Table number 72

Guardianship rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Working	30.86%	6.17%	48.15%	14.81%	100
Doesn't work	39.50%	8.40%	23.53%	28.57%	100
Total	36.00%	7.50%	33.50%	23.00%	100

Table number 73

Kinship rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Working	46.91%	7.41%	34.57%	11.11%	100
Doesn't work	31.09%	8.40%	36.13%	24.37%	100
Total	37.50%	8.00%	35.50%	19.00%	100

Table number 74

Inheritance rules and laws	Have low knowledge	Have high knowledge	Have medium knowledge	Don't have any knowledge	Total
Working	14.81%	28.40%	53.09%	3.70%	100
Doesn't work	30.25%	15.97%	45.38%	8.40%	100
Total	24.00%	21.00%	48.50%	6.50%	100

Do you think the presence of the following can contribute to women's achievement of their rights?

Table number 75

Culture of shame	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Working	11.11%	46.91%	41.98%	100.00%
Doesn't work	10.92%	55.46%	33.61%	100.00%
Total	11.00%	52.00%	37.00%	100.00%

Table number 76

Social stigma	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Working	8.64%	41.98%	49.38%	100.00%
Doesn't work	12.61%	48.74%	38.66%	100.00%
Total	11.00%	46.00%	43.00%	100.00%

Table number 77

Absence of a supportive legal authority.	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Working	9.88%	53.09%	37.04%	100.00%
Doesn't work	12.61%	50.42%	36.97%	100.00%
Total	11.50%	51.00%	37.00%	100.00%

Table number 78

Possibility of getting exposed to violence	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Working	8.64%	41.98%	49.38%	100.00%
Doesn't work	12.61%	52.10%	35.29%	100.00%
Total	11.00%	48.00%	41.00%	100.00%

Table number 79

Protecting their families and children	Slightly prevents	Strongly prevents	Somewhat prevents	Total
Working	6.17%	72.84%	20.99%	100.00%
Doesn't work	7.56%	71.43%	21.01%	100.00%
Total	7.00%	72.00%	21.00%	100.00%

Do you think the presence of the following can contribute to women's achievement of their rights?

Table number 80

Presence of an impartial and independent judicial body	Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Working	0.00%	0.00%	8.64%	33.33%	58.02%	100
Doesn't work	2.52%	0.84%	6.72%	40.34%	49.58%	100
Total	1.50%	0.50%	7.50%	37.50%	53.00%	100

Table number 81

Training courses about laws related to women.	Don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Working	0.00%	8.64%	35.80%	55.56%	100.00%
Doesn't work	0.84%	9.24%	38.66%	51.26%	100.00%
Total	0.50%	9.00%	37.50%	53.00%	100.00%

Table number 82

Awareness-raising programs from the	Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
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organizations of the ruling authority.

Working	0.00%	0.00%	3.70%	45.68%	50.62%	100
Doesn't work	1.68%	0.84%	14.29%	39.50%	43.70%	100
Total	1.00%	0.50%	10.00%	42.00%	46.50%	100

Table number 83

Programs of empowering women legally	Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Working	1.23%	0.00%	2.47%	35.80%	60.49%	100
Doesn't work	0.84%	1.68%	7.56%	41.18%	48.74%	100
Total	1.00%	1.00%	5.50%	39.00%	53.50%	100

Table number 84

Inclusion of laws in school curricula	Don't agree	Strongly don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Working	1.23%	0.00%	11.11%	40.74%	46.91%	100
Doesn't work	0.84%	0.84%	10.92%	47.06%	40.34%	100
Total	1.00%	0.50%	11.00%	44.50%	43.00%	100

Table number 85

Highlighting the provisions and laws related to women's rights by the media.	Don't agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Working	1.23%	8.64%	37.04%	53.09%	100
Doesn't work	3.36%	7.56%	39.50%	49.58%	100
Total	2.50%	8.00%	38.50%	51.00%	100

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أَنْتِ وَأَنَا، فَعَا نَسْتَطِيعُ حِينَمَا نَرِيدُ