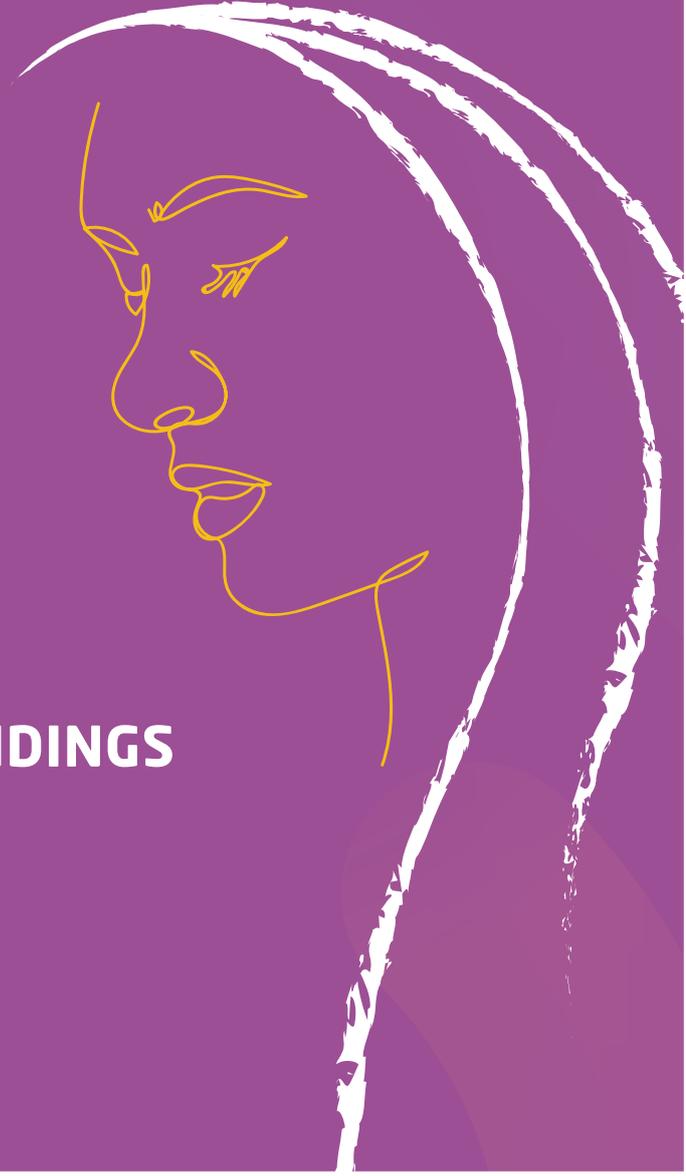




NATIONAL STUDY ON **CHILD MARRIAGE** IN LEBANON



REPORT OF FINDINGS

DECEMBER 2023

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAPI:

Computer Assisted Personal
Interviewing

RDFL:

The Lebanese Women
Democratic Gathering

UNICEF:

The United Nations Children's
Fund

ESOMAR:

European Society for Opinion
and Market Research

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

STUDY BACKGROUND

The primary aim of this study was to analyze the frequency of marriage among children/persons aged 18 and below in different regions of the country, taking into account different demographics such as religion, social status, and level of education, etc... The study had a larger focus on the Lebanese Context and covered several key areas related to child marriage, including awareness, prevalence and age of marriage, health conditions and disabilities in the family, living conditions in refugee camps, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and the Beirut blast, as well as religious affiliations and their influence on marriage decisions.

METHODOLOGY

The research employed a quantitative methodology, comprising **1300 interviews** conducted across the entire country, targeting individuals with female children between the ages of eight and twenty. This national survey encompassed all eight governorates within Lebanon, in addition to Syrian and Palestinian refugee populations. The fieldwork kicked-off on the 7th of September and concluded on the **19th of October 2023**.

MAIN FINDINGS

The study revealed that **20%** of the respondents married at the age of 18 or younger, with the majority of those marrying at this young age being female respondents. Additionally, **10%** of female respondents married between the ages of 13 and 15, highlighting the prevalence of very early marriages among this group.

Out of the children who were not enrolled in school, **56%** were females, and **44%** were males. Among female children, **22%** were not enrolled in education, while the corresponding figure for male children was **34%**. For the males not attending school, **82%** were Syrian, **9%** were Lebanese, and another **9%** were Palestinian. Among the females not enrolled in education, **80%** were Syrian, **10%** were Lebanese, and **9%** were Palestinian.

Over **60%** of respondents expressed satisfaction with the age at which they got married, with a preference to have gotten married later for **31%** of respondents. Only **6%** mentioned a preference to have gotten married earlier. There are gender differences when it comes to the level of satisfaction with the age at which respondents got married, with males reporting higher levels of satisfaction and females expressing a preference for having gotten married later in life.



The study reveals a notable difference in perception of child marriage prevalence between girls and boys. Respondents reported a higher prevalence of child marriage among girls compared to boys.

This perception suggests that child marriage is seen as more prevalent among girls in Lebanon, which aligns with the global trend where girls are more affected by child marriage.

61% of respondents are unaware of any initiatives or efforts aimed at eliminating marriages involving individuals under the age of 18, while **37%** of respondents have knowledge of such advocacy work being done.

The study also highlights regional variations in the perceived prevalence of child marriage. For girls, the governorate of Baalbek-Hermel had the highest perceived prevalence, while Mount Lebanon had the lowest. For boys, Baalbek-Hermel stood out with a high perceived prevalence.

59% of respondents indicated that they are unaware of any specific laws or regulations related to marriage below the age of 18. This might be due to the fact there is no one specific law addressing child marriage in Lebanon.

The study shows that **50%** of the respondents consider it very important to establish a minimum legal age of marriage. This indicates a strong preference among respondents for legal measures aimed at preventing child marriage.

A total of **53** instances of marriages were observed among children/respondents aged 18 and below in the study. Akkar recorded the highest incidence of marriage at **23%**. It is noteworthy that none of the cases were reported in Beirut and Nabatieh.

There is a significant gender imbalance in these marriages, with **92%** of cases involving females and only **8%** involving males. This underscores the urgency of addressing the vulnerability of girls to child marriage and the need for policies promoting gender equality and protecting the rights and well-being of young girls.

75% of these marriages involved children between the ages of 16 and 18, highlighting the vulnerability of children to marriage. It is essential to focus on this age group with appropriate interventions.

A notable **15%** of respondents admit to the possibility of considering a suitable marriage offer if it were presented to their child, even if they were not planning on marrying their child off in the near future. This highlights the appeal of a fitting marriage proposal to parents, even if they initially had no plans for marriage.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

These findings provide valuable insights into the factors influencing child marriage among the respondents, highlighting areas for potential intervention, including addressing economic barriers, improving living conditions in refugee camps, raising awareness about the importance of setting a common minimum legal age of marriage, and promoting access to education. Addressing child marriage is a complex endeavor that requires tailored approaches, awareness campaigns, and policy changes to account for the unique factors influencing each community. The findings underscore the need for comprehensive, community-specific strategies to combat child marriage effectively.



INTRODUCTION

Despite major sociocultural development across the Lebanese society, some Lebanese people are still subject to globally rejected practices, at risk of undermining their wellbeing and that of their children. This is why highlighting child marriage and its continued prevalence among the Lebanese population becomes imperative despite the drop in its global prevalence¹. Marriage of a child under the age of 18 to either an adult or another child has been the subject of extensive debate and controversy.

It is important to mention that while child marriage is said to be prevalent throughout the country, significant disparities in the commonness of this practice persist between the different factions of society. According to UNICEF's most recent data, gathered before the beginning of the ongoing national crisis, between 2015 and 2016, approximately **6%** of Lebanese women got married before they had reached the age of 18. More alarming numbers are seen among the country's refugee communities.

Accordingly, approximately **12%** of female Palestinian refugees from Lebanon and **25%** of female Palestinian refugees fleeing the Syrian conflict have experienced marriage before reaching the age of 18. In parallel, at least a quarter of female Syrian refugees, fleeing the Syrian civil war, were wed before reaching the age of 18². In the years that followed, prevalence of child marriage across the country is likely to have increased, in light of the deteriorating socioeconomic situation and the absence of laws and regulations setting the minimum legal age of marriage.

The absence of a comprehensive "**Personal Status Law**", of which laws governing marriage would be a part, poses a sizeable obstacle to reducing the prevalence of child marriage in the country. This legal vacuum in Lebanon means that crucial matters like inheritance, child custody, and the legal age of marriage are not centrally regulated at national level.

Instead, the responsibility falls upon the 18 officially recognized religious groups within the country, each of which is empowered to establish its own regulations regarding the minimum legal age of marriage³.

This situation creates a deeply fragmented and inconsistent legal landscape when it comes to child marriage in Lebanon. Allowing religious groups to each formulate their own policies led to the establishment of varying and often permissive age requirements for marriage, adopted by the Lebanese society. This decentralization of authority has made it challenging to combat the issue effectively and has contributed to the persistence of child marriage in the country.



¹ UNICEF. (n.d.). Child Marriage. <https://www.unicef.org/protection/child-marriage>.

² DW News. (2021, May 26). Lebanon's crises increase child marriages. DW. <https://www.dw.com/en/lebanons-crisis-increase-child-marriages/a-57531628>

³ Ibid.

Along with the absence of a **“Personal Status Law”** setting a legal minimum age of marriage, several factors including poverty, deeply entrenched patriarchal norms, and pervasive gender inequality, collectively contribute to the enduring practice of marrying off girls and boys at a young age.

Thus, in the absence of other opportunities and resources, many underprivileged families view marriage as a means to secure their daughters’ future and provide them with a semblance of financial stability. This idea is further encouraged by the patriarchal norms and gender disparities widespread across the country.

Accordingly, traditional gender roles are firmly entrenched within the different factions of the Lebanese society, and women and girls are frequently expected to prioritize their roles as wives and mothers above all else, including their education and personal growth⁴. This cultural expectation promotes the practice of child marriage among the more vulnerable households, attempting to justify it under the guise of conforming to societal norms.

Nevertheless, over the past 5 years, Lebanon has been undergoing one of the worst socioeconomic crises known to date. The ongoing economic and financial crisis, which began in October 2019, has been exacerbated by the simultaneous economic impact of the COVID-19 outbreak and the massive Port of Beirut explosion in August 2020⁵. As a result, lives of millions of citizens have been altered, and their living conditions drastically deteriorated.



According to the United Nations, amid this crisis and seeing the lack of supervision and accountability of Lebanese authorities, human rights in Lebanon have been less accounted for and less respected, leading to an increase in the cases of child marriage.

To this end, this study aims to determine the scope of child marriage in the country by analyzing its frequency and prevalence across different regions and demographics. By gathering data from a representative sample in each governorate, this study will delve into the underlying social, cultural, and economic factors contributing to child marriage in Lebanon.

Ultimately, the study will shed light on the incidence of child marriage in Lebanon and provide insights to guide RDFL’s efforts in raising awareness on the dangers of child marriage and raising the minimum legal age of marriage to 18 years.

⁴ Save the Children. (n.d.). How harmful gender norms create an unequal world for children. <https://www.savethechildren.org/us/charity-stories/how-gender-norms-impact-boys-and-girls>

⁵ World Bank. (n.d.). Overview. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/lebanon/overview>



METHODOLOGY

3.1. DESK REVIEW

A desk and literature review were developed with the aim of exploring the extent to which child marriage is prevalent in Lebanon, with a focus on the underlying social, legal, cultural, and economic factors that contribute to child marriage in Lebanon.

The literature review informed the design of the research tools and built on existing knowledge providing more comprehensive understanding of the issue and its underlying causes.

Some key sources of documents reviewed in this phase included:

- United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) country brief on child marriage.
- Save the Children report on abolishing Child Marriage in Lebanon.
- RDFL work on Child Marriage.
- UNFPA Lebanon on the prevalence of early marriage.

3.2. QUANTITATIVE INTERVIEWS

A 20-minute national survey involving a sample of **1,300** participants was carried out using CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviews). CAPI is an interactive computer system designed to assist interviewers in conducting face-to-face surveys.

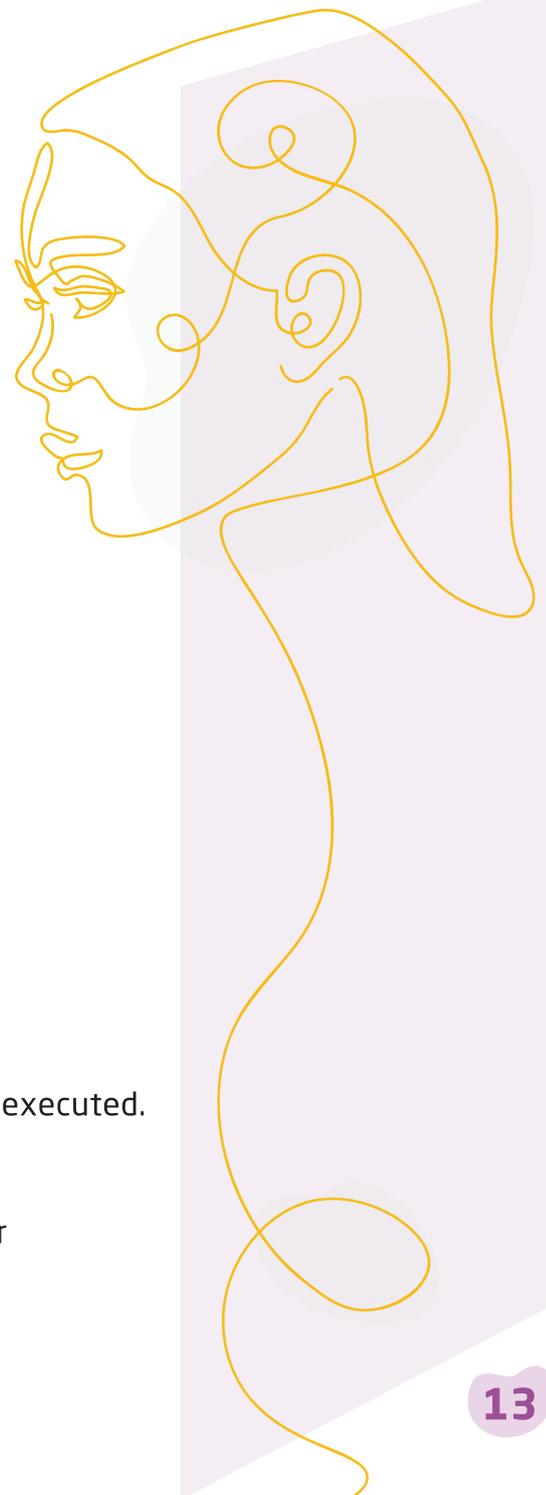
The study collected data from a representative sample in each of the governorates, encompassing Lebanese citizens, as well as Syrian and Palestinian refugees. The data collection started on the **7th of September** and concluded on the **19th of October**.

3.3. FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL

The quality assurance team continually monitored incoming data, flagging any data quality issues as they arose, and notifying the research team in order to conduct call-backs.

In addition to the automated checks built into the programmed script, a series of more complex quality checks were carried out as part of its standard processes. These include, but are not limited to:

- Checking that the sample design has been accurately executed.
- Checking the length of interviews.
- Checking for straight lining.
- Checking the percentage of don’t know/no answer per enumerator.
- Consistency checks across multiple entries.



3.4. STUDY LIMITATIONS

Fieldwork challenges: Fieldwork was subject to a timeline extension due to security concerns and the ongoing unrest on the Southern border of Lebanon as well as in some refugee camps, which resulted in difficulties reaching the target.

Sampling Bias: Despite efforts to obtain a representative sample, there may still be selection bias. Some individuals might be underrepresented or excluded, which can affect the generalizability of the findings.

Response Bias: Respondents may not always provide completely honest or accurate answers, especially when discussing sensitive topics like child marriage.

It is important to acknowledge these limitations in the study to ensure transparency and provide a clear understanding of the potential biases and constraints that may have influenced the results and interpretation.

3.5. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The primary concern of researchers is the safety of human subjects. We are committed to the highest standards of ethics in all research activities, and we recognize that the principles of respect of subjects, beneficence, and justice are paramount.

We adhere to the highest possible standards for market research set by European Society for Opinion and Market Research (ESOMAR) and has been awarded numerous certifications for quality in market research, ensuring data security, confidentiality, and participant safety. All research staff receive training in human subjects' protection and ethical research practices.

Ensuring language resonates with respondents is critical. All instruments were translated by native language speakers following finalization of English versions. Further, during enumerator training, a question-by-question run through of the instrument took place, where enumerators flagged difficult or ambiguous language or phrasing.

Upon recruitment, the study purpose and methodology were fully explained to respondents in Arabic. They were asked to participate without coercion. Consent to participate in the survey were sought from each respondent after a full explanation had been given with time allowed for consideration.

Respondents were informed that they can stop the interview at any time and withdraw after the interview as well, and that in such a case, their answers were not included in the research.

At every level of interaction with research subjects, these standard operating procedures were followed:

- Ensure all interviews are conducted in a private location.
- Listen with a non-judgmental attitude.
- Create a positive environment by building rapport with the respondent.



RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1. ATTRIBUTES OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

This subsection presents the demographic attributes of the surveyed respondents. The study included 1300 respondents, and fundamental information was captured about their gender, age group, educational background, nationality, and occupation, which is detailed in this section.

GENDER, NATIONALITY AND AGE

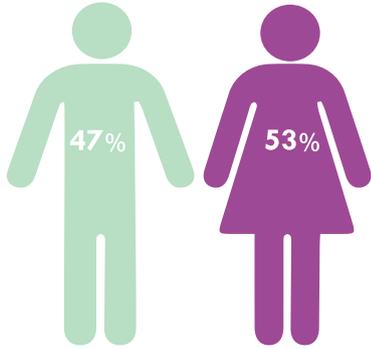


Figure 1: Gender of respondents

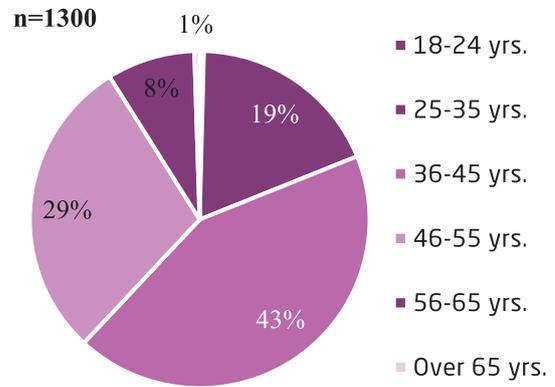


Figure 2: Age of respondents

53% of the survey respondents were females, with 47% of the respondents being males. In terms of age distribution, the survey revealed that the largest age group among the respondents was individuals aged 36-45, with the second-largest group being those aged 46-55. The sample is made up of **50% Lebanese, 30% Syrian**, with half of them residing in camps, and **20% Palestinian** respondents. The nationality of the respondents' spouses closely mirrored those of the respondents themselves. Figure 3 illustrates the nationalities of respondents segregated by gender.

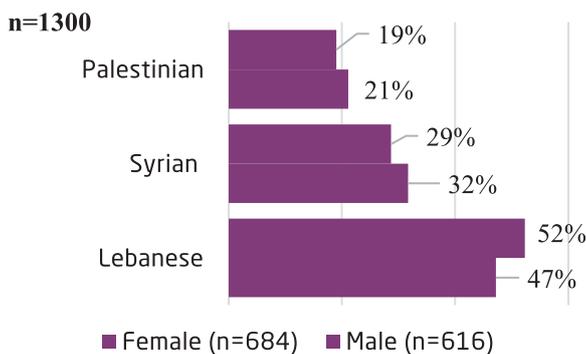


Figure 3: Nationality of respondents

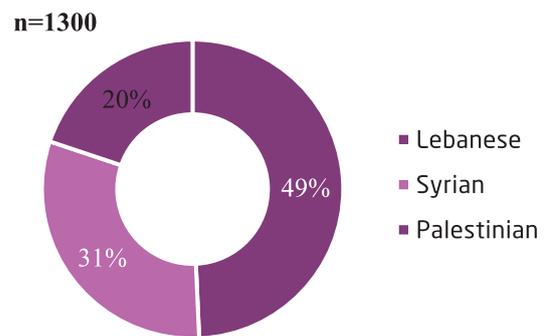


Figure 4: Nationality of spouses

1.7% of the Lebanese respondents were married to individuals of Syrian nationality, while 0.8% were married to individuals of Palestinian nationality.

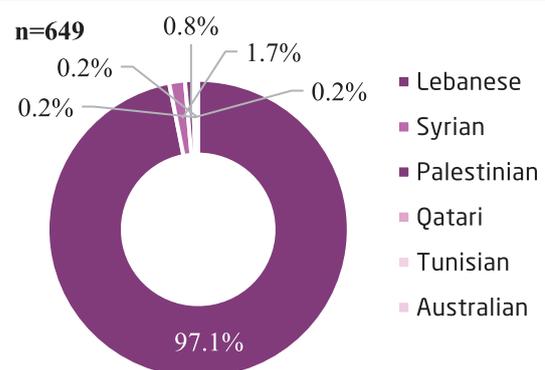


Figure 5: Percentage of Lebanese married to other nationalities

GOVERNORATE AND DISTRICT

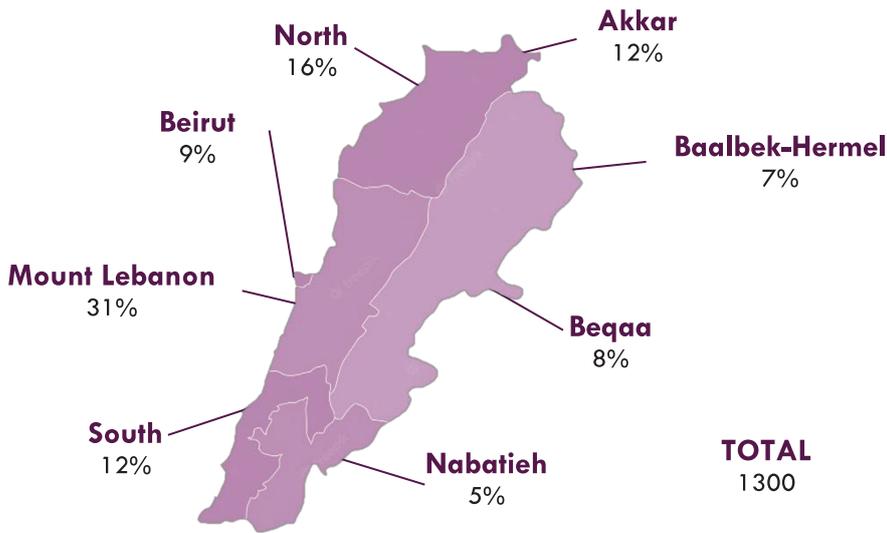


Figure 6: Governorate



Lebanese citizens were evenly distributed across the eight Lebanese governorates through a nationally representative sample.

Half the Syrians were living in camps, and the other half was reached through a nationally representative sample.

All Palestinians interviewed resided in camps.

Figures 6 and 7 illustrate the distribution of respondents across governorates and districts respectively.

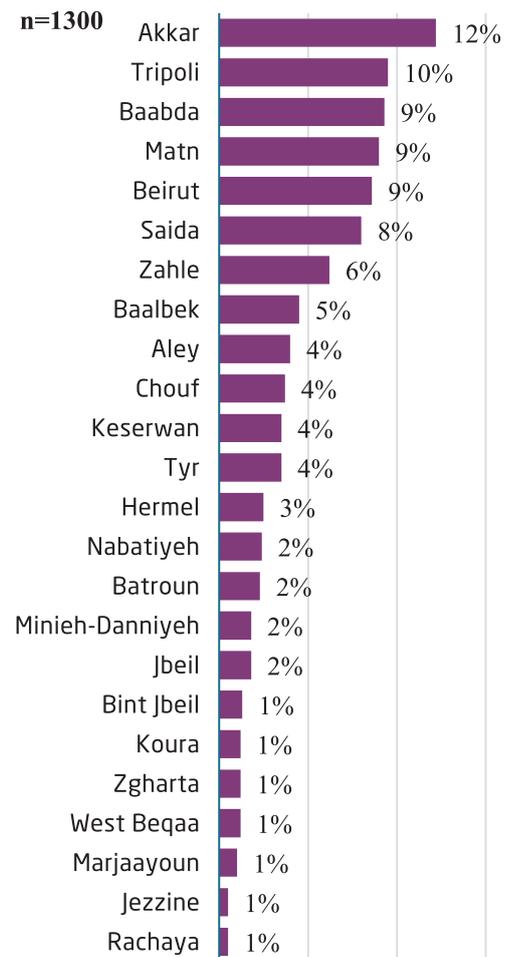


Figure 7: District

EDUCATION

38% have completed primary education, while 30% have attained secondary education. Slightly over one in ten have the ability to read and write despite the fact they hadn't completed their education, and only **1%** hold postgraduate qualifications.

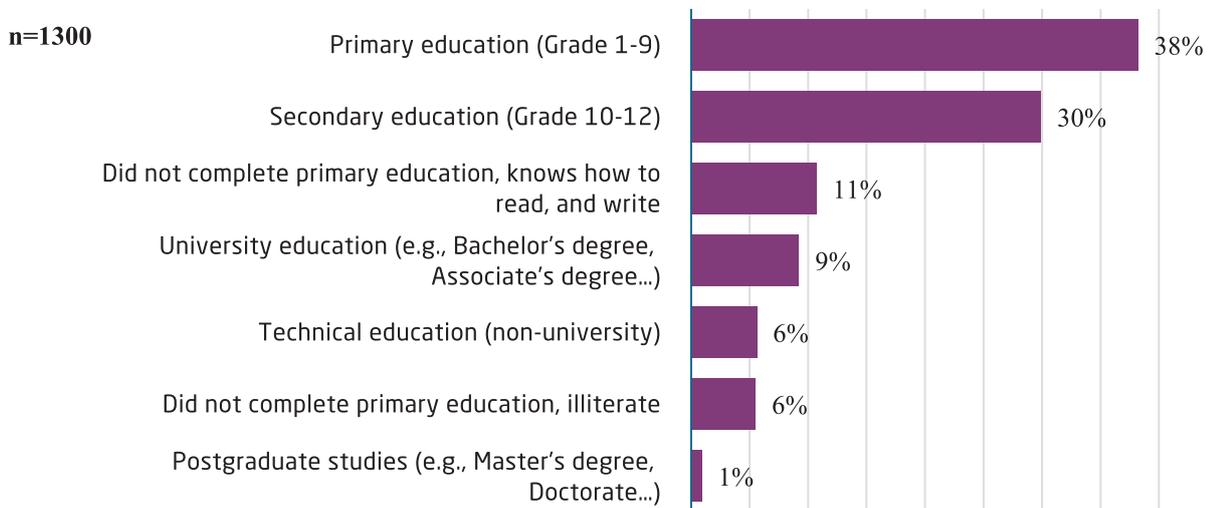


Figure 8: Highest level of education completed by respondent

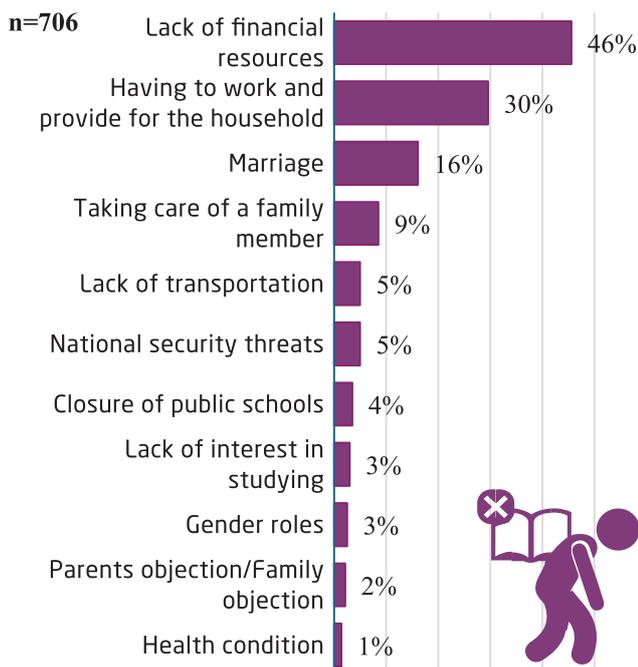


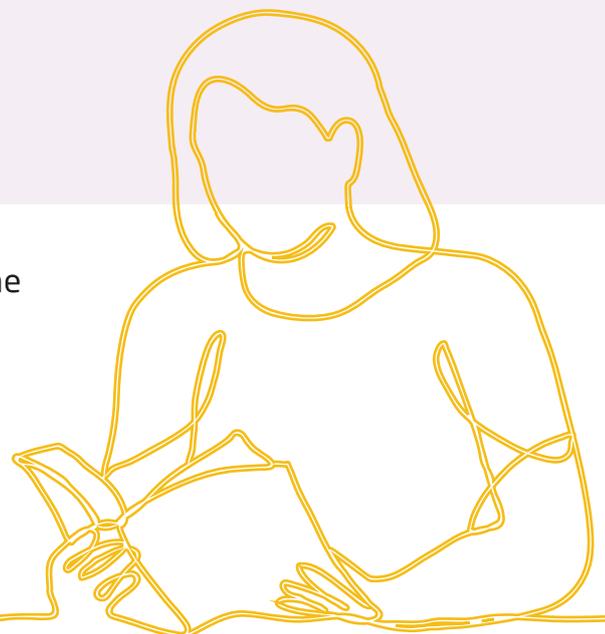
Figure 9: Reasons for not completing education

Among respondents who haven't completed their education, approximately half cited lack of financial resources to fund their education as the reason, **while 30% mentioned the need to work and support their households as the cause.**

This highlights the significant impact of financial limitations and family responsibilities on the educational pursuits of individuals.

Moreover, marriage ranked third when it comes to the most common factor behind the non-completion of education. This shows that marriage is a significant factor interrupting the educational journey.

Figure 9 shows the reasons for not completing education as well as the respective percentages.



EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

37% of respondents were unemployed and looking after a home and family.

Three in ten were self-employed, and one in five held full-time employment. When asked about their household income, respondents reported a range of values. For those earning in dollars, the minimum income recorded was \$40, the average income was \$422, and the maximum income reached \$5,000.

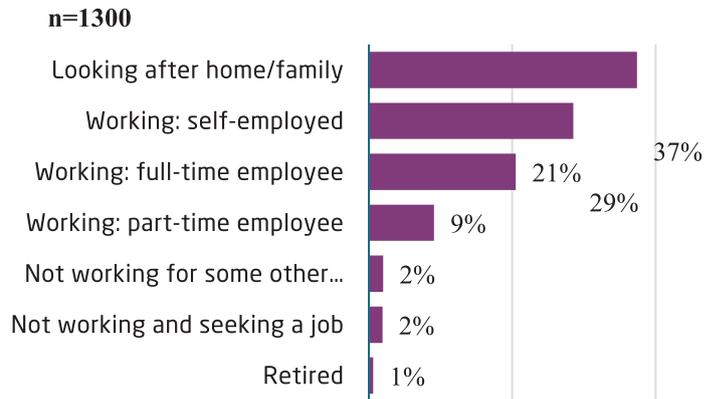


Figure 10: Employment status

Among those who earned in Lebanese pounds (LBP), the income ranged from a minimum of one million LBP to a maximum of one hundred million LBP. Respondents with income in both currencies reported a minimum income of \$41, an average income of \$477, and a maximum income of \$2,505.

	USD earners	LBP earners	Both		
			USD earnings	LBP earnings	Combined value (1 USD = 89595 LBP) (USD)
Minimum	40	1,000,000	30	1,000,000	41
Average	422	15,277,872	280	17,628,244	477
Maximum	5000	100,000,000	1500	90,000,000	2505

Table 1: Monthly household income values

When asked whether the household total monthly income is sufficient to cover its expenses, the majority of respondents said no, while a minority (16%) said yes. This shows a prevalent perception among respondents that their financial resources do not meet their financial needs.

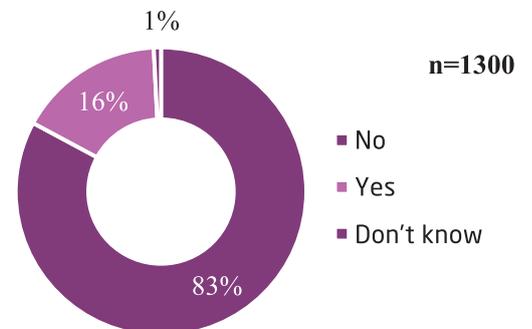


Figure 11: Sufficiency of income

When asked about their strategies for coping with the situation, over three in ten mentioned that they didn't have a solution in mind, while one in four were actively seeking new employment.

Figure 12 shows all the ways in which respondents are dealing with financial constraints.

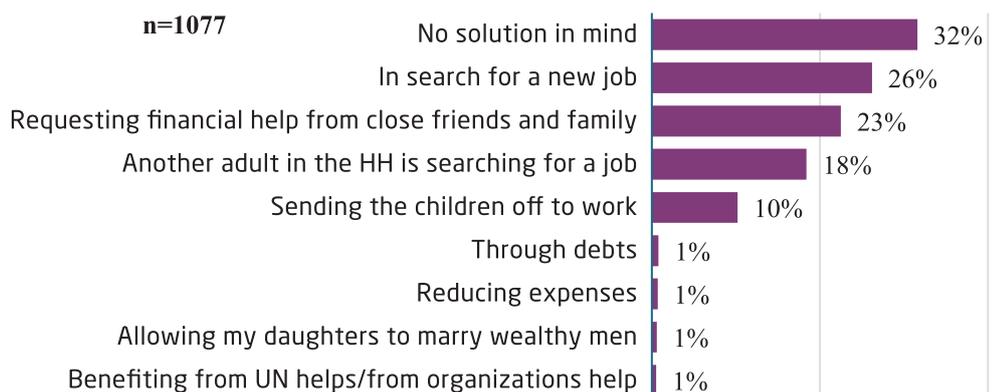


Figure 12: Measures taken to sustain

4.2. MARRIAGE

This section examines the conditions in which respondents were married. It discusses the age at which they got married, that of their spouse, the reasons behind their marriage and their satisfaction regarding their marriage and its impact on their daily lives.

MARITAL STATUS

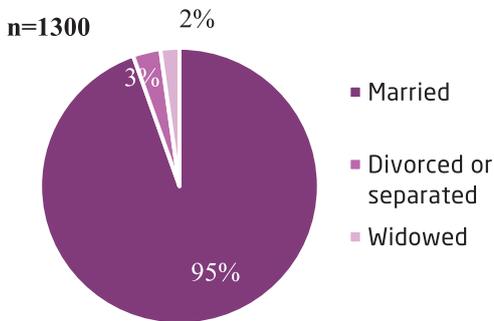


Figure 13: Marital status

The marital status of respondents shows that the majority are married, with a small portion being widowed or divorced/separated.

Figure 13 shows the percentage distribution of respondents' marital status.

MARRIAGE AGE

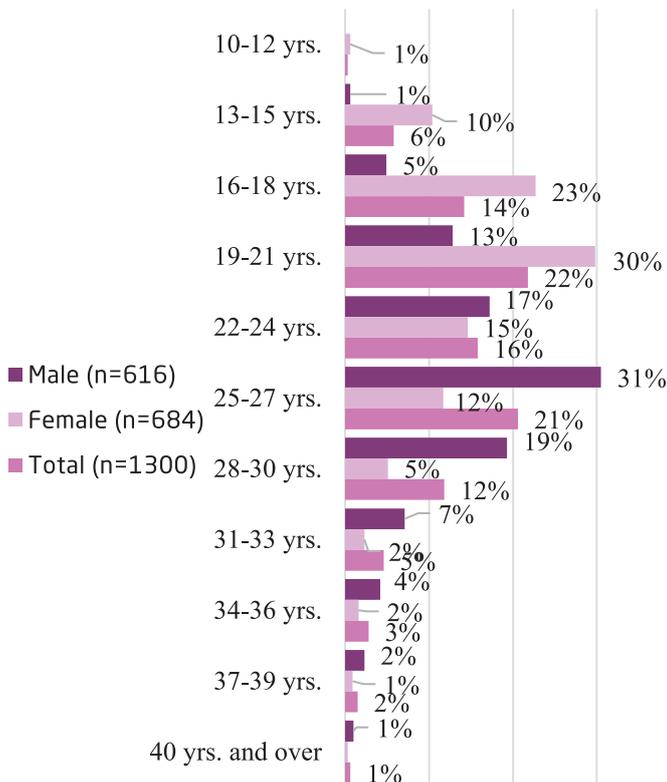


Figure 14: Age at marriage disaggregated by gender

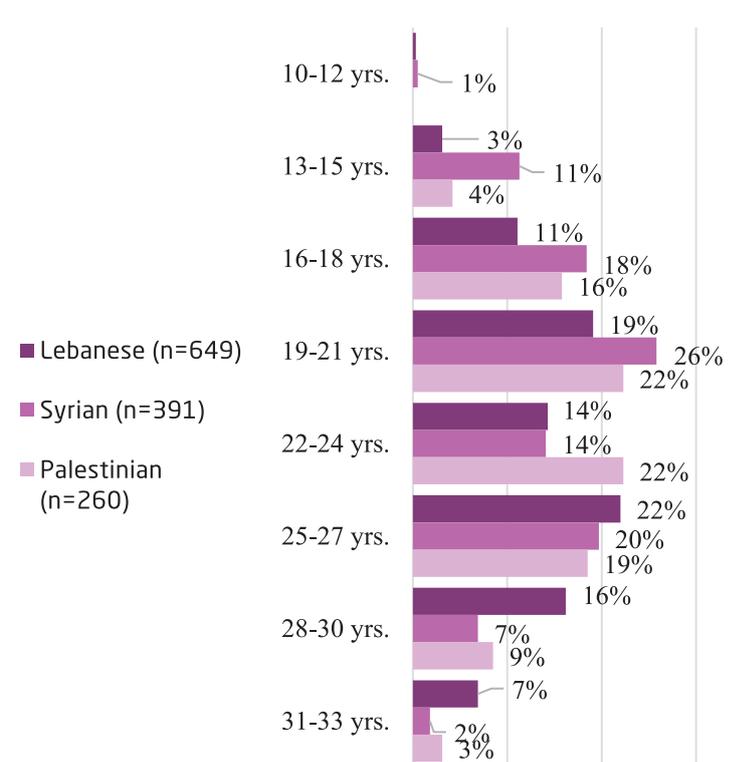


Figure 15: Age at marriage disaggregated by nationality

The study results revealed that 20% of the respondents married at the age of 18 or younger, with 87% of those marrying at this age being female respondents. The study findings also indicate that the most common age group for female respondents to get married was 19-21, while for male respondents, it was 25-27.

Additionally, 10% of female respondents married between the ages of 13 and 15, while 23% got married between the ages of 19 and 21.

Out of the different nationalities surveyed, Syrians had the highest proportion of marriages before the age of 18. Lebanese respondents displayed the highest frequency of marriages in the age group of 25 to 27, while Syrians tended to marry most frequently between the ages of 19 and 21.

On the other hand, the highest number of marriages among Palestinians was within the age range of 19-24.

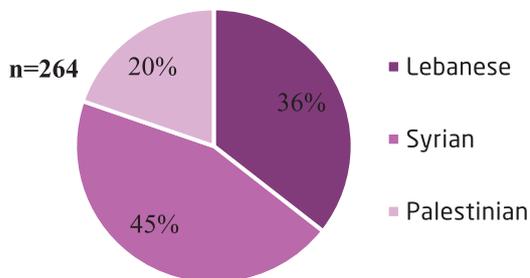


Figure 16: Nationality of respondents married aged 18 and less

Out of respondents married aged 18 and less, 45% were Syrians, 36% Lebanese and 20% Palestinians.

Baalbek-Hermel exhibited the highest incidence of marriage among the respondents, standing at 31%, with Bekaa following closely.

Beirut recorded the lowest rate, with only 10% of respondents getting married aged 18 and below.

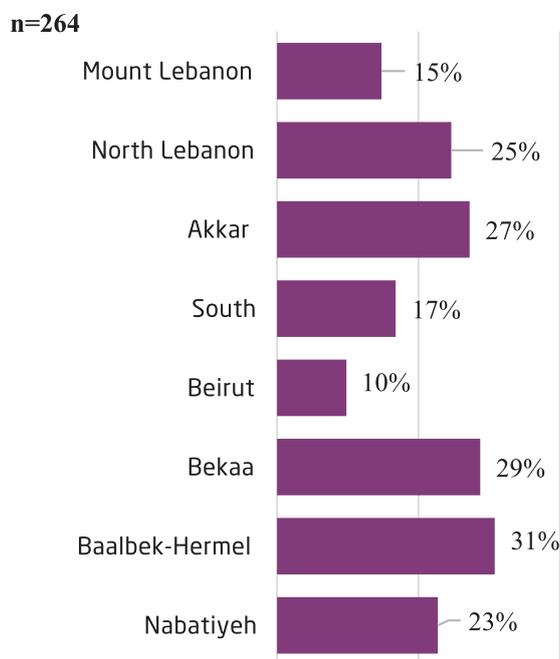


Figure 17: Child marriage among respondents across governorates

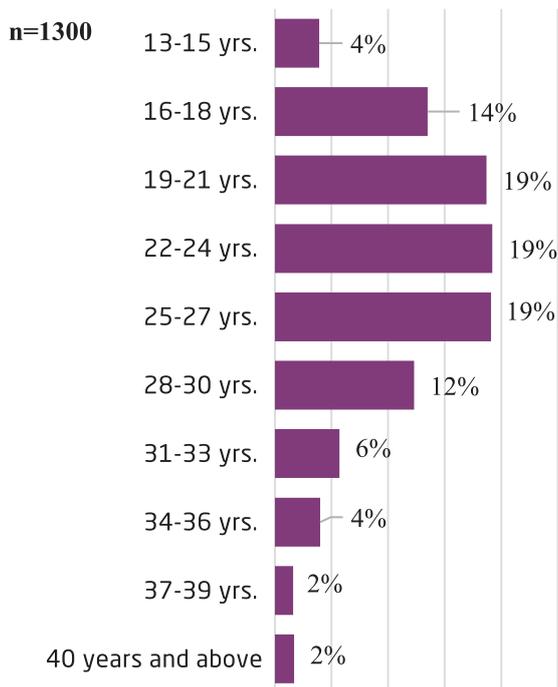


Figure 18: Age at marriage of spouse

When examining the age at which respondents' spouses got married, the data indicated that the rates were mostly within the age range of 19 to 27.

Figure 17 presents the percentage distribution within specific age categories for respondents' spouses.

IMPACT OF MARRIAGE

Over 60% of respondents voiced satisfaction with the age they got married, with 31% preferring to have married later. Moreover, only 6% would have preferred to get married earlier in life.

n=1300

- You are happy about the age you got married
- You would have preferred to get married later in life (at an older age)
- You would have preferred to get married earlier in life (at a younger age)
- I'm not sure/I haven't considered this before

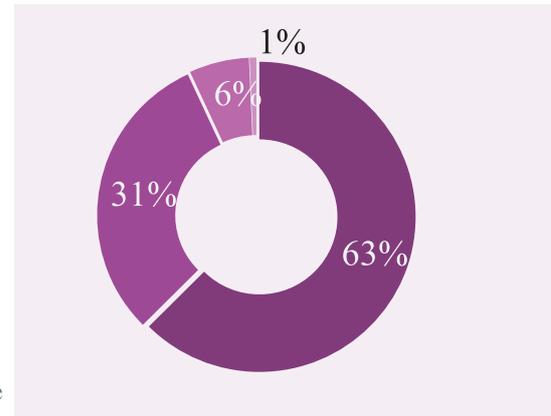


Figure 19: Satisfaction with age of marriage

When comparing the satisfaction levels of respondents with the age at which they got married and analyzing the differences between genders, **the study found that males reported significantly higher levels of satisfaction with the age at which they married, while females expressed lower satisfaction with the age at which they got married.** Additionally, the preference to marry later in life was significantly higher among female respondents in comparison to their male counterparts. Figure 20 shows the satisfaction with age of marriage segregated by gender.

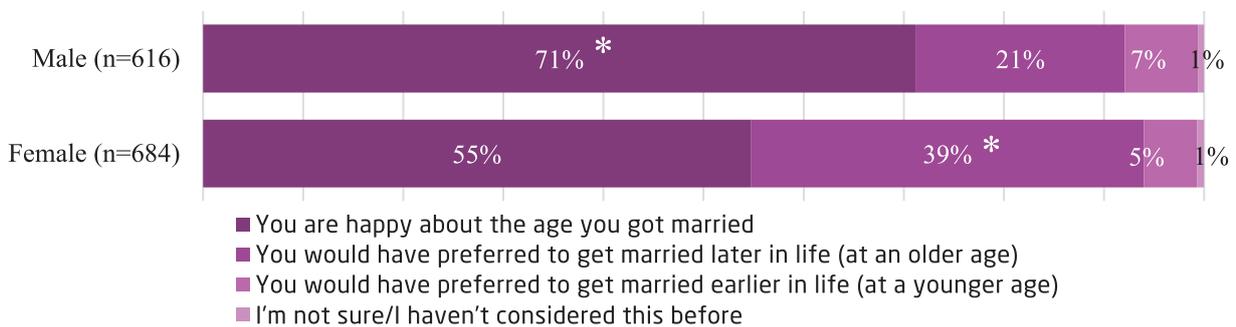


Figure 20: Satisfaction with age of marriage segregated by gender

When asked about the impact of marriage on respondents' lives, 66% viewed it positively, primarily as a way of starting a family. In addition, less than half of the respondents mentioned stability and security and one in four respondents perceived marriage as draining, while an equivalent proportion associated it with happiness.

Figure 21 shows the impact of marriage cited by respondents with their respective percentages.

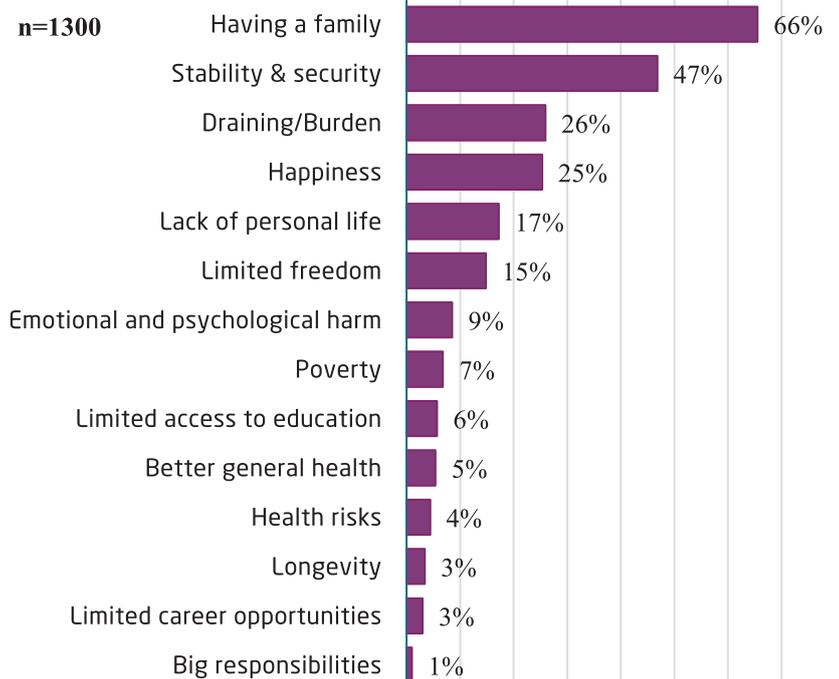


Figure 21: Impact of marriage

LEGAL FACTORS

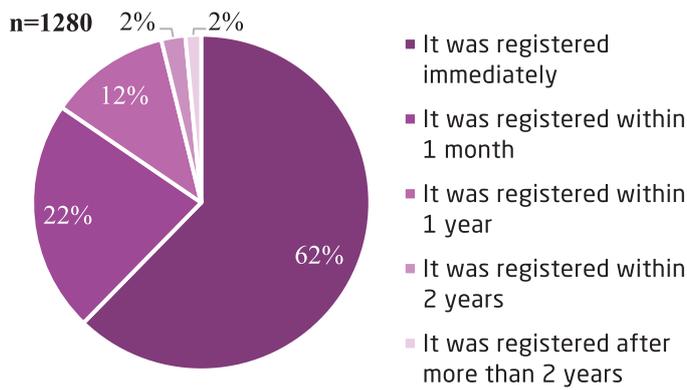


Figure 22: Period of registration

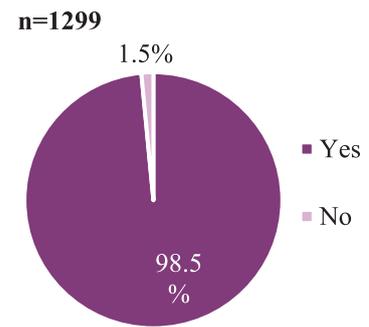


Figure 23: Legal status of marriage

Out of all respondents, just 1.5% of them had not registered their marriage. It's worth noting that all the respondents who had not registered their marriages were of Syrian nationality. Furthermore, nearly two-thirds of the respondents immediately registered their marriage, while one in four completed the registration within a month. In addition, one in ten finalized their marriage registration within a year.



4.3. AWARENESS OF CHILD MARRIAGE

This section highlights the prevalence of marriage of girls and boys under the age of 18 according to the respondents. It also delves deeper into the awareness of legal aspects of marriage under the age of 18 and the efforts made to eradicate child marriage through advocacy.

PREVALENCE ACCORDING TO RESPONDENTS

In response to questions regarding the prevalence of marriage of girls or boys under 18 in Lebanon, 15% of the respondents indicated a very high prevalence for girls, while only 9% reported a very high prevalence for boys. Additionally, 18% mentioned a very low prevalence for girls compared to 49% for boys.

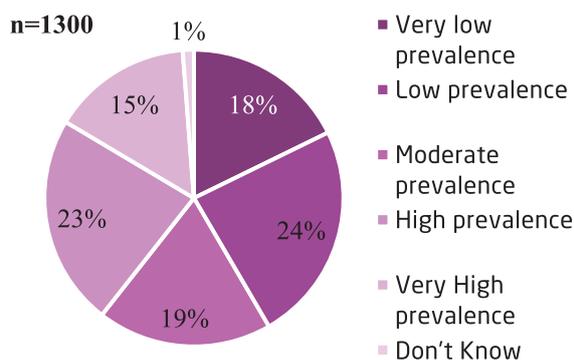


Figure 24: A girl under 18 getting married in Lebanon

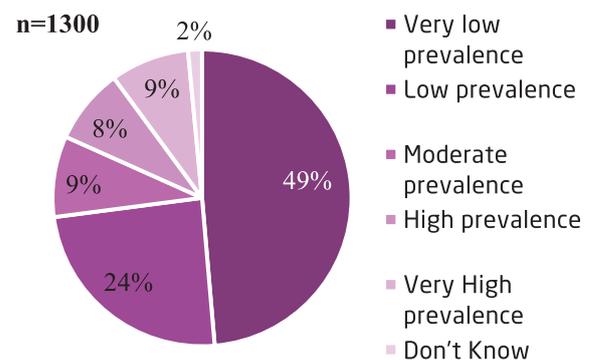


Figure 25: A boy under 18 getting married in Lebanon

These results suggest that child marriage is seen as more prevalent among girls than boys in Lebanon.

In terms of the prevalence of girls under 18 getting married in various governorates, the data showed distinct perceptions.

The highest prevalence of 40% indicating it as highly prevalent, was attributed to Baalbek-Hermel, while 41% described it as moderately prevalent in Bekaa. In contrast, Mount Lebanon had the lowest prevalence, with 51% considering it has very low prevalence.

Figure 26 shows the prevalence of girls under 18 getting married across different governorates with their respective percentages.

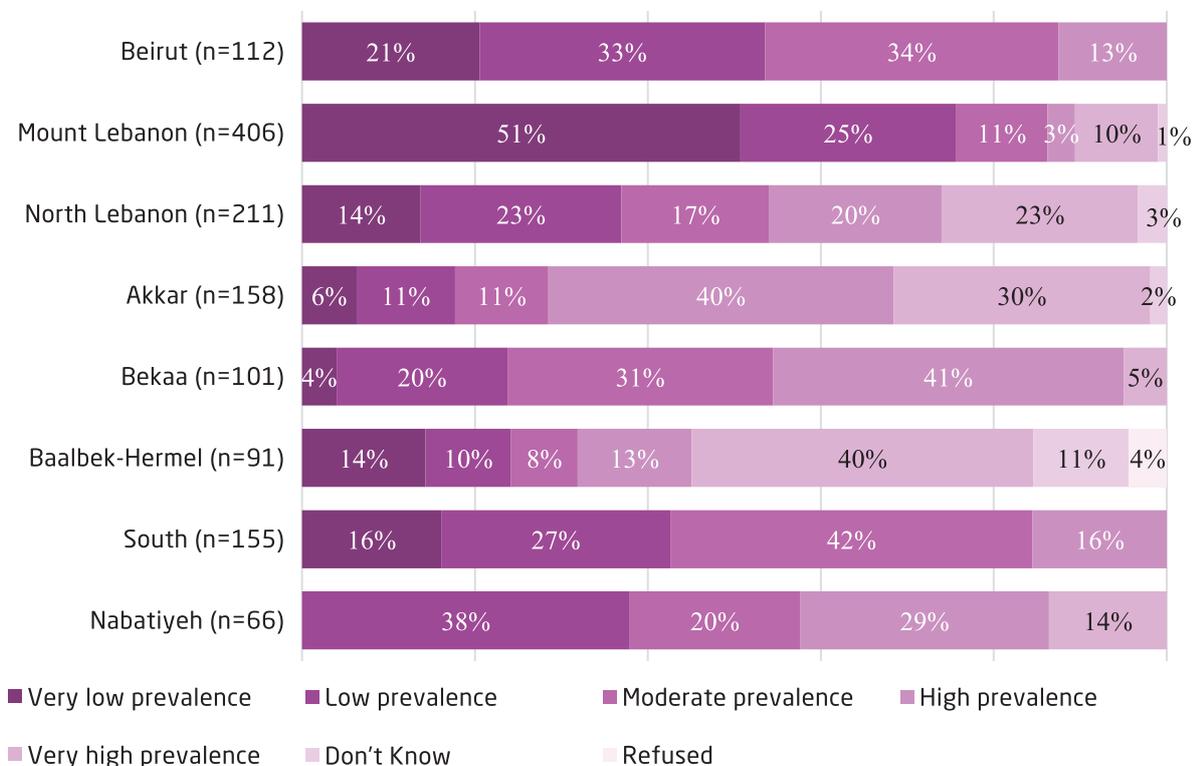
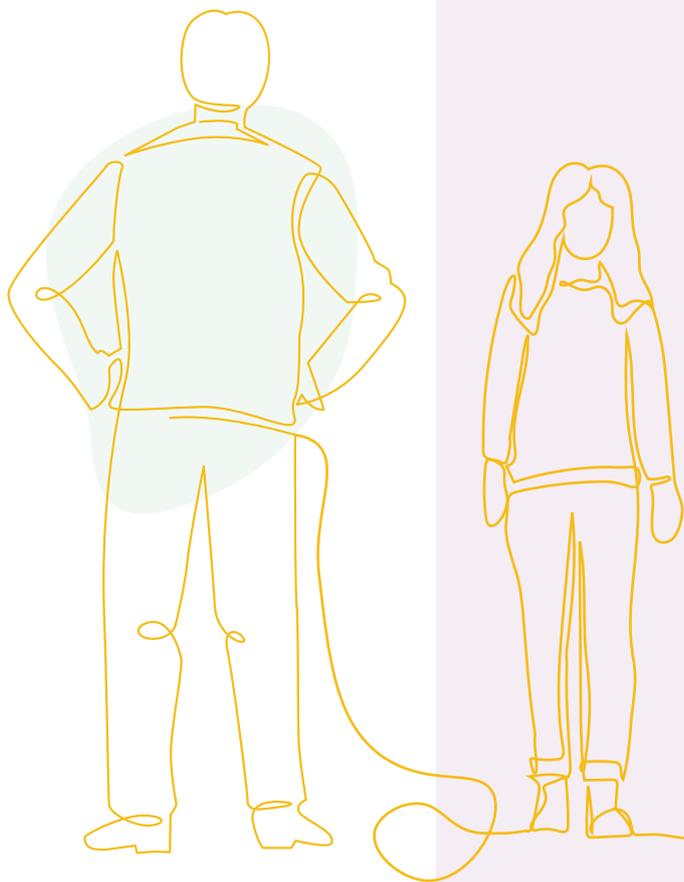


Figure 26: A girl under 18 getting married in different governorates

37% of respondents reported that the prevalence of boys getting married under 18 was very highly prevalent in Baalbek-Hermel, followed by 17% in Akkar. Two regions stood out with the lowest prevalence, Mount Lebanon and Nabatiyeh, at 76% and 74%, respectively.

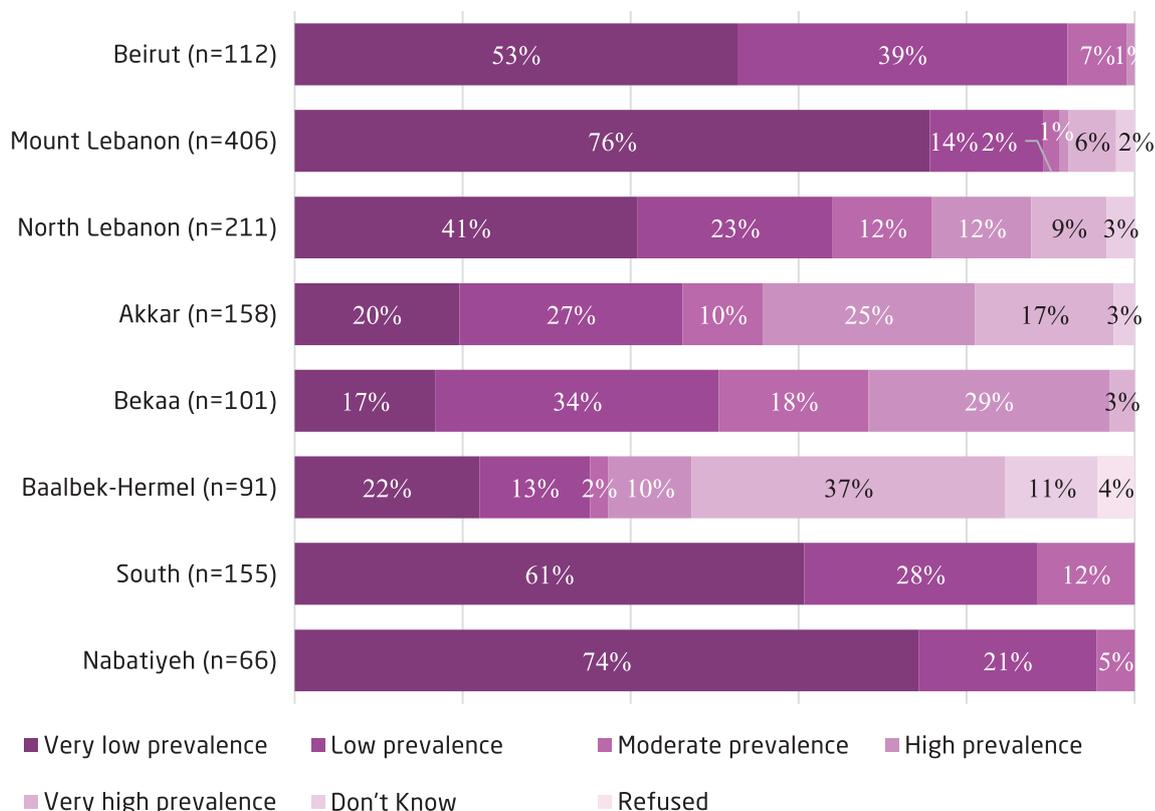


Figure 27: A boy under 18 getting married in different governorates

In response to the question of whether the practice of marrying girls and boys has changed, 13% of respondents noted an increase for boys, whereas 24% observed an increase for girls.

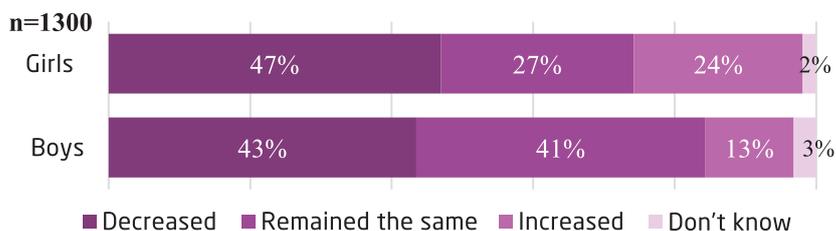


Figure 28: Practices of marrying children before 18 in the past 2 years

On the other hand, 41% reported that it has remained unchanged for boys, while 27% mentioned it remained the same for girls.

However, these results are based on the perceptions of respondents and may not reflect the actual changes in child marriage practices in Lebanon.

Among respondents, 41% believe communities reject the marriage of individuals below the age of 18. Lebanese respondents demonstrate the highest rejection of marriages involving individuals under the age of 18, whereas Palestinians exhibit the highest level of acceptance for this occurrence.

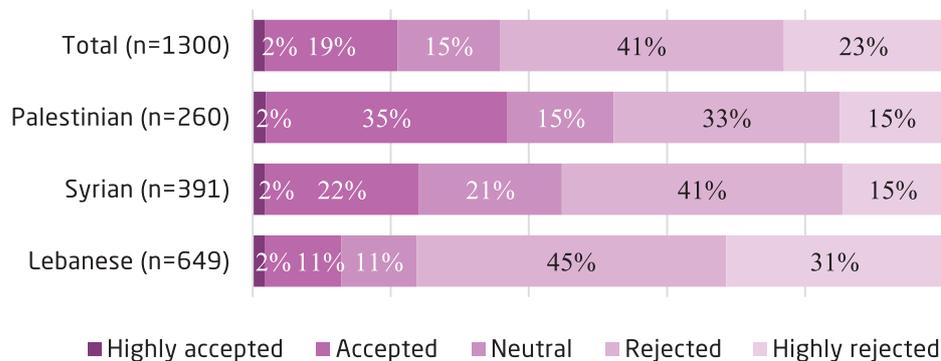


Figure 29: Perception of child marriage in Lebanon by nationality

AWARENESS OF LAWS

More than half the respondents, constituting 56%, indicated that they lack awareness of any particular laws or regulations related to the marriage of persons below the age of 18, whereas 39% confirmed their awareness of such laws.

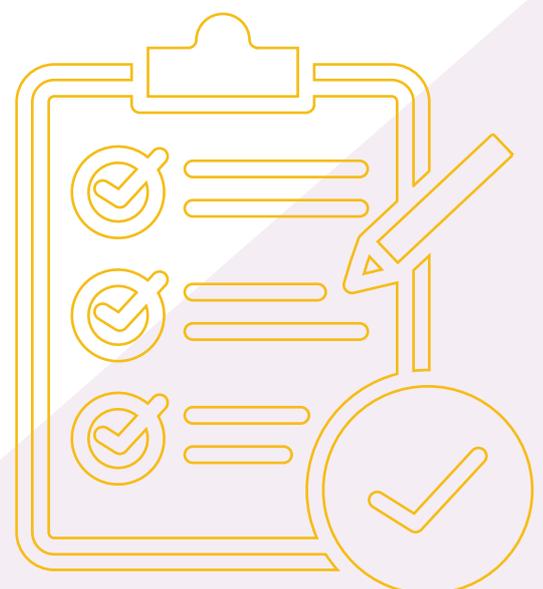
Of those who were aware of laws and regulations related to child marriage, 56% mentioned laws preventing the marriage of minors and children under the age of 18, while 12% referenced child protection laws, and an additional 12% referred to laws implemented by the Lebanese government.

This highlights the fact that respondents generally lack a clear understanding of the legal framework concerning the marriage of individuals below the age of 18.

Figure 31 presents the responses of participants in line with specific laws.



Figure 30: Awareness of specific laws and regulations



56% Laws preventing the marriage of minors and children below the age of 18

12% Child protection laws

12% Lebanese government laws

10% Personal Status laws

Figure 31: Laws and regulations (n=59)

59% of respondents mentioned that they are unaware of the legal age of marriage set by laws and regulations in Lebanon. Among those who said they were aware, the majority cited the age as 18.

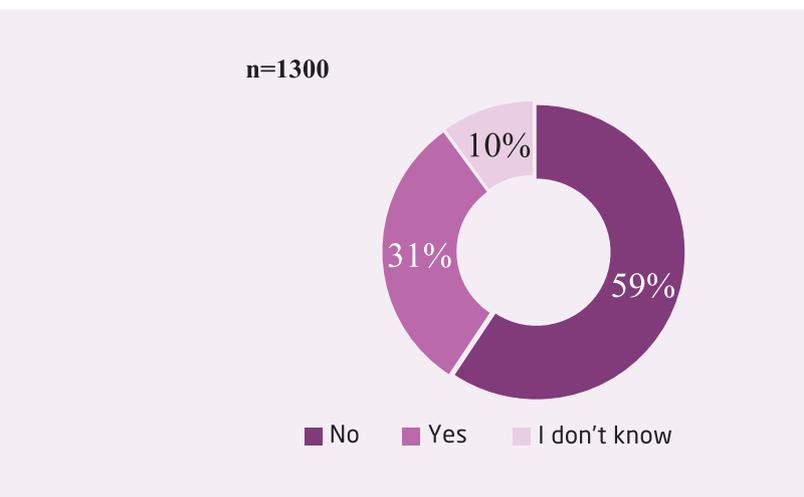


Figure 32: Awareness of legal age of marriage by laws and regulations

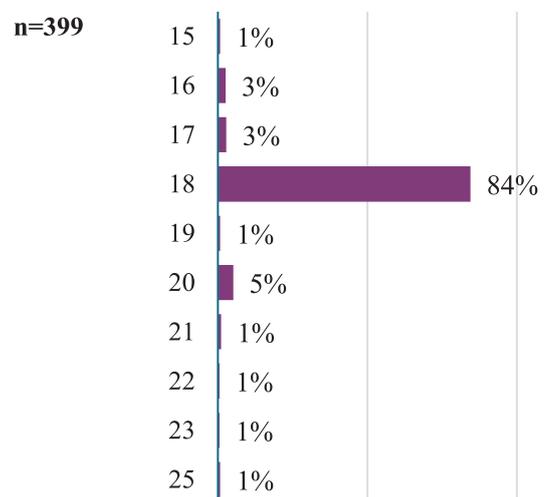


Figure 33: Assumption about Legal age of marriage stated by laws and regulations

56% of respondents consider it very important to establish a minimum age of marriage, whereas a mere 9% expressed the view that it holds little importance.

There appears to be a strong preference among respondents to establish a minimum age of marriage, possibly indicating the public's approval of laws or policies that may address this.

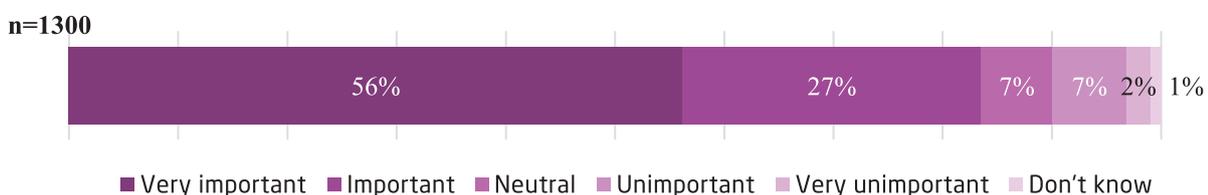


Figure 34: Importance of establishing minimum age for marriage

ADVOCACIES TOWARDS MARRIAGE OF PERSONS BELOW THE AGE OF 18

61% of respondents are unaware of any initiatives or efforts aimed at eliminating marriages involving individuals under the age of 18. 37% of respondents have knowledge of such advocacy work being done. Among those who are aware, the majority reported acquiring this information through television (Figure 36).

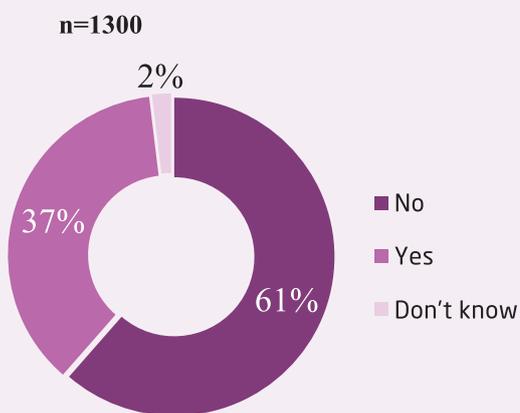


Figure 35: Awareness on advocacies to eradicate marriage under the age of 18

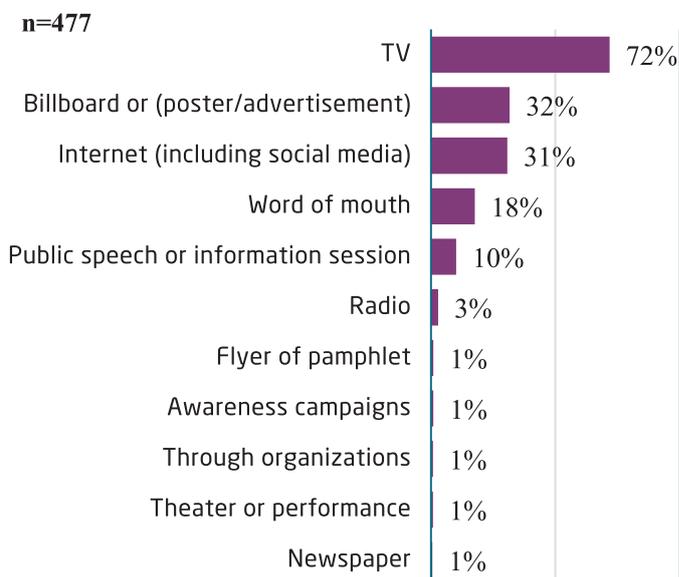


Figure 36: Means of awareness

4.4. INCIDENCE OF CHILD MARRIAGE

This section offers insights into the incidence of child marriage among respondents participating in the survey. Additionally, it presents the profile of children who entered into marriage aged 18 and below and analyzes the likelihood of unmarried children getting married, as perceived by their parents.

PROFILE OF CHILDREN OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

In total, respondents collectively have 4,730 children, among which 2,866 fall within the age range of 8 to 20 years. In terms of gender distribution, females accounted for approximately 70% of the Lebanese and Palestinian groups, with males constituting the remaining 30%. For Syrian children, 62% were females, and 38% were males.

Nationality	Total children	Children aged 8 to 20
Lebanese	1,904	1,206
Syrians	1,886	1,099
Palestinians	940	561
Total	4,730	2,866

Table 2: Total number of children

	Lebanese	Syrian	Palestinian
Female	70%	62%	70%
Male	30%	38%	30%

Table 3: Gender of children

Figure 37 also depicts the children's ages alongside their corresponding percentage distributions.

74% of children of respondents are currently enrolled in educational programs.

n=2866

Notably, the enrollment rate is the highest among Lebanese children, with 94% participating in education, in contrast to Syrians, among whom only 45% are enrolled in educational activities.

Among the children who were not engaged in educational activities, the most frequently cited reason for this was the lack of availability of financial resources.

This highlights the importance of addressing financial barriers to ensure access to education for all children. Figure 39 shows the reasons along with their respective percentages of not being enrolled in education.

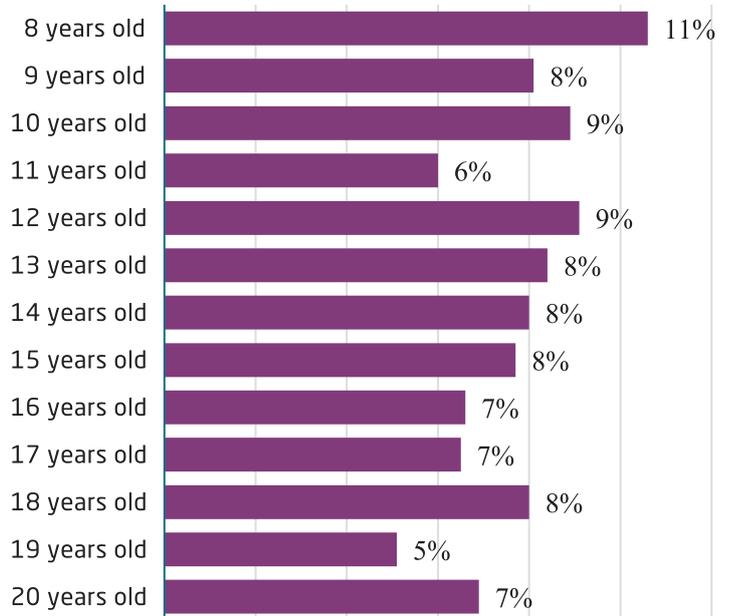


Figure 37: Age of children of survey respondents

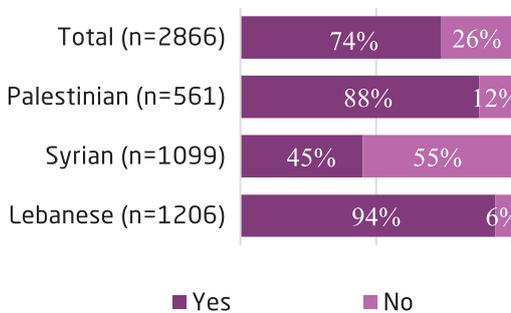


Figure 38: Current enrollment in education per nationality

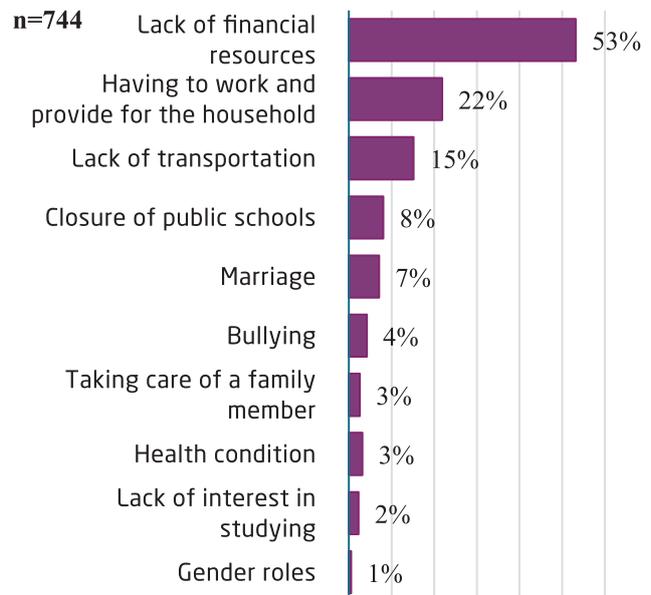


Figure 39: Reasons for not being enrolled in education

Out of the children who were not enrolled in school, 56% were females, and 44% were males.

Among female children, 22% were not enrolled in education, while the corresponding figure for male children was 34%.

For the males not attending school, 82% were Syrian, 9% were Lebanese, and another 9% were Palestinian. Among the females not enrolled in education, 80% were Syrian, 10% were Lebanese, and 9% were Palestinian.

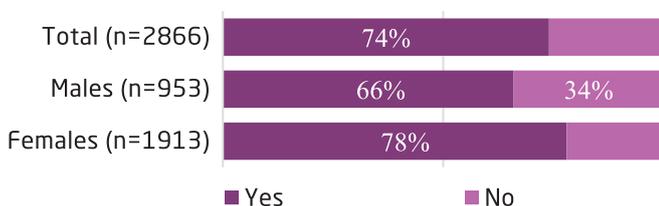


Figure 40: Current enrollment in education per gender

MARRIAGE AMONG CHILDREN OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

In this survey, a total of 53 instances of marriages involving children aged 18 and below were documented. Of these marriages, 64% were among the Syrian population, 19% among the Lebanese, and 17% among the Palestinian refugees.

Furthermore, the data reveals that the overwhelming majority, 92%, of these marriages involved females, while only a minority of 8% involved males. This indicates a substantial gender imbalance in these marriages, with a significantly higher number of girls being affected compared to boys.

The data highlights the incidence of these marriages among girls and underscores the need for interventions and policies to address this issue, promote gender equality, and protect the rights and well-being of young girls.

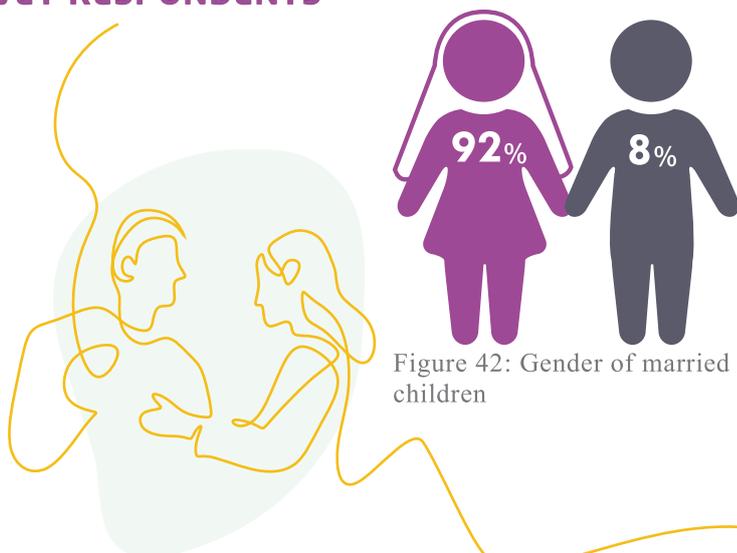


Figure 42: Gender of married children

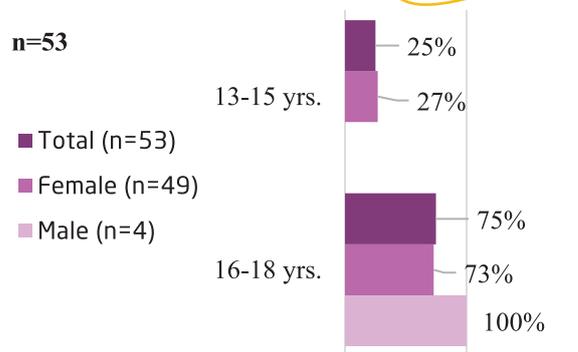


Figure 41: Age of children at first marriage

75% of these marriage cases involved children/persons within the age group of 16 to 18.

Concerning the age of the children's spouses, more than one-third of them got married between the ages of 22 and 24. This shows that young males often choose to marry even younger girls, even if they are below the legal age.

Furthermore, Akkar recorded the highest incidence of marriage at 23%. It is noteworthy that none of the cases were reported in Beirut and Nabatieh (Figure 43).

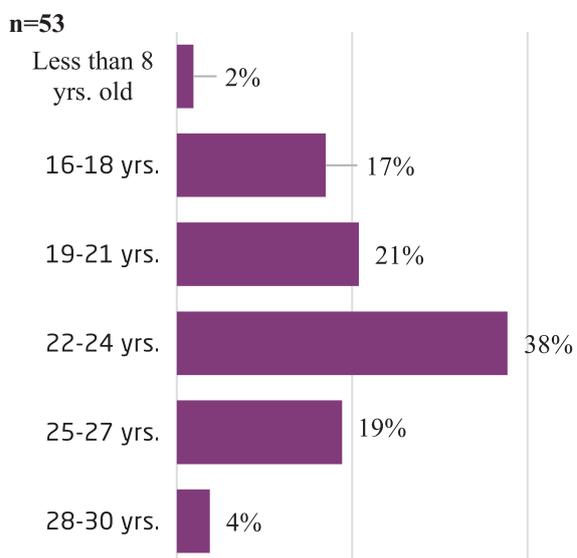


Figure 43: Age of children's spouse

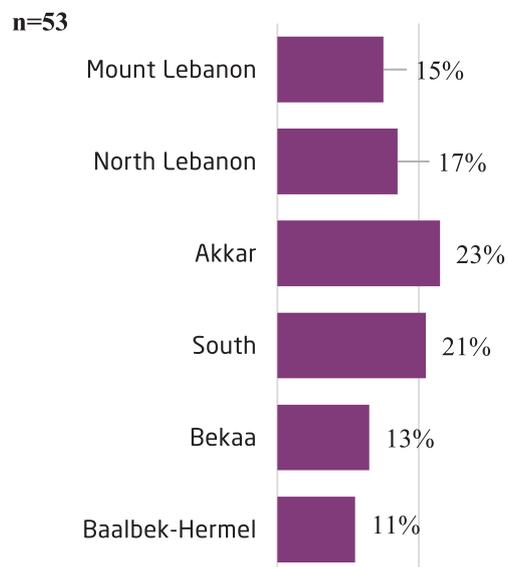


Figure 44: Child marriage distributed among governorates

When parents were questioned about the reasons behind their children’s marriage, **40% of them mentioned that a favorable marriage proposal had provided financial assistance to their family.** This highlights the economic aspect of some marriages, where parents considered financial support, a significant factor influencing their children’s marriage. It underscores the complex socio-economic factors that often contribute to marriage decisions.

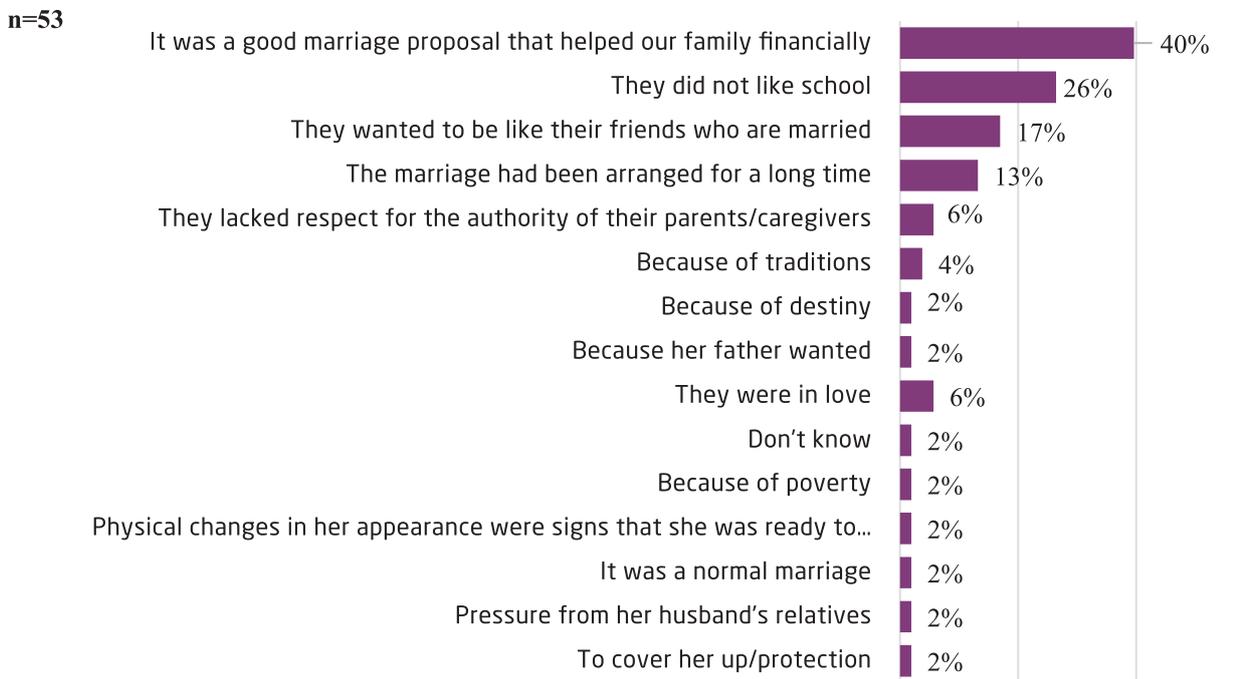


Figure 45: Reasons for Children's marriage

Furthermore, 26% of parents reported that their children did not have a favorable attitude towards school. This suggests that a considerable portion of these marriages might be influenced by the child’s disinterest or dissatisfaction with their school experience.

This also underscores the importance of addressing educational issues as part of efforts to reduce this phenomenon.

Figure 45 illustrates the rationale behind parents’ decision to have their children marry, along with the corresponding percentage distribution.

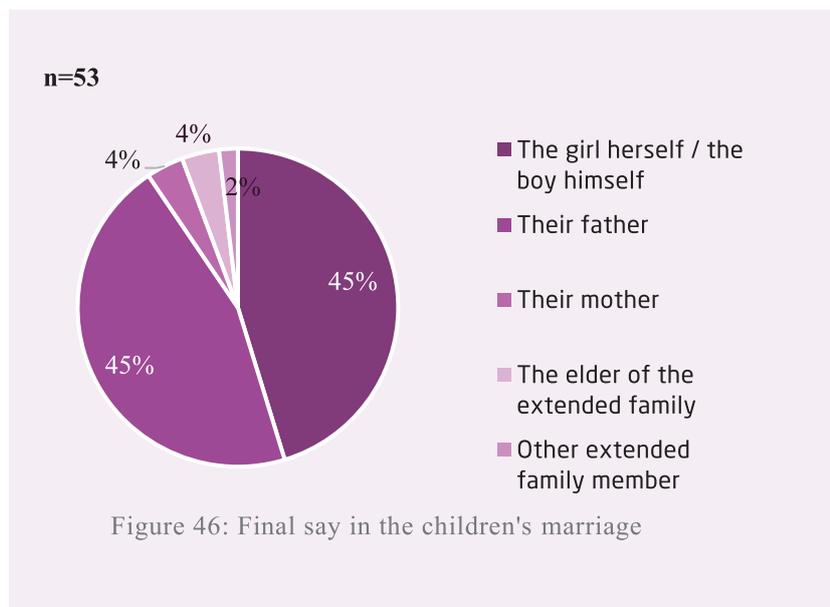


Figure 46: Final say in the children's marriage

Slightly 45% of respondents indicated that the girl or boy had the final say in their own marriage, while another 45% mentioned that the father played the final decisive role in the marriage. This finding sheds light on the dynamics of decision-making when it comes to marriage, highlighting that in a significant number of cases, young individuals have a say in choosing their spouse. Additionally, it shows that paternal influence remains substantial, with fathers having the final word in a notable portion of marriages.

66% of respondents said their friends and family supported the marriage of their children.

This result indicates that a majority of respondents received positive support from their social network, including friends and family, when it came to their child's marriage.

This social support can play a crucial role in shaping decisions when it comes to child marriage.

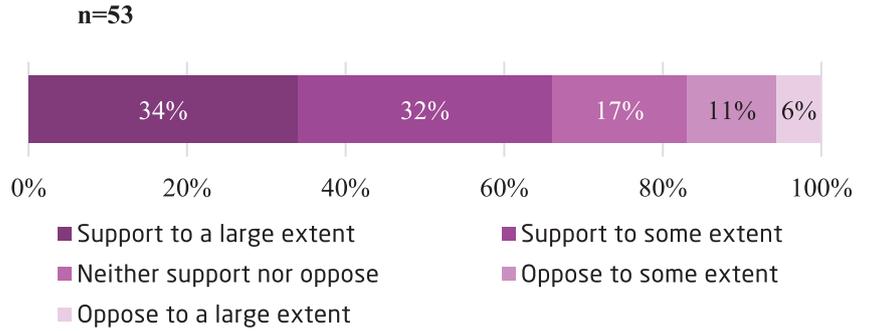


Figure 47: Family and friends response to marriage of child

Two-thirds of respondents reported that they did not gain any advantages from their children's marriage, while 30% acknowledged benefiting from their children's marriage. This highlights that a significant majority of parents did not gain any direct benefits from their children's marriage, while a smaller but notable proportion did perceive some advantages from these marriages.

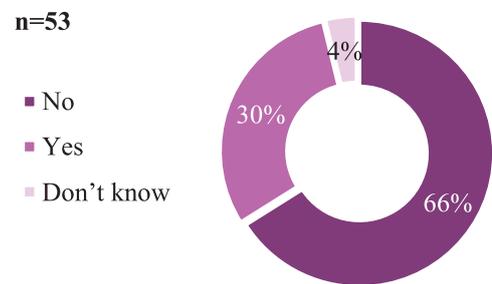


Figure 48: Benefit of child marriage



Figure 49: Benefits of marriage

Among those who derived benefits from their children's marriage, 69% of respondents mentioned that it offered them secure future, as the spouse would now be responsible for the well-being of their child.

Figure 49 shows the benefits cited by the parents of married children.

EXPECTATIONS FOR UNMARRIED CHILDREN

Of the respondents with unmarried children, 34% anticipate their children will marry within the age range of 25 to 27. A mere 6% of respondents who have unmarried children anticipate the possibility of their child marrying before the age of 18. This highlights that a very small fraction of parents expect their unmarried children to enter into marriage at an early age.

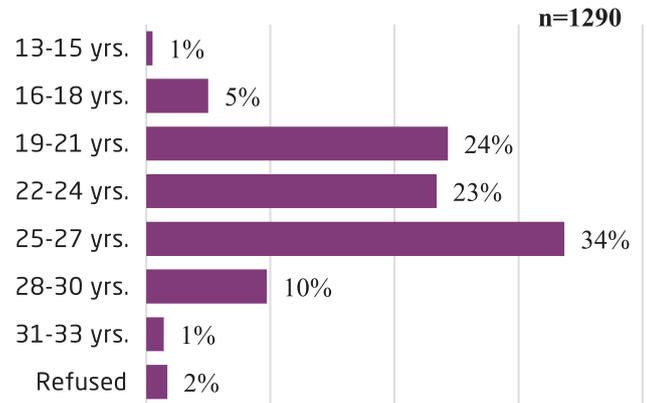


Figure 50: Expected age of child at first marriage

n=1290

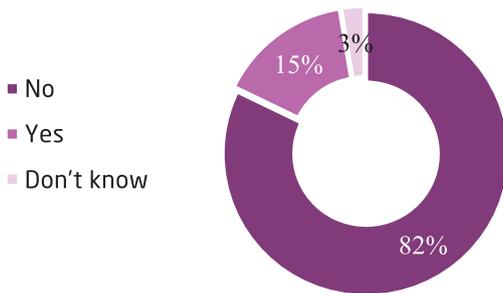
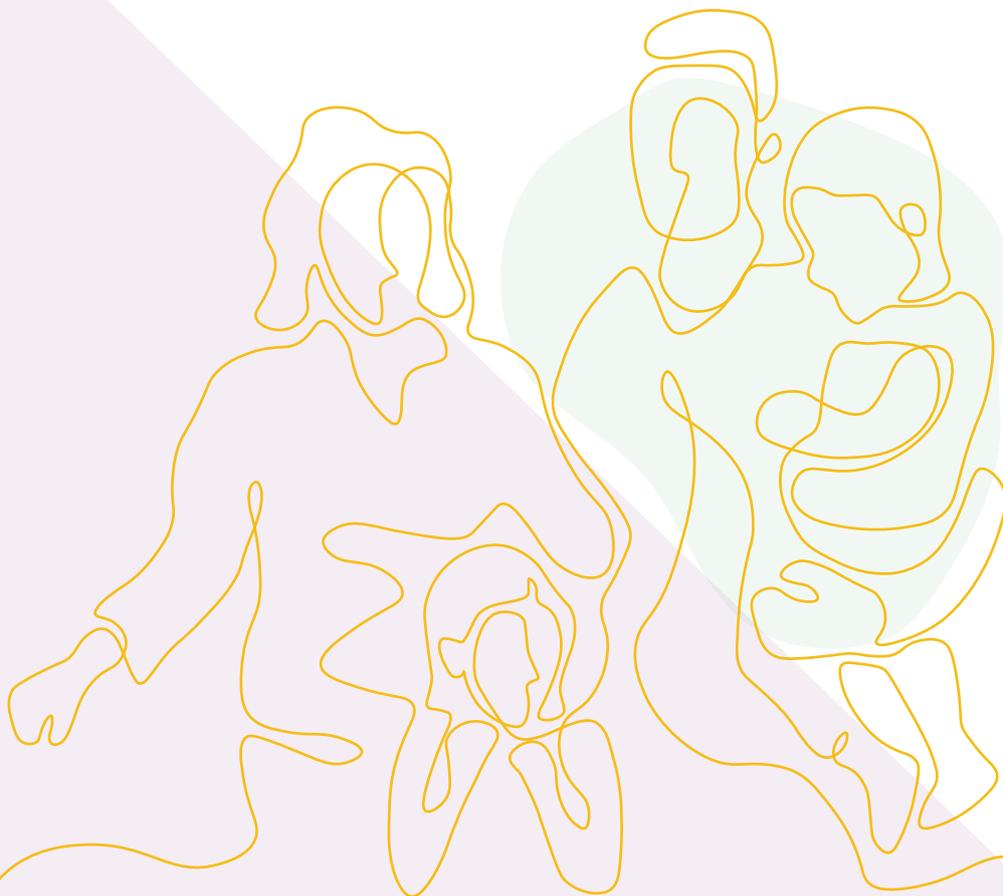


Figure 51: Likelihood of accepting a marriage opportunity for a child marriage

Of the respondents with unmarried children, 82% claim they would refuse a good marriage opportunity if it was to be offered to their children who are under 18.

However, 15% of respondents admit to the possibility of considering a suitable marriage offer if it was to be presented to their child, even if they were under 18.

The following highlights the appeal of a fitting marriage offer to parents, even if they were not planning on marrying their children off in the near future.



4.5. MARRIAGE TRENDS AMONG FAMILIES, FRIENDS AND THE COMMUNITY

This section examines the trends among families and friends and their support of child marriage. It also tackles the key decision-makers responsible for arranging marriages within families.

The study revealed that the overwhelming majority of respondents, 93%, have never faced any disagreement among their family or household members over marrying daughters/female household members before the age of 18.

Nevertheless, the remaining 8% of respondents admit having faced conflict among the household in this regard, with family members opposing the marriage of daughters or female household members before the age of 18.

This shows that this behaviour is somehow still acceptable among communities in Lebanon.

Among those who have faced conflict within the family, two in five revealed that the father was the one to reject the marriage of his daughters before they turned 18, while one-third stated that it was the mother who opposed the marriage.

Only 1% revealed disapproval from distant relatives over the marriage of daughters in the family before 18. This finding highlights the specific dynamics of the family or household, in regard to marrying daughters or female household members before the age of 18.

Nevertheless, and while data shows that members of the immediate family are more likely to raise concerns against the matter, as opposed to extended family members, it is interesting to note the significance of direct parental influence in opposing the marriage of their daughters before reaching the age of 18.

Figure 53 shows who opposed the marriage of daughters and female household members before they turn 18, along with the corresponding percentage distributions.

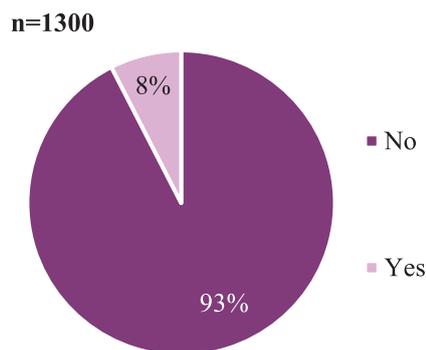


Figure 52: Percentage of families facing disagreement over marrying their daughters off

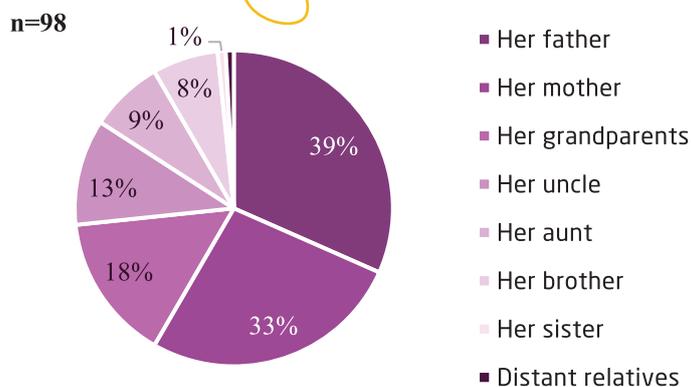
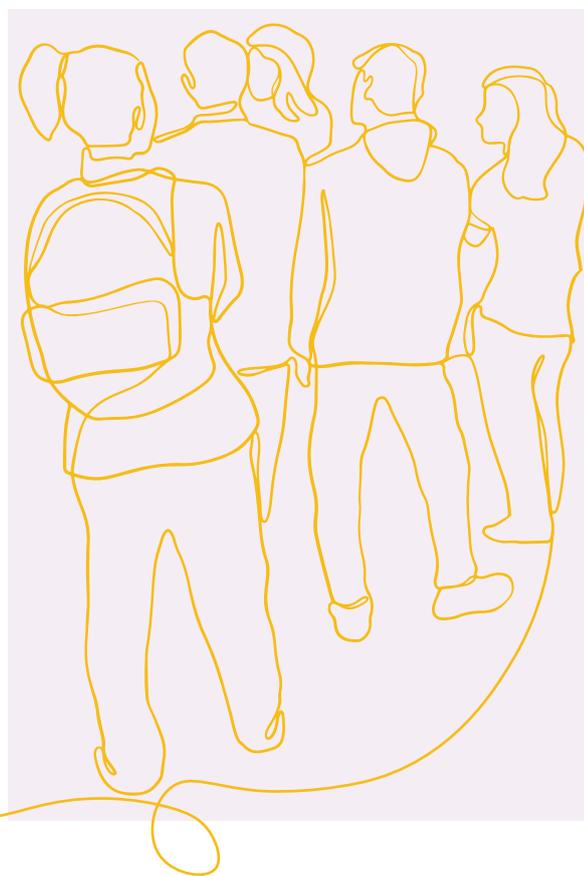


Figure 53: Disprovers of marriage of females before 18

67% of the respondents reported that none of their friends and family got married before the age of 18, while 32% revealed that some of their friends and family did get married at this early age.

Out of the respondents who have friends and family married before 18, a quarter reported knowing only one person that has been married at this early age, and another quarter reported having two family members or friends married before 18.

On the other hand, 5% of respondents revealed that 20 of their family members and friends have been married before turning 18.

This finding highlights the variation in the prevalence of child marriage across different communities and social circles. Figure 55 illustrates the number of friends and family married before the age of 18, along with the corresponding percentage distributions.

n=98

■ No
■ Yes
■ Don't know

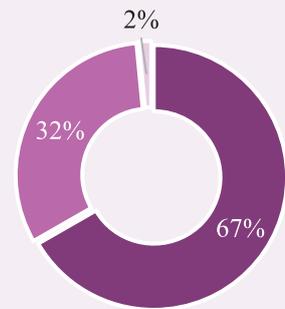


Figure 54: Percentage of respondents aware of marriages involving individuals under the age of 18 within their community

n=414

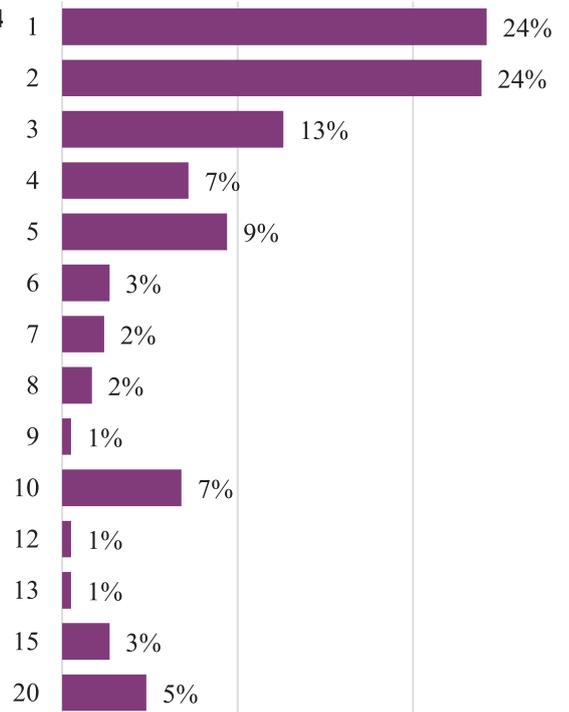
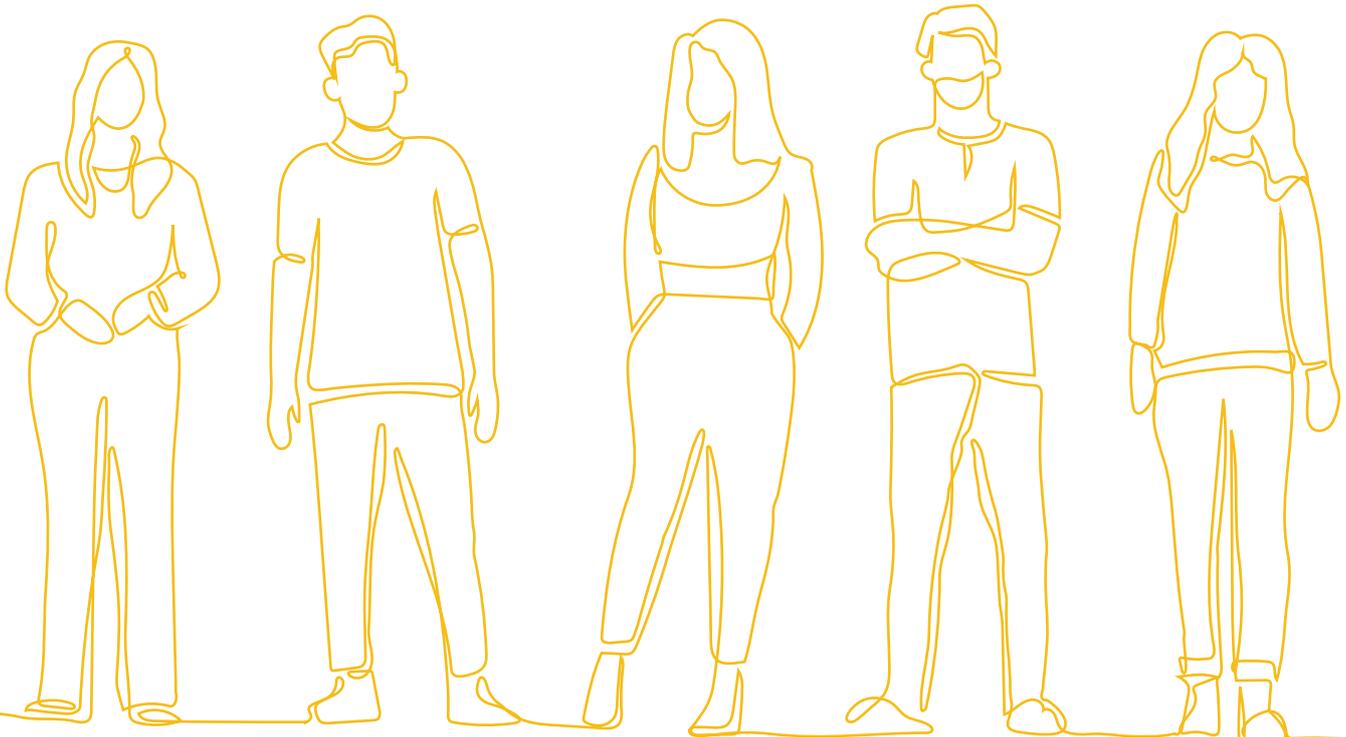


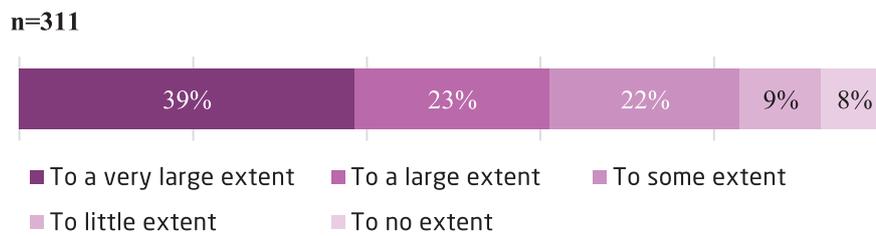
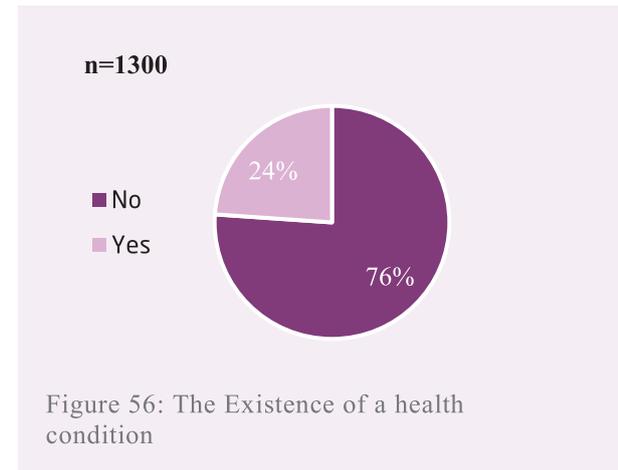
Figure 55: Number of people married before 18



4.6. FACTORS AFFECTING CHILD MARRIAGE

This section provides an in-depth analysis of the factors behind child marriage, encompassing health conditions, the impact of COVID-19, residential location, the Beirut Port explosion, and religious affiliations.

24% of respondents reported the existence of a health condition and/or disability in the family, while the remaining 76% stated that neither they nor their family members suffer from a health condition and/or disability. Among those with a family member with a health condition, 52% have married children in their household.



This could potentially indicate a correlation between the presence of health conditions in a family and having a married child. Out of the respondents who have a medical condition and/or disability in the family, over three in five revealed that the illness and/or disability of a family member has been a heavy burden on the household. Nevertheless, only a mere 8% completely denied the fact the sickness and/or disability is a burden on the family.

Figure 57 shows the extent to which the existence of a health condition and/or a disability in a household burdens the family, along with the corresponding percentage distribution.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Among Syrian and Palestinian respondents, 70% reside in refugee camps.

Out of those residing in camps, almost four fifth admitted that living conditions within the refugee camps has a significant impact on the security of their children (Figure 58).

This finding emphasizes the unfavorable living circumstances within camps, which, in turn, lead to lack of safety, especially that of children.

While more than half the respondents residing in refugee camps reported that living conditions within the camps did not affect their decision to marry their child off, **it is interesting to note that 46% of respondents residing in camps, found security concerns within the camps to be an important factor encouraging them to marry their children off.**

This result highlights the impact of unfavorable living conditions on the marriage of children below the age of 18 and constitutes a wake-up call to address security concerns within refugee camps, reducing the likelihood of parents seeking marriage as a protection mechanism for their children.

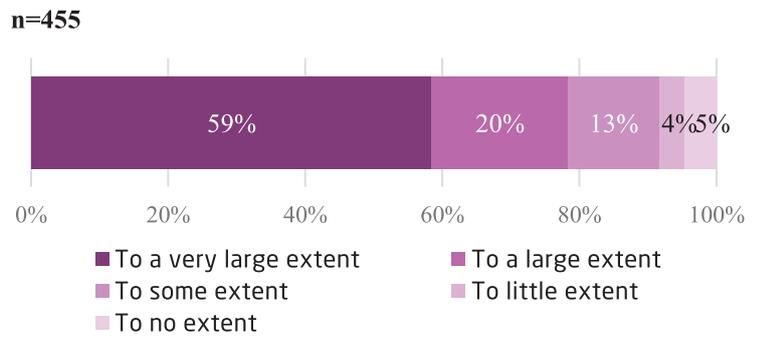


Figure 58: Impact of living condition in camps on child security

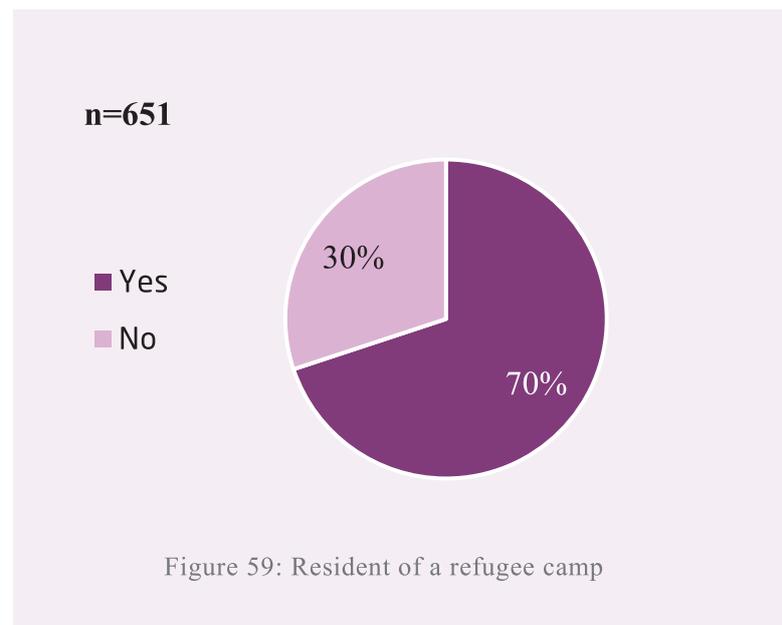


Figure 59: Resident of a refugee camp

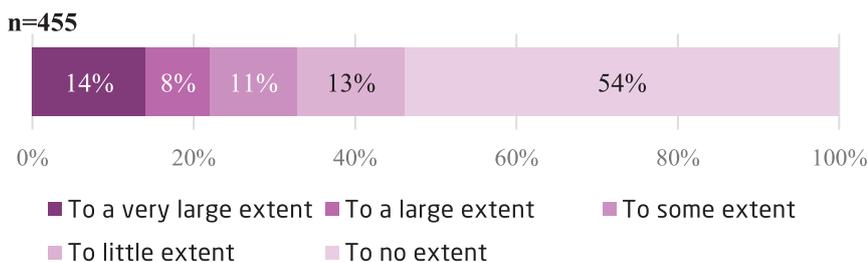


Figure 60: Impact of living conditions in camps on child marriage

COVID-19 IMPACT

Almost two-thirds of the respondents reported the large impact that the Covid-19 pandemic had on the economic wellbeing of their household, while only 12% of the respondents revealed that their socioeconomic situation was not affected by the Covid-19 pandemic at all.

This finding highlights the Covid-19 pandemic as a prevalent socioeconomic factor that impacted the situation of many within the country.

Out of the respondents whose children aged 18 and below are married, 66% married their children off after the Covid-19 pandemic, while 34% had married their children off before the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Nevertheless, out of the respondents whose children got married after the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, only 4% admitted the pandemic had been a factor encouraging them to marry their children off (Figure 63).

This finding suggests that, while Covid-19 is a significant event that altered the lives of many within the country, it had little to no impact on whether parents decided to marry their children off or not.

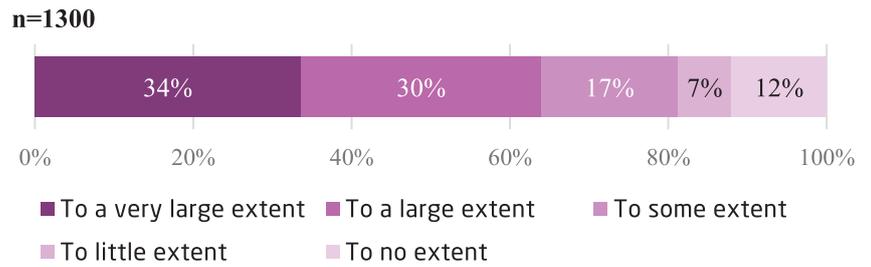


Figure 61: Impact of Covid-19 on economic wellbeing of household

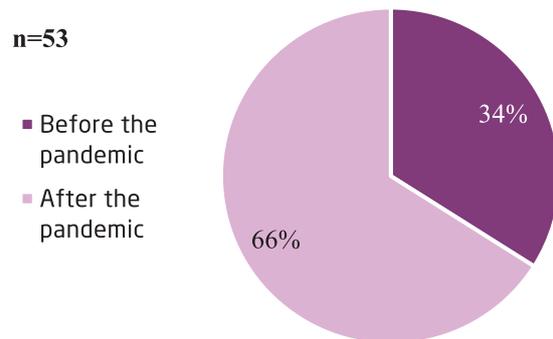


Figure 62: Timeframe of child's marriage

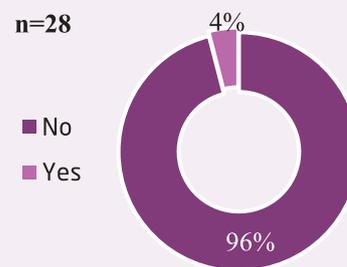


Figure 63: Covid-19 encouraged the marriage of children



Additionally, out of the respondents whose children are not yet married, an overwhelming majority, 98%, said the Covid-19 pandemic wasn't a factor that would affect their decision to marry their children off, while only 2% admitted that the pandemic made them want to marry their children off either earlier (1%) or later (1%) than they had planned/hoped (Figure 64).

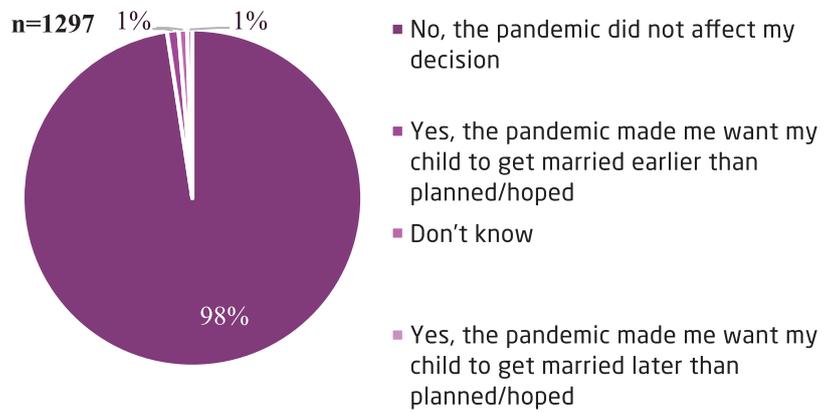


Figure 64: Impact of Covid-19 on decision to marry children

This result further confirms the limited impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in regard to the decision of parents to marry their children.

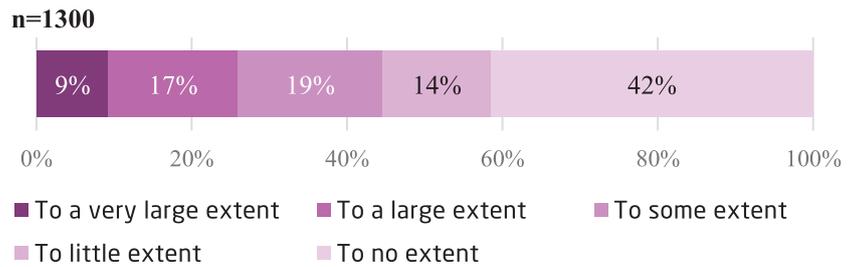


Figure 65: Impact of Beirut blast on socioeconomic wellbeing of household

BEIRUT BLAST

Over two in five respondents reported that the Beirut blast did not affect the socioeconomic wellbeing of the household, while one quarter of the respondents revealed that the blast did have a heavy impact on the socioeconomic situation of their family.

This result suggests that, while many households have not been directly affected by the Beirut blast, it is difficult to deny its impact on a portion of the society within the country.

Out of the respondents whose children aged 18 and below are married, 72% reported that the marriage of their children occurred after the Beirut blast, while the remaining had married their children off before the blast. Moreover, out of the respondents whose children aged 18 and below got married after the Beirut blast, none of them considers the blast to have been a factor encouraging them to marry their children off.

This finding suggests that the Beirut blast was not a factor that drove parents to marry their children off.

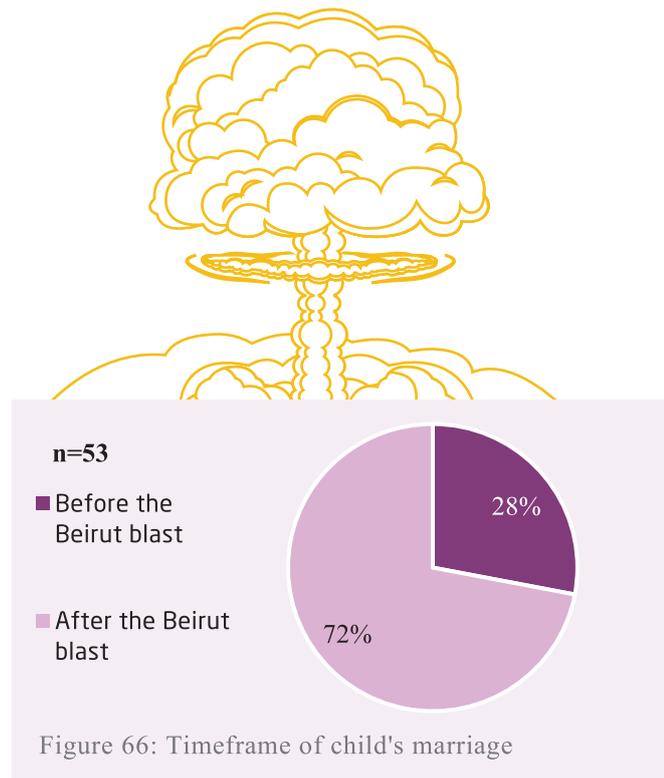


Figure 66: Timeframe of child's marriage

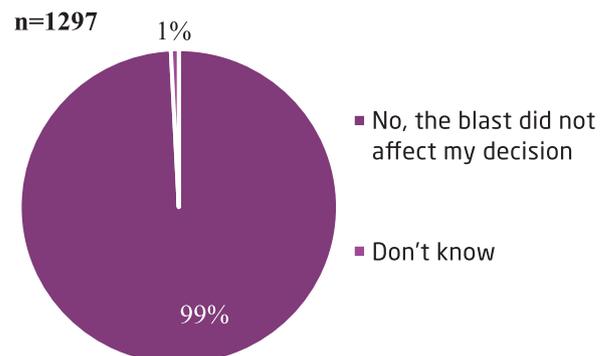


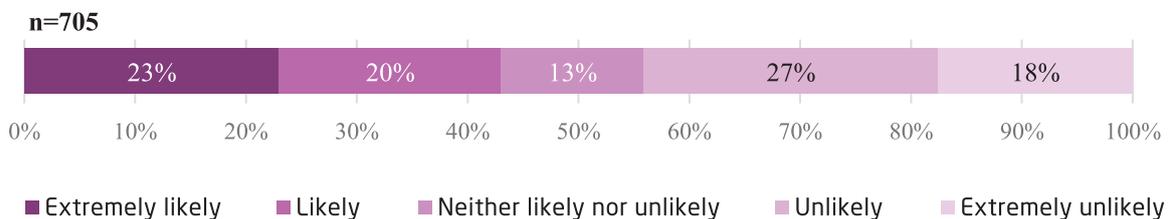
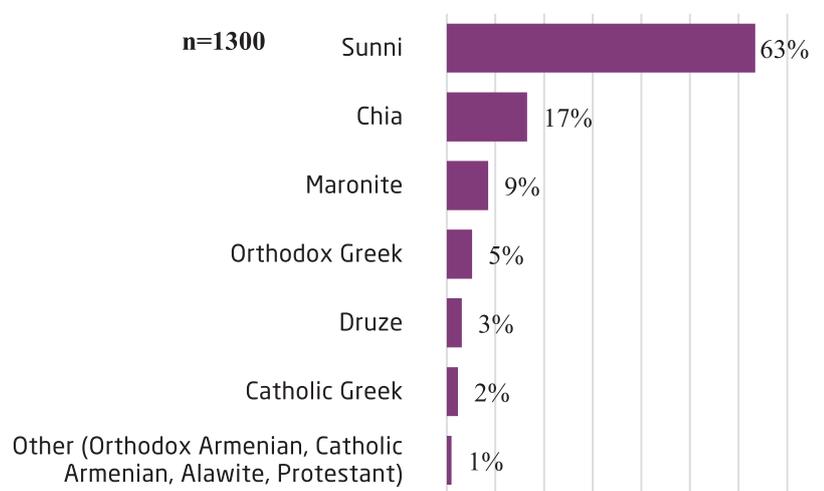
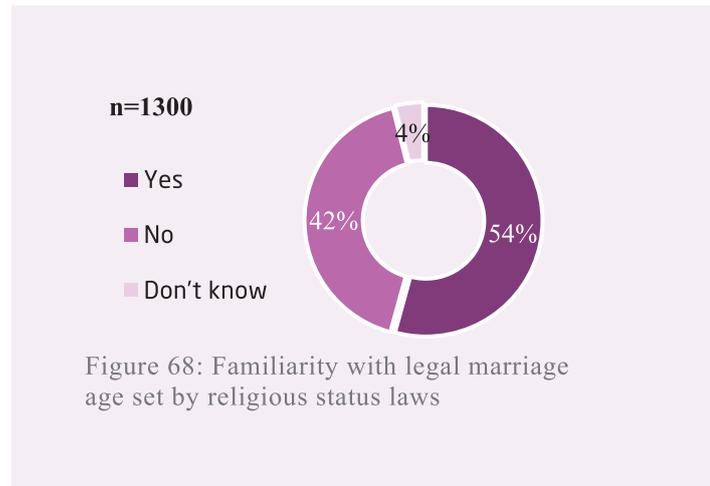
Figure 67: Impact of Beirut blast on decision to marry children

RELIGION AND IMPACT ON CHILD MARRIAGE

Sunni respondents comprised a majority, accounting for over three-fifths, while Shia respondents represented 17%, and the remaining 16% were Christians (Maronite, Orthodox Greek, and Catholic Greek), with 3% identifying as Druze.

When asked about their awareness of the legal minimum age of marriage set by their religion, **54% of the respondents confirmed their awareness, whereas 42% indicated they were not aware.**

Among the respondents who were aware of the minimum age of marriage set by religious courts, 27% expressed a reluctance to adhere to it, while 23% indicated a strong inclination to comply with the age limit stipulated by religious courts.



This finding suggests a varied perspective among respondents regarding their willingness to abide by the minimum age of marriage determined by religious courts.

This variation in attitude may reflect differing levels of adherence to religious norms and may have implications on how individuals approach marriage decisions within their religious communities.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

MARRIAGE AMONG RESPONDENTS

The study revealed that 20% of the respondents married at the age of 18 or younger, with the majority of those marrying at this young age being female respondents. Additionally, 10% of female respondents married between the ages of 13 and 15, highlighting the presence of child marriages among this group. Female respondents most commonly got married in the age group of 19-21, while male respondents tended to marry most frequently between the ages of 25 and 27. This gender-based difference may reflect cultural and societal norms related to marriage. Syrians had the highest proportion of marriages occurring before the age of 18, indicating a higher number of marriages in this group. Lebanese respondents tended to marry most frequently between the ages of 25 and 27, while Palestinians recorded their highest rate of marriage in the age range of 19-24. These variations may be influenced by cultural and regional factors.

Over 60% of respondents expressed satisfaction with the age at which they married, with a preference to have married later for nearly one-third of respondents. Only 6% mentioned a preference to have married earlier. There are gender differences when it comes to the level of satisfaction with the age at which respondents got married, with males reporting higher levels of satisfaction and females expressing a preference for having gotten married later in life.

The vast majority of respondents had gone through the process of registering their marriage. Notably, all the respondents who had not registered their marriage were of Syrian nationality. In conclusion, the findings highlight the diversity in marital experiences, with variations in age of marriage, satisfaction with the age at which one married, and perceptions of the impact of marriage. The presence of child marriage, particularly among females, is notable, and there are gender differences in the satisfaction with the age at which one married.

Nationality differences also play a role in the age at which individuals marry. These findings provide insights into the complexities of marriage dynamics and their impact on individuals' lives within the surveyed population.

AWARENESS OF CHILD MARRIAGE

The study reveals a notable difference in perception of child marriage prevalence between girls and boys. Respondents reported a higher prevalence of child marriage among girls compared to boys. This perception suggests that child marriage is seen as more prevalent among girls in Lebanon, which aligns with the global trend where girls are more affected by child marriage⁶.

The study also highlights regional variations in the perceived prevalence of child marriage. For girls, the governorate of Baalbek-Hermel had the highest perceived prevalence, while Mount Lebanon had the lowest. For boys, Baalbek-Hermel stood out with a high perceived prevalence.

The study indicates that a significant portion of respondents believe that communities in Lebanon reject marriage involving individuals below the age of 18. Lebanese respondents, in particular, demonstrated a higher level of rejection. However, it is noteworthy that Palestinian respondents exhibited a higher level of acceptance for this occurrence. This variation in attitudes may be influenced by cultural and regional differences.

The majority of respondents indicated that they are unaware of any specific laws or regulations related to marriage below the age of 18. This might be due to the fact that there is no one specific law addressing child marriage in Lebanon.

The study shows that over half the respondents consider it very important to establish a minimum legal age of marriage. This indicates a strong preference among respondents for legal measures aimed at preventing child marriage. Public opinion seems to favor the implementation of policies or laws to address this issue.

A significant portion of respondents reported being unaware of any advocacy initiatives or efforts aimed at eliminating marriages involving individuals below the age of 18. This lack of awareness highlights the need for more extensive and accessible advocacy efforts and awareness campaigns on child marriage prevention.

In conclusion, the findings suggest that there is a perception that child marriage, particularly among girls, is a prevalent issue in Lebanon. However, there are regional differences in these perceptions. There is also a lack of awareness regarding legal frameworks and advocacy efforts related to child marriage. Efforts to combat child marriage should include not only legal and policy measures but also awareness campaigns and advocacy initiatives that consider regional variations and cultural factors. Public support for measures addressing child marriage is evident, which may pave the way for positive change in this area.

⁶ Nguyen, M. C., & Wodon, Q. (2015). Global and regional trends in Child marriage. *The Review of Faith & International Affairs*, 13(3), 6-11. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15570274.2015.1075756>

MARRIAGES AMONG CHILDREN/PERSONS AGED 18 AND BELOW

The highest number of marriages is observed among Syrians, followed by Lebanese and Palestinians. This highlights the need for targeted interventions and policies to address child marriage, particularly in the Syrian community.

There is a significant gender imbalance in marriages involving children/persons aged 18 and below, with 92% of cases involving females and only 8% involving males. This underscores the urgency of addressing the vulnerability of girls to child marriage and the need for policies promoting gender equality and protecting the rights and well-being of young girls.

75% of the marriages involved children/persons between the ages of 16 to 18, highlighting the vulnerability of adolescents to child marriage. It is essential to focus on this age group with appropriate interventions.

The data reveals that almost half the respondents indicated that the girl or boy had the final say in their own marriage, while the exact percentage mentioned the father. This shows that in a significant number of cases, young individuals have a say in choosing their spouses. However, paternal influence remains substantial, with fathers having the final word in a notable portion of marriages. The dynamics of decision-making in marriages are complex and may vary across families.

Among those who derived benefits from their children's marriage, 69% of respondents mentioned that it offered them secure future, as the spouse would now be responsible for the well-being of their child. This highlights the economic aspect of child marriage and the complex socio-economic factors that influence these decisions. Additionally, a significant portion of parents reported that their children's disinterest or dissatisfaction with school influenced their marriage, emphasizing the importance of addressing educational issues. The majority of respondents with unmarried children do not expect their children to marry before the age of 18. This suggests that most parents in the surveyed population do not anticipate marriage for their children.

A notable 15% of respondents admit to the possibility of considering a suitable marriage offer if it were presented to their child, even if they were not planning on marrying their child in the near future. This highlights the appeal of a fitting marriage proposal to parents, even if they initially had no plans for marriage.

In conclusion, the data highlights the presence of child marriage, the gender imbalance involved and the complex factors influencing these decisions. The role of financial assistance, parental influence, and social support are significant in child marriage dynamics. Interventions should focus on addressing economic barriers, promoting educational opportunities, and raising awareness about the negative consequences of child marriage, particularly for girls.

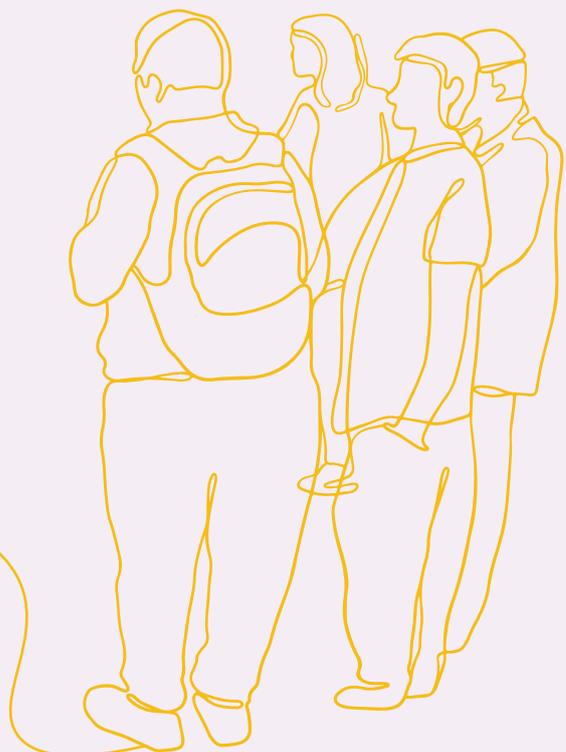
MARRIAGE TRENDS AMONG FAMILIES AND FRIENDS

The data indicates that the majority of respondents, more than 90%, have not experienced disagreements within their families or households over the marriage of daughters or female household members before the age of 18. This suggests a prevailing consensus or lack of conflict within these households on the issue of child marriage. While most families do not face disagreements, about 8% of respondents reported experiencing conflict within their households on the matter of child marriage.

Among those who reported conflict within the family, the data highlights that fathers and mothers are the primary figures who tend to oppose the marriage of daughters before the age of 18. Fathers, in particular, play a significant role in such decisions, with mothers and fathers combined representing the majority of family members who oppose child marriage.

While two-thirds of respondents reported no knowledge of child marriage among their friends and family, slightly less than one-third acknowledged that some of their acquaintances did get married before the age of 18. The number of individuals marrying early within these social circles varies widely, ranging from one person to as many as 20 individuals.

This underscores the diversity of experiences and perspectives within different communities.



FACTORS AFFECTING CHILD MARRIAGE

24% of respondents reported the presence of a health condition and/or disability in their family, with over three in five of those indicating that these conditions had placed a heavy burden on their household. This highlights the challenges and difficulties faced by families dealing with health-related issues.

A significant proportion of Syrian and Palestinian respondents reside in refugee camps. Almost four-fifths of those living in camps expressed concerns over the living conditions and the impact on the security of their children. This highlights the unfavorable living circumstances within these camps, particularly the safety concerns for children. The findings emphasize the importance of addressing security and living conditions within refugee camps to protect children and their well-being.

The Covid-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the economic well-being of the majority of households, with nearly two-thirds of respondents reporting a noticeable effect. However, when it comes to child marriage, the pandemic had little to no impact on parental decisions. Very few parents cited the pandemic as a factor influencing the decision to marry their children off, whether before or after the outbreak.

Over two in five respondents reported that the Beirut blast did not significantly affect the socioeconomic well-being of their households. However, a quarter of respondents acknowledged a heavy impact on their family's situation due to the blast. Importantly, for child marriage, the blast did not serve as an encouraging factor for parents. Those whose children got married after the blast did not consider it a motivating factor, and those with unmarried children reported that the blast did not affect their opinion regarding their children's marriage. This suggests that while the blast had a varied impact on households, it did not drive parents to marry their children off.

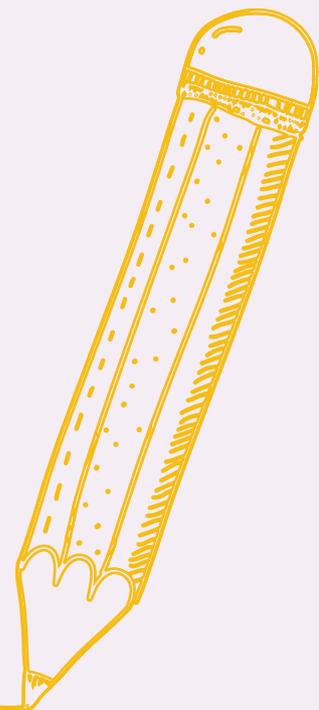
The respondents represented various religious backgrounds, with Sunni respondents comprising the majority. When asked about their awareness of the minimum legal age of marriage set by their religion, over half confirmed their awareness, while two-fifths indicated they were not aware. A notable proportion expressed reluctance to adhere to the age requirements set by religious courts, while others indicated a strong inclination to comply with these limits. This suggests a diverse range of perspectives among respondents regarding their willingness to follow religious norms when it comes to the age of marriage. These variations may have implications for how individuals approach marriage decisions within their religious communities.

In conclusion, the findings in this section highlight the complex interplay of health conditions, living conditions in refugee camps, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Beirut blast, and the influence of religious norms on child marriage decisions. These factors can significantly affect the well-being and choices of families and parents. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for developing effective interventions and policies to address child marriage and improve the overall well-being of children and families.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO EDUCATION

- **Raise awareness of the importance of education:** Community education programs could help underline the importance of education for children's futures, potentially encouraging more families to enroll their children in educational activities.
- **Targeted Support for Syrian Refugees:** Recognize the specific challenges faced by Syrian refugee children in accessing education. Develop programs and initiatives that specifically address the unique needs of this population, such as language support, transportation, and community based educational centers.
- **Financial Support for Vulnerable Families:** Implement financial assistance programs or scholarships to support families with limited financial resources, ensuring that the cost of education does not prevent children from attending school. This can include covering expenses such as school fees, uniforms, and learning materials.
- **Establish community based education centers:** Establish centers in areas with a high concentration of vulnerable families. These centers can provide alternative learning opportunities, especially for children who cannot attend formal schools due to financial constraints.



RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO CHILD

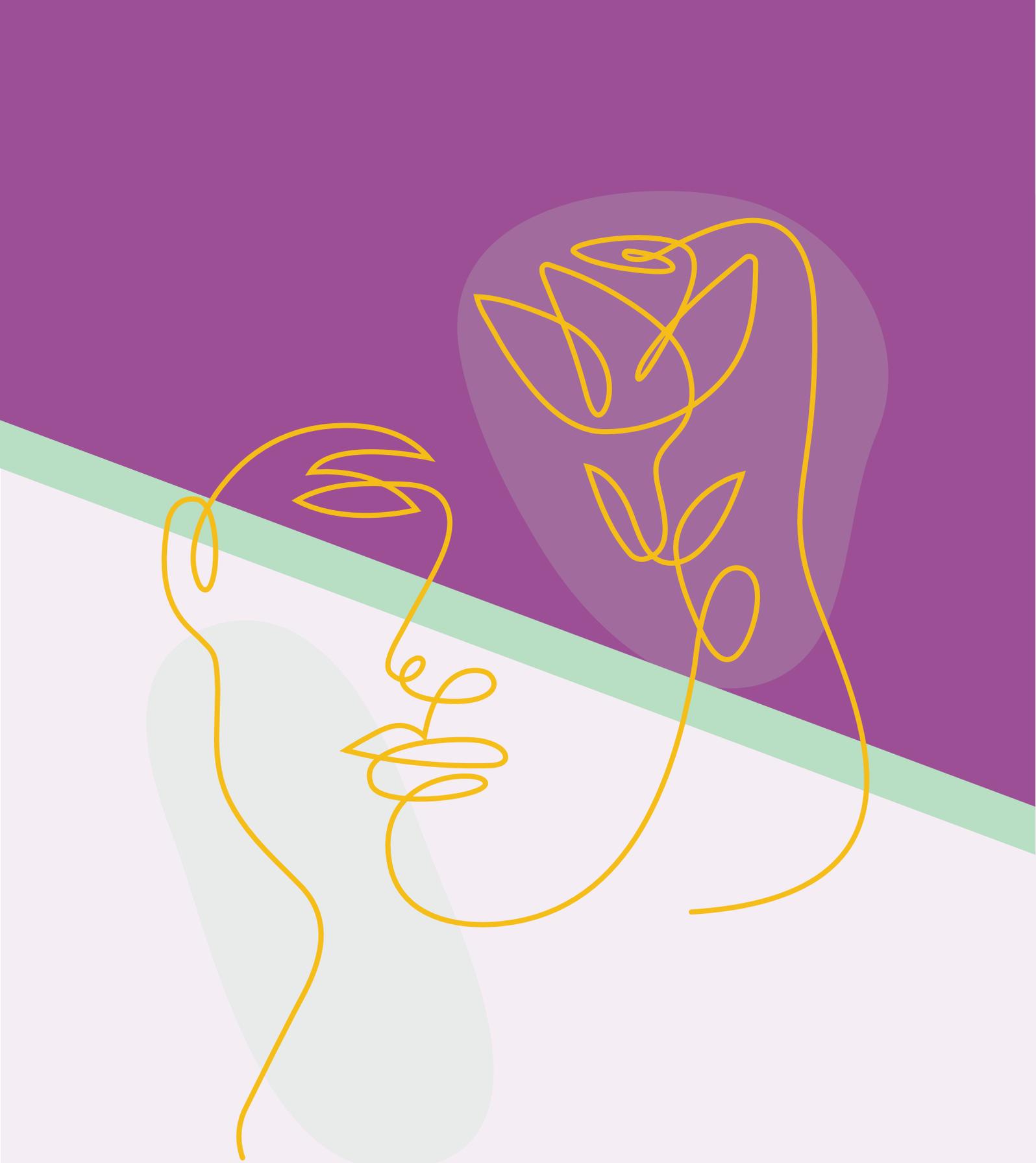
- **Enhance security measures and improve living conditions within refugee camps:** This could lessen the inclination of parents to marry their children off early as a form of protection.
- **Collaborate with decision makers:** Engage decision makers in the efforts to combat child marriage. Their influence and guidance could play a crucial role in changing community norms and attitudes towards child marriage.
- **Empower Young Individuals:** Implement programs that empower young individuals, particularly girls, to participate in decision making processes related to their own marriages. This could involve life skill training, leadership workshops, or mentorship programs.
- **Parental Engagement:** Engage parents in discussions and programs that challenge the societal norms encouraging child marriage. Parental education programs can be an effective tool in changing attitudes and behaviors.
- **Strengthen Social Support Systems:** Develop programs that offer psychological, emotional, and social support to young individuals at risk of child marriage. This could involve peer support groups, counseling services, or mentorship programs.
- **Collaboration:** Collaborate with local community leaders, religious leaders, non governmental organizations, and government authorities to tackle the issue of child marriage.



RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO THE LEGAL ASPECT

- **Promote a more rigorous application of laws** prohibiting child marriage and push for legislative changes that raise the minimum legal age of marriage.
- **Legal Support:** Provide legal assistance to those at risk of child marriage. This could involve offering free legal advice or representation or helping individuals to understand their rights.
- **Strengthen existing legal structures** and enforcement mechanisms to guarantee that every marriage is promptly registered. This entails reinforcing the legal framework governing marriage registration and implementing more rigorous measures to ensure compliance.





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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Questionnaire

Dekwaneh, Lebanon Tel: 01-494136	Study: RDFL / 08-2023 / Child Marriage
REGION:	Questionnaire
DATE:	Enumerator Name:
Questionnaire #__	Enumerator code: <input type="text"/>

"Good morning / afternoon / evening" I am from one of the leading research Co. in the Middle East. We are currently conducting a study in collaboration with RDFL to analyze the frequency and prevalence of marriage amongst persons below the age of 18 in the different regions of Lebanon, based on the several social, economic, and cultural factors. We expect this to take approximately 20 minutes, and with your consent, your information will only be collected and used for research and analysis.

All of the information you provide will remain strictly confidential, your answers will be combined with all other participants' answers and no identifiable data will be shared with any outside entity. This means that results will only be reported back in an aggregated format. Are you interested in participating?

"طاب يومك/ مساوك. أنا..... من إحدى الشركات الرائدة في مجال الأبحاث في الشرق الأوسط. نقوم حالياً بإجراء دراسة بالتعاون مع التجمع النسائي الديمقراطي اللبناني لتحليل وتيرة وانتشار الزواج بين الأفراد الذين تقل أعمارهم عن 18 عاماً في مختلف المناطق اللبنانية، بالاستناد إلى عدد من العوامل الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والثقافية. نتوقع أن تستغرق هذه المقابلة حوالي 20 دقيقة، وبموافقتك، سيتم جمع معلوماتك واستخدامها لغايات البحث والتحليل حصراً.

ستبقى جميع المعلومات التي تزودنا بها سرية للغاية، وسيتم دمج إجاباتك مع إجابات جميع المشاركين الآخرين ولن تتم مشاركة أي بيانات كقيلة بتحديد هويتك مع أي جهة خارجية. هذا يعني أنه لن يتم عرض النتائج إلا بصيغة مجمعة. هل أنت مهتم بالمشاركة؟

1	Yes	نعم	تابع CONTINUE
2	No	لا	إنه المقابلة TERMINATE

قسم التصفية Screener – 1

ASK ALL

S1. What is your nationality? **SINGLE ANSWER**

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

S1. ما هي جنسيتك؟ **إجابة واحدة**

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Lebanese	لبناني	CONTINUE
2	Syrian	سوري	
3	Palestinian	فلسطيني	
97	Other	جنسية أخرى	TERMINATE
99	Refused	رفض الإجابة	

ASK ALL

S2. Gender. **SINGLE ANSWER**

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

اسأل الجميع

S2. الجنس. **إجابة واحدة**

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Male	ذكر
2	Female	أنثى

ASK ALL

S3. What is your current marital status? **SINGLE ANSWER**

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

اسأل الجميع

S3. ما هي حالتك الاجتماعية الحالية؟ **إجابة واحدة**
للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Single, never married [TERMINATE]	أعزب، لم أتزوج من قبل [أوقف المقابلة]
2	Married	متزوج
3	Widowed	أرمل
4	Divorced or separated	مطلق أو منفصل
98	Don't Know [DO NOT READ]	لا أعلم [لا تقرأ الاحتمال]
99	Prefer not to say [DO NOT READ]	أفضل عدم الإجابة [لا تقرأ الاحتمال]

IF CODED 2, 3 OR 4 IN S3, ASK S3A

S3a. Is/was your first marriage legally registered?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ

S3a. هل زواجك الأول مسجل/كان مسجلاً بشكل قانوني؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا
99	Prefer not to say	أفضل عدم الإجابة

IF CODED 1 IN S3A, ASK S3B

S3b. When was your first marriage registered?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

S3b. متى تم تسجيل زواجك الأول؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	It was registered immediately	تم تسجيله على الفور
2	It was registered within 1 month	تم تسجيله في غضون شهر واحد
3	It was registered within 1 year	تم تسجيله في غضون سنة واحدة
4	It was registered within 2 years	تم تسجيله في غضون سنتين
5	It was registered after more than 2 years	تم تسجيله بعد مرور أكثر من سنتين
98	Can't remember [DO NOT READ]	لا أذكر [لا تقرأ]

ASK ALL

S4. Do you have a daughter/s aged between 8 and 20 years?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

S4. هل لديك ابنة/ بنات بين عمر 8 و 20 سنة؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No [TERMINATE]	لا [أوقف المقابلة]

ASK ALL

S5a. How old are you? _____

S5a. كم عمرك؟ _____

[OPEN ENDED NUMERICAL BOX]

99. Refused الإجابة رفض

IF 17 OR BELOW OR IF CODE 99, TERMINATE

HIDDEN VARIABLE. AUTO-RECODE ANSWER IN S5a TO THE LIST BELOW

S5b. Age العمر

1	Less than 18	أقل من 18 سنة	TERMINATE
2	18-24 yrs.	18 – 24 سنة	CONTINUE
3	25-30 yrs.	25 – 30 سنة	
4	31-35 yrs.	31 – 35 سنة	
5	36-40 yrs.	36 – 40 سنة	
6	41-45 yrs.	41 – 45 سنة	
7	46-50 yrs.	46 – 50 سنة	
8	51-55 yrs.	51 – 55 سنة	
9	56-60 yrs.	56 – 60 سنة	
10	61-65 yrs.	61 – 65 سنة	
11	More than 65 yrs.	أكثر من 65 سنة	TERMINATE
99	Refused	رفض الإجابة	

ASK ALL

S6. Governorate. **SINGLE ANSWER.**

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

S6. المحافظة. **إجابة واحدة**
للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Beirut	بيروت
2	Mount Lebanon	جبل لبنان
3	North Lebanon	شمال لبنان
4	Akkar	عكار
5	Bekaa	البقاع
6	Baalbek-Hermel	بعلبك-الهرمل
7	South	الجنوب
8	Nabatiyeh	النبطية

ASK ALL

S7. District. **SINGLE ANSWER.**

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

S7. القضاء. **إجابة واحدة**
للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Beirut	بيروت	SHOW IF CODE 1 IN S6
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2	Baabda	بعبدا	SHOW IF CODE 2 IN S6
3	Matn	المتن	
4	Chouf	الشوف	
5	Aley	عاليه	
6	Keserwan	كسروان	
7	Jbeil	جبيل	SHOW IF CODE 3 IN S6
8	Tripoli	طرابلس	
9	Koura	الكورة	
10	Zgharta	زغرنا	
11	Batroun	البترون	
12	Bcharre	بشري	SHOW IF CODE 4 IN S6
13	Minieh-Danniyeh	المنية-الضنية	
14	Akkar	عكار	SHOW IF CODE 5 IN S6
15	Zahle	زحلة	
16	West Beqaa	البقاع الغربي	SHOW IF CODE 6 IN S6
17	Rachaya	راشيا	
18	Baalbek	بعلبك	SHOW IF CODE 7 IN S6
19	Hermel	الهرمل	
20	Saida	صيدا	SHOW IF CODE 8 IN S6
21	Tyr	صور	
22	Jezzine	جرّين	SHOW IF CODE 8 IN S6
23	Nabatiyeh	النبطية	
24	Bint Jbeil	بنت جبيل	
25	Marjaayoun	مرجعيون	
26	Hasbaya	حاصبيا	

ASK ALL

S8a. At what age did you first get married?

Exact age: _____ [OPEN ENDED NUMERICAL BOX]

[PN: DO NOT ALLOW NUMBERS > AGE IN S5a]

S8a. في أي عمر تزوّجت لأول مرة؟

العمر بالضبط: _____

98	Can't remember (DO NOT READ)	لا أذكر [لا تقرأ]
99	Refused (DO NOT READ)	رفض الإجابة [لا تقرأ]

HIDDEN VARIABLE. AUTO-RECODE ANSWER IN S8a TO THE LIST BELOW

S8b. Age at marriage العمر عند الزواج

1	Less than 8 years	أقل من 8 سنوات
2	8-9 yrs.	8 – 9 سنوات
3	10-12 yrs.	10 – 12 سنة
4	13-15 yrs.	13 – 15 سنة
5	16-18 yrs.	16 – 18 سنة
6	19-21 yrs.	19 – 21 سنة
7	22-24 yrs.	22 – 24 سنة
8	25-27 yrs.	25 – 27 سنة

9	28-30 yrs.	28 – 30 سنة
10	31-33 yrs.	31 – 33 سنة
11	34-36 yrs.	34 – 36 سنة
12	37-39 yrs.	37 – 39 سنة
13	40 years and above	40 سنة أو أكثر
99	Refused (DO NOT READ)	رفض الإجابة [لا تقرأ]
98	Can't remember (DO NOT READ)	لا أذكر [لا تقرأ]

ASK ALL

S9a. How old was your spouse when you first got married?

Exact age: _____ [OPEN ENDED NUMERICAL BOX]

S9a. كم بلغ شريكك من العمر عند الزواج لأول مرة؟
العمر بالضبط: _____

98	Can't remember (DO NOT READ)	لا أذكر [لا تقرأ]
99	Refused (DO NOT READ)	رفض الإجابة [لا تقرأ]

HIDDEN VARIABLE. AUTO-RECODE ANSWER IN S9a TO THE LIST BELOW

S9b. Age of spouse at marriage العمر الزوج/الزوجة عند الزواج

1	Less than 8 yrs. Old	أقل من 8 سنوات
2	8-9 yrs.	8 – 9 سنوات
3	10-12 yrs.	10 – 12 سنة
4	13-15 yrs.	13 – 15 سنة
5	16-18 yrs.	16 – 18 سنة
6	19-21 yrs.	19 – 21 سنة
7	22-24 yrs.	22 – 24 سنة
8	25-27 yrs.	25 – 27 سنة
9	28-30 yrs.	28 – 30 سنة
10	31-33 yrs.	31 – 33 سنة
11	34-36 yrs.	34 – 36 سنة
12	37-39 yrs.	37 – 39 سنة
13	40 years and above	40 سنة أو أكثر
98	Can't remember (DO NOT READ)	لا أذكر [لا تقرأ]
99	Refused	رفض الإجابة

ASK ALL

S9c. What was the nationality of your first spouse before marriage?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

S9c. ما هي/ ماذا كانت جنسية شريكك الأول قبل الزواج؟
إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Lebanese	لبناني(ة)
2	Syrian	سوري(ة)
3	Palestinian	فلسطيني(ة)
4	Other, please specify	جنسية أخرى، الرجاء التحديد

2 – Knowledge and Awareness of Child Marriage المعرفة والدراية بزواج الأطفال

ASK ALL

Q1a. In your opinion, what is the prevalence now of the below observations in Lebanon?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q1a. برأيك، ما مدى انتشار الحالات التالية في لبنان الآن؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

			Very high prevalence	High prevalence	Moderate prevalence	Low prevalence	Very low prevalence	Don't Know [DO NOT READ]	Refused [DO NOT READ]
			منتشر بكثرة شديدة	منتشر جداً	منتشر باعتدال	قليل الانتشار	قليل الانتشار جداً	لا أعلم [لا تقرأ]	رفض الإجابة [لا تقرأ]
1	A girl under 18 getting married	زواج فتاة دون سن 18	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
2	A boy under 18 getting married	زواج صبي دون سن 18	1	2	3	4	5	98	99

Q1b. In your opinion, what is the prevalence now of the below observations in [PIPE IN ANSWER FROM S7]?

SINGLE ANSWER EACH ROW

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q1b. برأيك، ما مدى انتشار الحالات التالية في [أدرج الجواب من S7] الآن؟

إجابة واحدة في كل سطر

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

			Very high prevalence	High prevalence	Moderate prevalence	Low prevalence	Very low prevalence	Don't Know [DO NOT READ]	Refused [DO NOT READ]
			منتشر بكثرة شديدة	منتشر جداً	منتشر باعتدال	قليل الانتشار	قليل الانتشار جداً	لا أعلم [لا تقرأ]	رفض الإجابة [لا تقرأ]
1	A girl under 18 getting married	زواج فتاة دون سن 18	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
2	A boy under 18 getting married	زواج صبي دون سن 18	1	2	3	4	5	98	99

ASK ALL

Q2. Are you aware of any specific laws or regulations in Lebanon related to the marriage of persons below the age of 18?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q2. هل تعلم بوجود أي قوانين أو أنظمة محددة في لبنان مرتبطة بزواج القصر دون الـ18 سنة؟
إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes, I am aware of specific laws or regulations.	نعم، أعلم بوجود قوانين أو أنظمة محددة
2	I know there are laws or regulations, but I am not familiar with the details.	أعلم بوجود قوانين أو أنظمة لكنني أجهل التفاصيل
3	No, I am not aware of any specific laws or regulations.	كلا، لا أعلم بوجود أي قوانين أو أنظمة محددة

IF CODED 1 IN Q2, ASK Q3

Q3. What laws and regulations come to your mind when thinking of marriage among persons below the age of 18?

OPEN ENDED

Q3. أي قوانين أو أنظمة تخطر ببالك عند التفكير في زواج الأفراد دون سن الـ18؟

ASK ALL

Q4. Is there a legal age for marriage according to the laws and regulations in Lebanon?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ

Q4. هل تحدد القوانين والأنظمة في لبنان سنًا قانونية للزواج؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا
98	I don't know [DO NOT READ]	لا أعلم [لا تقرأ]

IF CODED 1 IN Q4, ASK Q5

Q5. What is the minimum legal age for marriage according to the laws and regulations in Lebanon?

[NUMERICAL]

Q5. ما هو الحد الأدنى للسن القانونية للزواج بحسب القوانين والأنظمة في لبنان؟

98	I don't know [DO NOT READ]	لا أعلم [لا تقرأ]
----	----------------------------	-------------------

ASK ALL

Q5A. How important or unimportant is it to enact legislation that establishes the minimum age for marriage as 18?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q5A. ما مدى أهمية أو عدم أهمية سنّ تشريع يحدد الحد الأدنى لسن الزواج بـ 18 عامًا؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Very important	مهم جداً
2	Important	مهم
3	Neutral	شعور حيادي
4	Unimportant	غير مهم

5	Very unimportant	غير مهم إطلاقاً
98	I don't know [DO NOT READ]	لا أعلم [لا تقرأ الاحتمال]

ASK ALL

Q6. How do you think the marriage of persons below the age of 18 is generally perceived in Lebanese society?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q6. كيف تعتقد أنه يُنظر إلى زواج الفُصّر دون سنّ الـ18 بشكلٍ عام في المجتمع اللبناني؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Highly accepted	مقبول جداً
2	Accepted	مقبول
3	Neutral	شعور حيادي
4	Rejected	مرفوض
5	Highly rejected	مرفوض جداً

ASK ALL

Q7. In the past 3 years have you seen, heard, or read any advocacy for laws and regulations to eradicate marriage under the age of 18?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ

Q7. هل رأيت أو سمعت أو قرأت في السنوات الثلاث الماضية أي دعوة لسنّ قوانين وأنظمة للقضاء على الزواج دون سن الـ18؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا
98	Don't know [DO NOT READ]	لا أعلم [لا تقرأ الاحتمال]

IF CODED 1 IN Q7, ASK Q8

Q8. Where did you see, hear, or read about that?

MULTIPLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q8. أين رأيت أو سمعت أو قرأت عن ذلك؟

إجابات متعددة

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	TV	التلفزيون
2	Radio	الراديو
3	Newspaper	الصحف
4	Internet (including social media)	الإنترنت (بما فيها وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي)
5	Billboard or (poster/advertisement)	اللوحات الإعلانية أو الملصقات/الإعلانات
6	Public speech or information session	خطاب عام أو جلسة معلومات وتنوير
7	Theater or performance	المسرح أو أداء استعراضية
8	Flyer of pamphlet	منشور أو كتيب
9	Word of mouth	الكلام المتناقل بين الناس
97	Other (specify) _____	غير ذلك (حدد) _____
98	Don't know [DO NOT READ]	لا أعلم [لا تقرأ الاحتمال]
99	Refused [DO NOT READ]	رفض الإجابة [لا تقرأ الاحتمال]

3 – Personal Experience التجربة الشخصية

ASK ALL

Q9. Would you say that:

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q9. هل تعتبر أنك:

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	You are happy about the age you got married	راضٍ عن السن التي تزوّجت فيها
2	You would have preferred to get married later in life (at an older age)	كنت تفضّل الزواج في فترة متأخرة (بعمّر أكبر)
3	You would have preferred to get married earlier in life (at a younger age)	كنت تفضّل الزواج في سنّ مبكرة أكثر (بعمّر أصغر)
98	I'm not sure/I haven't considered this before [DO NOT READ]	لست متأكد/ لم أفكر في الأمر من قبل [لا تقرأ الاحتمال]

ASK ALL

Q10. How do you perceive the impact of marriage on your life?

MULTIPLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q10. كيف ترى تأثير الزواج على حياتك؟

إجابات متعددة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Limited freedom	الحدّ من الحرية
2	Lack of personal life	غياب الحياة الشخصية
3	Draining/ Burden	مستنزف للطاقة / عبء
4	Limited access to education	وصول محدود إلى التعليم
5	Health risks	مخاطر صحية
6	Emotional and psychological harm	ضرر عاطفي ونفسي
7	Limited career opportunities	فرص عمل محدودة
8	Poverty	فقر

9	Better general health	صحة عامة أفضل
10	Longevity	طول العمر
11	Having a family	تكوين أسرة
12	Happiness	سعادة
13	Stability & security	استقرار وأمان
97	Other, please specify	غير ذلك، يرجى التحديد

ASK ALL

CHILDRENTOTAL. How many children do you have in total?

CHILDRENTOTAL. كم مجموع الأولاد في أسرتك؟

[NUMERICAL]

SHOW ALL

Now I'd like to talk a little about the children in your household, specifically between the ages of 8 and 20. Please think of them in age order, starting with the oldest.

أود الآن التحدث قليلاً عن الأولاد في أسرتك، وتحديداً الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 8 و 20 سنة. نرجو منك التفكير فيهم بحسب الترتيب العمري، بدءاً بالأكبر سناً.

ASK ALL

CHILDREN8TO20. How many children aged between 8 and 20 years do you have?

CHILDREN8TO20. كم ولدًا من بينهم تتراوح أعمارهم بين 8 و 20 سنة؟

[numerical – allow 1 to 7]

ASK ALL

Q11. What are the names of your children aged 8 to 20? The following information will serve to personalize the questionnaire only and will not be kept on record. If you prefer, you can also give a pseudo name.

Q11. ما هي أسماء أولادك الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 8 و 20 سنة؟ الغاية من المعلومات التالية هي تخصيص الاستبيان ليس إلا، ولن يتم الاحتفاظ بها في السجلات. إذا كنت تفضل، يمكنك أيضاً إعطاء اسم مستعار.

SHOW SAME NUMBER OF TEXT BOXES AS FLAGGED IN CHILDREN8TO20: EG. IF CHILDREN8TO20=5, SHOW 5 TEXT BOXES.

PLEASE ENTER REAL OR PSEUDO NAME. يرجى تدوين الاسم الحقيقي أو المستعار.

OPEN ENDED BOX

COLLECT FOR SCRIPT ADAPTATION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE ONLY. DO NOT SHOW THIS VARIABLE IN THE FINAL DATA

HIDDEN QUESTION

_1_1. PERSON NUMBER رقم الفرد

COUNT INDIVIDUALLY THE NUMBER OF LOOPS QUESTIONNAIRE GOES THROUGH. WE SHOULD LOOP THE SAME AMOUNT OF TIMES AS ANSWERED IN _CHILDREN8TO20. EG – IF _CHILDREN8TO20= 7, WE SHOULD LOOP 7 TIMES.

FINAL QUESTION NAMES PER LOOP SHOULD IDENTIFY THE CHILD NUMBER. THIS MEANS THAT IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS THERE ARE 7 CHILDREN AGED 8 TO 20 THERE SHOULD BE A TOTAL OF 7 LOOPS WITH THE FOLLOWING QUESTION NUMBERS.

ONLY ALLOW UP TO 7 LOOPS.

Q NUMBER	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6	CHILD 7
	الولد 1	الولد 2	الولد 3	الولد 4	الولد 5	الولد 6	الولد 7
_Q11	_Q11_1	_Q11_2	_Q11_3	_Q11_4	_Q11_5	_Q11_6	_Q11_7
_Q12	_Q12_1	_Q12_2	_Q12_3	_Q12_4	_Q12_5	_Q12_6	_Q12_7
_Q13	_Q13_1	_Q13_2	_Q13_3	_Q13_4	_Q13_5	_Q13_6	_Q13_7
_Q14	_Q14_1	_Q14_2	_Q14_3	_Q14_4	_Q14_5	_Q14_6	_Q14_7

_Q15	_Q15_1	_Q15_2	_Q15_3	_Q15_4	_Q15_5	_Q15_6	_Q15_7
_Q16	_Q16_1	_Q16_2	_Q16_3	_Q16_4	_Q16_5	_Q16_6	_Q16_7
_Q17	_Q17_1	_Q17_2	_Q17_3	_Q17_4	_Q17_5	_Q17_6	_Q17_7
_Q18	_Q18_1	_Q18_2	_Q18_3	_Q18_4	_Q18_5	_Q18_6	_Q18_7

SHOW ALL

Let's talk about [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)]...

لنتحدث عن ...[PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)]

ASK ALL

Q12. What is [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)]'s gender?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q12. ما هو جنس [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)]؟

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Male	ذكر
2	Female	أنثى

ASK ALL

Q13. Can you tell me [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)]'s age? [NUMERICAL – ranging between 8 and 20]

[NUMERICAL – ranging between 8 and 20]

Q13. هل يمكنك إطلاعي على عمر [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)]؟

ASK ALL

Q14. Is [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)] currently enrolled in school/University?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q14. هل [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)] ملتحق حالياً في المدرسة/الجامعة؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا

IF CODED 2 IN Q14, ASK Q15

Q15. Why is [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)] not enrolled in education?

MULTIPLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q15. لماذا [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)] غير ملتحق بأي مؤسسة تعليمية؟

إجابات متعددة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Lack of financial resources	عدم توفر الموارد المالية
2	Taking care of a family member	الاعتناء بفرد من الأسرة
3	Health condition	حالة صحية
4	Lack of transportation	عدم توفر وسيلة نقل
5	Bullying	التنمر
6	National security threats	تهديدات الأمن القومي
7	Closure of public schools	إغلاق المدارس الرسمية
8	Having to work and provide for the household	الاضطرار إلى العمل وإعالة الأسرة
9	Marriage	الزواج

10	Gender roles	أدوار الجنسين
97	Other, please specify	غير ذلك، يرجى التحديد

ASK ALL EXCEPT IF Q15 CODED 9

Q16. Has [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)] ever been married?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q16. هل سبق أن تزوّج [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)]؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا

IF CODED 1 IN Q16 OR CODED 9 IN Q15, ASK Q17

Q17. At what age did [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)] get married (the first time)?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q17. بأي عمر تزوّج [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)] (للمرّة الأولى)؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Less than 8 yrs. old	أقل من 8 سنوات
2	8-9 yrs.	8 – 9 سنوات
3	10-12 yrs. [PN: SHOW ONLY IF Q13=10 TO 20]	10 – 12 سنة
4	13-15 yrs. [PN: SHOW ONLY IF Q13=13 TO 20]	13 – 15 سنة
5	16-18 yrs. [PN: SHOW ONLY IF Q13=16 TO 20]	16 – 18 سنة
6	19-20 yrs. [PN: SHOW ONLY IF Q13=19 OR 20]	19 – 20 سنة
99	Refused	رفض الإجابة

IF CODED 1 IN Q16 OR CODED 9 IN Q15, ASK Q18

Q18. How old was [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)]'s (first) spouse when they got married?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q18. كم بلغ زوج(ة) [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)] (الأول/الأولى) من العمر عندما تزوّجا؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Less than 8 yrs. old	أقل من 8 سنوات
2	8-9 yrs.	8 – 9 سنوات
3	10-12 yrs.	10 – 12 سنة
4	13-15 yrs.	13 – 15 سنة
5	16-18 yrs.	16 – 18 سنة
6	19-21 yrs.	19 – 21 سنة
7	22-24 yrs.	22 – 24 سنة
8	25-27 yrs.	25 – 27 سنة
9	28-30 yrs.	28 – 30 سنة
10	31-33 yrs.	31 – 33 سنة
11	34-36 yrs.	34 – 36 سنة
12	37-39 yrs.	37 – 39 سنة

13	40 years and above	40 سنة وما فوق
99	Refused	رفض الإجابة

END LOOP

IF CODED 1 IN Q16 OR CODED 9 IN Q15, ASK Q19

Q19. What would you say are the main reason(s) for your child/children getting married?

MULTIPLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q19. ما هي برأيك الأسباب الرئيسية لزواج ولدك/أولادك؟

إجابات متعددة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	It was a good marriage proposal that helped our family financially	كان عرض زواج جيد وقد ساعد أسرتنا مادياً
2	They did not like school	لم يحبوا الدراسة
3	They wanted to be like their friends who are married	أرادوا أن يكونوا مثل أصدقائهم الذين تزوجوا
4	She was pregnant / His partner was pregnant	كانت حاملاً/ كانت حبيبته حاملاً
5	Physical changes in her appearance were signs that she was ready to get married	كانت التغيرات في تكوينها الجسدي دليلاً على جهوزيتها للزواج
6	They were sexually active and at risk of getting pregnant / getting their partner pregnant	كانوا ناشطين جنسياً ومعرضين لخطر الحمل جعل الشريكة حاملاً
7	They lacked respect for the authority of their parents/caregivers	لم يكونوا يحترمون سلطة الأهل/ مقدمي الرعاية
8	The marriage had been arranged for a long time	كان الزواج مدبراً منذ زمن طويل
97	Other (specify)_____	غير ذلك (حدّد)
98	Don't know	لا أعلم

IF CODED 1 IN Q16 OR CODED 9 IN Q15, ASK Q20

Q20. Who had the final say in your child/children's marriage?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q20. من كان صاحب القرار النهائي بشأن زواج ولدك/ أولادك؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	The girl herself / the boy himself	الفتاة نفسها/ الصبي نفسه
2	Their father	الوالد
3	Their mother	الوالدة
4	The elder of the extended family	كبير العائلة الممتدة
5	Other extended family member	فرد آخر من العائلة الممتدة
6	A religious leader	قائد ديني
97	Other (specify)_____	غير ذلك (حدّد)

IF CODED 1 IN Q16 OR CODED 9 IN Q15, ASK Q21

Q21. To what extent did your close friends and family support or oppose the marriage of your child/children?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q21. إلى أي مدى أيد أصدقاؤك المقربون وأفراد العائلة أو عارضوا زواج ولدك/أولادك؟
إجابة واحدة
 للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Support to a large extent	أيدوا إلى حدٍ بعيد
2	Support to some extent	أيدوا إلى حدٍ ما
3	Neither support nor oppose	لم يؤيدوا أو يعارضوا
4	Oppose to some extent	عارضوا إلى حدٍ ما
5	Oppose to a large extent	عارضوا إلى حدٍ بعيد

IF CODED 1 IN Q16 OR CODED 9 IN Q15, ASK Q22

Q22. Do you consider that your child/children's marriage benefited you/your family on some level?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q22. هل تعتبر أن زواج ولدك/أولادك قد حقق لك/لعائلتك منفعةً على مستوى ما؟
إجابة واحدة
 للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا
98	Don't know	لا أعلم

IF CODED 1 IN Q22, ASK Q23

Q23. Please specify how the marriage of your children benefitted you/your family:

MULTICODE

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q23. فضلاً حدّد كيف استفدت/استفادت عائلتك من زواج أولادك:
إجابة واحدة
 للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	It provided the family with the required financial help to sustain	قدّم للأسرة المساعدة المالية اللازمة لتأمين قوتها
2	It helped the family offset debts	ساعد الأسرة في تسديد الديون
3	It provided them with a secure future, since their spouse will now be responsible for their care	وفّر لهم مستقبلاً آمناً، لأنّ الزوج سيصبح الآن مسؤولاً عن رعايتهم
4	It protected my daughter from forms of sexual violence	حمى ابنتي من أشكال العنف الجنسي
5	It enhanced the family's reputation on the social scale	ارتقى بسمعة الأسرة ومكانتها الاجتماعية
6	It allowed the family to remain faithful to the tradition and culture	أتاح للأسرة البقاء أوفياءً للتقاليد والثقافة
97	Other, please specify:	غير ذلك، يرجى التحديد:

IF CODED 2 IN Q16, ASK Q24

Q24. At what age do you plan or hope your child/children will marry?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q24. بأي عمر تنوي أو تأمل تزويج ولدك/أولادك؟
إجابة واحدة
 للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Less than 8 years	أقل من 8 سنوات
2	8-9 yrs.	8 – 9 سنوات
3	10-12 yrs.	10 – 12 سنة
4	13-15 yrs.	13 – 15 سنة
5	16-18 yrs.	16 – 18 سنة
6	19-21 yrs.	19 – 21 سنة
7	22-24 yrs.	22 – 24 سنة
8	25-27 yrs.	25 – 27 سنة
9	28-30 yrs.	28 – 30 سنة
10	31-33 yrs.	31 – 33 سنة
11	34-36 yrs.	34 – 36 سنة
12	37-39 yrs.	37 – 39 سنة
13	40 years and above	40 سنة وما فوق
99	Refused	رفض الإجابة

IF CODED 2 IN Q16, ASK Q25

Q25. If a good marriage opportunity is offered for your child/children, would you consider taking it?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q25. لو توفّر عرض زواج جيد لولدك/أولادك، هل عساک تفکر في قبوله؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرّ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا
98	Don't know	لا أعلم

SHOW ALL

Thank you for the answers you have provided so far! Now, I would like to ask you about marriage trends amongst your family, friends, and community.

شكراً لك على الأجوبة التي قدّمتها حتى الآن! أود الآن سؤالك عن اتجاهات الزواج بين عائلتك وأصدقائك ومجتمعك.

ASK ALL

Q26. Has your household or family ever faced disagreement between different members regarding marrying or not your daughters/female household members before they turn 18?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q26. هل سبق أن حصل خلاف بين أفرادٍ مختلفين من أسرّتك أو عائلتك بخصوص تزويج بناتكم/النساء في أسرّتك أو عدم تزويجهنّ قبل بلوغهنّ سن الـ18؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرّ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا

IF CODED 1 IN Q26, ASK Q27

Q27. Who was against marrying daughters/female household members before they turn 18?

MULTICODE

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q27. من الذي عارض فكرة تزويج البنات/ أفراد الأسرة النساء قبل بلوغهن سن الـ18؟
إجابات متعددة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Her father	والدها
2	Her mother	والدتها
3	Her brother	شقيقها
4	Her sister	شقيقتها
5	Her grandparents	جدّياتها/جدّياتها
6	Her aunt	عمتها
7	Her uncle	عمها
97	Other, specify	آخرين، حدّد

ASK ALL

Q28. Outside your [PIPE IN: CHILDREN8TO20] children we talked about, did any of your family and friends get married before the age of 18?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q28. بخلاف أولادكم [PIPE IN: CHILDREN8TO20] الذين تحدّثنا عنهم، هل تزوّج أي من أفراد عائلتك وأصدقائك قبل سنّ الـ18؟
إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا
98	Don't know	لا أعلم

IF CODED 1 IN Q28, ASK Q29

Q29. Outside your [PIPE IN: CHILDREN8TO20] children we talked about, how many people do you know who got married before the age of 18?

[NUMERICAL]

Q29. بخلاف أولادكم [PIPE IN: CHILDREN8TO20] الذين تحدّثنا عنهم، كم شخصاً تعرف ممّن تزوّج قبل سنّ الـ18؟

ASK ALL

Q30. Would you say that:

SINGLE ANSWER EACH ROW

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q30. هل عساك تقول إنّ:

إجابة واحدة في كل سطر

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

			Increased	Decreased	Remained the same	Don't know [DO NOT READ]	Refused [DO NOT READ]
			زادت وتيرته	انخفضت وتيرته	بقي على حاله	لا أعلم [لا تقرأ الاحتمال]	رفض الإجابة [لا تقرأ الاحتمال]

1	The practice of marrying girls before 18 has increased, decreased, or remained about the same in your community in the past two years?	هل تزايدت ممارسة تزويج الفتيات قبل سن الـ18 أو انخفضت أو بقيت على حالها في مجتمعك خلال العامين الماضيين؟	1	2	3	98	99
2	The practice of marrying boys before 18 has increased, decreased, or remained about the same in your community in the past two years?	هل تزايدت ممارسة تزويج الصبيان قبل سن الـ18 أو انخفضت أو بقيت على حالها في مجتمعك خلال العامين الماضيين؟	1	2	3	98	99

SHOW ALL

Thank you for your cooperation up this stage! Now, I would like to examine some socioeconomic factors that may have had an impact on the decision to marry your child at a certain age.

Let's first start by discussing the presence of any health condition within the family.

شكراً لك على تعاونك حتى هذه المرحلة! أود الآن التعمق في بعض العوامل الاجتماعية والاقتصادية التي يمكن أن تكون قد أثرت على قرار تزويج ولدك في سن معينة. لنبدأ أولاً بمناقشة وجود أي حالة صحية داخل الأسرة.

ASK ALL

Q31. Do you or any member of the family suffer from a health condition and/or disability?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ

Q31. هل تعاني أنت أو أي من أفراد أسرتك من مشكلة صحية و/أو إعاقة؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا
98	Don't know	لا أعلم

IF CODED 1 IN Q31, ASK Q32

Q32. To what extent was the following health condition a burden to the family?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q32. إلى أي مدى كانت المشكلة الصحية التالية عبئاً على العائلة؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	To a very large extent	إلى حدٍ بعيد جداً
2	To a large extent	إلى حدٍ بعيد
3	To some extent	إلى حدٍ ما
4	To little extent	قليلاً
5	To no extent	لا تشكل عبئاً على الإطلاق

SHOW IF CODED 2 OR 3 IN S1

Thank you for your answers so far! I would now like to discuss your place of residency and its possible impact on your socioeconomic situation.

شكراً لك على أجوبتك حتى الآن! أود الآن التطرق إلى مكان إقامتك واحتمال تأثيره على وضعك الاجتماعي-الاقتصادي.

IF CODED 2 OR 3 IN S1, ASK Q33

Q33. Do you currently reside in a refugee camp?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q33. هل تُقيم حالياً في مخيم للاجئين؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا

IF CODED 1 IN Q33, ASK Q34

Q34. To what extent did the living conditions of the camps affect the security of your children?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q34. إلى أي مدى أثرت الظروف المعيشية في المخيمات على أمن أطفالك؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	To a very large extent	إلى حدٍ بعيد جداً
2	To a large extent	إلى حدٍ بعيد
3	To some extent	إلى حدٍ ما
4	To little extent	قليلاً
5	To no extent	لم تؤثر على الإطلاق

IF CODED 1 IN Q33, ASK Q35

Q35. To what extent would you consider the living conditions of the camps as an additional factor encouraging you to marry your children?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q35. إلى أي مدى تعتبر الظروف المعيشية في المخيمات عاملاً إضافياً يشجّعك على تزويج أولادك؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	To a very large extent	إلى حدٍ بعيد جداً
2	To a large extent	إلى حدٍ بعيد
3	To some extent	إلى حدٍ ما
4	To little extent	قليلاً
5	To no extent	لا تؤثر على الإطلاق

SHOW ALL

Now, I would like to ask you about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on your living conditions, seeing as it represents a prevalent socioeconomic factor, which altered the lives of many within the country.

أود سؤالك الآن عن تأثير جائحة كوفيد-19 على ظروفك المعيشية، باعتبار أنها تمثل عاملاً اجتماعياً واقتصادياً سائداً غير حياة الكثيرين في البلد.

ASK ALL

Q36. To what extent did the Covid-19 pandemic affect the economic and financial wellbeing of your household?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q36. إلى أي مدى أثرت جائحة كوفيد-19 على رفاه أسرنا الاقتصادي والمالي؟
إجابة واحدة
للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	To a very large extent	إلى حدٍ بعيد جدًا
2	To a large extent	إلى حدٍ بعيد
3	To some extent	إلى حدٍ ما
4	To little extent	قليلاً
5	To no extent	لم تؤثر على الإطلاق

HIDDEN QUESTION

_1_2. PERSON NUMBER رقم الشخص

COUNT INDIVIDUALLY THE NUMBER OF LOOPS QUESTIONNAIRE GOES THROUGH. WE SHOULD LOOP THE SAME AMOUNT OF TIMES AS ANSWERED IN _CHILDREN8TO20. EG – IF _CHILDREN8TO20= 7, WE SHOULD LOOP 7 TIMES.

FINAL QUESTION NAMES PER LOOP SHOULD IDENTIFY THE CHILD NUMBER. THIS MEANS THAT, IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS THERE ARE 7 CHILDREN AGED 8 TO 20 THERE SHOULD BE A TOTAL OF 7 LOOPS WITH THE FOLLOWING QUESTION NUMBERS. ONLY ALLOW UP TO 7 LOOPS:

Q NUMBER	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6	CHILD 7
_Q37	_Q37_1	_Q37_2	_Q37_3	_Q37_4	_Q37_5	_Q37_6	_Q37_7

IF CODED 1 IN Q16 OR CODED 9 IN Q15, ASK Q37

Q37. Did [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)] get married before or after the pandemic?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q37. هل تزوج [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)] قبل تفشي الجائحة أم بعدها؟
إجابة واحدة
للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Before the pandemic	قبل الجائحة
2	After the pandemic	بعد الجائحة

END LOOP

IF CODED 2 IN Q37, ASK Q38

Q38. Would you consider the outbreak of COVID-19 to be a factor that encouraged you to marry your child/children?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q38. هل تعتبر أن تفشي جائحة كوفيد-19 كان أحد العوامل التي شجعتك على تزويج ولدك/أولادك؟
إجابة واحدة
للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا
98	Don't know	لا أعلم

IF CODED 2 IN ANY Q16, OR CODED 2 OR 98 IN Q38, ASK Q39

Q39. Did the outbreak of the pandemic affect your opinion to marry your child/children?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q39. هل أثر تفشي الجائحة رأيك فيما يتعلق بتزويج ولدك/أولادك؟

إجابة واحدة
للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes, the pandemic made me want my child to get married later than planned/hoped	نعم، لقد جعلتني الجائحة أرغب في تزويج ولدي في وقت متأخر عما هو مخطط له / مأمول
2	Yes, the pandemic made me want my child to get married earlier than planned/hoped	نعم، لقد جعلتني الجائحة أرغب في تزويج ولدي في وقت مبكر أكثر مما هو مخطط له/ مأمول
3	No, the pandemic did not affect my decision	كلا، لم تؤثر الجائحة على قراري
98	Don't know [DO NOT READ]	لا أعلم [لا تقرأ الاحتمال]

SHOW ALL

Before getting to our last topic, I would like to ask you about the impact of the Beirut blast on your socioeconomic situation, and its possible influence on the marriage of your child.

قبل الانتقال إلى موضوعنا الأخير، أود سؤالك عن تأثير انفجار بيروت على وضعك الاجتماعي-الاقتصادي، وتأثيره المحتمل على زواج ولدك.

ASK ALL

Q40. To what extent did the Beirut blast affect the socioeconomic wellbeing of your household?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q40. إلى أي مدى أثر انفجار بيروت على رفاه أسرتك على المستوى الاجتماعي والاقتصادي؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	To a very large extent	إلى حدٍ بعيد جداً
2	To a large extent	إلى حدٍ بعيد
3	To some extent	إلى حدٍ ما
4	To little extent	قليلاً
5	To no extent	لم يؤثر على الإطلاق

HIDDEN QUESTION

_1_3. PERSON NUMBER رقم الشخص

COUNT INDIVIDUALLY THE NUMBER OF LOOPS QUESTIONNAIRE GOES THROUGH. WE SHOULD LOOP THE SAME AMOUNT OF TIMES AS ANSWERED IN _CHILDREN8TO20. EG – IF _CHILDREN8TO20= 7, WE SHOULD LOOP 7 TIMES.

FINAL QUESTION NAMES PER LOOP SHOULD IDENTIFY THE CHILD NUMBER. THIS MEANS THAT, IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS THERE ARE 7 CHILDREN AGED 8 TO 20 THERE SHOULD BE A TOTAL OF 7 LOOPS WITH THE FOLLOWING QUESTION NUMBERS. ONLY ALLOW UP TO 7 LOOPS:

Q NUMBER	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6	CHILD 7
_Q41	_Q41_1	_Q41_2	_Q41_3	_Q41_4	_Q41_5	_Q41_6	_Q41_7

IF CODED 1 IN Q16 OR CODED 9 IN Q15, ASK Q41

Q41. Did [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)] get married before or after the Beirut blast?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q41. هل تزوّج [PIPE IN: _Q11 (NAME)] قبل أو بعد انفجار مرفأ بيروت؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Before the Beirut blast	قبل انفجار بيروت
2	After the Beirut blast	بعد انفجار بيروت

END LOOP

IF CODED 2 IN Q41, ASK Q42

Q42. Would you consider the Beirut blast to be a factor that encouraged you to marry your child/children?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

Q42. هل تعتبر أن انفجار بيروت كان أحد العوامل التي شجعتك على تزويج ولدك/أولادك؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا
98	Don't know	لا أعلم

IF CODED 2 IN ANY Q16, OR CODED 2 OR 98 IN Q42, ASK Q43

Q43. Did the Beirut blast affect your opinion to marry your child/children?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q43. هل أثر انفجار بيروت على رأيك فيما يتعلق بتزويج ولدك/أولادك؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes, the blast made me want my child/children to get married later than planned/hoped	نعم، لقد جعلني الانفجار أرغب في تزويج ولدي في وقت متأخر عما هو مخطط له / مأمول
2	Yes, the blast made me want my child/children to get married earlier than planned/hoped	نعم، لقد جعلني الانفجار أرغب في تزويج ولدي في وقت مبكر أكثر مما هو مخطط له/ مأمول
3	No, the blast did not affect my decision	كلا، لم يؤثر الانفجار على قراري
98	Don't know [DO NOT READ]	لا أعلم [لا تقرأ الاحتمال]

SHOW ALL

Thank you for the cooperation so far! The last topic I would like to discuss is religion and its possible influence on decision-making to marry your children at a certain age.

شكراً لك على تعاونك حتى الآن! الموضوع الأخير الذي أود مناقشته هو الدين وتأثيره المحتمل على اتخاذ قرار تزويج أولادك في سنٍ معينة.

ASK ALL

Q44. What is your religious affiliation?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ

Q44. ما هو انتماءك الديني؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1.	Sunni	سني
2.	Chia	شيعي
3.	Alawite	علوي
4.	Ismaelite	اسماعيلي
5.	Maronite	ماروني
6.	Orthodox Greek	روم أرثوذكس
7.	Catholic Greek	روم كاثوليك
8.	Orthodox Armenian	أرمن أرثوذكس

9.	Catholic Armenian	أرمن كاثوليك
10.	Protestant	بروتستانت
11.	Catholic Roman	رومان كاثوليك
12.	Syriac Catholic	سريان كاثوليك
13.	Syriac Orthodox	سريان أرثوذكس
14.	Assyrian	أشوري
15.	Chaldean	كلداني
16.	Copt	قبطي
17.	Druze	درزي
18.	Jewish	يهودي
19.	No religious affiliation, atheist, agnostic	لا انتماء ديني، ملحد، لأدري
97.	Other, specify _____	غير ذلك، حدّد _____
98.	Don't Know [DO NOT READ]	لا أعلم [لا تقرأ الاحتمال]
99.	Prefer not to say [DO NOT READ]	أفضّل عدم البوح [لا تقرأ الاحتمال]

ASK ALL

Q45. Are you knowledgeable of the legal marriage age set by the status law of your religion (IF Q44=19, 98 or 99, SHOW: as per your civil registry)?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ

Q45. هل أنت على دراية بالسّن القانونيّة للزواج التي حدّدها قانون الأحوال الشخصية لطانفتك (التي في سجلك الإجماعي)؟
إجابة واحدة
للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا
98	Don't know	لا أعلم

IF CODED 1 IN Q45, ASK Q46

Q46. How likely or unlikely are you to abide by the marriage age set by the religious courts?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

Q46. كم يُحتمل أو لا يُحتمل أن تتقيد بسنّ الزواج القانونيّة التي حدّتها المحاكم الروحية؟
إجابة واحدة
للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Extremely likely	محتمل جداً
2	Likely	محتمل
3	Neither likely nor unlikely	لا محتمل ولا غير محتمل
4	Unlikely	غير محتمل
5	Extremely unlikely	غير محتمل إطلاقاً

4- SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION المعلومات الديموغرافية الاجتماعية

ASK ALL

D1a. Which of the following best describes the highest level of education you have completed?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

D1a. أي من الاحتمالات التالية يُحسن وصف أعلى مستوى تعليمي أكملته؟
إجابة واحدة

1	Did not complete primary education, illiterate	لم أكمل المرحلة الابتدائية، أمي
2	Did not complete primary education, knows how to read, and write	لم أكمل المرحلة الابتدائية لكن أجيد القراءة والكتابة
3	Primary education (Grade 1-9)	المرحلة الابتدائية (الصف الأول-التاسع)
4	Secondary education (Grade 10-12)	المرحلة الثانوية (الصف العاشر- الثاني عشر)
5	Technical education (non-university)	تعليم مهني (غير جامعي)
6	University education (e.g., Bachelor's degree, Associate's degree...)	تعليم جامعي (مثل شهادة إجازة، زمالة...)
7	Postgraduate studies (e.g., Master's degree, Doctorate...)	دراسات عليا (مثل ماجستير، دكتوراه)

ASK D1b IF CODED 1 TO 3 IN D1a

D1b. What are the reasons for not completing your education?

MULTIPLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ

D1b. ما هي أسباب عدم إكمال تعليمك؟

إجابات متعددة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Lack of financial resources	عدم توفر الموارد المالية
2	Taking care of a family member	الاعتناء بفرد من الأسرة
3	Health condition	حالة صحية
4	Lack of transportation	عدم توفر وسيلة نقل
5	Bullying	التنمر
6	National security threats	تهديدات الأمن القومي
7	Closure of public schools	إغلاق المدارس الرسمية
8	Having to work and provide for the household	الاضطرار إلى العمل وإعالة الأسرة
9	Marriage	الزواج
10	Gender roles	أدوار الجنسين
97	Other, please specify	غير ذلك، يرجى التحديد

ASK ALL

D2. Which best describes your current employment situation?

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

D2. أي من التالي يُحسن وصف وضعك المهني الحالي؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Working: full-time employee	أعمل: موظف بدوام كامل
2	Working: part-time employee	أعمل: موظف بدوام جزئي
3	Working: self-employed	أعمل: لحسابي الخاص
4	Not working and seeking a job	لا أعمل لكن أبحث عن وظيفة
5	Student	طالب
6	Retired	متقاعد
7	Looking after home/family	أدير شؤون المنزل/ أعتني بالأسرة
8	Not working for some other reason	لا أعمل لسبب آخر

ASK ALL

D3a. Is your household total monthly income in:

SINGLE ANSWER

ENUMERATOR READ OUT

D3a. هل دخل منزلك الشهري الإجمالي:

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: اقرأ الاحتمالات

1	USD	بالدولار الأمريكي
2	LBP	بالليرة اللبنانية
3	Both	بالعمليتين

ASK ALL**D3b.** Could you please tell me on average, how much is your household total monthly income?

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

D3b. فضلاً هل يمكنك أن تُخبرني كم يبلغ تقريباً مجموع دخل منزلك الشهري؟

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	USD دولار أمريكي	SHOW IF CODE 1 OR 3 IN D3A [OPEN ENDED NUMERICAL. LOWER LIMIT=30, UPPER LIMIT=10,000]
2	LBP ليرة لبنانية	SHOW IF CODE 2 OR 3 IN D3A [OPEN ENDED NUMERICAL. LOWER LIMIT=500,000, UPPER LIMIT=100,000,000]
97	DON'T KNOW USD	SHOW IF CODE 1 OR 3 IS SELECTED AT D3A. DO NOT ALLOW CODES 1 AND 97 TO BE SELECTED TOGETHER.
98	DON'T KNOW LBP	SHOW IF CODE 2 OR 3 IS SELECTED AT D3A. DO NOT ALLOW CODES 2 AND 98 TO BE SELECTED TOGETHER.
99	PREFER NOT TO ANSWER أفضل عدم الإجابة	[SHOW ALL]

ASK ALL**D4.** In general, would you say that the income of the household is sufficient in comparison to its expenses?**SINGLE ANSWER**

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ

D4. بصورة عامة، هل تعتبر أنّ دخل الأسرة كافٍ مقارنةً بمصاريفها؟

إجابة واحدة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	Yes	نعم
2	No	لا
98	Don't know	لا أعلم

IF CODED 2 IN D4, ASK D5**D5.** Please explain how you are dealing with the situation:**MULTICODE**

ENUMERATOR DO NOT READ OUT

D5. فضلاً اشرح كيفية تعاملك مع الوضع:

إجابات متعددة

للمحاور: لا تقرأ الاحتمالات

1	In search for a new job	أبحث عن وظيفة جديدة
2	Another adult in the HH is searching for a job	شخص آخر في الأسرة يبحث عن وظيفة
3	Requesting financial help from close friends and family	أطلب مساعدة مالية من الأصدقاء المقربين والعائلة

4	Sending the children off to work	أرسيل الأولاد للعمل
5	Allowing my daughters to marry wealthy men	أسمح بزواج بناتي من رجال أثرياء
6	No solution in mind [EXCLUSIVE]	ما من حلّ يخطر ببالي [جواب حصري]
97	Other, please specify:	غير ذلك، يرجى التحديد:

END.

@RDFLwomen

