
CRC Quantitative Study in Iran

Final Report

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Objectives

1. Determining the head of household's level of awareness of certain articles in CRC.
2. Understanding the head of household's attitudes toward certain articles in CRC.
3. Understanding the head of household's practices with regard to certain articles in CRC.

Articles being considered are: 1, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 31, 37, 42 to 54.

Methodology

This is a quantitative survey covering all of Iran. 400 households are selected for this study and in each one, a face to face interview is conducted using a pre-structured questionnaire.

Questionnaire is designed using the results from the qualitative study done on this subject back in 1999.

All the questionnaires are checked for logical consistency and 20% are back-checked for accuracy.

Sampling

Households are selected using two stage sampling. Stage one, 100 urban and rural blocks are selected using proportional probability sampling, covering the whole country. Stage two, in each block four households are selected using simple random sampling.

Summary

This survey was carried out with the objective of quantitatively reaching an understanding of heads of households perception, attitudes and practices toward certain CRC articles. The sample used for this survey was a national representative sample of 400 households (65% urban and 35% rural). Households were selected in a two-stage process. Stage one, 100 city blocks or rural area were selected using systematic random sampling. Stage two, 4 households selected in each block or area using the random walk. In each household the head of that household was interviewed and a pre-structured questionnaire containing all close-ended questions was administered. What follows is a brief summary of the results.

Results indicate that in many cases, the self-proclaimed perceptions and practices of heads of households' conflict with the CRC articles. Let us look at some specific examples.

The CRC establishes the adult age as 18 years while only 5.5% of respondents accept that. Over 50% of heads of households consider the ages of 9 to 12 as the maturity age. Respondents with educational degrees of high school diploma or above, show a greater tendency to consider the individuals of 12 years and under as a child.

33% of respondents think that adults do not have enough awareness on the rights of children while 35% of them think that adults do not adequately practice those rights in their households. However, 88% believe that attempts should be made to make children aware of their own rights. This belief is seen more among the economically disadvantaged groups, perhaps because they see more violation of those rights around them.

Heads of households' familiarity with CRC articles is very limited. 65% have never heard of it, 29.5% have heard of it but don't know much about it. Only 4% know something about it and none have read it carefully. For obvious reasons there is a

positive correlation between this awareness and the respondent's socio-economic status and education.

The highest support (98% to 100%) among the respondents goes to articles regarding the child's rights to have identity, nationality and enjoy health and social welfare. On the other hand the lowest support (54% to 78%) goes to freedoms of assembly, freedom to be with their age mates and freedom to speak their mind. Therefore, the right of children to have their basic needs met is quite acceptable for families while on children's freedoms there seems to be quite an uncertainty. This uncertainty is observed more among the head of households with lower income or lower educational levels. Therefore, the latter can be a target group for greater educational and promotional activities.

As far as family practices are concerned, 52% to 69% of households do not always adhere to the rights of individual and social freedoms children should have while 57% to 64% claim to always adhere to the rights of children to play, to have fun and to have cultural and artistic activities.

92% of households strongly agree that children should always be protected against abuse by the parents or other adults while only 57% always adhere to that in practice. This is another area that perhaps needs greater attention.

38% of respondents feel that there should be a difference in the way boys and girls are treated when it comes to these rights. In most cases the boys seem to enjoy an advantage over the girls. This is particularly seen in the area of having the right to be with their age mates. In this case we find discriminatory sentiments among 84% of respondents while in the areas of play and leisure there are 56% cases of discrimination in favor of boys. In the areas of freedom of speech and opinion such sentiments drop to 17 to 20%. Only in the area of mistreatment the girls enjoy a higher sentiment of protection.

Heads of households' knowledge regarding legal ages in the country is greatest when it comes to voting age. The average for voting ages specified by them comes to 16

which they also consider to be the proper voting age. Lack of knowledge about legal ages is seen more for girls than the boys. For the most part the respondents consider the legal age for work, marriage and financial responsibility to be lower for girls than the boys, while the legal age for voting and criminal responsibility to be the same for both genders.

Ages of below 18 are seen to be proper for work for boys by most respondents while similar ages are proper for marriage for girls. 16 to 21% of respondents consider ages below 18 to be proper for criminal responsibility for both sexes while 57% think that ages of 18 and over are proper ages for financial responsibility.

As for different methods of upbringing, the most common practice seems to be advising as a method for encouragement and verbal threat as a punishment. Giving prize or confining the child are the least common practices. However, between a third to half of the households use physical punishment or neglect as forms of punishment.

Although not too many people admit to using physical punishment and 68% of heads of households consider it as improper, but in practice close to 70% of respondents admit to use it in special (major wrong doings) occasions. 42% admit using physical punishment occasionally. There seems to be a correlation between use of physical punishment and the rural nature of the household. Also the head of household's education level is important in this regard. The use of punishment is seen more among individuals with education level of lower than high school diploma.

Close to 50% of respondents consider juvenile delinquents as reformable but in practice only 26% are willing to accept such a person in their work place. 64% consider rehabilitation as the best method for treating juvenile delinquents and 61% think that they should be treated differently from adult offenders. However, 66% consider physical punishment as proper for these individuals in particular cases.

Factors such as the respondents' place of residence, income and education do effect the responses to this issue.

Sentiments toward disabled children are very protective and sympathetic but most respondents would not easily accept such a person in their households. 80% think that disabled children should not attend regular schools, but 46% would accept them next to their own children in regular schools. When encountered with a disabled child, 80% would want to help him/her while 82% would allow their own child to play with a disabled child.

Most respondents feel that realizing their potentials and giving them equal treatment should be used for all disabled children. This is seen more among the younger respondents, urban dwellers, and those with higher education. The rural population and less educated groups feel that disabled children should receive help in doing different tasks.

75% of heads of households show some familiarity with the issue of street children and / or have come across them. Their perception of these children is for the most part negative, considering them as delinquent, beggar or derelict. But they consider a proper approach to them as being one of education and reform. 81% of respondents feel that this issue has to be tackled by the government agencies and see no place for their own contribution or participation. Almost no one considers the international organizations as proper institution to deal with this issue. Lower income and lower educated respondents show a larger acceptance of this issue while positive treatment of street children is suggest more by urban groups with higher education.

More than half of the respondents have negative attitude towards Afghan children and do not want to support them. 53% do not support their education in Iran, while 56% are against supporting Afghan street children. 69% would never allow their children to play with an Afghan child and only 22% to 27% of respondents are in favor of giving citizenship to Afghani children born and raised in Iran. One can see greater negative sentiments among lower income, rural and lower educated respondents.

1. Rights of Children

Convention on the rights of children places 18 as the cut off age for childhood. Clearly this is not accepted in all countries and in different cultures. The perception one has about such a cut off age can affect the way that person would treat a child. Thus, one of the first questions asked in this survey regards this point.

The following tables show that 30% of respondents consider the cut off age as 7-9 years. This is while 80% think that once a person reaches 12 years of age we should no longer consider it as a child. Only 5.5% consider individuals below 16 years as children. These sentiments do not differ much based on the respondent's age, income or place of residence. However, significantly a larger percentage of those who hold less than a high school diploma believe the cut off age is below 12 years.

Age	No. of Responses	% of Responses
Under 7 years	106	26.5
7 to 9 years	121	30.3
10 to 12 years	90	22.5
13 to 15 years	55	13.8
16 to 18 years	22	5.5
Over 18 years	4	1
Don't know	2	0.5
Total	400	100

Table1: Head of Household's Perception on the Childhood Age

Age	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 years and over
Under 12 years	85.1	76.7	75
Over 12 years	14.9	22.3	25
Don't know	0	1	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 1.1: Definition of Childhood Age According to Respondent's Age Group

Age	Rural	Urban
Under 12 years	80	78.8
Over 12 years	19.3	20.8
Don't know	0.7	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 1.2: Definition of Childhood Age According to Respondent's Place of Residence

Age	Below 120 thousands Toomans	121-250 thousands Toomans	Over 250 thousands Toomans
Under 12 years	78	81.3	71
Over 12 years	21.3	18.7	29
Don't know	0.7	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 1.3: Definition of Childhood Age According to Respondent's Household Income

Age	Below high school diploma	High school diploma or higher
Under 12 years	75.8	87.8
Over 12 years	23.5	12.2
Don't know	0.7	0
Total	100	100

Table 1.4: Definition of Childhood Age According to Respondent's Education Level

1.2. Head of Household's Perception on Children's Rights

There is a strong sentiment that children should become aware of their rights. 88% of respondents feel that attempts should be made towards that end. About 10% feel that children's awareness of their rights can cause problems and hence are not very agreeable with such attempts.

Similar sentiments can be witnessed in different groups. It is interesting that households with less than 250 thousand Tooman a month income show greater desire for educating the children about their rights.

Perceptions	# of Responses	% of Responses
Children's awareness of their rights may cause them to have unreasonable expectations, or misuse that.	18	4.5
Children's awareness of their rights may put their parents in trouble.	23	5.8
Nowadays, children must be acknowledged of their rights	352	88
I don't know	7	1.8
Total	400	100

Table 2: Head of Household's Perception on Children's Rights

Perceptions	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
Children's awareness of their rights may cause them To have unreasonable expectations, or misuse that.	3.7	4.9	5
Children's awareness of their rights may put their parents in trouble.	5.2	5.8	6.7
Nowadays, children must be acknowledged of their rights.	89.6	87.4	86.7
I don't know	1.5	1.9	1.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 2.1: Head of Household's Perception on Children's Rights According to Respondent's Age

Perceptions	Rural	Urban
Children's awareness of their rights may cause them to have unreasonable expectations, or misuse that.	5	4.2
Children's awareness of their rights may put their parents in trouble	5.7	5.8
Nowadays, children must be acknowledged of their rights.	85	89.6
I don't know	4.3	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 2.2: Head of Household's Perception on Children's Rights According to Respondent's Place of Residence

Perceptions	Below 120 thousands toomans	121-250 thousands toomans	Over 250 thousands toomans
Children's awareness of their rights may Cause them to have unreasonable expectations, or misuse that.	4.5	3.7	8
Children's awareness of their rights may put their parents in trouble.	6.3	3.7	8
Nowadays, children must be acknowledged of their rights.	88.1	91.6	72
I don't know	1.1	0.9	12
Total	100	100	100

Table 2.3: Head of Household's Perception on Children's Rights According to Respondent's Household Income

Perceptions	Below high school diploma	High school diploma or higher
Children's awareness of their rights may cause	4.6	4.3

them to have unreasonable expectations, or misuse that.		
Children’s awareness of their rights may put their parents in trouble.	6.7	3.5
Nowadays, children must be acknowledged of their rights.	86.7	91.3
I don’t know	2.1	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 2.4: Head of Household’s Perception on Children’s Rights According to Respondent’s Education

1.3. Head of Household’s Perception on Adults Awareness of CR

Close to half of the respondents (45%) think that adults have limited knowledge on the rights of children. 21% think that such knowledge is high or very high among the adults and 33% consider such knowledge to be little or very little.

While this perception is affected by age and education but household income has no effect on the results.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Very Much	28	7
Much	55	13.8
Some What	181	45.3
Little	72	18
Very Little	61	15.3
I don't know	3	0.8
Total	400	100

Table 3: Head of Household's Perception on Adults Awareness of CR

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
Much	16.4	22.8	23.3
Some What	47	42.2	51.7
Little	36.6	35	20
I don't know	0	0	5
Total	100	100	100

Table3.1: Head of Household's Perception on Adults Awareness of CR According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
Much	25	18.5
Some What	46.4	44.6

Little	27.1	36.5
I don't know	1.4	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 3.2: Head of Household's Perception on Adults Awareness of CR According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands toomans	121-250 thousands toomans	Over 250 thousands toomans
Much	22	19.6	12
Some What	44.8	47.7	40
Little	32.1	32.7	48
I don't know	1.1	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 3.3: Head of Household's Perception on Adults Awareness of CR According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Much	24.2	12.2
Some What	45.3	45.2
Little	29.5	42.6
I don't know	1.1	0
Total	100	100

Table 3.4: Head of Household's Perception on Adults Awareness of CR According to Respondent's Education

1.4. Head of Household's Views on Respecting the Rights of Children by Adults

45% of respondents feel that adults and parents somewhat respect the rights of children in their actions and attitudes. 35% think that such a respect is little or very little among adults. The latter group is concentrated more in younger, urban and more educated sectors.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Very Much	16	4
Much	59	14.8
Some What	179	44.8
Little	83	20.8
Very Little	57	14.3
I don't know	6	1.5
Total	400	100

Table 4: Head of Household's Views on Respecting the Rights of Children by Adults

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
Much	13.4	20.4	25
Some What	44	44.7	46.7
Little	42.5	33.5	23.3
I don't know	0	1.5	5
Total	100	100	100

Table 4.1: Head of Household's Views on Respecting the Rights of Children by Adults

According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
Much	24.3	15.8
Some What	47.9	43.1

Little	25.7	40
I don't know	2.1	1.2
Total	100	100

Table 4.2: Head of Household's Views on Respecting the Rights of Children by Adults
According to Respondent's Age

	Below 120 thousands toomans	121-250 thousands toomans	Over 250 thousands toomans
Much	19	17.8	20
Some What	44.8	43	52
Little	34.3	38.3	28
I don't know	1.9	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 4.3: Head of Household's Views on Respecting the Rights of Children by Adults
According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Much	21.8	11.3
Some What	45.6	42.6
Little	30.9	45.2
I don't know	1.8	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 4.4: Head of Household's Views on Respecting the Rights of Children by Adults
According to Respondent's Education

1.5. Head of Household's Attitude Toward Different Articles in CRC

The following table shows the level of agreement heads of households have with different articles in CRC.

As can be seen the highest agreement goes to article 24 and 26 while the lowest agreement is with the articles 14 and 15.

	I agree		I almost agree		I neither agree nor disagree		I almost disagree		I disagree		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%

Every child is entitled to have certain name and nation.	377	94.3	17	4.3	5	1.3	1	0.3	0	0	0	0
Every child is entitled to benefit from Social Affairs, including Social Insurance.	379	94.8	17	4.3	2	0.5	1	0.3	0	0	1	0.3
Every child is entitled to benefit from the highest level of health and medical services.	391	97.8	9	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Every child must be protected against mistreatment of his/her parents or other guardians, and also must be prevented from being abused in any way.	368	92	31	7.8	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Every child is entitled to freely express his/her points of views regarding his/her own life.	314	78.5	61	15.3	9	2.3	12	3	3	0.8	1	0.3
Every child is entitled to have freedom of thoughts.	280	70	89	22.3	10	2.5	16	4	4	1	1	0.3
Children are entitled to be in connection with each other and form association.	216	54	138	34.5	20	5	16	4	10	2.5	0	0
Children are entitled to have access to suitable information and be protected against harmful information.	361	90.3	34	8.5	3	0.8	2	0.5	0	0	0	0
Every child is entitled to play and have fun	340	85	48	12	11	2.8	1	0.3	0	0	0	0
Every child is entitled to participate in cultural and artistic activities.	352	88	41	10.3	3	0.8	2	0.5	0	0	2	0.5

Table 5: Head of Household's Attitude Toward Different Articles in CRC

1.5.1. Attitude Towards Article 7 – The Right to Have Name and Nationality

94% of respondents agree with this right. There seems to be very little difference in the responses given based on age, place of residence education or income.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
I agree	98.5	98.5	98.3
I neither agree, nor disagree	0.7	1.5	1.7
I disagree	0.7	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.1.1: Attitude Towards Article 7 According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
I agree	97.9	98.8
I neither agree , nor disagree	2.1	0.8
I disagree	0	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 5.1.2: Attitude Towards Article 7 According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
I agree	98.1	100	96
I neither agree, nor disagree	1.5	0	4
I disagree	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.1.3: Attitude Towards Article 7 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
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I agree	98.2	99.1
I neither agree, nor disagree	1.8	0
I disagree	0	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 5.1.4: Attitude Towards Article 7 According to Respondent's Education

1.5.2. Attitude Towards Article 26 – The Right to Social Welfare

Almost everyone agrees with the idea of children having this right.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
I agree	99.3	99	98.3
I neither agree, nor disagree	0.7	0.5	0
I disagree	0	0.5	0
I don't know	0	0	1.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.2.1: Attitude Towards Article 26 According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
I agree	98.6	99.2
I neither agree , nor disagree	0	0.8
I disagree	0.7	0
I don't know	0.7	0
Total	100	100

Table 5.2.2: Attitude Towards Article 26 According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120	121-250	E. Over 250
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	thousands tooman	thousands tooman	thousands tooman
I agree	99.3	98.1	100
I neither agree, nor disagree	0	1.9	0
I disagree	0.4	0	0
I don't know	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.2.3: Attitude Towards Article 26 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
I agree	99.6	97.4
I neither agree, nor disagree	0	1.7
I disagree	0	0.9
I don't know	0.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 5.2.4: Attitude Towards Article 26 According to Respondent's Education

1.5.3. Attitudes Towards Article 24 – The Right to Have Health Services

Again this is a right that head of household's have consensus on. Every one agrees with this right.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
Agree	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.3.1: Attitudes Towards Article 24 According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
Agree	100	100
Total	100	100

Table 5.3.2: Attitudes Towards Article 24 According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Agree	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.3.3: Attitudes Towards Article 24 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Agree	100	100
Total	100	100

Table 5.3.4: Attitudes Towards Article 24 According to Respondent's Education

1.5.4. Attitudes Towards Article 19 – The Right of Protection Against Any Abuse

Close to 8% of respondents either disagree or conditionally agree with this right. 92% strongly agree. The person's age, social status or place of residence seems not to affect these views.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
Agree	91	93.2	90
Disagree or indifferent	9	6.8	10
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.4.1: Attitudes Towards Article 19 According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
Agree	89.3	93.5
Disagree or indifferent	10.7	6.5
Total	100	100

Table 5.4.2: Attitudes Towards Article 19 According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Agree	90.7	94.4	96
Disagree or indifferent	9.3	5.6	4
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.4.3: Attitudes Towards Article 19 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher

Agree	91.2	93.9
Disagree or indifferent	8.8	6.1
Total	100	100

Table 5.4.4: Attitudes Towards Article 19 According to Respondent’s Education

1.5.5. Attitudes Towards Article 12 – The Right to Have Freedom of Expression

Relatively fewer respondents agree with this article. 78% voiced their strong agreement. This way 22% either disagree or have conditional agreement with this article. Age and income does seem to have an effect on these views.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Agree	80.6	75.2	85
Disagree or indifferent	19.4	24.3	15
I don’t know	0	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.5.1 Attitudes Towards Article 12 According to Respondent’s Age

	Rural	Urban
Agree	79.3	78.1
Disagree or indifferent	20	21.9
I don’t know	0.7	0
Total	100	100

Table 5.5.2: Attitudes Towards Article 12 According to Respondent’s Place of Residence

	Below 120	121-250	Over 250
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	thousands tooman	thousands tooman	thousands tooman
Agree	75.7	84.1	84
Disagree or indifferent	23.9	15.9	16
I don't know	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.5.3: Attitudes Towards Article 12 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Agree	79.3	76.5
Disagree or indifferent	20.4	23.5
I don't know	0.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 5.5.4: Attitudes Towards Article 12 According to Respondent's Education

1.5.6. Attitudes Towards Article 14 – The Right to Have Freedom of Thought

70% of respondents show strong agreement while 22% voice conditional agreement with the right of children to have freedom of thought. Factors of age, education or income have no bearing on these sentiments.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Agree	67.9	69.9	75
Disagree or indifferent	32.1	29.6	25
I don't know	0	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.6.1: Attitudes Towards Article 14 According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
Agree	69.3	70.4
Disagree or indifferent	30	29.6
I don't know	0.7	0
Total	100	100

Table 5.6.2: Attitudes Towards Article 14 According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Agree	67.9	74.8	72
Disagree or indifferent	31.7	25.2	28
I don't know	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.6.3: Attitudes Towards Article 14 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Agree	69.5	71.3
Disagree or indifferent	30.2	28.7
I don't know	0.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 5.6.4: Attitudes Towards Article 14 According to Respondent's Education

1.5.7. Attitudes Towards Article 15 – The Right to Have Freedom of Assembly

Conditional agreement is relatively higher in this case, 34% feel that way. 54% strongly agree with this right for children and 6.5% are against it. Some respondents mentioned their conditions in accepting this right; statements such as “for boys only” or “if the assembly is supervised” or “the reasons behind an assembly”.

Income seems to have a strong affect on this opinion such that those with higher income seem to be more in agreement with this right.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Agree	55.2	51.9	58.3
Disagree or indifferent	44.8	48.1	41.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.7.1: Attitudes Towards Article 15 According to Respondent’s Age

	Rural	Urban
Agree	57.9	51.9
Disagree or indifferent	42.1	48.1
Total	100	100

Table 5.7.2: Attitudes Towards Article 15 According to Respondent’s Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Agree	54.1	48.6	76
Disagree or indifferent	45.9	51.4	24
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.7.3: Attitudes Towards Article 15 According to Respondent’s Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
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Agree	54.4	53
Disagree or indifferent	45.6	47
Total	100	100

Table 5.7.4: Attitudes Towards Article 15 According to Respondent's Education

1.5.8. Attitudes Towards Article 17 – Access to Information

Close to 99% of respondents respect this right for children. Urban dwellers seem to be in more agreement with this right than rural ones.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Agree	93.3	88.3	90
Disagree or indifferent	6.7	11.7	10
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.8.1: Attitudes Towards Article 17 According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
Agree	85.7	92.7
Disagree or indifferent	14.3	7.3
Total	100	100

Table 5.8.2: Attitudes Towards Article 17 According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Agree	87.7	95.3	96

Disagree or indifferent	12.3	4.7	4
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.8.3: Attitudes Towards Article 17 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Agree	88.1	95.7
Disagree or indifferent	11.9	4.3
Total	100	100

Table 5.8.4: Attitudes Towards Article 17 According to Respondent's Education

1.5.9. Attitudes Towards Article 31 – The Right to Play, Have Fun and Engage in Cultural Activities

For gauging the attitudes toward this article, issues were separated in to two categories and asked independently.

a. The Right to Play and Have Fun

97% of respondents agree with the idea that children should have the right to play and have fun. Some of these people give their conditional agreement; these people are more concentrated in lower income and lower educated groups.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Agree	86.6	83.5	86.7
Disagree or indifferent	13.4	16.5	13.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.9.1: Attitudes Towards Article 31 According to Respondent’s Age

	Rural	Urban
Agree	81.4	86.9
Disagree or indifferent	18.6	13.1
Total	100	100

Table 5.9.2: Attitudes Towards Article 31 According to Respondent’s Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Agree	83.6	85	100
Disagree or indifferent	16.4	15	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.9.3: Attitudes Towards Article 31 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and over
Agree	82.5	91.3
Disagree or indifferent	17.5	8.7
Total	100	100

Table 5.9.4: Attitudes Towards Article 31 According to Respondent's Education

b. The Right to Participate in Cultural and Artistic Activities

88% of heads of households feel that children should have the right to engage in cultural and artistic activities. Among those who are unsure about this issue one can witness a greater concentration of older (over 37 years) individuals.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Agree	93.3	85.4	85
Disagree or indifferent	6	14.6	13.3
I don't know	0.7	0	1.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.10.1: Attitudes Towards Article 31 According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
Agree	86.4	88.8
Disagree or indifferent	12.1	11.2
I don't know	1.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 5.10.2: Attitudes Towards Article 31 According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Agree	88.8	85	92
Disagree or indifferent	10.4	15	8
I don't know	0.7	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.10.3: Attitudes Towards Article 31 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Agree	87.7	88.7
Disagree or indifferent	11.6	11.3
I don't know	0.7	0
Total	100	100

Table 5.10.4: Attitudes Towards Article 31 According to Respondent's Education

1.6. Household's Practices in Relation to Certain Articles of CRC

The following table shows the perception of heads of households on how much are the issues raised by certain articles of CRC are respected in actual practices of their own households.

	Always		Often		Sometimes		Rarely		Never		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Every child must be protected against mistreatment of his/her parents or other guardians, and also must be prevented from being abused in any way.	230	57.5	143	35.8	23	5.8	2	0.5	2	0.5	0	0
Every child is entitled to freely express his/her points of views regarding his/her own life.	193	48.3	139	34.8	57	14.3	7	1.8	3	0.8	1	0.3
Every child is entitled to have freedom of thoughts	182	45.5	140	35	60	15	10	2.5	5	1.3	3	0.8
Children are entitled to be in connection with each other and from associations.	126	31.5	139	34.8	103	25.8	23	5.8	8	2	1	0.3
Children are entitled to have access to suitable information and be protected against harmful information.	256	64	110	27.5	29	7.3	5	1.3	0	0	0	0
Every child is entitled to play and have fun.	237	59.3	109	27.3	51	12.8	3	0.8	0	0	0	0
Every child is entitled to participate in cultural and artistic activities.	230	57.5	110	27.5	50	12.5	7	1.8	1	0.3	2	0.5

Table 6: Household's Practices in Relation to Certain Articles of CRC

For the ease of analysis in sections 1.6.1 – 1.6.4, the five scale responses are reduced into two by placing all the occasional responses into one category.

1.6.1. Household’s Practices in Relation to Article 19

57% feel that protection of children against abuse is practiced all the time in their household while 36% qualify their statement by saying that such a right is respected “most of the time”. It seems that factors of age and family income has an effect on these responses.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
In all cases	54.5	55.3	71.7
In some or none of cases	45.5	44.7	28.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.1.1: Household’s Practices in Relation to Article 19 According to Respondent’s Age

	Rural	Urban
In all cases	55.7	58.5
In some or none of cases	44.3	41.5
Total	100	100

Table 6.1.2: Household’s Practices in Relation to Article 19 According to Respondent’s Place of Residence

	Below 120	121-250	Over 250
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	thousands tooman	thousands tooman	thousands tooman
In all cases	54.5	61.7	72
In some or none of cases	45.5	38.3	28
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.1.3: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 19 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and over
In all cases	58.6	54.8
In some or none of cases	41.4	45.2
Total	100	100

Table 6.1.4: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 19 According to Respondent's Education

1.6.2. Household's Practices in Relation to Article 12

48% of respondents believe that the right to have freedom of expression is practiced all the time in their households. Therefore, 52% of household's do not respect this right for their children all the time. The latter can be seen more among the lower income groups.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
In all cases	42.5	50.5	53.3
In some or none of cases	57.5	49	46.7
I don't know	0	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.2.1: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 12 According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
In all cases	46.4	49.2
In some or none of cases	52.9	50.8
I don't know	0.7	0
Total	100	100

Table 6.2.2: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 12 According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
In all cases	19.8	36.4	36
In some or none of cases	56.3	41.1	44
I don't know	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.2.3: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 12 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
In all cases	48.4	47.8
In some or none of cases	51.2	52.2
I don't know	0.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 6.2.4: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 12 According to Respondent's Education

1.6.3. Household's Practices in Relation to Article 14

More than half of the respondents claim not to respect their children's right to have freedom of thought all the time. This is more present among the younger, rural and lower income groups. Education also seems to affect the responses in this case.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
In all cases	39.6	46.6	55
In some or none of cases	59	52.9	45
I don't know	1.5	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.3.1: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 14 According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
In all cases	37.9	49.6
In some or none of cases	61.4	49.6
I don't know	0.7	0.8
Total	100	100

Table 6.3.2: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 14 According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
In all cases	40.3	54.2	64
In some or none of cases	58.6	45.8	36
I don't know	1.1	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.3.3: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 14 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Primary level or below	Higher than primary education
In all cases	37.7	49.6
In some or none of cases	61.6	49.6
I don't know	0.7	0.8
Total	100	100

Table 6.3.4: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 14 According to Respondent's Education

1.6.4. Household's Practices in Relation to Article 15

Only 31% of households claim to always respect the right of children to assembly. Higher income households seem to show greater respect for such a right.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
In all cases	30.6	31.6	33.3
In some or none of the cases	68.7	68.4	66.7
I don't know	0.7	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.4.1: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 15 According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
In all cases	33.6	30.4
In some or none of the cases	66.4	69.2
I don't know	0	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 6.4.2: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 15 According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
In all cases	30.2	29.9	52
In some or none of the cases	69.4	70.1	48
I don't know	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.4.3: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 15 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Primary level and below	Higher than primary education
In all cases	29	32.8
In some or none of the cases	71	66.8
I don't know	0	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 6.4.4: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 15 According to Respondent's Education

1.6.5. Household's Practices in Relation to Article 17

Results indicate that 36% of households do not always grant their children the right to have access to proper information. This group has a greater concentration of lower income and lower educated individuals.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
In all cases	64.9	63.1	65
In some or none of cases	35.1	36.9	35
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.5.1: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 17 According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
In all cases	60.7	65.8
In some or none of cases	39.3	34.2
Total	100	100

Table 6.5.2: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 17 According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
In all cases	62.7	62.6	84
In some or none of cases	37.3	37.4	16
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.5.3: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 17 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Primary level and	Higher than primary
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	below	education
In all cases	52.9	69.8
In some or none of cases	47.1	30.2
Total	100	100

Table 6.5.4: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 17 According to Respondent's Education

1.6.6. Household's Practices in Relation to Article 31

a. The Right to Play and Have Fun

59% of respondents claim to always grant their children such a right while 27% grant this right most of the times. Income and education seems to have a positive affect on this issue.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
In all cases	61.9	53.9	71.7
In some or none of cases	38.1	46.1	28.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.6a.1: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 31 According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
In all cases	56.4	60.8
In some or none of cases	43.6	39.2
Total	100	100

Table 6.6a.2: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 31 According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
In all cases	58.2	57.9	76
In some or none of cases	41.8	42.1	24
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.6a.3: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 31 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Primary level or below	Higher than primary education
In all cases	52.9	62.6
In some or none of cases	47.1	37.4
Total	100	100

Table 6.6a.4: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 31 According to Respondent's Education

b. The Right to Engage in Cultural and Artistic Activities

57% of households grant this right to their children all the time while 27% grant it most of the times. Age and income seem to affect this attitude.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
In all cases	50.7	59.7	65
In some or none of the cases	48.5	40.3	33.3
I don't know	0.7	0	1.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.6b.1: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 31 According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
In all cases	51.4	60.8
In some or none of the cases	47.1	39.2
I don't know	1.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 6.6b.2: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 31 According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
In all cases	56.3	57.9	68
In some or none of the cases	42.9	42.1	32
I don't know	0.7	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.6b.3: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 31 According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
In all cases	58.6	54.8
In some or none of the cases	40.7	45.2
I don't know	0.7	0
Total	100	100

Table 6.6b.4: Household's Practices in Relation to Article 31 According to Respondent's Education

1.7. Unequal Rights Between Boys and Girls

More than a third of the respondents think that there should be difference between boys and girls when it comes to having certain rights. This group is concentrated more among the lower income groups.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
Yes	36.6	38.3	41.7
No	63.4	61.7	58.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 7.1: Perception on Equal Rights for Both Boys and Girls According to Respondent's Age

	Rural	Urban
Yes	42.1	36.2
No	57.9	63.8
Total	100	100

Table 7.2: Perception on Equal Rights for Both Boys and Girls According to Respondent's Place of Residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Yes	42.2	34.6	12
No	57.8	65.4	88
Total	100	100	100

Table 7.3: Perception on Equal Rights for Both Boys and Girls According to Respondent's Household Income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Yes	37.2	40.9
No	62.8	59.1
Total	100	100

Table 7.4: Perception on Equal Rights for Both Boys and Girls According to Respondent's Education

1.8. Areas of Unequal Rights

If we look closer at those who think that girls and boys should enjoy different sets of rights, we can notice that 84% of them point to the right of assembly as the area where there should be some form of discrimination. 56% point to the right to play and have fun as another area where boys and girls should not enjoy equal rights.

In all cases, except the right of protection against abuse, the boys are favored over the girls. Demographic factors seem to have little effect on these sentiments.

Areas of discrimination	#	% of Response	% of Respondents
The right of being with cohorts and having associations	128	38.9	83.7
The right to play	85	25.8	55.6
The right of free expression	31	9.4	20.3
The right of being protected against mistreatment and abusing	26	7.9	17
The right of having freedom of thought	23	7	15
The right to participate in cultural and artistic activities	18	5.5	11.8
The right of having access to information	16	4.9	10.5
The right of having name and nation	1	0.3	0.7
The right of enjoying social affairs	1	0.3	0.7
Total	329	100	

Table 8: Respondent's who feel that there should be discrimination between boys and girls on different rights.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	56 and over
The right to participate in cultural and artistic activities	5.6	5.9	3.8

The right to play	29	25.3	21.2
The right of having access to information	2.8	7.1	1.9
The right of being with cohorts and having associations	37.4	39.4	40.4
The right of having freedom of thought	6.5	6.5	9.6
The right of free expression	11.2	8.2	9.6
The right of being protected against mistreatment and abusing	7.5	6.5	13.5
The right of having name and nation	0	0.6	0
The right of enjoying social affairs	0	0.6	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 8.1: Respondent's who feel that there should be discrimination between boys and girls on different rights according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
The right to participate in cultural and artistic activities	3.9	6.5
The right to play	27.9	24.5
The right of having access to information	3.1	6
The right of being with cohorts and having associations	36.4	40.5
The right of having freedom of thought	9.3	5.5
The right of free expression	10.9	8.5
The right of being protected against mistreatment and abusing	8.5	7.5
The right of having name and nation	0	0.5
The right of enjoying social affairs	0	0.5
Total	100	100

Table 8.2: Respondent's who feel that there should be discrimination between boys and girls on different rights according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman

The right to participate in cultural and artistic activities	4.9	7.5	0
The right to play	25.8	25	40
The right of having access to information	4.1	7.5	0
The right of being with cohorts and having associations	37.3	42.5	60
The right of having freedom of thought	8.6	2.5	0
The right of free expression	10.2	7.5	0
The right of being protected against mistreatment and abusing	8.2	7.5	0
The right of having name and nation	0.4	0	0
The right of enjoying social affairs	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 8.3: Respondent's who feel that there should be discrimination between boys and girls on different rights according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and over
The right to participate in cultural and artistic activities	4.7	7.4

The right to play	25.2	27.4
The right of having access to information	4.7	5.3
The right of being with cohorts and having associations	36.8	44.2
The right of having freedom of thought	8.1	4.2
The right of free expression	10.7	6.3
The right of being protected against mistreatment and abusing	9	5.3
The right of having name and nation	0.4	0
The right of enjoying social affairs	0.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 8.4: Respondent's who feel that there should be discrimination between boys and girls on different rights according to respondent's education

1.9. Perceptions Toward Legal Ages for Boys and Girls

In this section the respondents were asked to give their opinion on what they consider the legal age for the following activities: work, marriage, criminal responsibility, voting, financial responsibility. The following table indicates that the legal working age for boys and girls are perceived to be very similar, around 18 years of age, while the marriage age for girls is perceived to be 3.5 years less than the boys.

	Girl	Boy
Work	17.76	18.06
Marry	16.38	19.88
Penal responsibility	17.20	17.82
Vote	15.75	15.97
Financial affairs	17.82	18.35

Table 9.1: Legal ages considered for different activities (average of all responses)

1.9.1- Legal Working Age

38% of respondents consider 18 to be the legal working age for boys while 32% consider the same age for girls. 24% of respondents think that the legal working age for the boys is less than 18 and majority of them consider that to be proper. Though fewer think that this is proper for girls.

Only 13% of respondents have an accurate notion of legal working age in Iran, which is 15.

	Total		Suitable		Indifferent		Not suitable		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18 years	95	23.8	62	65.3	4	4.2	29	30.5	0	0
18 years	154	38.5	131	85.1	1	0.6	20	13	2	1.3
Over 18 years	93	23.3	89	95.7	0	0	4	4.3	0	0
I don't know	58	14.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	100
Total	400	100	282	70.5	5	1.3	53	13.3	60	15

Table 9.1a: Perceptions toward legal working age for girls

	Total		Suitable		Indifferent		Not suitable		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18 years	95	23.8	62	65.3	4	4.2	29	30.5	0	0
18 years	154	38.5	131	85.1	1	0.6	20	13	2	1.3
Over 18 years	93	23.3	89	95.7	0	0	4	4.3	0	0
I don't know	58	14.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	100
Total	400	100	282	70.5	5	1.3	53	13.3	60	15

Table 9.1b: Perceptions toward legal working age for boys

Legal age to work (Girls)	# of Responses	% of Respondents
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18	154	38.5
20	61	15.3
15	52	13
16	13	3.3
22	10	2.5
25	9	2.3
12	9	2.3
19	7	1.8
17	6	1.5
14	6	1.5
10	3	0.8
23	3	0.8
21	2	0.5
9	2	0.5
7	1	0.3
11	1	0.3
24	1	0.3
13	1	0.3
8	1	0.3
I don't know	58	14.5
Total	400	100

Table 9.1c: Ages specified by respondents as the legal working age for girls

Legal age to work(Boys)	# of Responses	% of Responses
18	130	32.5
20	94	23.5
15	52	13
16	19	4.8

22	17	4.3
21	14	3.5
17	8	2
12	7	1.8
25	7	1.8
14	6	1.5
10	5	1.3
23	5	1.3
13	3	0.8
19	2	0.5
8	2	0.5
7	1	0.3
24	1	0.3
I don't know	27	6.8
Total	400	100

Table 9.1d: Ages specified by respondents as the legal working age for boys

1.9.2. Legal Age for Marriage

Close to 51% of respondents think that the legal marriage age for girls is less than 18 years of age and among them 53% thinks that it is proper to be so. This is while 53% of heads of households think that the legal age for boy's marriage is higher than 18.

Legal age for marriage (Girls)	Total		Suitable		Indifferent		Not suitable		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18 years	203	50.8	107	52.7	6	3	88	43.3	2	1
18 years	131	32.8	113	86.3	1	0.8	15	11.5	2	1.5
Over 18 years	51	12.8	47	92.2	1	2	2	3.9	1	2
I don't know	15	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	100
Total	400	100	267	66.8	8	2	105	26.3	20	5

Table 9.2a: Perceptions toward legal age of marriage for girls

Legal age for marriage (Boys)	Total		Suitable		Indifferent		Not suitable		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18 years	55	13.8	28	50.9	0	0	27	49.1	0	0
18 years	113	28.3	43	38.1	4	3.5	65	57.5	1	0.9
Over 18 years	213	53.3	184	86.4	2	0.9	23	10.8	4	1.9
I don't know	19	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	100
Total	400	100	255	63.8	6	1.5	115	28.8	24	6

Table 9.2b: Perceptions toward legal age of marriage for boys

Legal age for marriage (Girls)	# of Responses	% of Responses
18	131	32.8
15	79	19.8
16	41	10.3
20	29	7.3
9	27	6.8
17	19	4.8
14	15	3.8
12	11	2.8
13	9	2.3

22	9	2.3
25	4	1
19	4	1
21	3	0.8
23	2	0.5
11	1	0.3
10	1	0.3
I don't know	15	3.8
Total	400	100

Table 9.2c: Ages specified by respondents as the legal age for marriage for girls

Legal age for marriage (boys)	# of Responses	% of Responses
18	113	28.3
20	101	25.3
25	40	10
15	28	7
22	28	7
16	19	4.8
24	13	3.3
21	9	2.3
23	5	1.3
27	5	1.3
17	4	1

19	4	1
28	4	1
30	2	0.5
14	2	0.5
13	1	0.3
32	1	0.3
29	1	0.3
9	1	0.3
I don't know	19	4.8
Total	400	100

Table 9.2d: Ages specified by respondents as the legal age for marriage for boys

1.9.3. Legal Age for Criminal Responsibility

18 years of age seems to be the considered by 39% of respondents to be the legal age for criminal responsibility for girls, while 44% think the same for the boys. It is interesting that 30% consider the legal age for criminal responsibility for girls to be less than 18 while 24% think similarly about the boys. This is perhaps related to the social perception that girls reach mental maturity faster than the boys do.

Legal age for penal responsibility(Girls)	Total		Suitable		Indifferent		Not suitable		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18 years	120	30	84	70	3	2.5	32	26.7	1	0.8
18 years	158	39.5	139	88	4	2.5	15	9.5	0	0
Over 18 years	46	11.5	43	93.5	0	0	2	4.3	1	2.2
I don't know	76	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	100
Total	400	100	266	66.5	7	1.8	49	12.3	78	19.5

Table 9.3.a: Age considered by respondents as suitable for penal responsibility

Legal age for penal responsibility(Boys)	Total		Suitable		Indifferent		Not suitable		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18 years	95	23.8	65	68.4	4	4.2	24	25.3	2	2.1
18 years	177	44.3	150	84.7	4	2.3	22	12.4	1	0.6
Over 18 years	79	19.8	71	89.9	2	2.5	5	6.3	1	1.3
I don't know	49	12.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	100
Total	400	100	286	71.5	10	2.5	51	12.8	53	13.3

Table 9.3b: Age considered by respondents as suitable for penal responsibility

Legal age for penal responsibility(girls)	# of Responses	% of Responses
18	158	39.5
15	56	14
20	31	7.8
16	30	7.5
12	9	2.3
17	8	2
9	7	1.8
14	7	1.8
25	6	1.5
22	6	1.5
13	1	0.3
10	1	0.3
19	1	0.3
7	1	0.3
24	1	0.3

30	1	0.3
I don't know	76	19
Total	400	100

Table 9.3c: Ages specified by respondents as the legal age for penal responsibility

Legal age for penal responsibility(boys)	# of Responses	% of Responses
18	177	44.3
15	53	13.3
20	52	13
16	23	5.8
25	10	2.5
14	6	1.5
19	6	1.5
22	5	1.3
17	5	1.3
12	3	0.8
21	2	0.5
23	2	0.5
9	1	0.3
7	1	0.3
24	1	0.3
8	1	0.3
13	1	0.3
30	1	0.3
10	1	0.3

I don't know	49	12.3
Total	400	100

Table 9.3d: Ages specified by respondents as the legal age for penal responsibility

1.9.4. Legal Voting Age

Knowledge of legal voting age seems to be higher than other cases. Over 80% of respondents mentioned less than 18 as the legal voting age for both girls as well as boys. Majority of these people consider this to be a proper age for voting for both sexes. Close to 78% of respondents mentioned 15 and 16 as the legal voting ages. This is accurate because the actual voting age in Iran used to be 16 and few years ago it was changed to 15.

Legal age to vote(Girls)	Total		Suitable		Indifferent		Not suitable		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18 years	338	84.5	280	82.8	4	1.2	49	14.5	5	1.5
18 years	55	13.8	54	98.2	0	0	1	1.8	0	0
Over 18 years	3	0.8	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0	0	0
I don't know	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100
Total	400	100	336	84	5	1.3	50	12.5	9	2.3

Table 9.4a: Age considered by respondents as suitable for voting

Legal age to vote(Boys)	Total		Suitable		Indifferent		Not suitable		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18 years	324	81	275	84.9	8	2.5	35	10.8	6	1.9
18 years	69	17.3	65	100	1	1.5	3	4.6	0	0
Over 18 years	5	1.3	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

I don't know	2	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100
Total	400	100	345	86.3	9	2.3	38	9.5	8	2

Table 9.4b: Age considered by respondents as suitable for voting

Legal age to vote(boys)	# of Responses	% of Responses
15	169	42.3
16	144	36
18	55	13.8
14	9	2.3
17	7	1.8
12	5	1.3
20	2	0.5
9	2	0.5
13	1	0.3
25	1	0.3
10	1	0.3
I don't know	4	1
Total	400	100

Table 9.4c: Ages specified by respondents as the legal age for voting

Legal age to vote(boys)	# of Responses	% of Responses
15	163	40.8
16	143	35.8
18	70	17.5
17	8	2
14	7	1.8
20	2	0.5
12	1	0.3
30	1	0.3
10	1	0.3
19	1	0.3
21	1	0.3
I don't know	2	0.5
Total	400	100

Table 9.4d: Ages specified by respondents as the legal age for voting

1.9.5. Legal Age for Financial Responsibility

As can be noticed in following tables, more than 40% of respondents place 18 as the legal age to hold financial responsibility for both boys and girls. Close to 25% consider this age to be less than 18 for girls while 27% think that it is higher than 18 for boys.

Legal age to have control on one's financial affairs(Girls)	Total		Suitable		Indifferent		Not suitable		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18 years	99	24.8	74	74.7	4	4	19	19.2	2	2
18 years	169	42.3	153	90.5	2	1.2	14	8.3	0	0
Over 18 years	78	19.5	77	98.7	0	0	1	1.3	0	0
I don't know	54	13.5	1	1.9	0	0	0	0	53	98.1
Total	400	100	305	76.3	6	1.5	34	8.5	55	13.8

Table 9.5a: Age considered by respondents as suitable for having financial responsibility

Legal age to have control on one's financial affairs (Boys)	Total		Suitable		Indifferent		Not suitable		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18 years	79	19.8	66	83.5	2	2.5	9	11.4	2	2.5
18 years	174	43.5	147	84.5	3	1.7	23	13.2	1	0.6
Over 18 years	108	27	105	97.2	0	0	3	2.8	0	0
I don't know	39	9.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	100
Total	400	100	318	79.5	5	1.3	35	8.8	42	10.5

Table 9.5b: Age considered by respondents as suitable for having financial responsibility

Legal age to have control on one's financial affairs (Girls)	# of Responses	% of Responses
18	169	42.3
20	54	13.5

15	48	12
16	31	7.8
17	9	2.3
25	7	1.8
22	7	1.8
21	4	1
14	4	1
12	3	0.8
19	3	0.8
9	2	0.5
10	2	0.5
30	1	0.3
24	1	0.3
23	1	0.3
I don't know	54	13.5
Total	400	100

Table 9.5c: Ages specified by respondents as the legal age for having financial responsibility

Legal age to have control on one's financial affairs(boys)	# of Responses	% of Responses
18	174	43.5
20	72	18
15	35	8.8
16	26	6.5

22	13	3.3
17	12	3
25	8	2
23	4	1
14	3	0.8
19	3	0.8
21	2	0.5
24	2	0.5
27	2	0.5
12	1	0.3
30	1	0.3
9	1	0.3
28	1	0.3
10	1	0.3
I don't know	39	9.8
Total	400	100

Table 9.5d: Ages specified by respondents as the legal age for having financial responsibility

1.10. Legal Age Difference Between Girls and Boys

If we take a look at the way people perceive the difference between boys and girls in terms of legal ages, we can notice that the highest difference lies in age of marriage while the least difference is seen in the legal voting age.

While only 37% of respondents place similar legal working age for both girls and boys, exactly the same numbers of people consider this age to be higher for girls as there

are those who think it is higher for boys. When it comes to legal age for marriage, clearly more people think that for boys the legal age is higher than for girls.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Legal age to work	148	37
Legal age to marry	84	21
Legal age for penal responsibility	230	57.5
Legal age to vote	330	82.5
Legal age to have control on one's financial affairs	257	64.3

Table 10.1: Frequency of responses where legal ages for girls and boys are specified to be the same

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Legal age to work	126	31.5
Legal age to marry	276	69
Legal age for penal responsibility	99	24.8
Legal age to vote	49	12.3
Legal age to have control on one's financial affairs	92	23

Table 10.2: Frequency of responses where legal ages for boys are specified to be higher than the girls

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Legal age to work	126	31.5
Legal age to marry	40	10
Legal age for penal responsibility	71	17.8
Legal age to vote	21	5.3
Legal age to have control on one's financial affairs	51	12.8

Table 10.3: Frequency of responses where legal ages for girls are specified to be higher than the boys

1.11. Child Raising Methods

If we divide the methods in two general categories of positive and negative reinforcements, we can notice the most common method of positive reinforcement is advising while the least common one is giving a prize. Verbal threat is claimed to be the most common method of punishment. But there are some who use physical punishment as well as imprisonment as forms of punishment at least some of the times. Scaring the child, as a form of punishment, seems to be use by at least 27% of households.

Over 80% of respondents claim to use respect, most of the time, when treating their children, while 76% claim to listen most of the times to what their children have to say. Over all people tend to claim to use positive reinforcement more than punishment in their child rearing practices.

	Always		Often		Sometimes		Rarely		Never		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Treating respectfully and fair□	178	44.5	161	40.3	57	14.3	4	1	0	0	0	0
Giving love and special attention	214	53.5	127	31.8	56	14	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3
Verbal appreciation	197	49.4	113	28.3	82	20.6	6	1.5	0	0	1	0.3
Appreciation by giving prize	55	13.8	73	18.3	154	38.5	91	22.8	25	6.3	2	0.5
Listening to children and having conversation with them	163	40.8	142	35.5	83	20.8	9	2.3	0	0	3	0.8
Advising	261	65.3	89	22.3	41	10.3	6	1.5	0	0	3	0.8
Verbal threatening	17	4.3	35	8.8	179	44.8	111	27.8	56	14	2	0.5
Imprisoning	0	0	3	0.8	24	6	37	9.3	334	83.5	2	0.5
Insulting and verbal abuse	0	0	3	0.8	35	8.8	81	20.3	279	69.8	2	0.5
Frightening	0	0	13	3.3	93	23.3	85	21.3	207	51.8	2	0.5

Physical punishment	1	0.3	2	0.5	69	17.3	94	23.5	232	58	2	0.5
Being careless / inattention	0	0	5	1.3	88	22	82	20.5	222	55.5	3	0.8

Table 11: Frequency of using different methods of reward and punishment by parents

1.11.1 Treating the Children With Respect

44% of heads of households claim to treat their children with respect all the time. Such an attitude can be found more among the older groups and those with lower income and lower educational levels.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Always	42.5	42.7	55
Sometimes	57.5	57.3	45
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.1a: Frequency of treating children with respect according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Always	50	41.5
Sometimes	50	58.5
Total	100	100

Table 11.1b: Frequency of treating children with respect according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 Thousands tooman
Always	48.9	39.3	20

Sometimes	51.1	60.7	80
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.1c: Frequency of treating children with respect according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma And higher
Always	49.5	32.2
Sometimes	50.5	67.8
Total	100	100

Table 11.1d: Frequency of treating children with respect according to respondent's education

1.11.2. Showing Affection and Special Attention

Over half of the respondents (53%) claim to use affection and special attention all the time in treating their children. The following tables indicate that age and income have significant effect on the results.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Always	46.3	56.3	60
Sometimes	53.7	43.2	40
I don't know	0	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.2a: Frequency of showing affection according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Always	55.7	52.3
Sometimes	44.3	47.3
I don't know	0	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 11.2b: Frequency of showing affection according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Always	54.9	54.2	36
Sometimes	44.8	45.8	64
I don't know	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.2c: Frequency of showing affection according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Always	55.8	47.8
Sometimes	43.9	52.2
I don't know	0.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 11.2d: Frequency of showing affection according to respondent's education

1.11.3. Verbal Support and Encouragement

50% of respondents claim to always use verbal support and encouragement in treating their children. Demographic factors seem have little effect on these claims.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Always	44.8	50.5	55.9
Sometimes	54.5	49.5	44.1
I don't know	0.7	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.3a: Frequency of using verbal support according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Always	46.4	51
Sometimes	52.9	49
I don't know	0.7	0
Total	100	100

Table 11.3b: Frequency of using verbal support according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 Thousands tooman
Always	49.8	49.5	44
Sometimes	50.2	49.5	56

I don't know	0	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.3c: Frequency of using verbal support according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Always	49.6	48.7
Sometimes	50	51.3
I don't know	0.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 11.3d: Frequency of using verbal support according to respondent's education

1.11.4. Giving Prizes

Only 14% of respondents mentioned giving prizes all the time as a method of positive reinforcement. 6% mentioned never following such a practice. The higher income households tend to use this method more often.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Always	11.2	16	11.7
Sometimes	87.3	84	88.3
I don't know	1.5	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.4a: Frequency of giving prizes according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Always	10.7	15.4
Sometimes	87.9	84.6
I don't know	1.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 11.4b: Frequency of giving prizes according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Always	15.3	12.1	4
Sometimes	84.3	86.9	96
I don't know	0.4	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.4c: Frequency of giving prizes according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
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Always	14.7	11.3
Sometimes	84.9	87.8
I don't know	0.4	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 11.4d: Frequency of giving prizes according to respondent's education

1.11.5. Communicating With Children

Listening to what children have to say and keeping an open channel of communication is a practice that 41% of heads of households claim to do all the time. Demographic factors have little effect on the results.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Always	33.6	43.2	48.3
Sometimes	64.9	56.3	51.7
I don't know	1.5	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.5a: Frequency of communicating with their children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Always	38.6	41.9
Sometimes	60	57.7
I don't know	1.4	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 11.5b: Frequency of communicating with their children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below high school diploma	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Always	41.8	40.2	32
Sometimes	57.5	58.9	68
I don't know	0.7	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.5c: Frequency of communicating with their children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Always	42.5	36.5
Sometimes	56.8	62.6
I don't know	0.7	0.9

Total	100	100
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Table 11.5d: Frequency of communicating with their children according to respondent's education

1.11.6. Advising

As mentioned before, advising the children is the most common practice in raising the children. 100% of parents claim to practice it at different levels, while 65% claim to practice it all the time. Those who claim as such seem to be more concentrated in rural, lower income, less educated and older groups.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 55
Always	56	68.4	75
Sometimes	41.8	31.6	25
I don't know	2.2	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.6a: Frequency of using advises according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Always	70.7	62.3

Sometimes	27.1	37.7
I don't know	2.1	0
Total	100	100

Table 11.6b: Frequency of using advise according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Always	68.7	60.7	48
Sometimes	30.6	38.3	52
I don't know	0.7	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.6c: Frequency of using advise according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Always	72.6	47
Sometimes	26.7	52.2
I don't know	0.7	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 11.6d: Frequency of using advise according to respondent's education

1.11.7. Verbal Threat

Verbal threat is the most common form of punishment used by parents. Only 14% of respondents claim to never use this form of punishment. Those who claim to never use this method are more concentrated in lower educated as well as lower income groups.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Never	11.2	15	16.7
Sometimes	87.3	85	83.3
I don't know	1.5	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.7a: Frequency of using verbal threat according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Never	15.7	13.1
Sometimes	82.9	86.9
I don't know	1.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 11.7b: Frequency of using verbal threat according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121- 250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Never	14.2	15	8
Sometimes	85.4	84.1	92
I don't know	0.4	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.7c: Frequency of using verbal threat according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Never	16.5	7.8
Sometimes	83.2	91.3
I don't know	0.4	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 11.7d: Frequency of using verbal threat according to respondent's education

1.11.8. Imprisonment

This is clearly not a common practice as claimed by respondents. 83% mention never using this practice. Demographic factors do not seem to affect the results.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Never	80.6	84.5	86.7
Sometimes	17.9	15.5	13.3
I don't know	1.5	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.7a: Frequency of using imprisonment according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Never	75.7	87.7
Sometimes	22.9	12.3
I don't know	1.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 11.7b: Frequency of using imprisonment according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Never	80.6	90.7	84
Sometimes	19	8.4	16
I don't know	0.4	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.7c: Frequency of using imprisonment according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Never	80.7	90.4

Sometimes	18.9	8.7
I don't know	0.4	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 11.7d: Frequency of using imprisonment according to respondent's education

1.11.9. Shouting and Verbal Abuse

70% of respondents claim to never use verbal abuse or shouting in treating their children. Thus 30% admit to using it at least some of the time. There is a greater concentration of upper income groups that 30%.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Never	73.9	66	73.3
Sometimes	24.6	34	26.7
I don't know	1.5	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.9a: Frequency of using verbal abuse according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Never	72.1	68.5
Sometimes	26.4	31.5
I don't know	1.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 11.9b: Frequency of using verbal abuse according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Never	72.4	67.3	52
Sometimes	27.2	31.8	48
I don't know	0.4	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.9c: Frequency of using verbal abuse according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Never	69.8	69.6
Sometimes	29.8	29.6
I don't know	0.4	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 11.9d: Frequency of using verbal abuse according to respondent's education

1.11.10. Frightening

Using fear as a method of punishment seems to be used by 48% of respondents at least some of the times. Demographic factors seem to have no effect on the results.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Never	47	53.9	55
Sometimes	51.5	46.1	45
I don't know	1.5	0	0

Total	100	100	100
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Table 11.10a: Frequency of frightening the child according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Never	45.7	55
Sometimes	52.9	45
I don't know	1.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 11.10b: Frequency of frightening the child according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Never	50.4	55.1	52
Sometimes	49.3	43.9	48
I don't know	0.4	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.10c: Frequency of frightening the child according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Never	49.1	58.3
Sometimes	50.5	40.9
I don't know	0.4	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 11.10d: Frequency of frightening the child according to respondent's education

1.11.11. Physical Punishment

While 58% of respondents claim that they never use beating as a form of punishment for their children, 42% admit to use it in some occasions.

This practice seems to be used significantly more in families where the head of household has lower than high school diploma.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Never	55.2	58.3	63.3
Sometimes	43.3	41.7	36.7
I don't know	1.5	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.11a: Frequency of using physical punishment according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Never	53.6	60.4
Sometimes	45	39.6
I don't know	1.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 11.11b: Frequency of using physical punishment according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Never	58.6	55.1	64
Sometimes	41	43.9	36
I don't know	0.4	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.11c: Frequency of using physical punishment according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Never	54.7	66.1
Sometimes	44.9	33
I don't know	0.4	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 11.11d: Frequency of using physical punishment according to respondent's education

1.11.12. Inattention

This practice is used by 45% of households as a form of punishment for their children. This practice seems to be significantly more common among higher income households.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Never	55.2	57.3	50
Sometimes	43.3	42.7	48.3
I don't know	1.5	0	1.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.12a: Frequency of using inattention according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Never	60	53.1
Sometimes	38.6	46.5
I don't know	1.4	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 11.12b: Frequency of using inattention according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Never	54.1	61.7	44
Sometimes	45.1	37.4	56
I don't know	0.7	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 11.12c: Frequency of using inattention according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Never	56.1	53.9
Sometimes	43.2	45.2
I don't know	0.7	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 11.12d: Frequency of using inattention according to respondent's education

1.12. Head of Household's Opinion on Different Methods of Treating Children

It is to be expected that the opinions people have about treating their children can differ from their actual practices. For that reason, it is important to look at their opinions after asking them about their practices. The following table indicates their opinion on each of the methods discussed in the previous section.

Overall it can be noticed that positive reinforcement is considered proper and forms of punishment are considered improper.

	Suitable		Almost suitable		Don't difference		Almost not suitable		Not suitable		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Treating with respect and fairness	331	82.8	62	15.5	6	1.5	0	0	0	0	1	0.3
Giving love and special attention	293	73.3	95	23.8	6	1.5	4	1	0	0	2	0.5
Verbal appreciation	274	68.5	115	28.8	9	2.3	1	0.3	0	0	1	0.3
Appreciation by giving prize	177	44.3	189	47.3	22	5.5	11	2.8	1	0.3	0	0
Listening to children's and having conversation with them	261	65.3	128	32	8	2	2	0.5	0	0	1	0.3
Advising	253	63.4	137	34.3	3	0.8	3	0.8	2	0.5	1	0.3
Verbal threatening	22	5.5	132	33	30	7.5	123	30.8	92	23	1	0.3
Imprisoning	1	0.3	22	5.5	4	1	41	10.3	332	83	0	0
Insulting and verbal abuse	1	0.3	5	1.3	5	1.3	60	15	328	82	1	0.3
Frightening	1	0.3	62	15.5	13	3.3	88	22	236	59	0	0

Physical punishment	2	0.5	36	9	10	2.5	80	20	272	68	0	0
Being careless/inattention	6	1.5	78	19.5	19	4.8	77	19.3	220	55	0	0

Table 12. Head of household's views on suitability of different methods of treating the children

1.12.1 Opinion on Treating the Children With Respect

Clearly no one considers such a practice as improper, but there are few people who feel indifferent about it. This is the case for all social groups.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Suitable	97	98.5	100
No difference	3	1	0
Not suitable	0	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.1a: Opinion on suitability of treating children with respect according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Suitable	98.6	98.1
No difference	1.4	1.5
Not suitable	0	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 12.1b: Opinion on suitability of treating children with respect according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Suitable	97.8	99.1	100
No difference	1.9	0.9	0
Not suitable	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.1c: Opinion on suitability of treating children with respect according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Suitable	97.9	99.1
No difference	1.8	0.9
Not suitable	0.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 12.1d: Opinion on suitability of treating children with respect according to respondent's education

1.12.2. Opinion on Showing Affection and Special Attention

While 97% consider such a practice as proper there are few who consider it as improper.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Suitable	97.8	96.6	96.7
No difference	1.5	1.9	0
Not suitable	0.7	0.5	3.3
I don't know	0	1	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.2a: Opinion on suitability of showing affection according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Suitable	97.1	96.9
No difference	2.1	1.2
Not suitable	0.7	1.2
I don't know	0	0.8
Total	100	100

Table 12.2b: Opinion on suitability of showing affection according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Suitable	96.3	99.1	96
No difference	1.9	0.9	0
Not suitable	1.1	0	4
I don't know	0.7	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.2c: Opinion on suitability of showing affection according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Suitable	96.5	98.3
No difference	1.8	0.9
Not suitable	1.1	0.9
I don't know	0.7	0
Total	100	100

Table 12.2d: Opinion on suitability of showing affection according to respondent's education

1.12.3. Opinion on Verbal Support and Encouragement

Again 97% consider this practice as proper or very proper. Such a sentiment exists across all social groups.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Suitable	97	97.1	98.3
No difference	3	2.4	0
Not suitable	0	0	1.7
I don't know	0	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.3a: Opinion on suitability of providing verbal support to children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Suitable	96.4	97.7
No difference	2.9	1.9
Not suitable	0.7	0
I don't know	0	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 12.3b: Opinion on suitability of providing verbal support to children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120	121-250	Over 250

	thousands tooman	thousands tooman	thousands tooman
Suitable	97	98.1	96
No difference	2.6	0.9	4
Not suitable	0	0.9	0
I don't know	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.3c: Opinion on suitability of providing verbal support to children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Suitable	96.8	98.3
No difference	2.5	1.7
Not suitable	0.4	0
I don't know	0.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 12.3d: Opinion on suitability of providing verbal support to children according to respondent's education

1.12.4. Opinion on Giving Prizes

Giving prizes as a form of positive reinforcement does not receive the same approval rating as previous methods. In this case 92% find it proper. Those who consider it improper are more from the older groups of respondents.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Suitable	93.3	91.3	88.3
No difference	4.5	6.8	3.3
Not suitable	2.2	1.9	8.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.4a: Opinion on suitability of giving prizes to children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Suitable	89.3	92.7
No difference	6.4	5
Not suitable	4.3	2.3
Total	100	100

Table 12.4b: Opinion on suitability of giving prizes to children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Suitable	90.7	93.5	92
No difference	7.1	2.8	0
Not suitable	2.2	3.7	8
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.4c: Opinion on suitability of giving prizes to children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Suitable	90.5	93.9
No difference	6	4.3
Not suitable	3.5	1.7
Total	100	100

Table 12.4d: Opinion on suitability of giving prizes to children according to respondent's education

1.12.5. Opinion on Communicating With Children

Listening to what children have to say and keeping an open line of communication with them is considered by 97% of respondents as a proper method of treating children. This is true for respondents from all social groups. However, level of education can have some effect on people's opinions, for that see table 12.5e.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Suitable	96.3	97.6	98.3
No difference	2.2	1.9	1.7
Not suitable	1.5	0	0
I don't know	0	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.5a: Opinion on suitability of communicating with children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Suitable	97.9	96.9
No difference	2.1	1.9
Not suitable	0	0.8
I don't know	0	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 12.5b: Opinion on suitability of communicating with children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Suitable	96.3	99.1	100
No difference	2.6	0.9	0
Not suitable	0.7	0	0
I don't know	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.5c: Opinion on suitability of communicating with children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Suitable	96.8	98.3
No difference	2.1	1.7
Not suitable	0.7	0
I don't know	0.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 12.5d: Opinion on suitability of communicating with children according to respondent's education

	Primary level or below	Higher than primary education
Suitable	51.4	72.5
Others	47.8	27.5
I don't know	0.8	0
Total	100	100

Table 12.5e. Opinion on suitability of communicating with children according to respondent's education

1.12.6. Opinion on Advising

63% of respondents consider advising a child as a very proper way of treating them when a child does something wrong. 35% consider it as proper. No significant difference can be seen among social groups on this subject.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Suitable	97.8	97.6	98.3
No difference	0.7	1	0
Not suitable	1.5	1	1.7
I don't know	0	0.5	0

Total	100	100	100
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Table 12.6a: Opinion on suitability of advising children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Suitable	98.6	97.3
No difference	0	1.2
Not suitable	0.7	1.5
I don't know	0.7	0
Total	100	100

Table 12.6b: Opinion on suitability of advising children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Suitable	98.5	98.1	88
No difference	0.7	0	4
Not suitable	0.4	1.9	8
I don't know	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.6c: Opinion on suitability of advising children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
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Suitable	98.6	95.7
No difference	0.4	1.7
Not suitable	0.7	2.6
I don't know	0.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 12.6d: Opinion on suitability of advising children according to respondent's education

1.12.7. Opinion on Verbal Threat

This is seen as a proper form of punishing a child by 38% of households. This sentiment is stronger among rural and lower income groups.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Suitable	38.8	35.9	46.7
No difference	6.7	8.7	5
Not suitable	54.5	54.9	48.3
I don't know	0	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.7a: Opinion on suitability of verbal threat according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Suitable	45	35
No difference	7.1	7.7
Not suitable	47.9	56.9
I don't know	0	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 12.7b: Opinion on suitability of verbal threat according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Suitable	41	32.7	36
No difference	9	5.6	0
Not suitable	49.6	61.7	64
I don't know	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.7c: Opinion on suitability of verbal threat according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Suitable	37.9	40
No difference	7.7	7
Not suitable	54	53
I don't know	0.4	0

Total	100	100
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Table 12.7d: Opinion on suitability of verbal threat according to respondent's education

1.12.8. Opinion on Imprisonment

83% of respondents feel that this is not at all a proper method of punishing a child. However there are about 6% of households which consider this as a proper form of punishment. This group is more concentrated in the rural population.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Suitable	5.2	6.3	5
No difference	1.5	1	0
Not suitable	93.3	92.7	95
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.8a: Opinion on suitability of imprisonment according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban

Suitable	9.3	3.8
No difference	2.1	0.4
Not suitable	88.6	95.8
Total	100	100

Table 12.8b: Opinion on suitability of imprisonment according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Suitable	6.7	2.8	8
No difference	1.1	0.9	0
Not suitable	92.2	96.3	92
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.8c: Opinion on suitability of imprisonment according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Suitable	7.7	0.9
No difference	1.4	0
Not suitable	90.9	99.1
Total	100	100

Table 12.8d: Opinion on suitability of imprisonment according to respondent's education

1.12.9. Opinion on Shouting And Verbal Abuse

Almost all respondents think that this is not a proper way of treating a child. It holds true for all social groups.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Suitable	2.2	1.5	0
No difference	1.5	0.5	3.3
Not suitable	95.5	98.1	96.7
I don't know	0.7	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.9a: Opinion on suitability of verbal abuse according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Suitable	2.9	0.8
No difference	2.1	0.8
Not suitable	94.3	98.5
I don't know	0.7	0

Total	100	100
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Table 12.9b: Opinion on suitability of verbal abuse according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Suitable	1.9	0.9	0
No difference	1.9	0	0
Not suitable	95.9	99.1	100
I don't know	0.4	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.9c: Opinion on suitability of verbal abuse according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Suitable	2.1	0
No difference	1.8	0
Not suitable	95.8	100
I don't know	0.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 12.9d: Opinion on suitability of verbal abuse according to respondent's education

1.12.10. Opinion on Frightening the Children

While 56% of respondents feel that scaring a child is absolutely improper method of punishing a child, there are 16% of heads of households who consider such a practice as proper. This sentiment is stronger among the rural and less educated groups.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Suitable	12.7	16.5	20
No difference	2.2	3.9	3.3
Not suitable	85.1	79.6	76.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.10a: Opinion on suitability of frightening the children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Suitable	23.6	11.5
No difference	5	2.3
Not suitable	71.4	86.2
Total	100	100

Table 12.10b: Opinion on suitability of frightening the children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Suitable	17.2	14	8
No difference	3.7	1.9	4
Not suitable	79.1	84.1	88
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.10c: Opinion on suitability of frightening the children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Suitable	19.3	7
No difference	3.9	1.7
Not suitable	76.8	91.3
Total	100	100

Table 12.10d: Opinion on suitability of frightening the children according to respondent's education

1.12.11. Opinion on Physical Punishment

68% of respondents consider physical punishment as absolutely improper while 9% consider it as proper. Those who consider it as improper are more concentrated in urban and higher educated groups.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Suitable	8.2	11.2	6.7
No difference	3	2.4	1.7
Not suitable	88.8	86.4	91.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.11a: Opinion on suitability of physical punishment according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Suitable	12.9	7.7
No difference	4.3	1.5
Not suitable	82.9	90.8
Total	100	100

Table 12.11b: Opinion on suitability of physical punishment according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Suitable	10.4	5.6	16
No difference	3	1.9	0
Not suitable	86.6	92.5	84
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.11c: Opinion on suitability of physical punishment according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Suitable	10.9	6.1
No difference	3.2	0.9
Not suitable	86	93
Total	100	100

Table 12.11d: Opinion on suitability of physical punishment according to respondent's education

1.12.12. Opinion on Paying No Attention / Disregard

Paying no attention or disregard is considered by 55% of respondents as an improper method of punishment while 21% consider it as proper. Demographic factors have little effect on the results.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Suitable	20.1	21.4	21.7
No difference	1.5	6.3	6.7
Not suitable	78.4	72.3	71.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.2a: Opinion on suitability of inattention according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Suitable	23.6	19.6
No difference	5.7	4.2
Not suitable	70.7	76.2
Total	100	100

Table 12.2b: Opinion on suitability of inattention according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
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Suitable	21.3	20.6	20
No difference	5.6	2.8	4
Not suitable	73.1	76.6	76
Total	100	100	100

Table 12.2c: Opinion on suitability of inattention according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Suitable	20	23.5
No difference	4.9	4.3
Not suitable	75.1	72.2
Total	100	100

Table 12.2d: Opinion on suitability of inattention according to respondent's education

1.13. Reactions to Major Misbehavior by Children

Only 29% of respondents claim to use little or no serious punishments (beating, imprisonment, etc.) in cases of major misbehavior from their children. There are few who claim to use serious punishment all the time in such cases. In fact more than 70% of respondents admit to using serious punishment at least some of the time. Such a practice seems to be effected by one's educational level.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Always	10	2.5
Often	25	6.3
Sometimes	104	26

Rarely	146	36.5
Never	115	28.8
Total	400	100

Table 13: Frequency of using serious punishment for major misbehavior

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Always	6	11.7	5
Sometimes	29.9	21.8	31.7
Never	64.2	66.5	63.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 13.1a: Frequency of using serious punishment for major misbehavior according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Always	10	8.1
Sometimes	27.1	25.4
Never	62.9	66.5
Total	100	100

Table 13.1b: Frequency of using serious punishment for major misbehavior according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Always	9.7	5.6	12
Sometimes	24.6	32.7	12
Never	65.7	61.7	76
Total	100	100	100

Table 13.1c: Frequency of using serious punishment for major misbehavior according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Always	11.2	2.6
Sometimes	28.1	20.9
Never	60.7	76.5
Total	100	100

Table 13.1d: Frequency of using serious punishment for major misbehavior according to respondent's education

1.14. Level of Acceptance for Physical Punishment by Parents

53% of respondents are of the opinion that physical punishment of children is never acceptable. This means that 47% accept it as a proper method of punishment at least some of the times. There is a greater concentration of lower income individuals in the latter group, while a higher concentration of urban and higher educated individuals in the former group of respondents.

Stating it differently, 68% of respondents think that physical punishment is improper and 58% try not to use this method, but 42% think it is justifiable to use it in cases of serious misbehaves.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Always	1	0.3
Often	15	3.8
Sometimes	87	21.8
Rarely	85	21.3
Never	212	53
Total	400	100

Table 14: Frequency of acceptance of using physical punishment by respondents

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Always	3	4.4	5
Sometimes	25.4	19.4	21.7
Never	71.6	76.2	73.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 14a: Frequency of acceptance of using physical punishment by respondents

According to their age

	Rural	Urban
Always	7.9	1.9
Sometimes	23.6	20.8
Never	68.6	77.3
Total	100	100

Table 14b: Frequency of acceptance of using physical punishment by respondents

According to their place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Always	4.1	1.9	12
Sometimes	23.9	18.7	12
Never	72	79.4	76
Total	100	100	100

Table 14c: Frequency of acceptance of using physical punishment by respondents
According to their household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Always	4.6	2.6
Sometimes	24.2	15.7
Never	71.2	81.7
Total	100	100

Table 14d: Frequency of acceptance of using physical punishment by respondents
According to their education

Concluding Remarks for Section One

When it comes to treating a child there is a noticeable difference between what people say and practice. By looking at the results of this study one can notice that close to 10% of head of households believe that physical punishment is not proper but yet they use it. Similarly when asked, 58% of respondents mentioned that they never use physical punishment for their children, and 68% mentioned that physical punishment is not a proper method of treating a child but only 29% claimed to never use harsh punishment in cases of major misbehaviors.

II- Viewpoints of Heads of Households on Juvenile Delinquency

According to the clause No.37 of Children Right's convention, torture, mistreatment, illegal arrest, execution and penal servitude of criminal children below 18 years old is declared forbidden. Also in accordance to clause No. 14 of The Convention, children are vulnerable and have main differences with adults. They also have their own specific needs, hence legally they need specific laws and judgment that are different from adults. Here, by contrasting the elements in foregone clauses of The Children Right's Convention, with the viewpoint of Iranian householders, the results of the present research can be evaluated.

2-1. Accepting a Juvenile Delinquent in the Household

Would you give employment to a child who has a record of robbery conviction? This was the question placed to the respondent. About 26% of them showed tendency to accept such a child. While 41% declined. Many of them (33.3%) hesitated and couldn't foresee their own reaction. 35.5% of them strongly expressed their negative attitude toward them. According to the examined results of the research, denial of juvenile delinquents are more observed in higher age groups (56 years or more), lower educational group, and deprived income group (less than 120,000 Toomans per month).

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I will accept him	45	11.3
Most probably I will accept him	58	14.5
I may accept him	133	33.3
Most probably I won't accept him	21	5.3
I won't accept him at all	142	35.5
I don't know	1	0.3
Total	400	100

Table 15- Accepting a juvenile delinquent for employment by the respondent

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
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I will accept	29.9	24.8	20
I may accept	35.8	32	31.7
I won't accept at all	33.6	43.2	48.3
I don't know	0.7	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 15A- Accepting a juvenile delinquent for employment by the respondent according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
I will accept	28.6	24.2
I may accept	27.9	36.2
I won't accept at all	43.6	39.2
I don't know	0	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 15B- Accepting a juvenile delinquent for employment by the respondent according to respondent's Place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
I will accept	26.5	22.4	32
I may accept	29.5	41.1	40
I won't accept at all	44	35.5	28
I don't know	0	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 15C- Accepting a juvenile delinquent for employment by the respondent according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
I will accept	25.3	27
I may accept	28.4	45.2
I won't accept at all	46.3	27
I don't know	0	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 15D- Accepting a juvenile delinquent for employment by the respondent according to respondent's education

2-2. Viewpoint of Head of Household on Reforming Juvenile Delinquents

Here, the general tendency is toward reforming of juvenile delinquents. Only 6.3% of the householders had completely positive viewpoints and believed that all of the juvenile delinquents are correctable. Totally 48% of the householders believed them to be correctable in most cases. Only 2.5% of them had a definite negative point of view in the matter. Those who believed in reforming of juvenile delinquents were mostly among higher income groups (more than 250,000 Toomans per month), and higher educational group (higher than high school diploma). Vice versa, those who were skeptical about reforming of these children, belonged to lower income group (less than 120,000 Toomans per month) and under diploma educational group.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
They are all correctable	25	6.3
Most of them are correctable	166	41.5
Some of them are correctable	181	45.3
Most of them are not correctable	16	4
None of them are correctable	10	2.5
I don't know	2	0.5
Total	400	100

Table 15-1: Respondent's views on reforming the juvenile delinquents

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
They are all correctable	49.3	49	40
Some of them are correctable	46.3	44.2	46.7
None of them are correctable	4.5	6.3	11.7
I don't know	0	0.5	1.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 15-1A- Respondent's views on reforming the juvenile delinquents according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
They are all correctable	42.1	50.8
Some of them are correctable	48.6	43.5
None of them are correctable	8.6	5.4
I don't know	0.7	0.4

Total	100	100
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Table 15-1B- Respondent's views on reforming the juvenile delinquents according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
They are all correctable	48.1	42.1	68
Some of them are correctable	43.7	53.3	28
None of them are correctable	7.8	3.7	4
I don't know	0.4	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 15-1C- Respondent's views on reforming the juvenile delinquents according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
They are all correctable	41.8	62.6
Some of them are correctable	49.1	35.7
None of them are correctable	8.4	1.7
I don't know	0.7	0
Total	100	100

Table 15-1D- Respondent's views on reforming the juvenile delinquents according to respondent's education

2-3. Heads of Households Views on Correct Methods of Dealing with Delinquent Children

The absolute majority of the respondents (86.8%) mentioned reforming and rehabilitation as the most reasonable approach to juvenile delinquency. Considering those who have suggested both methods, the following outcome is observed:

- 64% of the householders mentioned reforming and rehabilitation, as the best approach to juvenile delinquents.
- 22.5% assigned a short period of imprisoning alongside with reforming and rehabilitation.
- 7% mentioned a short period of imprisoning, as the most reasonable approach to juvenile delinquents.
- 3.3% suggested a long-term period of imprisoning and tough penalty.

There is a statistical relation between urban/rural status of the householder, their educational situation, income, and their viewpoint about the most reasonable approach to juvenile delinquents. Commitment to the idea of reforming and rehabilitation is mostly observed among those householders with higher education (above diploma) and higher income (more than 250,000 Toomans per month), from urban areas. Vice versa, suggestion of short term and long term lockup to refine and punish juvenile delinquents, was mostly given by rural households, belonging to the low income group (less than 120,000 Toomans per month) and lower educated group (below diploma). Age factor of the householder was not important in this case.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Only Reform and Rehab	256	64
Only long term prison	13	3.3
Only short term prison	28	7
Short and long term prison	1	0.3
Short term prison + rehab	90	22.5
I don't know	12	3

Total	400	100
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Table 15-2: The most reasonable approach to juvenile delinquents from respondent's point of view

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Adjustment and reforming	70.5	71.8	67.5
Long term prison	3	3.2	1.3
Short term prison	25.3	22.2	27.3
I don't know	1.2	2.8	3.9
Total	100	100	100

Table 15-2A: The most reasonable approach to juvenile delinquents from respondent's point of view, according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Adjustment and reforming	63	75.2
Long term prison	3.3	2.6
Short term prison	29.8	20.6
I don't know	3.9	1.6
Total	100	100

Table 15-2B: The most reasonable approach to juvenile delinquents from respondent's point of view, according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Adjustment and reforming	68.3	75.4	77.8
Long term prison	3	0.8	11.1
Short term prison	26.3	20.6	11.1

I don't know	2.4	3.2	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 15-2C: The most reasonable approach to juvenile delinquents from respondent's point of view, according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Adjustment and reforming	65.8	84
Long term prison	3.6	0.8
Short term prison	27.8	13.7
I don't know	2.8	1.5
Total	100	100

Table 15-2D: The most reasonable approach to juvenile delinquents from respondent's point of view, according to respondent's education

2-4. Similar Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents and Adult Criminals

The majority (61.3%) of the householders believed that there should not be any similarity in treating juvenile delinquents and adult criminals. But 11.3% hold that in most cases juvenile delinquents should be treated the same as adult criminals. The answer: "should not be similar in any case" has been considered as the guideline (the standpoint of the Convention of Children's Rights). Only the "urban/rural" factor is effective on respondent's views. For example, the answer: "no similarity in treating juvenile delinquents and adult criminals" was given 65.4% by urban group, and 53.6% by rural group.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
In all cases	26	6.5
In most cases	19	4.8
In some cases	65	16.3
Rarely	40	10

In none of the cases	245	61.3
I don't know	5	1.3
Total	400	100

Table 15-3: Similarity in treating juvenile delinquents and adult criminals from respondent's point of view.

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
In all cases	36.6	37.9	38.3
In none of cases	62.7	61.2	58.3
I don't know	0.7	1	3.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 15-3A- Similarity in treating juvenile delinquents and adult criminals from respondent's point of view, according to the respondent's age group

	Rural	Urban
In all cases	43.6	34.2
In none of cases	53.6	65.4
I don't know	2.9	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 15-3B- Similarity in treating juvenile delinquents and adult criminals from respondent's point of view, according to the respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
In all cases	39.2	31.8	44
In none of cases	59.3	67.3	56
I don't know	1.5	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 15-3C- Similarity in treating juvenile delinquents and adult criminals from respondent's point of view, according to the respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
In all cases	38.6	34.8
In none of cases	60.4	63.5
I don't know	1.1	1.7
Total	100	100

Table 15-3D- Similarity in treating juvenile delinquents and adult criminals from respondent's point of view, according to the respondent's education

2-5. Head of Household's Viewpoint on Physical Punishment of Juvenile Delinquents

33.5% of respondents – in accordance with The Convention - believed that concerning juvenile delinquents, physical punishment must be prohibited, since such an act is not necessary at all. 66.5% believed that in some form (rarely, sometimes, most of the times, always) physical punishment is needful. 1.3% of them positively validated physical punishment in all cases.

Here, the four main parameters are statistically connected with the viewpoint of householders about physical punishment of juvenile delinquent. Viewpoints of respondents older than 56 years, in urban group, belonging to the income group of more than 250,000 Toomans per month, and educational group of above diploma, revealed opinions closer to the standpoint of The Convention.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Always	5	1.3
Often	19	4.8
Sometimes	148	37
Rarely	87	21.8
Never	134	33.5
I don't know	7	1.8
Total	400	100

Tables 15-4: Physical punishment of juvenile delinquents from respondent's point of view

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Always	68.7	65	55
Never	30.6	32.5	43.3
I don't know	0.7	2.4	1.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 15-4A- Physical punishment of juvenile delinquents from respondent's point of view according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Always	70.7	61.5
Never	26.4	37.3
I don't know	2.9	1.2
Total	100	100

Table 15-4B- Physical punishment of juvenile delinquents from respondent's point of view according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Always	68.3	59.8	48
Never	30.6	37.4	48
I don't know	1.1	2.8	4
Total	100	100	100

Table 15-4C- Physical punishment of juvenile delinquents from respondent's point of view according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Always	68.1	56.5
Never	30.2	41.7
I don't know	1.8	1.7
Total	100	100

Table 15-4D- Physical punishment of juvenile delinquents from respondent's point of view according to respondent's education

2-6. Heads of Households Viewpoint about Life Imprisonment or Execution of Juvenile Delinquents below 18 Years for the Commitment of Serious Crimes

Nearly 65% of respondents contradicted heavy penalties such as life imprisonment or execution for juvenile delinquents below 18 years old. Generally 80% of householders positively disagreed with such penalties. Versus, about 13% of respondents concurred such punishments.

None of the main four parameters (age, urban/rural, monthly income, educational level) are statistically connected with respondent’s viewpoint.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I agree	13	3.3
I almost agree	40	10
I neither agree , nor disagree	14	3.5
I almost disagree	61	15.3
I disagree	259	64.8
I don’t know	13	3.3
Total	400	100

Table 15-5: Level of approval of life imprisonment or execution for juvenile delinquents below 18 years old

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
I agree	26.9	36.9	26.7
I disagree	71.6	59.2	68.3
I don't know	1.5	3.9	5
Total	100	100	100

Table 15-5A- Level of approval of life imprisonment or execution for juvenile delinquents below 18 years old according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
I agree	34.3	30.8
I disagree	62.1	66.2
I don't know	3.6	3.1
Total	100	100

Table 15-5B- Level of approval of life imprisonment or execution for juvenile delinquents below 18 years old according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
I agree	32.1	31.8	32
I disagree	65.3	62.6	68
I don't know	2.6	5.6	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 15-5C- Level of approval of life imprisonment or execution for juvenile delinquents below 18 years old according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
I agree	33.3	28.7
I disagree	62.8	69.6
I don't know	3.9	1.7
Total	100	100

Table 15-5D Level of approval of life imprisonment or execution for juvenile delinquents below 18 years old according to respondent's education

2-7. Heads of Households Viewpoints on Alternatives to Imprisonment for Juvenile Delinquents

The majority of respondents (77.1%) held positive views on alternatives to imprisonment such as charitable tasks or job training for juvenile delinquents. Among them, about 40.3% definitely find the alternatives as the best way of treating juvenile delinquents. Only 5.1% of them did not consider charitable tasks and job training as a form punishment and found them unsuitable for juvenile offenders. Comparing different social groups, it is observed that positive attitude toward alternative methods are held more by urban groups. Also the parameter of income level is directly connected with respondent's tendency about the subject. There is no statistical connection between age and educational level of the householder, and his viewpoint about alternative methods.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Always	161	40.3
Often	147	36.8
Sometimes	67	16.8
Rarely	11	2.8
Never	9	2.3

I don't know	5	1.3
Total	400	100

Table 15-6: Head of household's views on using alternative methods of punishment and rehabilitation

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Always	38.8	39.8	45
In other cases	61.2	58.3	53.3
I don't know	0	1.9	1.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 15-6A- Head of household's views on using alternative methods of punishment and rehabilitation according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Always	30	45.8
In other cases	67.9	53.5
I don't know	2.1	0.8
Total	100	100

Table 15-6B- Head of household's views on using alternative methods of punishment and rehabilitation according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Always	36.9	51.4	28

In other cases	61.9	46.7	72
I don't know	1.1	1.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 15-6C- Head of household's views on using alternative methods of punishment and rehabilitation according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Always	40.4	40
In other cases	57.9	60
I don't know	1.8	0
Total	100	100

Table 15-6D- Head of household's views on using alternative methods of punishment and rehabilitation according to respondent's education

Heads of Households Viewpoints on Handicapped Children

Since there are different types and degree of disability, in this study we have tried to define the limits of handicap and present some examples (like deafness, blindness, physical and emotional disability) in our questionnaires to make it more sensible for respondents, and make them reply more clearly.

3-1. Head of Households Viewpoints on Handicapped Children Studying in Normal Schools

Only 20.8% respondents agreed with the idea of handicapped children (deaf, blind, etc.) studying in normal schools. Half of them concurred it in “all cases”, versus 66% of respondents who do not agree with it, 56% of them oppose it in all cases. As it is observed in respective table, those who oppose handicapped children (of any type) studying in normal schools, mostly belong to urban groups with educational level of more than diploma.

It must be explained that some respondents who oppose the idea, believed that participation of handicapped children in normal classes might cause them harm. Because normal children may mock them or they may not be able to follow class routines like other students.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
In all cases	42	10.5
In most cases	41	10.3
In some cases	49	12.3
Rarely	40	10
In none of the cases	224	56
I don't know	4	1
Total	400	100

Table 16-: Heads of Households views on handicapped children studying in normal schools

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
In all cases	17.9	22.8	20
In some cases	14.2	10.2	15
In none of the cases	66.4	66	65
I don't know	1.5	1	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-A- Heads of Households views on handicapped children studying in normal schools according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
In all cases	27.1	17.3
In some cases	12.1	12.3
In none of the cases	58.6	70

I don't know	2.1	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 16-B- Heads of Households views on handicapped children studying in normal schools according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
In all cases	22.4	17.8	16
In some cases	12.7	9.3	20
In none of the cases	63.8	72	64
I don't know	1.1	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-C- Heads of Households views on handicapped children studying in normal schools according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
In all cases	24.2	12.2
In some cases	11.2	14.8
In none of the cases	63.2	73
I don't know	1.4	0
Total	100	100

Table 16-D- Heads of Households views on handicapped children studying in normal schools according to respondent's education

3-2. Acceptance of Handicapped Children in Normal Schools Next to Respondent's Child

After evaluation of respondents' viewpoints about participation of handicapped children in normal classes they were asked about the idea of having handicapped children studying next to their own child. In this case we observed about 44% opposition to the idea. In fact 35% of them were positively against such an idea. On the other hand 46% of them agreed with the idea, which 29.5% of them positively sympathized with it.

Positive tendency was mostly observed in lower educational levels (below diploma). Other factors had no effect on respondent's viewpoint.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I agree	118	29.5
I almost agree	66	16.5
I neither agree , nor disagree	41	10.3
I almost disagree	35	8.8
I disagree	140	35
Total	400	100

Table 16-1: Acceptance of handicapped children in normal schools next to respondent's child

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Completely agree	41	47.6	51.7
I neither agree, nor disagree	10.4	11.7	5
Completely disagree	48.5	40.8	43.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-1A- Acceptance of handicapped children in normal schools next to respondent's child according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Completely agree	47.9	45
I neither agree, nor disagree	10.7	10
Completely disagree	41.4	45
Total	100	100

Table 16-1B- Acceptance of handicapped children in normal schools next to respondent's child according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Completely agree	48.5	41.1	40
I neither agree, nor disagree	9.7	11.2	12
Completely disagree	41.8	47.7	48
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-1C- Acceptance of handicapped children in normal schools next to respondent's child according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Completely agree	50.2	35.7
I neither agree, nor disagree	8.8	13.9
Completely disagree	41.1	50.4
Total	100	100

Table 16-1D- Acceptance of handicapped children in normal schools next to respondent's child according to respondent's education

3-3. Respondents Viewpoints on Different Ways of Supporting Handicapped Children

All together, the respective society may be divided in to 3 groups. Most of them (36.8%) are close to standpoints of The Convention, which is “treating them like normal children and knowing their other abilities and potentials”. There is another group who feels that handicapped children must be helped to do their tasks. The 3rd group believes in financially supporting of handicapped children. The latter viewpoint holds the least percentage of responses and has a statistically considerable difference with other two groups.

Viewpoint of “having similar treatment ...” was mostly observed in young age group (18-36 years old), urban, and higher educational group. While standpoint of “helping them to their tasks ...” was more held by age group of above 56 years old, rural and lower education groups.

Financial supporting of handicapped children was suggested more by rural and below diploma group of householders.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Helping them in doing their chores	142	35.5
Financially helping them to obtain their needed means	109	27.3
Treating them like ordinary people and realizing their abilities	147	36.8
All of them	2	0.5
Total	400	100

Table 16-2: Respondent's viewpoint about reasonable ways of supporting handicapped children

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Helping them in doing their chores	29.9	36.9	43.3
Financially helping them to obtain their needed means	24.6	26.2	36.7
Treating them like ordinary people and realizing abilities	44.8	36.4	20
All of them	0.7	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-2A- Respondent's viewpoint about reasonable ways of supporting handicapped children, according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Helping them in doing their chores	50.7	27.3
Financially helping them to obtain their needed means	24.3	28.8
Treating them like ordinary people and realizing abilities	24.3	43.5
All of them	0.7	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 16-2B- Respondent's viewpoint about reasonable ways of supporting handicapped children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Helping them in doing their chores	38.1	27.1	44
Financially helping them to obtain their needed means	25.7	32.7	20
Treating them like ordinary people and realizing abilities	35.4	40.2	36
All of them	0.7	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-2C- Respondent's viewpoint about reasonable ways of supporting handicapped children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Helping them in doing their chores	38.6	27.8
Financially helping them to obtain their needed means	32.6	13.9
Treating them like ordinary people and realizing abilities	28.1	58.3
All of them	0.7	0
Total	100	100

Table 16-2D- Respondent's viewpoint about reasonable ways of supporting handicapped children, according to respondent's education

3-4. Respondents Perception of Handicapped Children

Most of respondents (56.5%) felt pity for handicapped children. 30% of them liked them, and only 13% of them had a viewpoint close to The Convention’s “normal and handicapped children make no difference to me”. Only one householder expressed a negative attitude against handicapped children.

The tendency close to The Convention was mostly observed in young age group (18-36 years old). Pitiful impression was seen in older age group, rural and lower educated groups.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
You dislike them	1	0.3
You feel pity for them	226	56.5
You like them	120	30
You consider them like ordinary people	52	13
I don't know	1	0.3
Total	400	100

Table 16-3: Respondent’s perception of handicapped children

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
You dislike them	0.7	0	0
You feel pity for them	49.3	60.2	60
You like them	32.1	27.7	33.3
You consider them like ordinary people	17.2	12.1	6.7
I don't know	0.7	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-3A- Respondent’s perception of handicapped children according to respondent’s age

	Rural	Urban
You dislike them	0	0.4
You feel pity for them	65.7	51.5
You like them	24.3	33.1
You consider them like ordinary people	10	14.6
I don't know	0	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 16-3B- Respondent's perception of handicapped children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
You dislike them	0.4	0	0
You feel pity for them	59	50.5	56
You like them	28.7	34.6	24
You consider them like ordinary people	11.9	14	20
I don't know	0	0.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-3C- Respondent's perception of handicapped children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
You dislike them	0.4	0
You feel pity for them	61.4	44.3
You like them	28.8	33
You consider them like ordinary people	9.5	21.7
I don't know	0	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 16-3D- Respondent's perception of handicapped children according to respondent's education

3-5. Reaction of Heads of Households Toward Handicapped Children

Absolute majority of respondents (80%) tries to help handicapped children. 2.3% is indifferent and 17.6% have some kind of negative reaction against them. As can be observed in respective tables, the behaviors, which were indicated in questionnaire as of 5 options questions, are divided in to 2 helping/positive and avoiding/abstinence behaviors, in our statistical evaluations. Tendency to help is mostly seen in lower educational group of below diploma.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
You avoid them	2	0.5
You treat them with caution	65	16.3
You tease them	3	0.8
You neglect them	9	2.3
You help them	320	80
Others	1	0.3
Total	400	100

Table 16-4: Reactions toward handicapped children

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
You don't help them	23.9	18.9	13.3
You help them	76.1	81.1	86.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-4A Reactions toward handicapped children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
You don't help them	15	22.3
You help them	85	77.7
Total	100	100

Table 16-4B- Reactions toward handicapped children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
You don't help them	19.8	17.8	28
You help them	80.2	82.2	72
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-4C- Reactions toward handicapped children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
You don't help them	15.8	29.6
You help them	84.2	70.4
Total	100	100

Table 16-4D- Reactions toward handicapped children according to respondent's education

3-6. Respondents Reactions to Their Own Child Playing With a Handicapped Child

82.3% of respondents would permit their own children to play with a handicapped child. 66% of them positively concurred. 5% of them would never let their children to play with a handicapped child. Dividing the respondents in to 2 groups of “determined” (I will positively let my child ...) and “hesitant” (I won’t let my child, or I will let my child ... provided that ...), it is observed that those householders who would let their children play with a handicapped child mostly belong to lower income groups (less than 120,000 Toomans per month).

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Definitely	264	66
Most probably	65	16.3
Maybe	39	9.8
Most probably not	12	3
Never	20	5
Total	400	100

Table 16-5: Permitting one’s children to play with a handicapped child

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
F. Would definitely allow	58.2	71.4	65
Would not allow	41.8	28.6	35
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-5A- Permitting one's children to play with a handicapped child according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
G. Would definitely allow	68.6	64.6
Would not allow	31.4	35.4
Total	100	100

Table 16-5B- Permitting one's children to play with a handicapped child according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
H. Would definitely allow	67.2	65.4	56
Would not allow	32.8	34.6	44
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-5C- Permitting one's children to play with a handicapped child according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
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I. Would definitely allow	68.1	60.9
Would not allow	31.9	39.1
Total	100	100

Table 16-5D- Permitting one’s children to play with a handicapped child according to respondent’s education

Heads of Households Views on Street Children

4-1. Familiarity With the Issue of Street Children

75.3% of respondents were more or less acquainted with the issue of street children problem. They were mostly among higher educated and middle income groups groups.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Yes	301	75.3
No	99	24.8
Total	400	100

Table 16-6: Familiarity with the issue of street children

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Yes	77.6	74.3	73.3

No	22.4	25.7	26.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-6A- Familiarity with the issue of street children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Yes	70.7	77.7
No	29.3	22.3
Total	100	100

Table 16-6B- Familiarity with the issue of street children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Yes	72.4	84.1	68
No	27.6	15.9	32
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-6C- Familiarity with the issue of street children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
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Yes	71.2	85.2
No	28.8	14.8
Total	100	100

Table 16-6D- Familiarity with the issue of street children according to respondent's education

4-2. Respondent's Image of Street Children

After presenting a short explanation about to those unfamiliar with street children, respondents were asked to express their image of them. They were to choose from one of the options: delinquent, tramp, beggar or someone who is trying to earn a living. 8% of respondents selected none of the options and declared ignorance. The highest percentage (43.3%) of answers belonged to “tramp and idle” option. 29.3% of respondents consider street children as “working children to support their family”. About 12% of householders believed that they are “delinquent”. Totally 62.4% of responses were negative and none of the main four parameters (age, urban/rural, monthly income, educational level) had an effect on their opinions about street children.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Criminal / delinquent	47	11.8
Beggar	29	7.3
Temp / idle	173	43.3
Trying to earn a livelihood for his/her family	117	29.3
Others	2	0.5
I don't know	32	8
Total	400	100

Table 16-7: Respondent's image of street children

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Negative	68.7	59.7	58.3
Trying to earn a livelihood for his/her family	26.1	31.6	28.3
I don't know	5.2	8.7	13.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-7A- Respondent's image of street children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Negative	57.9	65
Trying to earn a livelihood for his/her family	31.4	28.1
I don't know	10.7	6.9
Total	100	100

Table 16-7B- Respondent's image of street children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Negative	60.1	68.2	64
Trying to earn a livelihood for his/her family	32.5	22.4	24
I don't know	7.5	9.3	12
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-7C- Respondent's image of street children according to respondent's household income

	Below high	High school
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	school diploma	diploma and higher
Negative	61.8	64.3
Trying to earn a livelihood for his/her family	28.8	30.4
I don't know	9.5	5.2
Total	100	100

Table 16-7D- Respondent's image of street children according to respondent's education

4-3. Respondent's Reactions Towards Street Children

The most accepted response to street children (34.5%) is to ignore them. 27.3% would preach and advise them, and 18% would financially help them. If we divide our 7 options in to 2 groups of positive reactions (preaching and financial support), and negative reactions (fear and avoiding, mistrust and caution, ill-treatment, indifference and surrender to policeman), we will observe that positive responses are mainly seen in higher age groups (older than 56 years), and low income group (less than 120,000 Toomans per month). Urban/rural status and educational level of the householders has no effect on his response.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
You fear and avoid them	17	4.3
You behave with caution	49	12.3
You mistreat and abuse them	2	0.5
You pass by indifferently	138	34.5
You deliver them to legal authorities	7	1.8
You advise / preach them	109	27.3
You financially help them	72	18

I don't know	6	1.5
Total	400	100

Table 16-8: Respondent's reactions towards street children

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Negative Reaction	58.2	53.4	41.7
Positive Reaction	41	44.7	56.7
I don't know	0.7	1.9	1.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-8A- Respondent's reactions towards street children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Negative Reaction	53.6	53.1
Positive Reaction	44.3	45.8
I don't know	2.1	1.2
Total	100	100

Table 16-8B- Respondent's reactions towards street children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Negative Reaction	52.6	53.3	60
Positive Reaction	45.9	45.8	36
I don't know	1.5	0.9	4
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-8C- Respondent's reactions towards street children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Negative	53.3	53
Positive	45.3	45.2
I don't know	1.4	1.7
Total	100	100

Table 16-8D- Respondent's reactions towards street children according to respondent's education

4-4. Respondents Reactions Towards Association of Their Own Children With Street Children

The absolute majority of respondents would never allow their children to play with street children. This is the logical reflection of respondent's mentality about street children. Now, considering the positive and conditional responses on one hand, and the definite negative answers like: "I will never let them ..." on the other hand, it is observed that negative mentality (never) is mostly presented by lower income (less than 120,000 Toomans per month) and lower educational level group.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Definitely	4	1
Most probably	3	0.8
Maybe	26	6.5
Most probably not	29	7.3
Never	338	84.5
Total	400	100

Table 16-9: Allowing one's own child to play with street children

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Positive	14.9	17	11.7
Never	85.1	83	88.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-9A: Allowing one's own child to play with street children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Positive	17.1	14.6
Never	82.9	85.4
Total	100	100

Table 16-9B: Allowing one's own child to play with street children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Positive	12.7	15.9	44
Never	87.3	84.1	56
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-9C: Allowing one's own child to play with street children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Positive	13	21.7
Never	87	78.3
Total	100	100

Table 16-9D: Allowing one's own child to play with street children according to respondent's education

4-5. Respondents Attitudes Towards Treatment of Street Children

The highest percentages of responses belonged to suggestion of reforming and mainstreaming the street children. This is close to the Convention’s standpoint. 4.6% of householders hold the most negative ideas, which are “punishment and exclusion”. Considering other opinions, such as “financial support, spiritual support, reform, and (no particular encounter is needed)”, following outcomes are observed. Rural people mostly give the “I don’t know” response. Urban groups and higher educational level groups have positive attitudes.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Financial support	30	7.5
Collect and keep them away from the rest of the society	11	2.8
Punish them	7	1.8
Spiritually supporting them	39	9.8
Reform and insert them in society	298	74.5
None / there is no need for a special treatment	3	0.8
I don’t know	12	3
Total	400	100

Table 16-10: Respondents attitudes towards treatment of street children

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Financial and spiritual support	91.8	91.7	91.7
Punish and keep them away from the rest of society	6	3.9	3.3
I don't know	2.2	4.4	5
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-10A: Respondents attitudes towards treatment of street children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Financial and spiritual support	85	95.4
Punish and keep them away from the rest of society	7.1	3.1
I don't know	7.9	1.5
Total	100	100

Table 16-10B: Respondents attitudes towards treatment of street children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Financial and spiritual support	91.4	94.4	84
Punish and keep them away from the rest of society	4.1	2.8	16
I don't know	4.5	2.8	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-10C: Respondents attitudes towards treatment of street children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Financial and spiritual support	89.8	96.5
Punish and keep them away from the rest of society	5.3	2.6
I don't know	4.9	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 16-10D: Respondents attitudes towards treatment of street children according to respondent's education

4-6. The Authority to Handle the Issue of Street Children

81% of respondents mentioned government as the main authority to deal with the issue of street children. 2% of respondents had no idea. Only 17% of them referred to NGOs as the authority to deal with the issue of street children. Mentioning the government as the main authority, were mostly done by higher educated (above diploma) groups.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Government	323	80.8
NGO(non-government organizations)	1	0.3
Civil Associations	12	3
International Organizations	1	0.3
All of the above organizations	34	8.5
Several of the above organizations	21	5.3
I don't know	8	2
Total	400	100

Table 16-11: The authority to handle the issue of street children

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Government	82.8	81.6	73.3
Others	15.7	16.5	23.3
I don't know	1.5	1.9	3.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-11A: The authority to handle the issue of street children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Government	81.4	80.4
Others	15	18.5
I don't know	3.6	1.2
Total	100	100

Table 16-11B: The authority to handle the issue of street children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Government	79.1	86	76
Others	18.7	14	16
I don't know	2.2	0	8
Total	100	100	100

Table 16-11C: The authority to handle the issue of street children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Government	82.8	75.7
Others	14.7	23.5
I don't know	2.5	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 16-11D: The authority to handle the issue of street children according to respondent's education

J. Heads of Households Viewpoints on Afghan Children

5-1. Support For Schooling of Afghan Children in Iran

More than half of the respondents were positively against supporting the schooling of Afghan children in Iran. 34% declared their approval. Opposition was mainly held by younger age groups (18-36 years old), and lower educated groups.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I agree	64	16
I almost agree	72	18
I neither agree, nor disagree	22	5.5
I almost disagree	24	6
I disagree	213	53.3
I don't know	5	1.3
Total	400	100

Table 17-1: Supporting the schooling of Afghan children in Iran

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
I agree	30.6	34.5	40
I neither agree, nor disagree	4.5	6.3	5
I disagree	64.2	58.7	50
I don't know	0.7	0.5	5
Total	100	100	100

Table 17-1A: Supporting the schooling of Afghan children in Iran according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
I agree	29.3	36.5
I neither agree, nor disagree	5.7	5.4
I disagree	62.9	57.3
I don't know	2.1	0.8
Total	100	100

Table 17-1B: Supporting the schooling of Afghan children in Iran according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
I agree	32.1	38.3	36
I neither agree, nor disagree	5.6	4.7	8
I disagree	61.2	55.1	56
I don't know	1.1	1.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 17-1C: Supporting the schooling of Afghan children in Iran according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
I agree	31.2	40.9
I neither agree, nor disagree	3.9	9.6
I disagree	63.5	48.7
I don't know	1.4	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 17-1D: Supporting the schooling of Afghan children in Iran according to respondent's education

5-2. Supporting The Afghan’s Street Children

47% of respondents believed that one should never support Afghan street children. In total, 56.5% held positive, and 21% had negative attitudes toward the subject. About 22% did not express a definite opinion. Positive aspects (always/almost) were mostly held by respondents of higher educated groups. Other parameters (age, urban/rural, and monthly income) were not statistically effective on their responses.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Always	32	8
Often	52	13
Sometimes	87	21.8
Rarely	38	9.5
Never	188	47
I don’t know	3	0.8
Total	400	100

Table 17-2: Respondent’s position on supporting Afghan’s street children

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Always	19.4	19.9	28.3
Sometimes	27.6	17	25
Never	53	62.6	43.3
I don’t know	0	0.5	3.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 17-2A: Respondent’s position on supporting Afghan’s street children according to respondent’s age

	Rural	Urban
Always	15.7	23.8
Sometimes	22.1	21.5
Never	61.4	53.8
I don't know	0.7	0.8
Total	100	100

Table 17-2B: Respondent's position on supporting Afghan's street children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Always	18.7	25.2	28
Sometimes	23.1	17.8	24
Never	57.8	55.1	48
I don't know	0.4	1.9	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 17-2C: Respondent's position on supporting Afghan's street children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Always	18.2	27.8
Sometimes	21.4	22.6
Never	59.6	48.7
I don't know	0.7	0.9
Total	100	100

Table 17-2D: Respondent's position on supporting Afghan's street children according to respondent's education

5-3. Reactions of Respondents to Children Playing with Afghan Children

13.8% of respondents thought that they would permit their children to play with Afghan street children. About 69% of them positively expressed that they would never permit their children to play with Afghan street children. The latter group belonged to lower income group.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Definitely	19	4.8
Most probably	36	9
Maybe	68	17
Most probably not	30	7.5
Never	247	61.8
Total	400	100

Table 17-3: Reactions of respondents to children playing with Afghan children

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Definitely	14.9	11.7	18.3
Probably	15.7	17.5	18.3
Never	69.4	70.9	63.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 17-3A: Reactions of respondents to children playing with Afghan children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Definitely	11.4	15
Probably	14.3	18.5
Never	74.3	66.5
Total	100	100

Table 17-3B: Reactions of respondents to children playing with Afghan children according to the respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Definitely	12.3	15.9	20
Probably	14.2	22.4	24
Never	73.5	61.7	56
Total	100	100	100

Table 17-3C: Reactions of respondents to children playing with Afghan children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Definitely	11.6	19.1
Probably	16.8	17.4
Never	71.6	63.5
Total	100	100

Table 17-3D- Reactions of respondents to children playing with Afghan children according to respondent's education

5-4. Supporting Needy Afghan children

45.5% of respondents stated that they would (sometimes) support needy Afghan children. 37% of them held negative tendency (never / rarely) towards supporting needy Afghan children. Supporting views mostly belonged to urban group, higher educational level, and higher income (more than 250,000 Toomans) groups.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
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Always	18	4.5
Often	50	12.5
Sometimes	182	45.5
Rarely	64	16
Never	84	21
I don't know	2	0.5
Total	400	100

Table 17-4: Supporting needy Afghan children

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
Always	14.9	17.5	20
Sometimes	47	45.6	41.7
Never	38.1	36.4	36.7
I don't know	0	0.5	1.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 17-4A- Supporting needy Afghan children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
Always	11.4	20
Sometimes	43.6	46.5
Never	44.3	33.1
I don't know	0.7	0.4
Total	100	100

Table 17-4B- Supporting needy Afghan children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
Always	14.6	20.6	28
Sometimes	43.7	51.4	40
Never	41	28	32
I don't know	0.7	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 17-4C- Supporting needy Afghan children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
Always	15.4	20.9
Sometimes	44.2	48.7
Never	39.6	30.4
I don't know	0.7	0
Total	100	100

Table 17-4D Supporting needy Afghan children according to respondent's education

5-5. Respondents Views on Granting Citizenship to Afghan Children Born in Iran

Only 22% of respondents consented to the idea, and the majority of them (65%) disapproved the suggestion. Larger numbers of rural groups, and under diploma educational groups held negative views.

It must be mentioned that 10% of opponents would approve the idea provided that:

- One of the parents be Iranian (15 cases)
- The child itself, be Muslim (5 cases)
- The child itself, be physically and morally healthy (5 cases)
- The child itself, be known to them (2 cases)

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I agree	36	9
I almost agree	52	13
I neither agree , nor disagree	35	8.8
I almost disagree	28	7
I disagree	232	58
I don't know	17	4.3
Total	400	100

Table 17-5: Respondents views on granting citizenship to Afghan children born in Iran

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
I agree	18.7	24.3	21.7
I neither agree, nor disagree	7.5	9.7	8.3
I disagree	72.4	61.7	60
I don't know	1.5	4.4	10
Total	100	100	100

Table 17-5A- Respondents views on granting citizenship to Afghan children born in Iran according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
I agree	17.1	24.6
I neither agree, nor disagree	7.1	9.6

I disagree	72.1	61.2
I don't know	3.6	4.6
Total	100	100

Table 17-5B- Respondents views on granting citizenship to Afghan children born in Iran according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
I agree	19	28	28
I neither agree, nor disagree	8.6	9.3	8
I disagree	68.7	56.1	64
I don't know	3.7	6.5	0
Total	100	100	100

Table 17-5C- Respondents views on granting citizenship to Afghan children born in Iran according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
I agree	18.9	29.6
I neither agree, nor disagree	8.4	9.6
I disagree	68.1	57.4

I don't know	4.6	3.5
Total	100	100

Table 17-5D- Respondents views on granting citizenship to Afghan children born in Iran according to respondent's education

5-6. Respondents Views on Granting Birth Certificate to Afghan Children Born in Iran

27% of respondents were agreeable and 65% were against the subject. Age factor is not effective but other parameters, like urban/rural, monthly income, and educational level are effective in respondent's decision. Resistance to granting Iranian identification card to Afghan children who are born in Iran, was mostly observed in rural groups, and respondents with lower education (below diploma) and income (below 120,000 Toomans per month).

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I agree	51	12.8
I almost agree	57	14.3
I neither agree , nor disagree	23	5.8
I almost disagree	26	6.5
I disagree	229	57.3
I don't know	14	3.5
Total	400	100

Table 17-6: Respondent's views on granting Iranian birth certificate to Afghan children born in Iran

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56
I agree	26.1	27.2	28.3
I neither agree, nor disagree	4.5	6.8	5
I disagree	67.9	61.7	61.7
I don't know	1.5	4.4	5
Total	100	100	100

Table 17-6A- Respondent's views on granting Iranian birth certificate to Afghan children born in Iran according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
I agree	22.9	29.2
I neither agree, nor disagree	3.6	6.9
I disagree	70	60.4
I don't know	3.6	3.5
Total	100	100

Table 17-6B- Respondent's views on granting Iranian birth certificate to Afghan children born in Iran according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman
I agree	24.6	29	44
I neither agree, nor disagree	4.9	5.6	16
I disagree	67.5	60.7	36
I don't know	3	4.7	4
Total	100	100	100

Table 17-6C- Respondent's views on granting Iranian birth certificate to Afghan children born in Iran according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
I agree	21.4	40.9
I neither agree, nor disagree	4.2	9.6
I disagree	70.5	47
I don't know	3.9	2.6
Total	100	100

Table 17-6D- Respondent's views on granting Iranian birth certificate to Afghan children born in Iran according to respondent's education

K. Respondents Familiarity With The International Convention on The Rights of Children

After going over viewpoints and awareness level of respondents about different forms of children’s Rights, at the end of our questionnaire, they were asked about their level of familiarity with the Convention itself. Results indicate that 33.5% of the respondents had heard the name before, and only 4% of them had partial information about its content. But none of them have studied The Convention. 66.5% of respondents had no acquaintance with The Convention and had not even heard the name.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I have not heard about it	266	66.5
I have heard about it, but I don’t know about its content	118	29.5
I have heard about it, and I know about its content	16	4
Total	400	100

Table 18-: Respondents’ level of familiarity with the Convention on the Rights of Children

	18 to 36	37 to 55	Over 56

	years	years	
I have not heard about it before	60.4	68.9	71.7
I have heard about it, but I don't know about its content	35.8	26.2	26.7
I have heard about it, and I know about its content	3.7	4.9	1.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 18-A: Respondents' level of familiarity with the Convention on the Rights of Children according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban
I have not heard about it before	75.7	61.5
I have heard about it, but I don't know about its content	21.4	33.8
I have heard about it, and I know about its content	2.9	4.6
Total	100	100

Table 18-B: Respondents' level of familiarity with the Convention on the Rights of Children according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman

I have not heard about it before	74.6	48.6	56
I have heard about it, but I don't know about its content	23.5	43	36
I have heard about it, and I know about its content	1.9	8.4	8
Total	100	100	100

Table 18-C: Respondents' level of familiarity with the Convention on the Rights of Children according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher
I have not heard about it before	77.5	39.1
I have heard about it, but I don't know about its content	21.4	49.6
I have heard about it, and I know about its content	1.1	11.3
Total	100	100

Table 18-D: Respondents' level of familiarity with the Convention on the Rights of Children According to respondent's education

6-1. Respondent's Level of Agreement with the International CRC

As it was mentioned before, only 4% (16 people) of the respondents were relatively familiar with content of The CRC. Considering the negligible number of respondents (16 people), the result would not be statistically worthy of review. Among them, 14 people agreed with content of The Convention, whom most of them belonged to urban groups (10 people), above diploma (11 people) and age group of 25-45 years old (10 people).

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I agree	10	62.5
I almost agree	4	25
I neither agree, nor disagree	1	6.3
I disagree	1	6.3
Total	16	100

Table 19-: Level of respondents' agreement with content of The CRC

	18 to 36 years	37 to 5 years	Over 56	total
Agree	5	8	1	14
Neither agree, nor disagree	0	1	0	1
Disagree	0	1	0	1
Total	5	10	1	16

Table 19-A- -: Level of Respondents' agreement with content of The CRC according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban	Total
Agree	4	10	14
Neither agree, nor disagree	0	1	1
Disagree	0	1	1
Total	4	12	16

Table 19-B: Level of Respondents' agreement with content of The Convention according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121-250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman	Total
Agree	4	8	2	14
Neither agree, nor disagree	1	0	0	1
Disagree	0	1	0	1
Total	5	9	2	16

Table 19-C: Level of Respondents' agreement with content of The Convention according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher	Total
Agree	2	11	14
Neither agree, nor disagree	0	1	1
Disagree	0	1	1
Total	2	12	16

Table 19-D: Level of Respondents' agreement with content of The Convention according to respondent's education

6-2. Respondent's Views on Government's Compliance with the CRC

Among 16 people who were relatively familiar with The Convention, 10 people believed that observation of some contents, which are incompatible with Iranian local laws, is not necessary. The 6 remaining people held that the entire content of The International Convention of Children's Rights ought to be observed by the government.

	# of	% of

	Responses	Responses
Government's compliance with all of the Convention's articles is necessary	6	37.5
Government's compliance only with articles not in conflict with Iranian laws	10	62.5
Total	16	100

Table 20-: Respondents' views on the level of government's compliance with the Convention

	18 to 36 years	37 to 55 years	Over 56	Total
Government's compliance with all of the Convention's articles is necessary	1	4	1	6
Government's compliance only with articles not in conflict with Iranian laws	4	6	0	10
Total	5	10	1	16

Table 20-A- Respondents' views on the level of government's compliance with the Convention according to respondent's age

	Rural	Urban	Total
Government's compliance with all of the Convention's articles is necessary	1	5	6
Government's compliance only with articles not in conflict with Iranian laws	3	7	10
Total	4	12	16

Table 20-B: Respondents' views on the level of government's compliance with the Convention, according to respondent's place of residence

	Below 120 thousands tooman	121- 250 thousands tooman	Over 250 thousands tooman	Total
Government's compliance with all of the Convention's articles is necessary	2	4	0	6
Government's compliance only with articles not in conflict with Iranian laws	3	5	2	10
Total	5	9	2	16

Table 20-C- Respondents' views on the level of government's compliance with the Convention, according to respondent's household income

	Below high school diploma	High school diploma and higher	Total
Government's compliance with all of the Convention's articles is necessary	2	4	6
Government's compliance only with articles not in conflict with Iranian laws	1	9	10
Total	3	13	16

Table 20-D- Respondents' views on the level of government's compliance with the Convention, according to respondent's education

A p p e n d i x

Questionnaire & Results

Q1. If we want to define childhood, when do you think is the cut off age for being considered a child?

Age	% of Responses	# of Responses
Under 7 years	106	26.5
7 to 9 Years	121	30.3
10 to 12 years	90	22.5
13 to 15 years	55	13.8
16 to 18 years	22	5.5
Over 18 years	4	1
Don't know	2	0.5
Total	400	100

Q2. Here we have different statements regarding attitudes toward children by their families. Please tell us which statement best represent your views.

Overview	# of Responses	% of Responses
Children's awareness of their rights may cause them to have unreasonable expectations, or misuse that.	18	4.5
Children's awareness of their rights may put their parents in trouble.	23	5.8
Nowadays, children must be acknowledged of their rights.	352	88
I don't know	7	1.8
Total	400	100

Q3. In your opinion, how aware are parents or adults in our country about the rights of children?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Very Much	28	7
Much	55	13.8
Some What	181	45.3
Little	72	18
Very Little	61	15.3
I don't know	3	0.8
Total	400	100

Q4. In your opinion, how much do parents or adults in our country respect the rights of children?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Very Much	16	4
Much	59	14.8

Some What	179	44.8
Little	83	20.8
Very Little	57	14.3
I don't know	6	1.5
Total	400	100

Q5. I'll read you a series of statements please tell me how much you agree with each one?

	I agree		I almost agree		I neither agree, nor disagree		I almost disagree		I disagree		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Every child is entitled to have a certain name and nation	377	94.3	17	4.3	5	1.3	1	0.3	0	0	0	0
Every child is entitled to benefit from Social Affairs, including Social Insurance	379	94.8	17	4.3	2	0.5	1	0.3	0	0	1	0.3
Every child is entitled to benefit from the highest level of health and medical services	391	97.8	9	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Every child must be protected against mistreatment of his/her parents or other guardians, and also must be prevented of being abused in any way	368	92	31	7.8	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Every child is entitled to freely express his/her points of views regarding his/her own life	314	78.5	61	15.3	9	2.3	12	3	3	0.8	1	0.3

Every child is entitled to have freedom of thoughts	280	70	89	22.3	10	2.5	16	4	4	1	1	0.3
Children are entitled to be in connection with each other and form societies	216	54	138	34.5	20	5	16	4	10	2.5	0	0
Children are entitled to have access to suitable information and be protected against harmful information	361	90.3	34	8.5	3	0.8	2	0.5	0	0	0	0
Every child is entitled to play and have fun	340	85	48	12	11	2.8	1	0.3	0	0	0	0
Every child is entitled to participate in cultural and artistic activities	352	88	41	10.3	3	0.8	2	0.5	0	0	2	0.5

Q6. For the statements I'll read to you please tell me how often it is done in your household?

	Always		Often		Sometimes		Rarely		Never		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Every child must be protected against mistreatment of his/her parents or other guardians, and also must be prevented of being abused in any way	230	57.5	143	35.8	23	5.8	2	0.5	2	0.5	0	0
Every child is entitled to freely express his/her points of views regarding his/her own life	193	48.3	139	34.8	57	14.3	7	1.8	3	0.8	1	0.3
Every child is entitled to have freedom of thoughts	182	45.5	140	35	60	15	10	2.5	5	1.3	3	0.8
Children are entitled to be in connection with each other and form societies	126	31.5	139	34.8	103	25.8	23	5.8	8	2	1	0.3
Children are entitled to have access to suitable information and be protected against harmful information	256	64	110	27.5	29	7.3	5	1.3	0	0	0	0
Every child is entitled to play and have fun	237	59.3	109	27.3	51	12.8	3	0.8	0	0	0	0
Every child is entitled to participate in cultural and artistic activities	230	57.5	110	27.5	50	12.5	7	1.8	1	0.3	2	0.5

Q7. Regarding the issues we just discussed, do you treat the girls differently from the boys?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Yes	153	38.3
No	247	61.8
Total	400	100

Q8. If yes ⇒ on which issue?

	# of Responses	% of Responses	% of Respondents
The right of being connected with other children and form societies	128	38.9	83.7
The right to play	85	25.8	55.6
The right of free expression	31	9.4	20.3
The right of being protected against mistreatment and abusing	26	7.9	17
The right of having freedom of thought	23	7	15
The right to participate in cultural and artistic activities	18	5.5	11.8
The right of having access to information	16	4.9	10.5
The right of having name and nation	1	0.3	0.7
The right of enjoying Social Affairs	1	0.3	0.7
Total	329	100	

Q9.1 and Q9.2. Given you own knowledge please tell me the legal age for boys and girls regarding the following activities.

Legal age to work (Girls)	% of Responses	# of Responses
Under 7 years	0	0
7 to 9 Years	4	1
10 to 12 years	13	3.3
13 to 15 years	59	14.8
16 to 18 years	173	43.3
Over 18 years	93	23.3
Don't know	58	14.5
Total	400	100

Legal age to marry (Girls)	% of Responses	# of Responses
Under 7 years	0	0
7 to 9 Years	27	6.8
10 to 12 years	13	3.3
13 to 15 years	103	25.7
16 to 18 years	191	47.7
Over 18 years	51	12.7
Don't know	15	3.8
Total	400	100

Legal age for penal responsibility (Girls)	% of Responses	# of Responses
Under 7 years	0	0
7 to 9 Years	8	2
10 to 12 years	10	2.5
13 to 15 years	64	16
16 to 18 years	196	49
Over 18 years	46	11.5
Don't know	76	19
Total	400	100

Legal age to vote (Girls)	% of Responses	# of Responses
Under 7 years	0	0
7 to 9 Years	2	0.5
10 to 12 years	6	1.5
13 to 15 years	179	44.8
16 to 18 years	206	51.5
Over 18 years	3	0.8
Don't know	4	1
Total	400	100

Legal age to have control on one's financial affairs (Girls)	% of Responses	# of Responses
Under 7 years	0	0
7 to 9 Years	2	0.5
10 to 12 years	5	1.3
13 to 15 years	52	13
16 to 18 years	209	52.3
Over 18 years	78	19.5
Don't know	54	13.5
Total	400	100

Legal age to work (Boys)	% of Responses	# of Responses
Under 7 years	1	0.3
7 to 9 Years	3	0.8
10 to 12 years	12	3
13 to 15 years	61	15.1
16 to 18 years	156	39
Over 18 years	140	35
Don't know	27	6.8
Total	400	100

Legal age to marry (Boys)	% of Responses	# of Responses
Under 7 years	1	0.2
7 to 9 Years	1	0.2
10 to 12 years	0	0
13 to 15 years	31	7.8
16 to 18 years	136	34
Over 18 years	212	53
Don't know	19	4.8
Total	400	100

Legal age for penal responsibility (Boys)	% of Responses	# of Responses
Under 7 years	1	0.2
7 to 9 Years	3	0.8
10 to 12 years	4	1
13 to 15 years	60	15
16 to 18 years	205	51.3
Over 18 years	78	19.5
Don't know	49	12.2
Total	400	100

Legal age to vote (Boys)	% of Responses	# of Responses
Under 7 years	1	0.2
7 to 9 Years	0	0
10 to 12 years	2	0.5
13 to 15 years	169	42.3
16 to 18 years	221	55.3
Over 18 years	5	1.3
Don't know	2	0.5
Total	400	100

Legal age to have control on one's financial affairs (Boys)	% of Responses	# of Responses
Under 7 years	1	0.2
7 to 9 Years	1	0.2
10 to 12 years	2	0.5
13 to 15 years	38	9.5
16 to 18 years	211	52.8
Over 18 years	108	27
Don't know	39	9.8
Total	400	100

Q11. I will read you a series of treatments children may receive in a household, please tell how often it is practiced in your household.

	Always		Often		Sometimes		Rarely		Never		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
air	178	44.5	161	40.3	57	14.3	4	1	0	0	0	0
ention	214	53.5	127	31.8	56	14	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3
	197	49.4	113	28.3	82	20.6	6	1.5	0	0	1	0.3
ze	55	13.8	73	18.3	154	38.5	91	22.8	25	6.3	2	0.5
siderations ith them	163	40.8	142	35.5	83	20.8	9	2.3	0	0	3	0.8
	261	65.3	89	22.3	41	10.3	6	1.5	0	0	3	0.8
	17	4.3	35	8.8	179	44.8	111	27.8	56	14	2	0.5
	0	0	3	0.8	24	6	37	9.3	334	83.5	2	0.5
g	0	0	3	0.8	35	8.8	81	20.3	279	69.8	2	0.5
	0	0	13	3.3	93	23.3	85	21.3	207	51.8	2	0.5
	1	0.3	2	0.5	69	17.3	94	23.5	232	58	2	0.5
	0	0	5	1.3	88	22	82	20.5	222	55.5	3	0.8

Q12. How appropriate do you find each treatment in dealing with children of under 18?

	Suitable		Almost Suitable		Don't different		Almost not suitable		Not Suitable		I don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Treating respectfully and fair	331	82.8	62	15.5	6	1.5	0	0	0	0	1	0.3
Paying love and special attention	293	73.3	95	23.8	6	1.5	4	1	0	0	2	0.5
Verbal appreciation	274	68.5	115	28.8	9	2.3	1	0.3	0	0	1	0.3
Appreciation by giving prize	177	44.3	189	47.3	22	5.5	11	2.8	1	0.3	0	0
Listening to children's considerations and having conversation with them	261	65.3	128	32	8	2	2	0.5	0	0	1	0.3
Advising	253	63.4	137	34.3	3	0.8	3	0.8	2	0.5	1	0.3
Verbal threatening	22	5.5	132	33	30	7.5	123	30.8	92	23	1	0.3
Imprisoning	1	0.3	22	5.5	4	1	41	10.3	332	83	0	0
Insulting, cursing, disputing	1	0.3	5	1.3	5	1.3	60	15	328	82	1	0.3
Frightening	1	0.3	62	15.5	13	3.3	88	22	236	59	0	0
Physical punishment	2	0.5	36	9	10	2.5	80	20	272	68	0	0
Being careless/inattention	6	1.5	78	19.5	19	4.8	77	19.3	220	55	0	0

Q13. When your child commits a seriously wrong act how often do you punish him/her heavily?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Always	10	2.5
Often	25	6.3
Sometimes	104	26
Rarely	146	36.5
Never	115	28.8
Total	400	100

Q14. How often do you think such a punishment is appropriate?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Always	1	0.3
Often	15	3.8
Sometimes	87	21.8
Rarely	85	21.3
Never	212	53
Total	400	100

Q15. If a Juvenile with a history of rubbery comes to you seeking employment how would you react?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I will accept him	45	11.3
Most probably I will accept him	58	14.5
I may accept him	133	33.3
Most probably I won't accept him	21	5.3
I won't accept him at all	142	35.5
I don't know	1	0.3
Total	400	100

Q16. How much do you think the children of under 18 who have committed an illegal act can be rehabilitated?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
They are all reconcilable	25	6.3
Most of them are reconcilable	166	41.5
Some of them are reconcilable	181	45.3
Most of them are irreconcilable	16	4
All of them are irreconcilable	10	2.5
I don't know	2	0.5
Total	400	100

Q17. What is the best way to approach children of under 18 who have committed a serious illegal act?

	# of Responses	% of Responses	% of Respondents
Adjustment and reformation	118	24	29.5
Long term prison and heavy punishment	14	2.9	3.5
Short term prison	347	70.7	86.8
I don't know	12	2.4	3
Total	491	100	

Base = 400

Q18. How similar should be the treatment of adults and children who have committed an illegal act?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
In all cases	26	6.5
In most cases	19	4.8
In some cases	65	16.3
Rarely	40	10
In none of the cases	245	61.3

I don't know	5	1.3
Total	400	100

Q19. How often should the children of under 18 who have committed an illegal act receive corporal punishment.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Always	5	1.3
Often	19	4.8
Sometimes	148	37
Rarely	87	21.8
Never	134	33.5
I don't know	7	1.8
Total	400	100

Q20. What do you think of life sentence or execution for children of under 18 who have committed a serious crime?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I agree	13	3.3
I almost agree	40	10
I neither agree, nor disagree	14	3.5
I almost disagree	61	15.3
I disagree	259	64.8
I don't know	13	3.3
Total	400	100

Q21. When do you think rehabilitation activities that do not involve incarceration for children of under 18 are appropriate?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Always	161	40.3
Often	147	36.8
Sometimes	67	16.8
Rarely	11	2.8
Never	9	2.3
I don't know	5	1.3
Total	400	100

Q22. Under what conditions is it acceptable for you to have handicapped children attend regular schools?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
In all cases	42	10.5
In most cases	41	10.3
In some cases	49	12.3
Rarely	40	10
In none of the cases	224	56
I don't know	4	1
Total	400	100

Q23. How much would you agree for a handicapped child to sit in a same class as your child?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I agree	118	29.5
I almost agree	66	16.5

I neither agree, nor disagree	41	10.3
I almost disagree	35	8.8
I disagree	140	35
Total	400	100

Q24. In supporting the handicapped children which of the following attitudes do you approve of the most?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Helping them in doing their chores	142	35.5
Financially helping them to obtain their needed means	109	27.3
Treating them like ordinary people and realizing their abilities	147	36.8
All of them	2	0.5
Total	400	100

Q25. When you come into contact with a handicapped child in most cases how do you feel?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
You dislike them	1	0.3
You feel pity for them	226	56.5
You like them	120	30
You consider them like ordinary people	52	13
I don't know	1	0.3
Total	400	100

Q26. When you come into contact with a handicapped child what is your most likely reaction?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
--	----------------	----------------

You avoid them	2	0.5
You treat them carefully	65	16.3
You tease them	3	0.8
You neglect them	9	2.3
You help them	320	80
Others	1	0.3
Total	400	100

Q27. How often would you allow your child to play with a handicapped child?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Of course	264	66
Most probably	65	16.3
Maybe	39	9.8
Least probably	12	3
Never	20	5
Total	400	100

Q28. Have you ever come across the issue of street children?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Yes	301	75.3
No	99	24.8
Total	400	100

Q29. Where would you place street children among the following categories?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Criminal / bootlegger	47	11.8
Beggar	29	7.3

Tramp / idle	173	43.3
Trying to earn a livelihood for his / her family	117	29.3
Others	2	0.5
I don't know	32	8
Total	400	100

Q30: When you come across a street child, what is your most usual reaction?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
You fear from him / her and holdback from him / her	17	4.3
You behave carefully	49	12.3
You mistreat and curse him / her	2	0.5
You pass indifferently	138	34.5
You deliver him / her to legal authorities	7	1.8
You advise him / her	109	27.3
You possibly help him	72	18
I don't know	6	1.5
Total	400	100

Q31: If the circumstance comes up would you allow your child to play with a street child?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Of course	4	1
Most probably	3	0.8
Maybe	26	6.5

Least probably	29	7.3
Never	338	84.5
Total	400	100

Q32: Which of the following treatment of street children you find to be most suitable?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Financial support	30	7.5
Collect and banish them off the society	11	2.8
Punish them	7	1.8
Spiritually supporting them	39	9.8
Reform and insert them in society	298	74.5
None / there is no need to have a certain attitude towards them	3	0.8
I don't know	12	3
Total	400	100

Q33: Which organization or institution is best suited to handle street children?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Government	323	80.8
NGO (nongovernmental organizations)	1	0.3
Democratic Foundations	12	3
International Organizations	1	0.3
All above organizations	34	8.5

Some of the above organizations	21	5.3
I don't know	8	2
Total	400	100

Q34: How agreeable you are with Afghan children residing in Iran to receive public education?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I agree	64	16
I almost agree	72	18
I neither agree, nor disagree	22	5.5
I almost disagree	24	6
I disagree	213	53.3
I don't know	5	1.3
Total	400	100

Q35: In your opinion how often should street Afghan children be protected?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Always	32	8
Often	52	13
Sometimes	87	21.8
Rarely	38	9.5
Never	188	47
I don't know	3	0.8
Total	400	100

Q36: If the circumstance comes up would you allow your child to play with an Afghani child?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Of course	19	4.8
Most probably	36	9
Maybe	68	17
Least probably	30	7.5

Never	247	61.8
Total	400	100

Q37: When you come across an Afghan child who is in need, how often do you help them?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Always	18	4.5
Often	50	12.5
Sometimes	182	45.5
Rarely	64	16
Never	84	21
I don't know	2	0.5
Total	400	100

Q38: How agreeable you are with granting citizenship to Afghan children who are born and raised in Iran.

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I agree	36	9
I almost agree	52	13
I neither agree, nor disagree	35	8.8
I almost disagree	28	7
I disagree	232	58
I don't know	17	4.3
Total	400	100

Q39: How agreeable you are with issuing an Iranian birth certificate to Afghan children born and raised in Iran?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I agree	51	12.8
I almost agree	57	14.3

I neither agree, nor disagree	23	5.8
I almost disagree	26	6.5
I disagree	229	57.3
I don't know	14	3.5
Total	400	100

Q40: How familiar are you with CRC?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I have not heard about it before	266	66.5
I have heard about it, but I don't know about its concept	118	29.5
I have heard about it, and I know about its concept	16	4
Total	400	100

Q41: How familiar are you with the contents of CRC?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
I agree	10	62.5
I almost agree	4	25
I neither agree, nor disagree	1	6.3
I disagree	1	6.3
Total	16	100

Q42: In your opinion, to what extent should the Iranian government abide by the CRC?

	# of Responses	% of Responses
It's necessary for the government to observe all of its contents	6	37.5
It's not necessary to observe the contents, which are against local law	10	62.5
Total	16	100

Demographic of Respondents (CRC)

□24□ □September□□ □2001

	% of Responses	# of Responses
City	260	65
Village	140	35
Total	400	100

Table 1: Respondent's Place of Residence

	# of Responses	% of Responses
Man	347	86.8
Woman	53	13.3
Total	400	100

Table 2: Respondent's Gender

	% of Responses	# of Responses
4	115	29
3	97	24.5
5	82	20.7
2	55	13.9
6	20	5.1
1	13	3.3
7	6	1.5
8	4	1
10	2	0.5
9	1	0.3
Don't know	1	0.3
Total	396	100

Table 3: Number of Rooms in Respondent's Home

	% of Responses	# of Responses
18 to 24 Years	14	3.5
25 to 36 Years	120	30
37 to 45 Years	120	30
46 to 55 Years	86	21.5
56 to 65 Years	42	10.5
+ 65 Years	18	4.5
Total	400	100

Table 4: Respondent's Age

	% of Responses	# of Responses
Married	363	90.8
Single	16	4
Others	21	5.3
Total	400	100

Table 5: Respondnet's Marital Status

	% of Responses	# of Responses
4	81	20.3
5	69	17.3
6	61	15.3
3	55	13.8
7	39	9.8
2	31	7.8
8	26	6.5
9	11	2.8
10	8	2
11	7	1.8
1	5	1.3
16	3	0.8
14	2	0.5
15	1	0.3
13	1	0.3
Total	400	100

Table 6 : Numbers of Household Members

Average = 5.27

	% of Responses	# of Responses
2	102	29.3
1	89	25.6
3	63	18.1
4	39	11.2
0	23	6.6
5	14	4
6	10	2.9
7	4	1.1
13	2	0.6
9	1	0.3
10	1	0.3
Total	348	100

Table 7 : Numbers of Household Members Under 18

	% of Responses	# of Responses
Primary level or below	138	34.5
Intermediate and secondary level	147	36.8
College to university	87	21.8
Post graduation	28	7
Total	400	100

Table 8 : Respondent's Education

	% of Responses	# of Responses
Student	1	0.3
Housewife	31	7.8
Unemployed	10	2.5
Retired	31	7.8
Farmer / cattleman	66	16.5
Tradesman/merchant	37	9.3
Physician/engineer/advisor/self-employed	15	3.8
Office clerk	71	17.8
Production and transportation labor	49	12.3
Services employee	50	12.5
Manager/senior officer	10	2.5
Technical/technician	23	5.8
Others	6	1.5
Total	400	100

Table 9 : Respondent's Occupation

	% of Responses	# of Responses	% of Respondents
Refrigerator	389	38.3	97.3
Television	380	37.4	95
Telephone	241	23.7	60.3
None of them	6	0.6	1.5
Total	1016	100	

Table 10 : Household Appliances Present in Respondent's Home

	% of Responses	# of Responses	% of Respondents
Private car	118	28.4	29.5
Motorcycle	46	11.1	11.5
Bicycle	26	6.3	6.5
Quadruped animals	11	2.6	2.8
Others	8	1.9	2
None of them	207	49.8	51.8
Total	416	100	

Table 11 : Forms of Transportation Owned by the Respondent

	% of Responses	# of Responses
Landlord	315	78.8
Tenant	70	17.5
Free	11	2.8
Tribal life	4	1
Total	400	100

Table 12 : Form of Home Ownership by the Respondent

	% of Responses	# of Responses
below 80 thousands Toomans	134	33.5
81-120 thousands Toomans	134	33.5
121-180 thousands Toomans	65	16.3
181-250 thousands Toomans	42	10.5
251-350 thousands Toomans	14	3.5
351-450 thousands Toomans	8	2
+ 450 thousands Toomans	3	0.8
Total	400	100

Table 13 : Respondent's Household Monthly Expenses

Iran's 24 provinces statistics

	□Province	Sample	%
1	Eastern Azarbayjan	24	6
2	Western Azarbayjan	16	4
3	Ardebil	4	1
4	Esfahan	32	8
5	Ilam	4	1
6	Tehran	84	21
7	Char mahale Bakhtiary	8	2
8	Khorasan	44	11
9	Khoozestan	20	5
10	Zanjan	8	2
11	Semnan	4	1
12	Sistan & Baloochestan	8	2
13	Fars	24	6
14	Qom	8	2
15	Kordestan	8	2
16	Kerman	8	2
17	Kermanshah	12	3
18	Kokilooyeh & Boyerahmad	4	1
19	Gilan	16	4
20	Lorestan	8	2
21	Mazandaran	24	6
22	Markazi	12	4
23	Hormozgan	8	2
24	Hamedan	8	2
25	Yazd	4	1
	Total	400	100

