



STUDY OF PUBLIC OPINION REGARDING GENDER-BASED AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Analytical report

March 2023



Data collection method: a survey self-administered via the mobile application.



Target audience of the study: men and women aged 16-60 who live in settlements of Ukraine with a population of 50 thousand or more (with the exception of temporarily occupied territories and war zones).



Number of successful interviews: 1049.



Field period of the survey: February 24 - March 2, 2023.



PERCEPTION OF GENDER-BASED AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



MAIN KPIs

1. The change in public opinion and social norms that tolerate gender-based violence*			
	February, 2020	February, 2021	March, 2023
1.1. Willingness to justify physical violence – <i>share of those who consider it unacceptable</i>	68%	69%	87%↑
1.2. Perception of responsibility for GBV – <i>share of those who consider that only the perpetrator bears full responsibility for sexual and gender-based violence</i>	n/a	n/a	72%
1.3. Willingness to intervene in a situation of violence	66%	64%	94%↑
2. Campaign awareness			
	May, 2021	March, 2023	
2.1. Campaign awareness – <i>share of those who have heard about the campaign</i>	29%	30%	
2.2. Awareness of campaign materials – <i>share of those who have seen at least one of the campaign materials (logo/poster)</i>	16%	18%	
2.3. Awareness of the video	17%	19%	
2.4. Visiting the site	2%	5%↑	

* The following changes have taken place in the wording of the questions:

1.1. Is it possible to justify a husband's physical violence against his wife? (2020, 2021) / Olha and Taras are married. Taras raises his hand to Olha from time to time, and she can hit him too. In your opinion, such behaviour in the family is... (2023)

1.2. *The indicator is not available (2020, 2021)* / From the news you have found out about the rape of a woman you do not know. What is your reaction to this news? (2023)

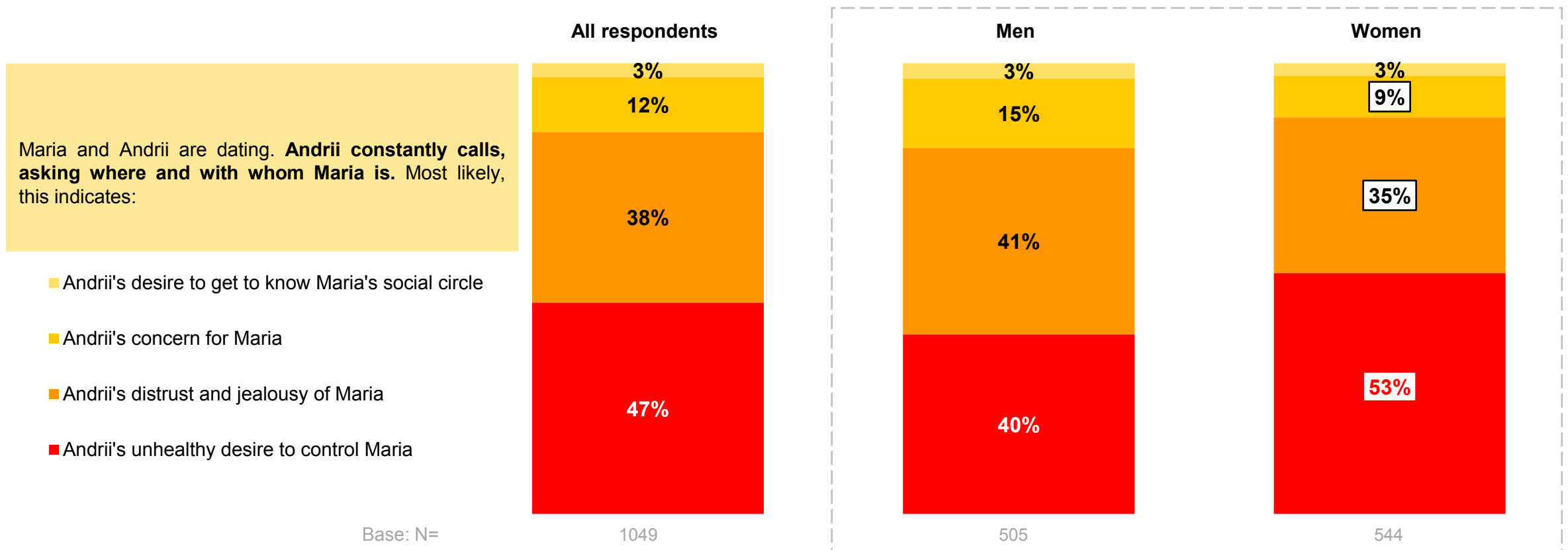
1.3. In a public place, you see a quarrel between a man and a woman, who are probably a couple, during the conflict the man uses minor physical force, shows aggression. What will be your actions? (2020, 2021) / Imagine the situation: You are walking down the street and see a man you do not know beating a woman. What would be your reaction: (2023)

by gender




Gradus

Almost half (47%) of respondents correctly identify the situation as depicting an unhealthy relationship – at the same time, women are significantly more likely to give a corresponding assessment of the described actions (53%, compared to 40% among men). The second most popular answer is the interpretation of Andrii's actions as distrust / jealousy (38%) – that is, the description of the person's possible feelings with no value judgment. Another 15% positively assess the man's motivation.



Base: all respondents

Maria and Andrii are dating. Andrii constantly calls, asking where and with whom Maria is. Most likely, this indicates:

 Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

RECOGNITION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE

by gender

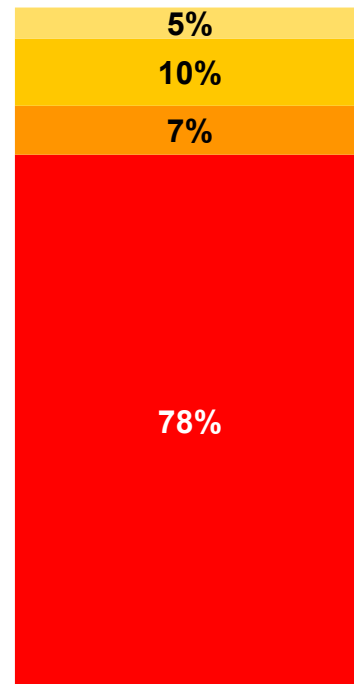
In the case of evaluating the situation of psychological violence, the vast majority (78%) of respondents perceive it accordingly; such vision is significantly more common among women – 87%.

Andrii assures Maria that she should not communicate with her family and friends and forbids her to see them. This is:

- An unavoidable aspect of any relationship; adults have to get used to each other
- The desire to devote themselves only to each other, a relationship without unnecessary interference
- An annoying situation that can be forgiven if it doesn't happen regularly
- A manifestation of psychological violence in a relationship

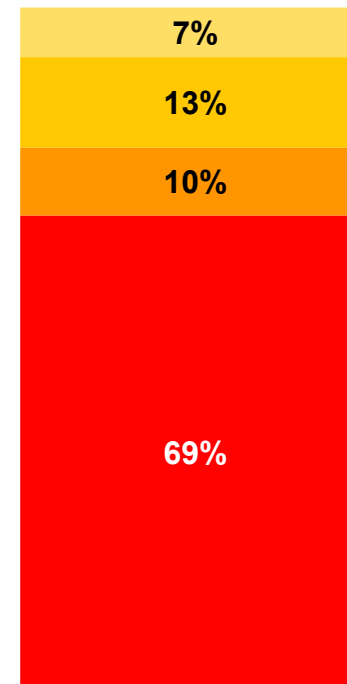
Base: N=

All respondents



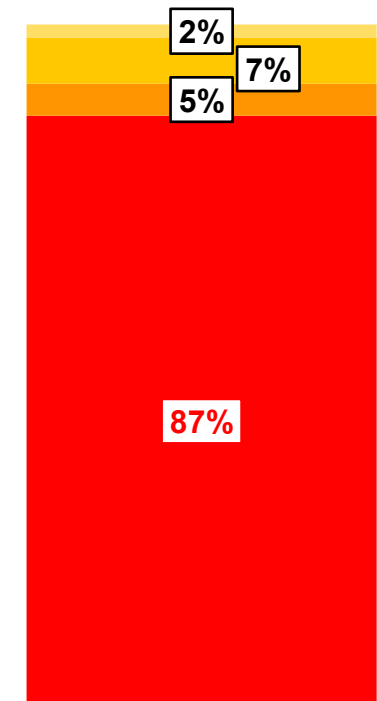
1049

Men



505

Women



544

Base: all respondents

Andrii assures Maria that she should not communicate with her family and friends, and forbids her to see them. This is:

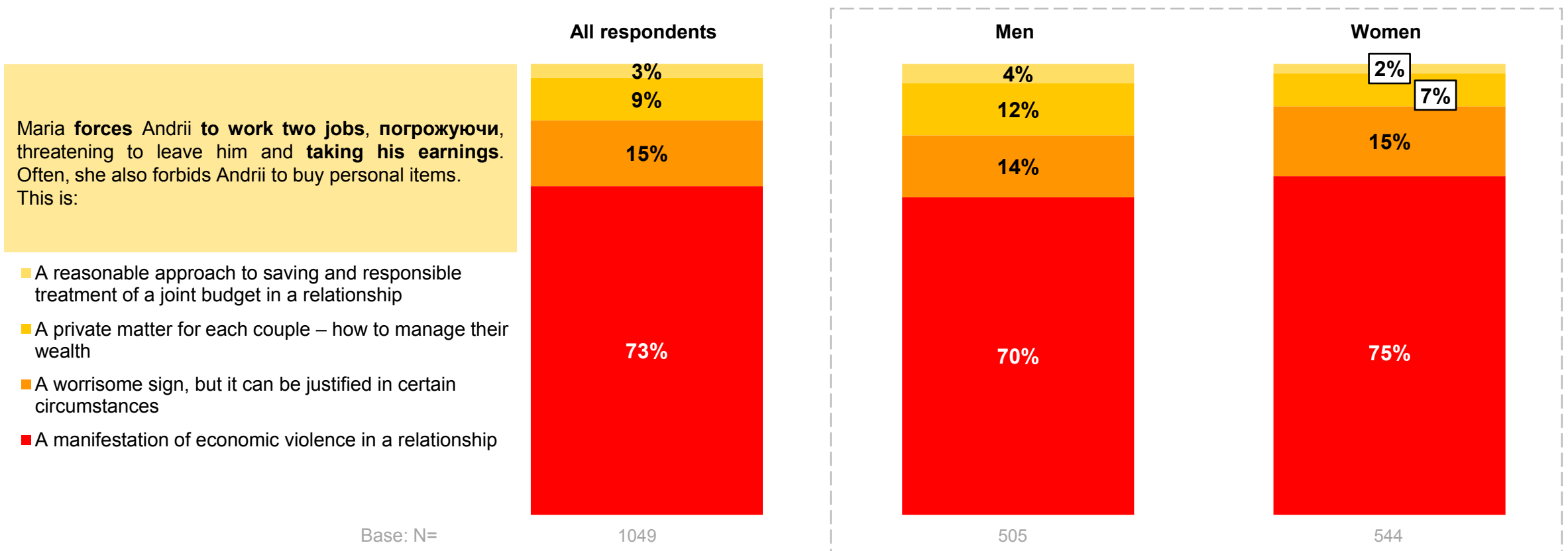


Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

RECOGNITION OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE

by gender

The vast majority of respondents (73%) successfully identify economic violence – at the same time, there were no significant differences between the frequency of choosing the alternative by men and women (it is worth to note that the victim in the described situation is a man). However, women chose alternatives that described the issue as a "reasonable approach to saving" and a "private matter for each couple" less often.



Base: all respondents

Maria forces Andrii to work two jobs, threatening to leave him and taking his earnings. Often, she also forbids Andrii to buy personal items. This is:

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

RECOGNITION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN MARRIAGE

by gender

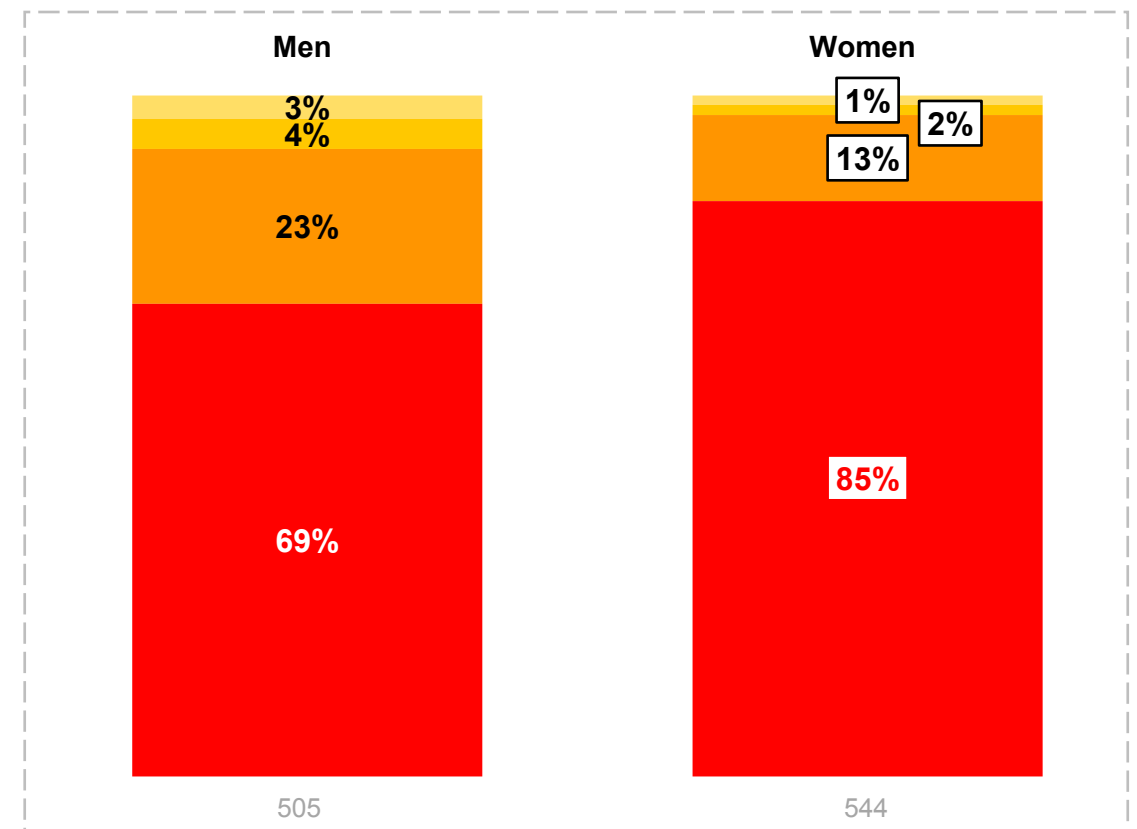
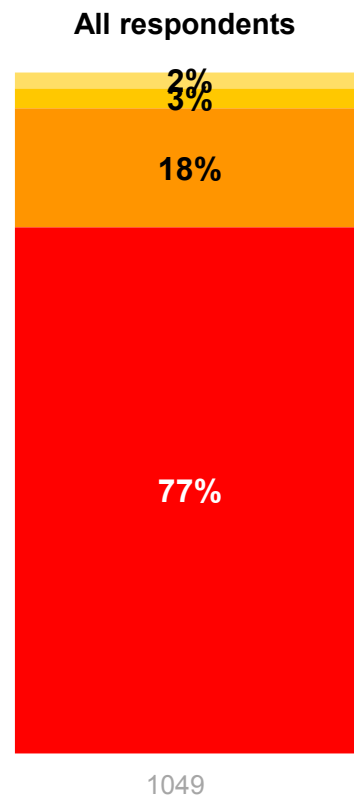


The majority of respondents tend to claim that forcing a wife to have sexual intercourse is sexual violence (77%). At the same time, men are significantly more inclined to choose alternatives that justify the actions of the rapist: almost a quarter of them (23%) evaluated the situation as a slight crossing of the line, while another 7% consider that a man has the right to do so.

Tetiana and Mykola **are married**. One evening, when Mykola suggests they have sex, Tetiana feels tired and **refuses to be intimate**. Despite this, Mykola **forces her to have sexual intercourse**. In this situation, Mykola:

- Acted like a real man who gets his way
- Received what was due to him as a part of marital duties
- Somewhat crossed a line
- Committed sexual violence

Base: N=



Base: all respondents

Tetiana and Mykola are married. One evening, when Mykola suggests they have sex, Tetiana feels tired and refuses to be intimate. Despite this, Mykola forces her to have sexual intercourse. In this situation, Mykola:

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

RECOGNITION OF TOXIC RELATIONSHIPS

by gender



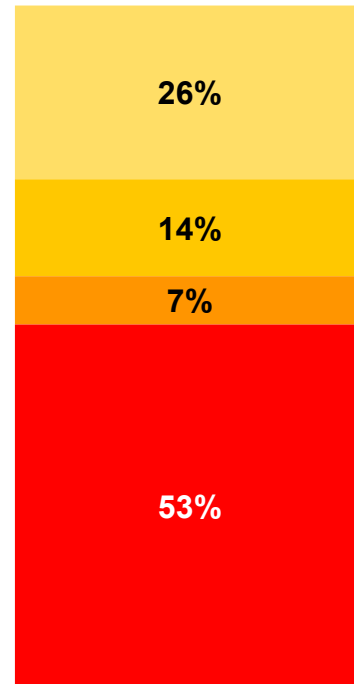
Slightly more than half (53%) of the respondents interpreted the described situation as depicting a toxic relationship. Women gave a corresponding evaluation slightly more often (59%) and less often stated that the described situation is about a healthy relationship or depression, experienced by "Olena". At the same time, a quarter (both men and women) saw psychological abuse in the story.

Olena and Dmytro have been dating for about six months. Recently, Olena caught herself thinking that she had been forcing herself to see Dmytro and felt some discomfort when she was around him. Olena's friends have noticed that since she had entered into this relationship, Olena seems to have lost confidence in herself, spends less time with friends and is almost never alone, without Dmytro. Most likely, Olena:

- Is in a psychologically abusive relationship
- Is experiencing depression
- Has a healthy relationship that is going through a crisis
- Is in a toxic relationship

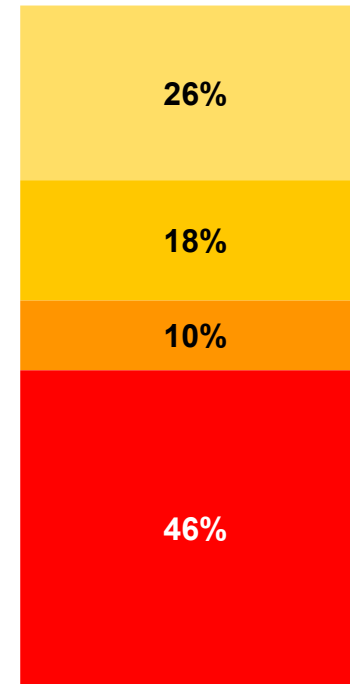
Base: N=

All respondents



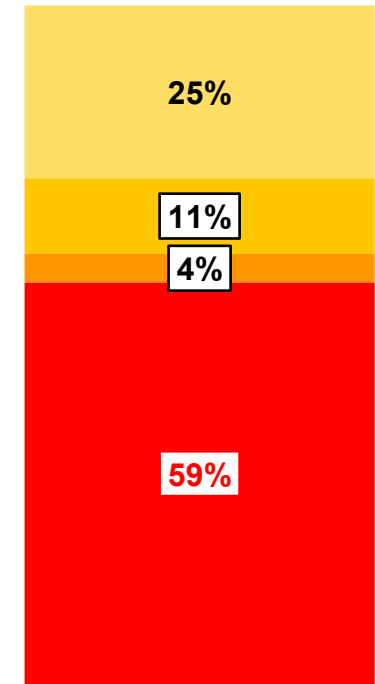
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Men



505


Women



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Base: all respondents

Olena and Dmytro have been dating for about six months. Recently, Olena caught herself thinking that she was forcing herself to see Dmitriy and felt a certain discomfort when she was around him. Most likely, Olena:

 Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

PERCEPTION OF ACCEPTABILITY OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

by gender



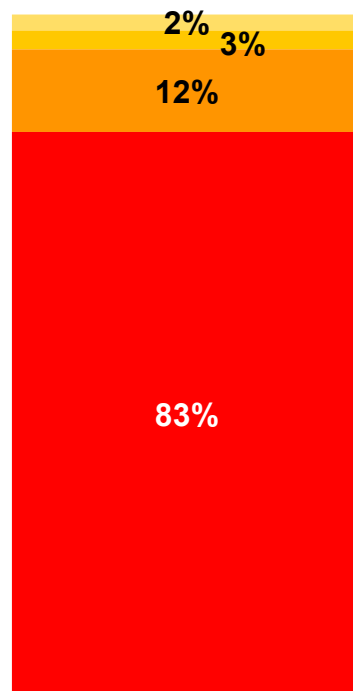
The vast majority of respondents (83%; 80% among men and 85% among women) do not justify the rapist in a situation where his victim is an unconscious person. 5% consider that such a situation is not a case of violence.

Halyna and Yuriy met at a party. **They talked over a glass of wine and flirted all evening. Halyna fell asleep** from inebriation. In wanting to be intimate, Yuriy decided to ignore this. **He had sexual intercourse with an unconscious Halyna.** In your opinion, such behavior of Yuriy's is:

- Justified, because people come to parties looking for adventure
- Justified, because Yuriy and Halyna had been flirting before
- Wrong, because Halyna was drunk
- Unacceptable, because Halyna did not consent to sex

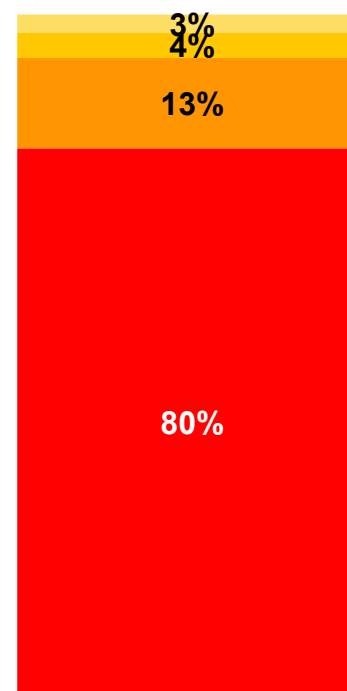
Base: N=

All respondents



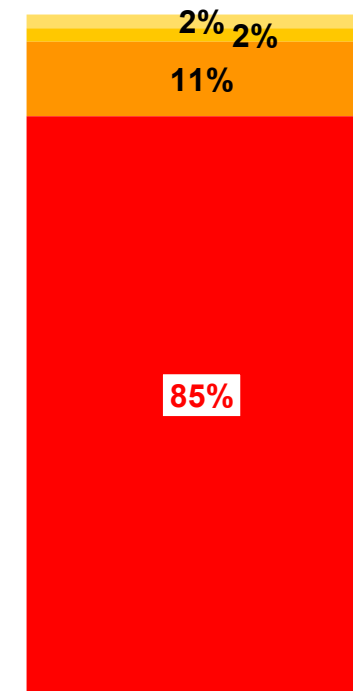
1049

Men



505

Women



544

Base: all respondents

Halyna and Yuriy met at a party. They talked over a glass of wine and flirted all evening. Halyna fell asleep from inebriation. In wanting to be intimate, Yuriy decided to ignore this. He had sexual intercourse with an unconscious Halyna. In your opinion, such behavior of Yuriy's is:

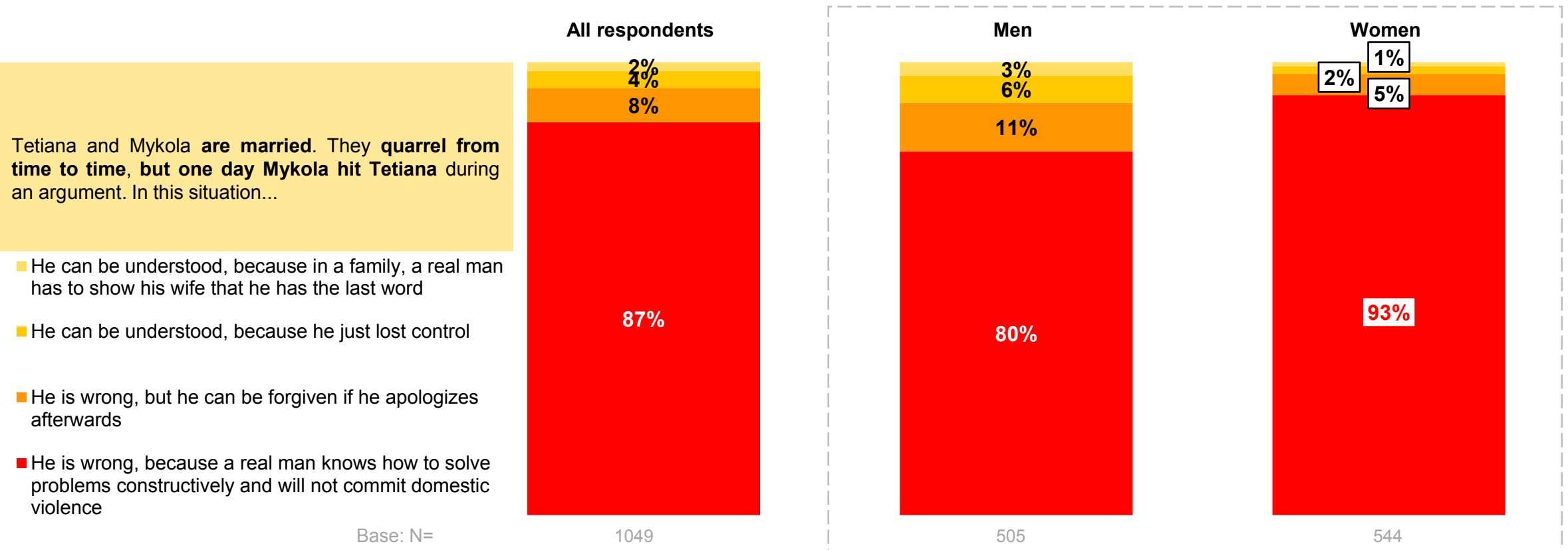


Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

ACCEPTABILITY OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

by gender

The vast majority of the respondents (87%) consider the propensity to physical violence to be uncharacteristic of a "real man"; there are significantly more women who have such an opinion – 93%. Men are significantly more likely to justify the rapist in various ways.



Base: all respondents
Tetiana and Mykola are married. They quarrel from time to time, but one day Mykola hit Tetiana during an argument. In this situation...

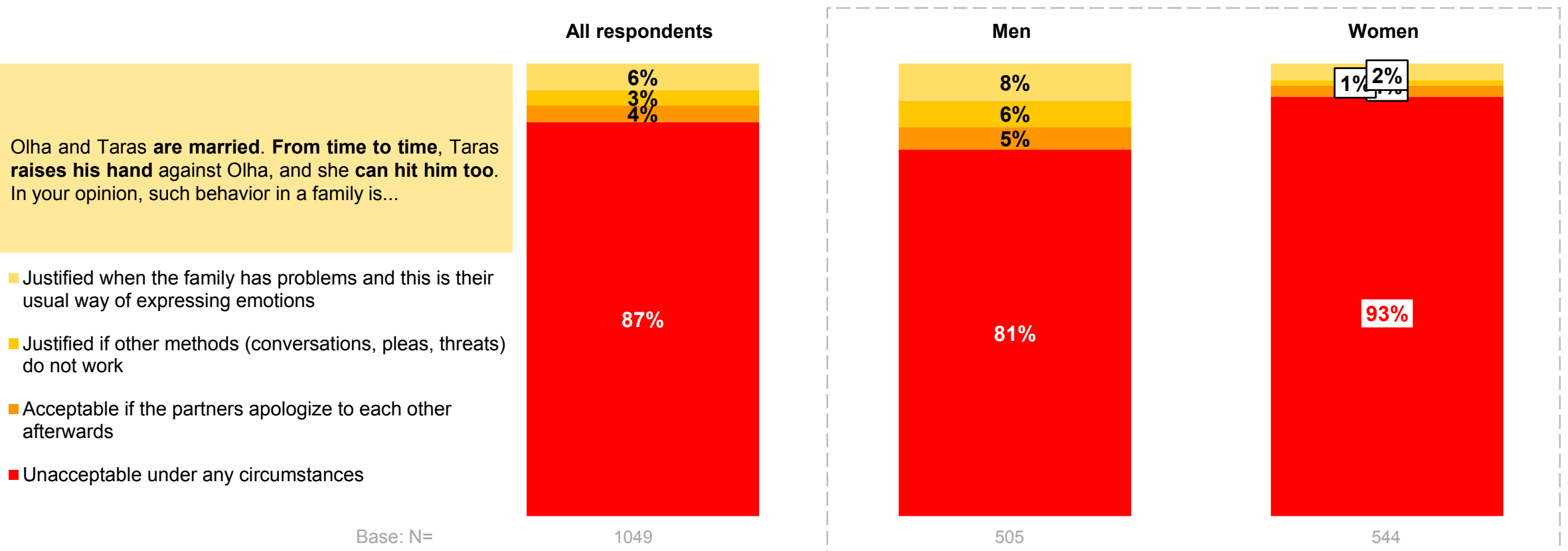
Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

PERCEPTION OF ACCEPTABILITY OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

by gender



87% of respondents consider that physical violence in the family cannot be justified under any circumstances; this opinion is significantly more popular among women – 93% vs 81%.



Base: all respondents

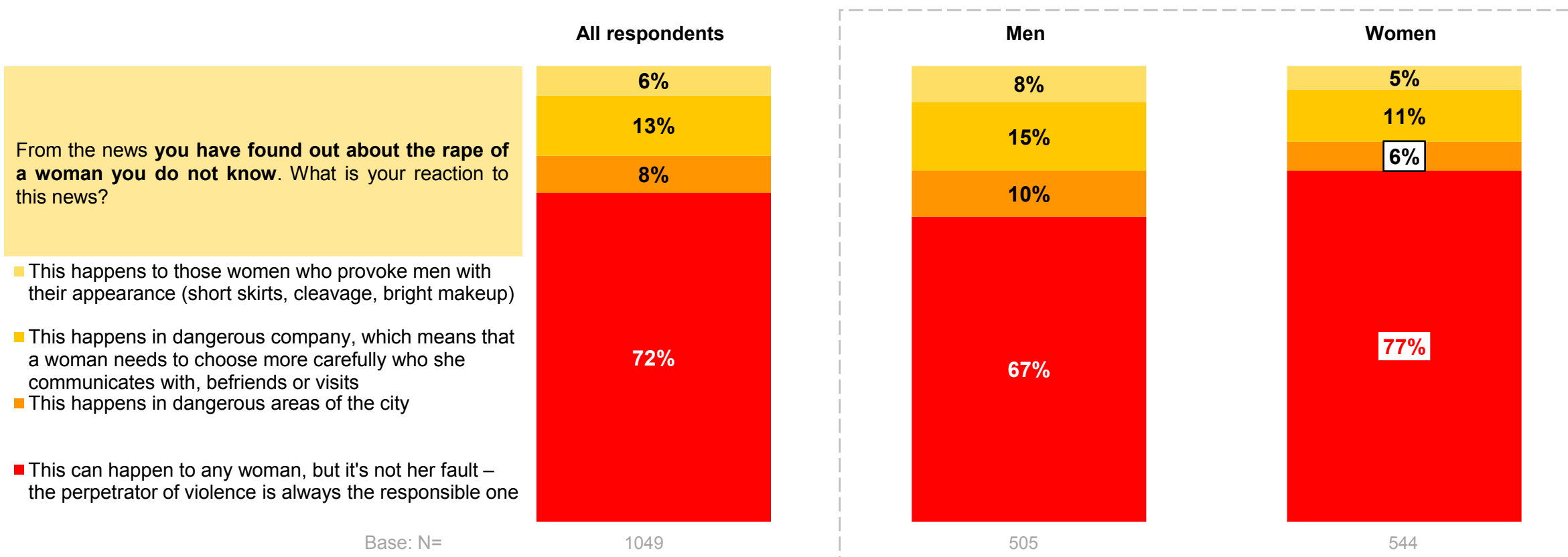
Olha and Taras are married. From time to time, Taras raises his hand against Olha, and she can hit him too. In your opinion, such behavior in a family is...

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

PERCEPTION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

by gender

The majority of respondents (72%; 67% among men and 77% among women) consider that the rapist is always the one responsible for rape. Men show larger propensity to victim-blaming – in particular, they state that violence should be expected when in dangerous areas of the city more often.



Base: all respondents

From the news you have learned about the rape of a woman you do not know. What is your reaction to this news?



Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

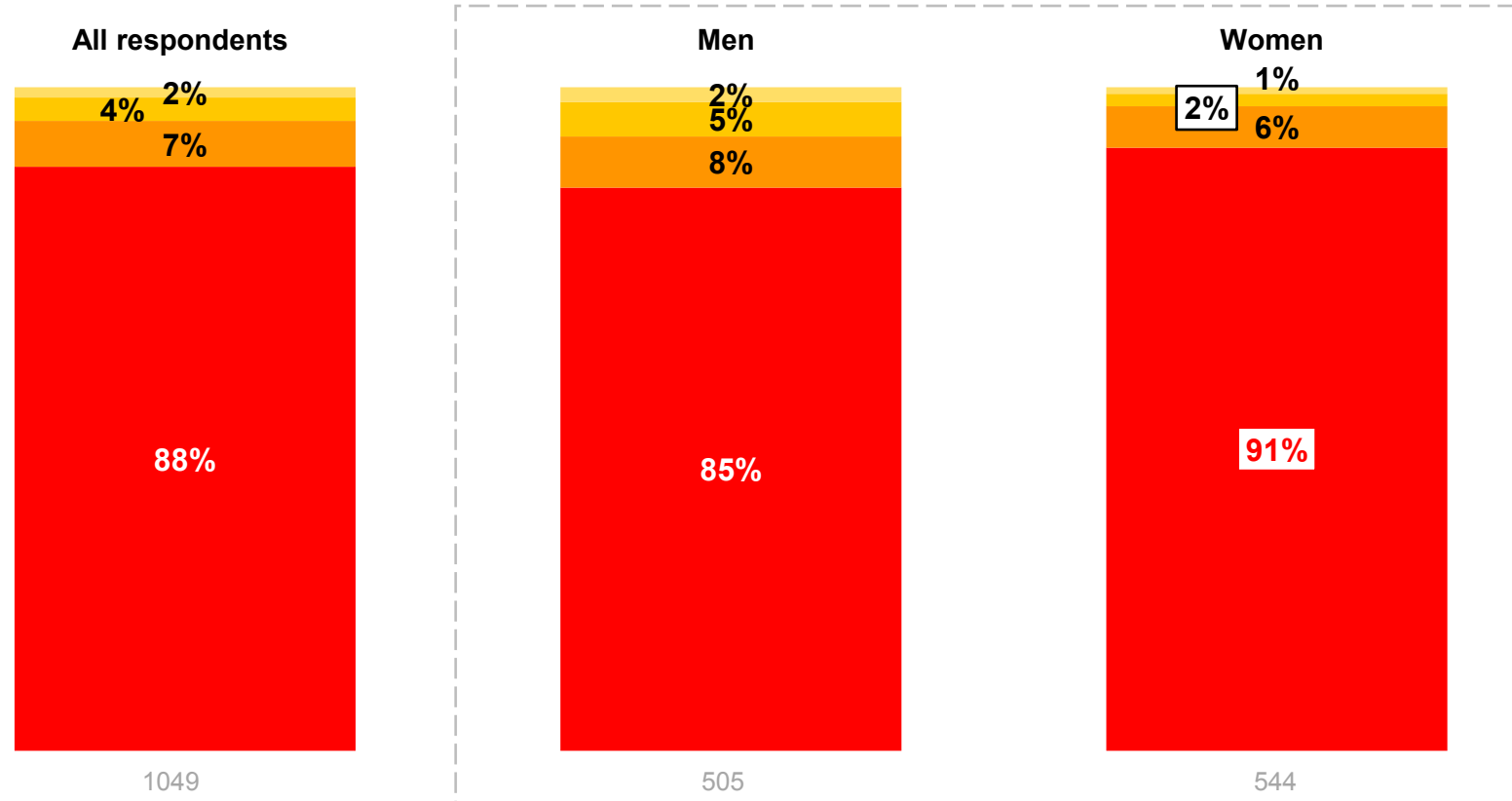
PERCEPTION OF ACCEPTABILITY OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

by gender

The vast majority of respondents (88%) do not consider that a woman must endure violence for the sake of "preserving" the family; consistently, women are convinced of this to a significantly greater degree (91% vs 85%). Women also claimed that such situations must be endured because of the role of 'Mykola' in the family's financial support significantly *less* often.

Tetiana and Mykola are married and have two children. **Mykola earns a lot more money than Tetiana.** Thanks to his income, they have a comfortable apartment, a car, and vacation abroad several times a year. **Mykola often says hurtful words to Tetiana, raises his hand against her, and can insist on intimacy regardless of Tetiana's wishes.** How, in your opinion, should Tetiana behave?

- Tetiana should accept this – any man shows aggression from time to time, it is his nature
- Tetiana should endure such situations if they are irregular, because she and their children are comfortable thanks to her husband
- Tetiana may tolerate aggression towards herself, but if it affects the children, she must stop it, perhaps leave Mykola
- Tetiana should not tolerate violence against herself or her children – she needs to leave Mykola



Base: all respondents

Base: N=

1049

505

544

Tetiana and Mykola are married and have two children. Mykola earns a lot more money than Tetiana. Thanks to his income, they have a comfortable apartment, a car, and vacation abroad several times a year. Mykola often says hurtful words to Tetiana, raises his hand against her, and can insist on intimacy regardless of Tetiana's wishes. How, in your opinion, should Tetiana behave?

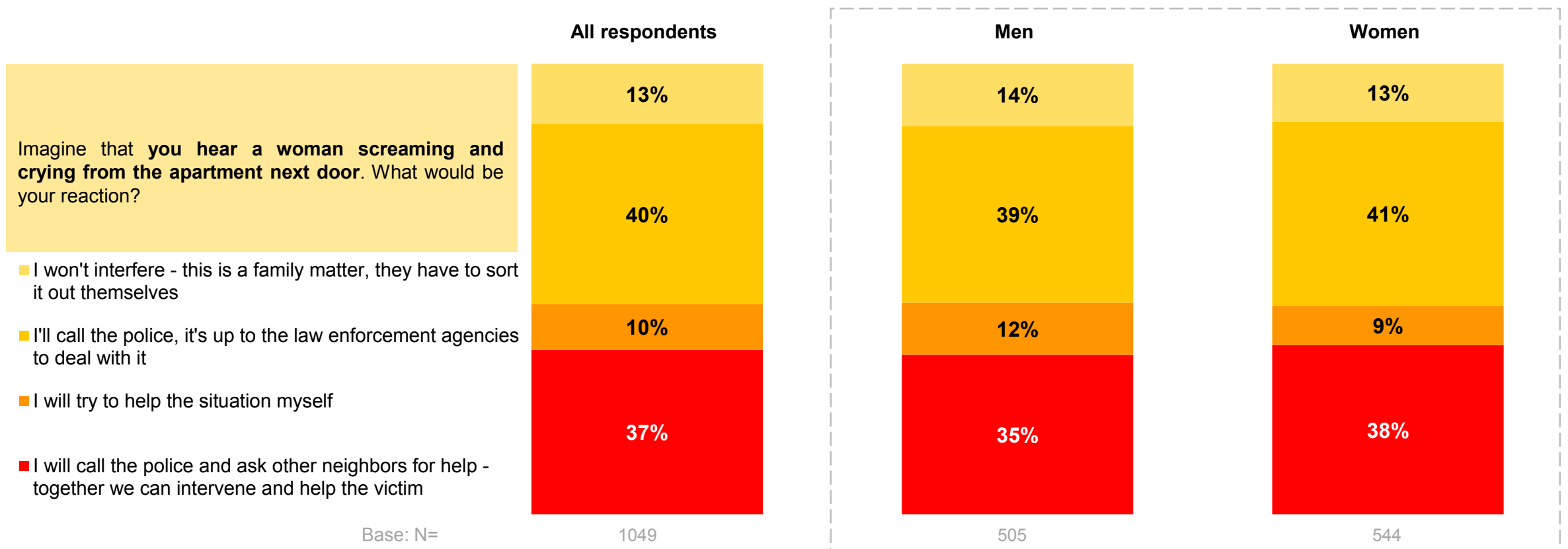
Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

PERCEPTION OF RESOLVING SITUATIONS OF VIOLENCE

by gender



In the event if the respondents were to become direct witnesses of violence, the most common algorithms of actions would be those that include calling the police: 40% would contact the law enforcement agencies and another 37% would try to intervene before their arrival. 13% consider violence a "family matter"; another 10% would try to help on their own – among women, this way of acting is slightly less popular than non-intervention.



Base: all respondents

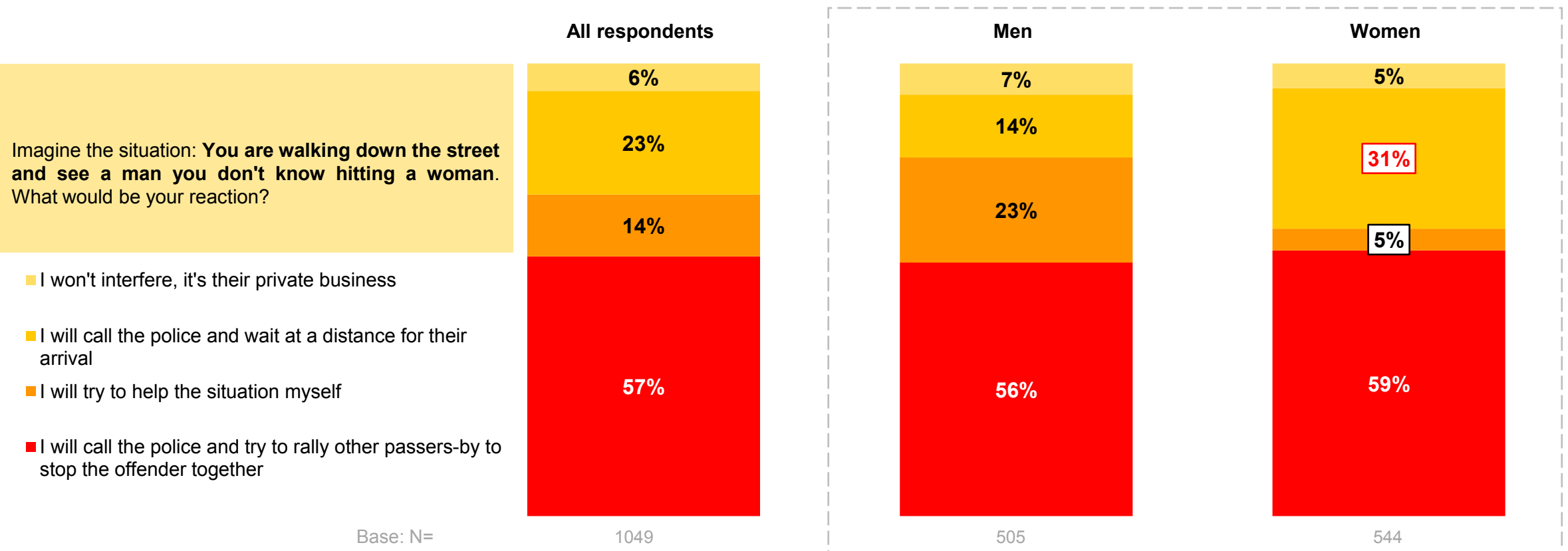
Imagine that you hear a woman screaming and crying from the apartment next door. What would be your reaction:

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF ENCOUNTERING A SITUATION OF VIOLENCE

by gender

If the respondents witnessed violence on the street, more than half of them (57%) would try to help together with other passers-by while waiting for the police to arrive. Men are significantly more likely to claim that they would try to help the problem themselves (23% vs 5%), while women are significantly more likely to choose the algorithm of actions that consists of waiting for the police to arrive at a distance, without direct intervention (31% vs 14%).



Base: all respondents

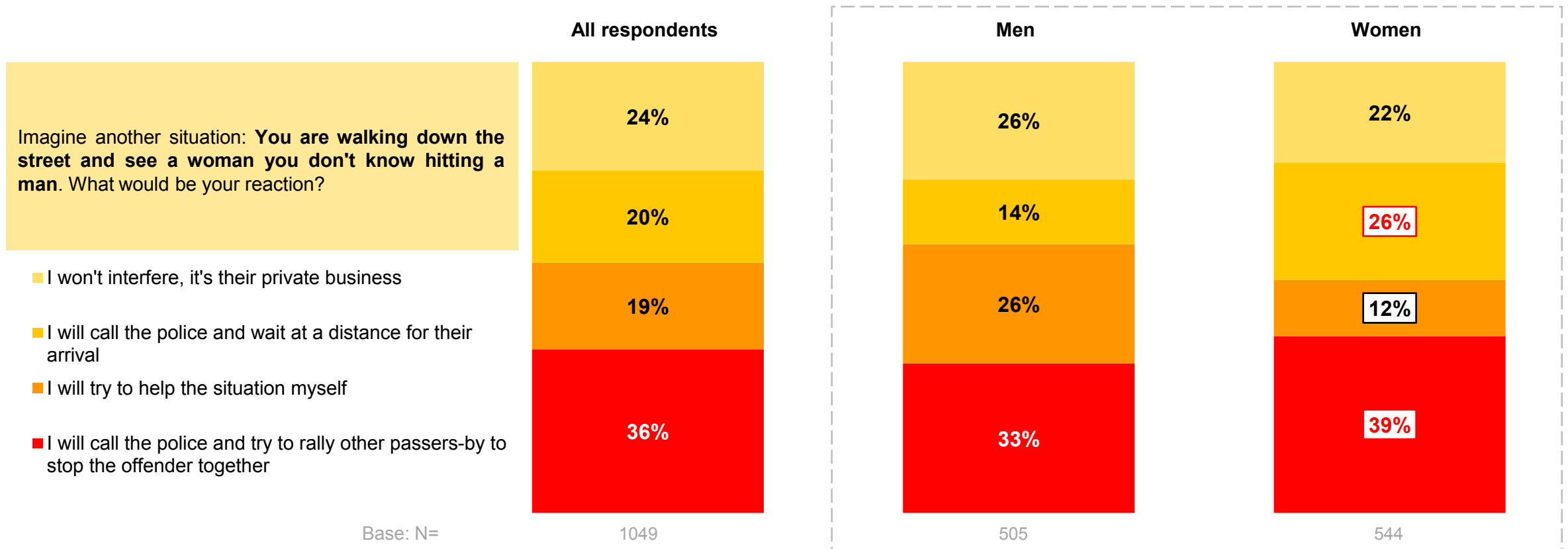
Imagine the situation: You are walking down the street and see a man you don't know hitting a woman. What would be your reaction?

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF ENCOUNTERING A SITUATION OF VIOLENCE

by gender

In the event that the victim of violence in a public place is a man, and the person perpetrating the violence is a woman, slightly more than a third of the respondents (36%) would try to help with the participation of other passers-by – women would do so more often (39% vs 33%). Men equally often claimed that they would pass by and that they would try to help themselves; at the same time, among women, the latter is a significantly less common option (12% vs 26%). Similarly to the previous situation, women more often claimed that they would call the police and wait for them to arrive at a distance (26% vs 14%).



Base: all respondents

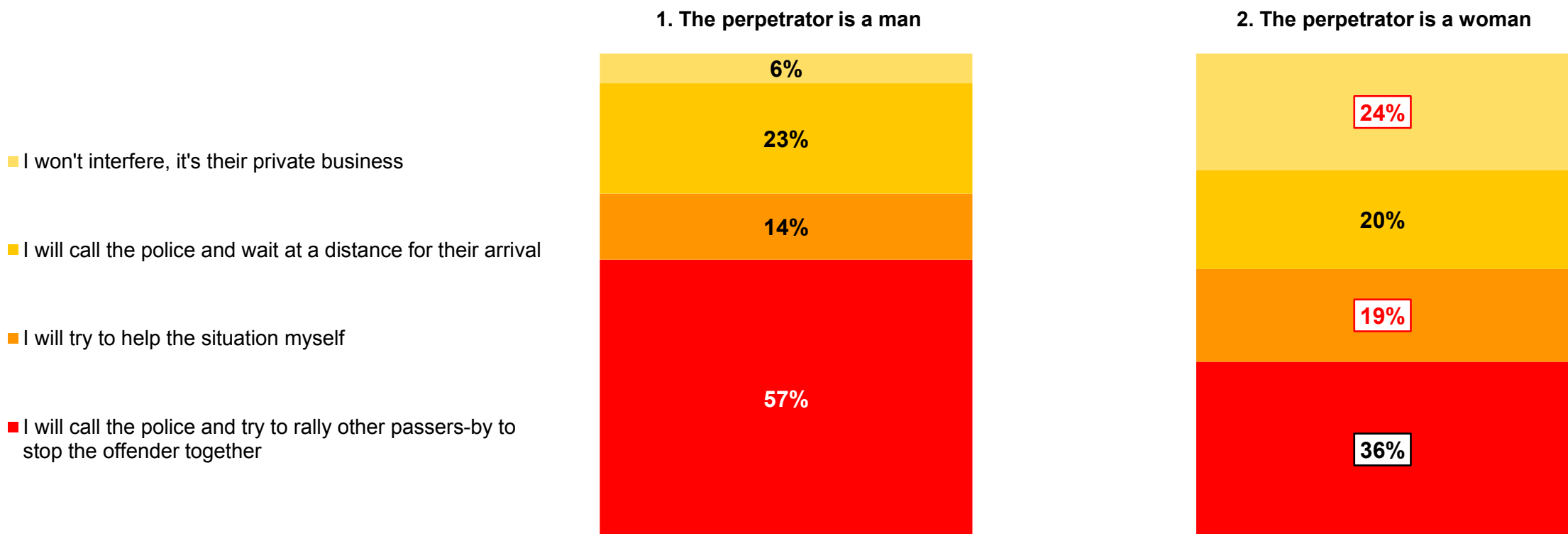
Imagine another situation: You are walking down the street and see a woman you don't know hitting a man. What would be your reaction?

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF ENCOUNTERING A SITUATION OF VIOLENCE

comparison of situations

In a situation where the perpetrator of violence is a woman, the share of respondents who would not intervene at all increases significantly – 24% (compared to 6% when the perpetrator is a man). The share of people who would try to help without involving the police or other passers-by also increases significantly – 19% (compared to 14%). The share of hypothetical witnesses who would call the police and not intervene personally is at the same level, but the readiness to rally other people to help in the second case is significantly lower.



Base: all respondents

Imagine the situation: You are walking down the street and see a man you don't know hitting a woman.

What would be your reaction?

Imagine another situation: You are walking down the street and see a woman you don't know hitting a man.

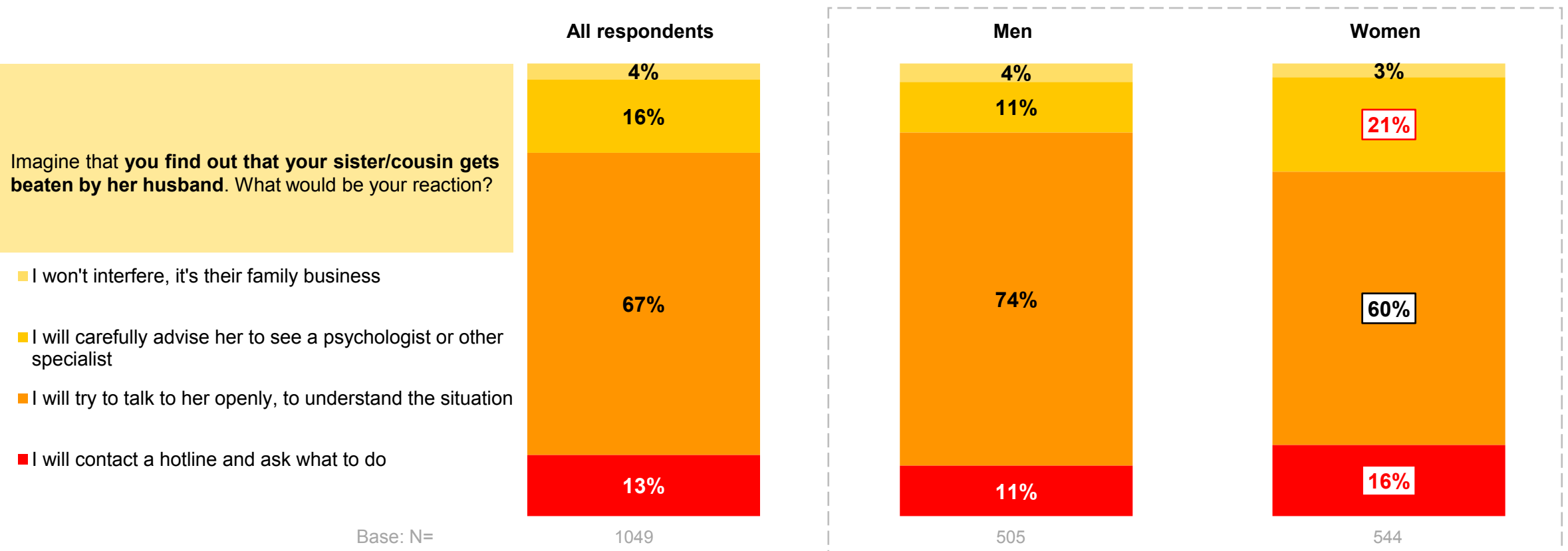
What would be your reaction?

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for Situation №2, compared to Situation №1.

ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF ENCOUNTERING A SITUATION OF VIOLENCE

by gender

The most common course of action when a close woman suffers from domestic violence is an attempt to talk to her directly and understand the situation: this is what 67% of respondents in general and 74% of men in particular would do (this answer was less popular among women – 60%). Women more often chose alternatives that involve advising the relative to seek professional help and looking for answers by contacting a hotline.



Base: all respondents

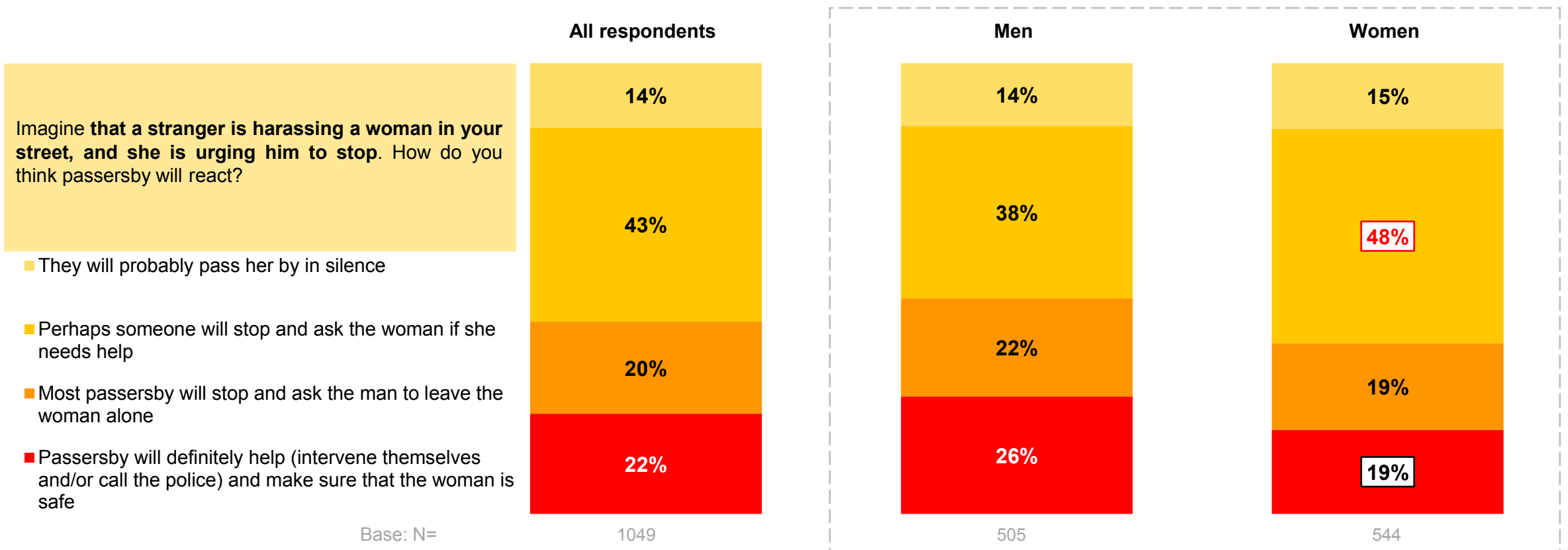
Imagine that you find out that your sister/cousin gets beaten by her husband. What would be your reaction?

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS CASES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

by gender

43% of the respondents assume that in the event of sexual harassment in a public place some representatives of their community will offer the victim help (women tend to believe in this scenario more). Respondents also equally often (20% and 22%, respectively) expect that the majority of passers-by will intervene in the situation and that they will *certainly* help the victim. In addition, men are more optimistic – they believe in the latter version of the course of events more often than women.



Base: all respondents

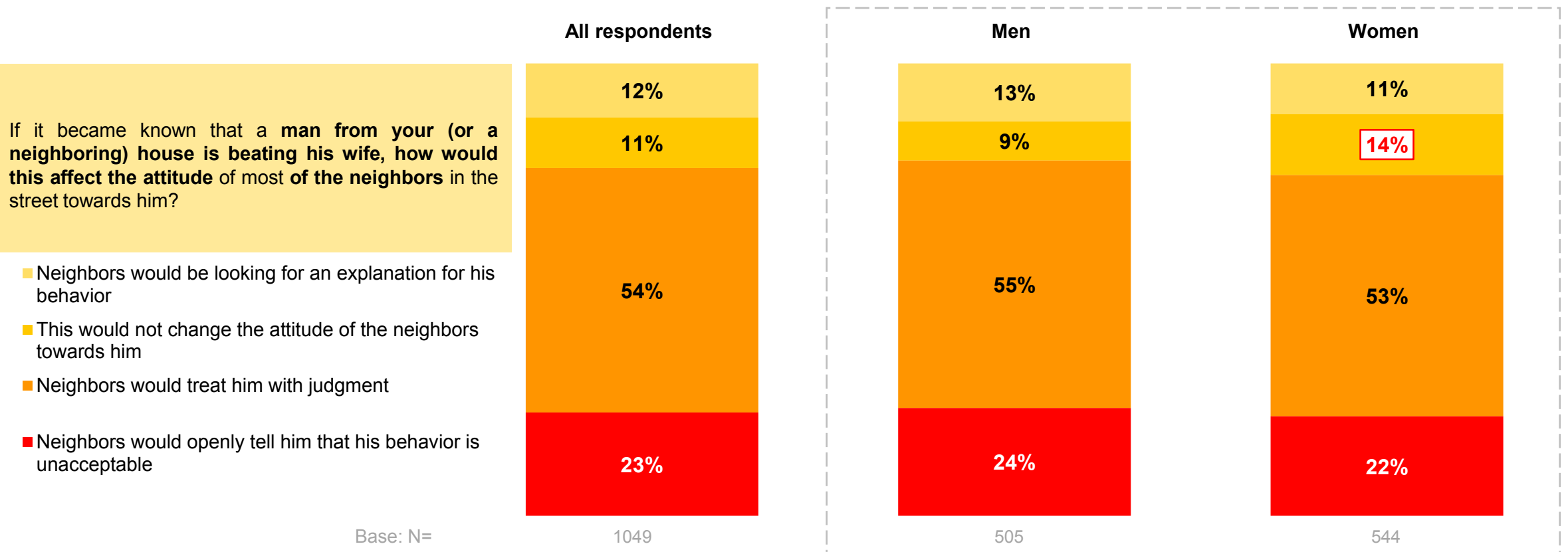
Imagine that a stranger is harassing a woman in your street, and she is urging him to stop. How do you think passersby will react?

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE TO ABUSERS

by gender

About half (54%) of respondents believe that if their community became aware of domestic violence, its representatives would condemn the abuser. Women are slightly more likely to consider that people's attitude towards such a neighbor would not change – 14% vs 9%. At the same time, a slightly less than a quarter of respondents (23%) believe in the direct intervention of neighbors in the situation.



Base: all respondents

If it became known that a man from your (or a neighboring) house is beating his wife, how would this affect the attitude of most of the neighbors in the street towards him?

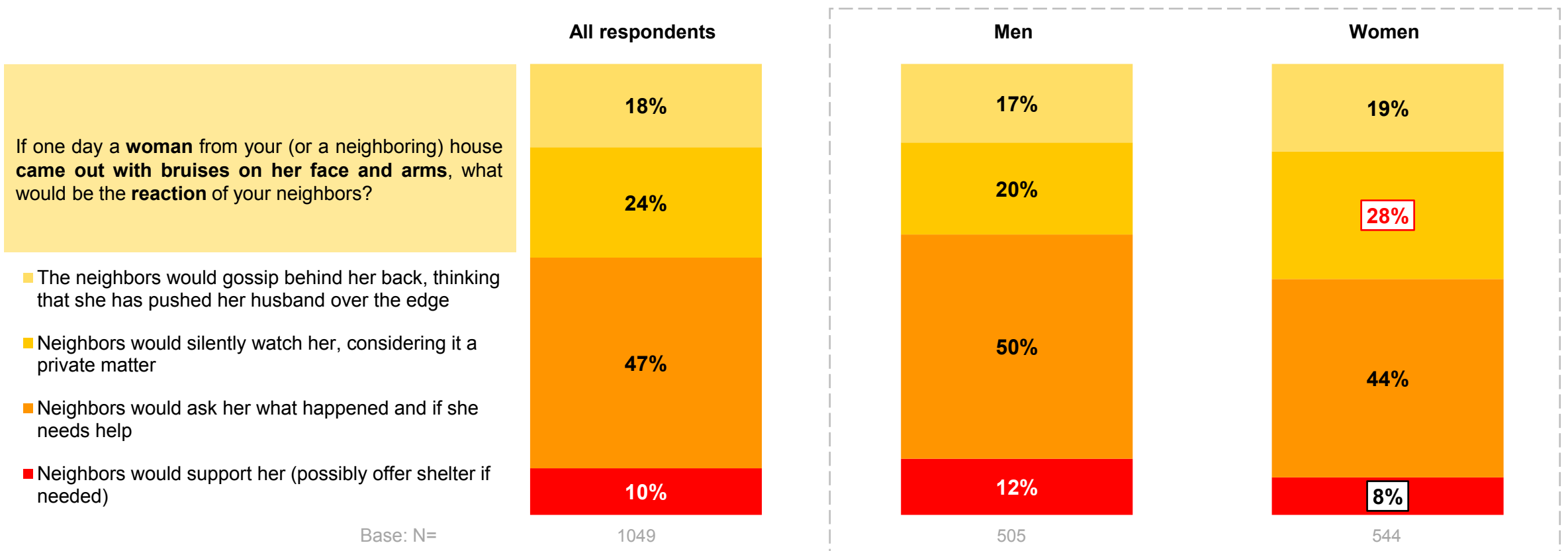
Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS VIOLENCE VICTIMS

by gender



Almost half (47%) of respondents believe that their neighbors will offer help to a victim of domestic violence if the consequences of such violence become apparent to them. A quarter (24%) consider that the neighbors will not interfere – this opinion is more common among women. Only 10% expect that neighbors will definitely provide support to the victim – and such belief is significantly less common among women than among men.



Base: all respondents

If one day a woman from your (or a neighboring) house came out with bruises on her face and arms, what would be the reaction of your neighbors?

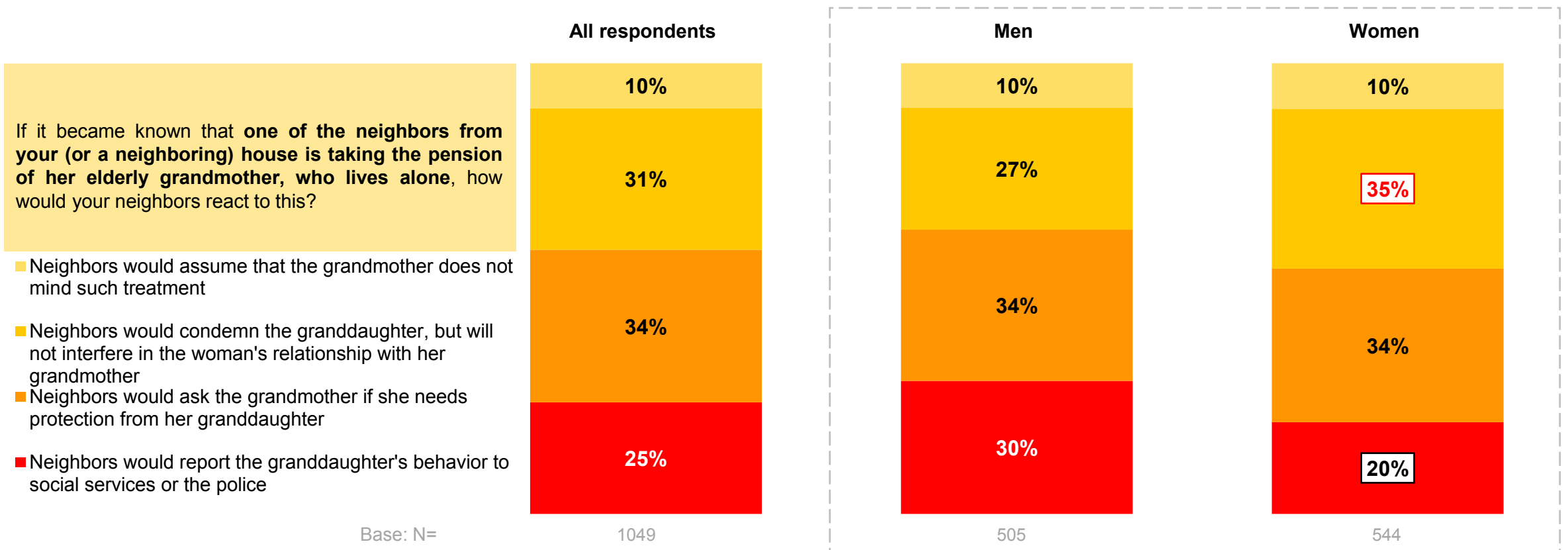
Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE TO PERSONS WHO PERPETRATE ECONOMIC VIOLENCE

by gender

Gradus

There was no definitive answer to the question of how neighbors would react if they found out about the economic violence perpetrated against a vulnerable member of their community: 34% consider that neighbors would offer to help, 31% – that neighbors would not intervene, only condemn; another quarter believe that neighbors would report the violence to the relevant authorities. Based on the frequency of choosing the latter two alternatives, women are significantly less optimistic about the hypothetical actions of their neighbors.



Base: all respondents

If it became known that one of the neighbors from your (or a neighboring) house is taking the pension of her elderly grandmother, who lives alone, how would your neighbors react to this?

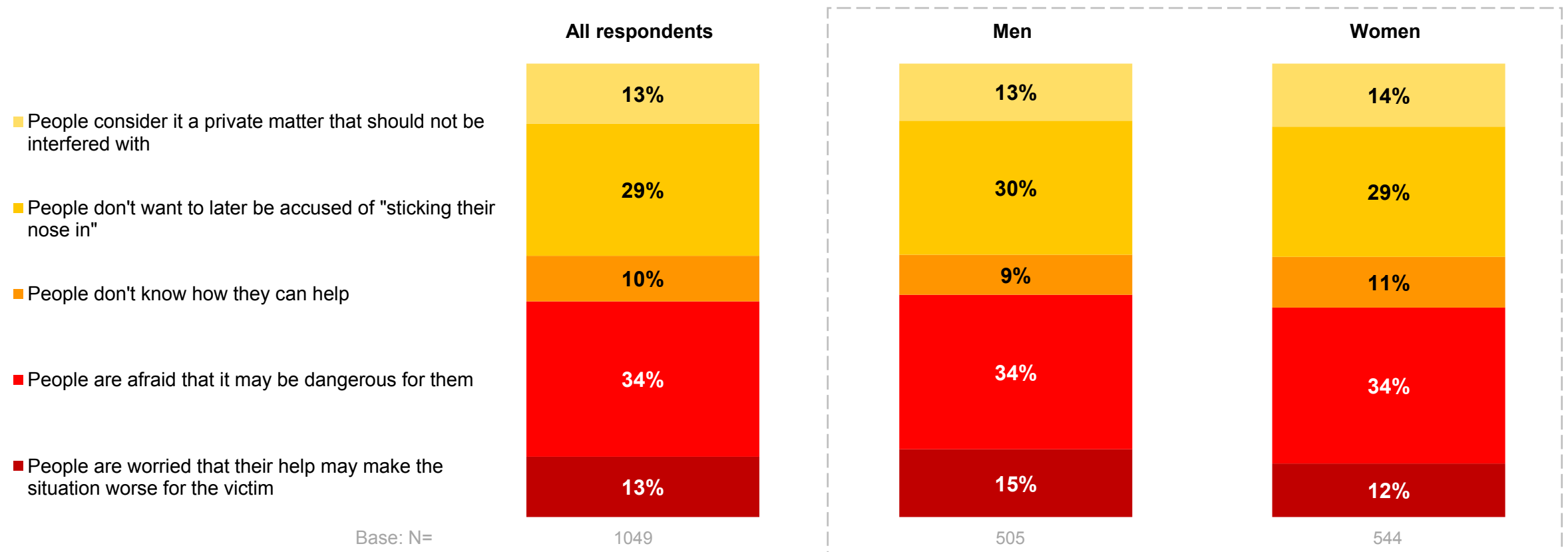
Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

REASONS FOR NOT INTERVENING IN SITUATIONS OF VIOLENCE

by gender




There are no significant differences by gender in the answers to the question about the possible reasons for not intervening in situations of violence: one third (34%) of respondents suggest that the reason is fear for one's own safety, and almost one third (29%) – that people are afraid of being judged or confronted for intervening. Other assumptions (people consider it to be a private matter, don't know how to help, are afraid of making the situation worse) received 10-13% of answers in general.



Base: all respondents

Why do some people not intervene in situations of violence, even if they sympathize with the victims?

 Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men

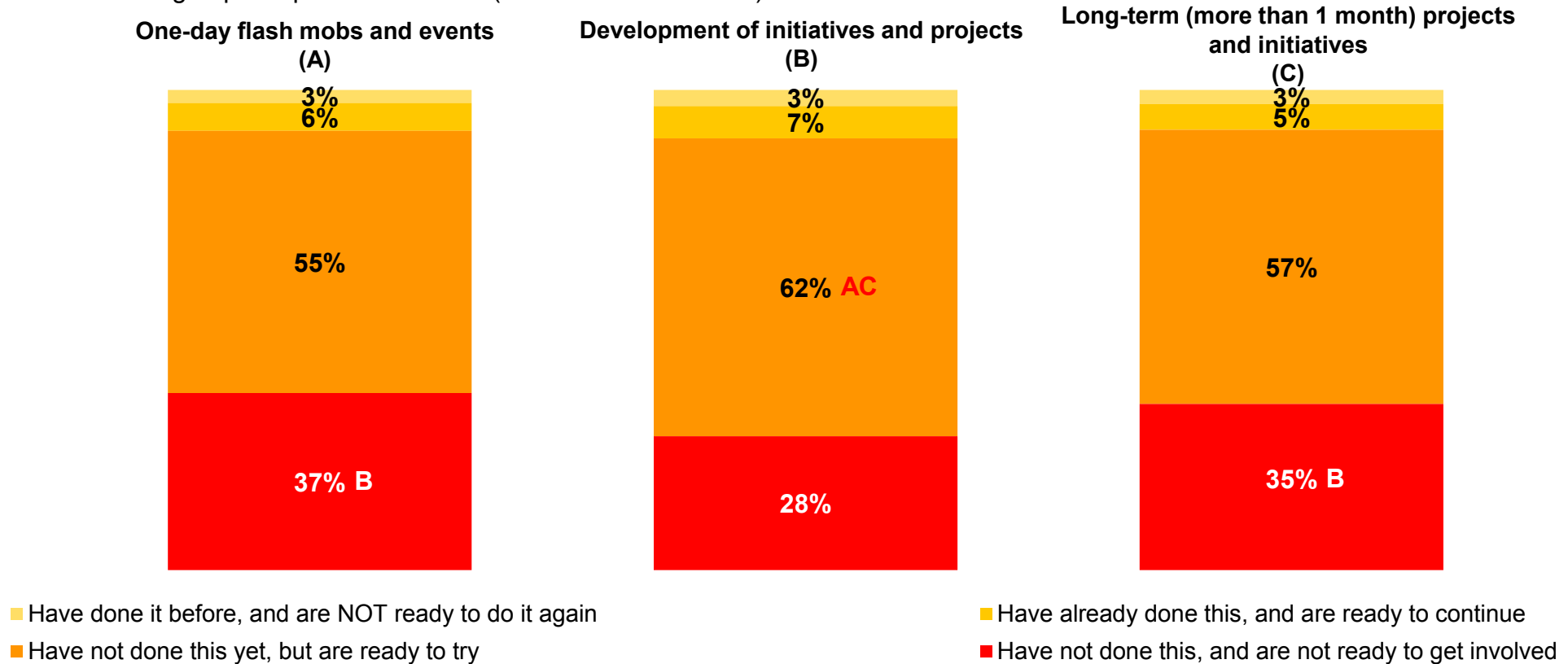


INTERACTION WITH THE SUBJECT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN EVENTS TO PREVENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The most common answer (55-62%) to the question about willingness to participate in various events to prevent domestic violence was willingness to try despite the lack of relevant experience; women and people familiar with the 'Break the Circle' campaign answered in this way significantly more often. At the same time, the development of initiatives and projects is the event that caused such reaction significantly more often: furthermore, a significantly smaller number of people with no prior experience are *not* willing to participate in the event (28% vs 37% and 35%).



Base: all respondents

Would you be willing to take part in one-day flash mobs and events to combat domestic violence? / to join the development of initiatives and projects to prevent domestic violence? / to participate in long-term (more than 1 month) projects and initiatives to prevent domestic violence??

A/B/C shows that the indicator is significantly higher than the measure corresponding with the letter. For example, 35%B indicates that this indicator is significantly higher than that of event B.

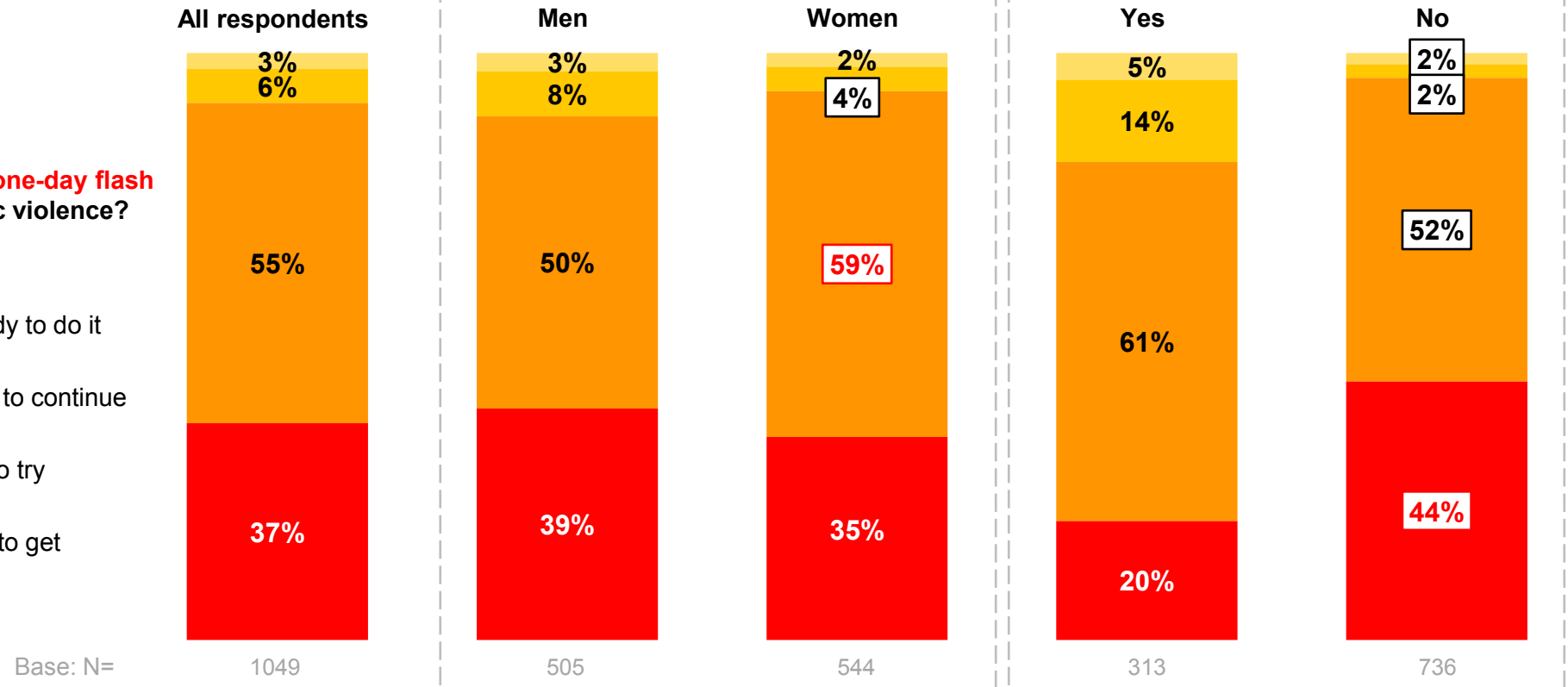
WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN EVENTS TO PREVENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

by gender and campaign awareness



Would you be willing to take part in **one-day flash mobs and events** to combat domestic violence?

- Have done it before, and are NOT ready to do it again
- Have already done this, and are ready to continue
- Have not done this yet, but are ready to try
- Have not done this, and are not ready to get involved



Base: all respondents

Would you be willing to take part in one-day flash mobs and events to combat domestic violence?



Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men; for those unfamiliar with the campaign compared to those familiar.

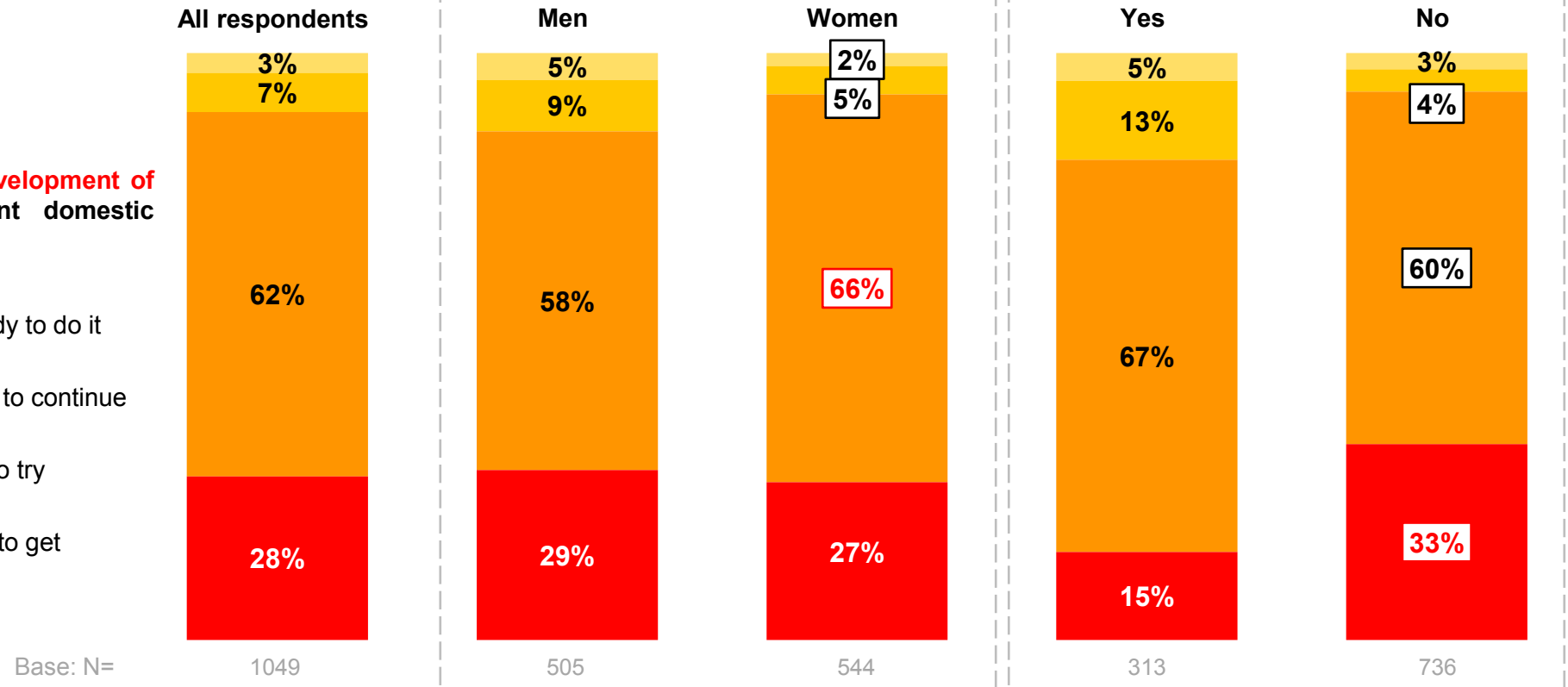
WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN EVENTS TO PREVENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

by gender and campaign awareness



Would you be willing to join the **development of initiatives and projects** to prevent domestic violence?

- Have done it before, and are NOT ready to do it again
- Have already done this, and are ready to continue
- Have not done this yet, but are ready to try
- Have not done this, and are not ready to get involved



Base: all respondents

Would you be willing to join the development of initiatives and projects to prevent domestic violence?



Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men; for those unfamiliar with the campaign compared to those familiar.

WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN EVENTS TO PREVENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

by gender and campaign awareness

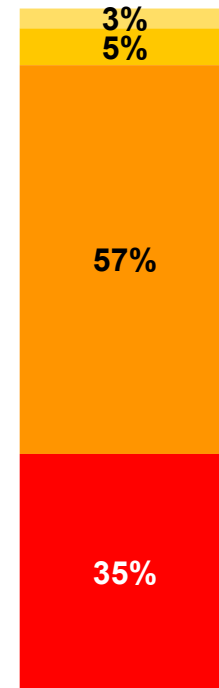


Would you be willing to participate in **long-term** (more than 1 month) **projects and initiatives** to prevent domestic violence?

- Have done it before, and are NOT ready to do it again
- Have already done this, and are ready to continue
- Have not done this yet, but are ready to try
- Have not done this, and are not ready to get involved

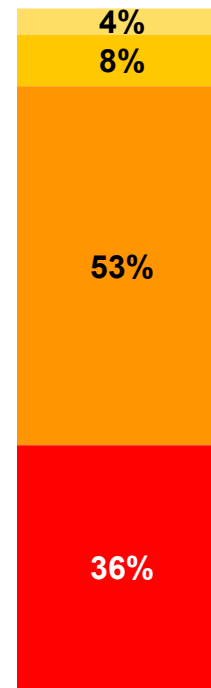
Base: N=

All respondents



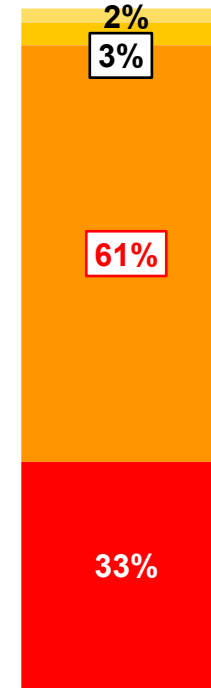
1049

Men



505

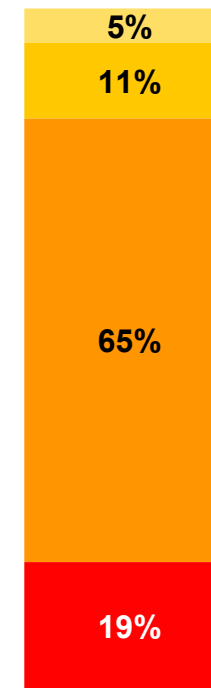
Women



544

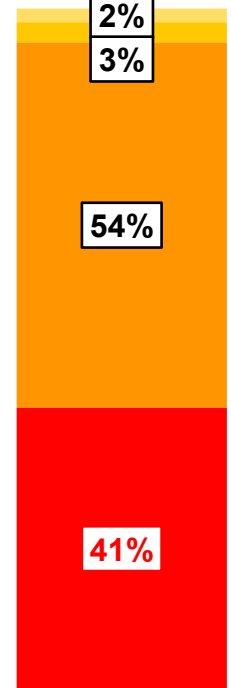
Have you heard about the "Break the Circle" campaign?

Yes



313

No



736

Base: all respondents

Would you be willing to participate in long-term (more than 1 month) projects and initiatives to prevent domestic violence?

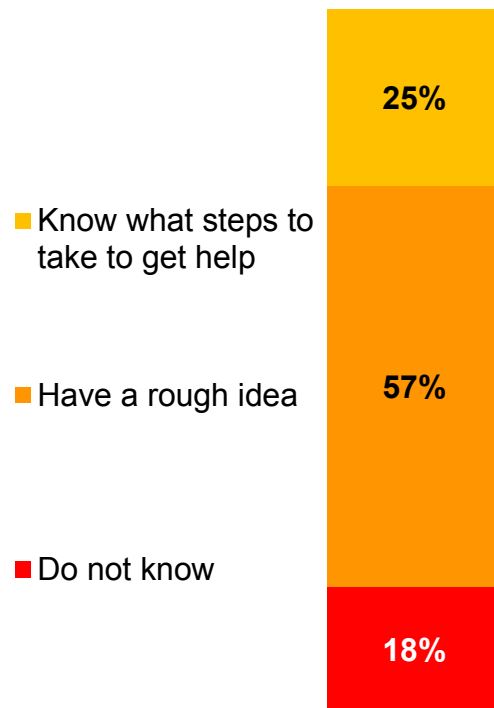


Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men; for those unfamiliar with the campaign compared to those familiar.

ACTIONS IN CASE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

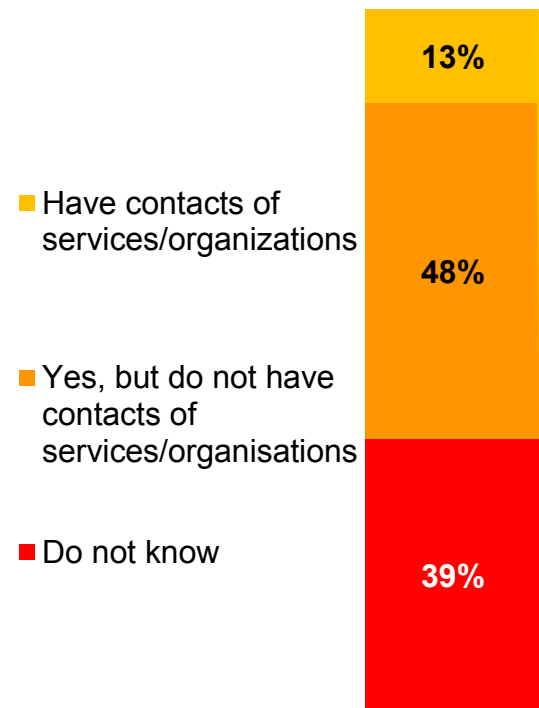
In general, 82% of respondents claim that they know (exactly or approximately) what to do if their loved ones commit violence against them. At the same time, there is a significantly smaller share of those who know where to turn, besides the police, – 61%, and only 13% of them have contacts of relevant services or organizations. The most common source of information is a video or videos seen on the Internet (47%). Those who had not heard about the Break the Circle campaign admitted that they did not know how to act in cases of domestic violence significantly more often; and those of them who knew what to do were less likely to remember where exactly they found out.

Whether respondents know what to do if their loved ones commit violence



Base: all respondents, N=1049

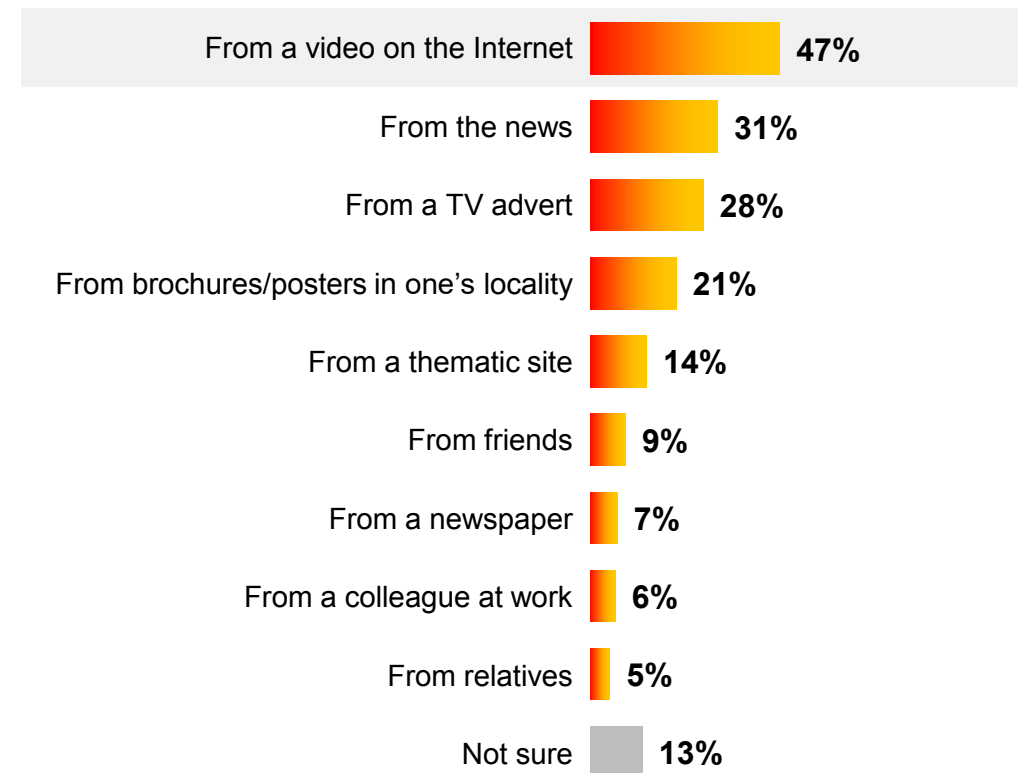
Whether respondents know where to turn besides the police



Base: all respondents, N=1049



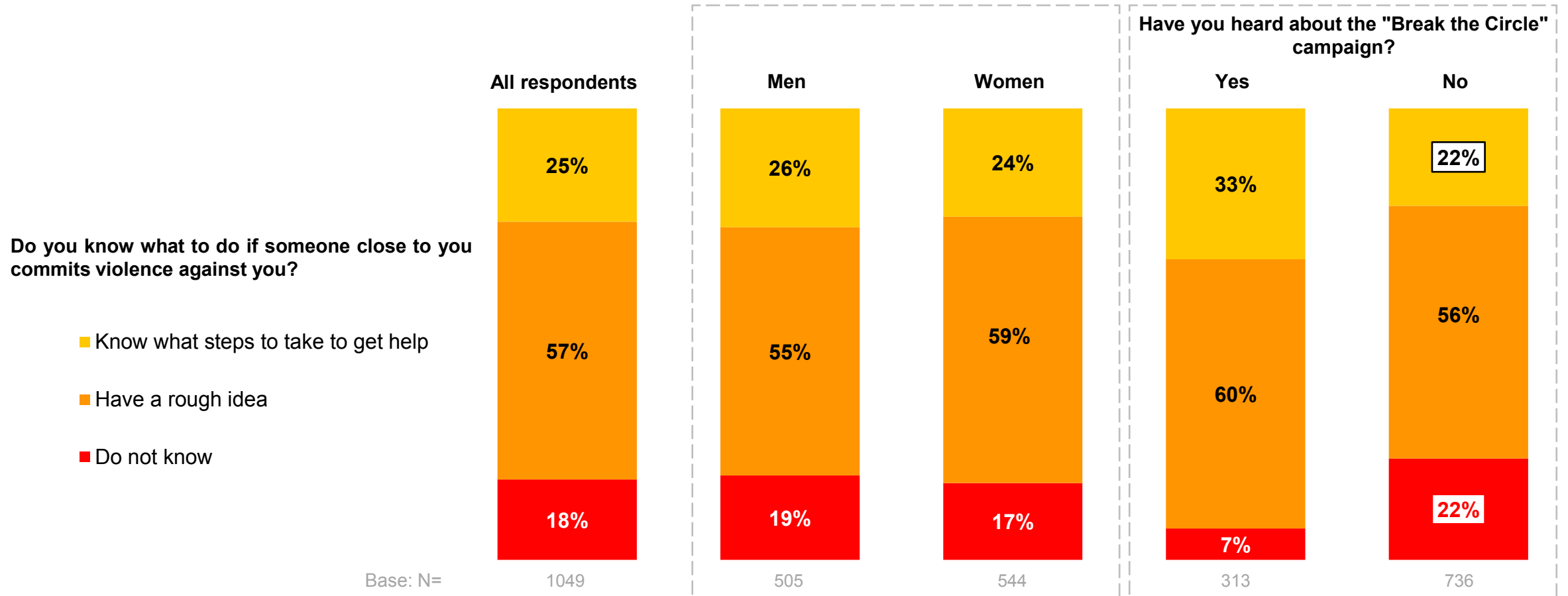
Sources of such information



Base: those, who know where to turn, N=641

ACTIONS IN CASE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

by gender and campaign awareness

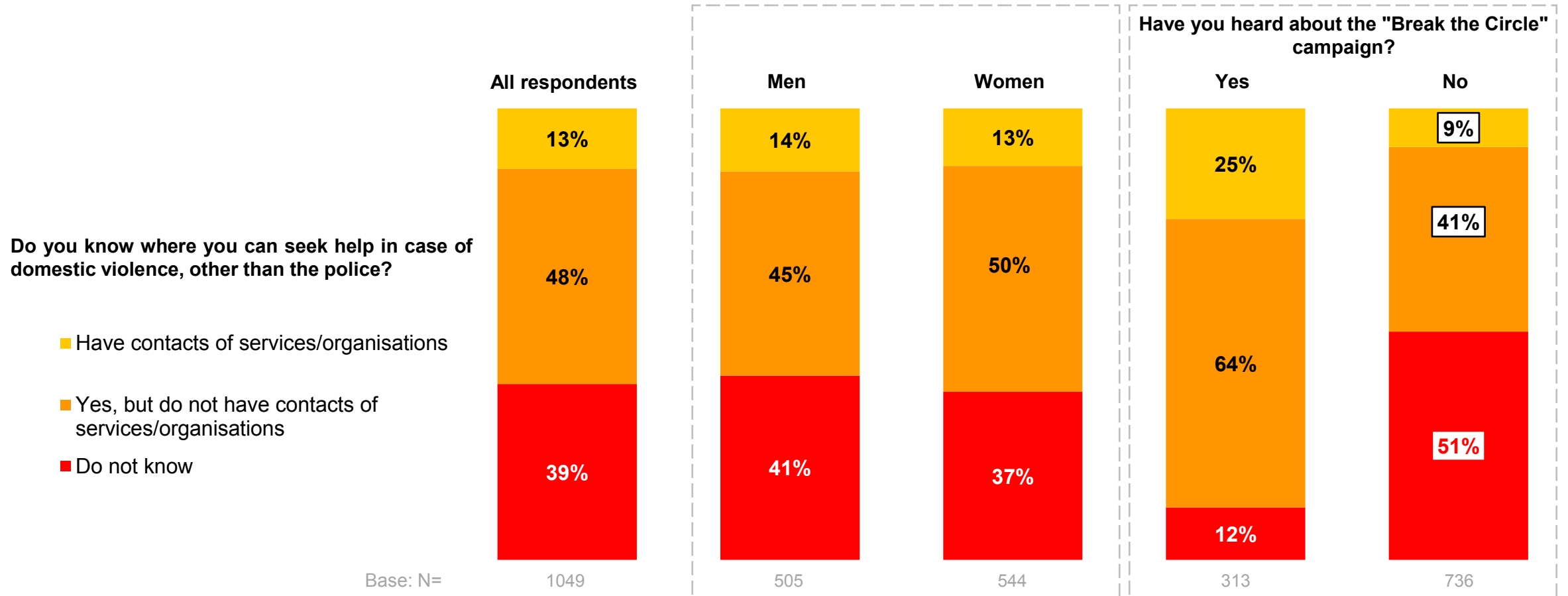


Base: all respondents
Do you know what to do if someone close to you commits violence against you?

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men; for those unfamiliar with the campaign compared to those familiar.

ACTIONS IN CASE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

by gender and campaign awareness



Base: all respondents

Do you know where you can seek help in case of domestic violence, other than the police?

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men; for those unfamiliar with the campaign compared to those familiar.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT ACTIONS IN CASE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

by gender and campaign awareness



	All respondents	Gender		Have you heard about the "Break the Circle" campaign?	
		Men	Women	Yes	No
From a video on the Internet	47%	43%	51%	54%	42%
From the news	31%	31%	32%	34%	29%
From a TV advert	28%	25%	31%	28%	28%
From brochures/posters in the locality	21%	22%	21%	26%	18%
From the thematic site	14%	14%	14%	21%	9%
From friends	9%	10%	8%	10%	8%
From the newspaper	7%	8%	5%	8%	6%
From a colleague at work	6%	7%	6%	7%	5%
From relatives	5%	6%	4%	4%	5%
Not sure	13%	13%	13%	6%	18%
Base: N= 641		299	342	277	364

Base: those who know where to turn
How did you learn about where to turn to in case of domestic violence?

Statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** indicator for women compared to men; for those unfamiliar with the campaign compared to those familiar.



SAMPLE STRUCTURE

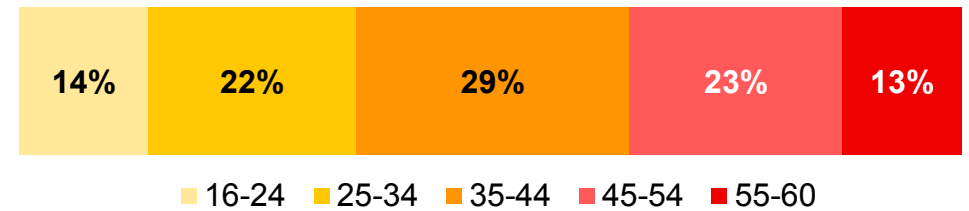


SAMPLE STRUCTURE

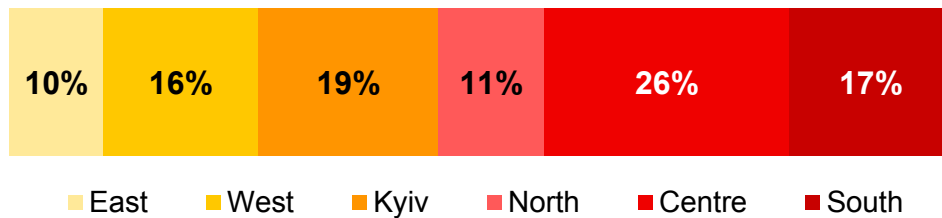
Gender



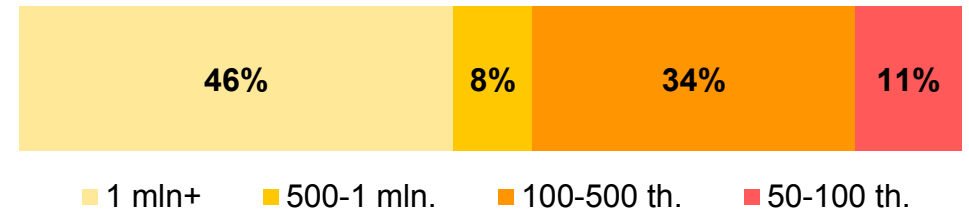
Age



Region



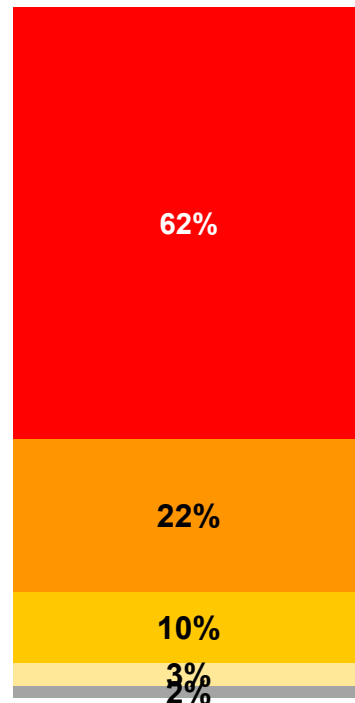
Size of the settlement



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE (1/2)

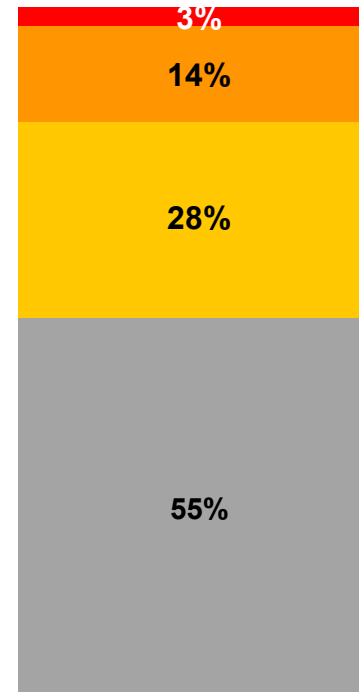
Marital status

- Married / in a civil union / living together
- Single / unmarried
- Divorced
- Widower / widow
- Prefer not to say



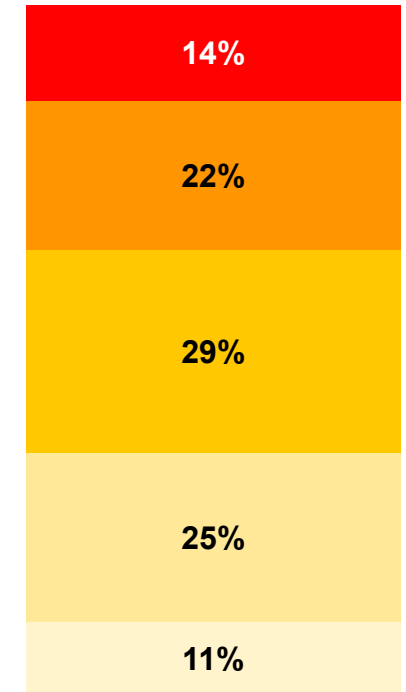
Presence of children under 18 that live with respondents

- Have 3 and more children
- Have 2 children
- Have one child
- Do not have children

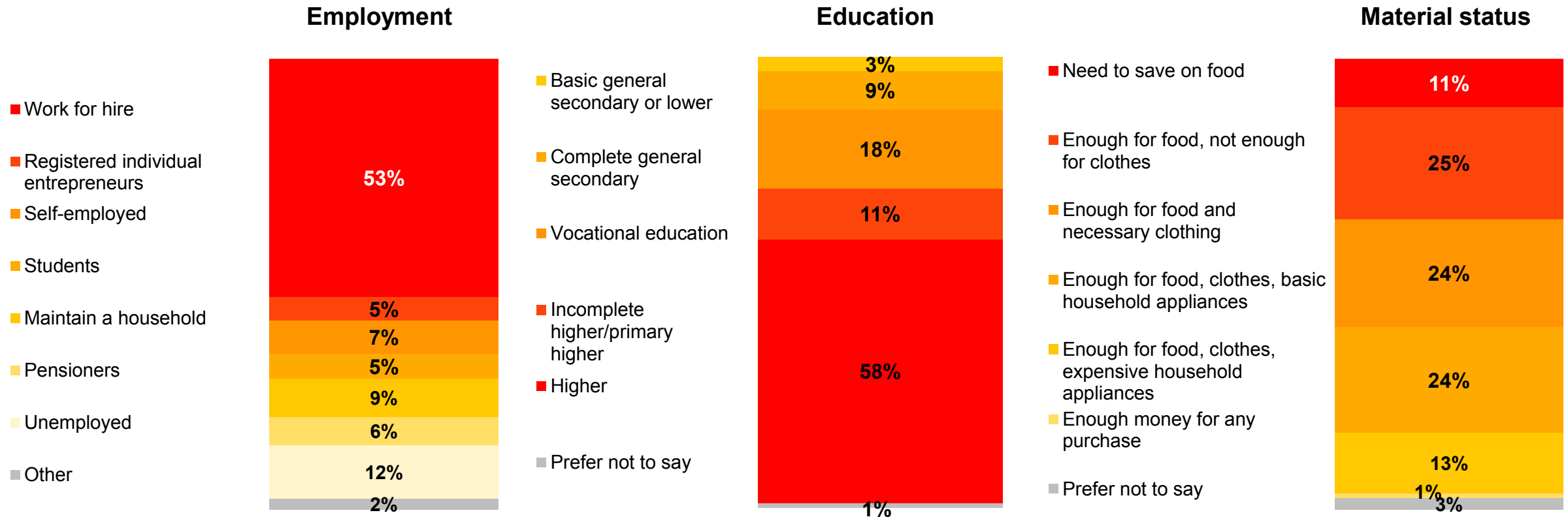


Household size

- 5 and more persons
- 4 persons
- 3 persons
- 2 persons
- 1 person



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE (2/2)



°Gradus Research
Company

