

2. Про судовий збір: Закон України від 08.07.2011 № 3674-VI. Редакція від 25.11.2022. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3674-17#Text> (дата звернення 14.12.2022р.)

3. Роз'яснення Державної судової адміністрації від 29.10.2021р. щодо застосування понижуючого коефіцієнта. URL: <https://dsa.court.gov.ua/dsa/pres-centr/news/1203009/> (дата звернення 14.12.2022р.)

Stoianova Tetiana Anatoliivna

PHD, associated professor department of civil procedure National University
«Odesa Law academy»

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE LONELINESS, SOCIAL CONNECTION AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UKRAINIAN REFUGEES IN FRANCE INVENTORIES

The military aggression of the Russian Federation with its invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022 was a shock for the world. While the war has primarily been a tragedy for Ukraine, consequences are felt around Europe. Millions of Ukrainian refugees have fled to neighbouring countries, causing massive upheavals of people's lives across the continent. According to statistics from the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (2022), as of June 2022, about 5.1 million refugees from Ukraine fled to 44 European countries, putting many refugees at risk for psychological problems including loneliness and psychological abuse.

The current project aims to 1) identify reliable measures to assess loneliness risk of Ukrainian refugees in France, 2) establish the level of loneliness in Ukrainian refugees in France, 3) understand whether loneliness is linked to the chance of being a victim of psychological abuse, and 4) craft an intervention to increase social connection in Ukrainian refugees in France, aiming to reduce the chance that Ukrainian refugees fall victim to domestic violence. Given the demographic background of refugees (i.e., few

men - often perpetrators - fled Ukraine), we will study any family member that is a victim of psychological, rather than physical, violence.

Domestic violence is an intentional act of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic transgression of one family member towards another family member (Stoianova et al, 2020).

A rapid reversal of one's destiny such as can be witnessed in Ukraine is accompanied by many difficulties and has exacerbated already emerging problems with loneliness and domestic violence. Some reports suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic has increased loneliness in Europe and North America (e.g., Ernst et al., 2022). While the psychological consequences of the Russian invasion are even less studied, it would be reasonable to assume that the separation of families, the displacement of many refugees, the separation of people from their communities, language barriers in refugees' new countries, and simply the lack of confidence in people's social environments leads to high levels of loneliness. Only few studies on refugees in general are available, but both Syrian refugee children (Solmaz et al., 2021) and formerly East German refugees (Jerusalem et al., 1996) found loneliness to be a major risk factor as a function of displacement due to political factors or war.

While loneliness has been convincingly linked to deleterious effects on physical health and even to earlier death (e.g., Holt-Lunstad et al., 2010, 2015), the effects on other factors are much less known, such as being a victim of domestic violence. Loneliness and social connection are mutually related and have a strong influence on each other. Therefore, loneliness is rather negative and traumatic because when one loses social connection one loses many opportunities. In 1981, Perlman and Peplau defined loneliness as "an unpleasant experience that occurs when a person's network of social relationships is deficient in some important respect, quantitative or qualitative" (Perlman and Peplau, 1981).

As a result to the project (and beyond expected scientific publications), we expect:

1. To create a reliable measurement instrument that can help assess the level of loneliness and psychological violence among Ukrainian refugees.

2. To provide practical recommendations in a manual (in Ukrainian and Russian) for organizations working with Ukrainian's refugees suffering from loneliness and/or psychological violence.
3. To write a "Road Map" for Ukrainian's refugees who suffered from psychological violence, which includes full information about social services and associations, where they can get help in France.

The listed results are fully in line with the Red Cross' mission to protect and provide assistance to the lives and dignity of people affected by armed conflict and violence, and will be useful in helping refugees from Ukraine who suffer the loneliness that forces or provokes them to endure psychological violence.

Reference:

1. Ernst, M., Niederer, D., Werner, A. M., Czaja, S. J., Mikton, C., Ong, A. D., ... & Beutel, M. E. (2022). Loneliness before and during the COVID-19 pandemic: A systematic review with meta-analysis. *American Psychologist*.
2. Perlman, D.; Peplau, L.A. Toward a social psychology of loneliness. In *Personal Relationships in Disorder*; Duck, S., Gilmour, R., Eds.; Academic Press: London, UK, 1981; pp. 31–56.
3. Holt-Lunstad, J., Smith, T. B., & Layton, J. B. (2010). Social relationships and mortality risk: ameta-analytic review. *PLoS medicine*, 7(7), e1000316.
4. Holt-Lunstad, J., Smith, T. B., Baker, M., Harris, T., & Stephenson, D. (2015). Loneliness and social isolation as risk factors for mortality: a meta-analytic review. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 10(2), 227-237.
5. Stoianova, T., Ostrovska, L., & Tripulskyir, G. (2020). COVID-19: pandemic of domestic violence. *Ius Humani, Revista de Derecho*, 9, 111.