Young Russian Women on Trafficking, Prostitution and Gender-Based Discrimination

Sarah E. Mendelson (CSIS) and Theodore P. Gerber (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
December 5, 2008
Agenda: What do women think?

- What do they know about human trafficking?
- What are the policy implications of these findings?
- What about prostitution?
- Experiences of harassment and discrimination in the workplace and educational institutions
- Views on gender roles
- Why are they not having more babies?
  - Not covered today but we can discuss in Q and A
  - Implications of the financial crisis
Fill the Knowledge Gap

• Conventional wisdom, even myths, drive views of these issues
• Anecdotal sense of how widespread particular views and experiences are
• Our benchmark survey data on knowledge, attitude and experience challenge assumptions
• Enables better and more effective policy interventions
Benchmark Survey

- April 2007: Four focus groups*
- Summer 2007: Follow up in-depth interviews
- March-April 2008: Pretest of 20 and survey of 2,004 women 16-34 years old implemented by the Levada Analytic Center
- Supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation
- Survey addresses multiple, separate issues

* Findings from focus group informed response categories—language is theirs, not ours
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Sample Characteristics</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Place of residence</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 21</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>Other large city (1 mil. +)</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 to 27</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>Small city/town</td>
<td>57.5%</td>
<td>1152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 to 34</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>Rural village</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than secondary</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>87.1%</td>
<td>1746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower vocational</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Other Slavic</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>Non-European</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>Other/hard to say</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single (never married)</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>Orthodox</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
<td>1357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohabiting</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated/Divorced</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main activity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working for hire</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>Not working, not looking</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual work activity</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own business, with employees</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Homemaking</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studying in secondary school</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>On maternity leave</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studying in university</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed, looking for work</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Human Trafficking

• Movement of people either through force, fraud, or coercion for the express purposes of enslavement

• Forced prostitution involves being sold as chattel, stripped of passport, and forced to pay off a bogus “debt” to their traffickers.

• UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
Policy Context

• US State Department placed Russia on the “Tier 2 Watch List” for the last five years
• Viewed as major source, destination and transit
• According to the 2008 TIP Report, little to no funding for victims’ assistance programs
• No funding to NGOs working on anti-trafficking programs
• Comprehensive legislation pending but stuck since 2003
The Range of Conventional Wisdoms

- Russian women have not heard of this phenomenon/do not know what it is
- Russian women are easily duped into trafficking through advertisements for work abroad
- Rare event; concern is largely donor driven/foreign
- Not rare: trafficking involves upwards of 10,000 women sold a year from Russia
Figure 1. Have you seen an advertisement for highly paid work abroad, no experience necessary?

(Note: All contrasts are statistically significant in a multivariate analysis.)

Percent replying "yes"

- Overall: 63.9%
- Under 18: 48.4%
- 18 or older: 66.0%
- Less than college: 59.6%
- College: 73.0%
- Single (inc. previously married): 59.8%
- Married or cohabiting: 67.9%
- Moscow: 51.9%
- Elsewhere: 64.8%
Fewer than 2% would answer such an advertisement
Figure 2. Why would you not reply to the advertisement for highly paid work abroad?
(Note: respondents could choose all answers that apply.)

- I am not interested in working in entertainment, hotel, or restaurant business: 25.7%
- I do not want to work abroad: 12.1%
- Ads like this are probably trying to trick women into forced prostitution abroad: 69.1%
- I am not looking for work: 11.3%
- Other reason: 0.9%
- Hard to say: 2.0%
Figure 3. Where did you hear about women who voluntarily went abroad and were then forced to work as prostitution against their will?
(Note: respondents could choose all answers that apply.)

Percent who chose each answer

- Have heard about it: 83.9%
- Hear about it from television: 80.4%
- ...from radio: 12.3%
- ...from films: 18.6%
- ...from newspapers or magazines: 39.1%
- ...from friends or family: 14.7%
- ...from the internet: 7.3%
- ...from other sources: 0.2%
How many people do you personally know who travelled abroad voluntarily and then were forced to work as prostitutes?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94.6%</td>
<td>1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you know personally know any women who have worked abroad as prostitutes because they chose to?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95.8%</td>
<td>1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Have you been tricked into going abroad voluntarily and then forced to work as a prostitute? 
(Asked of respondents aged 18-34)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>LCL</th>
<th>UCL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1,744</td>
<td>99.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated population size (women aged 18-34): 19,292,751 
(From Demograficheskii Ezhegodnik Rossii, 2007)

Sample-based estimates of the number of women 18-34 currently living in Russia who were trafficked
Mean estimate 175,564 
Lower bound estimate 89,758 
Upper bound estimate 261,019
Figure 4. Which statement do you agree with most (about the frequency of trafficking)?

- Currently, many Russian go abroad voluntarily and then are forced to work as prostitutes against their will: 58%
- This happens very rarely to Russian women today: 21%
- Hard to say: 21%
Figure 5. Which statement do you agree with most (about the seriousness of the problem)?

- So called "trade in humans" is a very serious problem for Russia today: 78%
- It is a secondary problem: 13%
- Hard to say: 9%
Policy implications

• Russian women are aware and concerned about trafficking
• It’s time for the Russian government and society to do more to combat trafficking
• What would that look like?
• Message to the authorities:
  – Continue to discuss this issue on TV
  – But need to pass laws
  – Support NGOs
  – Create witness protection and survivor service programs
• 8 out of 10 young women in Russia believe that human trafficking is a very serious problem.

What are you doing to stop it?
• 8 out of 10 young women in Russia believe that human trafficking is a very serious problem.

What are you doing to stop it?
• 8 out of 10 young women in Russia believe that human trafficking is a very serious problem.

What are you going to do to stop it?
Implications for the Obama Administration

- Tier 2 Watch List countries ought to receive special priority and tailored programs
- Missing Data: Internal trafficking; forced (migrant) labor; attitudes of police; attitudes of general population
- Link to our own struggle with slavery—memorials in the US
- Part of message to Russian population
- Raise it with the President and Prime Minister
- Target Assistance
Cultural Issue: Absent Victim

• Victims generally not memorialized or prioritized
  – Gulag
  – Terrorist attacks such as Nord-Ost, Beslan

• A legal approach to countering trafficking that places the victim/survivor at the center faces specific cultural challenges in Russia
II. Prostitution

• Throughout the 1990s, scholars and activists wrote about the permissive views of Russian women to prostitution.

• 1990s study claimed that 60% of Russian female high school students would exchange sex for hard currency.

• This conventional wisdom lives on today:

• “[T]he sexualization of Russian culture has both sensationalized and normalized prostitution, causing many women to seek it as an acceptable form of work in the face of economic hardship.”

Conventional Wisdom and Myths Regarding Prostitution

• Russian women buy into the “Pretty Woman” or “Interdevochka” (1989) image of prostitution

• Russian women see prostitution as a viable, even attractive, type of work
Views about prostitution

Note: Statements appeared in a different order on the survey

Prostitution can be altogether attractive
- Fully agree: 63%
- Somewhat agree: 59%
- Neither/hard to say: 46%
- Somewhat disagree: 54%
- Fully disagree: 3%

Prostitution is a good way to meet a suitable husband
- Fully agree: 46%
- Somewhat agree: 54%
- Neither/hard to say: 37%
- Somewhat disagree: 26%
- Fully disagree: 10%

Prostitutes can help resolve family problems by providing certain services that wives don't want to
- Fully agree: 18%
- Somewhat agree: 23%
- Neither/hard to say: 22%
- Somewhat disagree: 21%
- Fully disagree: 16%

Prostitution is like any other type of work
- Fully agree: 21%
- Somewhat agree: 19%
- Neither/hard to say: 13%
- Somewhat disagree: 11%
- Fully disagree: 5%

Some types of prostitution are humiliating, others are attractive
- Fully agree: 48%
- Somewhat agree: 37%
- Neither/hard to say: 22%
- Somewhat disagree: 21%
- Fully disagree: 16%

I have different attitudes about different types of prostitutes
- Fully agree: 37%
- Somewhat agree: 26%
- Neither/hard to say: 22%
- Somewhat disagree: 21%
- Fully disagree: 10%

Prostitutes are inherently degrades women
- Fully agree: 73%
- Somewhat agree: 63%
- Neither/hard to say: 19%
- Somewhat disagree: 11%
- Fully disagree: 2%

Prostitutes who use narcotics disgust me
- Fully agree: 100%
- Somewhat agree: 100%
- Neither/hard to say: 100%
- Somewhat disagree: 100%
- Fully disagree: 100%
Average rating of attractiveness of professions for respondent
(1=least attractive, 10=most attractive)
Have you ever had sex only in order to receive money or gifts?  
(Asked only of respondents ages 18 and older)
Effect of Renewed Economic Hardship?

• Both for trafficking and for prostitution
  – Will Russian women be more likely to go abroad or move internally and seek employment?
  – Will rates of both trafficking and prostitution increase?
  – What can the Russian government do to preempt?
III. Gender-based harassment and discrimination at work

• Many reports suggest that sexual harassment of women is widespread in Russia
• We asked respondents whether they had ever experienced several forms of harassment
• 1103 respondents have had least one job where their boss is/was male
Evidence of Harassment at work

• Among those who have had a male boss:
  – 31.2% say their boss has joked that women are stupid or incompetent
  – 32.5% say their boss has made flirtatious remarks or gestures that made them feel uncomfortable
  – 6.6% have been pressured to have sex by their boss
Evidence of Harassment at work

• Among those who have had a male boss:
  
  – 2.7% have had problems at work because they refused to have sex with their boss
  
  – 0.6% had sex with their boss because he pressured them to
  
  – 4.0% were asked during a job interview if they would consider having sex with their boss
Harassment at work

• Another way to look at harassment: what percentage of jobs held by women involve harassment at some point?
  – Respondents reported on their current or more recent job and also on their prior job (if any)
  – They reported on 1467 specific jobs in which they had male bosses
Percentage of jobs with a male boss (N=1467) where he...

- joked that women are incompetent or stupid: 75% never, 8% once or twice, 13% several times, 5% often
- made flirtatious remarks or gestures that made you uncomfortable: 75% never, 9% once or twice, 13% several times, 3% often
- pressured you to have sex when you did not want to: 96% never, 2% once or twice, 1% several times, 1% often
Evidence of Harassment at work

- Overall, women report at least one of these forms of harassment in 35.9% of the jobs they’ve held where they had a male boss.

- They report all three forms in 2.7% of such jobs.
Harassment at work

• Is there variation in exposure to harassment by occupation, education, sector of employer (public vs. private), or part-time vs. full-time?
Harassment at work

Percentage of jobs where different types of harassment was experienced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By occupation</th>
<th>Sexist</th>
<th>Jokes</th>
<th>Flirtation</th>
<th>Pressure</th>
<th>Any Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managers</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher professionals</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower professionals</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine non-manuals, upper level</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine non-manuals, lower level</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietors</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisors, skilled workers</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-skilled and unskilled workers</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural workers</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: no differences by occupation are statistically significant at p < .05.
# Harassment at work

## By sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sexist jokes</th>
<th>Flirtation</th>
<th>Pressure</th>
<th>Any form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private, Russian owned</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private, some foreign ownership</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State sector</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## By education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Sexist jokes</th>
<th>Flirtation</th>
<th>Pressure</th>
<th>Any form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than secondary</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower vocational (PTU)</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary (inc. SSUZ)</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University (VUZ)</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## By hours worked

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours worked</th>
<th>Sexist jokes</th>
<th>Flirtation</th>
<th>Pressure</th>
<th>Any form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full time</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: only significant difference is by education for "pressure" to have sex.
Harassment at work

• Conclusion: exposure to harassment does not vary by occupation, sector of employment, or hours worked
  – Slight evidence of variation by education: the least educated are the most likely to be pressured to have sex by their boss
Evidence of Discrimination

• About 2% of respondents who got pregnant while they were working said they were fired or quit under pressure due to their pregnancy

• 24% say they know at least one friend, acquaintance, or family member who lost a job due to pregnancy

• 4% of those who have interviewed for a job were asked to sign a statement promising they would not get pregnant
  – 60% were asked if they have kids during a job interview
IV. Harassment and Gender Norms

• Scenario: Your girlfriend complains her boss acts in too familiar a manner toward her, compliments her figure, asks if she would cheat on her husband, proposes meeting outside of work, pinches her rear. She asks him to stop, but he continues to behave this way.
What do you think about the boss's behavior?

- The behavior is unacceptable and must stop, and upper management should punish the boss (35%)
- The behavior is unacceptable and must stop, but the boss should not be punished (43%)
- There's nothing wrong with it, it's normal for men to flirt like that (13%)
- Hard to say (9%)
# Harassment: responses

*What would you advise your friend to do?  (Choose all that apply.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advice</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quit the job</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go meet her boss because it might get her a promotion</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop provoking the boss with her own behavior and style of dress</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try to defuse the situation with humor and avoid conflict</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get her husband or boyfriend to intervene and defend her</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tell upper management about the situation</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get help from a lawyer specializing in the rights of working women</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard to say</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Traditional Gender Norms Persist

- Sex-typical occupations
- Children are essential to a woman’s happiness
- Woman’s primary role is to care for the family, career is secondary
Are men or women more suited for the following occupations?

- **Military officer**: Men much more suited (70%), Men somewhat more suited (57%), Neither (56%), Women somewhat more suited (40%), Women much more suited (33%), Hard to say (7%).
- **Physicist**: Men much more suited (67%), Men somewhat more suited (41%), Neither (22%), Women somewhat more suited (22%), Women much more suited (16%), Hard to say (6%).
- **Police officer**: Men much more suited (67%), Men somewhat more suited (32%), Neither (20%), Women somewhat more suited (20%), Women much more suited (11%), Hard to say (5%).
- **Oblast governor**: Men much more suited (79%), Men somewhat more suited (41%), Neither (24%), Women somewhat more suited (23%), Women much more suited (19%), Hard to say (11%).
- **Doctor**: Men much more suited (46%), Men somewhat more suited (33%), Neither (67%), Women somewhat more suited (11%), Women much more suited (7%), Hard to say (6%).
- **Flight attendant**: Men much more suited (67%), Men somewhat more suited (24%), Neither (41%), Women somewhat more suited (23%), Women much more suited (9%), Hard to say (5%).
- **Journalist**: Men much more suited (57%), Men somewhat more suited (24%), Neither (32%), Women somewhat more suited (32%), Women much more suited (20%), Hard to say (9%).
- **High school teacher**: Men much more suited (47%), Men somewhat more suited (27%), Neither (23%), Women somewhat more suited (19%), Women much more suited (14%), Hard to say (9%).

Legend:
- Blue: Men much more suited
- Teal: Men somewhat more suited
- Green: Neither
- Pink: Women somewhat more suited
- Red: Women much more suited
- White: Hard to say
How important is each of the following for a woman to be happy in life?

- **Kids:**
  - Extremely important: 43%
  - Very important: 26%
  - Somewhat important: 24%
  - Not very important: 9%
  - Not at all important: 5%
  - Hard to say: 3%

- **Close friends:**
  - Extremely important: 35%
  - Very important: 21%
  - Somewhat important: 21%
  - Not very important: 13%
  - Not at all important: 11%
  - Hard to say: 9%

- **Good education:**
  - Extremely important: 46%
  - Very important: 43%
  - Somewhat important: 26%
  - Not very important: 11%
  - Not at all important: 11%
  - Hard to say: 3%

- **Successful husband:**
  - Extremely important: 33%
  - Very important: 29%
  - Somewhat important: 26%
  - Not very important: 9%
  - Not at all important: 9%

- **Successful career:**
  - Extremely important: 38%
  - Very important: 35%
  - Somewhat important: 21%
  - Not very important: 11%
  - Not at all important: 5%
  - Hard to say: 4%

- **Attractive appearance:**
  - Extremely important: 33%
  - Very important: 35%
  - Somewhat important: 21%
  - Not very important: 13%
  - Not at all important: 9%
  - Hard to say: 3%
What is most important for a woman's happiness?

- **good looks**: 3%
- **education**: 8%
- **husband**: 20%
- **kids**: 46%
- **career**: 11%
- **friends**: 6%
- **hard to say**: 5%
Attitudes toward work and family

- A woman needs to have kids in order to be a true woman: 31% fully agree, 32% somewhat agree, 12% neither, 14% somewhat disagree, 8% fully disagree.
- A woman needs to have a career in order to be complete: 7% fully agree, 23% somewhat agree, 23% neither, 31% somewhat disagree, 14% fully disagree.
- It's okay for a woman to have a job, but her family should be her priority: 42% fully agree, 42% somewhat agree, 10% neither, 4% somewhat disagree, 1% fully disagree.
- A woman can be happy without a husband: 19% fully agree, 31% somewhat agree, 17% neither, 19% somewhat disagree, 9% fully disagree.
- It's acceptable for a woman to be devoted to career even if she has a family: 9% fully agree, 25% somewhat agree, 23% neither, 28% somewhat disagree, 13% fully disagree.
- A "female scientist" is neither female nor a scientist: 5% fully agree, 10% somewhat agree, 22% neither, 24% somewhat disagree, 26% fully disagree, 13%.

A woman needs to have kids in order to be a true woman
A woman needs to have a career in order to be complete
It's okay for a woman to have a job, but her family should be her priority
A woman can be happy without a husband
It's acceptable for a woman to be devoted to career even if she has a family
A "female scientist" is neither female nor a scientist
Attitudes toward children and marriage

- **Marriage ties one down and limits one's personal freedom**
  - Fully agree: 14%
  - Somewhat agree: 32%
  - Neither: 17%
  - Somewhat disagree: 20%
  - Fully disagree: 16%

- **Women should not give birth outside marriage**
  - Fully agree: 9%
  - Somewhat agree: 17%
  - Neither: 17%
  - Somewhat disagree: 28%
  - Fully disagree: 26%

- **It is every woman’s patriotic duty to have children for the good of Russia**
  - Fully agree: 9%
  - Somewhat agree: 20%
  - Neither: 21%
  - Somewhat disagree: 22%
  - Fully disagree: 23%

- **Current economic conditions are favorable for having children if a woman wants to**
  - Fully agree: 10%
  - Somewhat agree: 26%
  - Neither: 18%
  - Somewhat disagree: 22%
  - Fully disagree: 20%

- **A woman should divorce her husband if the marriage is unhappy, even if they have children**
  - Fully agree: 29%
  - Somewhat agree: 31%
  - Neither: 17%
  - Somewhat disagree: 11%
  - Fully disagree: 4%

- **It is hard to find a good husband in Russia today**
  - Fully agree: 38%
  - Somewhat agree: 31%
  - Neither: 14%
  - Somewhat disagree: 9%
  - Fully disagree: 5%
Closing Observations

• More evidence that the victim’s rights are not paramount
• How to get more women in police?
• Or in governance positions?