

East European Development  
Institute, Ukraine

The British Council  
Ukraine

**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS:  
WHAT DO THE TEENAGERS THINK?**

KYIV  
2003

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*EEDI is an international non-governmental organization, engaged in policy research on social, gender, Human Rights and sustainable development issues in Ukraine and the East European region. To know more about us, visit our site at [www.eedi.org.ua](http://www.eedi.org.ua) or write to us at [eedi@i.kiev.ua](mailto:eedi@i.kiev.ua)*

*Ukrainian official transliteration rules have been used all through the report to denote geographic and proper names.*

# INTRODUCTION

Women have not fared well during the transition period in Ukraine. Drawing on most important studies in psychology, human aggression, anthropology, childhood developmental theory, primatology, evolutionary theory, psychoanalytic theory, myths and fairy tales, literature, plays, biography, autobiography, memoirs, and studies of revolutionary movements, including Feminism, we can further confirm this statement.

During the Soviet times, the assumption was that, a worker sells his or her labor in the market in exchange for pay. However, housework - labor organized and controlled by the patriarchal family hierarchy - is not exchangeable at the labor market. This in turn lays the basis for the common sense understanding that housework is "not work", and the breadwinner is the head of the family. It then seemed that by allowing a woman to work in the labor market and guaranteeing her equal rights to earn money would solve this problem. Humankind's transition from the patriarchal family to the partnership family will become a reality. There was even a hypothesis that the removal of property relations from the family will end all contradictions. Women will not be exploited any more and will not face violence.

The reality was quite the opposite. Although family as a social institution, with strong bondage and social capital was destroyed with the removal of private property, and men and women were turned to "working wheels" of the state, patriarchal relations within the family did not change. This happened partly because the whole process was imposed from the above and partly because of the low development of household appliances and their supply in the consumer market.

Very little was done to make women's household chores less strenuous. Women were exploited as earlier, working and earning money as well as bearing the burden of children and housework at the same time. Be it in white-collar employee households or the rugged housings of the Donbas coal-miners, domestic violence (with alcohol abuse) was then a way of "venting" themselves out by men to their nearest and dearest women. It was seldom recorded. In addition, the popular saying, "byut, znachit, lyubit" (he beats, because he loves) continued to justify domestic violence.

With the onset of transition, women wanted to change their lives. To assist in this effort of theirs was a plethora of new gender sensitive ideology, legislation, conferences, external aid, specially set-up government departments and institutions, non-governmental sector organizations, women's political groups. Their first step was to acknowledge the

problems before addressing or proposing remedies. However, information and gender desegregated statistics was not available in many cases, including those on violence against women. In a national report published for the IV World Conference on Women, held 1995 in Beijing, it was mentioned that 20% of women were beaten by their husbands, while 11% had suffered sexual violence. But these endeavors are yet to trickle down to the mundane daily routine of the Ukrainian peasant woman or that of the usual schoolteacher in a small town. Till today, even after a decade of independence, on a day to day basis they face the hard reality. Those who chose to have careers got lower pay than their male counterparts. Often they were also sexually abused and harassed. Those who wanted to stay home and bring up children or were unemployed had to face poverty, negligible sums of social transfers, fall in living standards and ensuing with it, domestic violence.

Ukraine entered into the world of market economy, and with it entered into the world, which makes women, sex and violence as "commodities", through advertisements, screening of films on the TV network, other print media etc. This could not but have its broad impact on all sections of the population, irrespective of income status, religion, ethnicity and place of dwelling, impact, which is not always reflected by state statistics. Rise in crime rates, domestic violence, trafficking in women and children are just a few among them.

The most far-reaching influence of these developments is felt on the mental make-up of the youth, especially of the age 14-17, born between perestroika and independence. This age group represents the future of the country and with the coming of perestroika in 1987, it was weaned off from Soviet ideological force-feeding right from their birth. The process of their schooling started during 1991-1993, in independent Ukraine.

Objective socio-economic and demographic changes of transition show a drastic acceleration of the aging process of the population in Ukraine, putting it on the 11<sup>th</sup> place among countries with the most aging population in the world. For the sake of information it may be pointed out that Belarus occupies 23<sup>rd</sup> and the Russian Federation 27<sup>th</sup> places.<sup>1</sup> Projections and forecasts made by the Department of Demography and Labor Resources Reproduction of the Institute of Economics, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine show, that population of Ukraine in 2026 will decrease from today's 48 million to 42 million people, and the percentage of children will drop from 17.2% in 2001 to 15% in 2026.<sup>2</sup>

Thus in all ways, the age group 14-17 for the Ukrainian state is the most perspective for human resources development. Assessing the perception of this group of gender-based

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<sup>1</sup> Global Aging into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.- N.Y.: U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Valentyna S. Steshenko (Ed.). Demographic Crisis in Ukraine. Kyiv: Institute of Economics of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. 2001 - Pg. 217.

stereotypes and assumptions, equality and parity of women and men, equal responsibility of parenthood etc. are keys to measuring further progress of the Ukrainian society toward a modern democracy and European integration.

State and non-state institutions undertook analysis of the phenomenon of violence including domestic violence before. Noteworthy among them are the first study "Children and Teenagers in Ukraine: the experience of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation and sexual misconduct" supported by UNDP in 1996-97, which revealed that a large number of cases of sexual harassment take place at home. That was the indication given by 16.9% of students, 24.6% of high school students, 17.2% of schoolchildren, 28.6% of children in orphanages and 30.1% of juvenile delinquents.<sup>3</sup>

A more recent survey within the framework of the evaluation of UNICEF's Young People's Health and Development Program together with the Institute for Social Research show that 19% of children have friends or family members who experienced violence, mostly physical violence and theft, while 7% of them were violence victims themselves.<sup>4</sup> Although focusing on child sexual abuse, these two studies threw light on their impact on children vis-à-vis violence in general, to women in particular.

Among other notable studies is a report "Domestic Violence in Ukraine" prepared by the Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights, released December 2000. It looked into the problem from the legal and judicial standpoint, implementation of the Ukrainian laws, the criminal justice system, family, marriage and housing laws. The report also analyzes the international obligations of Ukraine before the UN and the Council of Europe and opines on the non-compliance by Ukraine of the same and proposes measures for improving the police and the justice systems to deal with acts of violence. However, this report does not deal in-depth with the historic, social and economic roots of violence and the way it could be slowly uprooted through education and awareness building programs.

Cases of violence in general and domestic violence in particular are noticed in many countries of the world. There are various ways of tackling it. One is by strengthening the enforcement of the existing laws and regulations. Another way is, when laws are not in place, to adopt necessary legislation and build institutions to implement them. Last but not the least is to look into the cultural, historic and social roots of this evil and to generate awareness raising programs. But to assess these aspects considerable analyses and studies on the youth and the women must be done.

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<sup>3</sup> Valentyna Bondarowska. Commentary of a Psychologist. -Through Women's Eyes, Autumn, 1997. Pg. 18.

<sup>4</sup> "Young People's Health and Development" Programme Evaluation 1997-2001. - Kyiv. 2002. Pg. 27

## **Survey on Violence against Women among the Youth**

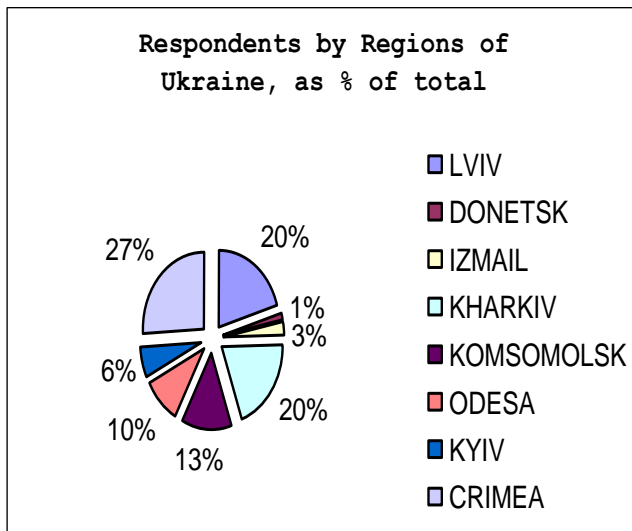
The present research is an analysis of the attitude of the youth based on a survey organized and supported by the British Council in Ukraine. It focuses on broad issues of gender, and also on a very important issue, violence against women and girls. Attitude of the youth on this phenomenon has been measured along 27 statements, constituting a questionnaire. To each of the statements there are two options or answers - Yes or No, estimating their agreement or disagreement with the statement. The age group chosen is from 14-17, for the reasons mentioned in the previous paragraphs.

The children were given no more than five minutes to fill up the questionnaire. This was a test of their immediate reaction, not adulterated by long contemplation and manipulation. The questions covered three major themes: 1. Premises affirming gender based stereotypes and role differentiation of males and females both in family and the society, 2. Acceptability of violence based on the argument that the women are to be blamed and the male therefore is right, and 3. Parity and equality is the basis for harmony and absence of violence. However, the statements were not arranged according to the above-mentioned themes but were spread at random. This also minimized any kind of directing and "orchestrating" of the thought process of the respondent.

In total about 747 schoolchildren were interviewed all over Ukraine. Of them 325 were males and 422 females, constituting 44% and 56% of the total number of respondents. Sites for interview included secondary schools and lyceums in Crimea (Simferopol, Yalta, and Gurzuf), the city of Sebastopol, major cities of Ukraine, such as Donetsk, Izmail, Kharkiv, Komsomolsk, Kyiv, Lviv, and Odessa. Data collection and briefing of the interviewers was done by the British Council, Ukraine in all the above-mentioned places, except for Crimea and the city of Sebastopol, where data collection and briefing was made by experts from the East European Development Institute.

While analyzing the data collected, EEDI experts have the following remarks to make. Firstly, it concerns the groups and the places surveyed. Secondly, it relates to the contents of the questionnaire itself. First of all, this survey does not claim to be a nationwide representative sample of the given age group, as interviews were mostly conducted among schoolchildren in urban areas and cities with population over 50,000 persons. However, geographically, it has covered all the major urban centers across the country's east, west, south, center and north. Total population of all these cities and sites taken together amounts to 7 million 751 thousand persons (see Annex D). In addition the percentage distribution

of respondents is fairly equal in most sites, with the exception of Donetsk (1%), Izmail (3%) and Kyiv (6%) (Figure 1).



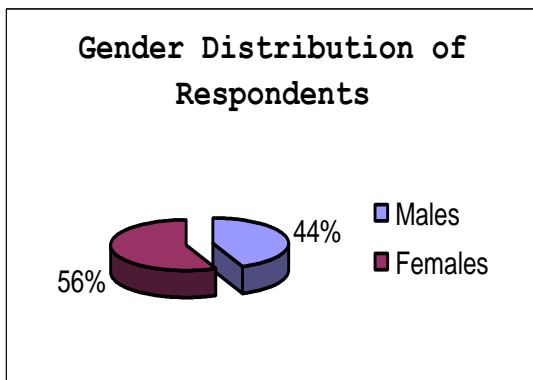
Gender distribution of the respondents (Figure 2) also shows a fair division among males and females, close to the ratio of male and female population in Ukraine, 54% and 46% respectively.

In this sense the survey results enable analysts and policy makers to be aware of the trends in opinion formation among the urban youth and take necessary measures to address the problems.

**Figure 1**

Secondly, the contents of the questionnaire relate to those postulates and premises to which youth of 14 to 17 years of age are exposed and are capable of immediate reaction. Also, direct targeting of the respondent was avoided and all questions were general statements and nothing was addressed in the second person. Thus, questions like, "would you force a man or woman to sexual relations", "would you use violence in certain circumstances" were avoided. The reason being that most respondents may also not honestly answer them, despite the anonymity of the process.

In addition, certain questions or statements could have been added to perceive to what extent violence victims should be protected and to what extent the expectations of the public are met by the criminal justice system, thereby to add the legal dimension of the problem. However, this study focuses on the attitudinal dimension and is based on the concept of redressing violence not only through administrative means but to change attitude towards violence by overcoming stereotypes.



As the first of its series of studies on this issue, it will set certain milestones and show us from where or which issues to start with. Laws alone cannot curb violence, as crime and violence is committed in the minds of individuals.

## **Figure 2**

We now have the tools to analyze the extent of adherence to stereotypes, the degree to which women act against women by justifying violence and how sincere the males are in accepting their being at home with children and allowing their wives to be the breadwinner.

This express 5-minute poll performed its role in titillating its respondents, without giving them the chance to think during the poll, but postponing it for a longer period after the poll. EEDI experts observed children polled in Crimea. After the poll was finished they talked for a longer time that day and in the consecutive days and were tormented by the issues raised in the questionnaire. The task of any such project raising awareness is to spark off the discussion. And herein lies the first success of this small endeavor.

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **Violence as Threat to Gender Equality**

The problem of violence against women manifests itself in various forms throughout the world. Among all categories of crime, cases of domestic violence pose a special problem, due to lack of data and due to feelings of social stigma and shame which prevents women from reporting acts of domestic violence. Under reporting complicates both the processes of revealing the offence and safeguarding women from such violence.

Post-totalitarian transition in Ukraine is no exception (see Table 1). Cases of violence against women at home as was earlier the case, are seldom reported. In the past, those victims, who had the access, could sometimes go and appeal to the Communist party committees and its local organisations, where her grievances were redressed only on the bases of political considerations and by totalitarian top-down method. The situation now has changed. During the past few years there has been a growing discussion of this issue from the administrative, legal and social points of view. It has been acknowledged today that violence is a serious obstacle to achieve gender equality in the society. Likewise it prohibits realization by women and men of their Human Rights and fundamental freedoms. Decaying social capital as demonstrated by steady divorce rates in urban and its increase in rural areas, decrease in number of registered marriages, growth in the number of single mothers show a general increase in human insecurity (see Annex D). In these circumstances, violence against women poses an acute problem.

**Table 1. Violence against Women in Ukraine**

<b>Number of cases per year</b>											
Types of violence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Rape</b> (Art. 152, new Criminal Code of Ukraine)	2351	2369	2078	2061	1947	1752	1510	1300	1307	1298	1180

<b>Number of cases per year</b>							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Sexual abuse</b> (Art. 153, new Criminal Code of Ukraine)	318	320	912	929	942	994	822
<b>Coercion to sex of women</b> (Art. 119, old Criminal Code of Ukraine)	1	2	2	1	4	6	3
<b>Sexual abuse of minors</b> (Art. 121, Criminal Code of Ukraine)	0	0	260	276	282	321	298
<b>Maintaining brothels</b> (Art. 210, Criminal Code of Ukraine)	3	2	21	30	49	82	50
Minors compelled to prostitution (Art. 208, Criminal Code of Ukraine)	0	0	0	2	5	6	2

Source: Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine

The present report uses the term "violence against women" as defined by the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1993, defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life." (see Annex B). It encompasses, but is not limited to, "physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation; physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere; trafficking in women and forced prostitution; and physical, sexual and

psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the state, wherever it occurs." The Fourth World Conference on Women defined this as: "any act of violence, which is performed on the basis of sign of sex and can damage the physical, sexual, or psychological health of a woman, as well as, threats to realize such acts, compulsion, or self-willed restriction of freedom either in social or private life."<sup>5</sup>

Depending on its place of occurrence, violence may be distinguished as<sup>6</sup>:

1. **Violence within the family;**
2. **Violence in the society.**

Each of these kinds of violence possesses an internal structure:

1. Violence within the family: physical, sexual, or psychological violence, which are revealed as:
  - Beating;
  - Force female members of the family into sexual relations;
  - Rape of a wife by her husband or any other family member;
  - Violence connected with exploitation (compulsion to excessive work);
  - Constant insult and mockery.
2. Violence in the society as a whole: physical, sexual, or psychological violence, which are revealed as:
  - Rape;
  - Sexual harassment and intimidation at work, educational institutions, and other places;
  - Trafficking in women;
  - Forced prostitution.

The issue of violence against women was seldom a subject of special investigation by sociologists and psychologists, except in works of specialists in criminal affairs and delinquent behaviour. It did not receive adequate coverage in the mass media. Researchers and the general public are ill equipped with information and weakly acquainted with the situation in Ukraine, more so because domestic violence is not distinguished from acts of general violence.

As a result, a number of "myths" about the reasons and peculiarities of the display of such violence have been embedded into the consciousness of the population. These myths relate to education level, income level, alcohol abuse and provocation by women.

The first myth asserts that domestic quarrels and conflicts are typical of uneducated and low-income marginal groups from the lowest strata of the population, especially the homeless.

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<sup>5</sup> The 4th World Conference on the Status of Women. Beijing, China, September 4–15, 1995. UNO, 1995, p. 59.

<sup>6</sup> Lavrinenko N. V. Violence against women in the contemporary Ukrainian society, Kyiv. Mimeo. 1998.//Ukraine. Human Rights for Human Development. UNDP Ukraine, 1998.

But reality shows that violence against women knows no social or national boundaries, it occurs in all the social layers and groups. Another qualitative aspect is that not all women try to understand the hidden reasons behind the aggressive behaviour of a man (which is based on the desire to dominate and control) and are inclined to explain all the acts of aggression and cruelty by the action of alcohol.

The second widespread myth about violence is that it is generated by social and economic transition, associated with difficulties, and was rarely observed before. But in reality, the custom to beat a wife is "as old an institution as marriage." Domestic violence, as any other form of violence, has a long history. It is not only those at the lower end of the economic scale who face violence. There is a new class of abused women whose husbands are rich enough to buy everything, even a wife. In return for his wealth and supply of money to the wife, such men prefer to have his house in order and children taken care of while they may enjoy extra marital relationships or use the services of sex workers. Women are intimidated by such men as the latter resort to all kinds of violence, including contract killings.

The third widespread myth about violence is represented by a thought that, if a woman is beaten, she provoked it. In fact, it is the violators who lose their self-control. Being afraid to be considered a "bad" wife (once she is beaten by her husband), a woman hides, as a rule, from people, even sometimes from her parents, that her husband beats her. For this reason, it is not customary to discuss marital violence. Many people of the patriarchal stereotype believe that physical punishment can influence the behaviour of woman and compel her to "obey" her husband. Thus, violence against women is a social problem generated by gender stereotypes.

Psychologists and psychiatrists have constructed another myth. It asserts that a woman can always leave her husband/offender if she wished. If she does not leave him, it means that beating brings her pleasure as a woman, prone to masochism or sacrifices for the sake of children. The moral and psychological stress of a woman is thus justified by the patriarchal ideology, which adorns her with the beauty of weakness and glorifies her suffering.

The survey undertaken deals with some of these issues reflected in the following statements in the form of general assumptions and stereotypes:

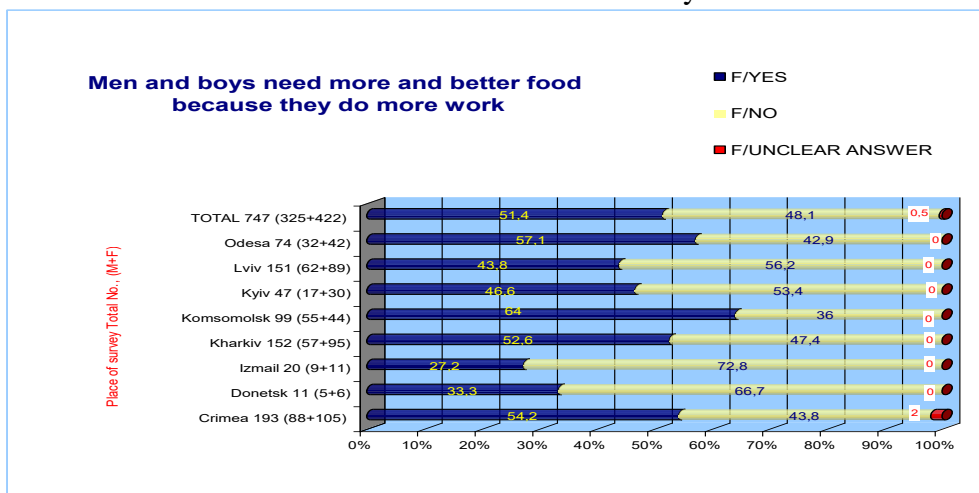
#### GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS AND STATEMENTS/ STEREOTYPES

- Men and boys need more and better food because they do more work

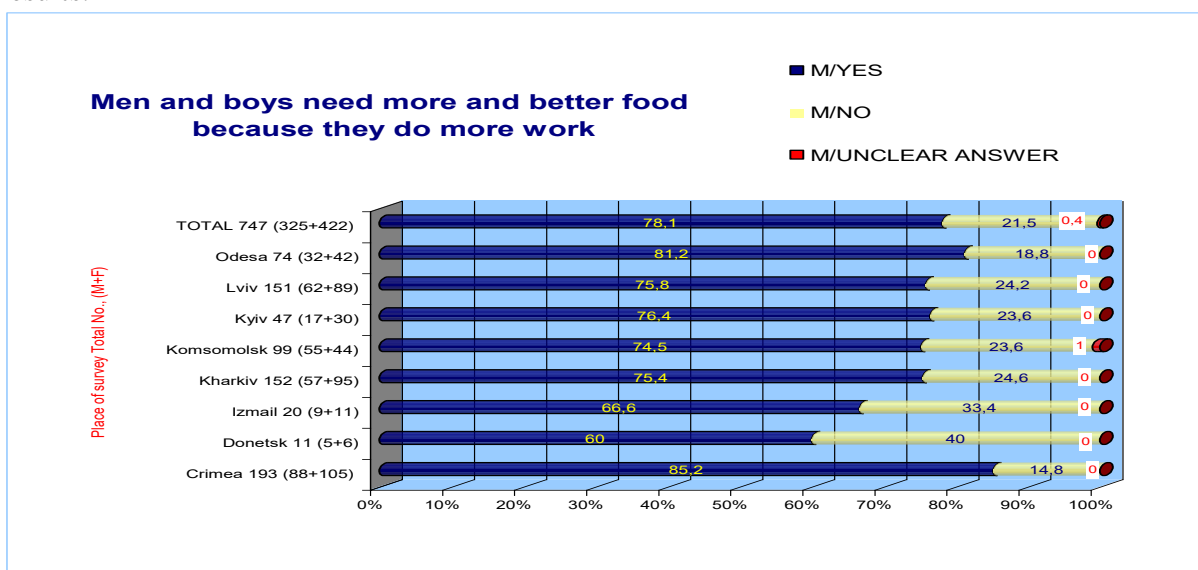
- Women who have children and face violence from their husbands should remain in their homes for the sake of the children
- It is a woman's job to maintain peace in the home
- Girls and boys should be treated differently while growing up because of their sex
- Girls should come back home before dark but is okay for boys to stay out of home until very late
- It is okay for girls to cry but not for boys to do so

As is seen above, these assumptions start with biological and physiological factors, predetermined by nature, apparently treating gender based differentiation to be "irreversible" and not under the control of humans. Following them is the determination of roles, which bear behavioural stereotypes and social expectations emanating from them.

Data obtained from the survey show interesting



results.



Figures 3,4

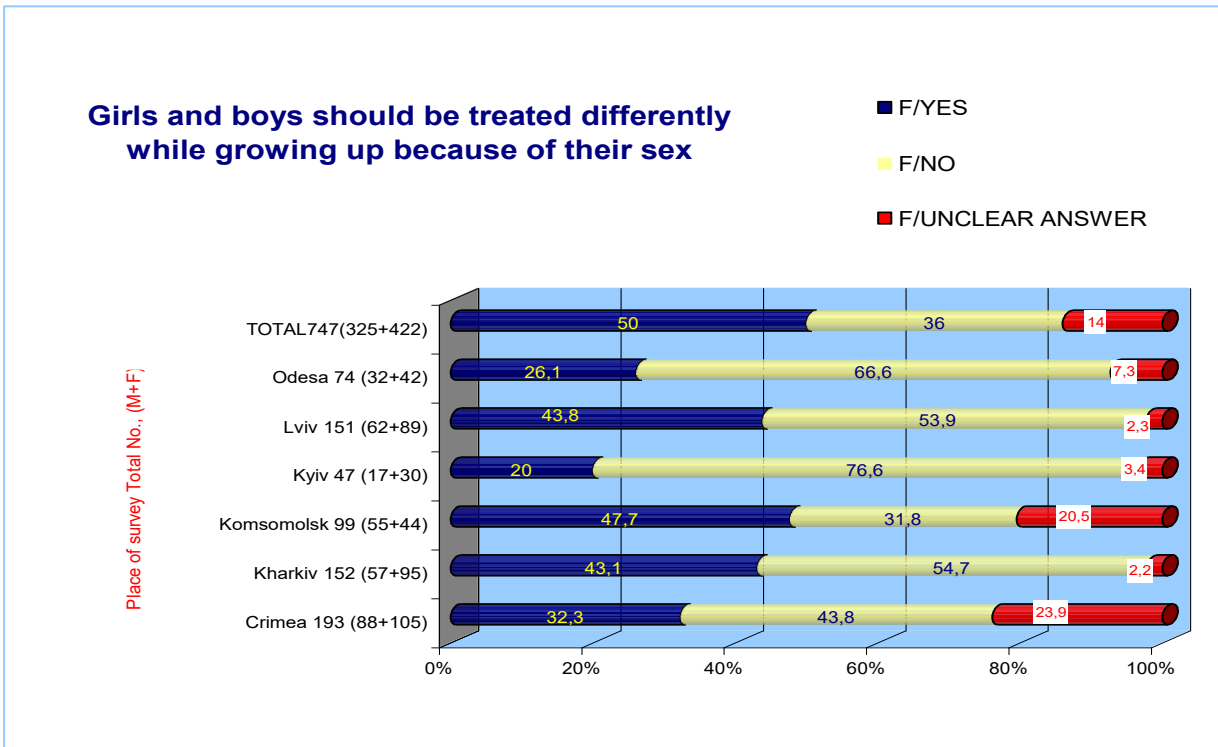
The first question posed to the respondents was men and boys need more and better food because they do more work. This question is pivotal in analysing the presence or absence of gender based stereotypes among young people, especially due to the fact that it enters the realm of biological determination and prevalence of the males over the females. It is also based on physiological differences, which, apparently, are construed as "natural" and a factor not subject to change by human beings.

It is common practice to say in various Ukrainian households, "Well, you have to feed men with meat, and other nutritious products", while being utterly oblivious of the nutrition needs of the woman who has to bear children. Or a more romantic saying, "the way to a man's heart lies through the stomach", which demonstrates if the man's appetite is satisfied with good and delicious food, he is going to be more in love with the woman who gives him that pleasure. Survey results prove that this stereotype still dominates the minds of schoolchildren.

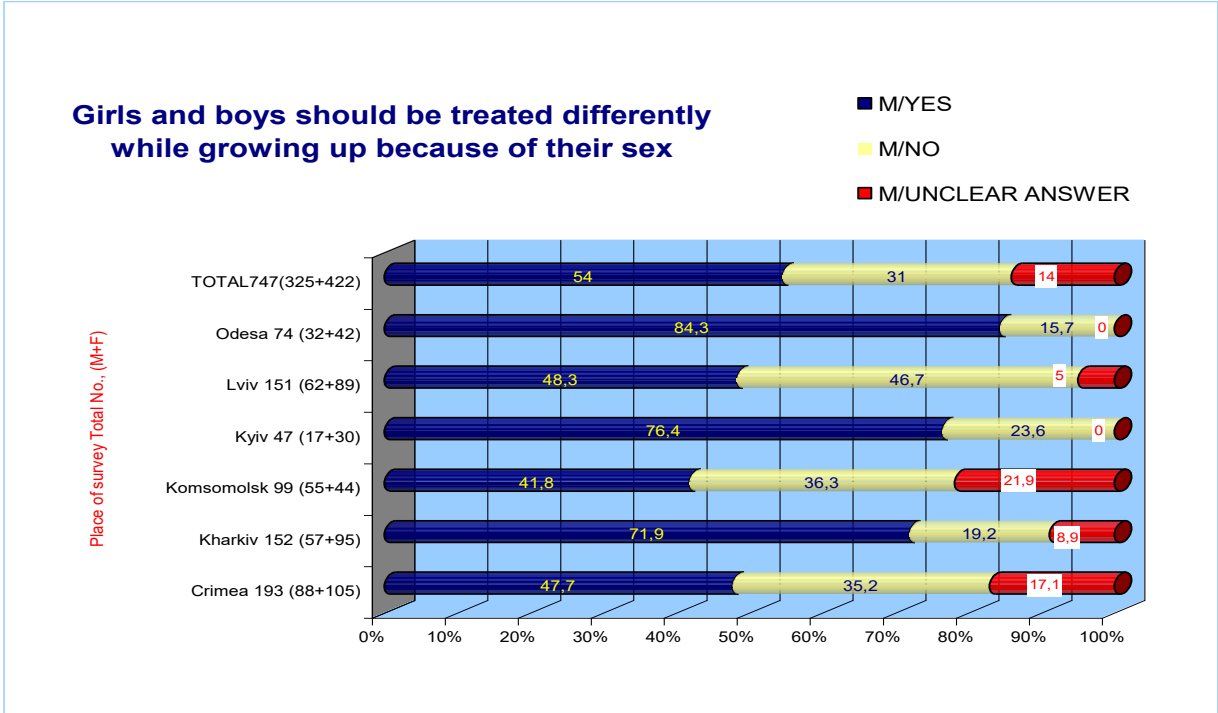
Odesa and Komsomolsk showed a high degree of positive responses at around 71%, while the lowest level of positive responses were recorded in Izmail and Donetsk, around 45%. Among males, the highest number of positive responses were seen in Crimea and Odesa, 85.2% and 81.2% respectively, while the highest number of negative answers were in Donetsk, at 40%. Among females, 51.4% answered in the affirmative, while 48.1% were negative. Almost 50% of females on an average still bear this stereotype in their minds and thus pave the way for discrimination.

However, 72% of female respondents in Izmail answered in the negative. In total, 63% of the respondents answered in the positive and showed acceptance to this statement, while only 36.5% were negative in their responses. Less than 1% were not clear in their answers. Thus respondents showing their indecision are in negligible number, while there is either affirmation or negation of the statement.

From this followed the next assumption, the 12<sup>th</sup> statement in the questionnaire.



**Figure 5**



\*No responses in the questionnaire from Donetsk and Izmail. Hence 11+20=31 responses are deducted from the total and are placed as unclear responses.

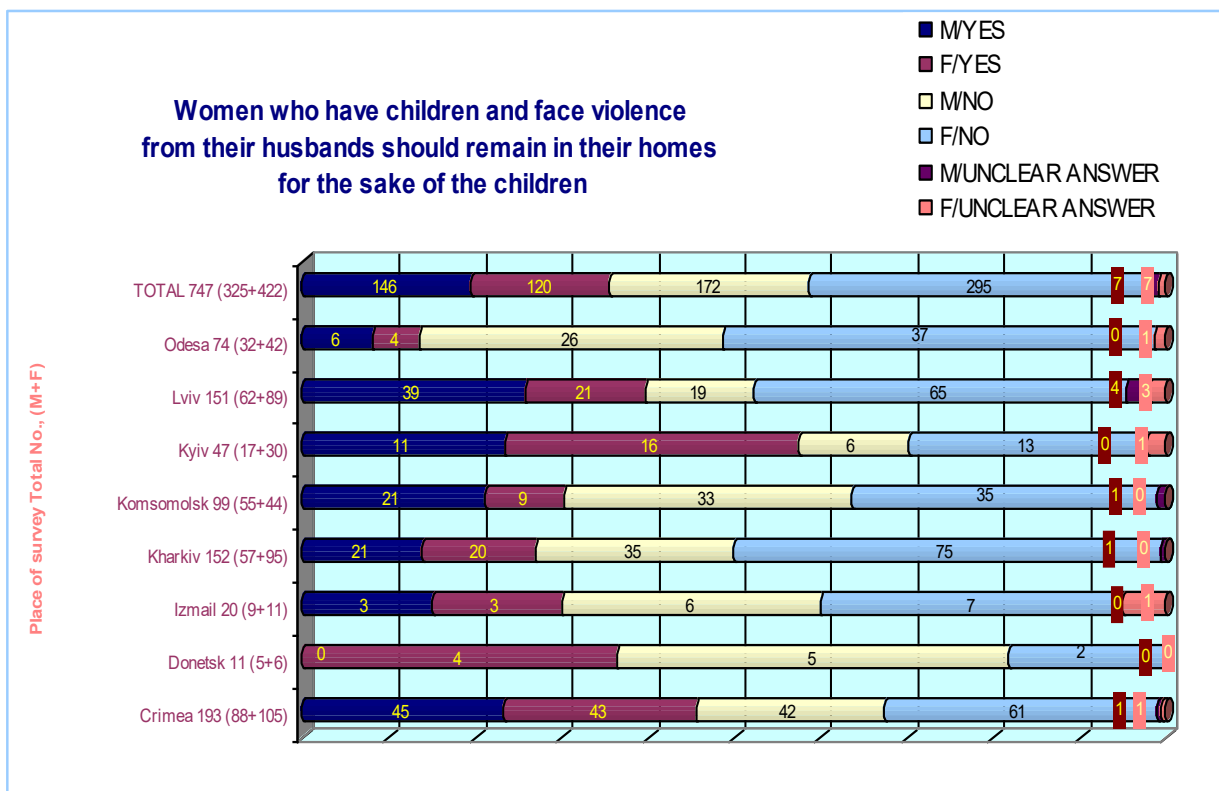
**Figure 6**

Answers to this statement of treating girls and boys differently because of their sex based differences show that respondents are almost equally divided, 51.8% of the total responding in favor, which constitutes 54% and 50% of males and females respectively. It is important to note that of all

the statements in the questionnaire, this one had the maximum number of unclear answers, 14.5% of total. Respondents did not answer at all in Donetsk and Izmail, while about 20% of the respondents in Crimea and Komsomolsk had difficulty in answering clearly. It however becomes clear, albeit implicitly, that these unclear responses were against accepting the statement, which means they were against gender-based discrimination of children during the process of growing up. But at the same time they were yet not absolutely sure of equal treatment of boys and girls as well. Strangely, respondents in Kharkiv (61.1% total, 71.9% males and 54.7% females), Kyiv (76.5% total, 76.4% males and 76.6% females) and Odesa (74.3% total, 84.3% males, 66.6% females), though in big cities and exposed to modern culture, seem to accept the statement of different ways of bringing up girls and boys. On the other hand, Komsomolsk and Lviv show the highest percentage 41.5% and 45% of negation.

Traditional patriarchal society in Ukraine imposed the concept of "beregynia" to women, as the "keeper of peace and the fireplace, the home etc." Although this concept was used in the South and East of Ukraine where the Cossack women's lives were somewhat better than their peasant equivalents in other parts of Ukraine. Since Independence, there has been an increase in the active work of women directed towards revival of national customs, strengthening national language, morality, ethnic identity, education etc. Revival of the concept of "Beregynia" lies at the heart of this process. This historic term re-appeared during the "reconstruction period" and became popular after appearance of the book "Beregynia" by the Ukrainian ethnographer V. Skurativsky. The author calls for restoration not only of the rural folk culture but also the age old mentality which required children to be obedient to parents, for youngsters - to obey the elder, for wife - to obey her husband. The "Beregynia" concept restricts the role of woman only as a housewife. Emanating from this age-old stereotype, this concept envisages the woman to be tolerant to all abusive behavior of her spouse and for the sake of the family, maintain peace and quiet. Anachronistic as this may seem to the needs of the modern post-industrial information age, it glorifies the role of the mother in a woman.

Statement No. 23 in the questionnaire draws on this historic perception of the role of woman in the family. It was worded as: "Women who have children and face violence from their husbands should remain in their homes for the sake of the children."

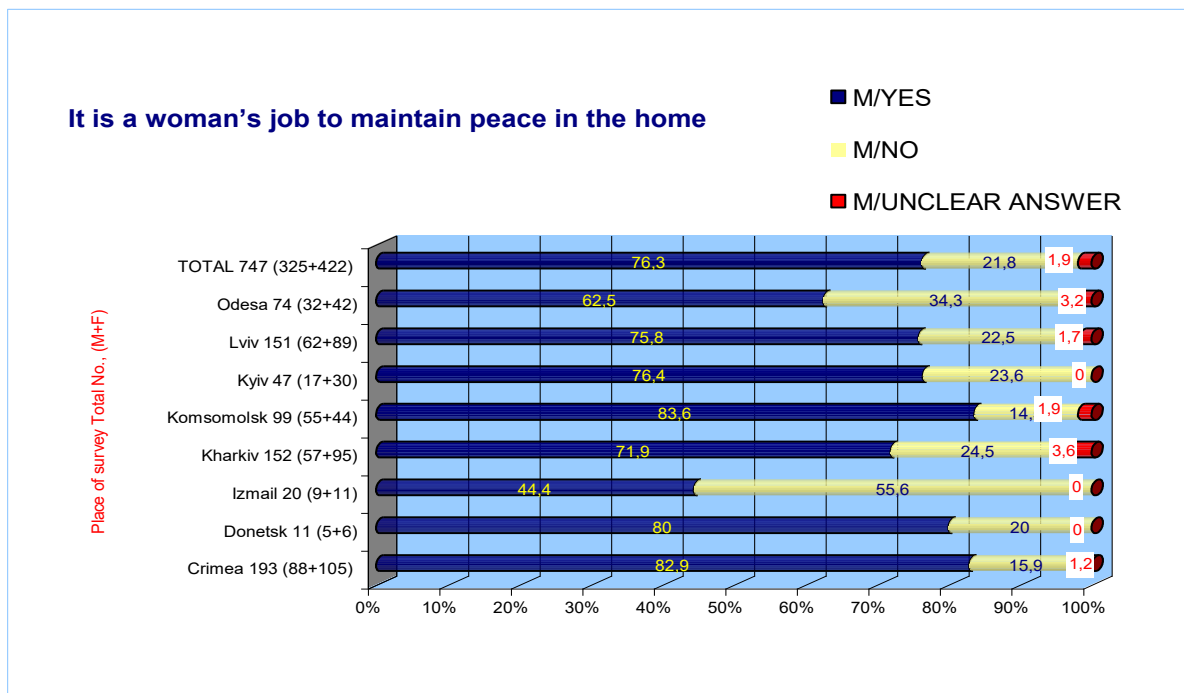


**Figure 7**

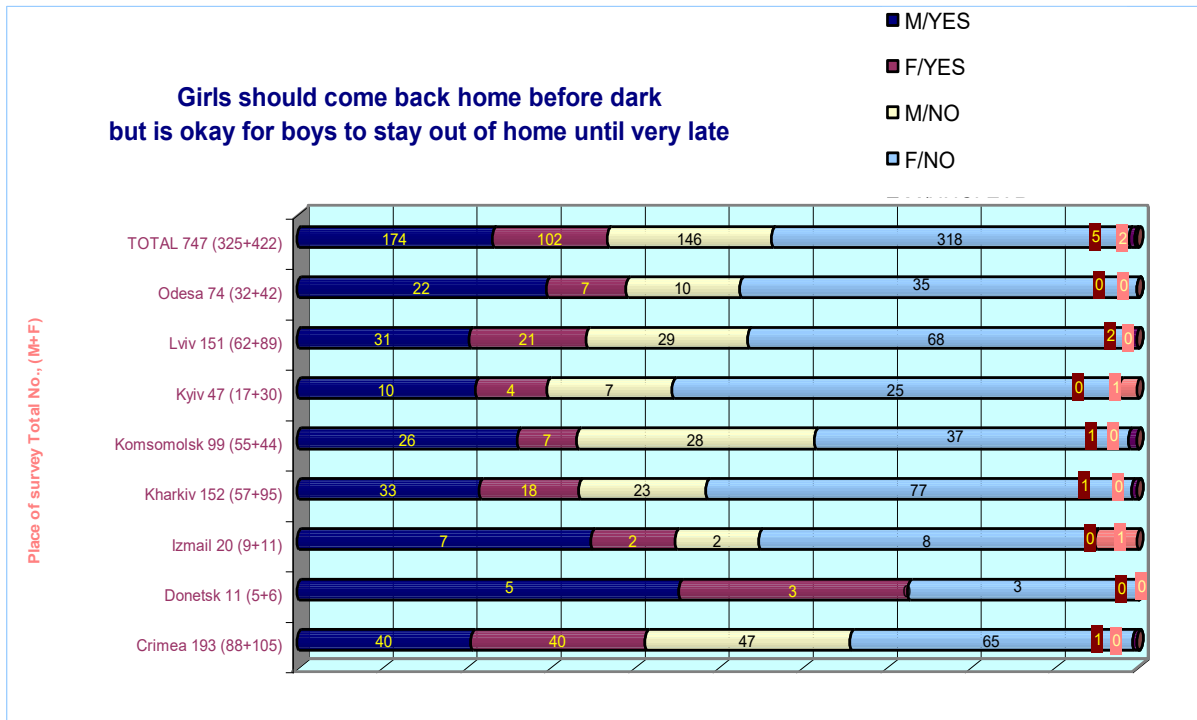
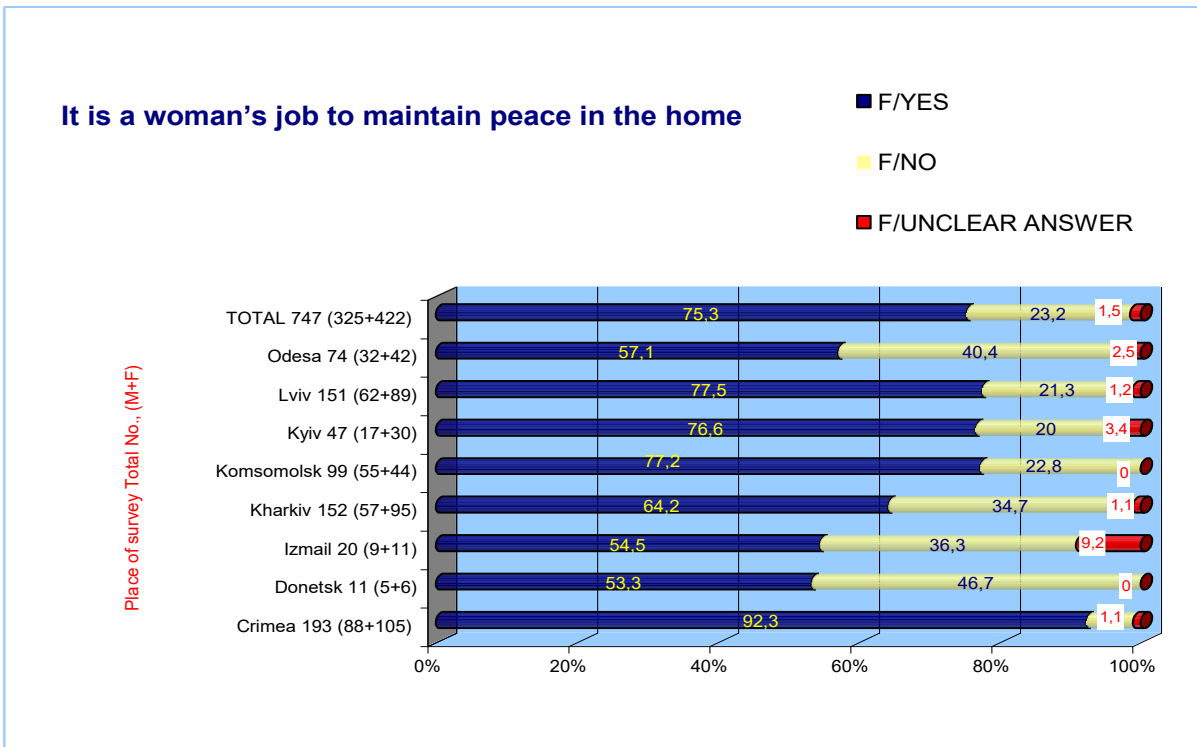
In general, responses show that 62.5% are against, that is for zero tolerance of violence from husbands by women. Only 1.8% could not decide with their responses. Odesa (total 85.1%, males 81.3% and females 88%) and Kharkiv (total 72.3%, males 61.3% and females 78.9%) lead the group in negation. Among female respondents Komsomolsk (79.6%) takes the place after Odesa. Responses in Crimea (45.5% in favor and 53.3% against) and in the capital city of Kyiv show an average figure, 57.4% in favor and 40.4% against. It is interesting to note that in Donetsk, 100% of males are against the statement while 66.6% of the females, in majority are in favor of the statement. Percentage of males (66.6%) opposing this statement is more than that of women (63.6%) in Izmail. It is strange to note that in Kyiv also more women are in favor (53.3%) of the statement than against (43.3%) it. Overall, majority negation of this statement shows that the youth understand the evil of violence and is not ready to propose that women tolerate it. This perception is more often generated as a result of their own experience in home surroundings, rather experience of their mothers and other female friends and family members. It does not reflect their attitude towards violence in general, as the following chapter will show quite conflicting responses to the next set of statements. Without going as far as the next chapter, overwhelming approval of the 25<sup>th</sup> statement below proves this.

The statement "it is the woman's job to maintain peace in the home" was placed before the final and the last assertion in the questionnaire. Ever since they are born, children often

hear the specific roles differentiated by gender and those women are the keepers of the home and its peace. This stereotyped notion also gets its roots from the above-mentioned traditional concept of "berehynia", actively propagated at the beginning of 90's.



**Figure 8**



**Figure 9,10**

Responses to this question show adherence of the respondents to age-old gender-differentiated roles given to men and women in the family, seldom questioned and threatened by the adults' society. Percentage of indecisive responses constitutes a negligible 1.6%. In total, 75.8% (76.3% males and 75.3% females) support this statement, with Crimea leading the list by 88% positive responses (an overwhelming majority of 82.9% males and 92.3% females). Izmail again shows some midway response of 50% "Yes" in total, the lowest in this list. This

faraway place from the hub of big city life has limited exposure to progressive ideas, but the responses indicate the opposite. It is followed by Odesa (total 59.4%, males 62.5%, females 57.1%), and then by Kharkiv 67.1% (males 71.9%, females 64.2%). Also interesting to note is that male respondents refuting this statement constitute more than their female counterparts in Crimea (15.9% males and 6.6% females), Izmail (55.6% males and 36.3% females), Kyiv (23.6% males and 20% females) and finally by a very slight margin in Lviv (22.5% males and 21.3% females). Analysis of responses to this and the previous statement, related to women's tolerance of violence for the sake of children shows that, while respondents uphold the historic role of mother in a woman, but in practical life, they do not advocate tolerance of violence in the same degree.

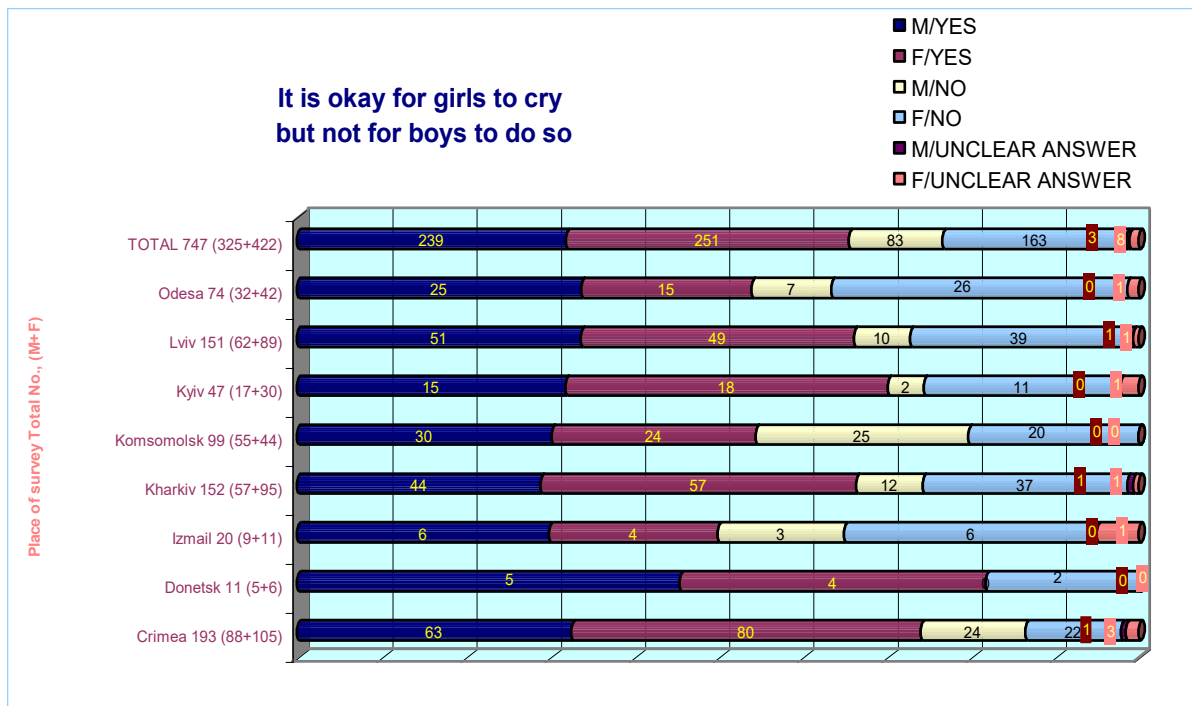
Next two sets of stereotypes are directly related to the age group of the respondents and also directly affect their daily lives.

The statement "Girls should come home before dark but it is okay for boys to stay out of home until very late" represents a societal taboo, which is imposed as a different "scale of measurement" of girls and boys during their upbringing. Assumptions behind this are that girls, being physically weak are more susceptible to violence, assault and rape, while boys can stand up for themselves. In fact, by being out till late boys get "seasoned" against fright of violence from criminal gangs. Another aspect of this statement is that women who stay outside until late are usually associated with sex business, and so girls are taught from childhood to shun away from habits which might be reckoned as denigrating for them in the future.

Whatever be the assumptions behind this statement, we find the responses to be divided more towards negation (62.1%) than affirmation (36.9%), 53.5% males approve this statement, against 24.1% of females. Females holding the opposite view constitute 75.3%. Opinion among respondents in Izmail is divided into 45% in favor and 50% against. Crimea also shows the same indicator with 41.4% in favor and 58.5% against, while 62% of females do not agree with this statement. Female respondents in Komsomolsk (84%), Odesa (83.4%), Kyiv (83.3%) and Kharkiv (81.1%) overwhelmingly detest the idea, while their male counterparts voicing the same opinion ranges from a moderate 47% (Komsomolsk) to 68.7% (Odesa).

The situation with Donetsk is interesting as in total 72.7%, which includes 100% of male and 50% of female respondents are in favor of this statement. Going by their answers to the other statements in the questionnaire (when 100% males think that woman should not tolerate violence from husband for the sake of her children, and paradoxically 80% of the males think that it is the woman's job to maintain peace at home), this

radical answering pattern might be caused in part by the extremely worse law and order situation in the region, decay in social fabric, staggering rates of drug abuse and other social ills.



**Figure 11**

Rounding off the questionnaire was its last statement: It's okay for girls to cry but not for boys to do so - another gender based stereotype, which has been inculcated among the youth during the process of their growth. Often a male child, when caught crying, is told, "Shame on you! Don't cry like a girl!" Traditional values of the "Cossack" hero and the European "knight" as the warrior, who despise shedding tears as a quality of the weak and insignificant are built into the value system of the masculinity of men. The responses show interesting trends: 65% of the total acknowledges this statement and only 33% do not accept it. Of course, the proportion of total % of males answering in the affirmative constitutes 73.5%, while only 25.5% think that boys may also cry. Female responses are divided into 59.4% as 'yes' and 38.6 as 'no' to this statement. Highest number of positive responses among males are found in Donetsk (100%), and among females in Crimea (76.1%), with Izmail and Komsomolsk showing moderate trends of 50%-54.5% and 45.5%. Males against this hypothesis constitute their highest number in Komsomolsk (45%) and of females in Odesa (61.9%). Lviv and Kharkiv are about 60% in favor of this thesis. Overall, this stereotype is quite deeply ingrained. But it is not perceived as the basis for gender based discrimination per se but rather as a popular belief and custom.

# CHAPTER 2

## **A Double Edged Sword: Progressive Trends vs. Lingering Stereotypes**

### **WOMEN AGAINST WOMEN**

We are all familiar with the phrase, "Man's Inhumanity to Man." Until now, a profound silence has prevailed about woman's inhumanity to woman. While women may not act aggressively in the same way that men do, studies confirm that girls and women are aggressive, often in "indirect" ways, and mainly toward each other. Prejudice must first be acknowledged before it can be resisted or overcome. Women must first look within before they can treat other women fairly and ethically or forge bold and compassionate alliances.

How women view and treat each other matters. Most women long for female approval and friendship. The mother-daughter and sister-sister relationships are powerful bonds that influence all subsequent female friendships and interactions. However, contemporary women also mistrust, dislike, and are cruel toward other women within families and at work. They judge each other harshly, in life and on juries, hold grudges, gossip about, exclude and disconnect from other women. Women envy and compete against each other, not against men. Many women also hold sexist beliefs. Women deny that this is true, even to themselves. Being oppressed, they internalize their oppressor's attitudes.

Since women depend upon each other for emotional intimacy and bonding, the power to form cliques and to shun each other functions to enforce female conformity and to discourage female independence and psychological growth.

The following statements evolve from what has been stated above. By putting the blaming on themselves women tend to justify and "approve" and enhance the notion of acceptability of violence. Responses obtained as a result of the survey show similar reality. They were the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> statements in the questionnaire.

### **WOMEN ARE TO BE BLAMED**

- Women and girls are sometimes to blame for the violence they experience
- Women and girls are more likely to be abused by a stranger than someone they know

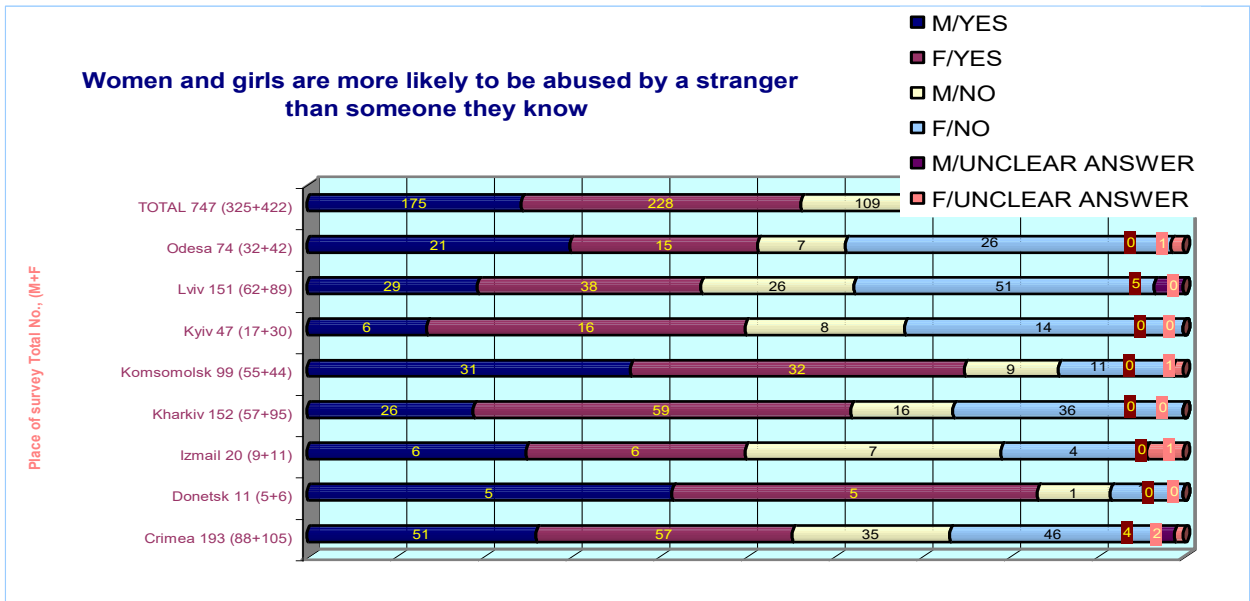
- Women and girls provoke violence and abuse if they wear short revealing clothes



**Figure 12**

The second question posed to the respondents related to certain justification of violence and putting the blame partially on the victim, that is the woman herself. The question was women and girls are sometimes to blame for the violence they experience. Use of the word "sometimes" in the question had the note of soft justification, and to some extent led the respondents to think and ponder and finally allow some "benefit of doubt" for the males inflicting violence on women. Undecided answers were negligible, in total of 2.5% and 3.5% of males and 1.9% of females respectively.

The most moderate response was obtained from Kyiv and Kharkiv, where the responses in favor of the statement ranges from 44.6% to 48.6% and 53.1% and 51.4% against the statement. Lviv, Odesa, Komsomolsk and Izmail show an average of 62% to 67% of total responses in favor, while Crimea and Donetsk tops the list with 71.5% and 81.8% respectively. Among males, 100% responses are in favor of the statement in Donetsk. Females opposing this statement are the highest in Kyiv and Kharkiv (53.4% and 50.6%) and surprisingly, males opposing this statement are higher than the percentage of females in Kharkiv, 52.7%. Overall, 60% of female respondents approve this statement and this shows their parity of opinion with males, 65.5% of whom support this statement. This psychologically eliminates the thought that violence against women is a crime in any form, under any conditions and allows for use of violence when women cause provocation.



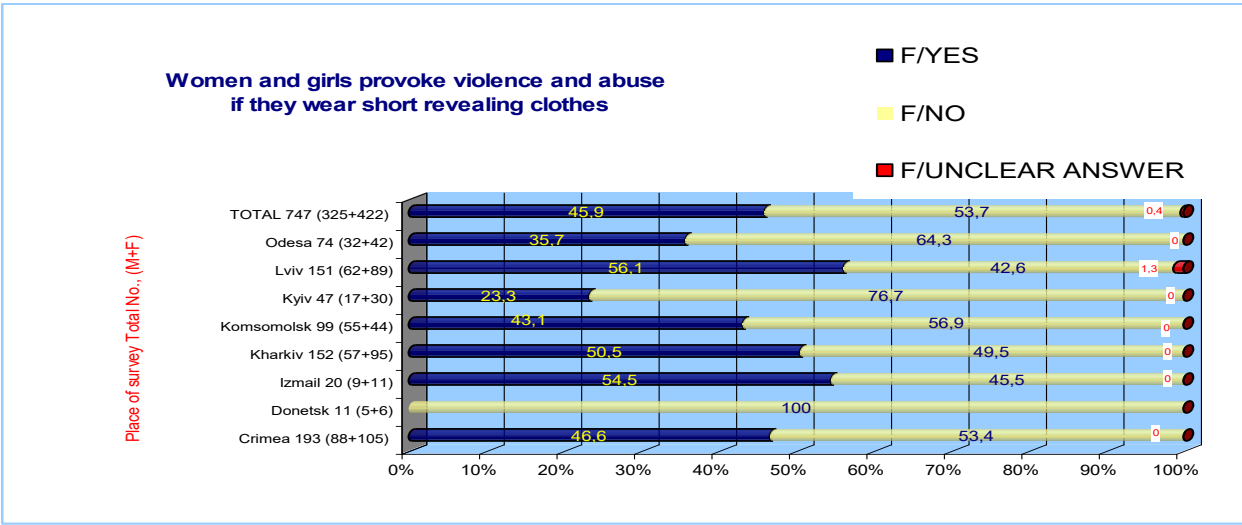
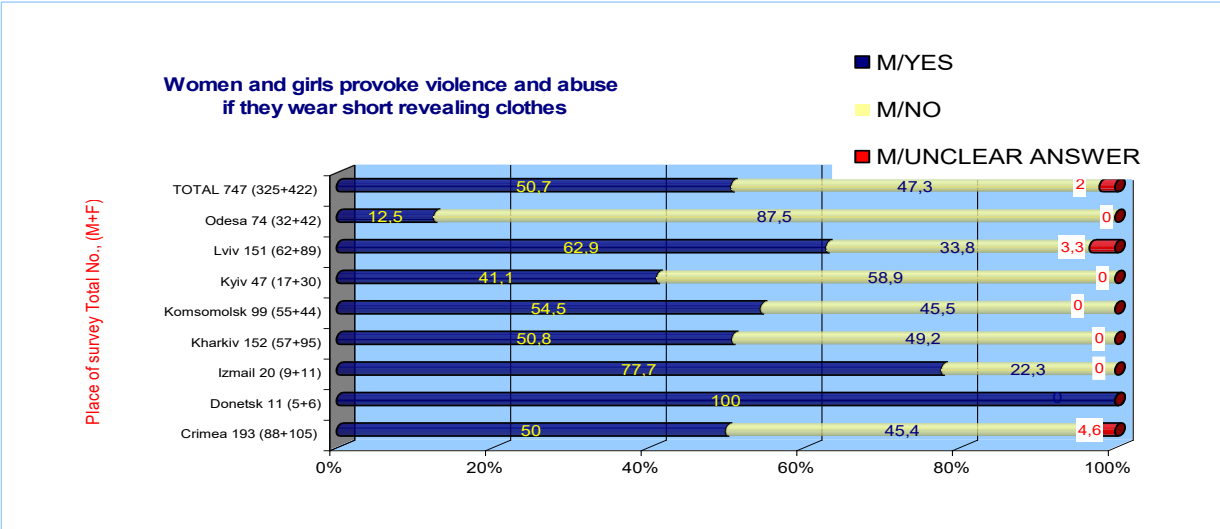
**Figure 13**

The 6<sup>th</sup> statement in the questionnaire lies as an antidote to the concept of domestic violence, excluding its very likelihood by assuring that "women and girls are more likely to be abused by a stranger than someone they know". This myth is dispelled by several surveys conducted earlier which showed that very often women are victims of violence at home than outside. It is known that around the world at least one in every three women has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime, often by a husband or family member.<sup>7</sup> The reason is that a stranger will be more afraid of law enforcement bodies and will have criminal liability than the male member of the family, whose violence will be hidden under the veil of shame by the victim woman herself. Responses are divided proportionally into 58.2% in favor (63.6% males and 54% females) and 39.8% against, which shows the dominance of this myth in the minds of the respondents. There might be another reason for this belief. Most of the respondents are of age 14-17 and have not experienced domestic violence to that extent to confirm this. Rather they always are made aware of crime and violence outdoors by their parents which gives them the ground to think of the stranger being a possible source of violence than a family member or friend. Only 2% were undecided with their answers.

Donetsk (total 81.8%, male 80% and female 83.3%), Komsomolsk (total 78.7%, male 83.6% and female 72.7%) and Kharkiv (total 65.7%, male 71.9% and female 62.1) show high overall rates of positive responses. Interestingly, females in Donetsk are more supportive of the statement than males. Crimea, Kyiv, Izmail, Lviv and Odesa show average positive rate of total response

<sup>7</sup> Heise, L., Ellsberg, M. and Gottemoeller, M. Ending Violence Against Women. Population Reports, Series L, No. 11. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health, Population Information Program, December 1999.

ranging from 40% to 54.9%. Opinion in Odesa among the male proponents of the statement and the female opponents are 78.1% and 61.9% respectively, thereby revealing some polarization of thoughts on this issue. In Izmail, the highest level of dissent 60%, comprises of 77.8% males and only 45.5% females against the statement.



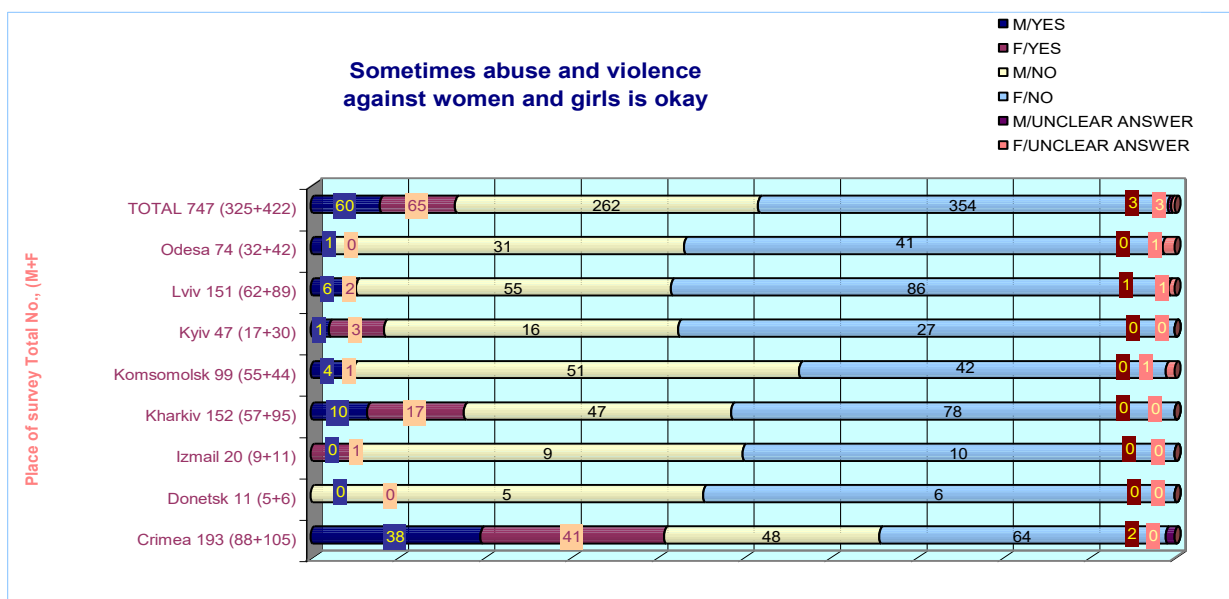
Figures 14,15

The 21<sup>st</sup> question in the questionnaire: "Women and girls provoke violence and abuse if they wear short revealing clothes" is another of those statements justifying violence. Opinions are again divided approximately into half, 48% for and 51% against the statement. Responses from Crimea, Kharkiv and Komsomolsk also show similar trends. More than 70% of Kyiv and Odesa respondents are against this statement. Lviv and Izmail respondents show more support to this statement than oppose it. Donetsk again turned out to have radical answers, with 100% of males supporting this statement and 100% of females negating it altogether.

## THE MALE IS RIGHT

Justification of violence from the male standpoint is equally abundant with myths and stereotypes. The following statements in the questionnaire reflect these ideas in a nutshell. While some of them justify violence through more sophisticated wording, the others are quite obvious and open. Responses analysed below demonstrate the same degree of moderation and openness.

- When boys just fool around and have a bit of fun, women and girls overreact and call it sexual harassment
- Sometimes abuse and violence against women and girls is okay
- It is okay for a man to
  - Hit a woman
  - Hit a woman because she is his girlfriend
  - Hit a woman if she is his wife
  - Hit his wife if she is nagging / does not stop arguing
  - Hit his wife if she is not treating him with respect
  - Hit his wife if she is sleeping with someone else
- Slapping / pushing should not be called domestic violence
- Men only hit women because they love them
- Men/boys are often under pressure from others to behave towards girls in the manner in which they do.



**Figure 16**

This above premise is corollary to the second statement in the questionnaire: "Women and girls are sometimes to blame for the violence they experience", even though it does not logically derive from the former. General trend of answers for this statement shows negative attitude toward endorsing violence against women. More than 80% of all respondents negate this statement, with 16.7 percent approving it. Only 1% could not

give clear answers. All respondents of Donetsk (100%) refuted the idea of violence being permissible against women, while paradoxically, 100% men and about 60% women in Donetsk accepted that women sometimes are to be blamed for violence against them (see Table 3). In the backdrop of this overwhelming rejection of violence, a striking fact is that 40.9% respondents in Crimea advocate the use of violence (43.1% males and 39% females) occasionally. Next to it, about 17.8% and 10% of females in Kharkiv and Kyiv respectively also are in favor of this statement.

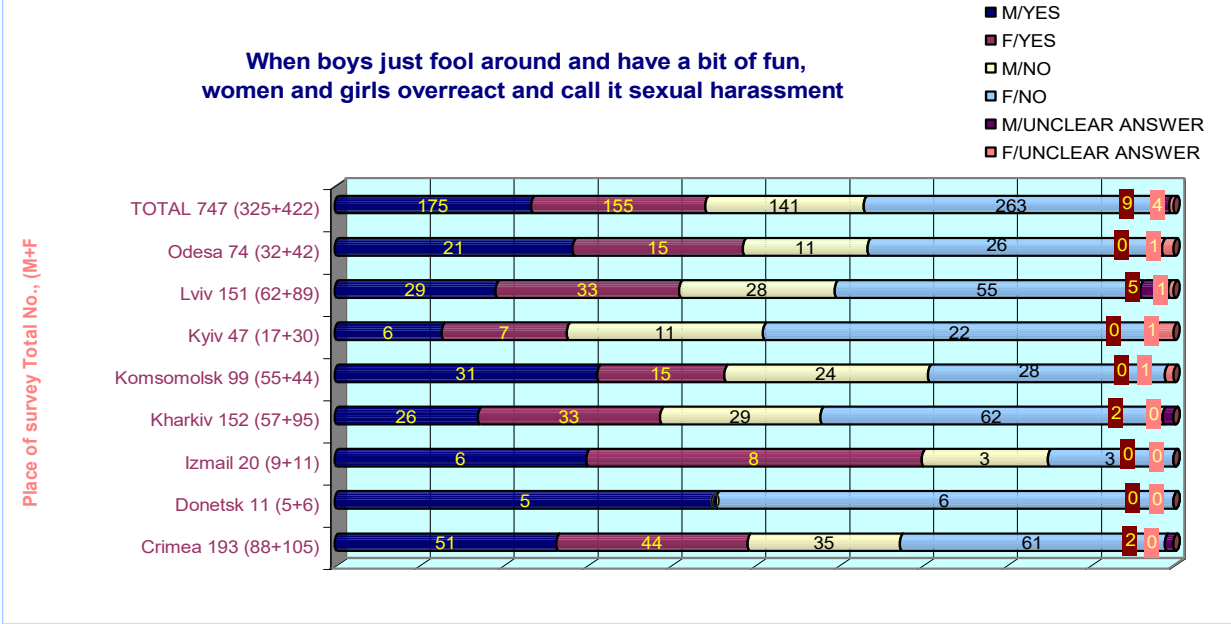


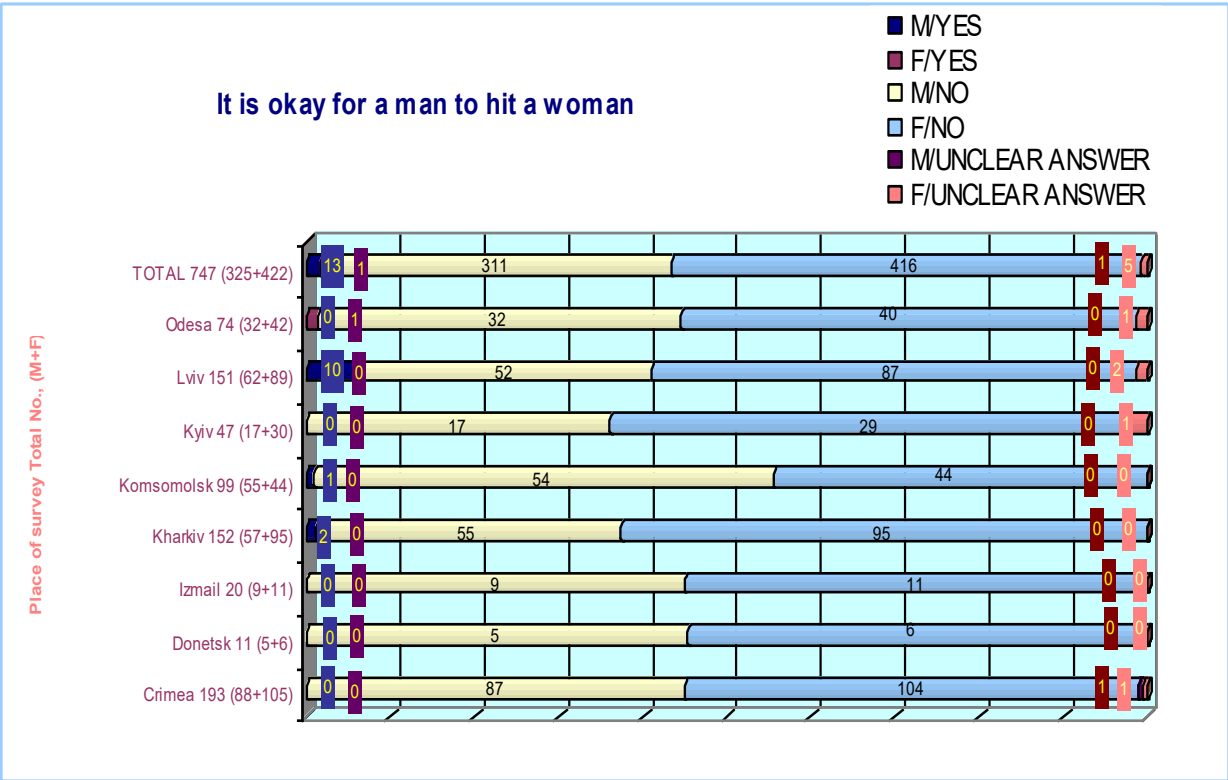
Figure 17

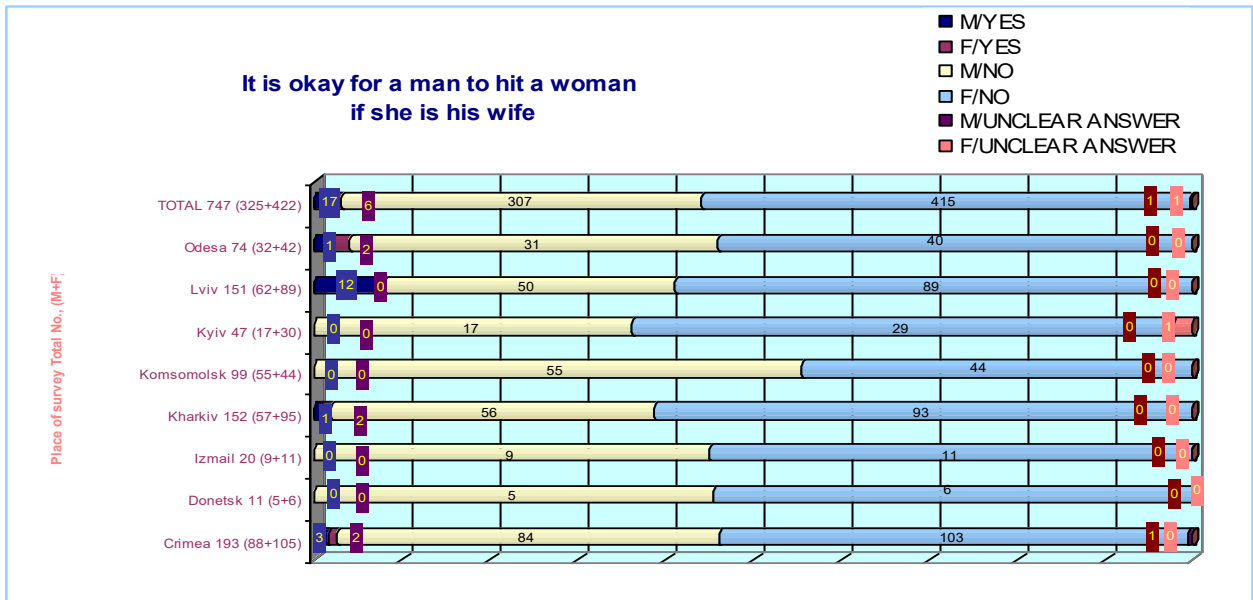
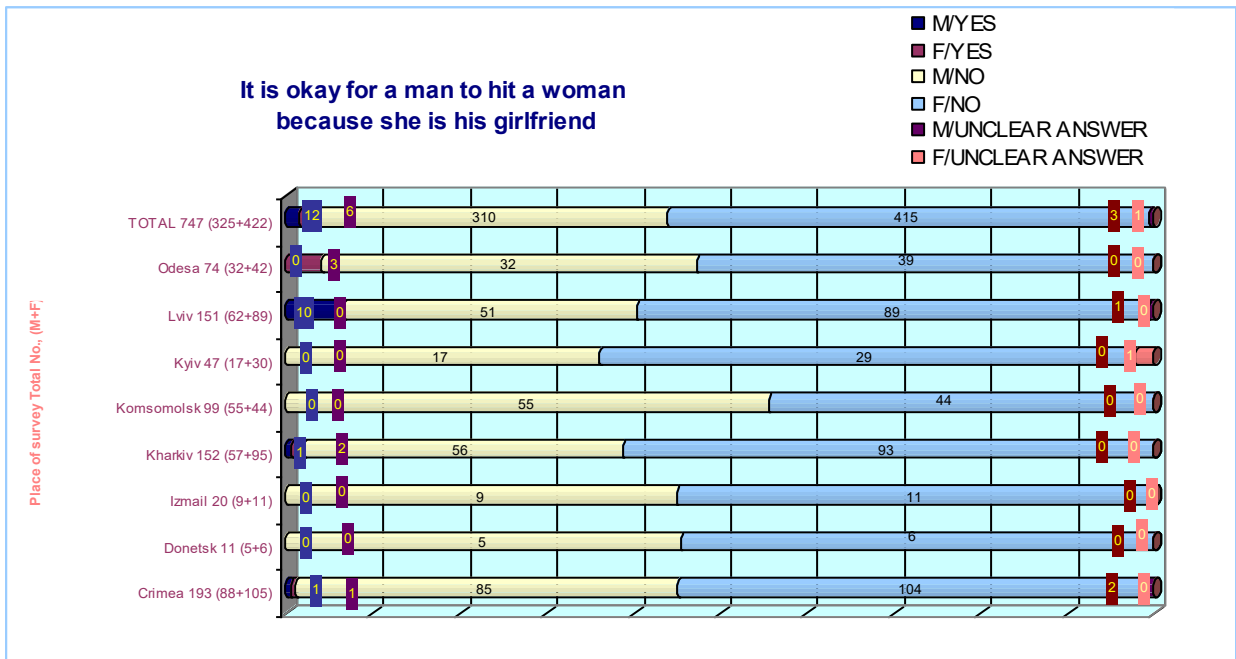
Sexual harassment and compulsion should also be mentioned as a widespread form of violence against women. The distinction between them is that the former can occur in a casual situation (in public transport, in the street, etc.) and is often justified by men as being playful with women while the latter interpret their jokes as sexual harassment. The above statement examines the attitude of the respondents to sexual harassment and their justification, as used by men, and often even supported by women. Responses are mixed and often range on an average between the 40%-60% range. Izmail (70%) has the highest and Kyiv (27.6%) the lowest level of positive responses. Donetsk again demonstrates 100% of males supporting and 100% of its female respondents opposing the statement.

Forced sexual relations is observed, as a rule, in the case where a man has power over a woman (i.e., where she is somewhat restricted in her possibility to repulse), be it the husband, boyfriend, boss, colleague, client of a firm, or lecturer.

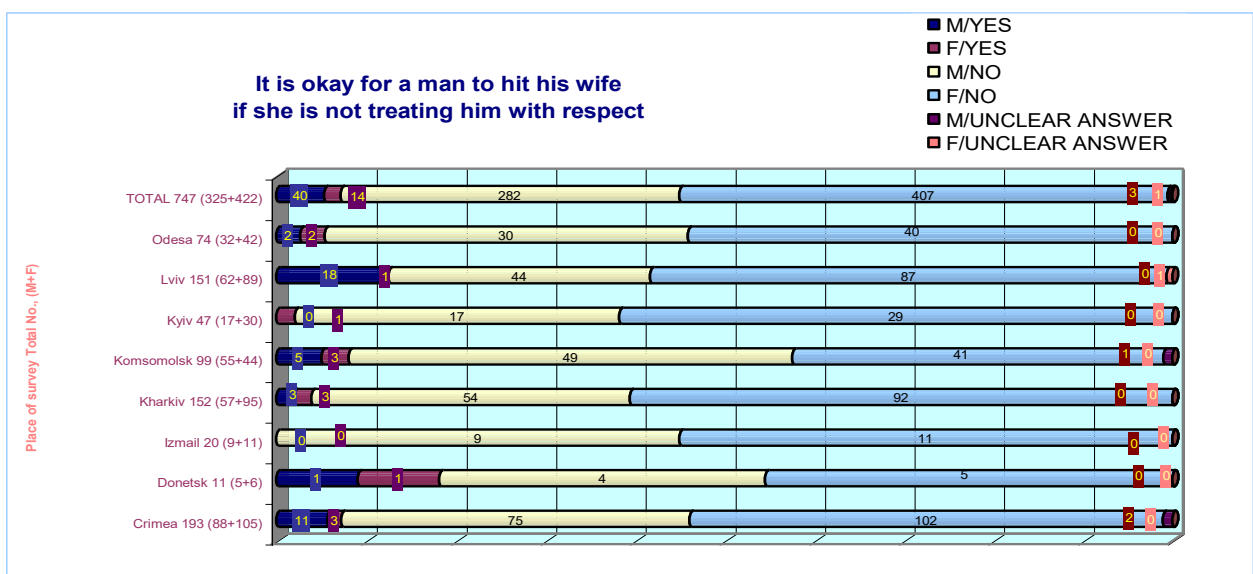
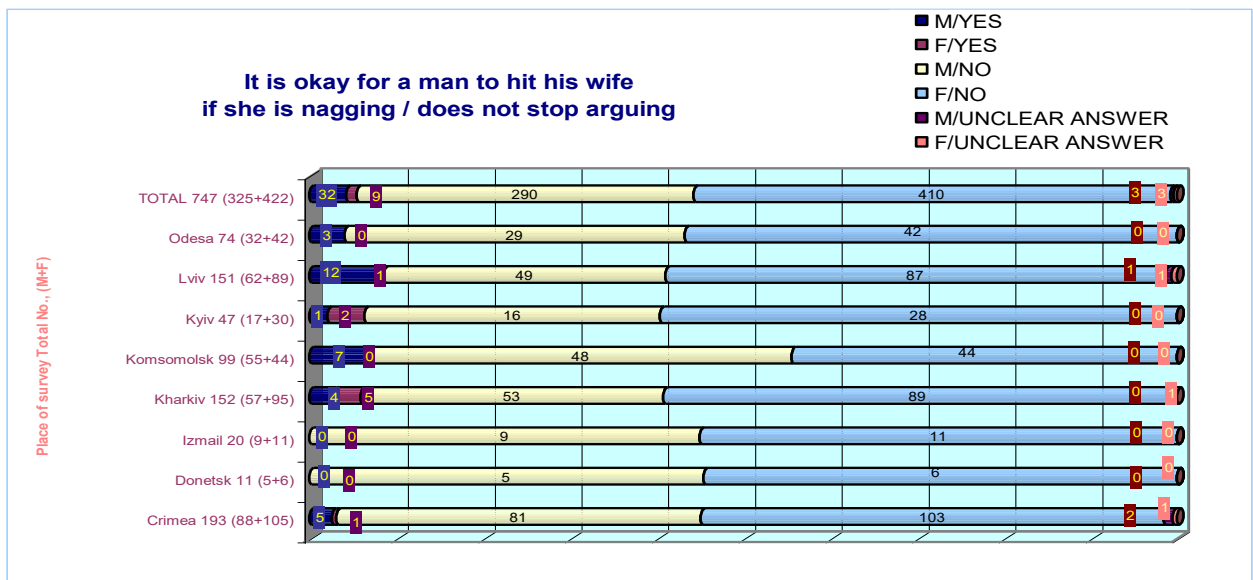
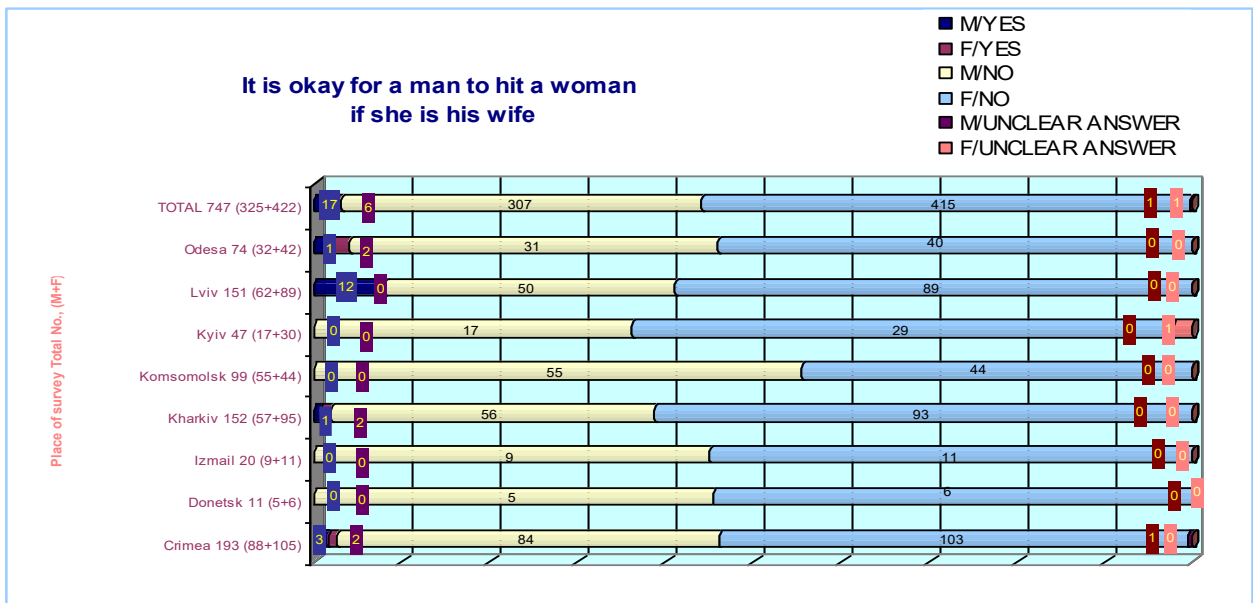
The new Criminal Code of Ukraine foresees criminal responsibility for “compulsion of a woman to sexual intercourse with a person, with respect to whom the woman is dependent

either materially or by work” (Art. 153), beating and assault of a woman (Art.187, Part 3, Art. 262 and 308). For the criminal offence of rape (Art.152), the punishment in the form of imprisonment or forced labour for the term of up from 5 to 10 years is foreseen. The same offences if committed in relation to minor girls will face punishment of 7-12 years of imprisonment. But in fact, the female population of Ukraine in reality knows little about the existence of this article and seldom utilises it for defending their rights. In the absence of any legal and administrative mechanisms, the case with Ukrainian female-students is worse as when they are reported to have suffered from sexual harassment, their grievances are not redressed.



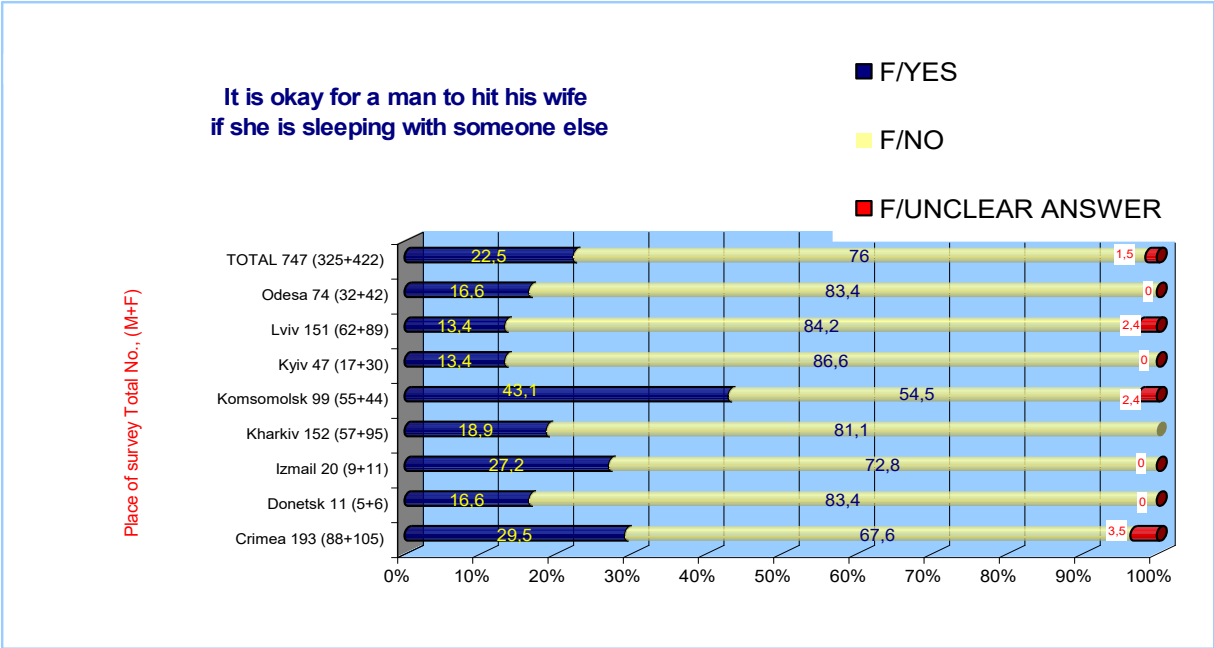
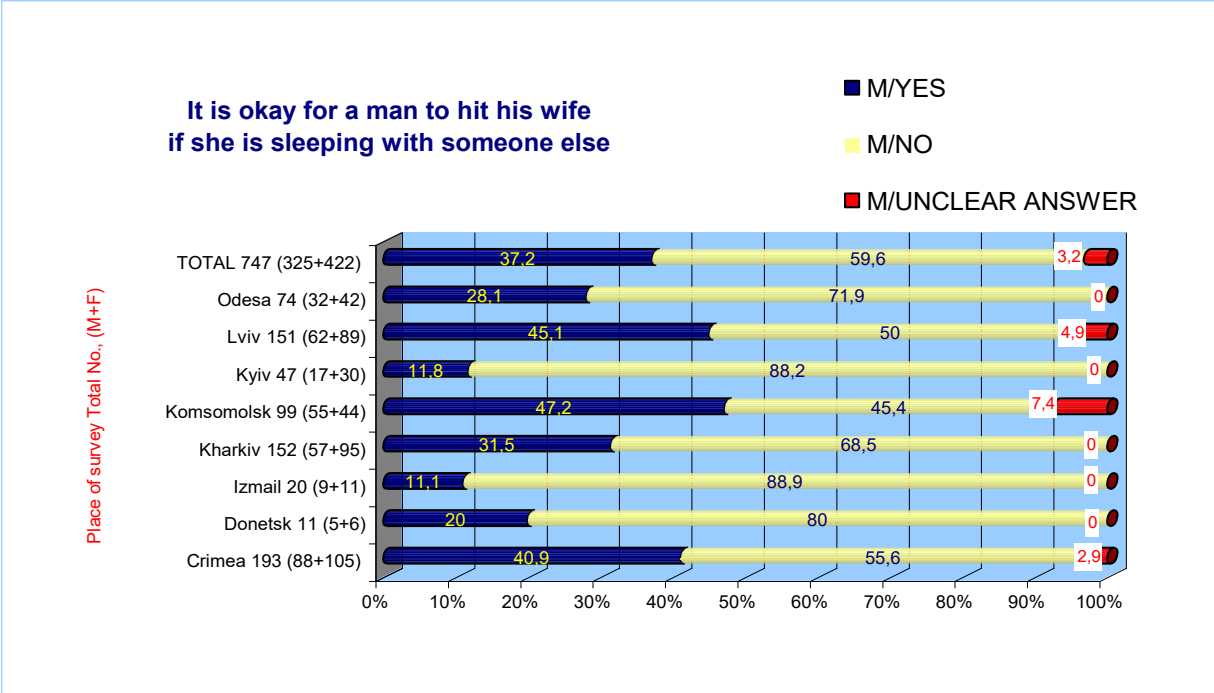


Figures 18,19,20



Figures 21,22,23

The above statements enlisted in the questionnaire (No.13, 14, 15, 16 and 17) are open questions on the justification of violence, especially domestic violence (violence within the family or close friendship boundaries). It is commonplace that the above-mentioned behaviour is not considered human virtue and is despised everywhere. Consequently, responses to all of them show overwhelming opposition of 96% to over 98% respondents. However, positive responses approving these rude behaviour is expressed by Lviv male respondents, constituting 16% to 29% of total male responses for various statements.



Figures 24,25

The statement No. 18: "It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she is sleeping with someone else", even though quite straight

and open, has raised more dilemma among the respondents than the previous five statements. Thus, we have 29% respondents in favor and 69% against this statement. Kyiv (87.3% total, 88.2% males and 86.6% females), Donetsk (81.9% total, 80% males and 83.4% females), Izmail (80% total, 88.9% males, and 72.8% females) and Odesa (78.4% total, 71.9 males and 83.4 females) show their resentment to this statement. Crimea (34.7% in favor and 62.6% against) and Komsomolsk (45.4% in favor and 49.4 against) show medium range dissent.

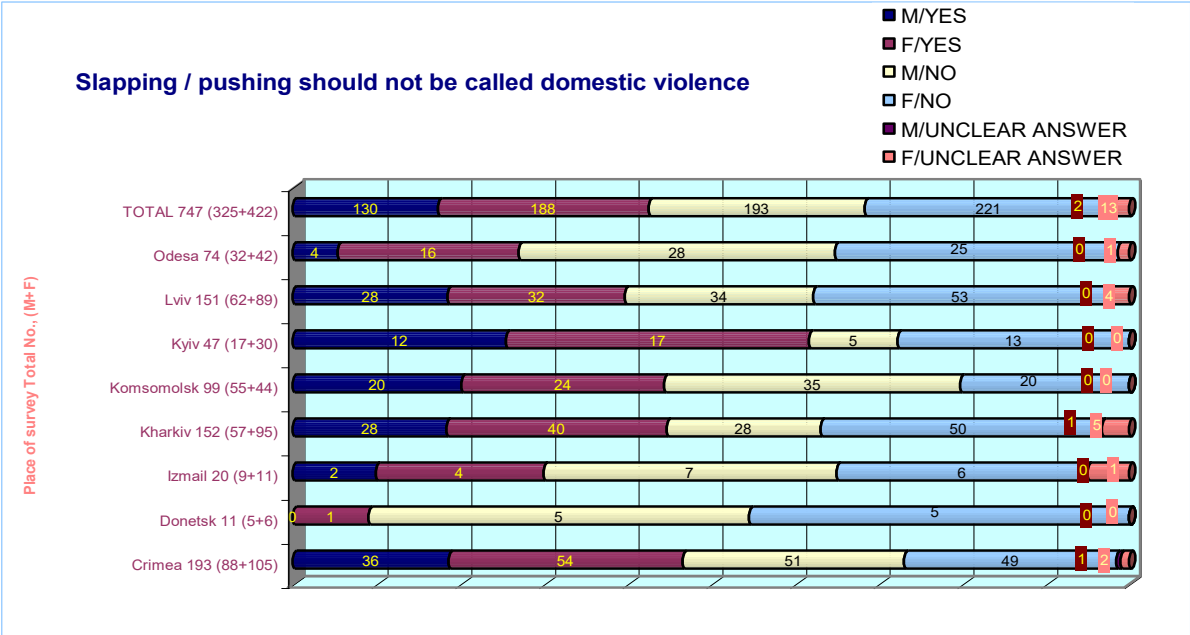
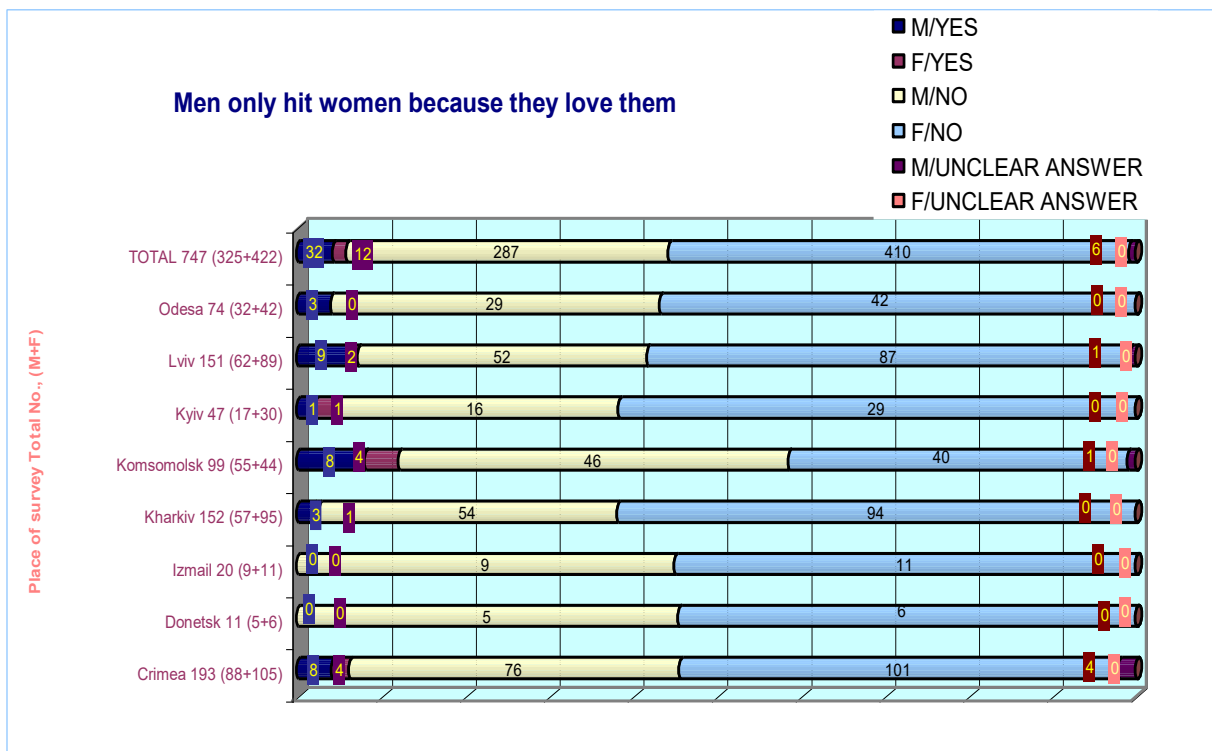


Figure 26

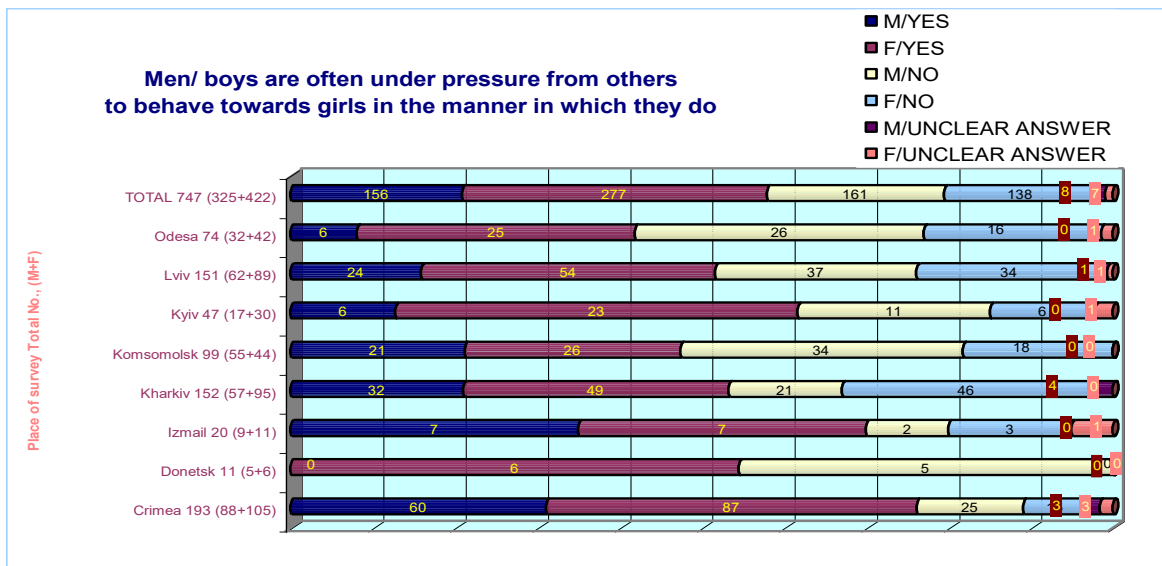
The typology of domestic violence is hard to determine because both law enforcement as well as human rights documentation procedures only deal with torture and social violence. Domestic violence is seldom reported and therefore judicial practice is yet to work out a typology. Therefore the above statement that pushing and slapping cannot be called domestic violence allows for free interpretation of the typology of domestic violence, thus paving the way for its justification. Responses to this statement show the same ambiguity as is embedded in the very essence of the statement, with 42.5% in agreement and 55.4% in disagreement. Except for Odesa (27% in favor, of which 12.5% are males and 38% females in favor; 71.6% against, of which 87.5% and 59.5% are males and females respectively), and Donetsk (9% in favor and 91% against), all other cities show average rate of acceptance of this statement ranging from 30% to 53%. Apart from 100% disagreement of the Donetsk male respondents, we also find the same trend among male respondents in Odesa (87.5%) and Izmail (77.8%). Only in Donetsk female respondents protest against this statement by a majority of 83%. Lowest level of disagreement among females is in Kyiv (43.4%); where 70.5% of males and 56.6% of females responded in favor.



**Figure 27**

Responses to this statement expressing justification of violence through cynicism has been an overwhelming disapproval on behalf of all respondents, starting from 91.7% in Crimea to 100% in Donetsk. The highest level of male approval was noticed in Komsomolsk and Lviv, both at 14.5%, while the highest level of female approval was only 9% in Komsomolsk. Thus, there is this positive trend that open and well-articulated clear-cut statements/assertions, carrying patriarchal values in their rudest and vulgar forms are totally rejected by the young generation.

These statements unveil the ruthlessness and inhumanity of violence and make it look totally unacceptable. Very few men and women, middle class citizens at urban centers will accept this old folk saying, used to justify the beating of wife by husbands under alcoholic intoxication. The same is not true for assumptions, which have subtle meanings and are coated with sophistication as the one below.



**Figure 28**

Rude and violent behaviour of men towards women are also justified by ascribing certain gender-based stereotypes or roles expected to be performed by men, to be the conqueror, the powerful and dominant, both in the material and moral sense. Responses have shown 58% (of which 48% are males and 65.6% females) in favor and 40% (49.5% males and 32.7% females) against the statement. Crimea shows the highest rate of approval (76.1%) followed by Izmail (77.7%) and Kyiv (61.7%).

In Donetsk 100% males showed disagreement while 100% of female respondents agreed to the statement. This shows the peculiarity of opinions in this city, when men disagree with stereotypes ascribed on them to make their life easy and justify violence, women fully agree with those gender roles proposed in the statement and justify violence against themselves. Rejection of this premise among 81.3% males in Odesa is also notable. In all other cases, approvals are higher than rejection.

Analysing the responses of these two groups of statements we may come to the conclusion that there are certain progressive trends and modern gender-sensitive thinking capable of prevention of violence amidst a lot of cultural and historic stereotypes. The next chapter deals with a different set of statements, proclaiming gender parity and equality, which will lead us to a better picture of the understanding by the respondents of equality issues.

# CHAPTER 3

## *Agenda for the Future*

### **Violence and Gender Roles**

The final chapter in this report analyzes how gender-based roles within the family can act as stimuli, contributing to negative phenomena of gender-based discrimination and domestic violence as well as positive phenomena such as gender parity and equal opportunities. It also analyzes the results of the survey, where attitude of the respondents toward equal rights and opportunities and gender parity are reflected.

Gender-based roles may structure a family broadly into traditional and egalitarian, although these divisions are not rigid. Several mixed forms exist. A traditional family is characterized by the fact that the woman performs mainly the role of a mother, hostess and housekeeper, and the man the role of the “breadwinner”, more active party (almost equal to the "owner") in sexual and other relations. On the contrary, an egalitarian family divides roles equally irrespective of their gender status and is defined solely by concrete tastes, affections and capabilities of partners. This role-based structure of a family is not something static, but changes depending on circumstances, presence or absence of children, educational and professional level of spouses, etc. Certain conditions facilitate an agreed division and established performance of family roles by spouses, the most typical of which are:

- S/he, the breadwinner;
- S/he, the housekeeper;
- S/he the baby minder;
- S/he, the educator;
- S/he, the organizer of entertainment;
- S/he, the facilitator of family subculture;
- S/he responsible for maintaining family ties;
- S/he, the family ``psychotherapist``.

Analysis shows that majority of young couples in 21<sup>st</sup> century Europe tends to form egalitarian type families, espousing the idea of gender equality and non-discrimination. At the same time mastering and division of these roles rarely takes place without "gender" struggles, disputes, contradictions and even "gender" conflicts, caused by weak role perception and identification, insufficient role competence, etc. Most often role conflicts arise from the issue of power, depending on personality traits of the couple (who among them is the leader and who the subordinate), their preference to family types and values, traditional or egalitarian, agreement to perform most of the roles or only some of them etc. This process reflects the peculiarities of adaptation periods in the life of a young family, as well as transitional forms of the institution from traditional to egalitarian or sometimes, reversal of the trend and consolidation of the traditional family type.

Despite their aspiration towards the egalitarian model, gender roles in young families in Ukraine are often spontaneous reflections of the family of their parents as the young spouses

continue to live with one of the parent families. Insufficient housing conditions, socio-economic problems are the reasons behind this. Often these parent families are traditional-patriarchal, the mother is engaged in household duties and takes care of children, while father takes up part of the domestic work.

Majorities of young spouses living with these parents are helping hands, in general not taking the major burden of domestic work. It mainly concerns young men who take less part in cooking or washing but more often are involved in repairing technical equipment and apartment, while they also engage in buying food-stuffs, taking care of younger brothers and sisters etc. Thus, already in the parental family notions and ideas concerning certain division of "women's" and "men's" duties in a family are spontaneously formed, and skills and abilities acquired as well. When time comes for a revision of these roles (situations related to change in employment and job status of the spouses, or after the young family leaves the joint parental family and moves to a separate dwelling), serious adaptation and understanding is needed on the bases of conscious choice and recognition of gender parity.

The following situations related to redistribution of gender roles are typical in contemporary families in Ukraine and show that apart from formal recognition of gender equality, adaptation and approaching new roles with understanding are keys to overcome discord and the way to domestic violence.<sup>8</sup>

### **Situation 1.**

*A husband and wife who are scholars with high education have a child. The wife was laid off; for some time she received allowances for nursing a child, then she was jobless. Her husband permanently worked at his research institute. Later she found a job at a commercial enterprise, quickly mastered the new trade and started getting higher salary than her husband. Her new job demanded a lot of time and strength, shifting household duties and childcare gradually to the husband. Such a redistribution of family roles did not cause serious conflicts and discord. In general, these spouses adapted well to their change in roles and are happy in their family life.*

### **Situation 2.**

*A family consists of the husband, wife and 3 children. The spouses have high education. The husband is employed in the building and construction sector. The wife was a housekeeper for a long time, performing traditional roles of a mother and housewife. When her youngest child went to the kindergarten,*

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<sup>8</sup> Gender Analysis of Ukrainian Society, UNDP. Kyiv. 1999.

she began working. Soon her salary became higher than that of her husband. Yet he continued demanding that his wife take care of children as well as housework without taking into consideration her job obligations which to a greater degree gave her the role of the "breadwinner" of the family. The husband refused to be a more active participant in domestic affairs, even though circumstances were demanding a change in the role structure of the family. The husband accused the wife of extra marital relation, as he could not believe that his wife could earn a decent salary. All of that generated tension in conjugal relations and paved the way for domestic violence.

### **Situation 3.**

A young couple (students) with their child lives together with the mother of the wife. They have little income and are financially dependent on their parents. In fact, the head of this family is the mother/in-law, who is the housekeeper, the breadwinner and also the baby-minder. The wife occupies the second place in the family hierarchy. The place of the husband in this family is not well defined but his role is secondary. Most often he is involved in two roles as "a child who is taken care of by everybody" (dependent) and as "a boy for beating" (scapegoat) during frequent conflicts.

The role structure of such a family is not formed, none of the spouses have full power and is responsible for the current and future life of the family, and they neither perform traditional or egalitarian family roles. The family is incapable of providing the young married couple with the realization of their needs. In these circumstances, after graduation, the husband finds a job and gets a new apartment. The young family moves there, but the wife is not able to cope with the role of husband as the "breadwinner" and continues to treat him as before. Contrarily, the husband expects his unemployed wife to be fully dependent. No egalitarian perception of roles is of any help in this case.

Thus problems lie not only in material dependence or housing conditions of a young married couple, but also in their passiveness and perception of the situation through their gender stereotypes and taboos, leading to social and political inequality in the long run. What happens at home, sooner or later spills out onto the society.

Roles and their distribution in the family are crucial at all stages for ascertaining the pre-conditions for violence at home as well as in the society. Violence was conceived more as a social ill being easily revealed and reported. It raised a lot of debate from the social point of view. Reasons behind violence were believed to be oppression, unequal status and

treatment of women in the society, especially at workplace. Therefore, to put an end to oppression and violence, women organized themselves into movements to fight for the cause of equal rights together with that of men since the end of 19<sup>th</sup> and beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Since then, women have won political equality and extended their legal rights; they now enjoy most of the educational advantages formerly restricted to men; and the steadily increasing number of working women has gained some measure of economic security. These obvious "gains" must be maintained and extended, for the well-educated women in the countries of East Europe and the former USSR, faced by revival of gender-based taboos (such as the concept of "berekhynia" in Ukraine etc.), under the romantic garb of tradition and history. These trends have threatened the realization and maintenance of their equal status.

The following set of statements in the questionnaire stresses on the aspect of parity and equality between men and women and has been posed to the respondents to estimate their perception and understanding of gender equality. They examine this psychic need of women and men to be at par with each other, not only "de jure" but also "de facto".

### **PARITY IS THE SYNONYM FOR HARMONY**

- It is okay for a husband to stay at home and look after the family and children, while the wife goes out to work and provides for the family
- Men/ boys and women/girls should have the same opportunities to
  - Get a job
  - Study what they want to
  - Have a career of their choice
  - Enjoy their spare time
  - Go where they want to when they want

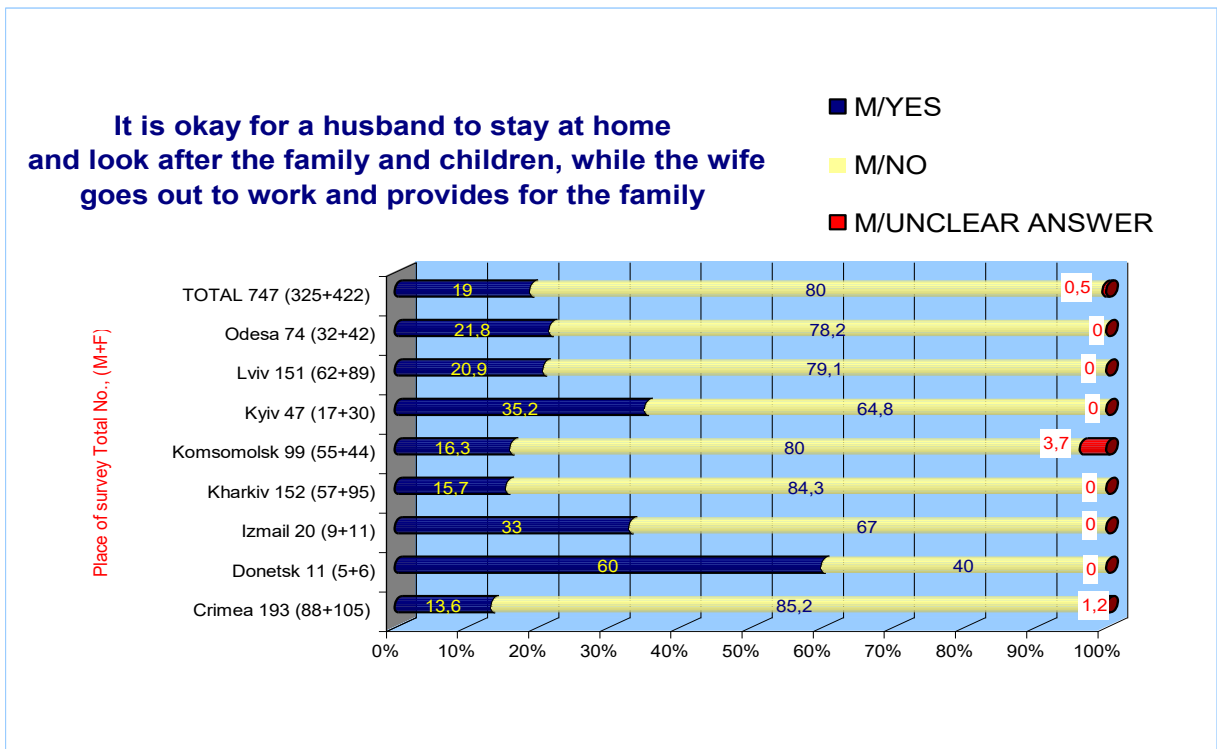


Figure 29

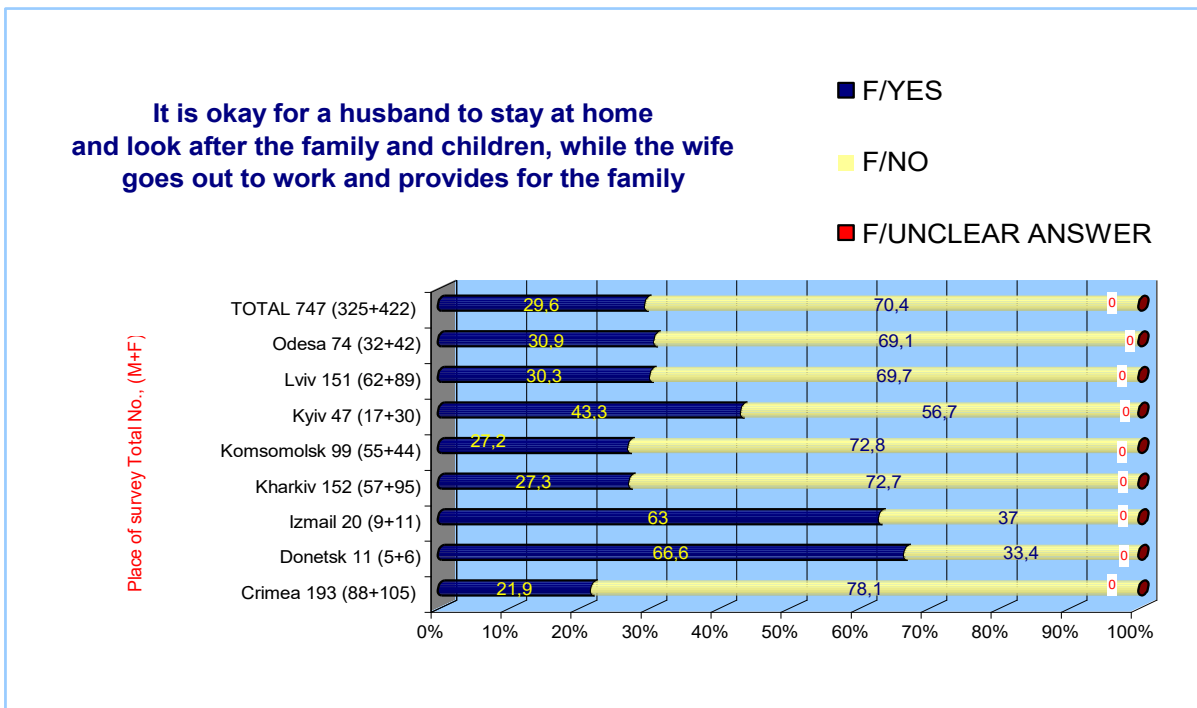


Figure 30

The third statement in the questionnaire was an embodiment of overcoming gender stereotypes and roles and was aimed at checking to what extent the respondents are ready to accept a change in traditional roles. Young families in transitional Ukraine have often faced such situations.

Yet, responses clearly demonstrate that 74.5% do not subscribe to the view that men may stay at home looking after children while their women partners or wives may go to work and be the breadwinner for the family. Only 1% of males, which is 0.5% of the total were undecided with their answers. There were no

female respondents who were not clear with their answers. Crimea (81.3%) leads the group of negative responses, while Donetsk has the least number of negative responses (36.4%), followed by clear 50/50 balance in Izmail. But 63% females favor this statement in Izmail, while 67% of males are against this. Then comes Kyiv (59.6%), where 64.8% males and 56.7% females negate this statement. The next group is Odesa (73%), Lviv (73.6%), Komsomolsk (76.7%), and Kharkiv (77%). Donetsk respondents have shown maximum favor for this statement, supported by a total of 63.6% (60% males, and 66.6% females) positive answers.

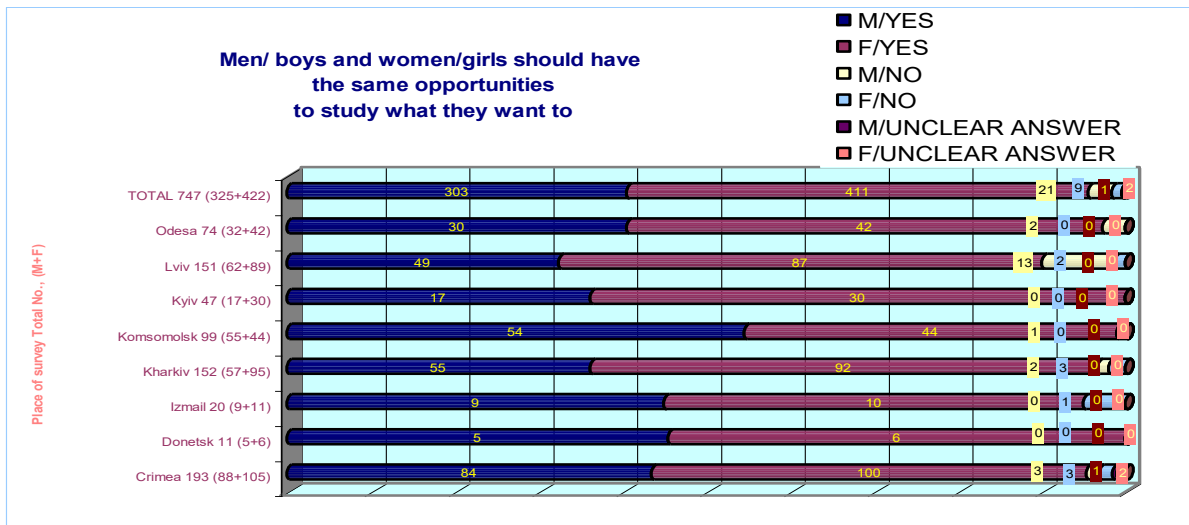


Figure 31

The fight for equal pay for equal work or equal opportunities and/or equal treatment is as old as the labor movement of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the industrialized society, together with the cause of universal adult suffrage, this was the starting point for the women's movement. History of the Soviet Union shows that right to work was equal for both men and women, except for some professions where women were de facto not "welcome".

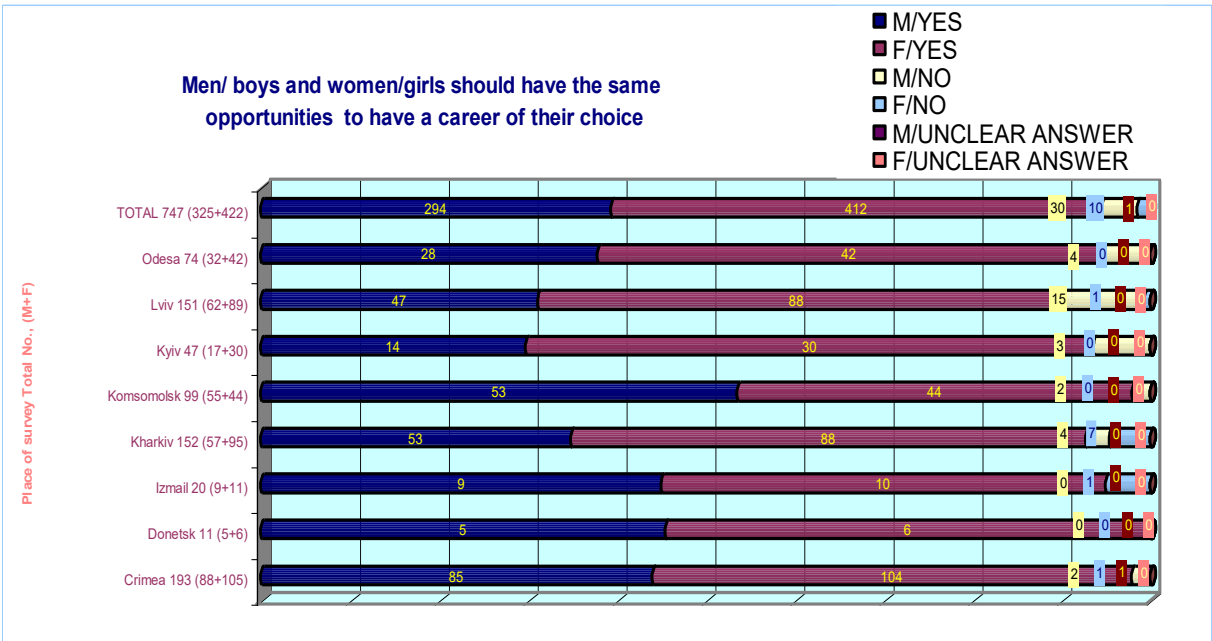
With transition and economic hardships, women were the worst affected and constituted a large part of the unemployed and were also forced to enter the shadow economy as the only coping mechanism against poverty. In addition from various oblasts of Ukraine, women had been traveling abroad to engage either in shuttle trade, self-employed business, or services, leaving their husbands and children back home. However, this idea is yet to be considered "normal" by many. On the other hand, most of the respondents (90.2%), of which 88.9% are males and 91.2% are females advocate the idea of equal opportunity to get a job by men and women alike. Izmail respondents of both sexes are 100% in agreement, and female respondents in Kyiv and Komsomolsk also show 100% agreement. Odesa (90.5%), Lviv (92.7%), Kyiv (95.7%) and Komsomolsk (95.9%) also show high indicators of approval. Crimea (87%) and Kharkiv (86.8%) show lesser degrees of approval. Respondents in Donetsk show an average of 63.6% approval, leading to the highest percentage of males (60%) who do not

favor equal opportunities to get a job for men and women followed by Kharkiv (19.2%). Among female respondents, those opposing the statement are the highest in Crimea (17.1%), Donetsk (16.7%) and Odesa (12%).



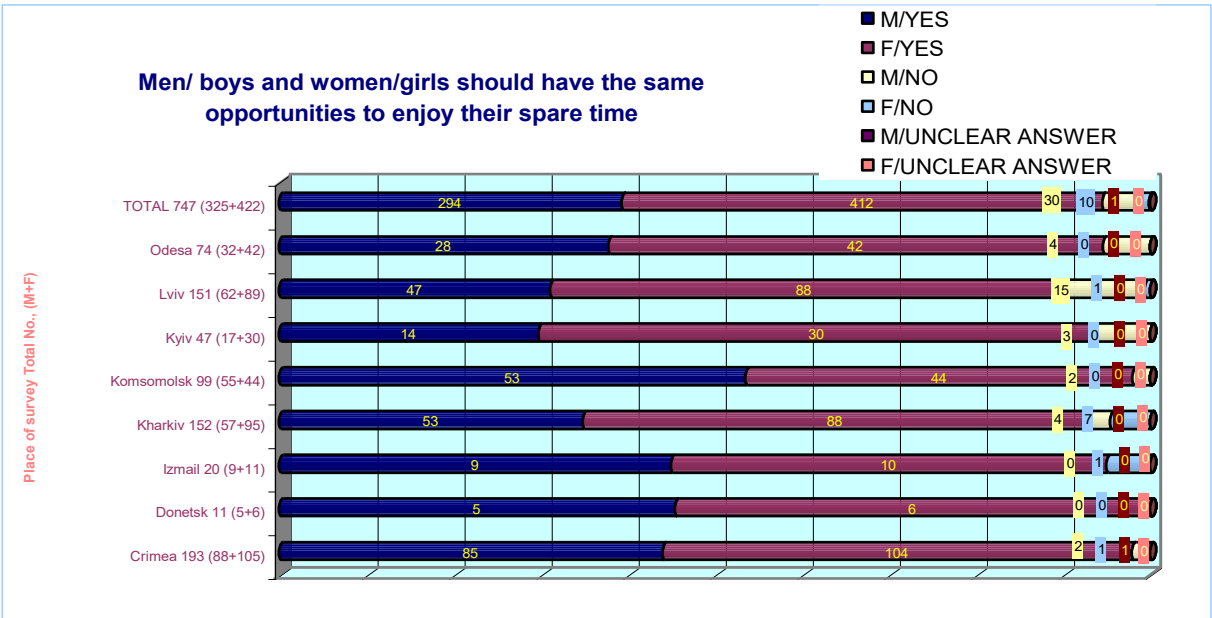
**Figure 32**

Responses to equal opportunities in education and right to free choice of specialization also shows a high overall approval rate of 95.5%, with 100% of all respondents in Donetsk, Kyiv and 100% of female respondents in Odesa, Komsomolsk and male respondents in Izmail in favor of the statement. Males in Lviv (21%) and females in Izmail (9.1%) are against this statement and constitute the highest number of dissent in their respective categories. Strangely enough, only 2.3% of female respondents in Lviv are against while not a single male respondent in Izmail is against this statement. In general a wide positive response is expected as the enrollment rate and adult literacy index for Ukraine is traditionally one of the highest in the world.



**Figure 33**

Responses to the statement: "Men/ boys and women/girls should have the same opportunities to have a career of their choice" also show overwhelming level of support among 100% of all respondents in Donetsk, 100% of males in Izmail, 100% of females in Odesa, Kyiv, Komsomolsk, and 99% of females in Crimea. Maximum number of males against this statement was found in Lviv (24.2%), followed by Kyiv (17.7%) and Odesa (12.5%). Females in Izmail (9.1%) show the highest dissent. Kharkiv shows almost the same level of rejection of this statement among males (7.1%) and females (7.4%).



**Figure 34**

Whether men/boys and women/girls should have the same opportunities to enjoy their spare time is a relevant question from the point of judging gender role perception and expected

behavioral patterns during leisure. 91.9% of the respondents agree with this statement that both the sexes should have the same opportunities. The same is true for 100% of female respondents in Kyiv, Donetsk and Komsomolsk and 100% of males in Izmail. Unlike the unanimous approval of the statement by their female counterparts, Donetsk males are 60% in favor and 40% against the statement, followed by Lviv males (67.7% in favor and 32.3% against), while only 1.1% of females in Lviv are against. Female dissent to this statement is the highest in Izmail (9.1%).

Analysis of these responses show that in general, average youth of 14-17 years are not affected by various stereotypes so heavily as in other cases and are able to overcome them if it concerns their freedom during leisure.

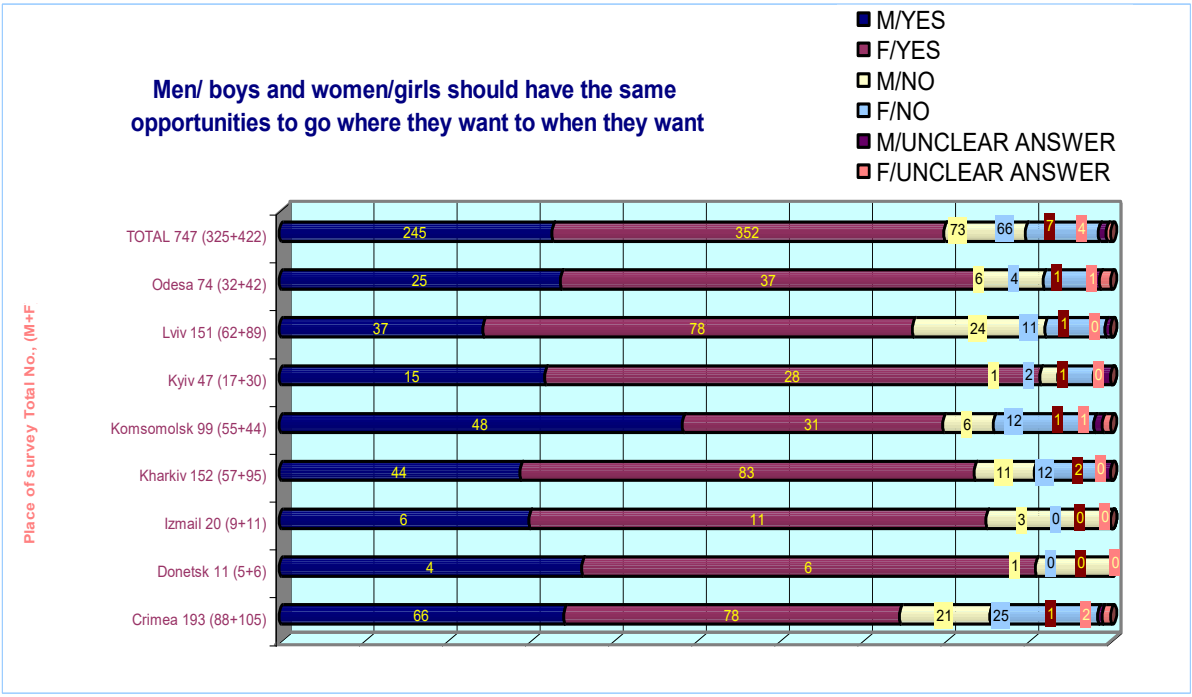


Figure 35

Both male and female responses against this statement are deemed to show the impact of gender-based stereotypes with regard to difference in upbringing, difference in career and social status and consequently, in spending free time and free movement.

However, responses to this statement show not so much the adherence to stereotypes but to the assessment of the real and practical state of affairs, involving law and order situation of the locale, family duties and obligations etc. The word "opportunity" in the statement is interpreted more as a

"chance" or "possibility" and not a "right" as is the case with previous statements in this set.

Thus, even though boys and girls would like to have full freedom (100% of female respondents in Izmail and Donetsk) to go wherever they want and whenever they want, more reserved approvals (59.6% males in Lviv, 66.6% of males in Izmail) hint at the practical difficulties that boys and girls may face in fulfilling this desire. Females in Kyiv, Lviv, Odesa and Kharkiv - in all the four big cities of Ukraine - show high approvals, ranging from 87% to 93%. Females against this idea constitute 27.2% in Komsomolsk and 24% in Crimea.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

Survey results are graphically illustrated in the following figures, summing up each group of statements in the questionnaire. Generalizing all the responses of the first group of statements (elaborated in Chapter 1) related to gender based assumptions and stereotypes, it is seen that 28% and 27% of males and females respectively affirm and are in

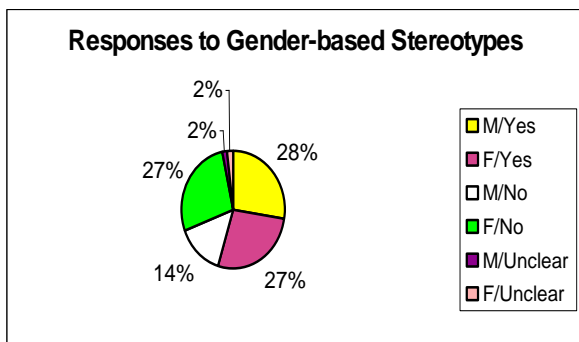


Figure 36

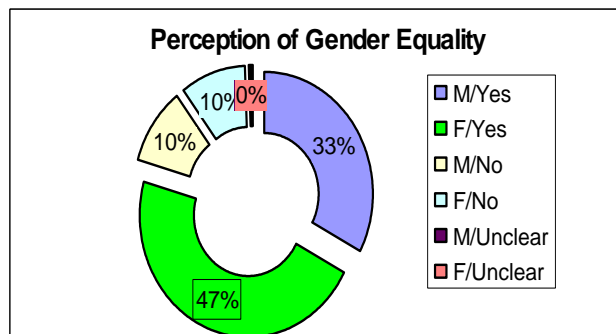
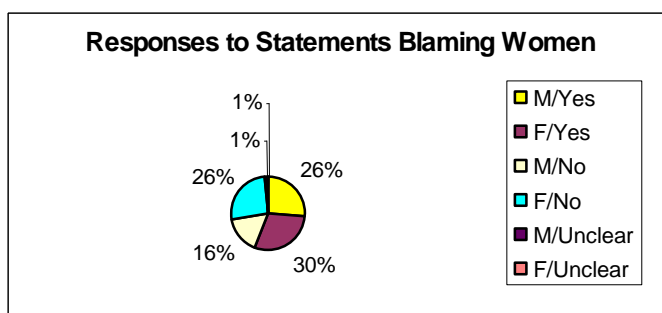


Figure 37

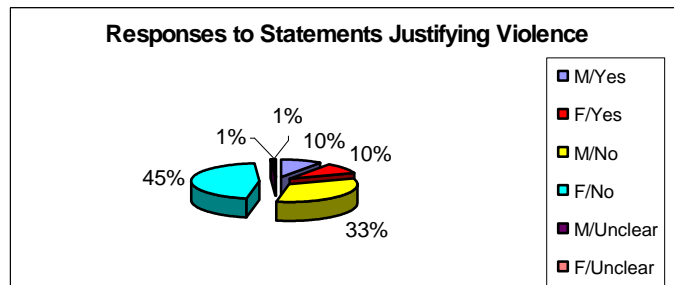
agreement with the statements. Only 14% males and 27% females disagree, while 2% from each group are undecided. Support of the urban youth in favor of equal rights and opportunities (Chapter 3) with regard to education, employment, leisure, freedom of movement etc. constitute not an overwhelming majority, but a humble 47% of males and 33% of females, with 10% from each group giving unclear answers. Presence of gender stereotypes still looms large and is significantly noticeable among the youth, although there are serious disparities among the survey sites, as detailed in Chapter 1 and Chapter 3.



Since domestic violence is based on certain gender-based "manlike" or "womanlike" behavioural stereotypes, most women do not consider violence against them as a social ill, and as a problem arising from

the desire of men to dominate and control women, but rather

**Figure 38**



as a private problem, connected with their own psyche. Thus in total, 26% of males and 30% of females responded in the positive to statements blaming women for violence committed against them, while 16% of males and 30% of females are against

these statements. The group of statements justifying male behaviour shows the following cumulative response. Only 10% from each group of males and females could see grounds for justifying violence, while 45% of females and 33% of males were against such justification. Results of the survey thus lead us to the gap between the policy and regulatory framework and the actual state of affairs. It also reveals the gap between perceptions at the formal level, guided by the educational system and the

**Figure 39**

instruments of civic education (Constitution, laws, textbooks, lectures etc.) and perceptions developed and inculcated at the sub-conscious psychological level, guided by family, kinship, friends' network, i.e. by the immediate circle of learning and upbringing of individuals. On one hand children learn about equal rights and equality of men and women, on the other hand they are constantly subjected to gender-based differentiation and preferences.

In addition, although spread all over Ukraine, these gaps do bear regional specifics and also vary accordingly among male and female representatives of those regions. Difference in patterns of responses in Crimea, Lviv and Donetsk proves this. It is also pertinent to point out that reasons behind the very existence of these gaps are historic for Ukraine. Premises advanced by official policy line or formal education were often adhered to more for the sake of administrative maintenance of law and social order, whereas, ideologies, beliefs away from the official line were cherished by the society. Herein lies the formal acknowledgment of equal rights without actually practicing it.

Formally, Ukraine's laws ensure the defence of women against violence. The newly adopted Family Code of Ukraine adheres to principles of gender parity in all aspects. However, it does not deal directly with domestic violence. The Criminal Code of Ukraine also does not have clauses against domestic violence. Irrespective of the presence or absence of legal ban, at present, there is no interpretation of human rights from the gender perspective, which would safeguard against harassment during recruitment at workplace or entry into educational institutions in society. The

population does not know that job advertisements indicating age, sex, and appearance contradict Article 22 of the Labour Code of Ukraine. Thus in many cases, there are absence of laws and rules, and in other cases knowledge and awareness of the public about them is also lacking.

Efforts to deal with the crisis of violence against women, in its many forms, have been fragmented by the boundaries of academic disciplines, professional allegiances, and increasingly, between various sectors of governance. Each group - academics and clinicians, judges and legislators, police and the social workers, educators, gender experts and the women themselves - speak to those most like themselves in relatively closed groups, not hearing the numerous voices that need to be heard if we are to develop a full understanding of the problem and a comprehensive strategy for addressing it. Gap in communication between sectors is what is noted here.

Conclusions made on the bases of the survey results lead us to the need to **closing the gaps between policy and practice, gaps in communication between sectors and gaps between available information/facts, knowledge/awareness thereof and the ability to apply them**, the following recommendations could be made:

- 1. Unity of Purpose: Efforts to prevent women and girls from violence or threat of violence should be broad-based, multi-tier, multi-sector and multi-disciplinary, as the issue itself touches more than one or few spheres of life of individuals.**
- 2. Unity of Action: Policy Debate on this issue is far from being over and should be continued**, enriching relevant literature, both state and non-state programs in place, including those financed from state budget, by donors and international organization. Ukraine has made significant progress in its accession to international conventions and instruments and has made several changes in its legislation. However, failure to prevent violence will not be removed by adopting the law on Domestic Violence alone. To close the circle from violence reporting and documentation, investigation, administration of justice and redressing the grievances, a whole set of transparent, "easy to follow and interpret" rules and user-friendly procedures should be set up. Proposal to make the legal medical expertise or forensic institutions independent from the Ministry of the Interior would make them more open and trustworthy by the public. Thus, reporting of violence will be eased through medical and social channels.
- 3. Multiple Participation: Grassroots Empowerment Initiatives should be encouraged to address the root cause of violence against women.** Addressing the issue of violence and its

prevention can only be done from door to door, neighborhood to neighborhood and other networks forming the core social capital at the local level. Gender policies of local administrations, political parties, and human rights groups form key to this.

4. **A Coherent Education and Media Policy on treatment of the theme of violence against women is needed**, the primary goal of which would be, to foster dialogue among those working in various fields and disciplines, as well as in agencies and other settings, and among those from diverse backgrounds in terms of ethnic-cultural and racial identity, sexual orientation, and experiences of victimisation/survivorship. To achieve that goal, contributions and programs should be featured from a variety of diverse perspectives, such as: Ethnic Studies, Criminology, Public Health, Political Science, Law, Psychology, Advocacy, Public Policy, Social Work, Gender Studies, Media Studies, Medicine, Sociology etc.

**Proposed Practical Steps:**

5. **The Health vs. Police Approach:** As mentioned above, reporting and revealing cases of violence is not effective through the law enforcement bodies, although their participation is needed to take note of physical injuries, applying the internationally approved UN manual for torture documentation and legal formalities etc. However, to start with, the women's consultation centers in every district (zhinocha konsultatsya) used for maternity advice could also be used as private counseling points, where women could come and report and seek assistance if needed. This does not involve high cost state funded programs, but could be managed by joining the infrastructure available, additionally employing psychologists, counselors on a part-time basis, possibly funded from the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of Ukraine.
6. **What does the "Guru" think:** For the education system to react appropriately, a survey of the teachers from various regions of Ukraine (similar to the present survey) will be helpful to assess the behavioral peculiarities and the real needs of the children. This survey could very well complement the present one and help build a composite strategy.
7. **To Air or Not to Air:** Last but not the least, a survey of the editors and managers of the electronic and print media institutions all over Ukraine would also reveal the policy that is currently in place (if there is any policy at all), to what extent media companies' management (both mainstream and otherwise) react to their company's commercial and consumer needs, to what extent they are responsible for propagating violence and gender-based stereotypes and to

what extent journalists-employees in their majority adhere to these stereotypes.

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX A.

#### *Sample Questionnaire in English*

#### YOUNG PEOPLE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

We would be very grateful if you would please fill in this questionnaire. It is for a study that the British Council is conducting. Please do not spend more than 5 minutes completing it. Please do not discuss it with your teacher or with your class mates. Please be as honest as you can.

*Please note: You do not have to reveal your name.*

However, please tick mark your sex: M / F

And write down your age:

Are these statements acceptable? Please tick the response you think is appropriate.

	Yes	No
Men and boys need more and better food because they do more work		
Women and girls are sometimes to blame for the violence they experience		
It is okay for a husband to stay at home and look after the family and children, while the wife goes out to work and provides for the family		
Sometimes abuse and violence against women and girls is okay		
When boys just fool around and have a bit of fun, women and girls overreact and call it sexual harassment		
Women and girls are more likely to be abused by a stranger than someone they know		
Men/ boys and women/girls should have the same opportunities to		
• Get a job		
• Study what they want to		
• Have a career of their choice		
• Enjoy their spare time		
• Go where they want to when they want		
Girls and boys should be treated differently while growing up because of their sex		
It is okay for a man to		
• Hit a woman		
• Hit a woman because she is his girlfriend		

• Hit a woman if she is his wife		
• Hit his wife if she is nagging / does not stop arguing		
• Hit his wife if she is not treating him with respect		
• Hit his wife if she is sleeping with someone else		
Slapping / pushing should not be called domestic violence		
Men only hit women because they love them		
Women and girls provoke violence and abuse if they wear short revealing clothes		
Men/ boys are often under pressure from others to behave towards girls in the manner in which they do.		
Women who have children and face violence from their husbands should remain in their homes for the sake of the children		
Girls should come back home before dark but is okay for boys to stay out of home until very late		
It is a woman's job to maintain peace in the home		
It is okay for girls to cry but not for boys to do so		

## Sample Questionnaire in Russian

### МОЛОДЕЖЬ И НАСИЛИЕ НАД ЖЕНЩИНОЙ

Мы будем очень признательны, если Вы заполните данную анкету. Она предназначена для исследования, проводимого Британским Советом в Украине. Просьба не затрачивать более 5 минут на заполнение анкеты. Пожалуйста, не советуйтесь со своим учителем/учительницей или одноклассниками. Будьте откровенны, насколько это возможно.

*Анкета анонимная, поэтому указывать свое имя не обязательно.*

*Просьба указать (подчеркнуть далее) свой пол: Ж/М*

*и свой возраст: \_\_\_\_ лет.*

Как Вы думаете, верны ли следующие утверждения? Пожалуйста, укажите подходящий ответ (совпадающий с Вашей точкой зрения).

	да	нет
Мужчины и юноши должны питаться больше и лучше, так как они больше работают		
Женщинам и девушкам иногда сами виноваты за причиненное им насилие		
Это нормально для мужчины, когда он, оставаясь дома, смотрит за детьми, в то время как женщина работает и обеспечивает семью		
Иногда оскорбление и насилие над женщиной и девушкой может быть оправданным		
Когда мальчики просто "развлекаются и балуются" или решают немного подшутить, девушки слишком остро реагируют на это, обижаются и воспринимают это как сексуальное домогательство		
Женщины и девушки более подвержены оскорблениям со стороны незнакомых людей, нежели знакомых		
Мужчины / юноши и женщины / девушки должны иметь одинаковые возможности для того, чтобы:		
• Устроиться на работу		
• Изучать то, что они хотят		
• Сделать карьеру, имея право выбора		
• Хорошо проводить свободное время		
• Ходить когда и куда они хотят		
Отношение к девушкам и юношам должны быть разным из-за их принадлежности к разному полу		
Это нормально, когда мужчина:		
• Бьет женщину		
• Бьет женщину, потому что она его подруга		
• Бьет женщину, если она его жена		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Бьет свою жену, если она придирается к нему / постоянно спорит</li> <li>• Бьет свою жену, если она не относится к нему с должным уважением</li> <li>• Бьет свою жену, когда она спит с кем-то еще</li> </ul>		
Пощечина / рукоприкладство не может называться домашним насилием		
Мужчина бьет женщину, потому что любит ее		
Женщины и девушки провоцируют насилие и надругательство над собой тем, что они носят короткую и слишком открытую одежду		
Мнение окружающих часто влияет на отношение мужчин / юношей к противоположному полу		
Женщины, имеющие детей и терпящие насилие от своих мужей, должны оставаться дома только ради детей		
Девочкам следует возвращаться домой до наступления темноты, а юноши могут быть на улице допоздна		
Обязанность женщины сохранить мир и спокойствие в доме		
Это нормально, когда девушка плачет, но не юноша		

## Sample Questionnaire in Ukrainian

### МОЛОДЬ ТА ПРОБЛЕМА НАСИЛЬСТВА ПРОТИ ЖІНОК

Мета цієї анкети - вивчення громадської думки молоді, яке проводить Британська рада в Україні. Будемо щиро вдячні якщо Ви заповнете її.

ЗАПОВНЮЮЧИ ЇЇ, НЕ ВИТРАТІТЬ БІЛЬШ НІЖ 5 ХВИЛИН І НЕ КОНСУЛЬТУЙТЕСЯ З СВОЇМ ВИКЛАДАЧЕМ/ВИКЛАДАЧКОЮ АБО З ОДНОКЛАСНИКАМИ! ВІДПОВІДАЙТЕ ЯКОМОГА ЩИРІШЕ. АНКЕТА АНОНІМНА, СВОЄ ІМ'Я ПИСАТИ НЕ ТРЕБА

Але відзначте Вашу стать: Ч/Ж та Ваш вік: \_\_\_\_\_ років

Чи прийнятні для Вас наведені твердження? Оберіть ту відповідь, яку Ви вважаєте правильною.

	Так	Ні
Чоловікам та хлопцям потрібно більшу кількість та кращу їжу тому що вони працюють більше		
Жінки і дівчата іноді самі винні що проти них вчиняють насильство		
Це нормально для чоловіка, якщо він залишається дома і доглядає сім'ю та дітей, а його дружина виходить працювати щоб годувати сім'ю		
Іноді насильство щодо жінок та дівчат є нормальним		
Коли хлопці трохи гуляють і розважаються, жінки та дівчата реагують надто гостро і вважають таку поведінку сексуальним домаганням		
Злочини проти жінок та дівчат здебільшого вчиняють незнайомі люди а не їхні знайомі		
Чоловіки/хлопці а також жінки/дівчата повинні мати рівні можливості		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Отримати роботу</li> <li>• Вивчати те що вони хочуть</li> <li>• Робити будь-яку кар'єру за власним бажанням</li> <li>• Проводити свій вільний час</li> <li>• Іти куди і коли вони хочуть</li> </ul>		
Ставлення до дівчат та хлопців має бути різним тому що вони різні за статтю		
Це нормально коли чоловік		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Вдарить якусь жінку</li> <li>• Вдарить жінку якщо вона його подруга</li> </ul>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Вдарить жінку якщо вона його дружина</li> <li>• Вдарить свою дружину коли вона докучає/не перестає сперечатися</li> <li>• Вдарить свою дружину якщо вона не ставиться до нього з повагою</li> <li>• Вдарить свою дружину якщо вона спить з іншим чоловіком</li> </ul>		
Ляпас чи поштовх не можна називати домашнім насильством		
Чоловіки б'ють жінок тільки тоді коли вони їх люблять		
Жінки та дівчата провокують насильство та злочини коли вони носять короткий та відкритий одяг		
Чоловіки/хлопці часто знаходяться під впливом інших і по відношенню до жінок або дівчат поводяться так як вимагають інші		
Жінки, які мають дітей та є жертвами насильства своїх чоловіків повинні жити у сім'ї заради своїх дітей		
Дівчата повинні повертатися додому до темряви але хлопці можуть бути не вдома і гуляти до пізньої ночі		
Це обов'язок жінки зберігати мир та спокій вдома		
Це нормально коли дівчина плаче але хлопці не повинні робити цього		

## **ANNEX B.**

Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women  
General Assembly Resolution No. 48/104, 48 U.N. GAOR Supp.  
(No. 49) at 217, U.N. Doc. A/48/49 (1993)

### **The General Assembly,**

Recognizing the urgent need for the universal application to women of the rights and principles with regard to equality, security, liberty, integrity and dignity of all human beings,

Noting that those rights and principles are enshrined in international instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

Recognizing that effective implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women would contribute to the elimination of violence against women and that the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, set forth in the present resolution, will strengthen and complement that process,

Concerned that violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and peace, as recognized in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in which a set of measures to combat violence against women was recommended, and to the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Affirming that violence against women constitutes a violation of the rights and fundamental freedoms of women and impairs or nullifies their enjoyment of those rights and freedoms, and concerned about the long-standing failure to protect and promote those rights and freedoms in the case of violence against women,

Recognizing that violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women, and that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men,

Concerned that some groups of women, such as women belonging to minority groups, indigenous women, refugee women, migrant women, women living in rural or remote communities, destitute women, women in institutions or in detention, female children, women with disabilities, elderly women and women in situations of armed conflict, are especially vulnerable to violence,

Recalling the conclusion in paragraph 23 of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990 that the recognition that violence against women in the family and society was pervasive and cut across lines of income, class and culture had to be matched by urgent and effective steps to eliminate its incidence,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/18 of 30 May 1991, in which the Council recommended the development of a framework for an international instrument that would address explicitly the issue of violence against women,

Welcoming the role that women's movements are playing in drawing increasing attention to the nature, severity and magnitude of the problem of violence against women,

Alarmed that opportunities for women to achieve legal, social, political and economic equality in society are limited, inter alia, by continuing and endemic violence,

Convinced that in the light of the above there is a need for a clear and comprehensive definition of violence against women, a clear statement of the rights to be applied to ensure the elimination of violence against women in all its forms, a commitment by States in respect of their responsibilities, and a commitment by the international community at large to the elimination of violence against women,

Solemnly proclaims the following Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and urges that every effort be made so that it becomes generally known and respected:

## **Article 1**

For the purposes of this Declaration, the term "violence against women" means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

## **Article 2**

Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;

(b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;

(c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

### **Article 3**

Women are entitled to the equal enjoyment and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. These rights include, inter alia:

- (a) The right to life;
- (b) The right to equality;
- (c) The right to liberty and security of person;
- (d) The right to equal protection under the law;
- (e) The right to be free from all forms of discrimination;
- (f) The right to the highest standard attainable of physical and mental health;
- (g) The right to just and favourable conditions of work;
- (h) The right not to be subjected to torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

### **Article 4**

States should condemn violence against women and should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination. States should pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating violence against women and, to this end, should:

(a) Consider, where they have not yet done so, ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women or withdrawing reservations to that Convention;

(b) Refrain from engaging in violence against women;

(c) Exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and, in accordance with national legislation, punish acts of violence against women, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State or by private persons;

(d) Develop penal, civil, labour and administrative sanctions in domestic legislation to punish and redress the wrongs caused to women who are subjected to violence; women who are subjected to violence should be provided with access to the mechanisms of justice and, as provided for by national legislation, to just and effective remedies for the harm that

they have suffered; States should also inform women of their rights in seeking redress through such mechanisms;

(e) Consider the possibility of developing national plans of action to promote the protection of women against any form of violence, or to include provisions for that purpose in plans already existing, taking into account, as appropriate, such cooperation as can be provided by non-governmental organizations, particularly those concerned with the issue of violence against women;

(f) Develop, in a comprehensive way, preventive approaches and all those measures of a legal, political, administrative and cultural nature that promote the protection of women against any form of violence, and ensure that the re-victimization of women does not occur because of laws, insensitive to gender considerations, enforcement practices or other interventions;

(g) Work to ensure, to the maximum extent feasible in the light of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, that women subjected to violence and, where appropriate, their children have specialized assistance, such as rehabilitation, assistance in child care and maintenance, treatment, counseling, and health and social services, facilities and programs, as well as support structures, and should take all other appropriate measures to promote their safety and physical and psychological rehabilitation;

(h) Include in government budgets adequate resources for their activities related to the elimination of violence against women;

(i) Take measures to ensure that law enforcement officers and public officials responsible for implementing policies to prevent, investigate and punish violence against women receive training to sensitize them to the needs of women;

(j) Adopt all appropriate measures, especially in the field of education, to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women and to eliminate prejudices, customary practices and all other practices based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes and on stereotyped roles for men and women;

(k) Promote research, collect data and compile statistics, especially concerning domestic violence, relating to the prevalence of different forms of violence against women and encourage research on the causes, nature, seriousness and consequences of violence against women and on the effectiveness of measures implemented to prevent and redress violence against women; those statistics and findings of the research will be made public;

(l) Adopt measures directed towards the elimination of violence against women who are especially vulnerable to violence;

(m) Include, in submitting reports as required under relevant human rights instruments of the United Nations, information pertaining to violence against women and measures taken to implement the present Declaration;

(n) Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines to assist in the implementation of the principles set forth in the present Declaration;

(o) Recognize the important role of the women's movement and non-governmental organizations world wide in raising awareness and alleviating the problem of violence against women;

(p) Facilitate and enhance the work of the women's movement and non-governmental organizations and cooperate with them at local, national and regional levels;

(q) Encourage intergovernmental regional organizations of which they are members to include the elimination of violence against women in their programs, as appropriate.

## **Article 5**

The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system should, within their respective fields of competence, contribute to the recognition and realization of the rights and the principles set forth in the present Declaration and, to this end, should, inter alia:

(a) Foster international and regional cooperation with a view to defining regional strategies for combating violence, exchanging experiences and financing programmes relating to the elimination of violence against women;

(b) Promote meetings and seminars with the aim of creating and raising awareness among all persons of the issue of the elimination of violence against women;

(c) Foster coordination and exchange within the United Nations system between human rights treaty bodies to address the issue of violence against women effectively;

(d) Include in analyses prepared by organizations and bodies of the United Nations system of social trends and problems, such as the periodic reports on the world social situation, examination of trends in violence against women;

(e) Encourage coordination between organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to incorporate the issue of violence against women into ongoing programmes, especially with reference to groups of women particularly vulnerable to violence;

(f) Promote the formulation of guidelines or manuals relating to violence against women, taking into account the measures referred to in the present Declaration;

(g) Consider the issue of the elimination of violence against women, as appropriate, in fulfilling their mandates with respect to the implementation of human rights instruments;

(h) Cooperate with non-governmental organizations in addressing the issue of violence against women.

## **Article 6**

Nothing in the present Declaration shall affect any provision that is more conducive to the elimination of violence against women that may be contained in the legislation of a State or in any international convention, treaty or other instrument in force in a State.

## ANNEX C.

### Summary of Data

Table 2: SUM TOTAL OF ALL QUESTIONNAIRES

Place of Survey	Total No. Of respondents	Disqualified**	Total used for analysis	% of total	Males	Females	Average Age: Male	Average Age Female	Remarks
<b>CRIMEA</b>	199	6	193	25.8	88	105	15	15	Good Quality Data
<b>DONETSK</b>	11	--	11	1.5	5	6	16	16	Good Quality Data
<b>DONETSK</b>	33	ALL	--		---	--	15	15	POOR - No one indicated their sex and 16 did not indicate their age
<b>IZMAIL</b>	20	--	20	2.6	9	11	---	--	FAIR - No age indicated
<b>KHARKIV</b>	156	4	152	20.5	57	95	15	15	Good Quality Data
<b>KOMSOMOLSK</b>	100	1	99	13.2	55	44	15	15	Good Quality Data
<b>KYIV</b>	47	--	47	6.2	17	30	---	---	FAIR - No age indicated
<b>LVIV</b>	151	---	151	20.2	62	89	14.5	15	Generally good quality data, but 70 responses with no age indicated
<b>ODESSA</b>	74	--	74	10	32	42	16.5	17	Some respondents are older by age
<b>UKRAINE</b>	791	44	747		325	422	15.3	15.7	
<b>As % of total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>56.5%</b>			

\*\* Key criteria for rejection is when there is no sex indicated in the questionnaire. The reason is that the present research and analysis is based on gender as the principal determinant. At the same time care has been taken to see that we arrive at a representative sample and enough number of questionnaires are there to be processed. In the case of omission of age we have assumed it to be between 14-17 as per the instructions given to the data collectors by British Council.

# ANNEX D.

## Relevant Statistical Data

**Table 3: Preliminary Population Census Data as of December 5, 2001 (thousand persons)**

Location	Total	Urban	Rural
Crimea	2031.3	1272.9	758.4
Donetsk Oblast	4842.9	4365.8	477.1
Kharkiv Oblast	2910.4	2284.6	625.8
Kyiv Oblast	1827.6	1052.5	775.1
Lviv Oblast	2625.8	1558.0	1067.8
Odessa Oblast	2467.7	1622.8	844.9
Poltava Oblast	1630.1	956.7	673.4

Population at survey sites (thousand persons)			
Cities	YEAR 2001	YEAR 1989	2001 as % of 1989
Donetsk	1016	1113	91
Izmail	84	93	91
Kharkiv	1470	1610	91
Komsomolsk	52	52	100
Kyiv	2602	2595	101
Lviv	732	791	93
Odessa	1029	1115	92
Sebastopol	341	356	96
Simferopol	343	345	100
Yalta	82	89	92
Total	7751		

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Ukraine, 2001. - Kyiv, 2002.

**Table 4: Marriage and Divorce in Ukraine (thousands)**

Total	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Marriages	489.9	482.8	431.7	307.5	345.0	310.5	344.9	274.5	309.6
Including rural areas	148.5	133.5	123.4	92.5	101.0	91.3	100.2	80.1	86.0
Divorces	183.4	192.8	198.3	193.0	188.2	179.7	175.8	197.3	181.3
Including rural areas	23.7	27.2	31.9	30.0	30.7	31.0	31.1	34.8	33.5

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Ukraine, 2001. - Kyiv, 2002.

**Table 5: Children born to single mothers in Ukraine  
(% of total number of births)**

	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	8.3	11.2	13.2	13.6	15.2	16.2	17.4	17.3	18.0
In Urban areas	7.9	10.5	13.4	13.8	15.4	16.5	17.9	17.7	18.3
In Rural areas	9.2	12.6	12.8	13.3	14.8	15.5	16.7	16.6	17.5

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Ukraine, 2001. - Kyiv, 2002.

**Table 6: Violence and the Youth: Minors (15-19 years),  
convicted of selected crimes**

Number of cases per year								
Type of crime	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Murder or attempt to murder	104	93	147	202	198	206	183	257
Physical harm/beatings	127	156	155	177	212	225	171	233
Rape and attempt to rape	678	671	276	247	232	187	149	106
Theft of private property	3711	4623	6151	7335	7141	7004	6931	7987
Robbery of private property	1473	1782	2387	2495	2302	2194	2055	2196

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Ukraine, 2001. - Kyiv, 2002.

# ANNEX E.

## Acknowledgement

EEDI gratefully acknowledges the support and advise obtained from the following team in the British Council, Ukraine.  
 Questionnaire Design and Survey Planning - Ms. V. Lakhumalani, HIV/AIDS and Human Rights Adviser  
 Organization of Data Collection (except Crimea) - Mr. Andrei Kavakin, NGO projects Manager

**Table 7: List of Schools and organizations collecting data**

Location	Place of Survey	Responsible Person/s	Data Obtained from
Donetsk	School No.115	Helen Sagitova	British Council
Donetsk	School No. 26	Larisa Sa	British Council
Izmail	School No. 1	Olga Volkova	British Council
Izmail	School No. 1	Valentina Lenkova	British Council
Kharkiv	N/A	N/a	British Council
Komsomolsk	N/A	Tetyana Orobchenko	British Council
Kyiv	School No. 16	Yulia Velykdan	British Council
Lviv	School No. 76	Halyna Senkovska	British Council
Odessa	N/A	N/A	British Council
Crimea	Simferopol School No. 12 (grades 10,11)	Timur S. Dagjiy	EEDI
Crimea	Simferopol School No. 10 (grades 9, 10)	Timur S. Dagjiy	EEDI
Crimea	Yalta School No. 4 (grades 9B, 10A)	Hatidje Mustafaeva	EEDI
Crimea	Yalta School No. 10 (grades 9B, 10B)	Hatidje Mustafaeva	EEDI
Crimea	Gurzuf (Torshin and Kerroll School, grades 8, 9, 10, 11)	Niyara Kaymakan	EEDI
Crimea	Sebastopol School 14 (grades 10, 11)	Niyara Kaymakan	EEDI

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