

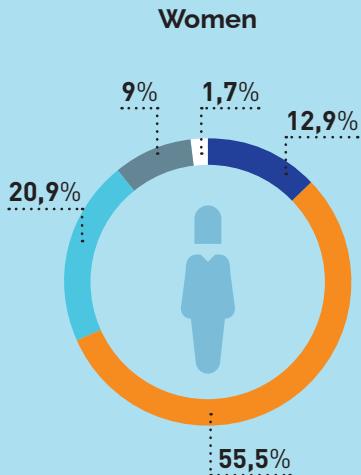
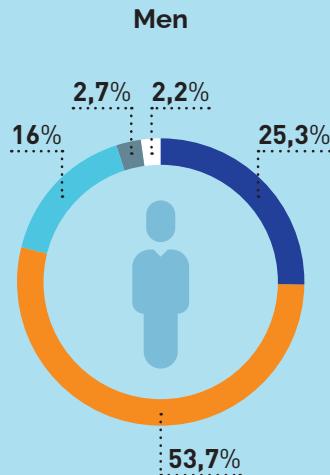
# PERCEPTION OF PERSONAL HEALTH



MOVING FORWARD  
TOGETHER



The vast majority of women and men assess their health as very good or satisfactory, men positively assess their health more often than women. % of respondents

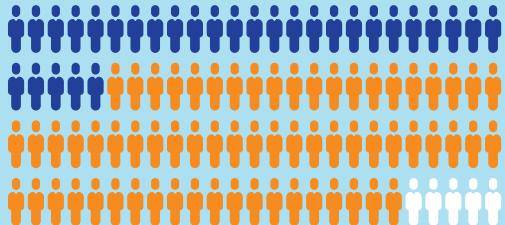


- My health is very strong
- My health is satisfactory
- My health is weak

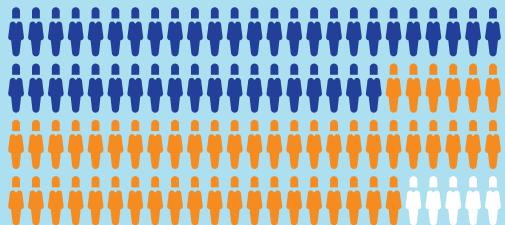
- My health is very weak
- Difficult to respond

Men are more often than women think that they do not have any chronic diseases. % of respondents

Men **64,9%**



Women **51,4%**



- Yes
- No
- Difficult to respond

Source: research Gender Perspective of the Healthcare Sector of Ukraine, conducted within the WE ACT: Women Empowerment Action programme. The study surveyed 1,106 women and 912 men over the age of 18 in all regions of Ukraine (except Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts that are not controlled by the Ukrainian government).

# USE OF MEDICAL SERVICES

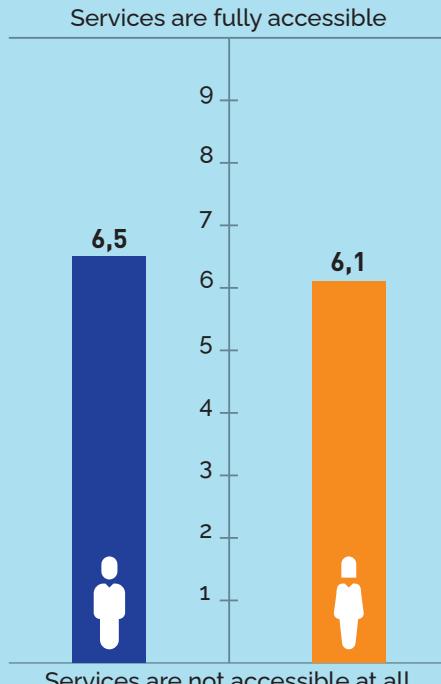


MOVING FORWARD  
TOGETHER

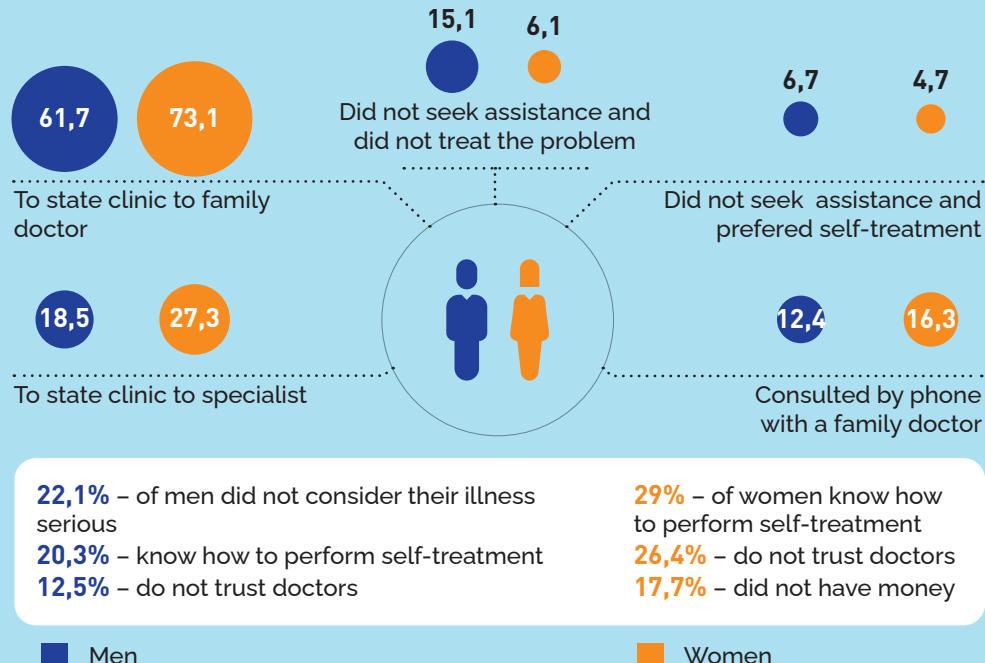


WE  
ACT

Women and men consider medical services affordable, but not fully accessible.



In case of exacerbation / emerging health problems, women are more often than men to seek help. Men are more often prefer self-treatment or no treatment at all.



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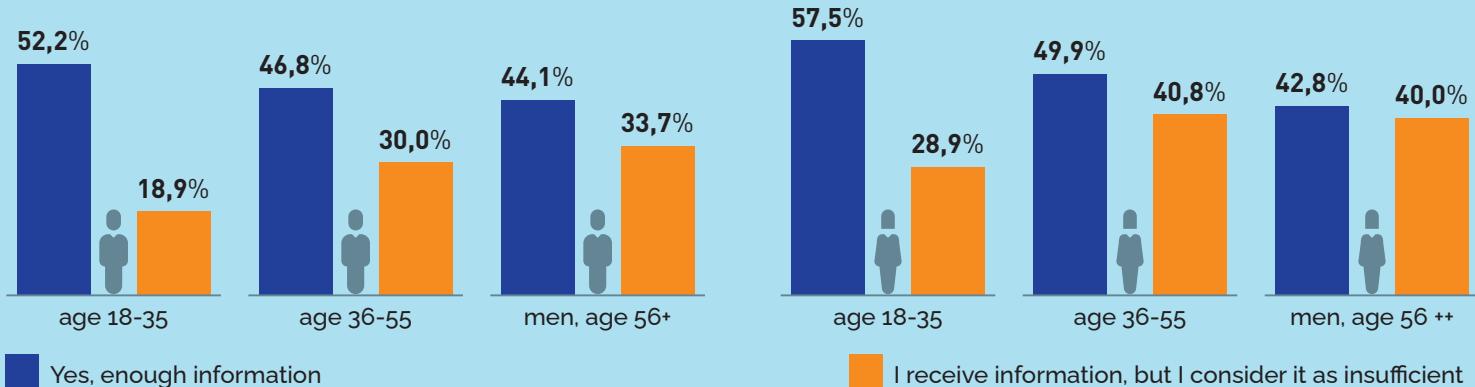
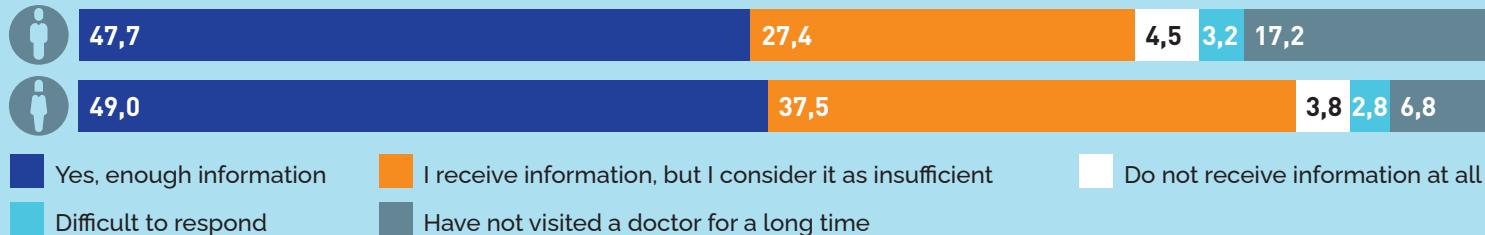
# PUBLIC AWARENESS OF HEALTH AND TREATMENT



MOVING FORWARD  
TOGETHER



Only half of women and men think that they have enough information to make decisions about their health. With age, both women and men more often report a lack of awareness on these issues. % of respondents.



Source: research Gender Perspective of the Healthcare Sector of Ukraine, conducted within the WE ACT: Women Empowerment Action programme. The study surveyed 1,106 women and 912 men over the age of 18 in all regions of Ukraine (except Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts that are not controlled by the Ukrainian government).

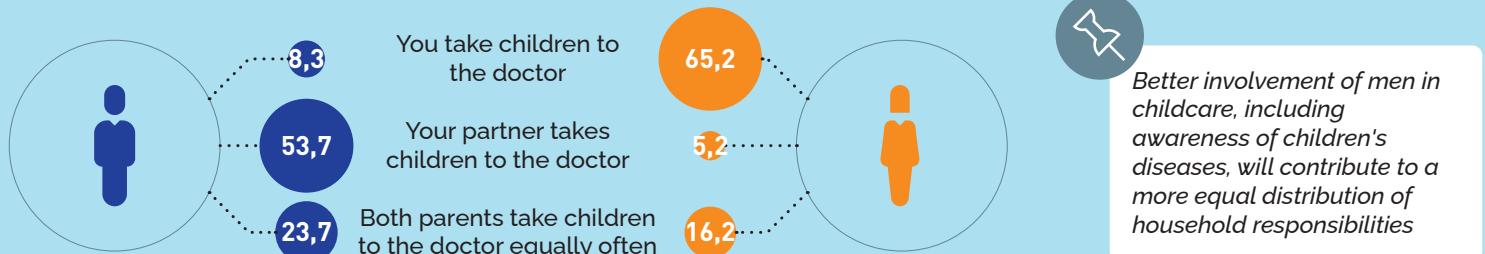
# DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

MOVING FORWARD  
TOGETHER

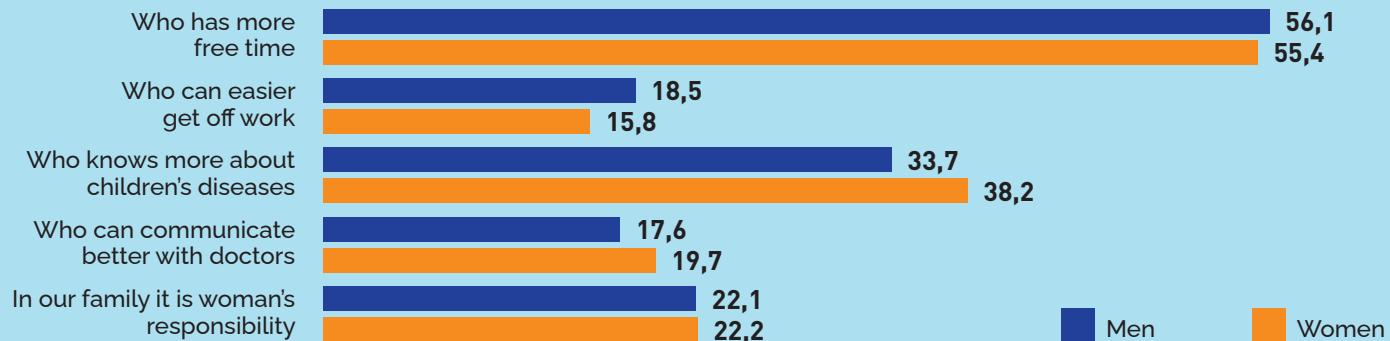


WE ACT

Among respondents who have minor children, most women and men said that it is often a woman's responsibility to take children to the doctor. % of respondents.



Among the reasons why one of the partners - a man or a woman - is more often responsible for taking children to the doctor, was the availability of free time and knowledge about children's diseases. % of respondents.



Source: research Gender Perspective of the Healthcare Sector of Ukraine, conducted within the WE ACT: Women Empowerment Action programme. The study surveyed 1,106 women and 912 men over the age of 18 in all regions of Ukraine (except Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts that are not controlled by the Ukrainian government).

# PREJUDICE

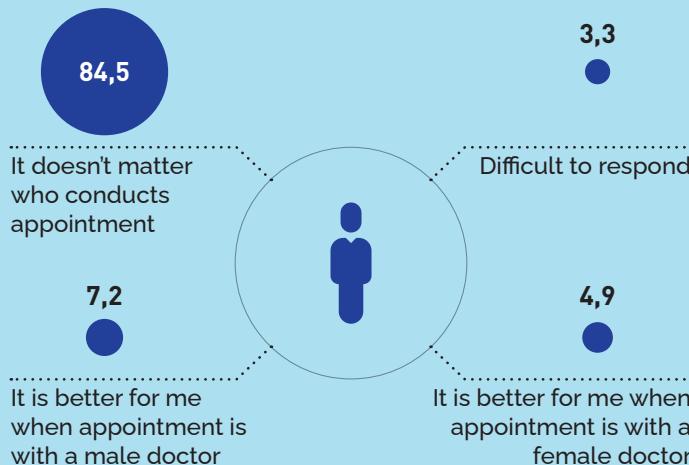


MOVING FORWARD  
TOGETHER



WE ACT

The vast majority of men and women do not care who performs treatment – a man or a woman. Almost every fifth woman prefers female doctors. Men equally often preferred doctors of both sexes. % of respondents.



**2% of men** and **3,5% of women**  
are less likely to trust **female** doctor

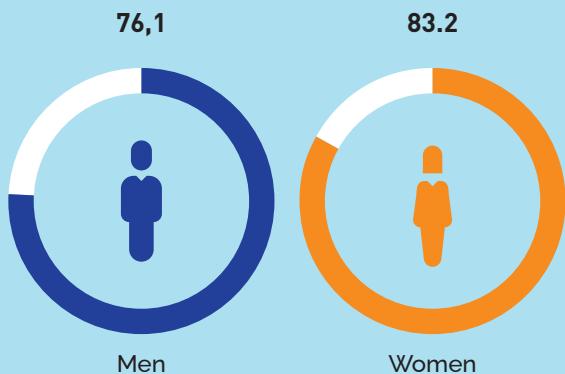


**1,5% of men** and **5% of women**  
less trust the doctor's recommendations  
if an appointment was a **male** doctor

Source: research Gender Perspective of the Healthcare Sector of Ukraine, conducted within the WE ACT: Women Empowerment Action programme. The study surveyed 1,106 women and 912 men over the age of 18 in all regions of Ukraine (except Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts that are not controlled by the Ukrainian government).

# HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

The vast majority of men and women consider it necessary to lead a healthy lifestyle. At the same time, only a third of all respondents thinks that they lead one. % of respondents.



Among the reasons that would encourage living in a healthier way is the availability of money, free time and medical condition.



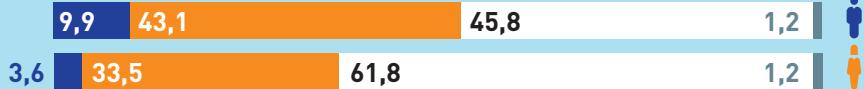
MOVING FORWARD  
TOGETHER



Men do sports more often than women, and women are less likely to have bad habits.

How often you? % respondents

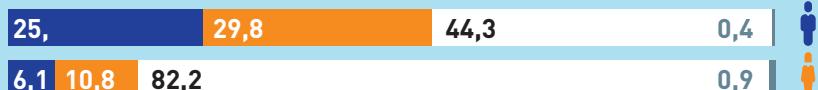
Do sports outside your home (sports ground, pool, gym, etc.)



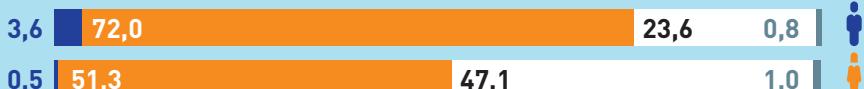
Do sports exercises at home



Smoke



Consume alcohol



Often

From time to time or seldom

Never

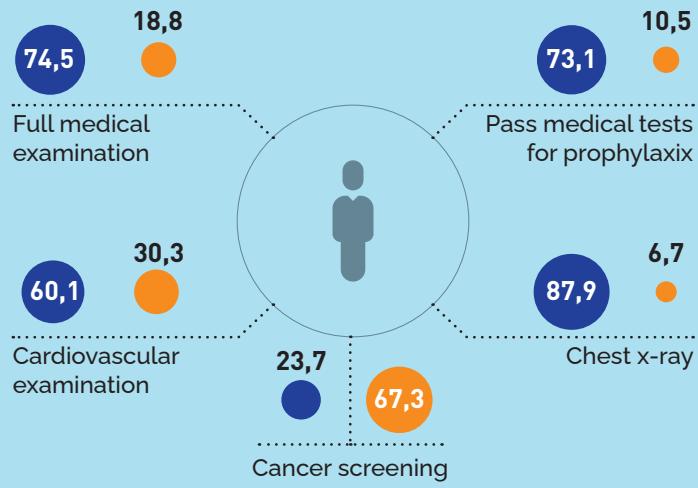
Difficult to respond

Source: research Gender Perspective of the Healthcare Sector of Ukraine, conducted within the WE ACT: Women Empowerment Action programme. The study surveyed 1,106 women and 912 men over the age of 18 in all regions of Ukraine (except Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts that are not controlled by the Ukrainian government).

# HOW OFTEN MEN AND WOMEN USE PREVENTION SERVICES?



% of respondents



■ Once a year or less

■ Never



Among those who do not pay attention to prevention, men often think that they either do not have health problems or they are not serious. Women except the same reason often name the lack of funds.

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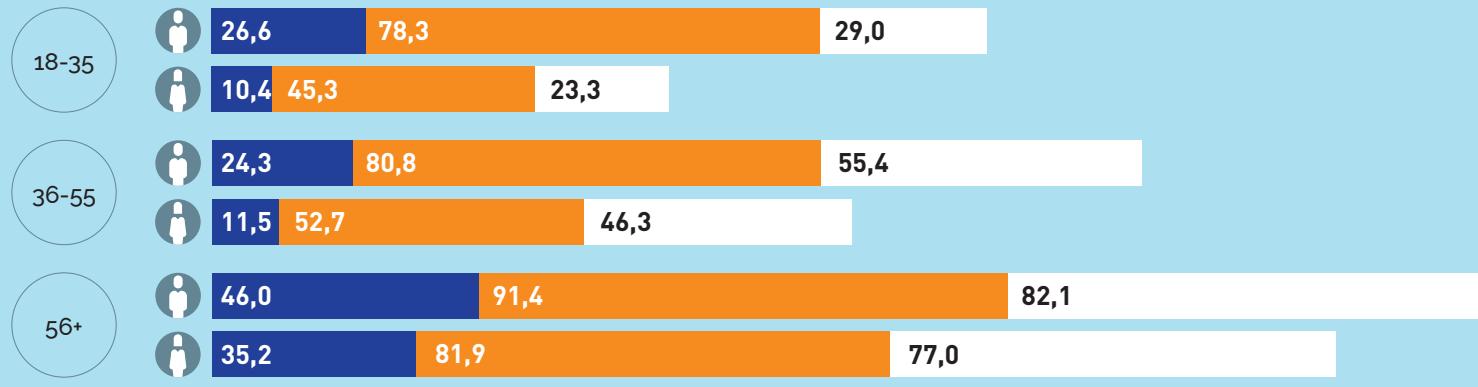
# REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH



MOVING FORWARD  
TOGETHER



% of respondents



■ Don't know anything about reproductive health

■ Not going to use reproductive health services in the future

■ Did not use reproductive health services for 5 years

Men

Women

According to the World Health Organization, reproductive health is an ability to conceive and give birth to children, a possibility of sexual intercourse without a threat of sexually transmitted diseases, safe pregnancy, childbirth, survival and health of a child, well-being of a mother, opportunities of planning subsequent pregnancies and preventing unwanted pregnancies.

*The older a man or woman is, the more often they feel that they have insufficient knowledge about reproductive health, the less they use such services.*

Source: research Gender Perspective of the Healthcare Sector of Ukraine, conducted within the WE ACT: Women Empowerment Action programme. The study surveyed 1,106 women and 912 men over the age of 18 in all regions of Ukraine (except Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts that are not controlled by the Ukrainian government).

# FAMILY PLANNING METHODS



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TOGETHER



Men and women living in cities more often have full access to safe family planning methods. At the same time, a quarter of men living in cities and almost a third in rural areas do not use any method of contraception.

% of respondents

Urban residents

Rural residents

I have full access to safe and effective contraceptives

44,0  
Men

43,9  
Women

37,5  
Men

38,0  
Women

I do not have access to safe and effective contraceptives at all

2,2  
Men

2,0  
Women

2,6  
Men

1,4  
Women

You and your partner do not use any method of contraception

25,7  
Men

39,1  
Women

29,1  
Men

37,3  
Women

Urban residents

Rural residents

Both partners are responsible for preventing pregnancy

78,8  
Men

76,4  
Women

74,8  
Men

77,2  
Women

Woman should be responsible for preventing pregnancy

9,1  
Men

12,5  
Women

9,7  
Men

11,2  
Women

Men

Source: research Gender Perspective of the Healthcare Sector of Ukraine, conducted within the WE ACT: Women Empowerment Action programme. The study surveyed 1,106 women and 912 men over the age of 18 in all regions of Ukraine (except Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts that are not controlled by the Ukrainian government).



Men and women living in urban areas more often have full access to safe family planning methods. At the same time, a quarter of men living in urban areas and almost a third from rural areas do not use any method of contraception.

# LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

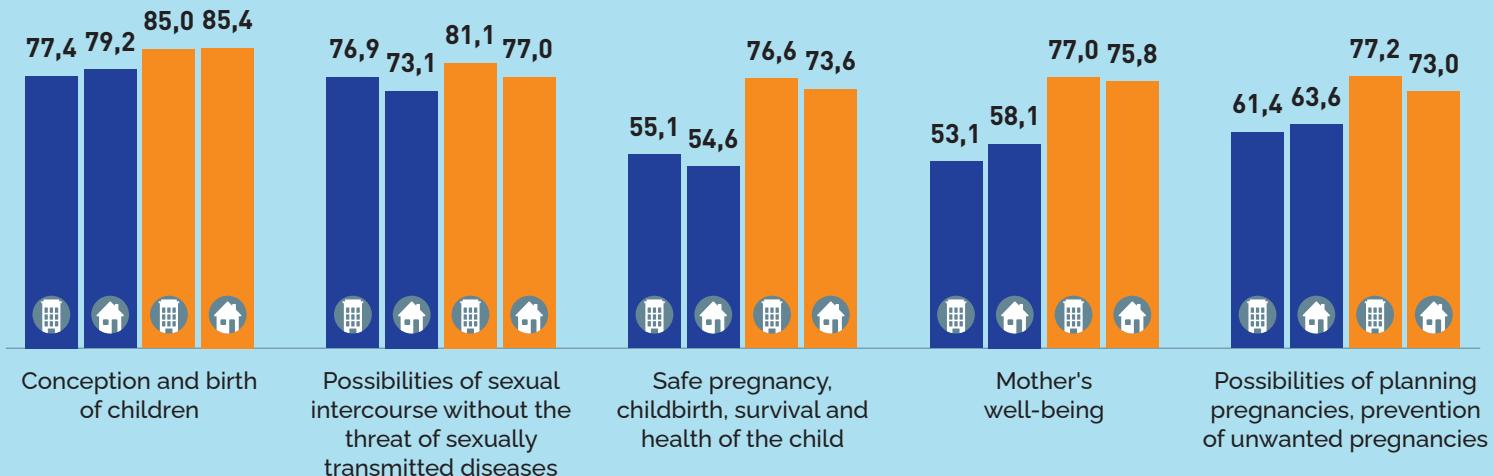


**Yes, I have a sufficient level of knowledge.**

% respondents

Men      Urban residents  
Women      Rural residents

*Men have less information than women about various aspects of reproductive health, including much less knowledge about safe pregnancy, childbirth, child health and maternal well-being.*



Source: research Gender Perspective of the Healthcare Sector of Ukraine, conducted within the WE ACT: Women Empowerment Action programme. The study surveyed 1,106 women and 912 men over the age of 18 in all regions of Ukraine (except Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts that are not controlled by the Ukrainian government).

# SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS



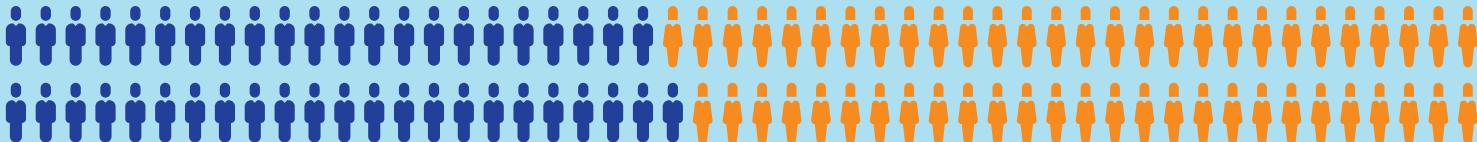
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TOGETHER



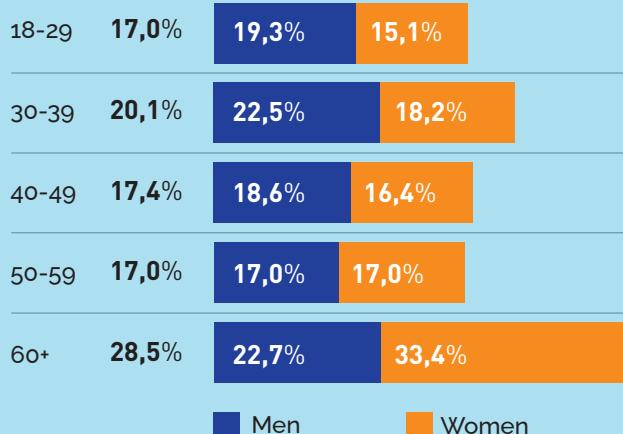
Men 45,2%

Gender:

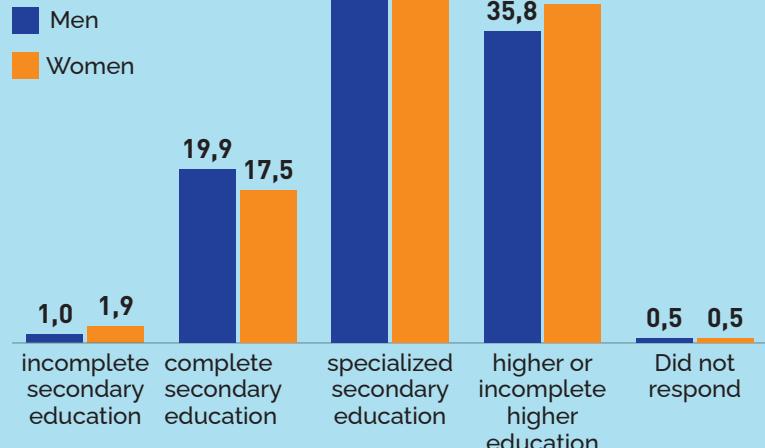
Women 54,8%



## Age



## Education (%)



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