

## **Gender Attitudes of Yerevan State University Students**

### **Introduction**

Gender equality has been a topic of discussion in Armenian society ever since Armenia gained independence. Just as many other post-soviet countries, Armenia ratified various international conventions and developed national policies to protect women's rights and ensure equality between men and women. However, the perceptions and attitudes of people in regards to gender equality are not always positive. This is due to a widespread opinion, that gender equality is something imposed by the European countries, and the US, and might destroy Armenian families, giving women more power, and empowering them to raise their voices. Now, apart from the misinterpretation of gender equality, there are also various factors specific to any patriarchal society that contribute to the poor participation of women in politics, preventing the full and effective involvement of women in the labor market. Among the main obstacles influencing this situation, the following may be identified: lack of economic and social capital among women; too much family responsibilities for women; certain expectations that women (finding their origin in Armenian cultural values) should be humble, play a secondary and supportive role, and not pursue career ambitions with passion; the well-known phenomena of the glass ceiling; and the defamation of an organization and individuals who work for gender equality.

In fact, during the past few years, Armenia experienced some backlash in terms of gender equality. According to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index, in 2012, Armenia was ranked 92<sup>nd</sup> out of 135 countries, and 114 in terms of women's political participation. It is important to note that a year before, in 2011, Armenia was ranked at number 84 and 108 in terms of women's political participation<sup>1</sup>. In 2013, Armenia slipped from 92<sup>nd</sup> in 2012 to 94<sup>th</sup> and to 115 in terms of women's political participation. The overall change seems to be driven by Armenia's decreased ranking in terms of the economic and political participation of women. Armenia is also consistently ranked near the bottom with respect to health. This is due to the unnaturally high sex ratio at birth as a result of sex-selective abortions. By virtue of this fact, women's political participation has decreased in the past 2 years (from 108, in 2011, to 115, in 2013, out of 135 countries)<sup>2</sup>. Currently, women comprise only 11% of all ministers and deputy-ministers, 14% of those in higher positions among public servants, and 10.7% of members of the National Parliament. Only 5% of all ambassadors from Armenia are women. Only 2% of women are heads of provinces, and there are no women holding positions in Regional Governors Offices or serving as Heads of Municipalities<sup>3</sup>.

Since the idea of gender equality and women's rights has been extensively introduced to Armenian society over the past 20 years<sup>4</sup>, young people should therefore have been more receptive to these ideas. The poor economic situation in Armenia, and the struggle of many households to raise their children and live a decent lifestyle, should have shown young people the benefits of gender equality. In addition, a poor economic situation should also contribute to

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2011>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GenderGap\\_Report\\_2013.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2013.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <http://womennet.am/%D5%AF%D5%A1%D5%B6%D5%A1%D5%B5%D6%84-%D5%B0%D5%A1%D5%B5%D5%A1%D5%BD%D5%BF%D5%A1%D5%B6%D5%AB-%D5%AB%D5%B7%D5%AD%D5%A1%D5%B6%D5%B8%D6%82%D5%A9%D5%B5%D5%B8%D6%82%D5%B6%D5%B8%D6%82%D5%B4-%D5%AB%D5%B6/>

the development of attitudes, according to which, equal participation of women in the political, economic, and social life might bring deep and consistent positive social changes in Armenian society. However, a few surveys that have been conducted in Armenia focusing on the attitudes of young people toward equality, including the gender issue, show controversial results.

In a regional survey on attitudes of young people toward women's rights in Armenia, conducted by the NGO Women's Resource Center in 2009, showed that a majority of young people have positive attitudes towards women's participation in social life, but not a political one. And about 50% of those surveyed agreed that women may also be actively involved when it comes to decision making.

In a sociological survey, *Gender Attitudes and Stereotypes in Armenia*, conducted by the Women's Support Center in 2013, revealed that, according to young people, the top qualities associated with masculinity suggest that to be masculine, one must be "intelligent"(67%), "strong" (56.9%), "caring" (55.5%). The top three qualities listed for women are "feminine" (65.9%), "modest"(63.6%), and "caring" (59.2%). Respondents from all age groups, and both genders, are inclined towards the notion that the decision maker in the family should be both husband and wife. Yet, at the same time, a large percentage of the respondents, almost 29% (16.6% of the post-independence generation and 12.2% of the pre-independence generation), believe that the husband should be the sole decision maker in the family. Over half (61.1%) of respondents, from the 16-29 age group, don't agree with the statement "politics is no place for a woman," at the same time, respondents from all age groups mainly agree with the statement "leadership skills are more developed in men". In the 16-29 age group, 45.6% acknowledged the father, 18.9% the husband, and 5.7% the son, as an ideal male figure in family. The extreme notion that only the husband can work outside the home found the most support (51.8%) in the 16-29 age group.

In a survey conducted by the YSU Center for Gender Studies, within the framework of a three year project entitled "Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Armenia," the aim was to identify gender attitudes of YSU students towards men's and women's roles in the political, economic, and social life. This survey also helped us to understand the perceptions of YSU students about masculinity and femininity, and what it means to be a good Armenian man and a good Armenian woman, according to young people.

### **Survey Results Presentation**

In Armenia women are vastly underrepresented in decision-making and policy development. In addition, the percentage of women in senior managerial positions remains very low. Women often lack confidence in their own abilities to lead and get influential positions, as well as women the necessary social networks which is considered one of the main factors in making a successful career in Armenia. Another survey conducted by CGLS in the fall 2013 on women's political participation in Armenia identifies several obstacles for women's active involvement in the politics, such as: 1) the image of women in the politics as "too ambitious and masculine" and "not satisfied in the family/personal life"; 2) strict expectations in terms of men and women's roles and gender stereotypes according to which 'politics is not for women'; 3) a lack of economic independence; 4) family responsibilities and the inability to balance work and family due to overwhelming duties of women in the household; 5) lack of social capital; 6) women's underestimation of their capacities, low self-esteem; and, finally, 7) the overall political culture in Armenia that is not favorable to women.

At the same time, based on our survey, 50.3 % of YSU male students and 82.9% of female students agree that "*women and men should be equally involved in the politics*". As we can see from this data, we registered not only quite a large gender gap in the attitudes of YSU students about equal participation in the politics, but the data also suggests that men should be more involved politically than women. Nevertheless, 25.4% of men strongly disagree with this statement. When asked more concrete question about women's **active** participation in the

politics, however, the answers change. Furthermore, 83.5% of male students and 60.5% of female students mentioned that it is not important for a woman actively participate in the politics. And, again, there is an obvious gender gap, although this time more men than women think that it is not important for women to be involved in politics.

Statement	Gender	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Women and men should be equally involved in the politics	Men	25.4%	24.9%	20.8%	25.4%	3.5%
	Women	50.2%	32.7%	10.7%	6.3%	0.0%

In Armenian society, there is a widespread belief that men are the main breadwinners and should always earn more than a woman, an opinion shared by our respondents. The results of the survey show that 43.4% of YSU male students and 35.1% of female students strongly agree that *“a man always should earn more than a woman”*, and more than 30.6% of male students and 24.4% of female students somewhat agree with that statement.

Statement	Gender	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
A man always should earn more than a woman	Men	43.4%	30.6%	7.5%	17.3%	1.2%
	Women	35.1%	24.4%	14.6%	22.4%	3.4%

At the same time, the majority of students agree that men and women should equally take care of their children (65.9% of men and 87.8% of women). More students from humanities and social sciences strongly agree with this statement (81.5%) compared to students from the natural sciences (67.6%).

Statement	Gender	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
A man and a woman should equally take care of their children	Men	65.9%	19.1%	8.1%	6.4%	0.6%
	Women	87.8%	8.8%	2.9%	0.5%	0.0%

Interestingly, when it comes to more general question of power distribution, there is no agreement among men and - the difference is quite large. Thus, 48.0% of male students and only 15.6% of female students agree that *“men should have more power than women in the society”*. Moreover, 38.5% of female students strongly disagree with this statement. There are more students from the departments of natural sciences than from the departments of humanities and social sciences who strongly agree with this statement (40.2% and 26.8% accordingly).

Statement	Gender	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Men always should have more power in the society	Men	48.0%	30.6%	7.5%	11.6%	2.3%
	Women	15.6%	24.4%	17.6%	38.5%	3.9%

The survey also reveals very clear gender differences in the stereotypical perceptions of students toward the intellectual capacities of men and women.

To this effect, 47% of male students still share the bio deterministic approach and think that *“men should always have more rights than women, because they are biologically stronger and smarter”*. At the same time 64.9% of women strongly disagree with this statement. Here we have also registered some differences among students from the departments of natural and social sciences. If 21.6% of students from the departments of natural sciences strongly agreed with the statement that men should have more rights than women, because they are stronger and smarter, only 13.0% of students of humanities and social sciences strongly agreed with that statement.

Statement	Gender	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Men should always have more rights than women, because they are biologically stronger and smarter	Men	27.7%	20.2%	15.6%	35.8%	0.6%
	Women	4.9%	10.2%	19.0%	64.9%	1.0%

Moreover, 75.2% of YSU male students agree that *“the most responsible jobs are always better performed by men, because they are smarter and more logical”*, whereas 68.6% of YSU female students disagree with this statement (among them 48.0% are strongly disagree).

Statement	Gender	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
The most responsible jobs are always better performed by men, because they are smarter and more logical	Men	39.9%	35.3%	11.6%	11.6%	1.7%
	Women	7.4%	23.5%	20.6%	48.0%	0.5%

In Armenian society, it has always been important for a girl to be a virgin before marriage and the survey results confirm that nothing has changed. In this respect, 83.8% of YSU male students and 68.3% of female students strongly agree with this statement. Only, 3.5% of male and 3.4% of female students strongly disagree that it is important for a girl to be a virgin before marriage.

Statement	Gender	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
It is important for a girl to be a virgin before a marriage	Men	83.8%	6.4%	4.6%	3.5%	1.7%
	Women	68.3%	16.6%	6.3%	3.4%	5.4%

A high percentage of female students(90.2%) strongly disagree with the statement *“if a woman doesn't obey her partner/husband, his beating her against her might be justified”*. However, only 12.1% of male students strongly agree, and 11.6% somewhat agree with this statement.

Statement	Gender	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
If a woman doesn't obey her partner/husband, his beating her against her might be justified	Men	12.1%	11.6%	11.0%	63.6%	1.7%
	Women	1.0%	2.0%	5.4%	90.2%	1.5%

The survey results show that both men and women think that a family should be compared to a career for women. Twice as many men agreed with the statement *"a career can't be on the first place for a women, a family should always be a priority"* than did women (69.4% and 37.6% accordingly). The picture is changing when it comes to those who somewhat agree with the same statement though (19.1% of male students and 35.6% of female students). This statement is more accepted among students of natural sciences (88.2%), than students of social sciences and humanities (77.2 %).

Statement	Gender	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
A career can't be on the first place for a women, a family should always be a priority	Men	69.4%	19.1%	5.8%	4.0%	1.7%
	Women	37.6%	35.6%	14.6%	11.2%	1.0%

The Armenia Government has taken several steps to comply with international gender equality standards, as well as developed national policies. Armenia adopted some international conventions regarding women's rights: UN General Declaration on Human Rights (1991), UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1993), UN Convention of Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (1993) and its optional protocol (2006), Beijing Declaration and Action Plan, UN Fourth Conference of Women (1995), Revised European Social Charter ratified by RA in 2004, European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Basic Freedoms (2002) and its protocols, and the Council of Europe Convention against action of Trafficking in Human Beings (2008). Local Policies and National Action Plans to promote gender equality have been adopted as well: Improve the Status of Women and Enhance their Role in Society (1998-2000, 2004-2010), Gender Policy Strategic Action Plan for 2011-2015, Gender Policy Concept Paper 2011, 2011-2015 Strategic Action Plan to Combat Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

The survey results show that more women than men (76.6% of YSU female students vs. 33.5% of male students) strongly agree that the Armenian government should do more to promote gender equality in the country.

Statement	Gender	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
The Armenian government should do more to promote gender equality in the country	Men	33.5%	32.9%	16.2%	9.8%	7.5%
	Women	76.6%	13.7%	4.4%	2.4%	2.9%

Statement	Gender	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
The Armenian government shouldn't promote gender equality in the country	Men	20.2%	20.2%	18.5%	35.8%	5.2%
	Women	8.8%	8.3%	10.7%	70.2%	2.0%

The survey results show that a high percentage of men and women agree that young women can play a very big role in the social, economic, political and cultural developments in the country. However, more women than men agreed with this statement (49.8% of female students vs. 27.7 % of male students).

Statement	Gender	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Young Armenian women can play a very big and important role in the social, economic, political and cultural developments in the country.	Men	27.7%	37.0%	18.5%	12.1%	4.6%
	Women	49.8%	35.1%	7.3%	4.9%	2.9%

#### Attitudes about femininity and masculinity among YSU students

The majority of YSU students reinforce the widespread attitude towards women's appearance that prevails in the modern Armenian society. Both male and female students think that it is **very** important for a woman to always take care of her appearance (41.0% of men and 49.3% of women), more (52.0% of men and 47.3% of women) agree that is important for a woman to always take care of her appearance.

Our survey showed that YSU students share a widespread traditional attitudes prevailing in Armenian society towards the concepts of "an ideal woman" and "an ideal man". In Armenia, an ideal woman is always presented as a mother, a wife and a daughter. Our survey also proved this widespread attitude. The survey results show that being a good daughter is very important for 70.2% of YSU female students, being a good wife is very important for 79.5% of YSU female students, and being a good mother is very important for 91.7% of YSU female students. The same opinion is mostly shared by male students as well.

In Armenian society, men are usually considered the head of the household and the main breadwinner. YSU students also share that opinion- 86.1% of men and 90.2% of women think that it is very important for a man to always take care and provide for his family. A very high percentage of YSU students (100% of men and 99% of women) think that it is important for a man to be a good son<sup>5</sup>. Similarly, almost 100% of men and women think that it is important for a man to be a good father and a good husband.

More men than women (17.4% of YSU male students vs. 4.4% of female students) think that it is not important for a woman to have a fulfilling romantic and sexual life, but in general almost half of YSU students think that is important for a woman to have fulfilling romantic and sexual life. On the contrary, 45.1% of men and 34.1% of women think that it is very important

<sup>5</sup> In the future surveys we will elaborate this statements more in order better understand how Armenian society understand the concepts of "good son", "good daughter", "good husband", etc.

and 42.8% of men and 53.7% of women think that it is important for a man to have fulfilling and sexual life.

Interestingly, the survey registered more stereotypes and prejudices in the gender attitudes of students who study natural sciences, and the opposite is true of attitudes toward sexuality for both men and women among students in the natural sciences. More students from the departments of natural sciences think that it is very important for a woman to have fulfilling romantic and sexual life (26.2% of students of social sciences and humanities vs 40.2% of natural sciences). Similarly, more students from the departments of natural sciences (50.0%) compared to students of humanities and social sciences (35.1%) mentioned that it is very important for a man to have a fulfilling romantic and sexual life.

Both men and women agree that a successful career is not considered something very important for a woman. Thus, 35.3% of male students think that it is very important for a woman to have a good education, 24.3% of male students agree that it is very important for a woman to be a good specialist, and finally only 11% of male students think that it is very important for a woman to have a successful professional career. The same tendency is noticed when analyzing women's opinions concerning these statements: 46.8% of YSU female students think that it is very important for a woman to have a good education, 41% of them think that it is very important for a woman to be a good specialist, and only 26.0% of woman think that it is very important for a woman to have a successful professional career. On the contrary, the high percentage of YSU students think that it is important for a man to have a good education, to be a good specialist and to have a successful professional career.

Gender gaps in the attitudes on women's participation in social life has been found as well- 61.5 % of female students think that it is important for a woman to have an active social life and a lot of friends vs. 34.1% of male students. At the same time, both men and women think that it is important for a man to have active social life and a lot of friends. As for politics, 54.9% of men and 38.5% of women think that it is not important for a man actively participate in politics.

If there are certain gender gaps in the attitudes of YSU students in terms of the participation of men and women in the politics, social life or on the issue of romantic and sexual life, there is consistency in the attitudes of YSU students on men and women's role in the preservation of national traditions and state religion.

In addition, 24.9% of men and 31.7% of women think that is very important for a woman to be a guardian of Armenian traditions, while 46.8% men and women think that it is important for a woman to be a guardian of Armenian traditions. Both YSU men and women students think that it is important for a woman to be a good Christian (79.8% of men and 90.2% of women). The survey data also shows that a large number of students think that it is important for a man to be a guardian of Armenian traditions (33.5% of men and 38.0% of women think it is very important, more 49.7% and 48.8% accordingly think it is important). The vast majority of YSU students also agree that it is important for a man to be a good Christian.

## **Conclusion**

1. Gender stereotypes, including those toward women's social and political roles, and women's intellectual capacities, are much more widespread among YSU male students than among female students. Stereotypes toward women's roles are also influencing men's perception of violence against women. Additionally, more men than women agree that violence against women may be justified.
2. Stereotypes among men toward gender roles are interconnected: those who agree that men should always have more power in the society also agree that men are biologically smarter, and more logical than women. Similarly, those who agree that a woman should

- be a virgin until getting married, also agree that a career can't be a priority for a woman; rather, a family should always be a priority.
3. There are obvious gender gaps (leaning towards favoring men) among the attitudes of YSU students toward the roles of women in politics, social life, and towards women's sexuality. At the same time, there is consistency among the student's perceptions of traditional roles of men and women. Both men and women agreed that it is important for a woman to always take care of her appearance, and be physically attractive, and it is important for a man to take care of his family and be the main financial provider.
  4. In general, YSU students agree that both men and women should be equally involved in the children's upbringing.
  5. Even though both men and women agree that a man should always earn more money than a woman, in general, much more women strongly disagree with the statement that "men always should have more power in the society." It is interesting though that women don't really see a strict correlation between money and power. Some 60% of YSU female students think that a man should always earn more than a woman, but only 40% agree that men should have more power in the society. There is also quite a strong correlation among attitudes of men on the issue of power and money: a similar percentage of men agree that men should earn more and have more power (73% and 78% accordingly).
  6. Half of YSU male students share the bio-deterministic ideology, and think that men should have more rights than women, simply because they are biologically stronger and smarter. And only 15% of women agree with that statement.
  7. A large percent of male YSU students (75%), also think that men are smarter and more logical than women, and this is why most jobs with a lot of responsibility should always be performed by men. Only 30% of women agree with that; moreover, 68% of women disagree with this statement.
  8. If there are gender differences in the perceptions of men and women with respect to political and social roles of women, then the issue of virginity seems to be perceived as extremely important by everyone regardless of their gender. Ninety percent of men and 84% of women agree that it is important for a girl to be a virgin before marriage. At the same time, 73% of men and 85% of women think that it is important for a woman to have a fulfilling romantic and sexual life.<sup>6</sup>
  9. Almost one quarter of YSU male students justify beating a woman in the event that she doesn't obey her partner/husband.
  10. Historically, family has always been a top value for Armenians, and the main role of women has always been that of a housewife. YSU students support this attitude regardless of their gender, and think that family should be a priority for women.
  11. The traditional interpretations of "an ideal man" and "an ideal woman" are still very similar among YSU students. In general, students value characteristics traditionally attached to the concept of "a good man" and "a good woman." Generally speaking, an "ideal woman," according to YSU students, is a well-educated wife and a mother, who always takes care of her physical appearance. Although it seems that there is more pressure on men, because a generalized "good man" is the one who should be a good son, a good husband, and a good father, and also be a good specialist who always takes care and provides for his family, there are also expectations that men should have an active social life, a big circle of friends, and relatively more YSU students feel that it is an obligation for Armenian men to be a guardian of national traditions.

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<sup>6</sup> It has not been specified in the questionnaire whether the statement about romantic and sexual life concern includes married women or not.

12. A vast majority of students agree that it is very important for Armenian woman to be a good wife (99% of men and 98% of women) and a good mother (98% of men and 99% of women). Less students, however, think that it is important for a woman to have a successful career (even though there are some obvious gender differences here as well: 46% of men, and 62% of women, said that it is important for a woman to have a successful professional career). When it comes to a successful career for a man, the picture is drastically changing: 90% of both men and women agree that it is important for a man to have a successful career. Moreover, if only 8% of men think that it is very important for a woman to have a successful career, the number is drastically increasing when the question is aimed at men (42% of men agree that it is very important for a man to have a successful career).
13. Similarly, the characteristics of “an ideal man” are highly appreciated among YSU students. Almost 100% of students agree that it is important for a man to always take care and provide for his family, to be a good son, a good husband, and a good father.
14. Our survey once again proved widespread opinions, that education very often is perceived as a part of the dowry of an Armenian woman. The vast majority of YSU students think that a woman should have a good education (93% of men and 96% of women), but at the same time the number of those who said it is important, or very important, for a woman to have a successful career is substantially less, especially in the case of men (46% of men and 62% of women). Those who think that men should have more power in the society also agree that a career can't come first for a woman.
15. At the same time, it seems that women don't see themselves as having a successful professional career, but see themselves as good specialists (95%). This finding might be interpreted from different perspectives: 1) women are lacking self-confidence and don't have high career aspirations, and 2) women think that being successful in a career might compromise their family life and challenge their traditional roles as wives and mothers. It is also interesting that a high percentage of men (93%) think that being a good specialist is important for a man, compared to those who think that is also important for a woman (77%), whereas women equally value the importance of being a good specialist for both men and women.
16. Men also show a big resistance towards women's active participation in social life and having a lot of friends. Twice the number of women, as compared to men, agree that it is important for Armenian women to have many friends and be a part of different social networks. At the same time, 91% of men think that it is important for an Armenian man to have a big circle of friends (for a comparison, only 44% of men share the same opinion in regards to women).
17. Forty-three percent of YSU male students agree that it is important for an Armenian man to be involved in politics, and only 8% of YSU male students share the same attitude towards women's political participation. There are differences in the attitudes of women as well: 31% of women agree that women should be actively involved in politics, and 54% of women appreciate men's political participation.
18. Religion seems to be a very important attribute for both men and women, but more women than men agree that it is equally important for Armenian men and women to be good Christians.
19. The data collected showed that young Armenian women who think that the Armenian government doesn't do a good enough job at promoting gender equality in the country, and more than half of YSU male students also agree. Similarly, twice the number of young women than men agree that young Armenian women can play a very big and important role in the social, economic, political, and cultural developments in the country. Those who agree that women should be equally involved in the politics also agreed that the Armenian government should do more to promote gender equality in the country,

20. In general, students of social sciences have more liberal views than students from the departments of natural sciences.

21. No significant age differences have been registered in the attitudes of YSU students.

### **Research methodology**

Research approach: The study uses a quantitative research approach.

**Sampling Design:** A stratified multistage probability sampling has been used. The sampling was stratified by faculty, specialization and years of school. The sample size is 369, when  $N=9430$ ,  $\alpha=0.05$ ,  $s^2=0.25$ ,  $\Delta=0.05$ ,  $t=96$

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 * 0.25 * 9430}{(0.05)^2 * 9430 + (1.96)^2 * 0.25} = 369$$

Selection of individuals from the rosters involves a random start and then proceeds with the selection of every **kth** element from then onwards. In this case,  $k=(\text{population size}/\text{sample size})$ . It is important to note that the starting point is not automatically the first in the list, but is instead randomly chosen from within the first to the **kth** element in the list.

### **Survey sampling**

	Women	Men	Total
Age 16-20	73.4%	90.7%	82.8%
Age 21-25 and over	26.6%	9.3%	17.2%
Total %	100%	100%	100%
Total number	205	173	378

**Timeline and the survey implementation:** The survey was carried out during the period of October 4th- December 13th, 2013 with support from volunteer students from the Faculty of Sociology.

**Response/refusal rate:** There were no refusals by the students. We got two rejections from the Dean of Faculty of Geology and the Dean of Faculty of International Relations.

**Data entry and analysis:** The data were processed, cleaned, organized, and analyzed using SPSS.