

OSCE-LED SURVEY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

WELL-BEING AND SAFETY OF WOMEN

UKRAINE
RESULTS REPORT



OSCE-led survey on violence against women: Ukraine



This project is funded
by the European Union



www.osce.org

ISBN: 978-3-903128-20-0

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Background

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the world's largest regional security organization, deals with a broad range of security-related challenges, including the protection of human rights and promotion of gender equality. Among the Organization's main areas of focus are fostering regional security co-operation, as well as conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict management. The OSCE comprises 57 participating States, covering a region that spans across all of Europe and includes the United States, Canada and Central Asia, as well as Mongolia. Through the work of the Secretariat, three specialized institutions and 16 field operations, the OSCE works to address numerous security challenges and assists participating States with the implementation of their comprehensive political commitments.

The OSCE recognizes violence against women and girls (VAWG)¹ as both a threat to the individual, as well as a broader security concern, and it therefore sees preventing and combating VAWG as one of its priorities. VAWG is a persistent human rights violation that threatens the security and safety of countless women and girls all around the world. It affects not only their lives, hindering their full and equal participation in society, but also the lives of those who are close to them; it ultimately has a lasting impact on their health and well-being and on their children, communities and society at large as well.

Gender inequality lies at the root of gender-based violence (GBV) against women and girls. The OSCE plays a key role in working with national stakeholders to build their capacity to prevent gender-based violence and to protect survivors.² Under the slogan "Bringing Security Home", the OSCE has stressed that women and girls need to be safe both in public and at home, so that they can reach their full potential and contribute to political, economic and social development.

Violence against women and girls also occurs in times of conflict, and the OSCE commissioned this qualitative and quantitative study in order to shed light on the prevalence of different forms of VAWG in non-conflict and conflict-affected settings in selected OSCE participating States: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia, Moldova and Ukraine. Research was also conducted in Kosovo.³

This study, the first such representative survey conducted in South-Eastern Europe or Eastern Europe to provide comparable data across the region, encompasses gender attitudes and the experiences of women from minority groups.⁴ Its aim is to provide evidence for informed decision-making and advocacy at different levels and thereby contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and to a reduction of VAW in the target regions, improved services for survivors and greater security for women.

¹ The terms "violence against women" (VAW) and "violence against women and girls" (VAWG), which are used interchangeably in this report, include physical, sexual and psychological violence by intimate partners and non-partners, as well as stalking and sexual harassment.

² This report uses the terms "survivor" and "victim" interchangeably.

³ All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

⁴ The questionnaire used in this study was based on, and is comparable to, the questionnaire used by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights in the 28 EU member states in 2012.



Executive summary

Introduction

This report presents the findings from the OSCE's qualitative and quantitative study in Ukraine on violence against women. The study was implemented in spring/summer 2018 and involved:

- fifteen key expert interviews, which provided an overview of issues related to VAW and of conflict-related acts of violence;
- a survey of a representative sample⁵ of 2,048 women aged 18-74 living in Ukraine to establish the prevalence and consequences of violence using a multistage, stratified, random probability sample design. This includes a booster sample of 298 women living in the government-controlled areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions;
- eight focus groups with women from various backgrounds on their attitudes towards VAW;
- four in-depth interviews with survivors of VAW in order to understand, in more detail, the impact the violence they experienced had on them.

Key findings

Most women are concerned about the issue of violence against women in Ukraine, with 64% saying it is a common occurrence.

Two-thirds (67%) of women state that they have experienced psychological, physical or sexual violence at the hands of a partner or non-partner since the age of 15. By perpetrator, the prevalence is highest for previous partner violence. Nearly three in ten women (28%) who have had a previous partner say they have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of a previous partner. This compares to 15% of women who currently have a partner who say they have experienced current partner physical and/or sexual violence and 24% of all women (aged 18–74) who say they experienced non-partner physical and/or sexual violence. Stalking has affected one in ten (10%). Since the age of 15, nearly half (49%) of women say they have experienced sexual harassment, and 17% say they were sexually harassed in the 12 months prior to the survey.

The impact of violence can be severe and long-lasting. Survivors are often left with feelings of fear, anger, or annoyance—each of which is indicated by at least three in ten survivors—and at least a quarter suffered from either anxiety or feelings of vulnerability following the most serious incident of violence they experienced.

Women who took part in the survey feel that Ukraine is a society where women are restricted in their choices and behaviour and are expected to put their family first. More than half (51%) of women believe that their friends would agree that “it is important for a man to show his wife/partner who the boss is”. Nearly one in five (19%) believe that sexual intercourse without consent is justified in a marriage or between partners who live together. Around one in four (24%) women hold victim-blaming views, e.g., believing that violence against women is often provoked by the victim.

⁵ The survey could not be conducted in non-government-controlled areas.

Seven in ten women have experienced psychological, physical or sexual violence at the hands of a partner or non-partner since the age of 15

Women participating in the qualitative research said, however, that such attitudes are changing. Findings from the quantitative survey show that younger women think their friends are less likely to adhere to traditional norms of female subservience and are also less likely to place responsibility on the victim, rather than the perpetrator, for violence. However, it is important to recognize that this does not negate the prevalence or seriousness of different forms of violence within this group.

One in seven (14%) women say that they experienced a form of physical violence at the hands of an adult—mainly their parents—before they were 15 years old, usually being slapped, having their hair pulled or being hit very hard.

Eight per cent of the women in Ukraine are identified through the survey as being directly affected by conflict. Such experiences have an important impact on VAW. Although women directly affected by conflict do not indicate higher rates of violence overall, two-fifths connect their most serious incident of violence perpetrated by a non-partner with a conflict. Moreover, women whose current partner has fought or is currently fighting are substantially more likely to experience psychological, physical and sexual violence at the hands of their partner than those whose partner is not fighting or has not fought (79% compared to 58%).

The research showed that women do not tend to access services in the event of being subjected to violence. Only half of women (50%) feel somewhat informed about what to do in case of violence, and nearly half (47%) say they feel not very well informed or would not know what to do at all in case they experienced violence.

The vast majority of victims of violence at the hands of a non-partner, current partner or previous partner say they did not inform the police about the most serious incident of physical and/or sexual violence they experienced.

While the Centre of Social Services for Families, Children and Youth is well known, women generally do not contact these services either.

Half (50%) of victims talked to no one following their most serious incident of sexual harassment. For those who did, they chose to speak to a friend or family member instead of the police or a specialized service or organization.

Various barriers to women accessing services were identified. For example, some respondents say that they believe that the violence is not worth reporting, most commonly because it is not serious enough, but also because they think no one would be able to help. The qualitative research found that shame, financial considerations, lack of trust in institutions such as the police and fear of retaliation by the perpetrator were barriers to reporting violence.

Conclusions

The study points towards the following conclusions and recommendations (see Chapter 8 for a more detailed list of recommendations):

1) There is a high prevalence of VAW, but women are reluctant to report it or to seek help

Although violence against women is common in Ukraine, with two-thirds of women who have ever had a partner having experienced intimate partner psychological violence and one-quarter of them intimate partner physical violence, most of these women never report the violence to the police or other institutions. The barriers to reporting include shame and/or fear of the perpetrator, lack of trust in the institutions that should provide support and services to victims, and a low level of awareness among victims of their rights. Nearly half of women who reported violence to the police were not satisfied with the response.

2) There is a need to further improve the legislative framework and its implementation

Recent legislative changes have ensured a stronger framework for protection from violence, but the experts interviewed for this report said that there is a need to develop clear guidelines for implementation, to amend the relevant laws to ensure that domestic violence is prosecuted ex officio and to establish a centralized data collection system.

3) There is a lack of shelters and other support services, including for women who are facing difficult life circumstances or belong to at-risk groups

There is a lack of shelters, services and qualified practitioners to provide them. In some areas, they are not available at all. Support services for victims of psychological and sexual violence are scarce. Women from minority groups, older women and disabled women are at a particular disadvantage.

4) Very little direct action is taken against the perpetrators of domestic violence

Despite the approval of the Domestic Violence Perpetrator Model Program, there is still very little action taken against perpetrators. Moreover, there is a lack of qualified practitioners and places where such programs can be implemented.

The procedures of preventive registration, preventive measures, and de-registration of perpetrators by an authorized department of the National Police of Ukraine is in place. However, there is still a low level of perpetrator-related measures that the police practitioners undertake, as well as a low level of interaction with institutions that work on preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence. Policemen (district police inspectors) need to be trained to develop their qualification.

Recommendations

The above findings and conclusions from the survey and the qualitative research point to specific recommendations to address violence against women:

Improving the legislative framework, strengthening support systems and monitoring

For all relevant ministries, the Representative of the Ombudsman on Ensuring Equal Rights and Freedoms and the relevant Office of the Vice Prime Minister

- Ensure ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the implementation of its provisions in new legislation and by-laws; carry out an assessment of the legal framework and its implementation; ensure effective implementation of laws by developing guidelines, training and exchanges; and develop a centralized system for data collection on VAW.

OSCE-led survey on violence against women: Ukraine

- Ensure that officials are aware of their responsibilities towards women who have suffered violence and ensure that mechanisms are in place to hold officials to account for neglecting these responsibilities.

For the Ministry of Social Policy

- Improve programmes for women victims of VAW and for perpetrators. Ensure the implementation of programmes for perpetrators in each territorial community at the local level.

For the Ministry of Health

- Develop a protocol on the clinical management of rape.

For the Ministry of Defence

- Develop safe and confidential reporting mechanisms for cases of gender-based violence involving military personnel, and develop a policy regarding sexual exploitation and abuse according to international standards.
- Provide psycho-social support to soldiers and their families to prevent domestic violence.

Co-operation, multisectoral approach and training

For government actors and international organizations

- Implement regular training programmes for the police, prosecutors, judges, practitioners in a social, educational or medical field, authorized officials who deal with preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence, and other officials.
- Ensure regular joint exercises for all actors at all levels that are responsible for the implementation of measures to prevent and combat violence against women, including domestic violence.

For the Ministry of Social Policy and the Ministry of Health

- Develop standards for risk assessments for police, providers of social and medical services, and train providers of social services to recognize and support victims of VAW.
- Establish guidelines and training for health service providers, and improve sex education in schools.

Data collection and raising awareness

For government actors and international organizations

- Implement comprehensive interagency awareness-raising campaigns on VAW, including on the scope and purpose of the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, and conduct additional analysis of the data from the OSCE-led survey at the regional level.
- Ensure that information on the rights of women who are victims of violence and on how they can obtain legal, psychological and social assistance is disseminated to

the public. Strengthen informational and educational work among non-residents and displaced people (in particular in rural, mountainous and isolated urban/rural areas) on the manifestations and consequences of violence against women.

For government actors and civil society organizations

- Design behaviour-change campaigns that engage both women and men and use the data from the OSCE-led survey to develop key messages. Disseminate the research results among oblast and state authorities, trade unions and employers' associations and conduct further research on the economic and societal costs of VAW.
- Engage men in awareness-raising campaigns; organize information programmes explaining domestic violence and the provisions of the new law on domestic violence.

Special support services for victims

For the Ministry of Social Policy and the relevant Office of the Vice Prime Minister

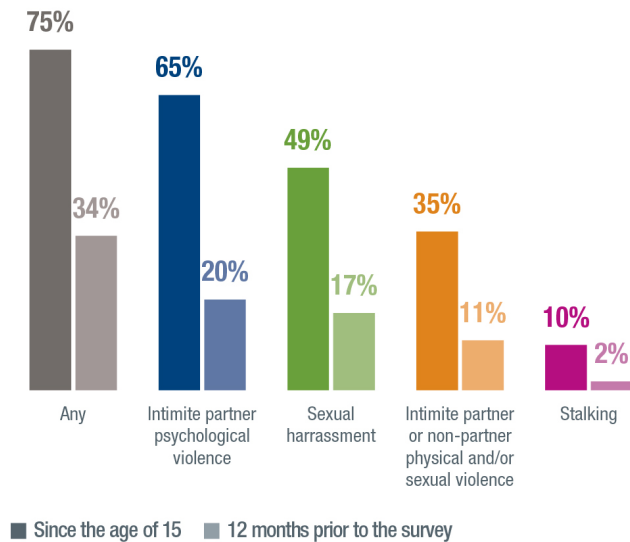
- Conduct an assessment of the available general and specialized services for supporting victims of domestic and gender-based violence, and take action to improve services, ensuring that all necessary service institutions (including shelters) work in each oblast and all respective services are being provided. Make information about relevant institutions and services (including shelters) easily accessible, and put in place a system for monitoring and evaluating the quality of services provided.
- Increase support to rehabilitate men who have been involved in armed conflict.
- Develop prevention programmes for groups especially at risk, including women from remote areas, and develop targeted guidelines and support for at-risk and disadvantaged groups.
- Develop guidelines on actions related to victims and perpetrators and ensure implementation of such guidelines.
- Engage men in awareness-raising campaigns; organize information programmes explaining domestic violence and the provisions of the new law on domestic violence. Monitor the implementation of service provision at the new decentralized local level (amalgamation of hromadas).



A quantitative survey was conducted among a representative sample of women aged 18 to 74 living in Ukraine. A total of 2,048 interviews were conducted face-to-face between April and September 2018. Data have been weighted to the known population profile.

HIGH PREVALENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

HIGH PREVALENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



11.25 million*

women have experienced some form of sexual harassment, stalking, intimate partner violence, or non-partner violence (including psychological, physical or sexual violence) since the age of 15

3.65 million*

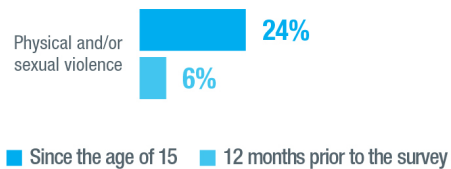
women have experienced intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence

3.58 million*

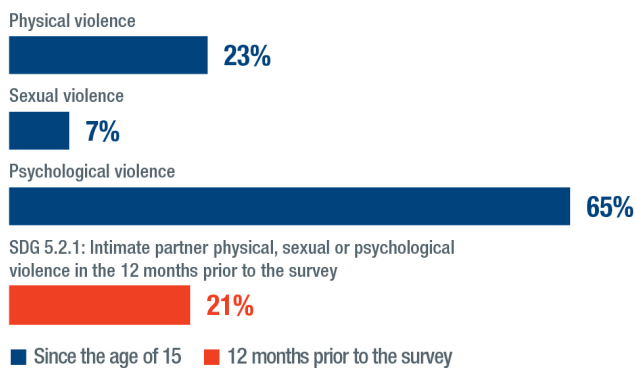
have experienced non-partner physical and/or sexual violence

*Approximate figures

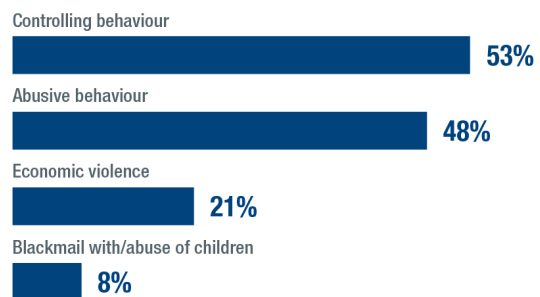
AROUND A QUARTER OF WOMEN HAVE EXPERIENCED NON-PARTNER PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE SINCE THE AGE OF 15



INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



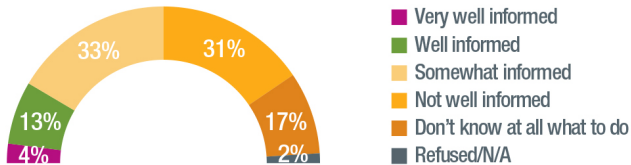
INTIMATE PARTNER PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE IS THE MOST WIDESPREAD FORM



Base: Prevalence of sexual harassment, stalking, and non-partner violence are based on all women aged 18-74 (2,048); intimate partner violence is based on all ever-partnered women (1,955)

LOW LEVELS OF REPORTING AND AWARENESS

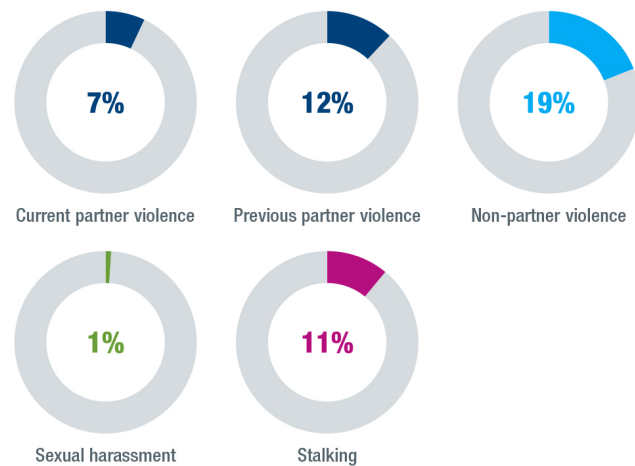
MANY WOMEN DO NOT FEEL INFORMED ABOUT WHAT TO DO IF THEY EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE



Base: All women aged 18-74 (2,048)

LOW LEVELS OF REPORTING TO POLICE

% who contacted the police directly following the most serious incident of violence



Base: All women aged 18-74 who identify a most serious incident of each form of violence - current partner (160), previous partner (259), non-partner (351), sexual harassment (637), stalking (128)

SILENCING AND VICTIM-BLAMING ATTITUDES

■ Totally/tend to agree ■ Totally/tend to disagree

Q: Would your friends generally agree or disagree with the following statements?

It is a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it



It is important for a man to show his wife/partner who is the boss



Q: To what extent would you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Violence against women is often provoked by the victim



Domestic violence is a private matter and should be handled within the family

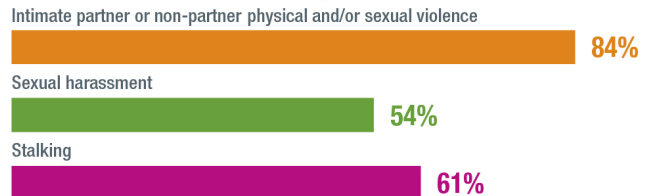


Base: All women aged 18-74 (2,048)

IMPACT OF THE MOST SERIOUS INCIDENTS

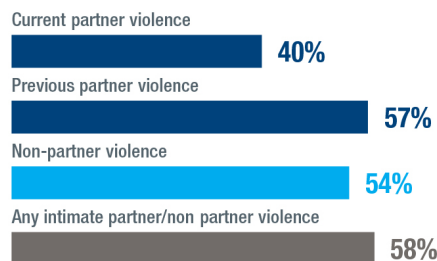
VIOLENCE CAUSES PSYCHOLOGICAL SUFFERING

% who experienced one or more psychological consequences due to...



VIOLENCE CAUSES PHYSICAL SUFFERING

% who suffered one or more physical consequences due to...



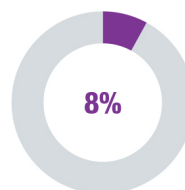
This translates into **2.6 million women*** who were left with an injury or physical consequence, considering only the most severe cases they identified during their adult lifetime.

*Approximate figures

Base: All women aged 18-74 who identify a most serious incident of each form of violence - sexual harassment (637), stalking (128), current partner (160), previous partner (259) non-partner (351), any intimate partner/non partner violence (579)

VIOLENCE AND ARMED CONFLICT

ALMOST ONE IN TEN WOMEN WERE DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY CONFLICT



WOMEN WHOSE PARTNER FOUGHT IN A CONFLICT ARE AT HIGHER RISK OF EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE

Of those who currently have a partner, 4% say their partner has fought in an armed conflict.



Base: All women aged 18-74 (2,048) and those with a current partner (1,506)

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1. How to read the data

Introduction and main research goals

The OSCE survey captures the prevalence of violence against women in Ukraine based on a representative sample of the adult population of women living in Ukraine, excluding the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and non-government-controlled areas in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions (2,048 women aged 18–74, including 298 women living close to the contact line in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions in order to better understand how conflict affects violence against women). The key demographics used in the research were women's age, work status, whether they lived in a rural or urban area and whether they were affected by conflict or not. The main goals of the study are to provide evidence of the prevalence of VAWG and its consequences for women's health and well-being for the purposes of policy-making. The main research questions were:

- What is the extent of violence experienced by women in Ukraine?
- Which forms of violence do women experience in Ukraine?
- Who are the perpetrators of violence against women?
- What are the consequences of violence for women's health and well-being?
- Do women report their experiences to the police or other authorities or organizations? If not, why not?
- Are there differences between women's experiences of violence depending on their age, education, professional status, income or whether they are from a minority group or a rural area?

The study also aimed to achieve a better understanding of the above in light of whether women had experienced an armed conflict based on the definitions used in the study (see more in Chapter 5).

The OSCE-led survey asked women to distinguish between incidents that have occurred since the age of 15 and those that occurred in the 12 months before the survey. This provides data that is of direct policy relevance with respect to current practice, such as reporting and responses to victims.

Comparability with EU data and with the area covered by the OSCE-led survey

This research is based on the methodology used by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) for its 2012 survey on violence against women in 28 European Union member states.⁶ This OSCE-led survey is therefore comparable to the FRA's survey. The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) uses the FRA's data in its current work and plans to use the findings of this study in the future. Finally, the OSCE study includes selected Eurobarometer⁷ questions on attitudes towards VAW.

⁶ Violence against women: an EU-wide survey. Main results (Vienna: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2015), accessed 28 April 2019, <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/violence-against-women-eu-wide-survey-main-results-report>.

⁷ "Special Eurobarometer 449: Gender-based Violence", European Commission, Directorate-General on Justice and Consumers, November 2016, accessed 28 April 2019, https://data.europa.eu/euodp/data/dataset/S2115_85_3_449_ENG.

Reluctance to share

In order to better understand the prevalence of VAW, **context** is very important. The OSCE has added to the survey several questions on norms, attitudes and behaviour of women and their family and friends (including men) in relation to violence and experiences of reporting abuse. In comparing the OSCE's data with the EU's data on gender attitudes and norms (Eurobarometer No. 449), this study suggests that where more women feel that domestic violence is a private issue, fewer women tend to report experiences of violence to the police and other organizations than in countries where there is a longer tradition of raising awareness of violence against women. The qualitative research confirms that the taboo and shame linked to sexual violence is particularly prevalent.

Prior research

There are two previous nationally representative prevalence surveys on violence against women in Ukraine. The first was conducted in 2007 by the Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms in co-operation with Ukraine's State Statistical Committee and the Ministry of Health with support from USAID.⁸ The prevalence survey formed part of the Demographic and Health Survey, which collects data on issues including fertility, reproductive health, maternal and child health, and nutrition, but since only one survey module focused on the prevalence of domestic violence (the family relations module), the data obtained is limited. In 2014, a more comprehensive prevalence survey was conducted by GfK Ukraine, at the request of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).⁹ The survey was conducted using face-to-face interviews among a sample of 1,606 women aged 15–49. The survey focused on intimate partner violence, domestic violence and violence perpetrated by non-relatives. Three forms of violence were covered: emotional, physical and sexual. As the 2014 survey used the questionnaire from the 2007 survey as its basis, comparisons could be made, and conclusions on changes were drawn where they were statistically significant. According to the 2014 survey, 19% of women aged 15 to 49 experienced some form of physical violence since the age of 15, which represented an increase of 2 percentage points from 2007. This increase is mainly attributed to the increase in violence committed by individuals who were not the partner or a relative of the victim. Regardless, the most frequent perpetrators of physical violence against women were their current or previous partners. The prevalence of physical violence during the 12 months prior to the survey was 9%. Eight per cent of women disclosed that they had experienced sexual violence since the age of 15 (compared with 5% in 2007), while 25% said they had experienced sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. As is the case with physical violence, the increase was mainly attributed to an increase in sexual violence by non-relatives and non-partners. The prevalence of sexual violence was lower in urban areas than in rural areas. The area with the highest prevalence was the central region (14%), while the lowest prevalence was found in the eastern region (5%). Psychological violence in the form of controlling behaviour declined from 66% in 2007 to 46% in 2014.

Regarding intimate partner violence, the 2014 survey indicated that around 15% of women who had ever had a partner reported that they had experienced physical violence at the hands of their partners at some point in their lives, and 10% said they had experienced such violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. Three per cent of women reported that they had experienced sexual violence committed by partners during their lifetime, and 2% said that they had experienced the same in the 12 months prior to the survey. Eighteen per cent of women who had ever had a partner reported experiencing emotional violence committed by their partner at some point in their lives, while 14% of women reported having such an experience in the 12 months prior to the survey. The survey indicated that only a small percentage of the victims reported the violence and/or were ready to ask for assistance from family members and/or public institutions and services. When compared to 2007, the survey revealed a decrease in readiness to look for assistance. This was explained by the fact that the higher prevalence was mainly due to an increase in violence at the hands of non-partners and non-relatives, in addition to a decrease in trust in public institutions and services, including the police.

8 Ukraine: Demographic and Health Survey 2007 (Kyiv: Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms, 2008), accessed 28 April 2019, <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR210/FR210.pdf>.

9 Inna Volosevych et al., "The Prevalence of Violence against Women and Girls", UNFPA Ukraine, 2014, accessed 28 April 2019, <https://ukraine.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/GBV%20prevalence%20survey%20%20EN.pdf>.

A guide to interpreting survey data

Where the percentages do not add up to or exceed 100, this may be due to rounding, the exclusion of “don’t know” responses or the fact that respondents were able to give multiple answers to certain questions.

Privacy and anonymity

The interviews were conducted face-to-face by experienced and trained female interviewers. Interviews were conducted using a tablet and in private on the basis of the principles of informed consent. The women interviewed were informed that all data collected would be confidential and the data anonymized.

Forms of violence covered

The findings presented in this report are based on a set of questions asked in the OSCE-led survey concerning violence against women perpetrated by a non-partner or an intimate partner, as well as instances of sexual harassment, stalking, childhood violence and the impact of conflict on gender-based violence. The questionnaire was based on the definitions established in the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).

To measure the (reported) prevalence of each type of violence, women were asked if they had experienced a range of different forms of violence in various reference periods as detailed in Chapters 4 and 5 of this report.

- Regarding **physical** and **sexual violence**, a list of questions that were asked in the research can be found on page 23 in Chapter 4.
- Regarding **psychological violence**, a list of questions that were asked in the research can be found on page 28 in Chapter 4.
- In terms of **sexual harassment**, women in the survey were asked the questions listed on page 30 in Chapter 4.
- For **stalking**, women in the survey were asked the questions listed on page 29 in Chapter 4.

In this research, childhood violence refers to violence before the age of 15 at the hands of an adult. A list of questions that were asked about experiences of violence during childhood can be found in Chapter 4 on page 37. The questions, methodology and the age of the respondents in the OSCE-led survey differs from both the Adverse Childhood Experiences¹⁰ surveys and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys,¹¹ and the prevalence of childhood violence found in those surveys is not comparable.

Regarding the chapter on conflict and gender-based violence (Chapter 5), **armed conflict** was defined for the purposes of this research as armed fighting between two or more organized groups, attacks on communities or general insecurity caused by conflict, while women considered directly affected by conflict are those who have lived in a situation where there was an active and armed conflict for a period of at least one week and who answered “yes” to at least one of the questions listed in Chapter 5 on page 41.

Partners include individuals to whom the respondents were married, with whom they were cohabiting or with whom they were involved in a relationship without cohabiting. Non-partners include all perpetrators other than women’s current or previous partners.

10 World Health Organization, Adverse Childhood Experiences International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ), accessed 28 April 2019, https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/activities/adverse_childhood_experiences/en/.

11 UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), accessed 28 April 2019, https://www.unicef.org/statistics/index_24302.html.

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The **most serious incident** is defined as the incident that had the biggest impact on the surveyed women, either physically or psychologically.

An overview of the qualitative research

Fifteen key experts working in Ukraine shared their views on how governmental institutions and NGOs are currently working to prevent VAWG, what support is available to women who have experienced VAWG and what improvements they recommend. These experts included representatives of international organizations and of governmental and non-governmental institutions.

Eight focus group discussions were conducted with women from different age groups, women living in urban and rural Ukraine and women who have experienced the ongoing crisis in and around Ukraine. The aims of these discussions were:

- to understand societal attitudes towards women generally and to understand VAWG and the perpetrators of such violence;
- to explore how attitudes towards VAWG have changed over time, including in periods of conflict;
- to explore the degree to which women are aware of existing support measures, their views on those measures and any barriers that might prevent them from accessing support; and
- to identify how prevention and support could be improved.

Four in-depth interviews were conducted with survivors of violence. The aims of these interviews were:

- to explore the forms of violence that women have experienced throughout their lifetime and the impact of conflict;
- to identify barriers to disclosing experiences and to seeking support, and to explore reasons why some women choose to disclose their experiences and others do not;
- to understand the support received, to identify gaps in service provision and to identify the unmet needs of women from specific minority groups (e.g., women from an ethnic minority or with a disability); and
- for women who have gained access to support (formal or informal), to understand how they were able to access such support and the impact this had on them.

2. Legal, institutional and policy context

This chapter briefly reviews the context, key legislation related to violence against women¹² and to preventing violence and protecting women against violence, data collection and the impact of armed conflict on women. It draws on a literature review, including the latest (2017) Concluding Observations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee),¹³ and the views of the 15 key experts who were interviewed.

Introduction

Violence against women and girls impacts the lives of millions of women and girls and hampers progress towards comprehensive security for all. The OSCE, as the world's largest regional security organization, recognizes that VAWG not only affects women's personal safety and security, but it also prevents them from participating in society or from using their skills and knowledge to their full potential.

The OSCE-led survey focused on gender-based violence against women perpetrated by their partners, family members, friends, acquaintances and colleagues, as well as unknown perpetrators.

Violence against women is a violation of the rights and fundamental freedoms of women, and a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women.¹⁴ As gender inequality lies at the root of gender-based violence, it is important to take into account the broader context of women's status in the OSCE region in order to assess their safety and well-being.

In Ukraine, like in many other countries in the region and around the world, these structural inequalities are visible in different areas: political and economic participation; access to assets, income and services; and living standards and quality of life.

Women in Ukraine are underrepresented in positions of political power, and they do not have the same influence that men have on the policies, laws and reforms that shape socio-economic development. Women account for less than a quarter of government ministers (24%) and only 12% of members of parliament, as of June 2019.

Women do not participate in the economy on an equal basis with men. They are underrepresented in the labour market, and employers are less likely to hire them than men. Their labour force participation is 60.4% compared to 72.9% for men. Their estimated income is 63% of that of men.¹⁵

¹² Trafficking in human beings and, more specifically, trafficking in women and girls for purposes of sexual exploitation is a form of gender-based violence against women. It is a serious human rights issue and a security issue. This study did not include questions on this type of violence, as researching trafficking in human beings includes a very high risk for its victims, and a household survey is not the appropriate research method. The FRA survey on which the OSCE-led survey is based did not investigate trafficking in women and girls either.

¹³ "Concluding observations on the eighth periodic report of Ukraine", United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 3 March 2017, accessed 28 April 2019, http://un.org.ua/images/CEDAW_C_UKR_CO_8_26058_ENG.doc.

¹⁴ United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 1994.

¹⁵ "Global Gender Gap Report 2018", World Economic Forum, accessed 28 April 2019, <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2018/>.

OSCE-led survey on violence against women: Ukraine

Women in Ukraine represent 40% of leaders in business, and they make up 30% of managers. They tend to dominate as managers in sectors related to the traditional role of women, such as education (69%) or cosmetology (92%).¹⁶

Gender inequalities are underpinned by still-prevailing norms of inequality. A 2018 study by the UNFPA called *Masculinity Today: Men's Attitudes to Gender Stereotypes and Violence against Women*,¹⁷ showed that traditional attitudes still prevail. Seven out of ten men in this study (70%) agreed that a woman's most important role is to "take care of her house and cook for her family". The study showed that women spent twice as much time doing household activities as men and more than twice as much playing with their children. A significant proportion of men tended to blame the victim for sexual violence, especially in cases where the victim was drunk (50%), if the victim had a bad reputation (43%) or if the victim did not physically fight back (33%). Thirteen per cent of men agreed that it is sometimes justifiable for a man to beat his wife, and 18% believe that a man has the right to beat his wife if she cheats on him.

Violence against women can only be fully understood and addressed within this context, as instruments available to eliminate it are limited or reinforced by actions in these other areas in which women are not equal.

2.1: National legislative framework and implementation

Ukraine attained independence in 1991. It has ratified or inherited a number of international commitments on gender equality, including the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1980) and its Optional Protocol. This was reinforced by the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), which committed participating countries to take steps to achieve gender equality, and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Ukraine is a signatory to the Council of Europe's 2011 Istanbul Convention but has yet to ratify it. It is not a party to the UN Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages (1962).

Ukraine has laws that cover gender equality, domestic violence, sexual harassment, sexual and physical assault, rape within marriage and sex-disaggregated data collection. Two new laws came into force in January 2019: Law No. 2229-VIII on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence and Law No. 2227-VIII, which amended the Criminal Code to make domestic violence a separate criminal offence. The latter law also introduced measures to combat sexual violence, stalking, sexual harassment, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, forced sterilizations and forced abortions.

The CEDAW Committee's 2017 report on Ukraine, published before the new laws were passed, welcomed progress achieved on legislative reform, also noting that Ukraine had signed the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (2000) and accepted the Court's jurisdiction with respect to alleged crimes committed in its territory since February 2014. The latter is important when it comes to the prosecution of conflict-related violence against women and men.

¹⁶ UNDP Ukraine and UNDP, "7 Facts about Gender Equality in Ukraine Revealed through Open Data", Medium, 27 October 2017, accessed 28 April 2019, <https://medium.com/@UNDPUkraine/7-facts-about-gender-equality-in-ukraine-revealed-through-open-data-18eb9cf827a4>.

¹⁷ *Masculinity Today: Men's Attitudes to Gender Stereotypes and Violence against Women* (Kyiv: UNFPA, 2018), accessed 28 April 2019, https://ukraine.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Masculinity%20Today%20Men%27s_Report.pdf.

The Committee expressed concern, however, about the gap between Ukraine's national strategy and its implementation, as well as the impact of the continuing armed conflict: "The national reform agenda has been developed without gender and human rights' perspectives and neglects the national and international commitments on gender equality and women's human rights, as well as gender equality priorities caused by the conflict."¹⁸

The experts interviewed for this report echoed the Committee's concerns, referring to deep-seated discriminatory attitudes towards women, with a lack of effective state mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence against women. They also said that there is a collective tolerance of violence against women throughout Ukrainian society. An OECD Development Centre report, for example, found that sexual harassment was a widespread but little-understood problem in Ukraine.¹⁹ It stated that, in many sectors, sexual harassment is considered normal and that women do not recognize it for what it is or realize that they have the right to protection.

2.2: Institutional mechanisms and co-operation

A number of strategies that address human rights protection and the prevention of discrimination have been put in place, including the Concept of State Programme on the Equality of Rights and Opportunities between Women and Men (2017-2021), the Concept of State Programme on Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence and Gender Violence (2018-2023), the National Plan of Action for the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, peace and security" (2016-2020), the National Strategy on Human Rights (2015) and Action Plan for its Implementation (2016-2020) and the National Action Plan on the Implementation of CEDAW Concluding Observations (2018-2021).²⁰

An effective response to violence against women requires co-ordinated action by a range of bodies both within and outside the criminal justice system. In the opinion of the experts interviewed for this report, such a response is not evident in Ukraine. They added that the framework of government bodies responsible for state policy on gender was overly complex, lacking both the authority required to co-ordinate the reforms and support for the police and criminal justice practitioners.

These gaps may be ameliorated by the appointment in 2017 of a governmental representative on gender issues within the office of the Deputy Prime Minister.²¹

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ OECD Development Centre, "Ukraine", Social Institutions and Gender Index, 2014, accessed 28 April 2019, <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/UA.pdf>.

²⁰ "National Action Plan on the Implementation of Recommendations provided in the Concluding Observations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Eighth Periodic Report of Ukraine on the Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) by 2021", UN Women, accessed 28 April 2019, <http://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eca/attachments/news/2019/cedaw%20national%20action%20plan%20eng.pdf?la=en&vs=38>.

²¹ Kabinet Ministriv Ukrayiny, Postanova vid 7 chervnya 2017 r. № 390 Pro Uryadovoho povnovazhenoho z pytan' hendernoyi polityky, accessed 28 April 2019, <http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/cardnpd?docid=250049925>.

2.3: Availability of administrative and other data

Administrative Statistical data, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, disability, geographical location and socio-economic background, is necessary for an accurate assessment of the situation of women, gender inequalities and the extent and nature of violence against women. Without data, it is not possible to take evidence-based corrective action.

The State Statistics Service of Ukraine has collected sex-disaggregated data since 2001 for 113 gender-sensitive indicators, and it also compiles administrative data from over 30 ministries and agencies. This data is published in a biannual digest that covers demographics, health, education, employment and economic activity.²² Data on violence against women is available from population-based surveys and specific modules within more comprehensive surveys from ministries, the State Court Administration and NGOs. Data is generally publicly available on request. However, only the State Statistics Service makes gender-related data available online. NGO experts advised that data on their own service users is not always accessible or co-ordinated.

The 2017 CEDAW Committee expressed concern that “violence against women, in particular domestic and sexual violence, remains under-reported, with a lack of statistics disaggregated by age and relationship between the victim and the perpetrator”.²³ It recommended, in line with the requirements of the Convention, that the Government secure comprehensive collection of statistical data on domestic, sexual and other forms of violence against women, disaggregated by age and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. It suggested that technical assistance be sought from relevant UN agencies and that collaboration with women’s associations could assist in the collection of accurate data.²⁴

A 2016 Council of Europe report also concluded that policy-making bodies face a lack of comprehensive data on the scale and various forms of violence against women: “Since most women do not declare acts of violence, very few cases are registered in the official criminal court records. This means that the appropriate measures of a political and practical character aimed at resolving the problem of violence against women and domestic violence are not always based on comprehensive factual data.”²⁵ The experts interviewed for this report attributed the lack of reliable data partly to a lack of trust in the police. Only a fraction of incidents of violence against women are reported to the police, and few result in conviction. Sentencing is disproportionate to the crime and does not act as a deterrent.²⁶

22 See the statistics for 2010 and 2012 in “Statystychnyy zbirnyk «Zhinky i choloviky v Ukraini»”, Ukrstat.org – publikatsiya dokumentiv Derzhavnoyi Sluzhby Statystyky Ukrainy, accessed 28 April 2019, https://ukrstat.org/uk/druk/publicat/Arhiv_u/15/Arch_gc_zb.htm.

23 “Concluding observations on the eighth periodic report”.

24 *Ibid.*

25 “Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence in Ukraine: Recommended Minimum Common Data Categories Required for Collecting Comprehensive Data on Cases of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence—Conclusions of the Inter-agency Working Group on Data Collection”, Council of Europe/Istanbul Convention Inter-agency Working Group on Data Collection on Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence, 2016, accessed 28 April 2019, <https://rm.coe.int/168069525a>.

26 “Gender-Based Violence in the Conflict-Affected Regions of Ukraine”, Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms, 2015, accessed 28 April 2019, http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/gbv_study_2015_final_eng.pdf.

2.4: Prevention, protection and support

Preventive actions can help to raise awareness, develop understanding and effectively address violence against women. There are a number of broad preventive activities in Ukraine:

1. Development of the criminal justice system to hold perpetrators accountable

The new legislation may deal with some of the main recommendations of the 2017 CEDAW Committee, such as defining rape and criminalizing domestic violence. However, the Committee observed that the Istanbul Convention has yet to be ratified.

2. Provision of adequate social, medical, psychological and legal assistance to survivors of violence against women

The Ukrainian Women's Fund, in collaboration with the La Strada Ukraine International Women's Rights Centre, has launched a project called "Assistance for Victims and Prevention of Domestic Violence", which is aimed at supporting civil society organizations that provide services to survivors of domestic violence and at establishing a unified methodology for assisting survivors. The Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health is implementing a project called "Freedom from Violence", which is aimed at empowering women and girls and helping them understand what to do to minimize their risk.

3. Organization and implementation of information and education campaigns dealing with gender stereotypes

The Government and international organizations conduct awareness-raising campaigns on prevention of GBV. Examples of campaigns include the Povaha (Respect) website²⁷, an online campaign against sexism in politics, the annual 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign, whereby national and local governments provide information and educational activities for students, teachers and parents about GBV²⁸; and ad hoc projects such as the 2013–2014 campaign Violence Is Garbage that Needs to Be Taken Out of the Home!, which was conducted by the charity Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Policy.

A range of training has been put in place for professionals dealing with violence against women, including justice practitioners, law enforcement officers and professional staff in education, health and social protection. The experts interviewed for this report expressed the concern that specific training for professionals on violence against women was unsystematic and had limited impact. They said that training for criminal justice practitioners and doctors, for example, was often evaluated by the providers themselves, and not independently.

Survivors of violence against women and those at risk of violence need access to protection and basic services. Protective measures in Ukraine include telephone hotlines for women, five shelters run by NGOs, 22 centres offering social and psychological assistance and nine centres offering psychological and legal assistance. The La Strada Ukraine Centre runs a national hotline for victims of domestic violence, human trafficking and gender discrimination. However, the capacity of NGOs is limited. The interviewed experts reported that these services are inadequate to meet all the needs that have been identified. There are gaps, for example, in the system for identifying and referring survivors; there is a lack of qualified assistance, including too few shelters for temporary stays and centres offering psychosocial assistance for survivors. The experts also identified difficulties in early identification of families in crisis, inadequate corrective measures for perpetrators and a lack of co-ordination between the bodies responsible for preventing and combating violence against women.

²⁷ See Povaha's website at <http://povaha.org.ua/>.

²⁸ Mykhailo Koriukalov, "Gender Policy and Institutional Mechanisms of Its Implementation in Ukraine: National review of Ukraine's implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the Twenty-third Special Session of the General Assembly", 2014, accessed 28 April 2019, http://www.fes.kiev.ua/new/wb/media/publikationen/gender_policy_eng_WEB.pdf.

2.5: Consequences of armed conflict for women

In 2014, armed hostilities broke out in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions in eastern Ukraine between separatist-minded groups and armed formations and Ukrainian Government troops. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports regularly on the human rights situation in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions and in its last report from May 2018 it stated that: "During the entire conflict period, from 14 April 2014 to 15 May 2018, at least 2,725 civilians have been killed: 1,568 men, 961 women, 93 boys, 47 girls and 56 adults whose sex is unknown. An additional 298 civilians, including 80 children, were killed by the downing of flight MH17 on 17 July 2014, bringing the total death toll on civilians to at least 3,023. OHCHR estimates the total number of conflict-related civilian injuries to be between 7,000 and 9,000."²⁹

The Government has adopted a national action plan (NAP) for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, which calls for co-ordination on preventing violence against women and rehabilitation of survivors. Thus far, implementation of the NAP has been slow due to the lack of clarity around some actions and responsible agencies, as well as a limited budget for its execution. The NAP was revised in 2018.

The 2017 CEDAW report stated that the conflict in eastern Ukraine had increased the risk of violence against women, as the social fabric had unravelled, people were displaced and the economy had deteriorated. Services for survivors of violence against women remained inadequate, and referral pathways had been interrupted. Professionals in state medical and social institutions often lacked the specific knowledge and skills required to deal with survivors: "There is ... prevailing impunity for human rights violations and abuses committed in the context of the crisis ... in particular women and girls in disadvantaged situations, such as internally displaced women, rural women, older women, women with disabilities, Roma women, lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and women from other minorities. The Committee is concerned that this situation, along with pervasive corruption, has contributed to an increase in the level of gender-based violence and to the reinforcement of traditional and patriarchal attitudes that limit women's and girls' enjoyment of their rights."³⁰

The OHCHR also reported that the conflict had had a particularly negative impact on the provision of services for survivors of violence against women in territory controlled by armed groups and thus outside of the Government's control. Such groups have effectively prevented humanitarian aid from reaching civilians, particularly aid linked to protection and psychosocial support: "Due to a number of gaps in legislation and a lack of capacity, acts of sexual violence are often recorded by law enforcement as other crimes such as bodily injury. Lawyers, police officers, prosecutors and judges lack knowledge of how to document, investigate and consider cases of conflict-related sexual violence, as well as with regards to allegations of ill treatment and torture. Consequently, victims of sexual violence are often confronted with inaction from State authorities or armed groups who exercise control over certain areas."³¹

29 – "Report on the human rights situation in Ukraine: 16 February to 15 May 2018", Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, accessed 28 April 2019, https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/UA/ReportUkraineFev-May2018_EN.pdf.

30 "Concluding Observations on the eighth periodic report".

31 "Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ukraine: 14 March 2014 to 31 January 2017", Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, accessed 28 April 2019, http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/UA/ReportCRSV_EN.pdf

2. Legal, institutional and policy context

The UNFPA reported that administrative data on violence against women in conflict-affected areas was only the “tip of the iceberg”: “Only a few survivors usually ask for help due to social and cultural barriers, failing legislation and an overly institutionalised environment.”³²

A UN Development Programme study on small arms and weapons in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe indicated that there were also heightened risks for women caused by increased numbers of firearms held by civilians: “The presence of firearms in domestic violence incidents affects women much more often than men. Intimate partner femicide, one of the leading causes of female homicide... clearly indicates the gender-based nature of domestic violence. The misuse of firearms within the domestic context is widespread and increases the risks of a lethal outcome.”³³

There are currently no complete numbers on the number of firearms in Ukraine and a briefing paper by the Small Arms Survey in 2017 concludes that significant numbers of illicit weapons have been in circulation in Ukraine since 2014.³⁴ There is no up to date information available on female victims of intentional homicides at the UN Office on Drugs and Crime's International Homicide Statistics database. However, a 2012 paper by the Small Arms Survey on armed violence and femicides includes data for Ukraine, placing Ukraine into the category of high femicide rates compared globally.³⁵

³² Gender-Based Violence in the Conflict-Affected Regions of Ukraine

³³ Dragan Božanić, *Gender and SALW in South East Europe: Main Concerns and Policy Response* (Belgrade: South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, 2016), accessed 28 April 2019, http://www.seesac.org/f/docs/Armed-Violence/Gender_and_SALW_publication_eng-web.pdf.

³⁴ *Measuring Illicit Arms Flows: Ukraine, 2017*: <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/T-Briefing-Papers/SAS-BP3-Ukraine.pdf>

³⁵ *Small Arms Survey Research Notes, Number 14, February 2012* : <https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/140363/SAS-Research-Note-14.pdf>

35%

More than a third of women in Ukraine aged 18–74 believe that their friends would agree that “a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees.”

19%

Nearly one in five women aged 18–74 believe that their friends would agree that “it is a wife’s obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn’t feel like it”.

26%

Over a quarter of women agree that domestic violence is a private matter and should be handled within the family.

64%

Almost two-thirds of women aged 18–74 think that, in general, violence against women at the hands of partners, acquaintances or strangers is very or fairly common.

3. Attitudes towards gender roles and violence against women

The research suggests that norms and attitudes in Ukraine around the role of women are slowly shifting, although ideas of female subservience and spousal obedience remain present in society.

Women who took part in the qualitative research discussed how women are expected to raise children and look after their home and their husbands. They said that there was an expectation in society that women's first priority should be their family and that it was frowned upon for women to have leisure time. The participants also said that society expected women to take care of their appearance by wearing make-up and nice clothes and by exercising. They added that it was unacceptable in the eyes of Ukrainian society for a woman to be overweight.

“[Ukrainian] women are still trying to meet the old medieval image of a woman, when a woman had to be well groomed and good-looking. To please the eye is probably considered one of the key tasks of a woman.”

Female, aged 36–55, urban, Ukrainian, conflict-affected, IDP

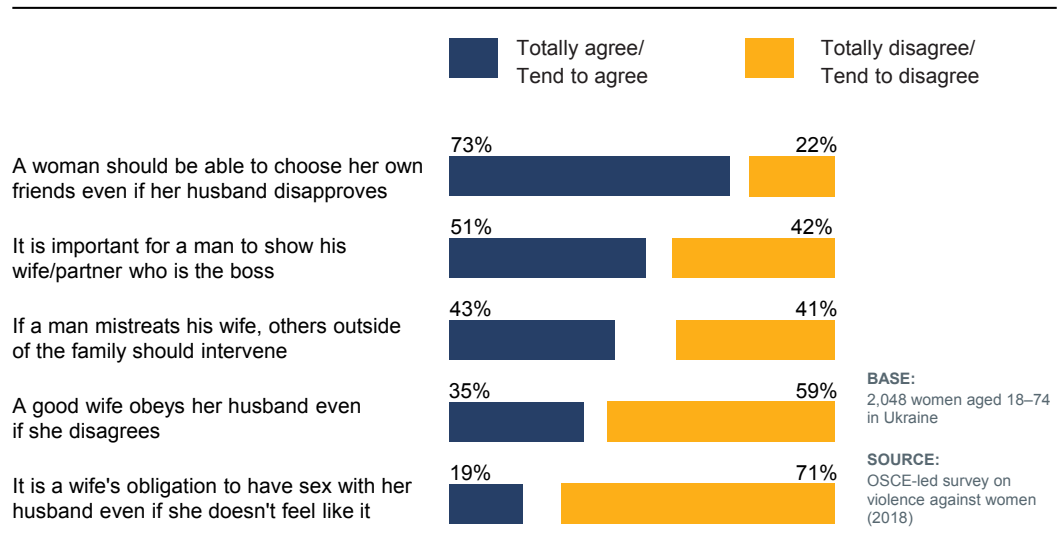
Despite this, the women who took part in the focus groups expressed the belief that things were starting to change for the better, as women had more opportunities to work outside the home and to have careers in fields such as politics, although they said that women were still less likely to be in senior positions compared to men and were also paid less than men.

The women who took part in the qualitative research also discussed the pressures faced by men, especially the expectation within society that a man should provide financially for his family. They explained that this could cause them to seek work abroad (6% of surveyed women currently in a relationship say their partners are working abroad) if there were not adequate opportunities for them in Ukraine. Women in some regions perceived this to be a particularly widespread issue.

As the quantitative data shows, while the majority of women in Ukraine hold less traditional points of view on the role of women in society, there are those who believe that their friends would agree that women should be subservient to their male peers. For example, 35% agree that their friends believe that a good wife should obey her husband even if she disagrees, and 22% think their friends would disagree that a woman should be able to choose her own friends even if her husband disapproves.

Figure 3.1: Perceptions of social norms and acceptable behaviours

People have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behaviour for men and women in the home. Please tell me whether your friends would generally agree or disagree with the following statements.



Nearly one in five (19%) women think their friends would agree that it is a wife’s obligation to have sex with her husband even if she does not feel like it.

Certain groups of women are more likely to believe that women should obey their husbands and have an obligation to have sex even if they do not feel like it. These include women over 60, those with secondary education, women in elementary occupations and those finding it very difficult to cope on their current income. Conversely, the following groups are less likely to subscribe to such views: women aged 18–29, women without children in the household and women with tertiary education. There are also some regional differences. Women living in western Ukraine (44%) are more likely than on average (35%) to believe that their friends would agree that a good wife obeys her husband. Although women living in the east of the country are not more likely than average to believe in spousal obedience, they are more likely to think that it is important for a man to show his wife who the boss is (57%), particularly in comparison to women from the central region (42%).

Respondents were given a range of scenarios and asked if sexual intercourse without consent could be justified in any of them, such as within a marriage or partnership, if either the woman or assailant had been drinking or if the woman was wearing provocative clothing. At least seven in ten disagree that sexual intercourse is justified in any of the scenarios, with at least half *strongly* disagreeing. Nevertheless, a significant minority agree that sex without consent is defensible in certain situations. Nearly one in five (19%) think it is justified in a marriage or between partners who live together (compared to 25% among those over 60), and one in six think it is justified if a woman voluntarily goes home with someone (16%) or does not clearly say no or fight the man off (16%) or if she flirts with him beforehand (15%). One in eight (13%) think sex without consent is permissible if the woman is wearing provocative clothing (compared to 19% among women over 60).

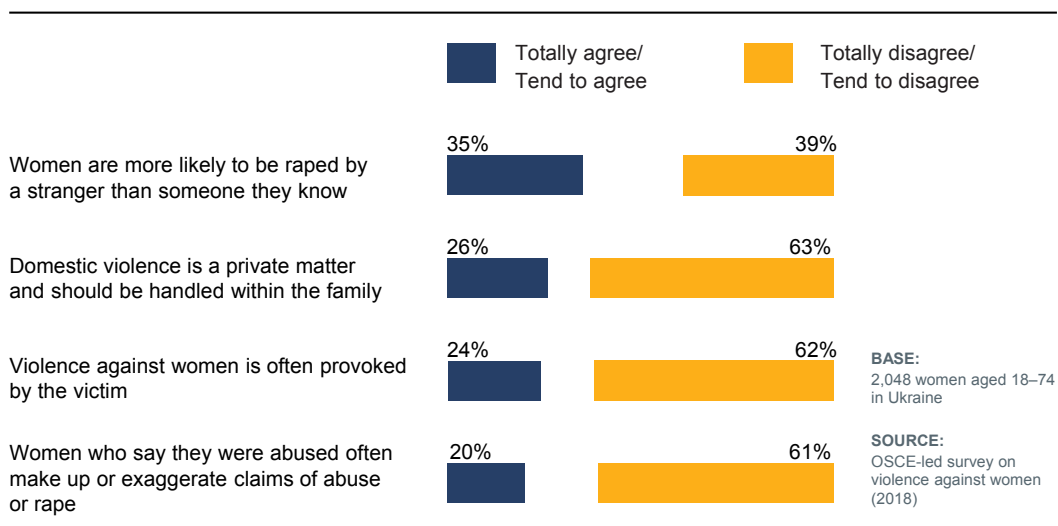
4. Violence against women in Ukraine

Younger women (aged 18–29) are less likely to agree in most, but not all, scenarios (in a marriage or relationship or if the woman was flirting beforehand are two examples where their views are in line with the average). Women from the central region tend to be more likely to agree that most scenarios are justified, while women from the east, west and Kyiv are less likely to agree on several scenarios, but the majority in each group remains dismissive of the permissibility of sex without consent in any setting tested.

As Figure 3.2 illustrates, nearly one in four women feel that violence against women is often provoked by the woman (24%), and a similar proportion think that women who say they were abused often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse or rape (20%). By comparison, an average of 15% of women in the EU think that violence is often provoked by the victim, ranging from 6% in the Netherlands to 58% in Latvia, while 19% of women in the EU (ranging from 7% in Sweden to 43% in Malta) think that women exaggerate claims of abuse or rape, according to the European Commission’s Special Barometer 449 on gender-based violence.³⁶ There are some demographic differences in these views. Women aged 18–29 are less likely to agree with both statements, while women who are retired and those who are finding it very difficult to cope on their present income are more likely to agree. Women living in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions are more likely to believe that women who say they were abused often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse or rape (37%). Women from Kyiv are less likely to think that violence is often provoked by the victim (13%).

Figure 3.2: Underlying attitudes to violence against women

Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements.



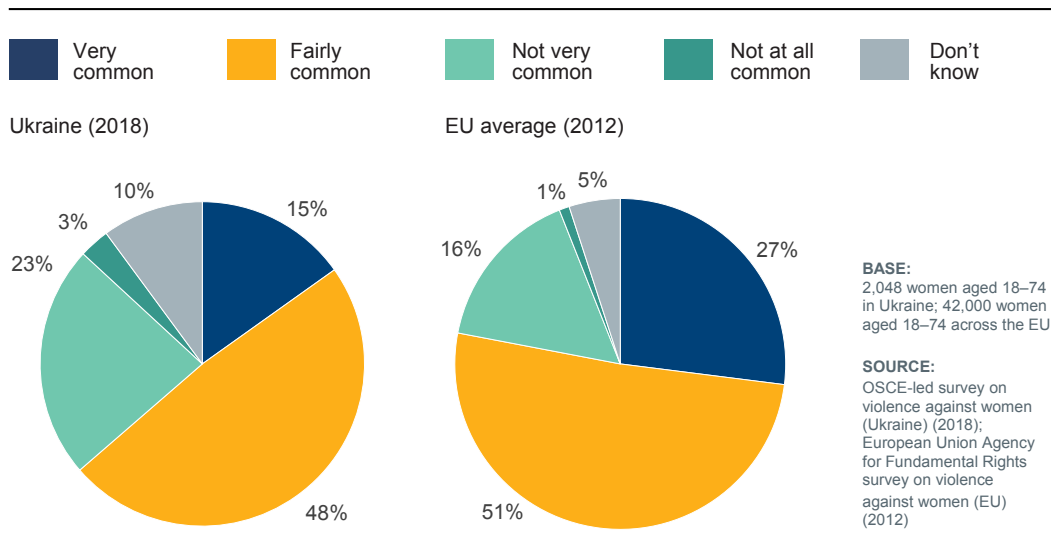
OSCE-led survey on violence against women: Ukraine

Around a quarter of Ukrainian women believe that domestic violence is a private matter and should be handled within the family (26%). This is higher than the EU average (14%)³⁷ but lower than in neighbouring Romania (31%). Agreement on this issue across the EU ranges from 2% in Sweden to 31% in Romania, suggesting that women in countries with a longer tradition of raising awareness of gender equality are also more open to talking about violence.

The same pattern of demographic differences as with other attitudes is seen here, with women aged 18–29 (19%), those with tertiary education (20%) and those who are comfortable on their present income (16%) being less likely to agree that partner violence should be dealt with in private. On the other hand, women over 60 (31%), those with secondary education (30%) and those who are finding it very difficult to cope on their present income (37%) are more likely to consider intimate partner violence a private matter. The same regional differences as before can be seen, with 36% of women living in the east and 30% of women living in the west agreeing, compared to only 8% of women in Kyiv.

Figure 3.3: Perceptions of the pervasiveness of violence against women

How common do you think violence against women by partners, acquaintances or strangers is in Ukraine?



Most women feel that violence against women is common in Ukraine (63%) (Figure 3.3). This is lower than the EU average of 78% (ranging from 54% to 93%) but comparable to neighbouring Poland (61%).³⁸ Women living in the east (73%) are more likely than average to say that VAW is common, while those living in the west (51%) are less likely than average to share this perception.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Violence against women: an EU-wide survey.

Women participating in the qualitative research expressed the belief that all forms of violence against women were common in Ukraine, including physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence. They also said that psychological and economic violence were common within relationships. They said that psychological violence, including highly controlling behaviour, making threats and verbal abuse, was so common that women who experienced it would not be seen as victims by others and that no one would see it as unacceptable.

“First, psychological [violence] is considered completely normal, and nobody pays attention [to it] ...

Second, I don’t think there is anyone here [in our country] who wouldn’t have to face this.”

Female, aged 56+, urban, Ukrainian

According to the women who took part in the qualitative research, economic violence was when a man controlled what his partner could spend money on or forced her to record everything that she spent money on.

One in four women would agree that violence against women is often provoked by the victim



Over a quarter of women aged 18–74 who have ever had a partner say they have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of an intimate partner since the age of 15.



Psychological violence at the hands of a partner has affected nearly two-thirds of women aged 18–74 who have ever had a partner at some point in their lifetime.



Almost half of women aged 18–74 say they have been subjected to sexual harassment since the age of 15.



Nearly a quarter of women aged 18–74 say they have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of a non-partner since the age of 15.

4. Violence against women in Ukraine

4.1: Physical and sexual intimate partner violence

Women who took part in the qualitative research expressed the belief that the types of violence that women were subjected to in relationships included psychological violence, physical violence and sexual violence.

The survey found that nearly two-thirds (66%) of women who have, or have had, a partner say they have experienced some form of partner violence. For the most part, this violence has been psychological (65% say they have experienced this, compared to the EU average of 43% and 37% in neighbouring Poland). Almost one in four women state that they have experienced physical violence³⁹ (23%), and one in fourteen say they have experienced sexual violence⁴⁰ (7%). This is similar to the EU, where an average of 20% of women shared that they had experienced physical violence (ranging from 11% in Austria to 31% in Latvia), and 7% shared that they had experience sexual violence (ranging from 3% in Croatia to 11% in Denmark).

In Ukraine, women finding it very difficult to cope on their present income (41%) are more likely than average (26%) to say they have experienced intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (compared to 18% among those living comfortably on their present income). This is also true of those living in the central region (31%), while those in the west indicate lower levels of such violence (19%).

Differences in the indicated prevalence of intimate partner violence across countries:

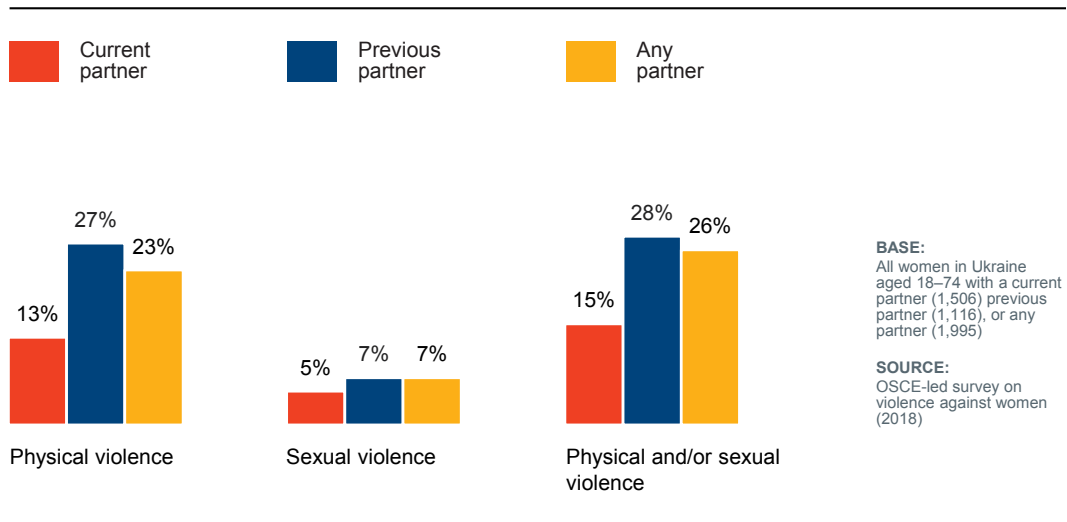
It is important to note that countries with longer traditions of gender-equality policies and awareness-raising campaigns (the Nordic countries and Western Europe) also have higher rates of women reporting experiences of violence.

According to the FRA survey across the EU, for example, the three countries where women were most likely to say they had experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of a partner or a non-partner since the age of 15 are Denmark (52%), Finland (47%) and Sweden (36%). The indicated prevalence is lowest in Croatia (21%), Austria (20%) and Poland (19%).

³⁹ With regard to physical violence, women in the survey were asked the following questions: has someone/a current partner/previous partner ever 1) pushed you or shoved you? 2) slapped you? 3) thrown a hard object at you? 4) grabbed you or pulled your hair? 5) punched you or beaten you with a hard object or kicked you? 6) burned you? 7) tried to suffocate or strangle you? 8) cut or stabbed you or shot at you? 9) beat your head against something? In this report, the prevalence of physical violence is based on respondents who report having experienced at least one of these forms of violence on at least one occasion. The prevalence of physical violence is provided for current partners, previous partners, any intimate partner (either current or previous) and non-partners. The reference period for non-partner violence was since the age of 15/in the 12 months prior to the survey, and for partner violence it was whether this had ever happened during their relationship or in the 12 months prior to the survey.

⁴⁰ Concerning sexual violence, women were asked: Since you were 15 years old and in the past 12 months, how often has someone 1) forced you to have sexual intercourse by holding you down or hurting you in some way? 2) Apart from this, how often has someone attempted to force you to have sexual intercourse by holding you down or hurting you in some way? 3) Apart from this, how often has someone made you take part in any form of sexual activity when you did not want to or were unable to refuse? 4) Or have you consented to sexual activity because you were afraid of what might happen if you refused? The prevalence of sexual violence is based on respondents who reported having experienced at least one of these forms of violence on at least one occasion. The prevalence of sexual violence is provided for current partners, previous partners, any intimate partners (either current or previous) and non-partners. The reference periods are as above.

Figure 4.1: Prevalence of intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence



The most common forms of physical violence at the hands of both current and previous partners that women say they have experienced are pushing or shoving, followed by slapping (Table 4.1). These are also the most common forms of intimate partner physical violence across the EU.

Over a quarter of women who have, or have ever had, an intimate partner say they have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of a partner

4. Violence against women in Ukraine

Table 4.1: Forms of intimate partner physical violence

How often has your current partner/your previous partner done any of the following to you?

	Current partner % ever happened	Previous partner % ever happened
Pushed you or shoved you?	11	21
Slapped you?	5	15
Thrown a hard object at you?	4	7
Grabbed you or pulled your hair?	3	9
Beat you with a fist or a hard object, or kicked you?	3	9
Beat your head against something?	1	4
Tried to suffocate you or strangle you?	1	3
Cut or stabbed you, or shot at you?	0.4	1
Burned you?	0.4	1

BASE: All women in Ukraine aged 18-74 with current partner (1,506) or previous partner (1,116)

SOURCE: OSCE-led survey on violence against women (2018)

Sexual violence, experienced by 5% of women at the hands of a current partner and 7% at the hands of a previous partner, took a number of forms (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Forms of intimate partner sexual violence

How often has your current/your previous partner done any of the following to you?

	Current partner % ever happened	Previous partner % ever happened
Forced you into sexual intercourse by holding you down or hurting you in some way?	2	4
Apart from this, attempted to force you into sexual intercourse by holding you down or hurting you in some way?	2	4
Have you consented to sexual activity because you were afraid of what might happen if you refused?	2	3
Apart from this, made you take part in any form of sexual activity when you did not want to or you were unable to refuse?	2	2

BASE: All women in Ukraine aged 18-74 with current partner (1,506) or previous partner (1,116)

SOURCE: OSCE-led survey on violence against women (2018)

Patterns in intimate partner violence⁴¹

The data suggests that violence against women in intimate partner relationships happens on a continuum. Rather than being an isolated incident, it tends to happen more than once over a period of time. Of those women who say they experienced their first incident of current partner physical and/or sexual violence five or more years before the survey, 22% experienced their most recent incident in the 12 months prior to the survey, and a further 11% said their most recent incident took place between one and four years before the survey. For three in ten survivors of current partner violence who experienced their first incident of violence between one and five years before the survey, their most recent incident occurred in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Around four-fifths (82%) of victims of current partner violence (the same figure as the EU average) and 75% of victims of previous partner violence (compared to 62% in the EU) were living with the perpetrator at the time of the first incident of violence (or threat thereof). Around three-quarters of current partners (77%) and previous partners (75%) who committed acts of intimate partner violence were drunk and/or under the influence of drugs at the time of the most serious incident.

Among the respondents who were pregnant during their relationship with their partner and who experienced violence (or threats thereof) during the relationship, nearly one in five (19%) say they experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of their current partner during their pregnancy, which is similar to the EU average of 20%. Over a third (36%) say the same in relation to previous partner violence (compared to the EU average of 42%).

The survey asked women who had experienced physical or sexual violence to provide further details about the incident they considered the most serious over their lifetime. The following analyses are based on the details recorded about this most serious incident of violence. The pattern of violence is broadly similar whether committed by current or previous partners (Table 4.3). The most common forms of violence among the incidents identified by women as being the most serious are being pushed or shoved (mentioned by around a third) and being threatened with physical harm (mentioned by a quarter of women about their current partners and a third of women about their previous partners). In the EU, being slapped is also most likely to be the most serious incident of violence shared, with 33% of women experiencing this at the hands of a current partner and 24% at the hands of a previous partner. Previous partner violence took much more severe forms, with one in five (20%) women in Ukraine revealing the fact that their previous partner punched them, beat them with a hard object or kicked them, compared to 7% of women who experienced this at the hands of their current partner.

⁴¹ While the reporting rates/prevalence of physical and sexual violence discussed above do not include threats of such violence, other questions related to when such violence occurred and the details of the most serious incidents do include threats of violence.

4. Violence against women in Ukraine

Table 4.3: Most serious incident of intimate partner violence

I would like you to think about the most serious incident by your current/previous partner. Which of the things on this card happened at that time? By "most serious", we mean an incident that had the biggest impact on you.

	Current partner %	Previous partner %
Pushed you or shoved you	38	36
Threatened to hurt you physically	23	33
Slapped you	15	23
Threw a hard object at you	7	10
Beat you with a fist or a hard object, or kicked you	7	20
Grabbed you or pulled your hair	6	13
Beat your head against something	5	5
Attempted to force you into sexual intercourse by holding you down or hurting you in some way	5	6
Forced you into sexual intercourse by holding you down or hurting you in some way	4	6
You have consented to sexual activity because you were afraid of what might happen if you refused.	4	4
Made you take part in any form of sexual activity when you did not want to or you were unable to refuse	3	4
Tried to suffocate you or strangle you	2	4
Burned you	1	1
Threatened you with violent sexual acts (like rape, forced pregnancy, etc.) in a way that really frightened you	0.4	3
Cut or stabbed you, or shot at you	0	0.4

BASE: All women in Ukraine aged 18–74 who have ever experienced violence from a current partner (234) or previous partner (335)
SOURCE: OSCE-led survey on violence against women (2018)

Physical and sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey

Overall, 8% of women who have ever had a partner say they experienced intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. The types of intimate partner violence that women encountered in the 12 months prior to the survey are similar to those experienced over their lifetime, with being pushed or shoved mentioned most often (5% for current partners and 3% for previous partners).

4.1.1: Intimate partner psychological violence

In the qualitative research, psychological violence against women was said to be very common both within and outside relationships. The women who took part in the research said that, within relationships, psychological violence included highly controlling behaviour (such as women being told who they could socialize with), as well as being held captive and not being allowed food or drink. Participants also said that women were commonly subjected to threats from their partners, including with a weapon.

Indeed, the survey findings indicate that nearly two-thirds (65%) of women who have ever had a partner have experienced psychological violence at the hands of their current or previous partner, which is significantly higher than the EU average of 43% and higher than any one country within the EU (the highest being Denmark at 60%). It is also substantially higher than neighbouring Romania (39%).

The various forms of psychological violence asked about were categorized into four broad types as follows⁴²:

Economic violence, which includes being prevented from making decisions about family finances and from shopping independently and being forbidden to work outside the home.

Controlling behaviours, which include situations where a woman's partner tries to keep her from seeing her friends, *restricts her use of social media sites (such as Facebook, Twitter, etc.)*, tries to restrict contact with her birth family or relatives, insists on knowing where she is in a way that goes beyond general concern, gets angry if she speaks with another man, suspects that she has been unfaithful, *forbids the use of contraception or otherwise restricts decisions on family planning, prevents her from completing school or starting a new educational course, wants to decide what clothes she can wear or expects to be asked for permission so she can see a doctor.*

Abusive behaviours, which includes situations where a woman's partner forbids her to leave the house at all or *forbids her to leave the house without being accompanied by a relative*, takes away her car keys or locks her up, belittles or humiliates her in front of other people or in private, purposefully scares or intimidates her (e.g., by yelling or smashing things), makes her watch or look at pornographic material against her wishes, threatens to hurt or kill someone she cares about (other than her children), threatens to hurt her physically, *threatens her with violent sexual acts (like rape, forced pregnancy, etc.)* and *hurts or threatens to hurt her when visiting, picking up or bringing back her children (previous partner only).*

Blackmailing a woman with her children or abusing her children, which includes threatening to take her children away, threatening to hurt her children, hurting her children or making threats concerning the custody of her children (previous partner only).

⁴² The forms of psychological violence in italics were not asked about in the FRA survey.

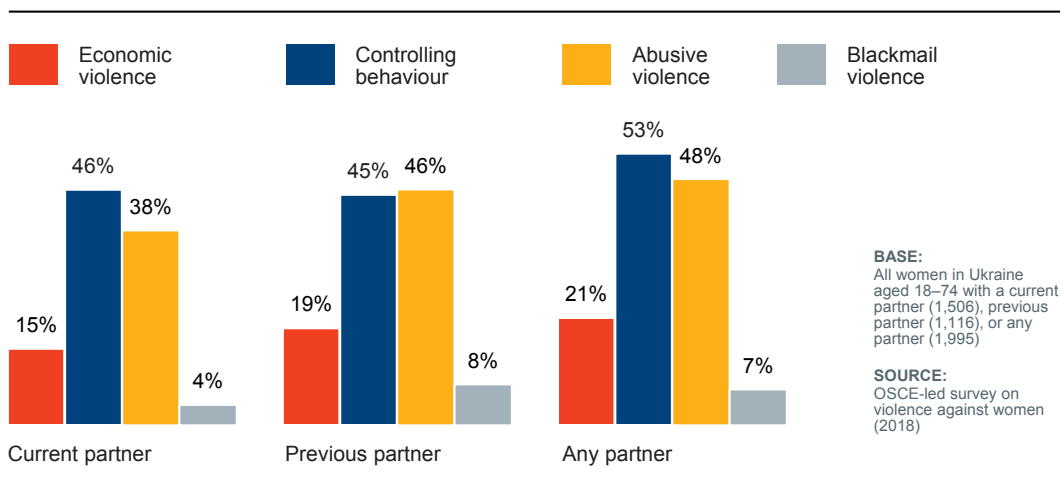
4. Violence against women in Ukraine

Women who are in a relationship were asked if any of these things had happened sometimes, often or all of the time or had never happened, while women who had been in previous relationships were asked if any of their previous partners had ever done any of these things to them.⁴³

Overall, 53% of women who have ever had a partner have experienced controlling behaviours, and 48% have experienced abusive behaviours. More than one in five (21%) say they have experienced economic violence, while 7% of women who have ever had a partner and who have children say their children have been used to blackmail them or their children have been abused.

As seen in Figure 4.2, across most types of psychological violence, women are more likely to say they have experienced these types of behaviours in relation to a previous partner than a current partner.

Figure 4.2: Prevalence of the different forms of intimate partner psychological violence



⁴³ In relation to being threatened with physical or sexual violence, women were asked how many times their current and/or previous partner had ever done this and how often they had done it in the 12 months prior to the survey.

OSCE-led survey on violence against women: Ukraine

The three most commonly mentioned individual forms of psychological violence perpetrated by current partners are being belittled or humiliated in private (31% versus 11% in the EU), insisting on knowing where the woman is going beyond normal concern (30% versus 8% in the EU), and the partner getting angry if the woman speaks with another man (27% versus 9% in the EU). These are also the most prevalent forms of violence committed by previous partners, along with doing things to scare or intimidate the woman, suspecting that she has been unfaithful and belittling or humiliating her in public.

4.2: Stalking

One in ten (10%) women state they have experienced stalking⁴⁴ at some point since they were 15 years old. This is lower than the EU average of 18% (with results across the EU ranging from 8% in Romania to 33% in Sweden) but similar to the prevalence in neighbouring Poland (9%). One in fifty (2%) experienced this in the 12 months prior to the survey. The most common form of stalking that women said they experienced is loitering outside their home (4%, while the EU average is 8%). In turn, 3% of women say they have received offensive or threatening emails, text messages or phone calls; have been deliberately followed around; or had their property interfered with or damaged.

While the perpetrators of stalking are often unknown (44%), a quarter of women who have experienced stalking say the perpetrator was a previous partner (25%), followed by someone else the woman knew but did not specify⁴⁵ (16%).

Three in ten (30%) of the most serious cases were over after a few days and 46% in less than three months. However, some experiences of stalking lasted a long time, with 22% of cases lasting over two years (higher than the EU average of 10%) and 11% of cases lasting over five years (the same figure as the EU average).

⁴⁴ For stalking, women in the survey were asked the following questions: Since you were 15 years old/in the past 12 months, has the same person repeatedly done one or more of the following things to you: 1) sent you emails, text messages (SMS) or instant messages that were offensive or threatening? 2) sent you letters or cards that were offensive or threatening? 3) made offensive, threatening or silent phone calls to you? 4) posted offensive comments about you on the Internet? 5) shared intimate photos or videos of you on the Internet or by mobile phone? 6) loitered or waited for you outside your home, workplace or school without a legitimate reason? 7) deliberately followed you around? 8) deliberately interfered with or damaged your property? The prevalence of stalking is based on respondents who reported having experienced one or more of the forms of stalking listed above.

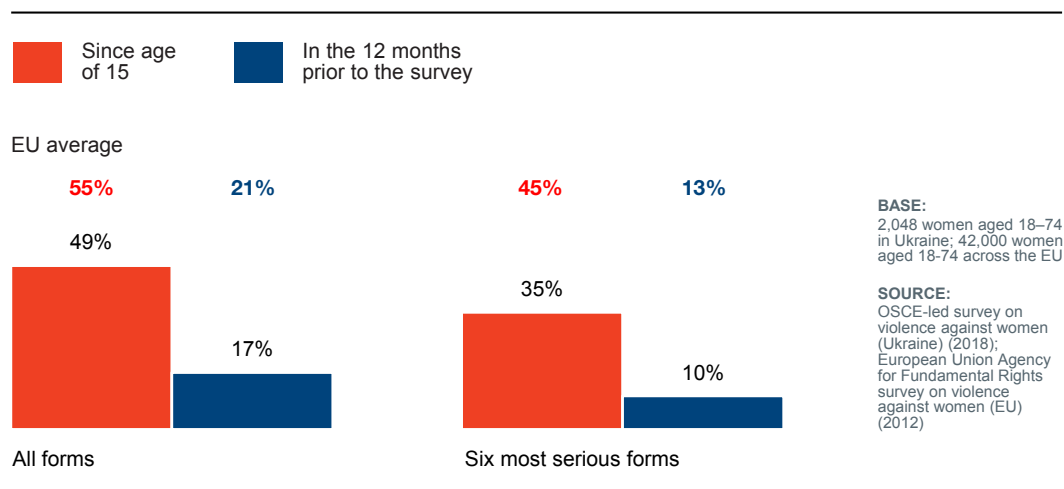
⁴⁵ Excluding current partner, previous partner, boss/supervisor, colleague/co-worker, client/customer/patient, teacher/trainer/coach, fellow student, doctor/healthcare worker, relative/family member (other than partner), partner's relative/family member, a date/someone you just met.

The most serious experience primarily made the woman angry (52%) or annoyed (50%), while it also frightened the woman in nearly three in ten cases (29%). Long-term psychological consequences of stalking include anxiety (34%) and feelings of vulnerability (24%). Following the most serious incident of stalking, almost three-quarters of women (72%) discussed the incident with friends or relatives (similar to the EU average of 77%). In nearly half of cases, the woman confronted the perpetrator (49%, similar to the EU average of 43%), while 20% threatened to call the police or take legal action. In 11% of the most serious incidents, the woman reported it herself to the police (compared to 26% in the EU, ranging from 8% in Greece to 40% in Austria).

4.3: Sexual harassment

Almost half of women (49%) say they have experienced at least one form of sexual harassment⁴⁶ (as listed in Table 4.4) since they were 15 years old, and around one in six (17%) say they were sexually harassed in the 12 months prior to the survey. More than a third of women (35%) indicate that they have experienced a more serious form of sexual harassment, and 10% of women say the same about the 12 months prior to the survey.⁴⁷ The proportion of women who state they have experienced sexual harassment in the EU is 55%, similar to the figure in Ukraine, and ranges from 24% in Bulgaria to 81% in Sweden. The prevalence is lower in neighbouring Poland and Romania, at 32%, than in Ukraine.

Figure 4.3: Prevalence of sexual harassment



46 In terms of sexual harassment, women in the survey were asked: How often since you were 15 years old/in the past 12 months have you experienced any of the following: 1) unwelcome touching, hugging or kissing? 2) sexually suggestive comments or jokes that offended you? 3) inappropriate invitations to go out on dates? 4) intrusive questions about your private life that offended you? 5) intrusive comments about your appearance that offended you? 6) inappropriate staring or leering that you found intimidating? 7) somebody sending or showing you sexually explicit pictures, photos or gifts that offended you? 8) somebody indecently exposing themselves to you? 9) somebody making you watch or look at pornographic material against your wishes? 10) unwanted sexually explicit emails or SMS messages that offended you? 11) inappropriate advances that offended you on social networking websites such as Facebook or in Internet chat rooms? With regard to each form of sexual harassment, women could indicate whether they had experienced it never, once, two to five times or six times or more. The prevalence of sexual harassment is based on respondents who reported having experienced one of the listed items at least once. Six forms of sexual harassment were selected for their severity, and they are referred to in this report as “the most severe forms” of sexual harassment.

47 The most serious forms of sexual harassment are reported as “unwelcome touching, hugging or kissing”, “sexually suggestive comments or jokes that offended you”, “somebody sending or showing you sexually explicit pictures, photos or gifts that offended you”, “somebody indecently exposing themselves to you”, “somebody made you watch or look at pornographic material against your wishes” and “unwanted sexually explicit emails or SMS messages that offended you”. The prevalence of the most severe forms of sexual harassment is based on respondents who report having experienced at least one of these six forms of sexual harassment on at least one occasion.

OSCE-led survey on violence against women: Ukraine

The most common forms of sexual harassment women said they had experienced are intimidation through staring or leering (24%); unwelcome touching, hugging or kissing (23%); and sexually suggestive comments (20%) (Table 4.4). Inappropriate staring or leering is also the most common form of sexual harassment in the EU, at 30%, followed closely by unwelcome touching, hugging or kissing (29%).

Table 4.4: Prevalence of sexual harassment

At times you may have experienced people acting towards you in a way that you felt was unwanted and offensive. How often since you were 15 years old, until now, have you experienced any of the following?

	Never %	Once %	2-5 times %	6+ times %
Unwelcome touching, hugging or kissing?	70	6	10	8
Inappropriate staring or leering that made you feel intimidated	68	7	11	6
Sexually suggestive comments or jokes that made you feel offended?	74	6	8	6
Somebody sending or showing you sexually explicit pictures, photos or gifts that made you feel offended?	94	2	1	1
Inappropriate invitations to go out on dates?	82	5	6	3
Intrusive questions about your private life that made you feel offended?	77	5	8	5
Intrusive comments about your physical appearance that made you feel offended?	80	6	6	4
Unwanted sexually explicit emails or SMS messages that offended you?	91	2	1	1
Inappropriate advances that offended you on social networking websites such as Facebook, or in internet chat rooms?	86	2	2	2
Somebody indecently exposing themselves to you?	91	4	2	1
Somebody made you watch or look at pornographic material against your wishes?	97	1	0.2	0.1

BASE: 2,048 women aged 18–74 in Ukraine
SOURCE: OSCE-led survey on violence against women (2018)

4. Violence against women in Ukraine

Nearly half of women (49%) who have experienced sexual harassment since the age of 15 say the perpetrator was unknown (compared with the EU average of 68%). A friend, acquaintance or neighbour is identified as the perpetrator by 40% of those who have experienced harassment (compared with 31% in the EU).⁴⁸ Someone else known to the woman but not specified from the available categories⁴⁹ was identified as the perpetrator by 34% (35% in the EU), and 23% of women identified someone in an employment context as the perpetrator (32% in the EU).

Women in the qualitative research said that sexual harassment in the workplace was common in Ukraine. One woman described experiencing sexual harassment during a job interview. She said she was told that she could only have the job if she had sex with the potential employer. She refused and did not report the incident, saying that there was no need to.

“I was offered [a job in return for sex] once at a job interview. I got up and left, I snorted and that was it ... There were many different types of indecent proposals when I was looking for my first job after getting my diploma.”

Survivor of violence, Ukrainian, IDP

While perpetrators of sexual harassment tend to be men, this is not always the case. Men are identified as the perpetrators by 54% of women who say they have experienced sexual harassment. Women only are mentioned by 4% of victims, while 39% say that both men and women were involved. Women acting alone or with men are particularly common among the categories of family, colleagues, fellow students and friends, acquaintances and neighbours.

In nearly three in ten (29%) of the most serious incidents of sexual harassment, more than one person was involved.

⁴⁸ The FRA survey included the category of “friend/acquaintance” but not “neighbour”.

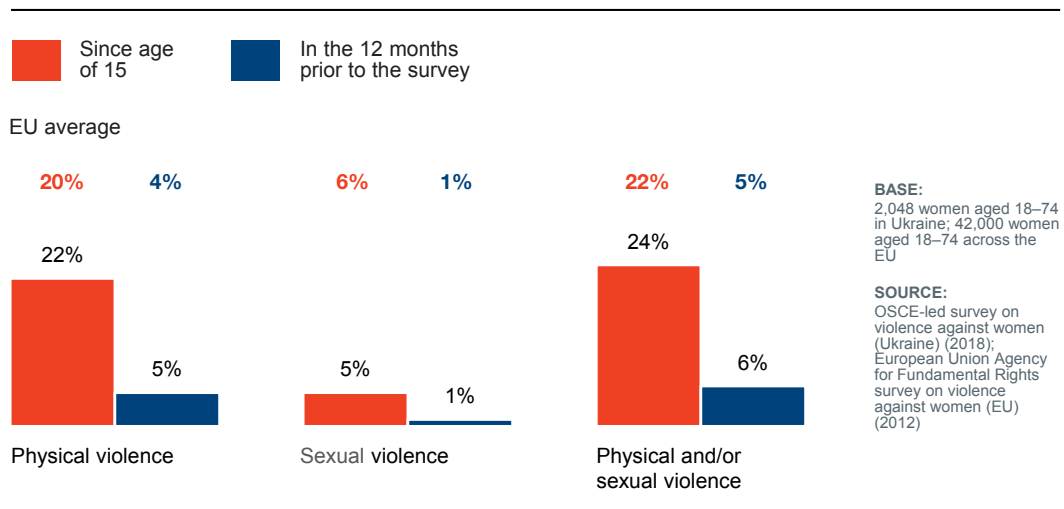
⁴⁹ The categories were “current partner”, “previous partner”, “boss/supervisor”, “colleague/co-worker”, “client/customer/patient”, “teacher/trainer/coach”, “fellow student”, “doctor/healthcare worker”, “relative/family member (other than partner)”, “partner’s relative/family member”, “a date/someone you just met”, each of which was mentioned in smaller proportions.

Almost half of women have experienced sexual harassment since the age of 15

4.4: Physical and sexual violence at the hands of non-partners

More than one in five (22%) women say that they have experienced physical violence at the hands of a non-partner since they were 15 years old (5% in the 12 months prior to the survey), while 5% indicate that they have experienced sexual violence (1% in the 12 months prior to the survey) (Figure 4.4). These figures are in line with the EU average of 20% of women ever experiencing physical violence at the hands of a non-partner (ranging from 10% in Austria, Greece, Poland and Portugal to 36% in Denmark). Six per cent of women in the EU say that they have experienced sexual violence at the hands of a non-partner, ranging from 1% in Greece and Portugal to 12% in Sweden. The prevalence in Ukraine is higher than in neighbouring Poland, where 10% of women say that they have experienced non-partner physical violence, and 2% share having experienced non-partner sexual violence.

Figure 4.4: Prevalence of non-partner physical and/or sexual violence

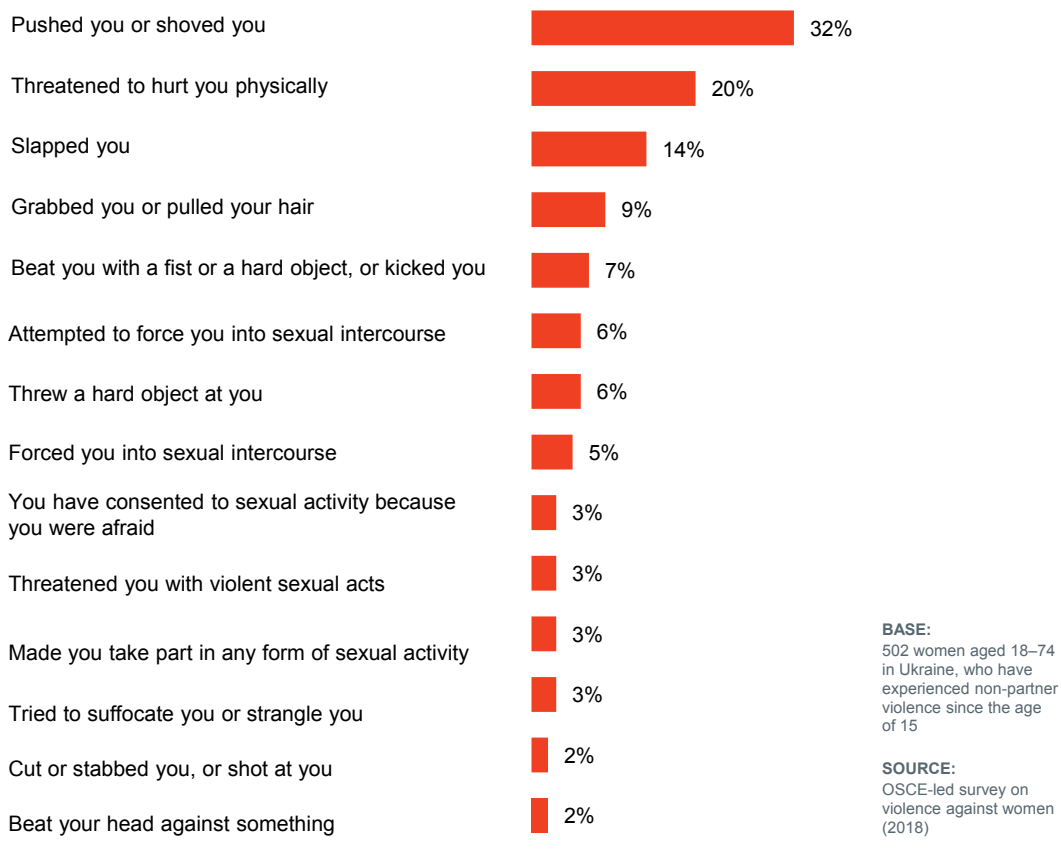


The most prevalent form of physical violence at the hands of a non-partner is being pushed or shoved, which 16% of women say they have experienced since the age of 15 (and 4% in the 12 months prior to the survey). This was also the most prevalent form of physical violence at the hands of non-partners in the EU, shared by 13% of women.

The most serious incidents (the one that had the most impact on the woman, including threats of physical or sexual violence) at the hands of non-partners tend to be physical rather than sexual, in line with the overall prevalence (Figure 4.5). Around a third of women say the most serious form of violence they ever experienced at the hands of a non-partner involved being pushed or shoved.

Figure 4.5: Women’s most serious incidents of non-partner violence

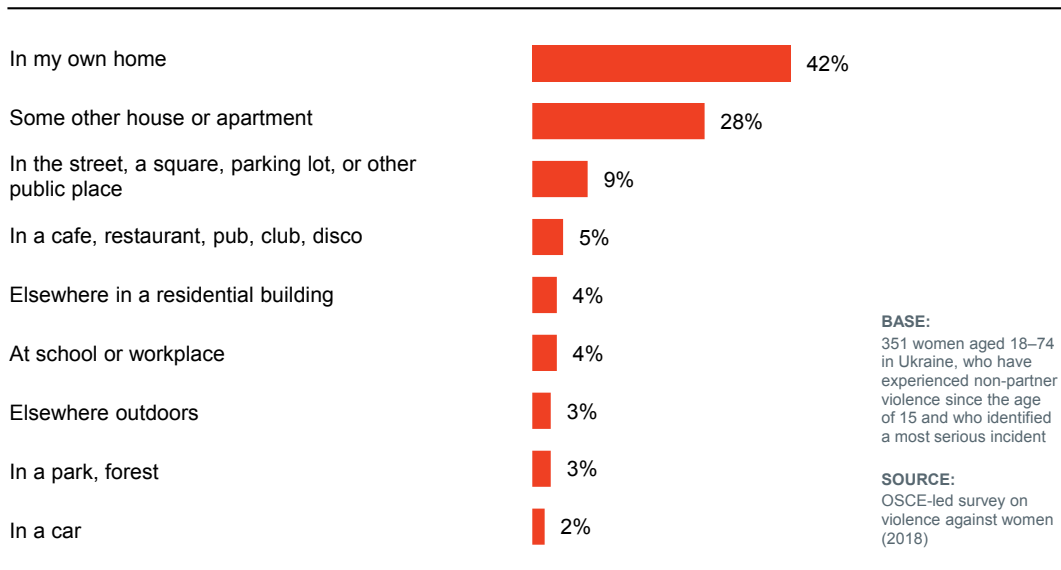
I would like you to think about the most serious incident by a non-partner. Which of the things on this card happened at that time? By “most serious”, we mean the incident that had the biggest impact on you.



More than two in five of the most serious incidents (42%) took place in the woman’s own home, which is higher than indicated in the EU (27%).

Figure 4.6: Location of the most serious incident of non-partner violence

Thinking about the most serious incident of non-partner violence, where did it take place?



4.4.1: Perpetrators

While opinions are split as to whether women are more likely to be raped by a stranger than someone they know (35% agree and 39% disagree), data on the actual experiences of women in Ukraine suggests that women are significantly more likely to be raped by someone they know. Most women survivors of non-partner sexual violence identify their perpetrators as someone they knew, such as a friend, acquaintance or neighbour (21%), a date or someone they had just met (15%) or someone else they knew but did not specify (23%). A quarter say that the perpetrator was someone they did not know (23%, the same as the EU average).

Friends, acquaintances or neighbours (25%) or someone else the woman knew but did not specify further (24%) are also among the most commonly identified perpetrators of physical violence among women who have had such experiences. However, a quarter of survivors of physical violence identify one of their own relatives as the perpetrator (26%), and one in ten (9%) identify one of their partner’s relatives. In the EU, relatives are also among the most often mentioned perpetrators (31%). Nearly one in five survivors (18%) of non-partner physical violence say that the perpetrator was somebody they did not know, which is lower than the EU average (31%).

Men are identified as the perpetrators of non-partner physical violence by 70% of those women who have experienced non-partner violence, with 46% of survivors mentioning a man only and 25% saying that both men and women were involved. Women are identified by 47% (with 23% mentioning women only). The remainder (7%) do not know the gender of the perpetrator or prefer not to say. More than four-fifths of survivors of sexual violence (83%) say the perpetrator was a man, while 1% say it was a woman, and the remainder did not know or preferred not to say.

In three-quarters of the most serious incidents identified, perpetrators acted alone (75%). Nearly two-fifths of the most serious incidents were perpetrated by someone who was drunk or under the influence of drugs (39%).

Women who took part in the qualitative research said that perpetrators of violence who were not partners would most likely be the woman's parents, her classmates and colleagues or strangers.

One survivor of non-partner violence had experienced physical violence at the hands of her parents, including being hit with objects.

4.5: Experience of violence during childhood

One in seven women (14%) say they experienced a form of physical violence⁵⁰ (as listed in Figure 4.7) at the hands of an adult before they were 15 years old, compared to 27% in the EU.

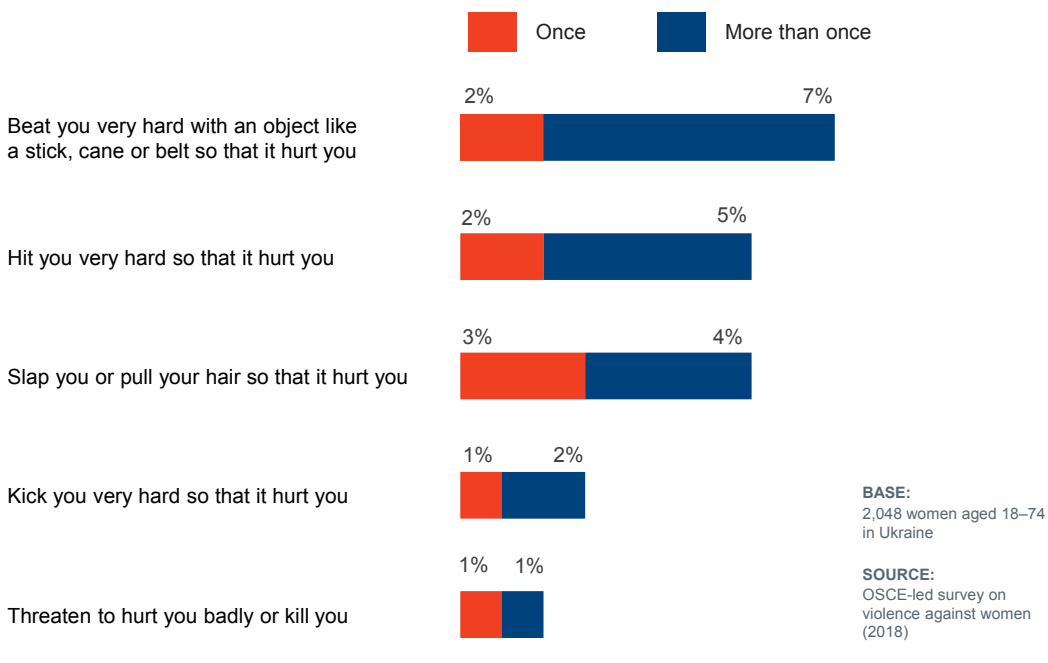
Almost one in ten women state that, in childhood, they were beaten very hard with a stick or cane (9%), were hit very hard (7%) or were slapped or had their hair pulled so that it hurt (7%, compared to the EU average of 22%). Parents were the primary perpetrators of this violence, with mothers responsible for slightly more incidents.

Most forms of childhood physical violence were indicated as being experienced more than once by the majority of those experiencing each form.

⁵⁰ Childhood violence refers to violence before the age of 15. In terms of physical violence before the age of 15, women were asked the following questions: Before the age of 15, how often did an adult who was 18 years of age or older do the following to you: 1) slap or pull you by the hair so that it hurt? 2) hit you very hard so that it hurt? 3) kick you very hard so that it hurt? 4) beat you very hard with an object like a stick, cane or belt? 5) Stab or cut you with something? In terms of sexual violence before the age of 15, women were asked the following questions: Before the age of 15, how often did an adult who was 18 years of age or older do the following to you when you did not want them to: 1) expose their genitals to you? 2) make you pose naked in front of any person or in photographs, video, or on an Internet webcam? 3) touch your genitals or breasts against your will? 4) force you to have sexual intercourse? In terms of psychological violence before the age of 15, women were asked the following questions: Before the age of 15, how often did an adult family member do the following to you: 1) say that you were not loved? 2) say that they wished you had never been born? 3) threaten to abandon you or throw you out of the family home? Before the age of 15, how often did an adult who was 18 years of age or older do the following to you: threaten to hurt you badly or kill you? The prevalence of childhood violence is based on respondents who report having experienced at least one of the items listed above for either physical, sexual or psychological violence or any of the three.

Figure 4.7: Experiences of physical violence before the age of 15

Before you were 15 years old, how often did any adult do any of the following to you?



The stated incidence of psychological violence in childhood is lower than that of physical violence (10%). Sexual violence⁵¹ at this age was revealed by 3% of women. This is lower than the stated EU average of 12% for sexual violence, ranging from 1% in Romania to 20% in France and the Netherlands. Neighbouring Poland sees a prevalence of 5%. Again, countries where women feel that domestic violence is a private issue and where there is a culture of silence tend to have lower rates of women sharing these experiences than countries with a longer tradition of raising awareness of violence against women.

⁵¹ The prevalence of childhood sexual violence is defined as having experienced at least one of the following before the age of 15: someone “exposed their genitals to you when you did not want them to”, “made you pose naked in front of any person or in photographs, video or on an Internet webcam when you did not want to”, “touched your genitals or breasts when you did not want them to”, “made you touch their genitals or breasts when you did not want to” or “made you have sexual intercourse with them when you did not want to”.

4. Violence against women in Ukraine

In the qualitative research, one woman shared having experienced sexual violence as a child at the hands of a stranger. In this case, she did not tell anyone about it because she felt ashamed that it had happened. As a result of this experience, she tried to avoid men she did not know whenever possible and felt that she had to be more cautious in public places.

“One time, a guy on a tram was trying to get into my panties. I was in primary school, so maybe I was nine years old. I was too ashamed to tell anyone. I began being careful [on public] transport, [and I] tried to stand far away from strangers.”

Survivor of violence, Ukrainian

Women who experienced some form of childhood violence are more likely to say they have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of both non-partners and partners since the age of 15. Namely, 51% of women who experienced childhood violence say they have experienced non-partner violence, compared with 17% of those who did not experience childhood violence. For current partner violence, the respective figures are 35% and 11%; for previous partner violence, they are 52% and 21%, respectively.



One in twelve women could be defined as directly conflict-affected in Ukraine.

5. Conflict and violence

5.1: How are women affected by conflict?

Armed conflict is defined for the purposes of this research as armed fighting between two or more organized groups, attacks on communities or general insecurity caused by conflict.

More than one in ten (11%) women surveyed in Ukraine indicate that they have lived in a situation where there was an active armed conflict for a period of at least one week. For most, their personal experience of conflict relates to the conflict in eastern Ukraine. Women living in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions are most likely to have lived through armed conflict (87%). Indeed, the sample included a booster of 298 additional interviews in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions to increase the number of conflict-affected women in the study. Women living in the western (3%) and central regions (1%) are least likely to have lived through an armed conflict.

Among the women who have lived through an armed conflict, nearly half (49%) actually heard gunshots or the sound of bombing or shelling in the area where they were living, and almost two-thirds (64%) were living in an area where armed personnel were stationed or moving in larger numbers for at least a week. One in six (17%) said they saw fighting where they were living, and 7% said that their property was damaged or destroyed, while 3% had property taken by armed groups. One in ten (10%) of the women who said they had lived through conflict⁵² had a spouse or family member who took part in the fighting. For almost one in five (19%), it was not possible to find work. A sixth of women (17%) stated that they had to flee or temporarily evacuate (28% of those living in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions), with nearly half not returning home (46%).

In conclusion, 8% of women in Ukraine can be considered to be directly affected by conflict.⁵³

⁵² The numbers for all women in Ukraine might be higher.

⁵³ The definition of "conflict-affected" is having lived in a situation where there was an active armed conflict for a period of at least one week and answering "yes" to at least one of the following questions: "Did you hear gunshots, the sound of bombing or shelling in the local area where you were living at the time of the conflict?" "Did you live for at least a week in a location where armed personnel (regular military or other armed groups) were stationed or moving in larger numbers? This may include local residents participating in the conflict." "Did you witness fighting in the local area where you were living at the time of the conflict?" "Was the property (e.g., your home, car, livestock) of your immediate family destroyed or seriously damaged due to the conflict?" "Was the property (e.g., your home, car, livestock) of your immediate family taken by an armed group?" "Was it impossible to find work in the local area due to the conflict (office/factories were closed or destroyed, it was too dangerous)?" "Did an immediate family member or your spouse or partner take part in the conflict or participate in fighting as a member of an armed group?" "Did you play an active part in fighting during the conflict?" "Were civilians from the local area where you were living detained or imprisoned?" "Did civilians in the local area where you were living die due to the conflict?" "Were you personally physically attacked or injured due to the conflict?" "Did you have to flee your home during (any of) the conflict(s) you experienced?"

OSCE-led survey on violence against women: Ukraine

Those defined as directly affected by conflict were also asked about other consequences of having lived through conflict, from the availability of public services to the loss of family members and experiences of violence. Around one in five (18%) had at least one of the experiences listed in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Experiences of directly conflict-affected women

Please tell me whether you experienced any of the following during the armed conflict(s) that you have experienced.

	Yes %
No law enforcement (police or other organization to keep law and order) present in your local area, for a prolonged time	10
Women in your family had to go into potentially dangerous places (i.e. through frontline/boundary line or close to explosives like mines) for work or to fetch essentials for the household (firewood, food, drinking water, fuel, etc.)	7
Armed groups deliberately used threats, rumors or actual violence against women to terrify the local population in the area where you lived	7
Health services (including women's health services) that you previously used were unavailable or inaccessible for a longer period of time.	6
Men in your family (husbands, fathers, brothers) were away from home and the family, (because they had to flee, fought in the conflict, were detained, went missing)	5
Members of armed groups harassed local women in the area where you lived	5
An immediate family member or your spouse or partner was injured or died due to fighting/violence?	2
Members of armed groups employed deeply humiliating practices against local women in the area where you lived, such as forcing women to strip naked in public, mutilating their bodies, having them undergo internal body cavity searches for no reason, etc.)	2
Circumstances caused women to offer sexual services in exchange for essential goods or for ensuring the safety of their family in the area where you lived.	1

BASE: 318 women aged 18–74 in Ukraine who have been affected by armed conflict
SOURCE: OSCE-led survey on violence against women (2018)

5.2: Conflict and violence against women

Women directly affected by conflict were asked whether any of their experiences of violence were connected to an armed conflict or not. Among those who say they experienced non-partner physical and/or sexual violence, 34% say that this was the case, rising to 41%⁵⁵ when asked about the most serious incident they experienced.

Almost half of those women who are directly affected by conflict and who have had a previous partner and have experienced previous partner physical and/or sexual violence connect these experiences to conflict (45%), with about the same proportion (46%) connecting the most serious incident they experienced to armed conflict.⁵⁶ For sexual harassment, the equivalent figures are 27% and 26%, respectively.

Women who are directly affected by conflict are less likely to say that they have experienced either non-partner physical violence (15% compared to 23% of women who are not conflict-affected) or current partner physical violence (7% versus 14%) since the age of 15 (the indicated prevalence for the 12 months prior to the survey is the same).

Where women's current partners have fought in an armed conflict, however, they are more likely (79%) to say they have experienced all forms of current partner violence than those whose current partner has not fought in an armed conflict (58%).

Four in five women whose partners have fought in an armed conflict say they have experienced psychological violence, compared with 58% of those whose partners have not fought in an armed conflict. Lifetime current partner physical violence is indicated more than twice as often by those women whose partners have fought in an armed conflict (29%) than by those whose partners have not (13%), and the same is true for 12 months prior to the survey (15% versus 6%, respectively).

A similar pattern can be seen in regard to current partner sexual violence, where three times as many women whose current partners have fought in an armed conflict say they have experienced sexual violence at the hands of their partner (12%) compared to women whose partners have not fought in an armed conflict (4%). The indicated prevalence in the 12 months prior to the survey is the same.

⁵⁵ Caution should be applied here because of the small base sizes (5 and 42).

⁵⁶ Caution should be applied here because of the small base sizes (47 and 44).

Table 5.2: Prevalence of all forms of current partner violence among women whose partners have and have not fought in an armed conflict

	Women whose partners have fought in an armed conflict %	Women whose partners have not fought in an armed conflict %
Psychological violence - ever	79	58
Psychological violence – experienced often or all of the time	47	23
Physical violence – ever	29	13
Physical violence – 12 months prior to the survey	15	6
Sexual violence – ever	12	4
Sexual violence – 12 months prior to the survey	4	2
Any physical/sexual violence – ever	31	15
Any physical/sexual violence – 12 months prior to the survey	16	7
Any psychological/physical/sexual violence	79	58

BASE: All women in Ukraine aged 18–74 with a current partner (1,506)

SOURCE: OSCE-led survey on violence against women (2018)

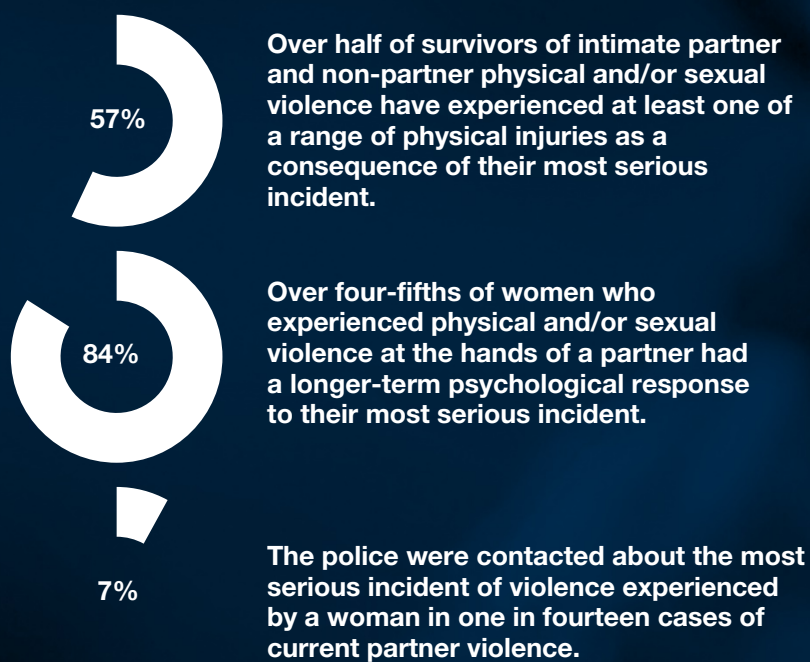
Out of all the women who were defined as directly affected by conflict and who have a permanent illness or disability, 3% attribute this to armed conflict.

In the qualitative research, women expressed the belief that the crisis in and around Ukraine that started in 2014 led to a rise in intimate partner violence. The women taking part in the research said many young men were unemployed before 2014, which is why they decided to enlist in the Ukrainian armed forces. This, they said, led to various tensions within society, including between men who took part in military action and those who did not, and between internally displaced persons (IDPs) and others within society. The women also expressed the belief that men were psychologically affected by their active combat duty and that this caused some to struggle to reintegrate into society, resulting in greater physical and psychological violence towards their partners. This is substantiated by the survey results, where 71% of women whose current partner fought say they think it had a long-term psychological impact on their partner.

“Men coming [back] from the front lines are traumatized. They may beat girls and rape them.”

Female, aged 18–35, urban, Ukrainian

One per cent of respondents say they have been assaulted or threatened with a firearm since the age of 15. This totalled 19 respondents, the majority of whom experienced this event more than a year before the survey. Among those who have experienced partner or non-partner physical and/or sexual violence, 2% have been assaulted or threatened with a firearm.



6. Impact of violence on women's lives and barriers to seeking support

This chapter provides an overview of the impact of violence on women's well-being, whether they reported their experiences to anyone, and if they did, how satisfied they were with the response. Throughout these questions, women were asked about the impact of their most serious incident of physical or sexual violence, which could have included threats of both. The most serious incident was defined for the respondents as the one that had the most impact on them, either psychologically or physically.

6.1: Psychological effects and physical injuries

Almost all of the women who shared experiences of physical or sexual violence felt at least one of the emotions set out in Table 6.1. Women who had been subjected to violence by previous partners were most likely to feel fear as a result of their most serious incident, followed by anger, each experienced by around three-fifths of respondents. The same pattern is seen with victims of non-partner violence, with around half experiencing both fear and anger. For victims of current partner violence, anger was the most common emotion felt, followed by annoyance and fear. Across the EU, the most common responses were anger, fear and shock.

Table 6.1: Emotional responses to physical and/or sexual violence (most serious incident)

Thinking about the most serious incident, did you feel any of the following as a result?

	Current partner	Previous partner	Non-partner
	%	%	%
Anger	61	56	49
Annoyance	39	37	31
Fear	38	61	54
Aggressiveness	27	24	19
Shock	19	35	41
Embarrassment	15	11	23
Shame	13	24	26
Guilt	8	8	8
None of the above	2	2	2

BASE: Women in Ukraine aged 18–74 who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 and who identified a most serious incident: current partner (160), previous partner (259) or non-partner violence (351)

SOURCE: OSCE-led survey on violence against women (2018)

OSCE-led survey on violence against women: Ukraine

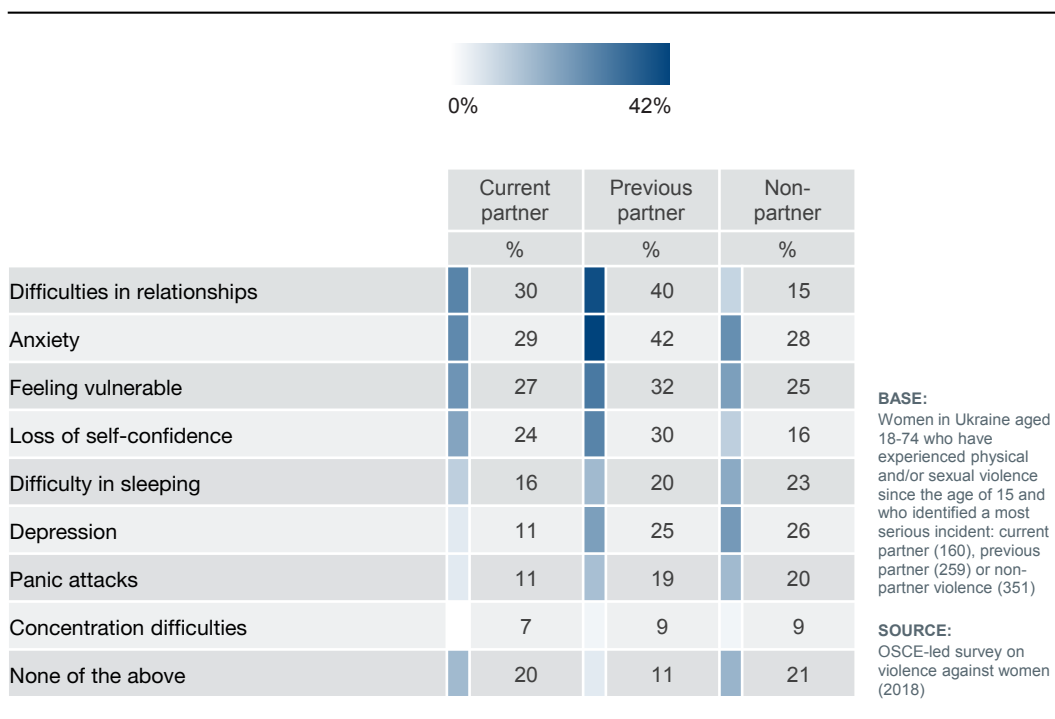
Similar emotions resulted from sexual harassment. Almost all women who say they experienced sexual harassment felt at least one of the emotions listed in Table 6.1. While fear was less often evoked in response to a woman's most serious incident of harassment (22%), around two in five women felt annoyance (43%) and anger (38%).

At least four in five survivors of physical and/or sexual violence (84%) also felt the impact of at least one of the longer-term psychological reactions listed in Table 6.2 as a result of their most serious incident. When it comes to non-partner violence, these most commonly include anxiety, difficulties in relationships and feelings of vulnerability, as well as depression and difficulty sleeping. Anxiety and vulnerability were also the most common reactions in the EU, along with depression, which women in Ukraine are less likely to say they have experienced.

As with the emotional impacts discussed above, the impact of violence perpetrated by a previous partner is generally more pronounced than that by a current partner or non-partner. This could be due to recognition and identification of abuse after separation, as well as a reluctance to challenge their current partner due to the impact or harm that could cause to their relationship, as well as the fact that more severe violence may have finally led to separation.

Table 6.2: Psychological consequences of physical and/or sexual violence (most serious incident)

Thinking about the most serious incident, did you suffer from any of the following as a result?



Almost half of those who experienced sexual harassment say there was no longer-term psychological impact from their most serious incident. However, around two in five felt vulnerable (22%), suffered anxiety (18%) and lost self-confidence (17%). In the EU, one in seven (14%) suffered anxiety and one in five (20%) felt vulnerable.

6. Impact of violence on women's lives and barriers to seeking support


Women who had experienced sexual violence described feeling ashamed of what had happened, and some of them did not tell anyone as a result.

Two-fifths of women say they experienced a physical injury following their most serious incident of current partner violence (40%), but this increases to 54% among victims of non-partner violence and 57% among women who experienced violence at the hands of a previous partner. As far as current partner violence is concerned, women whose children were aware of violence taking place were more likely to say that they had experienced an injury (69%)⁵⁷ than women whose children were not aware of the violence (21%). This may be due to the children becoming aware of the violence because of injuries sustained. This pattern is also seen for previous partner violence (76% versus 40%, respectively).

Across all perpetrator types, bruises or scratches are the physical injuries most often described, followed by concussion or other brain injury and wounds, sprains and burns.

Table 6.3: Physical injuries arising from physical and/or sexual violence (most serious incident)

Thinking about the most serious incident did it result in any of the following?



	Current partner	Previous partner	Non-partner
	%	%	%
Bruises, scratches	36	53	31
Concussion or other brain injury	7	8	13
Wounds, sprains, burns	7	7	12
Fractures, broken bones, broken teeth	3	3	6
Internal injuries	1	3	2
Infection or a sexually transmitted disease	1	0.4	1
Miscarriage	0.4	2	0.4
Infertility or inability to carry out a pregnancy (also if due to an abortion done inappropriately)	0	1	1
Pregnancy	0	0.4	1
No injuries	56	41	39

BASE: Women in Ukraine aged 18–74 who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 and who identified a most serious incident from current partner (160), previous partner (259) or non-partner violence (351)

SOURCE: OSCE-led survey on violence against women (2018)

⁵⁷ Caution should be applied here because of the small base size (54).

6.2: Support that survivors of violence want

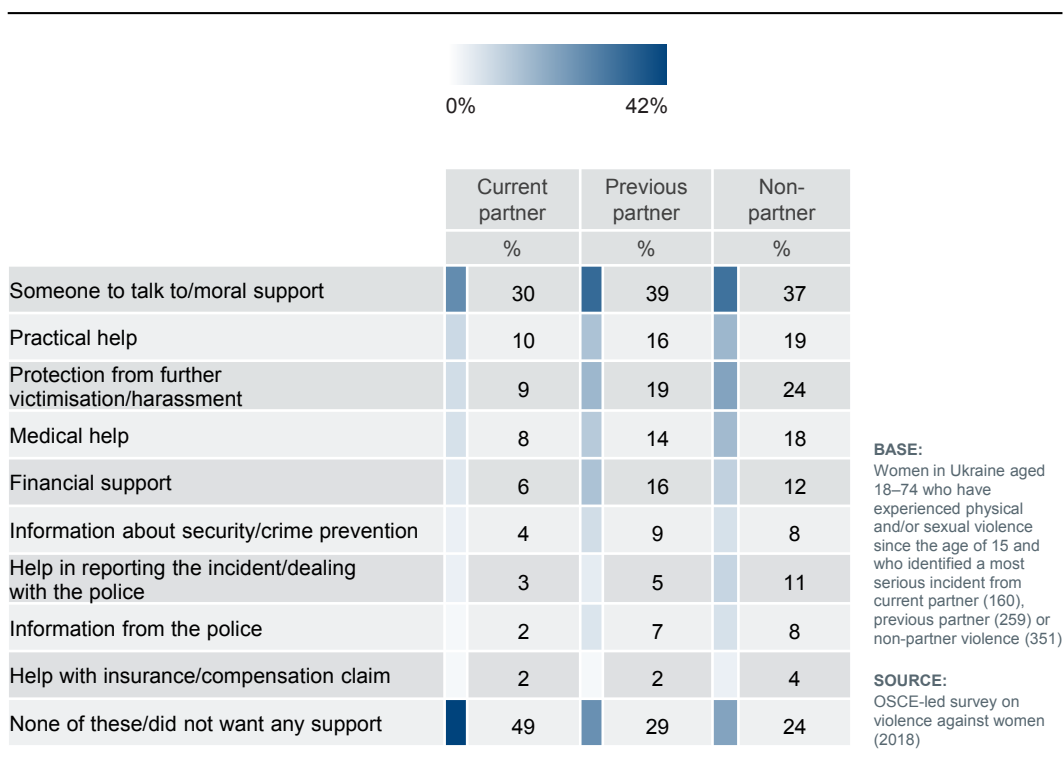
All respondents who had experienced physical or sexual violence were asked if they needed some type of assistance following the most serious incident that they had experienced.

The most-mentioned source of information, advice or support women say they wanted after their most serious incident of physical and/or sexual partner violence, both in Ukraine and the EU, was just someone to talk to who could provide moral support. Protection from further violence and harassment was particularly important for victims of previous partner (19%) and non-partner violence (24%). Practical assistance, medical assistance and financial support are other common needs.

Among victims of previous partner violence, those with children witnessing violence were more likely to mention needing financial support than those whose children did not witness the violence (26% versus 5%), practical assistance (20% versus 6%) and medical assistance (23% versus 9%). For victims of current partners whose children witnessed violence, practical assistance (22% versus 3%) and information about security (10% versus 2%) were more likely to be mentioned.

Table 6.4: Types of information, advice and support wanted following an incident

What types of information, advice or support would you say you wanted following the most serious incident you experienced?



The type of support women want following experiences of violence was discussed in more detail during the in-depth interviews. The key unmet need was psychological support. Women in urban areas were aware of some support services where they could receive shelter or legal aid. However, few women were aware of any places that they could go to for psychological support. Women who had experienced violence were unaware of any available services, and some of them also felt ashamed and did not want to tell anyone what had happened to them.

6. Impact of violence on women’s lives and barriers to seeking support

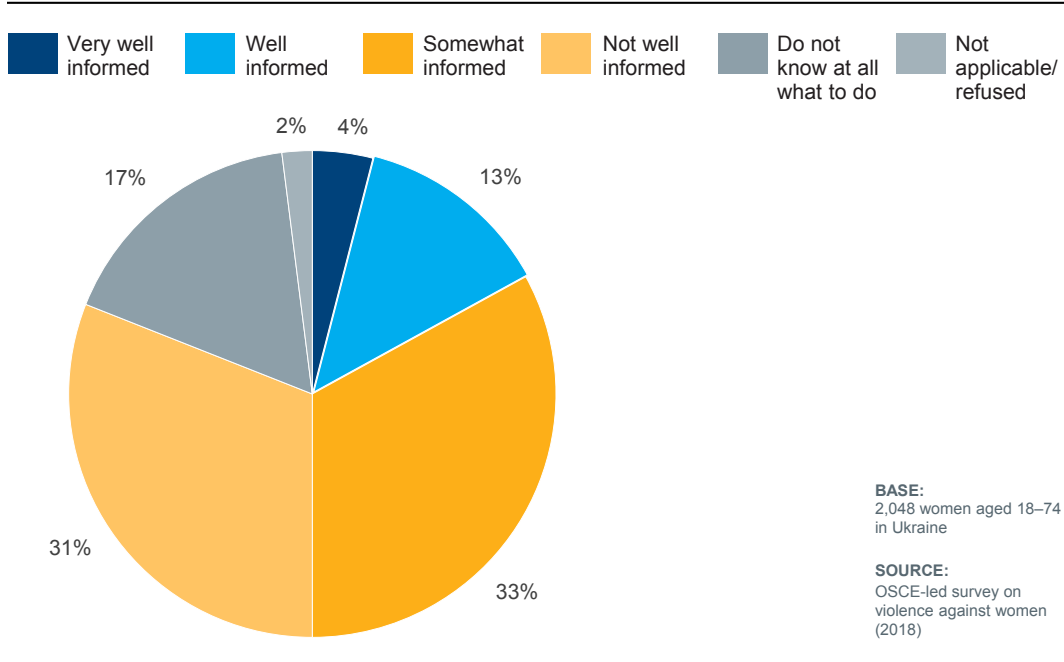
“Some people just need to talk with a psychologist ... some of them have suicidal thoughts. Do you know how many suicides we have?”

Survivor of violence, IDP

Around one in five women feel very well or well informed about what to do if they experience domestic violence themselves (17%), and a further 33% feel somewhat informed, while 48% do not feel well informed or do not know what to do at all. Women aged 60 or over are more likely to say they do not feel informed (55%) than those aged 18–39 (43%).

Figure 6.1: Awareness of what to do after experiencing violence

How well informed do you feel about what to do if you experience violence?



Women were also asked if they had heard of two governmental services (police and social services) and one non-governmental service that offer support to victims of violence. Awareness of the national police is highest at 94%, followed by the Centre of Social Services for Families, Children and Youth, which 59% have heard of. More than one in seven (15%) have heard of La Strada’s hotline for combating domestic violence. Awareness of the Centre of Social Services for Families, Children and Youth is higher among women with tertiary education (68%), from western (67%) or eastern Ukraine (87%) but lower among women aged 60 or over (48%), students (43%), women working in elementary occupations (46%) and women living in Kyiv (41%). Awareness of La Strada is higher among those aged 40–49 (20%) and those with tertiary education (19%). Conversely, awareness of this organization is lower among those working in elementary occupations (10%), those living in western Ukraine (11%) or in the oblast administrative centres, including Kyiv (12%).

However, such organizations are not generally women’s first port of call after experiencing incidents of violence or sexual harassment, regardless of the perpetrator.

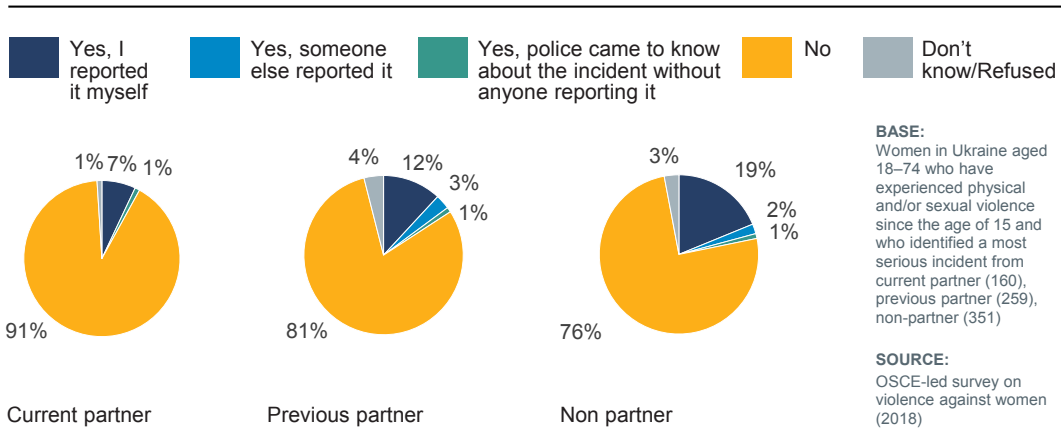
6.3: Reporting experiences of violence and harassment

In the survey, survivors were asked whether the police or other organizations came to know about the most serious incident of physical or sexual violence they endured. This could have included credible threats of physical and sexual violence or actual violence.

Even following the most serious incidents of physical and/or sexual violence, the police did not come to know about it in the majority of cases, as seen in Figure 6.2 below.

Figure 6.2: Contact with the police following the most serious incident of physical and/or sexual violence

Did the police come to know about the [most serious] incident?




Women tended not to contact other services either. In relation to current partner violence, more than four in five women who identified a most serious incident did not contact the police or any other organization (81%), and the same is true for 67% of women in respect of previous partner violence and 52% for non-partner violence.

6. Impact of violence on women's lives and barriers to seeking support

Table 6.5: Contacts after the most serious incident of physical and/or sexual violence

Did you contact any of the following services as a result of the most serious incident?



	Current partner	Previous partner	Non-partner
	%	%	%
Police (self reported)	7	12	19
Hospital?	8	11	18
Doctor, health centre or other health care institution?	7	10	16
Legal service/ lawyer?	6	9	8
Church/faith-based organization?	3	6	6
Victim support organisation?	1	0	0.2
Another support service/ organization?	0.2	1	1
Social services?	0	1	0.2
Women's shelter?	0	0	0
No organisation or police contacted	81	67	52

BASE:
Women in Ukraine aged 18–74 who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 and who identified a most serious incident from current partner (160), previous partner (259) or non-partner violence (351)


SOURCE:
OSCE-led survey on violence against women (2018)

The main reasons women did not report their most serious incident of violence to the police is that they decided to deal with it on their own or they saw it as a family matter. Other reasons include wanting to keep it private, considering it too minor, not wanting to get the perpetrator into trouble with the police and fear of the perpetrator, as detailed in Table 6.6.

81% of women who experienced current partner physical and/or sexual violence and who identified a most serious incident did not contact the police or another organization following it

Table 6.6: Reasons victims did not contact the police

Why did you not contact the police?



	Current partner	Previous partner	Non-partner
	%	%	%
Dealt with it myself/involved a friend/family matter	53	51	35
Didn't want anyone to know/kept it private	24	17	12
Too minor/not serious enough/never occurred to me	22	13	21
Didn't want my partner/the offender arrested or to get in trouble with police	11	11	3
Did not want the relationship to end	10	3	0
Fear of partner/offender	8	15	10
Shame, embarrassment	8	15	13
Did not think they would do anything	8	15	14
Did not think they could do anything	8	13	6
My partner did not let me	5	1	0
Thought it was my fault	3	3	3
Somebody else stopped me or discouraged me	2	4	4
Went someplace else for help	2	2	2
Fear of reprisal from someone other than partner/offender	1	3	5
Would not be believed	1	2	2
Could not report to police because of conflict	1	0	5
Afraid I would lose the children	1	1	0
Too emotionally upset to contact the police	0	6	5
Somebody else had reported it, or police came to know about it on their own	0	0.4	2
Went directly to a magistrate or judge to report the incident	0	0.4	0

BASE:
Women aged 18–74 in Ukraine who identified a most serious incident and who did not report to the police: current partner 148, previous partner 227, non-partner 286)

SOURCE:
OSCE-led survey on violence against women (2018)

The reasons given for not contacting other services are similar to those given for not contacting the police, although fear of the perpetrator is less commonly mentioned.

6. Impact of violence on women's lives and barriers to seeking support

In the qualitative research, one survivor explained that she was beaten by her husband. She saw this as a one-off incident, however, and did not seek help. She said that, if it happened again, she would report her husband to the police and would seek a divorce. She also said that, if this happened, she would be able to tell her parents and that they would support her.

Another woman said she was pressured by her boyfriend into having sex with him when she did not want to. She did not see this as sexual violence, as she did not refuse. She told her female friends about it but did not seek any help.

Dealing with the incident themselves or seeing it as a family matter were the most common reasons given for not contacting the police or other services (as in the EU). The barriers below, identified in the qualitative research, may contribute to the fact that women prefer to keep violence to themselves, perhaps only asking for support from family and friends, rather than turning to specialized services for help.

Box 6.1: Barriers to reporting identified in the qualitative research included:

1. **Shame:** Sexual violence and physical violence were thought to be especially shameful.
2. **Financial reasons:** If a woman was unable to support herself and her children independently.
3. **Lack of trust in institutions:** Women did not expect an effective response from the police.
4. **Fear of repercussions:** Many women said they were afraid that reporting the violence would lead to repercussions from the perpetrator.

The women who took part in the qualitative research expressed the belief that the **primary reason for not reporting violence was shame**. They said that women in Ukraine felt ashamed of disclosing that they had been subjected to physical or sexual violence. They said that they would only tell someone about psychological violence and typically only a close friend or a family member. They said that, if they told a friend or a family member about intimate partner violence, then they would expect that person to show sympathy but that they would also advise them to stay with their partner.

The women also said that a **lack of financial independence** prevented women from reporting violence. They expressed the belief that a woman would not leave her partner because she might not be able to afford to live on her own. They explained that a woman would tend to need the support of her birth family to do this, as her only option may be to live with them. It was said that a woman with children would be unlikely to take the risk of leaving her husband if she could not support herself.

“When a person starts complaining that he is this and that and the other thing, then you tell her, ‘If he is so-and-so, then why do you live with him? Leave.’ But she can’t leave. Where would she go?”

Female, aged 56+, urban, Ukrainian

OSCE-led survey on violence against women: Ukraine

The women who took part in the qualitative research said the cost of a divorce exacerbates this issue, adding that there should be easy access to free advice on the legal process, including on how to apply for a divorce and the process to follow in court.

Another key barrier identified by women was a **lack of trust in institutions**. They said that the police would only be interested in physical violence, not psychological violence. They also expressed the belief that the police would only follow up on a case if the physical violence were extreme, e.g., if there were any broken bones. There was a perception that if violence were reported to the police, then the response would not be effective. The women said that the police would issue a fine and separate the perpetrator from the victim for a few hours. They said that this type of response would not protect the victim and could lead to retaliation on the part of the perpetrator as a result.

On the whole, they expressed the belief that women in Ukraine would not report violence. It was said that the only people that a woman might tell about violence were female friends or a sibling. Some said that another way that women might share their experiences would be through an anonymous chat forum. This was seen as a better way of telling people, as they would not be shamed by their community because of the violence they suffered.

“Women are ashamed to talk about such a problem with people they don’t know. They would rather talk to a friend about this.”

Survivor of violence, IDP

The percentage of women who could recall recent campaigns addressing violence against women is low (24%), although it is higher among women aged 30–39 (30%), women with tertiary education (28%), those who are defined as directly affected by conflict (47%) and women living in the east of Ukraine (29%) and specifically in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions (53%). It is lower among women aged 60 and over (19%), women living in Kyiv (8%) and women living in the central region of the country (19%).

Reporting sexual harassment

Half of the women surveyed talked to no one about the most serious incident of sexual harassment they experienced (50%). For the most part, these women said that they were able to deal with it themselves (61%) or that it was too minor and that it had never occurred to them to report it (23%). A minority cited embarrassment or shame (14%) or said that they did not think it would help to report their experiences (12%).

For those who *did* talk about their most serious incident of sexual harassment, the people they talked to most often were a friend (25%), a family member or relative (23%) or a boyfriend/partner (7%). Only 1% contacted the police, and none of the women surveyed contacted a victim support or aid organization.

6. Impact of violence on women's lives and barriers to seeking support

6.4: Satisfaction with support services

In the qualitative research, very little was shared concerning satisfaction with services when reporting incidents of violence. One woman mentioned having reported physical violence to the police and being told that an officer would come to her house the following day, which he did not do. When she saw him in the street and asked him why he never showed up, he said that it was a private matter and asked why he should intervene.

“I called the police, but they didn't come, because they considered this domestic business. They said a police officer would come the next day. The police officer didn't come, and when I met him at the outdoor market and asked why, he said, ‘Why should I?’”

Female, aged 36-55, urban, Ukrainian

A small number of women stated in the survey that they contacted organizations and institutions other than the police in relation to the most serious incident of violence that they experienced at the hands of non-partners, current partners (in particular) and previous partners. On the whole, these women were satisfied with the help or advice that they received. For example, 61% of those who went to the hospital and 71% who saw a doctor or other healthcare professional were satisfied with the help or advice they received following their most serious incident of non-partner violence.

Feedback on contact with the police is more divided. For example, 49% of those who reported their most serious incident of non-partner violence to the police were satisfied with the contact they had, but 45% were dissatisfied, including 34% who were very dissatisfied. In relation to their most serious incident of previous partner violence, 42% of those who contacted the police were satisfied, but 49% were dissatisfied, including 26% who were very dissatisfied. The number of women reporting current partner violence to the police is too low (13 respondents) to comment on their degree of satisfaction with the contact they had.



7. Experiences of violence among specific groups of women

The survey collected a range of details from respondents in order to provide a more in-depth analysis of the extent to which violence is experienced by different groups of women. The purpose of this is to improve our understanding of the prevalence and risk of violence among specific groups. This chapter focuses on statistically significant differences in the reported experiences of all forms of violence, including sexual harassment, among different groups of women.

Age

Age is a significant factor for differences in experiences of violence.

Non-partner physical and/or sexual violence is most often disclosed by women aged 40–49, both since the age of 15 and in the 12 months prior to the survey. Thirty per cent of women in this age group say they have experienced non-partner violence since the age of 15 compared with 24% overall, and 9% say they had such an experience in the 12 months prior to the survey compared with 6% overall.

The lifetime prevalence of current partner physical violence is highest among women over 60, as might be expected, but women in this age group are also more likely to say they experienced this form of violence in the 12 months prior to the survey (8%), as are women aged 40–49 (8%) and 30–39 (7%) when compared with women aged 50–59, 2% of whom say they experienced current partner violence in the 12 months prior to the survey.

While women aged 40–49 indicate lifetime experiences of previous partner physical violence most often (34% compared with 27% overall), it is women in the youngest age group who are most likely to say they experienced this form of violence in the 12 months prior to the survey (11% compared with 4% overall).

Women aged 40–49 are most likely to say they experienced childhood physical violence (19%), particularly in comparison to those aged 30–39 (11%) and 50–59 (12%).

Sexual harassment and stalking are more prevalent among younger women (aged 18–29) than on average. Since the age of 15, 57% of younger women say they have experienced sexual harassment, compared with 49% overall and 40% of those aged 60–74. The indicated prevalence of sexual harassment in the 12 months prior to the survey is also higher among young women (29% versus 17% overall and 8% of women aged 60 or over). Similarly, women under 30 are more likely to say they have experienced stalking since the age of 15 (15% compared with 10% overall and 6% of women aged 60 or over) and to have experienced it within the 12 months prior to the survey (4% compared with 2% overall and 1% of women aged 60 or over).

Relationship status

Data has been analysed by whether the respondent has a current partner (currently married, living together without being married or involved in a relationship without living together), has had a previous partner (same definition as for current partners) or has never had a partner.

Women with previous partners (31%) are more likely to disclose that they have experienced non-partner physical and/or sexual violence than those who have not had a previous partner (15%) since the age of 15 and in the 12 months prior to the survey (7% versus 4%, respectively). They are also more likely to say they have experienced current partner physical violence (16%) compared with those who have not had a previous partner (11%).

Sexual harassment is higher among those who have had a previous partner in their lifetime, both since the age of 15 (54% compared with 42% for those who have not had a previous partner) and in the 12 months prior to the survey (19% for those with a previous partner versus 14%). Women who have had a previous partner in their lifetime are also more likely to have experienced repeated incidents of stalking (12% compared with 7% for those with no previous partner).

Employment status and occupation

There are no observable differences by employment category or occupation with regard to non-partner physical and/or sexual violence. Similarly, there are few observable differences in women's experience of physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of both current and previous partners. Women in elementary occupations (19%) are, however, more likely than average to have experienced current partner physical violence since the age of 15 than overall (13%). And women who are retired are more likely to say they have experienced current partner violence during their lifetime, but this will be largely due to their age.

By employment category, women who are students or in training are more likely to have experienced sexual harassment than overall, both since the age of 15 (67% compared with 49% overall) and in the 12 months prior to the survey (44% compared with 17% overall). Although students are all aged 18–29 years old, the age group most likely to report sexual harassment, they are still more likely to have experienced sexual harassment than women aged 18–29 in general, 57% of whom say they have had such an experience since the age of 15 and 29% in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Education

The only difference noted in terms of partner violence is that those with tertiary education (10%) are less likely to say they have ever experienced current partner physical violence than those who have only secondary education (16%).

Women with tertiary education are more likely than those with only secondary education to indicate that they have experienced sexual harassment, both since the age of 15 (55% versus 44%) and in the past 12 months (20% vs 15%). The same is also true in relation to stalking: the indicated prevalence among women with tertiary education is 13%, and it is 8% among women with secondary education. Non-partner sexual violence is also disclosed more often by those with higher education both since the age of 15 (7% versus 4% with secondary education) and in the 12 months prior to the survey (2% versus less than 0.5%).

7. Experiences of violence among specific groups of women

Income

Women participating in the survey were analysed according to four income groups: those living comfortably on their present income, those coping on their present income, those finding it difficult on their present income and those finding it very difficult on their present income. Across the majority of forms of violence, the indicated prevalence is higher among women finding it very difficult to cope on their current income than it is among those living comfortably or coping on their income. For example, non-partner physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 is disclosed by 42% of those finding it very difficult to get by on their current income compared with 22% of women overall. The indicated prevalence in the 12 months prior to the survey is also higher among the least affluent (12% compared with 6% overall).

Lifetime psychological violence at the hands of a current partner is indicated by 81% of those finding it very difficult to live on their income and by 67% of those finding it difficult compared with 59% overall. Likewise, 30% of those finding it very difficult and 19% of those finding it difficult say they have ever experienced current partner physical and/or sexual violence compared with 10% of those who are living comfortably and 15% overall. The indicated prevalence in the 12 months prior to the survey is also higher among those finding it very difficult (15% compared with 4% of those living comfortably and 7% overall). Women who are finding it very difficult are also more likely to say they have experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence both at the hands of a previous partner and in childhood.

Minority groups

In the survey, women were asked if they identified as belonging to any minority groups in the area where they live. Within the total sample of 2,048 women, there were 85 from at least one of the six different minority types (ethnic, religious, sexual, health, refugee/displaced person, returnee/former displaced person). In view of the small bases, there are no observable differences in experiences of violence between those from any minority group and the total sample of women.

Women with or without children

Women who do not have or have never had children have a different experience of sexual harassment compared with women overall. Indeed, 58% of those who do not have children say they have experienced sexual harassment since the age of 15 (compared to 49% of women overall), and 30% indicate that they had such an experience in the 12 months prior to the survey (17% overall). Stalking is also more prevalent among those who do not have or have not had children (15% since the age of 15, compared to 9% of those with children).

In contrast, intimate partner violence is more prevalent among those who have or have had children than among those who do not. Indeed, 66% of those with children have experienced some form of psychological violence at the hands of a previous or current partner, while this figure drops to 54% among those without children. Physical violence is indicated by 25% of women who have ever had a partner and who have children and by 10% of those who do not have children.

Location

In general, women living in Kyiv and in the central region indicate a higher prevalence of violence, while those living in the western region indicate the lowest rates of violence. The prevalence of violence in the east of Ukraine is generally in line with the national average.

Women in Kyiv and the central region are most likely to say they have experienced sexual harassment, both since the age of 15 and in the 12 months prior to the survey. Nearly a quarter of women in Kyiv (24%) indicate that they experienced sexual harassment in the 12 months prior to the survey, while 21% of those in the central region and 13% of those in the west had such an experience (compared with 17% overall). Women in the central region experienced the highest rates of current partner physical and/or sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey (12%), while those in the east and in Kyiv experienced the lowest rates (both 4%). Interestingly, women in the east experience the highest rates of current partner psychological violence (67% versus 59% overall), but this does not translate into higher rates of physical and/or sexual violence.

While women in the east do not experience higher rates of intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence, they indicate significantly higher rates of non-partner physical and/or sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey (9% versus 6% overall).

**Women whose current partners
have fought in a conflict, are more
than twice as likely
to say that they have ever
experienced physical and/or sexual
violence
at the hands of their current partner
than those whose partners have
not fought in an armed conflict
(31% versus 15%)**

7. Experiences of violence among specific groups of women

Current partner characteristics

Background information on the age, education, employment and certain experiences and behaviours of respondents' partners were collected. Where women's current partners have fought in an armed conflict, they are more than twice as likely (31%) to say they have ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of their current partner as those whose partners have not fought in an armed conflict (15%). Women whose partners never drink are less likely to indicate that they have experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence (45%) than those whose partners drink regularly (74% of those whose partner drinks weekly). There is evidence to suggest that women who earn roughly the same amount as their partner are less likely to indicate experiences of violence (48%) than women whose partner earns less⁵⁸ (80%) and women whose partner earns more (60%).

⁵⁸ Caution should be applied here because of the small base size (36).



8. Key conclusions and recommendations

The survey and the qualitative research point to four main findings on violence against women in Ukraine:

1. **There is a high prevalence of VAW, but women are reluctant to report it or to seek help**

More than a quarter of women (26%) in Ukraine have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of a current or previous partner. Two-thirds of women (65%) have experienced intimate partner psychological violence, which is much higher than the EU average of 43% and higher than in any EU country. However, only 7% of women survivors of current partner violence and 12% of survivors of previous partner violence reported their experiences to the police. Considering that 52% of women survivors of intimate partner violence suffered physical consequences as a result of their most serious incident of violence, it is likely that other serious violence is underreported.

Women in the qualitative research said that psychological violence is seen as normal, with 26% of women also believing that domestic violence is a private matter. The experts interviewed for this report said that there is a collective tolerance of violence, and women in the survey shared that feelings of shame represent barriers to reporting. In relation to current partner violence, more than four-fifths of women (81%) who identified a most serious incident did not contact the police or any other organization, and the same is true of 67% of women in respect of previous partner violence and of 52% concerning non-partner violence. There is also a lack of trust in the institutions that should provide support and services to victims, as well as a low level of awareness of rights and possibilities to use them. Nearly half of women survivors of non-partner violence (45%) and intimate partner violence (49%) are not satisfied with the police response to their reports of violence. Finally, women are not sufficiently aware of where to seek help or of what to do in case of violence, with almost half of women (48%) saying that they do not feel well informed or would not know what to do at all if they were to experience violence.

In its 2017 Concluding Observations, the CEDAW Committee recommended that Ukraine eliminate discriminatory stereotypes by introducing comprehensive strategies and using innovative measures to promote gender equality. It further urged the removal of barriers to women's access to justice, including through the provision of free legal aid, the establishment of strong accountability mechanisms and the prosecution and punishment of perpetrators.

2. There is a need to further improve the legislative framework and its implementation

One of the key changes that the experts interviewed for this report said was necessary to tackle VAW in Ukraine was the development of a **centralized system for collecting and analysing statistics** on violence against women. They expressed the hope that the results of the OSCE-led survey would be used to provide policymakers and service providers with concrete analysis and data to improve the legal and policy frameworks. In Ukraine, legislation has recently been passed to bring the country's policy framework in line with the Istanbul Convention. The legislation covers the prevention of, and response to, domestic violence and criminal responsibility for violence. While these changes were viewed positively, the experts interviewed for this report said that **the changes had yet to have much impact, as the necessary secondary legislation (such as the development of branch laws and by-laws) had not yet been developed**. It was said that it was difficult for the police to put the law into practice, as there were no clear guidelines on how to do so. The new Order on Approval of the Procedure for the Issuance by Authorized Departments of the National Police of Ukraine of Emergency Restraining Orders against Abusers (September 2018)⁵⁹ should help improve the protection of victims and the actual implementation of new and existing legislation, including Law no. 2229-VIII.

The experts expressed the hope that the development of further legislation would begin to make GBV a key policy priority. They also expressed the hope that the EU and other relevant organizations could help in this by monitoring the implementation of any further legislation. The experts also recommended a further change that they said could strengthen legislation on violence against women, namely to make the punishment for perpetrators of violence more severe and to prosecute domestic violence ex officio.

The CEDAW Committee recommended the acceleration of ratification of the Istanbul Convention and criminalization of all forms of VAW; systematic training on women's human rights, capacity-building on the laws criminalizing VAW, and gender-sensitive procedures for judges, prosecutors, police officers and other law enforcement officials; and the collection of statistical data, disaggregated by age and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.

3. There is a lack of shelters and other support services, including for women who are in difficult life circumstances or belong to at-risk groups

Women who had experienced violence that took part in the qualitative research and the experts interviewed for this report both expressed the belief that a key issue in Ukraine was a **lack of services and qualified practitioners to provide them as well as shelters for women who need support**. The experts said that Ukraine did not have an adequate number of places in women's shelters, as outlined in the Istanbul Convention, which stipulates that there should be one shelter per 10,000 inhabitants, one rape crisis centre per 200,000 women, covering all geographic regions, and one women's counselling centre available per 50,000 women.⁶⁰ Women who took part in the qualitative research also said that there was a lack of shelters that would accept both women and children.

⁵⁹ Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Order No. 654 on Approval of the Procedure for the Issuance by Authorized Departments of the National Police of Ukraine of Emergency Restraining Orders against Abusers, in force since 11 September 2018.

⁶⁰ This is outlined in the "Explanatory Report of the Convention refers to the recommendations on service provision set in the 2008 Final Activity Report of the Council of Europe Task Force to Combat Violence against Women, including Domestic Violence".

8. Key conclusions and recommendations

Experts from NGOs said that the reason there were not enough shelters was a lack of will at the central and local government level to support the necessary provisions. The experts said that the central government department responsible for protecting and responding to violence against women (the Ministry of Social Policy) had not adequately co-ordinated the development of services across Ukraine. They added that the department had delegated responsibility to local authorities to ensure adequate service provision, but they claimed that local authorities were unwilling to take responsibility for protecting women from gender-based violence.

The experts interviewed for this report and women who took part in the qualitative research also thought that there were certain types of support that were not provided, such as support for women survivors of psychological and sexual violence. Both said that psychological violence was very common but seen as normal, and, as such, there was little support for victims. The experts also said that there were few specialists trained to deal with cases of sexual violence, particularly within areas of conflict.

Some NGOs had been developing programmes to work with perpetrators, but there is a lack of trained specialists to provide such support. NGO representatives said that they did not think there were any state-funded programmes to work with perpetrators.

Another key issue in Ukraine was **a lack of support for men who have been involved in a conflict**. Men who had been involved in the conflict in eastern Ukraine returned to their families potentially psychologically traumatized and desensitized to violence.

There is not enough adequate support for women from disadvantaged groups and groups likely to face discrimination or who are at risk of experiencing violence, such as **women living in remote areas, IDPs, women who have been in a conflict zone and women with disabilities**. Women and key experts who took part in the qualitative research said that women in remote or rural areas were often living in communities with more traditional values, where they may be less willing to report violence. Women in these areas would have limited access to information about support services and limited access to services themselves. According to the Ukrainian key experts interviewed, most support services are provided in urban areas, although the Ministry of Social Policy had started providing mobile services in some areas, but the experts said that this still did not ensure adequate service provision in every region.

Women from certain groups, such as women who have been involved in prostitution or who have a drug addiction, may be discriminated against when trying to access services. One expert said that state services were generally unwelcoming to female victims of violence and often had discriminatory policies such as not accepting anyone who was using drugs or alcohol.

Finally, a key area that women who had experienced violence said should be improved was in **education for children and young people**. They wanted children to be taught about violence, including different types of violence, how to recognize violence and what they could do about it. They added that it was also important for children to be taught about tolerance for minority groups. The women said that it would be helpful for both young people and women if more positive examples were shared of women who have experienced violence and received support.

The CEDAW Committee recommended that Ukraine provide adequate redress, assistance and protection to women by establishing shelters, including in rural areas, and by enhancing co-operation with NGOs that provide shelter and rehabilitation to victims. The Committee said that support services should particularly take into account the needs of women with disabilities, internally displaced persons, older women and Roma women. It also said that Ukraine should aim to eliminate negative stereotypes of women and girls from school curricula and textbooks.

4. Very little direct action is taken against the perpetrators of domestic violence

OSCE-led survey on violence against women: Ukraine

Despite the approval of the Domestic Violence Perpetrator Model Program, almost no actions are still being undertaken. Moreover, there is a lack of qualified practitioners and places where such programs could be realized.

The procedures of preventive registration, preventive measures, and de-registration of perpetrators by an authorized department of the National Police of Ukraine are approved. However, there is still a low level of perpetrator-related measures that the police practitioners undertake, as well as a low level of interaction with institutions that work on preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence. Policemen (district police inspectors) need to be trained to develop their qualification.

Recommendations

The above survey findings point to further specific recommendations to address violence against women:

Improving the legislative framework, strengthening support systems and monitoring

For all relevant ministries, the Representative of the Ombudsman on Ensuring Equal Rights and Freedoms and the relevant Office of the Vice Prime Minister

- Take the necessary steps to ratify the Istanbul Convention.
- Develop and put in place by-laws to support the implementation of new legislation on GBV.
- Put in place a system for regular assessment of the legal framework and its implementation, based on the practical application of the newly adopted laws.
- Ensure effective implementation mechanisms for the new legislation and by-laws by developing guidelines, training and regular exchanges between all relevant actors to discuss lessons learned and good practices, and by fostering interagency co-operation.
- Develop a centralized system for data collection on VAW that is in line with the new domestic violence law and that also allows for analysis of incidents of gender-based violence and improves the indicators included in police protocols.
- Ensure that officials are aware of their responsibilities towards women who have suffered violence and ensure that mechanisms are in place to hold officials to account for neglect of these responsibilities.

For the Ministry of Social Policy

- Improve and adapt existing policies and programmes targeted at women who are at risk of gender-based violence and programmes working with perpetrators of violence.
- Ensure the implementation of programmes for perpetrators in each territorial community at the local level.

For the Ministry of Health

- Develop a protocol regarding the clinical management of rape.

For the Ministry of Defence

- Develop safe and confidential reporting systems with regard to GBV and military personnel.
- Develop a policy on sexual exploitation and abuse in accordance with international standards.
- Provide psycho-social support to soldiers and their families to prevent domestic violence.

Co-operation, multisectoral approach and training

For government actors and international organizations

- Develop and implement regular training programmes for the police, prosecutors, judges, practitioners in a social, educational, medical field, authorized officials who deal with preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence, and other officials.
- Ensure regular joint exercises for all actors at all levels that are responsible for the implementation of measures to prevent and combat violence against women, including domestic violence.

For the Ministry for Social Policy

- Develop standards for risk assessments for the police, providers of social and medical services, in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Health.
- Train providers of social services to recognize and support victims of gender-based violence.

For the Ministry of Health

- Establish solid guidelines and high-quality training for health service providers.
- Improve sex education in schools.
- Develop and conduct training on GBV for doctors and other health providers, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Policy and civil society organizations.

Data collection and raising awareness and informing women on what to do when they experience violence

For government actors and international organizations

- Develop and implement comprehensive interagency awareness-raising campaigns on the causes and consequences of VAW and on ways to prevent it. The campaigns should cover different topics, including:
 - a. Awareness of, and knowledge about, the new law and how it supports women;
 - b. Awareness of, and knowledge about, the provisions, scope and intent of the Istanbul Convention, particularly so as to avoid misunderstanding the Convention;
 - c. Availability of protection and support services for survivors.
- Key messages should be communicated through tailored information leaflets, brochures and videos, distributed in locations where women seek help (e.g., police stations, hospitals, doctor's offices, Centres for Social Welfare).
- Engage and target men and boys in the awareness raising campaigns on combatting violence against women and girls.
- Conduct additional analysis of the survey data at the regional level to provide local governments with tailored recommendations based on a more detailed breakdown of data per region.
- Ensure that information on the rights of women who are victims of violence and on how they can obtain legal, psychological and social assistance is disseminated to the public. Strengthen the level of informational and education work carried out among non-residents and displaced people (in particular in rural mountainous and isolated urban/rural areas) on the types, manifestations and consequences of violence against women.

For government actors and civil society organizations

- Design community-led behaviour-change campaigns that engage both women and men, and provide communities with data from the OSCE-led survey as they are starting to design their own campaigns.
- Involve men in awareness-raising campaigns.
- Organize regular information programmes and campaigns explaining what domestic violence is and how to use the provisions of the new law that criminalizes domestic violence in Ukraine.
- Use data from the OSCE-led survey to develop messages for police officers, officials in the judiciary, social workers and other relevant professionals to better understand the actual prevalence and forms of violence and the need for protections of victims of violence in Ukraine.
- Disseminate the research results at the regional and state level.
- Conduct further research on the economic and societal costs of violence against women.
- Disseminate information to trade unions and employers' associations.

Special support services for victims

For the Ministry of Social Policy and the relevant Office of the Vice Prime Minister

- Conduct an assessment of the available general and specialized services and their accessibility, and take action to improve services such as shelters, with a special focus on victims of psychological violence.
- Ensure that sufficient shelters are established in each region.
- Make information about relevant institutions and services (including shelters) easily accessible, including through websites with accurate and up-to-date information.
- Put in place a system for monitoring and evaluating the quality of services provided, and also involve civil society organizations and victims.
- Increase support to rehabilitate men who have been involved in armed conflict, including support for their families.
- Develop, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health, prevention programmes for groups that are especially at risk (e.g., young parents and children under 16 years old).
- Develop targeted guidelines and support for marginalized groups, such as women from remote areas, Roma, IDPs, women involved in armed conflict, sex workers and drug/alcohol addicts.
- Develop guidelines on actions related to victims and perpetrators and ensure implementation of such guidelines in the field.
- Engage men in awareness-raising campaigns; organize information programmes explaining domestic violence and the provisions of the new law on domestic violence.

For the Representative of the Ombudsman on Ensuring Equal Rights and Freedoms

- Monitor and follow up on the implementation of service provision at the new local decentralized level (amalgamation of hromadas)⁶¹.

⁶¹Why do Hromadas amalgamate? Decentralization Initiative. 2019. Available at <https://decentralization.gov.ua/en/gromadas>. Accessed 04/11/2019

8. Key conclusions and recommendations



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Survey and qualitative fieldwork

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) commissioned Ipsos to undertake a qualitative and quantitative study into violence against women in seven OSCE participating States. The study was also conducted in Kosovo. This is the first comparative study of its kind in this region, and it is intended to be used to improve policy-making in future by both national and international stakeholders working on policy and programme implementation in the region. This report presents the findings for Ukraine.

The study comprises the following elements:

- A quantitative survey among a representative sample of 2,048 women aged 18 to 74 was conducted between 2 April and 17 September 2018.
- A multistage, stratified, random probability sample was used that included a booster of 298 interviews to increase the number of conflict-affected women in the sample via the addition of sampling points in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.⁶² The sample frame, a list of election polling station territories from 2014, was obtained from the Central Electoral Commission of Ukraine. This provided 84% coverage.⁶³ The survey could not cover non-government-controlled areas or areas near the contact line. In practice, this meant that the Crimean peninsula could not be covered, as well as parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. In total, an estimated 16% of the Ukrainian population were living in areas that were inaccessible for the survey. The electoral polling station territories were used as primary sampling units (PSUs).
- The sample framework was stratified by region and size of residential area. PSUs were then selected within each stratum with probability proportional to size. A total of 200 PSUs were selected, and a set number of addresses were selected within each sampled PSU with the aim of conducting 10 interviews within each PSU. Addresses were selected at the same time as the interviews via a random walk approach. When more than one household was identified at a selected address, one household was randomly selected by the electronic contact sheet. In each sampled household, one woman was selected for the interview. The respondent was selected randomly from the list of all eligible women in a selected household, i.e., all women aged 18–74 within the household were listed by age in descending order on the electronic contact sheet. Then the contact sheet randomly selected one of them using a random-number generator.

⁶² After selection of the sampling points in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, the list was reviewed by the local fieldwork agency (Ipsos Ukraine) and the OSCE, and any areas deemed to be unsafe were replaced.

⁶³ Additionally, PSUs with fewer than 100 voters were excluded from the selection, as these were regarded as remote and secluded. These areas covered 0.1% of the population.

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- Interviews were conducted face-to-face by specifically trained female fieldworkers.
- The response rate achieved was 35%⁶⁴ and the average actual eligibility was 78%. The weights were calculated in two stages: a) sampling design weights; and b) post-stratification weights. The design weights reflected probabilities of selection of respondents, while post-stratification weights were calculated to compensate for the non-response. Region, size of residential area and age categories were used for post-stratification in Ukraine.
- Due to differences in methodology, sampling and questionnaire design, the result from this survey may not be directly comparable with other national surveys conducted in Ukraine.
- Eight focus group (FG) discussions, including groups with women with experience of conflict and who were internally displaced, which took place in June 2018. The first group was run as a pilot and was conducted in November 2017.

Table A1.1: Composition of focus groups

FGD	Location	Number of participants	Age group	Ethnicity	Number conflict -affected	Number with children	Number in work
1	Kyiv	6	18–50	Ukrainian	6	2	4
2	Kyiv	8	18–35	Ukrainian	0	2	4
3	Lviv region, village	8	18–35	Ukrainian	0	6	5
4	Kyiv	8	36–55	Ukrainian	0	6	4
5	Lviv region, village	8	36–55	Ukrainian	0	4	2
6	Kyiv	8	56+	Ukrainian	0	7	4
7	Kyiv	10	36–55	Ukrainian	8	9	8
8	Kyiv	10	56+	Ukrainian	8	5	6

- Four in-depth interviews (IDIs) with survivors of violence in August 2018.

⁶⁴ The response rate is calculated as follows and in accordance with the RR3 definition of response rates by the American Association for Public Opinion Research. See Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys, 7th edition (Oakbrook Terrace, IL: The American Association for Public Opinion Research, 2011), p. 46.

Table A1.2: Profile of in-depth interviews

IDI	Age group	Work status	Has children	Medical condition/disability
1	18–34	On maternity leave	Yes	No
2	35–55	Employed	No	No
3	18–34	Employed	No	No
4	18–34	On maternity leave	Yes	No

- Five key expert interviews to provide an overview of issues relating to VAW and of conflict-related acts of violence that took place in July–August 2017 and a further round of 10 key expert interviews that took place in July–August 2018 to explore changes that occurred following the first round of interviews and to gather recommendations for the OSCE.

OSCE-led survey on violence against women: Ukraine

The survey was designed to be nationally representative of women in Ukraine aged 18–74. A breakdown by demographics is shown below.

Table A1.3: Weighted and unweighted sample profile

Age	Weighted %	Unweighted %	Unweighted <i>n</i>
18–29	19	18	372
30–39	20	23	463
40–49	19	19	399
50–59	20	18	360
60+	23	22	454
Economic activity			
In paid work	48	48	984
Self-employed	4	4	84
Helping in a family business (unpaid)	1	1	26
Unemployed	5	5	101
Pupil, student, in training	4	3	70
Not working due to illness or disability	1	1	19
Fulfilling domestic duties and care responsibilities	12	13	260
Retired	22	22	451
Compulsory military/community service/other	2	2	42
Education			
No formal education	0.2	0.2	4
Primary education	0.5	0.4	9
Secondary education	55	55	1,127
Tertiary education	44	44	904

Age	Weighted %	Unweighted %	Unweighted <i>n</i>
Location			
Urban – above 100,000 people	40	41	838
Urban – 20,000–100,000 people	13	13	276
Urban – under 20,000 people	14	14	290
Rural	34	31	644
Conflict-affected			
Yes	10	11	139
No	90	89	1,088

Sampling tolerances

As the data is based on a sample rather than the entire population, and the percentage results (or estimates) are subject to sampling tolerance, not all differences between results are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. When calculating the confidence intervals, the effective sample size must be taken into consideration.

The effective sample size (or the design effect, a related concept) is linked to individual estimates, and so it will vary across estimates. To calculate the design effects for the total sample size, a formula based on the following ratio was used:

Design effect = (unweighted sample size) * (sum of the squared weights) / (square of the sum of weights).⁶⁵

This approach to design effect estimation is related to disproportional sampling (in the case of the OSCE survey, the women in a household were selected with unequal probability, depending on the number of eligible women in the household), as well as unequal non-response across population segments, which were corrected with post-stratification weights (as described above).

The table below summarizes the design effect for the total sample size and conflict-affected sample size and provides confidence intervals based on the effective sample size for a survey estimate of 50%.

Table A1.4: Effective sample sizes and confidence intervals

	<i>N</i>	Design effect	Effective sample size	95% confidence interval for a survey estimates of 50% based on a weighted sample	
				Lower	Upper
All women aged 18–74	2,048	1.199	1.708	47.6%	52.4%
Conflict-affected women	318	1.387	229	43.5%	56.5%

⁶⁵ Leslie Kish, "Weighting for unequal Pi", Journal of Official Statistics, 8 (1992): 183–200.

OSCE-led survey on violence against women: Ukraine

Annex 2: Ethical and safety considerations

Given the sensitivity of the survey, a number of steps were taken to protect both respondents and interviewers from potential harm and to provide sources of support in the event of distress:

- All interviewers were women who had experience conducting surveys on sensitive issues and who were native speakers of the language used for the interviews. All interviewers were required to attend a two-day briefing.
- For the protection of both respondents and interviewers, interviewers were instructed not to disclose in advance that the survey was about violence and to conduct the survey in complete privacy.
- At the end of the interview, all respondents were offered information on support organizations that they could contact should they wish to discuss any issues arising as a result of taking part in the survey.
- The project co-ordinator was available for interviewers to speak to at any time during fieldwork, and individual meetings with counsellors could be arranged if needed.
- Adherence to ethical principles is a cornerstone of the research methodology used for the OSCE-led survey, and the procedures used by the World Health Organization⁶⁶ and the United Nations Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women⁶⁷ were taken into account.

Annex 3: More detailed tables and graphs – SDG indicators

SDG Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and education.

All women 18-74 years old (2,048)	1%
18-29 years old (372)	1%
30-39 years old (463)	0.2%
40-49 years old (399)	2%
50-59 years old (360)	1%
60+ years old (454)	1%
Urban – population above 100,000 (838)	1%
Urban – population 20,000 to 99,999 (276)	1%
Urban – population up to 20,000 (290)	0%
Rural dwellers (644)	1%
No/primary/secondary education (1140)	0.4%
Tertiary education (904)	2%

⁶⁶ Ethical and safety recommendations for intervention research on violence against women. Building on lessons from the WHO publication Putting women first: ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women (Geneva: World Health Organization, 2016), accessed 12 February 2019, <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/251759/9789241510189-eng.pdf;jsessionid=8E35B9DA678667DD989016A395720263?sequence=1>

⁶⁷ Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women: Statistical Surveys (New York: United Nations, 2014), accessed 14 February 2019, https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/docs/guidelines_statistics_vaw.pdf

SDG Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of women aged 18–74 who have ever had a partner and who were subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the 12 months prior to the survey, by age, area and education.

All women who have ever had a partner (1,955)	21%
18–29 years old (306)	23%
30–39 years old (456)	23%
40–49 years old (394)	27%
50–59 years old (353)	15%
60+ years old (446)	19%
Urban – above 100,000 people (785)	21%
Urban –20,000 to 100,000 people (266)	18%
Urban –under 20,000 people (280)	20%
Residents of rural areas (624)	23%
No education/primary education/secondary education (1,084)	22%
Tertiary education (868)	20%

Calculating the prevalence of violence for SDG indicator 5.2.1.

Women were asked how often they had experienced different forms of psychological violence at the hands of their current partner: never, sometimes, often or all of the time.

For previous partner violence, women were asked if they had ever experienced various forms of psychological violence.

Threats of physical or sexual violence, included here as forms of psychological violence, are the only forms of psychological violence for which prevalence was recorded in the 12 months prior to the survey.

As such, a proxy had to be used to calculate the prevalence of psychological violence committed by either a current or previous partner in the 12 months prior to the survey. Women who indicated experiencing the following were included in the prevalence of intimate partner violence for SDG indicator 5.2.1:

- women who experienced threats of physical or sexual violence at the hands of their current or a previous partner in the 12 months prior to the survey;
- women who have experienced any of the other forms of psychological violence **often** or **all the time at** the hands of their current partner;
- women who experienced any of the forms of physical or sexual violence at the hands of their current or a previous partner in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Annex 4: Overview of key figures

Prevalence of violence

Any non-partner or partner psychological/physical/sexual violence	Since the age of 15	67%
Any non-partner or partner physical/sexual violence	Since the age of 15	35%
	12 months prior to the survey	11%
Non-partner violence	Since the age of 15	Physical: 22% Sexual: 5%
	12 months prior to the survey	Physical: 5% Sexual: 1%
Intimate partner violence – any partner	Since the age of 15	Physical: 23% Sexual: 7% Psychological: 65% Psychological/physical/sexual: 66%
	12 months prior to the survey	Physical: 7% Sexual: 2% Psychological: 19% Psychological/physical/sexual: 21%
Sexual harassment	Since the age of 15	Any: 49% Most severe forms: 35%
	12 months prior to the survey	Any: 17% Most severe forms: 10%
Stalking	Since the age of 15	10%
	12 months prior to the survey	2%
Violence during childhood (physical, sexual, psychological)	Up to the age of 15	Physical: 14% Sexual: 3% Psychological: 10% Any: 20%

Consequences of the most serious incident

Non-partner violence	Emotional: 96% Psychological: 77% Physical: 51%
Intimate partner violence	Emotional: 96% Psychological: 84% Physical: 52%
Sexual harassment	Emotional: 95% Psychological: 54%
Stalking	Emotional: 97% Psychological: 61%

Reporting of the most serious incident

	% of women who reported it themselves to the police	% of women who did not contact the police or another organization
Non-partner violence	19%	52%
Current partner	7%	81%
Previous partner	12%	67%
Sexual harassment	1%	N/A
Stalking	11%	N/A

Attitudes and norms

% who agree that their friends would agree that a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees	35%
% who agree that their friends would agree that it is a woman's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she does not feel like it	19%
% who agree that violence against women at the hands of partners, acquaintances or strangers is common in Ukraine	64%
% who agree that domestic violence is a private matter and should be handled within the family	26%
% agree that women are more likely to be raped by a stranger than someone they know	35%

Conflict-affected women

Proportion of conflict-affected women in Ukraine	8%
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Annex 5. More detailed tables

Respondent characteristics (weighted)

		All women		Women who have ever had a partner	
		%	Number	%	Number
Residential areas	Above 100,000 people	40	810	39	749
	20,000–100,000 people	13	261	13	249
	Under 20,000 people	14	286	14	274
	Rural	34	690	34	668
Age	18–19	3	63	1	20
	20–24	7	137	5	105
	25–29	9	180	9	173
	30–34	11	222	11	218
	35–39	10	194	10	192
	40–49	19	379	19	375
	50–59	20	401	20	394
	60–69	16	321	16	313
	70–74	7	145	7	143
	Refused to say	0	6	0	6
Education	None	0	5	0	5
	Primary	1	9	1	9
	Secondary	55	1,133	55	1,067
	Tertiary	44	898	44	855
Do you have any children?	Yes, own children	84	1,728	88	1,712
	Yes, taking care of step- or foster children	0	5	0	5
	Yes, both own children and step- or foster children	1	13	1	11
	No	15	298	11	207
	Refused to say	0	5	0	5

		All women		Women who have ever had a partner		
		%	Number	%	Number	
Employment	In paid work	48	977	49	946	
	Self-employed	4	88	5	86	
	Helping in a family business (unpaid)	1	29	1	27	
	Unemployed	5	96	5	94	
	Pupil, student, in training	5	92	2	34	
	Not working due to illness or disability	1	17	1	15	
	Fulfilling domestic duties and care responsibilities	12	247	13	244	
	Retired	23	459	23	448	
	Compulsory military service or other community service	0	2	0	2	
	Other	2	31	2	31	
	What is your current job or occupation?	Elementary occupations	17	186	17	184
		Plant and machine operator and assembler	3	31	3	30
Building, crafts or a related tradesperson		6	65	6	64	
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker		3	32	3	30	
Sales, customer or personal service worker		27	295	27	283	
Clerical support		5	52	5	50	
Technician or associate Professional		27	295	27	283	
Professional		7	74	7	74	
Manager		4	42	4	42	
Employed in a military capacity by the armed forces		0	2	0	2	
Refused to say		2	20	2	18	

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		All women		Women who have ever had a partner	
		%	Number	%	Number
How do you feel about your current household income?	Living comfortably on present income	9	186	9	176
	Coping on present income	47	956	47	906
	Finding it difficult on present income	32	645	31	609
	Finding it very difficult on present income	12	239	12	233
	Don't know	1	13	0	6
	Refused to say	1	9	1	9
	Do you have your own personal bank account?	Yes	39	799	39
No		55	1,132	56	1,076
Don't know		0	8	0	7
Not applicable		1	29	2	29
Refused to say		4	80	4	74
Directly affected by conflict		Yes	8	154	8
	No	93	1,894	92	1,792

Attitudes

		A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees		Women who say they were abused often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse or rape		Violence against women is often provoked by the victim		Domestic violence is a private matter and should be handled within the family		Women are more likely to be raped by a stranger than someone they know		
		Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	
Total	%	35	59	20	61	24	62	26	63	35	39	
	Number	721	1,211	410	1,244	497	1,270	525	1,289	711	800	
Residential area	Oblast administrative centres (including Kyiv)	%	33	62	20	59	24	61	25	62	35	35
		Number	231	430	137	410	164	423	172	428	246	242
	Cities with above 100,000 people (excluding oblast administrative centres)	%	27	69	27	56	30	64	30	67	49	27
		Number	30	79	31	64	34	73	34	77	56	30
	Cities with 50,001–100,000 people	%	32	63	22	74	18	73	21	68	41	46
		Number	34	67	23	78	19	77	23	72	44	49
	Cities with 20,001–50,000 people	%	33	61	22	58	31	61	29	67	39	44
		Number	52	94	34	90	48	94	44	103	60	69
	Cities with 10,001–20,000 people	%	53	42	25	63	20	72	20	73	29	47
		Number	64	52	31	78	24	89	24	89	35	58
	Urban-type rural settlements – with up to 10,000 people	%	37	55	15	58	19	63	27	59	28	41
		Number	60	89	25	95	32	102	44	96	46	66
	Rural settlements	%	36	58	19	62	25	60	27	61	33	41
		Number	250	400	129	429	176	412	184	424	224	285

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		A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees		Women who say they were abused often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse or rape		Violence against women is often provoked by the victim		Domestic violence is a private matter and should be handled within the family		Women are more likely to be raped by a stranger than someone they know		
		Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	
Total	%	35	59	20	61	24	62	26	63	35	39	
	Number	721	1,211	410	1,244	497	1,270	525	1,289	711	800	
Age	18–29	%	21	73	15	70	17	72	19	70	34	43
		Number	81	278	59	267	64	273	72	267	128	163
	30–39	%	31	63	20	64	23	64	25	68	38	39
		Number	129	261	83	265	95	266	103	283	158	161
	40–49	%	35	59	18	62	22	66	24	64	31	40
		Number	133	223	67	236	82	248	90	241	118	153
	50–59	%	39	57	23	56	31	57	29	61	33	42
		Number	156	228	93	224	126	227	116	246	132	170
60+	%	47	47	23	54	28	55	31	54	38	33	
	Number	221	218	109	251	130	255	144	251	175	152	
Education	None	%	38	62	34	38	66	34	47	20	0	53
		Number	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	0	3
	Primary	%	63	37	61	40	58	20	72	29	37	51
		Number	6	3	6	4	5	2	7	3	3	5
	Secondary	%	41	53	22	58	26	59	30	58	35	39
		Number	466	595	250	653	292	665	338	657	391	443
Tertiary	%	28	68	17	65	22	67	20	70	35	39	
	Number	247	606	153	583	196	598	178	626	315	349	
Ever had a partner	Yes	%	36	59	20	60	25	62	26	63	35	39
		Number	693	1,138	392	1,169	478	1,195	502	1,217	669	760
Children	Yes	%	37	57	21	59	26	60	27	61	35	38
		Number	649	1,001	360	1,033	454	1,042	470	1,071	616	664
	No	%	24	69	17	70	14	75	18	72	32	45
		Number	70	207	50	208	41	224	54	215	94	132

		A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees		Women who say they were abused often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse or rape		Violence against women is often provoked by the victim		Domestic violence is a private matter and should be handled within the family		Women are more likely to be raped by a stranger than someone they know		
		Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	
Total	%	35	59	20	61	24	62	26	63	35	39	
	Number	721	1,211	410	1,244	497	1,270	525	1,289	711	800	
Employment	In paid work	%	32	62	20	62	23	64	23	66	33	43
		Number	314	605	190	602	224	628	224	649	323	416
	Self-employed	%	33	65	20	59	18	68	17	76	24	51
		Number	29	57	17	52	16	59	14	66	21	44
	Helping in a family business (unpaid)	%	23	77	20	54	19	66	29	65	40	34
		Number	7	23	6	16	6	19	8	19	12	10
	Unemployed	%	37	51	24	59	28	60	29	55	35	37
		Number	36	49	23	57	27	58	28	53	34	36
	Pupil, student, in training	%	17	75	13	69	10	75	19	64	36	33
		Number	16	69	12	64	9	69	17	59	33	31
	Not working due to illness or disability	%	20	72	13	64	26	63	21	79	45	26
		Number	3	12	2	11	4	10	3	13	8	4
	Fulfilling domestic duties and care responsibilities	%	32	65	16	69	25	61	29	60	38	37
		Number	79	160	40	171	62	151	72	148	93	91
	Retired	%	49	46	24	54	30	54	32	55	38	33
		Number	224	210	111	248	137	246	147	251	173	151
	Compulsory military/comm unity service	%	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	0
Number		0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	
Other	%	33	56	21	56	27	62	25	66	46	29	
	Number	10	18	7	18	8	19	8	21	14	9	

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		A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees		Women who say they were abused often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse or rape		Violence against women is often provoked by the victim		Domestic violence is a private matter and should be handled within the family		Women are more likely to be raped by a stranger than someone they know		
		Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	
Total	%	35	59	20	61	24	62	26	63	35	39	
	Number	721	1,211	410	1,244	497	1,270	525	1,289	711	800	
Occupation	Elementary occupations	%	50	48	23	62	24	67	31	62	32	46
		Number	92	89	42	115	44	125	57	114	59	86
	Plant and machine operator and assembler	%	29	71	19	63	37	43	20	67	41	31
		Number	9	22	6	20	11	13	6	21	13	9
	Building, crafts or a related tradesperson	%	30	65	31	57	34	50	33	63	35	51
		Number	19	42	20	37	22	33	21	41	22	33
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	%	33	58	12	66	29	50	22	64	21	56
		Number	11	18	4	21	9	16	7	20	7	18
	Sales, customer or personal service worker	%	37	56	16	64	18	67	21	66	33	41
		Number	109	166	46	190	54	198	63	195	97	121
	Clerical support	%	16	79	25	65	24	68	20	60	34	49
		Number	8	41	13	34	12	36	11	31	18	25
	Technician or associate professional	%	23	70	17	59	18	69	17	73	33	40
		Number	69	205	50	173	53	204	49	215	98	119
	Professional	%	28	70	20	66	25	65	28	69	36	37
		Number	21	52	15	49	18	48	21	51	27	27
Manager	%	18	75	27	48	30	51	22	66	23	55	
	Number	7	31	11	20	13	21	9	28	9	23	
Military	%	54	46	46	0	54	46	54	46	54	46	
	Number	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	

		A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees		Women who say they were abused often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse or rape		Violence against women is often provoked by the victim		Domestic violence is a private matter and should be handled within the family		Women are more likely to be raped by a stranger than someone they know		
		Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	
Total	%	35	59	20	61	24	62	26	63	35	39	
	Number	721	1,211	410	1,244	497	1,270	525	1,289	711	800	
Household income	Living comfortably on present income	%	34	58	17	65	18	69	16	72	26	54
		Number	64	108	31	120	33	128	30	134	49	100
	Coping on present income	%	31	64	19	62	23	64	24	65	34	38
		Number	298	608	179	591	216	615	230	617	327	364
	Finding it difficult on present income	%	36	59	21	61	25	60	27	63	38	36
		Number	230	379	134	391	162	389	172	407	242	231
Finding it very difficult on present income	%	50	46	26	55	34	53	37	52	39	40	
	Number	120	111	62	132	82	127	88	124	92	95	
Region	Eastern	%	34	59	17	58	26	55	24	61	36	30
		Number	220	389	112	383	168	359	157	402	235	194
	Western	%	44	53	17	66	21	67	31	59	31	45
		Number	223	267	84	330	105	337	153	297	154	228
	Central	%	34	60	23	64	27	64	26	67	35	46
		Number	213	376	145	401	169	400	165	419	219	287
	Kyiv	%	27	63	20	51	14	70	8	68	30	42
		Number	44	100	32	81	21	112	13	109	47	66
Donetsk and Luhansk regions	%	20	78	37	47	33	61	36	60	55	25	
	Number	21	80	38	48	34	62	36	61	56	26	
Bank account owner	Yes	%	32	63	20	59	24	65	24	67	36	37
		Number	256	500	162	472	194	518	190	537	288	293
	No	%	37	58	19	63	24	61	27	61	34	41
		Number	419	651	212	717	274	687	304	691	385	458

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		A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees		Women who say they were abused often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse or rape		Violence against women is often provoked by the victim		Domestic violence is a private matter and should be handled within the family		Women are more likely to be raped by a stranger than someone they know		
		Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	
Total	%	35	59	20	61	24	62	26	63	35	39	
	Number	721	1,211	410	1,244	497	1,270	525	1,289	711	800	
Conflict-affected	Yes	%	21	76	35	44	32	61	33	62	59	20
		Number	33	118	54	68	48	94	51	95	91	31
	No	%	36	58	19	62	24	62	25	63	33	41
		Number	688	1,093	356	1,176	448	1,176	474	1,194	620	769

Prevalence of intimate partner violence (at the hands of any partner)

		Partner or previous partner psychological violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner physical violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner sexual violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner psychological, physical or sexual violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner physical or sexual violence – Ever		
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Total	%	35	65	77	23	93	7	34	66	74	26	
	Number	676	1,263	1,485	454	1,795	144	666	1,273	1,441	497	
Residential area	Oblast administrative centres (including Kyiv)	%	33	67	76	24	93	7	32	68	74	27
		Number	208	429	482	155	593	45	204	433	468	169
	Cities with above 100,000 people (excluding oblast administrative centres)	%	34	66	83	17	97	3	34	66	81	19
		Number	38	73	92	19	108	4	38	74	90	21
	Cities with 50,001 – 100,000 people	%	34	66	77	23	86	14	32	68	72	28
		Number	35	68	79	23	88	14	33	70	74	29
	Cities with 20,001 – 50,000 people	%	49	51	81	19	92	8	48	52	77	23
		Number	72	75	118	28	134	12	71	75	113	33
	Cities with 10,001 – 20,000 people	%	25	75	77	23	98	2	25	75	77	23
		Number	30	89	91	27	116	2	30	89	91	27
	Urban-type rural settlements –with up to 10,000 people	%	34	67	79	21	94	6	33	67	76	24
		Number	52	104	123	33	147	9	52	104	118	38
Rural settlements	%	36	64	75	25	91	9	36	64	73	27	
	Number	241	427	499	169	610	57	240	428	487	180	

		Partner or previous partner psychological violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner physical violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner sexual violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner psychological, physical or sexual violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner physical or sexual violence – Ever		
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Total	%	35	65	77	23	93	7	34	66	74	26	
	Number	676	1,263	1,485	454	1,795	144	666	1,273	1,441	497	
Age	18–29	%	39	61	82	18	93	7	38	62	80	20
		Number	116	183	246	53	278	21	114	185	240	59
	30–39	%	34	66	80	21	95	5	34	66	78	22
		Number	141	269	326	84	388	22	141	269	319	91
	40–49	%	32	68	73	27	90	10	32	69	70	30
		Number	121	254	274	101	339	36	118	257	264	111
	50–59	%	31	70	76	24	92	8	30	70	73	27
		Number	120	274	301	94	361	33	119	276	287	107
60+	%	39	62	73	27	93	7	38	62	72	28	
	Number	175	280	334	121	425	31	173	283	327	129	
Education	None	%	29	71	66	34	100	0	29	71	66	34
		Number	1	4	3	2	5	0	1	4	3	2
	Primary	%	16	84	65	35	100	0	16	84	65	35
		Number	1	8	6	3	9	0	1	8	6	3
	Secondary	%	35	65	76	24	93	7	35	65	74	26
		Number	376	691	812	254	994	73	370	696	794	273
Tertiary	%	35	65	77	23	92	8	34	66	74	26	
	Number	296	559	662	194	784	71	292	563	636	219	
Ever had a partner	Yes	%	35	65	77	23	93	7	34	66	74	26
		Number	676	1,263	1,485	454	1,795	144	666	1,273	1,441	497
Children	Yes	%	34	67	75	25	92	8	33	67	73	27
		Number	579	1,148	1,298	429	1,593	134	572	1,156	1,257	470
	No	%	46	54	90	10	96	4	45	55	88	12
		Number	95	112	186	21	198	9	93	113	183	24

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		Partner or previous partner psychological violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner physical violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner sexual violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner psychological, physical or sexual violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner physical or sexual violence – Ever		
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Total	%	35	65	77	23	93	7	34	66	74	26	
	Number	676	1,263	1,485	454	1,795	144	666	1,273	1,441	497	
Employment	In paid work	%	34	66	77	23	92	8	34	66	75	26
		Number	325	621	729	217	873	73	321	625	704	242
	Self-employed	%	34	66	77	23	91	9	34	66	75	25
		Number	29	57	66	20	78	8	29	57	64	22
	Helping in a family business (unpaid)	%	21	79	73	27	87	14	18	82	62	38
		Number	6	22	20	7	24	4	5	22	17	10
	Unemployed	Number	39	61	75	25	91	9	39	61	73	27
		%	37	58	71	23	86	9	37	58	69	26
	Pupil, student, in training	Number	49	52	87	13	95	6	49	52	87	13
		%	17	18	30	4	32	2	17	18	30	4
	Not working due to illness or disability	Number	33	67	64	36	100	0	33	67	64	36
		%	5	10	10	5	15	0	5	10	10	5
	Fulfilling domestic duties and care responsibilities	Number	29	71	80	20	94	6	29	71	79	21
		%	71	173	195	49	230	14	70	174	192	52
	Retired	Number	38	62	74	26	93	7	37	63	72	28
		%	171	277	331	117	418	31	167	281	323	125
		Number	0	100	100	0	100	0	0	100	100	0
	Compulsory military service or other community service	%	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0
		Number	38	62	79	21	92	8	38	62	79	21
	Other	%	12	19	25	7	29	3	12	19	25	7
Number		21	79	73	27	87	14	18	82	62	38	

		Partner or previous partner psychological violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner physical violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner sexual violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner psychological, physical or sexual violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner physical or sexual violence – Ever		
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Total	%	35	65	77	23	93	7	34	66	74	26	
	Number	676	1,263	1,485	454	1,795	144	666	1,273	1,441	497	
Occupation	Elementary occupations	%	33	67	70	30	93	7	32	68	67	33
		Number	60	124	129	54	170	14	59	125	123	60
	Plant and machine operator and assembler	%	29	71	75	25	97	3	29	71	75	25
		Number	9	21	22	7	29	1	9	21	22	7
	Building, crafts or a related tradesperson	%	35	65	81	19	86	14	35	65	81	19
		Number	23	42	52	12	55	9	23	42	52	12
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	%	21	79	64	36	93	7	21	79	58	43
		Number	6	24	20	11	28	2	6	24	18	13
	Sales, customer or personal service worker	%	35	65	81	19	93	7	35	65	77	23
		Number	99	183	228	55	264	19	98	184	218	65
	Clerical support	%	40	60	67	33	90	10	38	62	67	33
		Number	20	30	33	16	45	5	19	31	33	16
	Technician or associate professional	%	33	67	79	21	91	9	32	68	77	23
		Number	92	190	224	58	258	25	91	192	217	66
	Professional	%	44	56	84	16	90	10	43	57	81	19
		Number	33	42	63	12	67	7	32	43	60	14
	Manager	%	23	77	63	37	92	8	23	77	61	39
		Number	9	32	26	15	39	3	9	32	25	16
Military	%	0	100	54	46	100	0	0	100	54	46	
	Number	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	

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		Partner or previous partner psychological violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner physical violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner sexual violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner psychological, physical or sexual violence – Ever		Partner or previous partner physical or sexual violence – Ever		
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Total	%	35	65	77	23	93	7	34	66	74	26	
	Number	676	1,263	1,485	454	1,795	144	666	1,273	1,441	497	
Household income	Living comfortably on present income	%	45	55	83	17	97	3	45	56	82	18
		Number	79	97	146	30	170	6	78	98	145	31
	Coping on present income	%	41	60	81	19	94	7	40	60	79	21
		Number	367	539	732	174	847	59	361	545	715	191
	Finding it difficult on present income	%	30	70	73	27	92	8	30	70	71	29
		Number	183	426	446	163	558	51	181	428	433	176
Finding it very difficult on present income	%	18	82	64	36	89	12	18	83	59	41	
	Number	42	191	149	84	206	27	41	192	137	96	
Region	Eastern	%	27	73	76	24	91	9	26	74	72	28
		Number	164	452	465	151	562	54	161	455	444	172
	Western	%	38	62	82	18	96	4	38	62	82	19
		Number	185	300	398	87	465	20	184	301	395	90
	Central	%	39	61	72	28	91	10	38	62	69	31
		Number	233	366	433	167	543	57	230	370	416	184
	Kyiv	%	44	57	78	22	93	7	42	58	78	22
		Number	61	79	109	30	130	10	59	81	108	31
Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts	%	33	67	80	20	96	4	33	67	79	21	
	Number	32	66	79	19	95	4	32	67	78	21	
Bank account owner	Yes	%	37	63	79	21	94	6	37	63	78	22
		Number	277	476	596	157	707	45	276	477	584	168
	No	%	34	66	75	25	92	8	33	67	72	28
		Number	366	711	805	272	988	88	358	718	775	301
Directly affected by conflict	Yes	%	31	69	83	18	95	5	31	69	81	19
		Number	45	102	121	26	139	7	45	102	118	29
	No	%	35	65	76	24	92	8	35	65	74	26
		Number	631	1,161	1,364	428	1,656	136	621	1,171	1,323	469

Current partner violence by current partner characteristics

		Partner psychological, physical or sexual violence – Ever			
		No	Yes		
Current partner – Age	18–29	%	13	10	
		Number	73	82	
	30–39	%	24	25	
		Number	142	215	
	40–49	%	22	21	
		Number	128	178	
	50–59	%	21	21	
		Number	121	181	
	60+	%	21	24	
		Number	123	201	
	Current partner – Employment	In paid work	%	67	64
			Number	389	547
Self-employed		%	7	10	
		Number	40	87	
Helping in a family business (unpaid)		%	2	2	
		Number	12	14	
Unemployed		%	2	2	
		Number	12	21	
Pupil, student, in training		%	1	1	
		Number	7	4	
Not working due to illness or disability		%	0	1	
		Number	1	11	
Fulfilling domestic duties and care responsibilities		%	2	2	
		Number	13	14	
Retired		%	18	18	
		Number	107	157	
Compulsory military service or other community service		%	1	0	
		Number	3	1	

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		Partner psychological, physical or sexual violence – Ever		
			No	Yes
Current partner – Occupation	Elementary occupations	%	15	14
		Number	63	84
	Plant and machine operator and assembler	%	9	9
		Number	39	56
	Building, crafts or a related tradesperson	%	21	23
		Number	87	138
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	%	6	12
		Number	25	74
	Sales, Customer or Personal Service Worker	%	9	12
		Number	39	73
	Clerical support	%	10	8
		Number	40	47
	Technician or associate professional	%	19	12
		Number	80	75
Professional	%	5	4	
	Number	21	26	
Manager	%	5	6	
	Number	22	34	
Employed in a military capacity by the armed forces	%	1	1	
	Number	3	6	
Current partner – Education	Primary	%	1	0
		Number	3	2
	Secondary	%	62	66
		Number	366	566
Tertiary	%	37	34	
	Number	218	290	
Earnings	Partner earns less	%	3	8
		Number	7	30
	Both earn roughly the same amount	%	31	20
		Number	89	81
Partner earns more	%	67	72	
	Number	191	291	
Current partner – Alcohol consumption	Never	%	55	32
		Number	314	262
	Less than once a month	%	37	51
		Number	211	420
	Weekly	%	8	15
		Number	44	124
	Most days/every day	%	1	2
		Number	5	16

		Partner psychological, physical or sexual violence – Ever		
			No	Yes
Current partner –Drug use	Never	%	99	99
		Number	584	840
	Less than once a month	%	1	1
		Number	3	5
	Weekly	%	0	0
		Number	1	4
Did partner ever fight in an armed conflict?	Yes	%	2	5
		Number	12	45
	No	%	98	95
		Number	570	795

Non-partner violence since the age of 15

		Non-partner physical violence – Since the age of 15		Non-partner sexual violence – Since the age of 15		Non-partner physical or sexual violence – Since the age of 15		
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Total	%	78	22	95	5	76	24	
	Number	1,590	458	1,938	110	1,559	489	
Residential area	Oblast administrative centres (including Kyiv)	%	74	26	94	6	72	29
		Number	512	184	657	39	498	199
	Cities above 100,000 people (excluding oblast administrative centres)	%	90	10	93	7	87	13
		Number	103	11	106	8	99	15
	Cities with 50,001 – 100,000 people	%	75	25	89	11	72	29
		Number	80	27	95	11	76	30
	Cities with 20,001 – 50,000 people	%	84	16	98	2	83	17
		Number	129	25	151	3	129	26
	Cities with 10,001 – 20,000 people	%	85	15	99	1	84	16
		Number	104	18	122	1	103	19
	Urban-type rural settlements with up to 10,000 people	%	75	25	95	5	74	26
		Number	123	41	156	8	122	42
	Rural settlements	%	78	22	94	6	77	23
		Number	539	151	651	39	533	157

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		Non-partner physical violence – Since the age of 15		Non-partner sexual violence – Since the age of 15		Non-partner physical or sexual violence – Since the age of 15			
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Total	%	78	22	95	5	76	24		
	Number	1,590	458	1,938	110	1,559	489		
Age	18–29	%	81	19	96	4	80	20	
		Number	309	71	366	15	303	77	
	30–39	%	80	20	96	4	80	20	
		Number	335	81	399	17	331	85	
	40–49	%	71	29	92	8	70	30	
		Number	270	108	348	31	264	115	
	50–59	%	75	25	94	6	73	27	
		Number	301	100	377	24	294	107	
	60+	%	79	21	95	5	78	22	
		Number	369	96	443	23	362	103	
	Education	None	%	38	62	100	0	38	62
			Number	2	3	5	0	2	3
Primary		%	63	37	77	23	63	37	
		Number	6	3	7	2	6	3	
Secondary		%	80	21	96	4	79	21	
		Number	900	232	1,090	43	890	243	
Tertiary		%	76	24	93	7	73	27	
		Count	678	219	832	65	658	239	

		Non-partner physical violence – Since the age of 15		Non-partner sexual violence – Since the age of 15		Non-partner physical or sexual violence – Since the age of 15		
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Total	%	78	22	95	5	76	24	
	Number	1,590	458	1,938	110	1,559	489	
Ever had a partner	Yes	77	23	95	6	76	24	
	Number	1,498	441	1,832	107	1,469	470	
Children	Yes	%	77	23	95	5	75	25
		Number	1,337	408	1,652	94	1,313	433
	No	%	84	16	95	5	82	18
		Number	250	48	282	15	244	53
Employment	In paid work	%	77	23	94	6	75	25
		Number	751	226	922	55	734	243
	Self-employed	%	77	23	92	8	72	28
		Number	67	20	80	7	63	25
	Helping in a family business (unpaid)	%	57	43	94	6	57	43
		Number	17	13	28	2	17	13
	Unemployed	%	75	25	92	8	75	25
		Number	72	24	88	8	72	24
	Pupil, student, in training	%	78	22	94	6	76	24
		Number	72	20	87	5	70	22
	Not working due to illness or disability	%	87	13	84	16	84	16
		Number	15	2	14	3	14	3
	Fulfilling domestic duties and care responsibilities	%	80	20	97	3	80	20
		Number	198	49	240	7	197	49
	Retired	%	79	21	95	5	78	22
		Number	364	94	437	22	357	101
	Compulsory military service or other community service	%	100	0	100	0	100	0
		Number	2	0	2	0	2	0
	Other	%	75	25	97	3	75	25
		Number	23	8	30	1	23	8

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		Non-partner physical violence – Since the age of 15		Non-partner sexual violence – Since the age of 15		Non-partner physical or sexual violence – Since the age of 15		
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Total	%	78	22	95	5	76	24	
	Number	1,590	458	1,938	110	1,559	489	
Occupation	Elementary occupations	%	77	23	94	6	75	25
		Number	143	43	174	12	140	46
	Plant and machine operator and assembler	%	91	9	100	0	91	9
		Number	28	3	31	0	28	3
	Building, crafts or a related tradesperson	%	69	31	94	7	67	33
		Number	45	20	61	4	44	21
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	%	72	28	97	3	72	28
		Number	23	9	31	1	23	9
	Sales, customer or personal service worker	%	78	22	95	6	76	24
		Number	231	64	279	16	224	71
	Clerical support	%	78	22	92	8	76	25
		Number	41	12	48	4	39	13
	Technician or associate professional	%	75	25	94	6	73	27
		Number	221	74	277	18	215	80
	Professional	%	76	24	94	6	73	27
		Number	56	18	70	5	55	20
	Manager	%	73	27	90	11	71	29
		Number	31	11	37	4	30	12
	Employed by the armed forces in a military capacity	%	54	46	100	0	54	46
Number		1	1	2	0	1	1	
Household income	Living comfortably on present income	%	84	16	98	2	83	17
		Number	157	29	182	4	155	31
	Coping on present income	%	82	18	95	5	80	20
		Number	779	176	911	45	765	191
	Finding it difficult on present income	%	76	24	95	5	75	26
		Number	489	156	610	35	480	164
	Finding it very difficult on present income	%	61	39	89	11	58	42
		Number	145	94	214	25	139	100

		Non-partner physical violence – Since the age of 15		Non-partner sexual violence – Since the age of 15		Non-partner physical or sexual violence – Since the age of 15		
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Total	%	78	22	95	5	76	24	
	Number	1,590	458	1,938	110	1,559	489	
Region	Eastern	%	75	25	94	6	73	27
		Number	492	165	615	42	482	175
	Western	%	85	15	97	3	85	16
		Number	429	74	490	13	425	78
	Central	%	74	26	93	7	73	27
		Number	466	160	585	41	458	168
	Kyiv	%	71	29	96	4	69	31
		Number	114	46	153	6	110	49
Donetsk and Luhansk regions	%	87	13	93	7	82	18	
	Number	89	13	95	8	83	19	
Bank account owner	Yes	%	81	19	94	6	79	21
		Number	650	149	752	46	634	165
	No	%	76	25	95	5	74	26
		Number	855	277	1,075	57	842	290
Directly affected by conflict	Yes	%	85	15	93	7	82	18
		Number	131	23	143	11	127	28
	No	%	77	23	95	5	76	24
		Number	1,458	436	1,795	99	1,433	461

Sexual harassment and stalking

			Sexual harassment – Since the age of 15		Sexual harassment – The most severe forms – Since the age of 15		Repeated incidents – Since the age of 15	
			No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Total	%		51	49	65	35	90	10
	Number		1,044	1,004	1,331	717	1,844	204
Age	18–29	%	43	57	60	41	85	15
		Number	163	217	226	154	324	57
	30–39	%	53	47	67	33	89	11
		Number	222	194	278	138	372	44
	40–49	%	46	54	60	40	88	12
		Number	175	204	227	152	335	44
	50–59	%	50	50	64	37	93	7
		Number	200	201	255	147	371	30
60+	%	60	40	73	27	94	6	
	Number	279	187	340	126	436	30	
Ever had a partner	Yes	%	52	48	65	35	91	10
		Number	1,001	938	1,266	673	1,754	185
Directly affected by conflict	Yes	%	59	42	69	31	91	10
		Number	90	64	106	48	139	15
	No	%	50	50	65	35	90	10
		Number	954	940	1,225	669	1,704	190
Children	Yes	%	53	48	66	34	91	9
		Number	916	830	1,152	594	1,585	161
	No	%	42	58	59	41	85	15
		Number	126	172	175	122	254	43
Education	None	%	29	71	47	53	66	34
		Number	1	4	2	3	3	2
	Primary	%	62	38	75	25	100	0
		Number	6	3	7	2	9	0
	Secondary	%	56	44	70	30	92	8
		Number	634	498	791	341	1,044	89
Tertiary	%	45	55	59	41	87	13	
	Number	400	498	528	370	784	114	

		Sexual harassment – Since the age of 15		Sexual harassment – The most severe forms – Since the age of 15		Repeated incidents – Since the age of 15		
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Total	%	51	49	65	35	90	10	
	Number	1,044	1,004	1,331	717	1,844	204	
Employment	In paid work	%	48	53	67	33	91	9
		Number	301	333	422	212	579	55
	Self-employed	%	50	51	65	35	83	17
		Number	38	38	49	27	63	13
	Helping in a family business (unpaid)	%	42	58	61	39	100	0
		Number	6	8	8	5	13	0
	Unemployed	%	53	47	70	30	87	14
		Number	109	98	145	62	179	28
	Pupil, student, in training	%	30	70	47	53	80	20
		Number	26	60	40	46	70	17
	Not working due to illness or disability	%	58	42	71	29	97	3
		Number	31	23	38	16	53	2
	Fulfilling domestic duties and care responsibilities	%	42	58	61	39	86	14
		Number	135	183	194	124	273	45
	Retired	%	66	34	79	21	94	6
		Number	270	140	325	84	384	25

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Occupation	Elementary occupations	%	53	47	67	33	92	8
		Number	98	88	125	61	171	15
	Plant and machine operator and assembler	%	54	46	67	33	97	3
		Number	17	14	21	10	30	1
	Building, crafts or a related tradesperson	%	49	51	61	39	86	14
		Number	32	33	40	25	56	9
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	%	55	45	69	31	100	0
		Number	17	14	22	10	32	0
	Sales, customer or personal service worker	%	50	50	67	33	90	10
		Number	146	148	198	97	265	30
	Clerical support	%	48	52	58	42	81	19
		Number	25	27	30	22	42	10
	Technician or associate professional	%	41	59	57	43	91	9
		Number	121	174	168	127	269	26
Professional	%	33	68	47	53	91	9	
	Number	24	50	35	39	67	7	
Manager	%	51	49	62	38	90	10	
	Number	21	20	26	16	38	4	
Employed by the armed forces in a military capacity	%	54	46	54	46	100	0	
	Number	1	1	1	1	2	0	
Household income	Living comfortably on present income	%	58	42	70	30	90	10
		Number	109	77	130	56	168	18
	Coping on present income	%	55	45	67	33	90	11
		Number	526	430	641	314	856	100
	Finding it difficult on present income	%	46	55	63	37	91	9
		Number	293	351	406	239	584	61

		Sexual harassment – Since the age of 15		Sexual harassment – The most severe forms – Since the age of 15		Repeated incidents – Since the age of 15		
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Total	%	51	49	65	35	90	10	
	Number	1,044	1,004	1,331	717	1,844	204	
Region	Eastern	%	50	51	63	37	90	10
		Number	326	332	414	244	590	67
	Western	%	59	41	73	27	90	10
		Number	299	204	368	135	453	50
	Central	%	48	52	63	37	90	10
		Number	298	328	395	231	566	60
	Kyiv	%	38	62	54	46	90	10
		Number	61	99	86	73	143	16
Donetsk and Luhansk regions	%	60	40	67	33	89	11	
	Number	61	41	68	34	91	11	
Residential area	Oblast administrative centres (including Kyiv)	%	44	56	60	40	88	12
		Number	308	388	420	276	615	81
	Cities above 100,000 people (excluding oblast centres)	%	58	42	67	33	94	6
		Number	66	48	77	37	108	7
	Cities with 50,001 – 100,000 people	%	44	57	55	45	87	13
		Number	46	60	59	47	92	14
	Cities with 20,001 – 50,000 people	%	60	40	72	28	92	8
		Number	92	62	111	44	142	13
	Cities with 10,001 – 20,000 people	%	49	51	67	33	95	5
		Number	61	62	83	40	117	6
	Urban-type rural settlements –with up to 10,000 people	%	48	52	63	37	90	10
		Number	79	85	104	60	148	16
	Rural settlements	%	57	43	69	31	90	10
		Number	391	299	478	212	623	67
Bank account owner	Yes	%	50	50	64	36	91	9
		Number	398	401	509	289	725	74
	No	%	53	48	66	34	89	11
		Number	594	538	748	384	1,012	120

Annex 6: Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by the OSCE and implemented by Ipsos, a large international survey company. The OSCE would like to thank the central Ipsos team for their commitment and dedication. They managed the fieldwork, analysed the data and drafted the reports. Ipsos in Ukraine was responsible for conducting the local fieldwork in Ukraine.

The central Ipsos team includes Ms. Maelys Bablon, Ms. Jelena Krstić, Ms. Sara Grant-Vest, Ms. Katrina Leary, Ms. Tanja Stojadinović, Ms. Hannah Williams and Ms. Slavica Veljković.

In Ukraine, a total of 77 professional interviewers conducted the interviews with great care and professionalism and gave visibility to a topic that is often hidden in everyday life. We would like to thank them for their support and dedication.

The OSCE project management team consisted of Serani Siegel and Dušica Đukić.

We would like to thank Tetiana Medun, National Project Officer, Hlib Yasnytsky, National Programme Co-ordinator in the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine and Yvette Langenhuizen, Senior Gender Adviser at the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine, who supported the survey project by providing valuable advice, guidance and logistical support.

We would like to thank Ms. Marija Babović and Ms. Valentina Andrašek for their valuable contribution in writing all reports and Gergely Hideg for his statistical insights and support throughout the project period.

Most importantly, a sincere thank you goes to all the women who participated in the survey, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews and shared their opinions and personal experiences. Without their trust, this study would not have been possible.



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