DECENTRALIZATION AND THE REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE: RESULTS OF THE FOURTH WAVE OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

ANALYTICAL REPORT

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CONTENT

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 4th wave of All-Ukrainian sociological research “Decentralization and the reform of local self-governance” was conducted by Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) in November-December 2018 on the request of Council of Europe Programme “Decentralisation and local government reform in Ukraine” in cooperation and coordination with the Council of Europe experts, experts on local self-governence and the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine. In a course of research conducted through the survey, social-politic dispositions of the adult citizens of Ukraine (18 years old and older) were investigated. Main stages of the survey contained development of the questionnaire and the accompanying tools, an elaboration of the sampling, interviewing the respondents, quality control of the carried out work, data entry and verification, correction of logical errors, one- and two-dimensional distributions tables and analytical report. The 1st wave of research was conducted in September-October 2015, the 2nd wave – in October-December 2016, the 3rd wave – in October-December 2017.

Stratified four-staged sample, which is randomly organized on each stage, was designed for the survey. The sample depicts an adult population that resides in Ukraine and does not pass military service and is not imprisoned or hospitalized (either in hospitals or medical boarding). Areas that are currently uncontrollable by the government of Ukraine like Autonomous Republic of Crimea and some areas of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts were not included in the sample likewise.

Firstly the population of Ukraine was stratified into regions (24 oblasts and the City of Kyiv), then the population of each region was divided into city area (towns and city-type settlements) and rural population (excluding the City of Kyiv, where the population is urban). In general, the population of Ukraine was divided into 49 strata. The number of interviews in each strata depended on the proportion taking into account adults defined as respondents and the number of settlements where the survey was to be conducted. In cases of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, the data about the population that remains on those areas that are now under the control of the Ukrainian Government was used.

After the stratification, sampling units where the interviewers had to work were selected. On the first stage of the research, a specific selection of settlements was held. Urban settlements were chosen with a probability proportional to the number of the adult urban population. Within the group of the rural population, raions were selected with a probability proportional to the number of the adult rural population in the district. After that villages within the range of the selected areas were randomly selected.

On the second stage within the range of each settlement, voting precincts were selected. On the third stage initial address (street, home address and, in case of multi-storey apartment building, addresses of the apartments) for each voting precinct was selected where the interviewers began their survey. On the fourth stage, the selection of the potential respondents and their survey by questionnaire was held. The fourth stage was brought to light through the method of the modified random walk sampling.

The survey was conducted through a face to face interview with respondents on places.

Due to the implementation of the random sampling women and elders were overrepresented in final datafile. A special statistical "weights" were built for the resumption of the proportion.

The undermentioned data are presented separately for Ukraine as a whole and for its 4 macro-regions. The structure of the macro-regions is as follows**:** *Western* macro-region – Volyn oblast, Rivne oblast, Lviv oblast, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, Ternopil oblast, Zakarpattya oblast, Khmelnytskyi oblast, Chernivtsi oblast oblast; *Central* macro-region – Vinnytsya oblast, Zhytomyr oblast, Sumy oblast, Chernihiv oblast, Poltava oblast, Kirovohrad oblast, Cherkasy oblast, Kyiv oblast, *Southern* macro-region – Dnipropetrovsk oblast, Zaporizhzhya oblast, Mykolaiv oblast, Kherson oblast, Odesa oblast, *Eastern macro-region* – Donetsk oblast, Luhansk oblast, Kharkiv oblast.

Field stage of the research lasted from November, 23 to December, 3, 2018. During the research 2000 interviews were carried out with respondents from 110 settlements located in Ukraine.

The margin of error for sample 2000 respondents (with the probability of 0.95 and with the design effect 1.5) does not exceed:

- 3.3% for indices near 50%,
- 2.8% for indices near 25 or 75%,
- 2.0% for indices near 12 or 88%,
- 1.4% for indices near 5 or 95%,
- 0.7% for indices near 1 or 99%.

MAIN RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

INTEREST IN POLITICS AND THE STRUCTURE OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- The level of interest in politics **remains stable compared to the previous wave;** just like in the end of 2017, today **45.5%** of citizens are rather or very much **interested** in politics. 53% are not interested in politics (the same percentage as in 2017).
- **The main reasons** why Ukrainians **are not interested in politics** are still their **general distrust of authorities** (this explanation is given by 36% of those who are rather not interested in politics or not interested at all), **general distrust of politicians** (35%) and **the belief that nothing depends on them anyway** (28.5%).
- Both among those who are interested in politics and among those who are not, in political issues **Ukrainians continue to trust their relatives and close acquaintances** (38% of the total population, 37-39% of the highlighted two groups). All the other institutions or figures of authority are trusted in political issues by no more than 12% of the total population.
- Among those who are interested in politics, one in four (26%) noted that they did not trust anyone at all. At the same time, the fraction of such people among those who are not interested in politics is 39%.
- During 2017-18, the situation has remained practically unchanged. At the same time, it is worth noting that the percentage of those who trust the media has fallen from 10% to 5%, while the percentage of those who trust experts and scientists has increased from 9.5% to 12%, and the percentage of those who trust civic activists. Also, the fraction of respondents who trust international organizations has grown from 4.6% to 6%.
- **The key source of information** about the relevant news for **the absolute majority** of the population (**80%**) is still the **TV**. 2 in 5 residents of Ukraine (43%) obtain information from the Internet and social media. Other sources were mentioned by up to 11% of the population.
- Although television is still the leader by a long shot, still, the fraction of those who mentioned the internet and social media has grown from 34% to 43% between 2017 and 2018. There is also a tendency of gradual, but inevitable fall of the fraction of people who use local printed media (from 15% in 2015 to 11% now), radio (from 16% to 9%), central printed media (from 14% to 6%).

REFORM OF THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

- **The majority of the population (58%) continue to believe that the reform of local self-government and decentralization are necessary** (the same fraction as in 2017), but only 20% of them believe that it is *definitely* necessary. At the same time, the fraction of those who think that the reform is not necessary has fallen from 19.5% to 17.5%.

- **Among those who are highly aware about the reform, 81% believe that Ukraine needs the decentralization reform,** and only 13% believe that it does not. Among those who are only somewhat aware, the ratio is 62% to 19%. And among those who do not know about the reform at all, 54% do not have any opinion regarding its necessity, 27% support the reform, and 20% do not support it.
- The level of awareness of the local self-government and decentralization reform has remained practically unchanged since 2015. Just as in 2017, **the majority of the population know about the local self-government and decentralization reform** (today, 80% know about some steps in this direction, while in 2017, 79% did); at the same time, even now **only 17% of the population claim that they know about this issue very well.**
- Just as last year, the majority of the population who know at least something about the reform (53%) believe that it is going slowly / too slowly. **Only 21% speak about the normal pace of the local self-governance and decentralization reform in Ukraine.** Only 8% believe that the reform is developing quickly or even too quickly.
- Regardless of their awareness of the decentralization reform, 10% of Ukrainians believe that it should be completed by the 2019 parliamentary election, another 12% expect it to end by the local elections of 2020, and 38% share an opinion that it will end when all the territorial communities complete the association on their own.
- **The highest number of the residents of Ukraine (43%) understand the decentralization reform as the transfer of powers and resources** to local self-government bodies. A smaller fraction of residents spoke about the formation of capable communities (18%), increasing the responsibility of local self-government bodies (12%) and the creation of new enlarged areas (12%). The least frequently mentioned was the creation of executive bodies of regional and district councils (7%).
- If in 2015, only 19% noted certain **changes for the better** in their settlement as a result of increased local budgets, in 2016, the fraction of such people increased almost 2.5 times, to 46%. At the same time, by 2018, this fraction fell slightly, to 39.5%. Another 22% have not not noticed any changes yet, but have heard about them. Therefore, in general, as of late 2018, **61.5% of Ukrainians have either felt the improvement or are expecting it** (in 2017, the number was 61%)
- **The most noticeable improvement** of the situation, noted by **73%** of those who have noticed or heard about some positive changes in their settlement, is still (just as before) the **road and yard repair**. Quite a lot of the respondents noted improvements in lighting (57%), repair of communal buildings (39%), social infrastructure construction (38%).
- There is a **lowering optimism among the population regarding the impications of the decentralization reform for Ukraine in general:** while in 2017, 46% believed that the situation will improve, now 37% do. At the same time, the fraction of those who expect a deterioration has remained practically the same at 10%. Meanwhile, the percentage of those who think that nothing is going

to change has increased from 29% to 40.5%. The reduced optimism is probably, at least partially, a consequence of the approaching elections and the corresponding tendencies.

- However, **49% of Ukrainians believe that the current local self-government and decentralization reform will promote the development of Ukraine's communities,** although only 10% of them are completely convinced that it will. 30% of the population do not believe in the reform's potential. At the same time, **this number has grown somewhat compared to 2017, from 45% to 49%** (while the fraction of people who believe that the reform will not promote community development has fallen from 35% to 30%).
- **As the knowledge increases, the optimism about the decentralization reform results increases, too.** While among those who know nothing about the reform, only 19% expect an improvement and 20% believe that it will promote community development (compared to 37% who do not believe it), among the respondents who "know something," 38% expect the situation to improve, and 53% believe that it will promote community development (against 30%). And among those who **know well** about the reform, **53% expect an improvement** of the situation in Ukraine in general, and **69% believe that it will promote community development** (against 24%).
- **Residents of Ukraine do not have a clear idea about the distribution of the areas of responsibility between the local government and the central government.** At the same time, the majority of respondents believe that local government bodies are responsible for beautification (77.5% against 21% of those who think that the Government / the President are responsible for it), provision of administrative services (59.5% against 36%). Approximately the same number of respondents attributed law enforcement (45% against 51%) and protection of the environment (43% to 52.5%) to either local or central government bodies. For all the other areas from the list, the majority of respondents named central government bodies, while local government bodies were mentioned by a quarter to a third of all respondents. It is worth noting that an absolute minority of respondents believe that the President is responsible for providing social services in the community.
- **Currently, the most expected results of the reform are the improvement of the quality and accessibility of services** (50% would like to see this result, and 17% picked it as the "expected result number 1" for them), improvement of prosperity for the communities (49% and 15%), reduction of corruption (47% and 28%).
- In total, **45% of Ukrainians see an improvement resulting from the decentralization reform in the sphere of road repair and maintenance (while 16% see a deterioration), 38% see it in beautification (against 13.5%)**. In the case of administrative services provision, 23% see an improvement, and 17% see a deterioration. For other spheres, no more than 13% see any improvement of the situation.
- The respondents were **the most critical of the situation in health care** (39% noted a deterioration in primary health care and only 10% noted an improvement;

as for the secondary health care, the corresponding percentages are 41% against 8%) and **in social security** (40% noted a deterioration in benefits, and only 7% noted an improvement; in the case of subsidies, the numbers are 48% against 7%). At the same time, it is reasonable to note that the majority of respondents believe that the central government is responsible for these spheres, rather than local self-government bodies. Apparently, in the case of these areas, it is not about the link between the decentralization reform and the consequences for these areas, but about the general negative opinion of the citizens about the changes in these spheres.

- **Around a half of the population (42%) believe that local self-government bodies are generally ready** to use their new powers for the benefit of their community, although only 7% of them are fully convinced of it (in 2017, 44% believed they were ready). At the same time, one in three Ukrainians (36%, 38% in 2017) share the opposite opinion. These numbers can be observed in the case of the readiness of local councils: 45% believe that "their own" local council is prepared for it (44% last year), 32% do not think so (36% last year).
- The population of Ukraine have contradicting opinions about the possible consequences of giving additional powers to local self-government bodies: 34% expect community development to accelerate, 18% expect the country's development to accelerate, 9% and 6% expect corruption to be reduced in their community and the country in general, respectively. At the same time, 20% believe that it will lead to increased corruption in the community, 17% that it will produce closed and uncontrolled local authorities, and 8% expect that corruption will grow in the country in general. **In general, 49% of the population expect one of the positive consequences, and 36% expect one of the negative consequences.**
- The majority of Ukrainians (54%) believe that in the past year, the quality of services in their community has not changed (last year, 56% gave the same answer). At the same time, compared to last year, **the fraction of those who saw an improvement of the quality of services has grown, however slightly, from 27.5% to 30%.** Three times fewer respondents (9%) speak about the deterioration of the quality (in 2017, 8% did).
- Just as last year, **the most frequently mentioned among the major agents of the local self-governance and decentralization reform** were the **government (30%** of the respondents picked this option). **The President of Ukraine was considered one of the major agents of the reform by a somewhat lower number of people (24%).** Another 16% picked local authorities and 14% picked Verkhovna Rada. A third of respondents could not answer this question.
- In the case of the opponents of the reform, 59% of respondents could not answer the question. Although they mentioned specific politicians/parties relatively more often (12%).
- The majority of Ukrainians cannot say which parties are the agents / opponents of the local self-governancne reform (60.5% hesitated to answer about the agents, 77% about the opponents). At the same time, in the case of the agents, they mentioned the Bloc of Petro Poroshenko relatively more often (29% think

that it is a major agent), while other parties were mentioned by no more than 8.5% of respondents. Meanwhile, the Opposition Bloc was relatively more frequently mentioned as an opponent of the reform (9% believe that this party is its opponent), and other parties were picked by fewer respondents.

- The absolute majority (**86%**) of the population believe that **it is necessary to establish state supervision** over the legitimacy of the decisions of local self-government bodies. However, the opinions about the body that should carry out the supervision were divided: 37% spoke about the Prosecutor's Office, 31% about an executive body created especially for this purpose, and 18% believe that it should be carried out by the local state administration (before the changes in the Constitution) or the prefect (after the changes in the Constitution).
- Also, **91% of the respondents believe that it is necessary to establish the responsibility** of local self-government bodies **for inaction** which leads to negative consequences, in the form of early termination of powers. As for the body which should make the decisions about the pre-term termination of powers, 17% of respondents place the responsibility on the courts and another 17% on the local state administration / prefect. A minority mentioned central government bodies: 4% named the Verkhovna Rada, and only 3% named the President.
- On average, the respondents evaluated the work of their local government bodies at **3.1-3.3 points** on a 5-point scale (where 1 is "very bad" and 5 is "very good). In general, 37.5% had a positive opinion about their settlement head's work (and 18.5% had a negative opinion; in 2017, 38% had a positive opinion), 23% had a positive opinion about their executive bidy (17% negative; 23% positive in 2017), 26% had a positive opinion about their council (17% negative; 30% positive in 2017). Another 27.5-30.5% think that their work is "neither good nor bad". Therefore, the evaluation is predominantly **positive-neutral.**
- **A half of Ukrainians (52%) believe that the district division of Ukraine should not be changed**. 27% insist on the change; of these, 23% think that the districts should be consolidated, and 4% believe that they should be completely eliminated. Moreover, among the residents of the ATCs, and among the population of other settlements, the views on this issue do not differ significantly.
- 16% believe that the gender of the head affects the quality of service provision. Of those who believe that it makes a difference, 56% believe that services are better in communities led by men, and 39% believe they are better in communities led by women..

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

- **In the past year, the fraction of respondents who believe that amendments to the Constitution are necessary has fallen from 51% to 42%;** 21% are against the amendments (in 2017, 15% were against them).
- While in 2015, 78% of Ukrainians **knew** at least something about constitutional amendments, in 2016 only 64% did, in 2017 only 50%, and today **only 47.5% know about them** (including only 6% who know about them quite well).

- Only 26% of the respondents believe that the constitutional amendments are suggested because they are actually required for decentralization. In turn, 34.5% believe that it is done only because politicians need it.
- At the same time, 51% of respondents do not have a definite opinion about whether the amendments will be approved, and if they will, then when exactly. 19% believe that the amendments will not be approved at all, 8% expect them to be passed before the presidential election, 9% before the parliamentary election, and 13% before the nearest local elections.

AMALGAMATION OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES

- **The majority of Ukrainians (71%) are aware about the amalgamation of territorial communities,** but **only 11% of them know about it quite well,** while the rest only "heard something". In the past two years, the fraction of those who know about it fluctuatets between 69% and 72%.
- Compared to 2017, the fraction of respondents who know about some reform-related events in their village, town or city has grown from 29% to 36%. The respondents recalled events organized by their local governments the most often.
- **47% of urban residents rather or fully support** the process of amalgamation of communities (50% did in 2017). The number of opponents of this process among the urban population is 18.5% (22% in 2017). The rest of the urban residents do not have a definite opinion.
- Among the residents of villages and urban type villages which have not undergone the process of amalgamation, **62% support the amalgamation in the case if their village / urban-type village becomes the center** of the new community (the same fraction as in 2017), and 20% oppose it (18.5% did in 2017).
- At the same time, **while in 2017 only 20% were ready to support the amalgamation if their own settlement does not become the center of the ATC, now 36.5% are ready to do it**. In turn, the fraction of those who would not support such amalgamation has fallen from 59% to 40%.
- The fraction of Ukrainians who believe that amalgamation should be initiated by the decision of the population of communities has fallen from 75% to 56%. At the same time, the percentage of those who support amalgamation upon the decision of the state has increased from 3% to 9%, and of those who support amalgamation upon the decision of local council members has increased from 8% to 14%.
- Only 6% of Ukrainians believe that community amalgamation will not facilitate the preservation of the local cultural identity. In turn, 33% believe that it will promote its preservation, and 39% think that it will not affect the cultural identity at all.

CONCFLICT IN THE EAST

- The population of Ukraine do not have a definite opinion about what the relations with the occupied territories of Donbas should be if they return under Ukrainian control. **About a half of the population (53.5%) believe that the relations should be the same as with other regions** (last year, the number was 43%). This opinion noticeably prevails in the West, Center and the South. However, in the East, only 34% share this view.
- At the same time, 19% of Ukrainians actually support a stricter state control over local self-government bodies of the occupied territories (although in 2017, the fraction of such people was 28%). **16% of the population (19% in 2017) are ready to give certain preferences to these oblasts, including 9% who are ready to give them autonomy within Ukraine.** Notably, in Eastern Ukraine, 38% of respondents agreed to some expansion of their powers, including 24% who are ready to agree to their autonomy.
- At the same time, **49% of Ukrainians believe that the decision about the status of these temporarily occupied territories should be made through a nationwide referendum** (45% shared this opinion in 2017). 22% speak about international agreements. Only 12% believe that the decision should be made by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
- **The majority** of Ukrainians (**74%**) believe that **IDPs should have the right** to participate in elections to local self-government bodies in their places of residence after the displacement. 14% are against giving them this right.

CHAPTER I. THE LEVEL OF INTEREST IN POLITICS

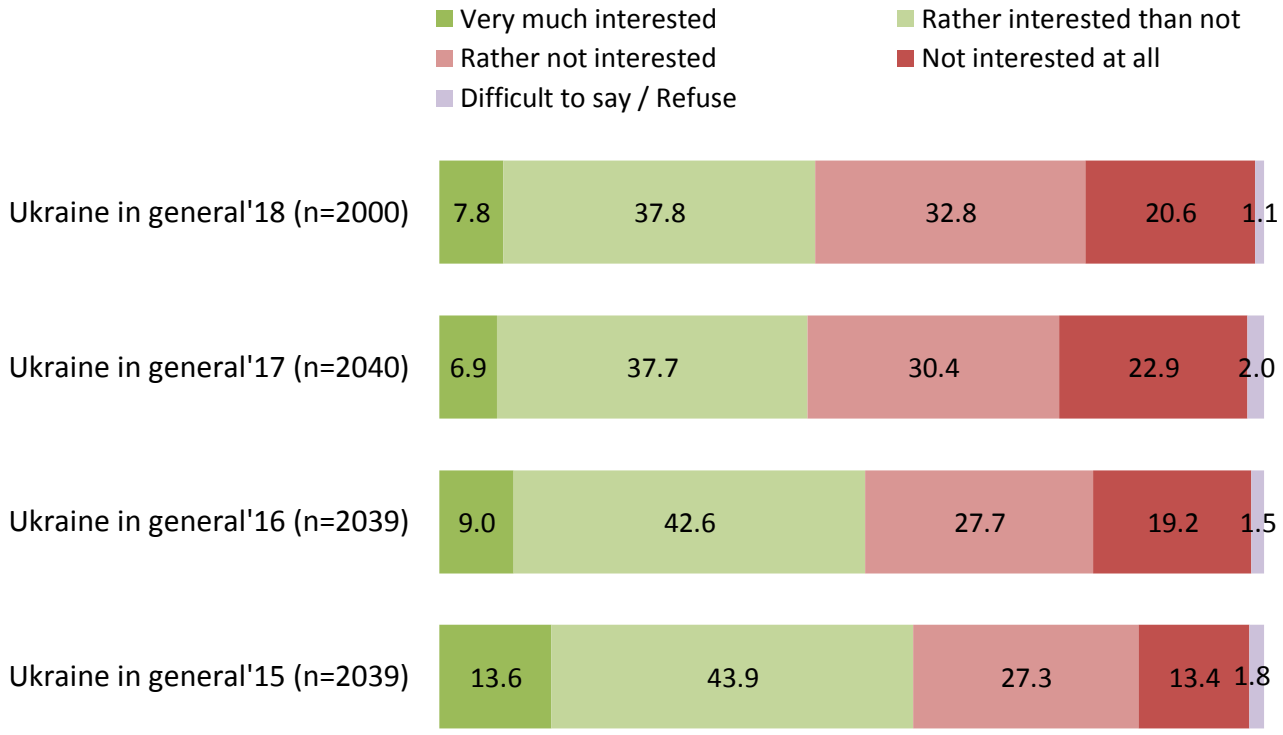
1.1 The level of interest in politics among the population of Ukraine

The level of interest in politics **remains stable compared to the previous wave;** just like in the end of 2017, today **45.5%** of citizens are rather or very much **interested** in politics (Diagram 1.1.1). 53% are not interested in politics (the same percentage as in 2017).

Diagram 1.1.1

To what extent are you interested in politics?

(% among all respondents)

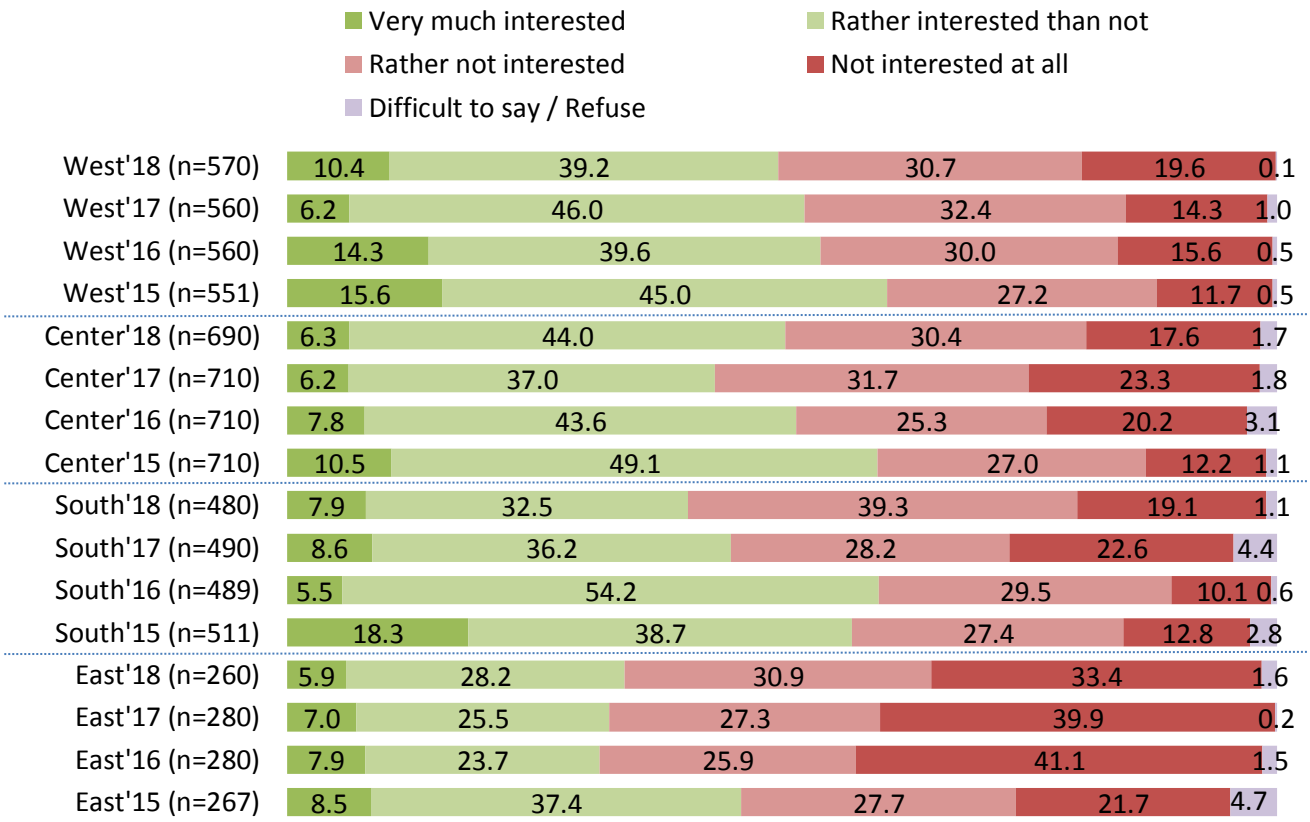


The Diagram 1.1.2 presents the data according to regions. Compared to 2017, only the Central region demonstrates increasing interest in politics, from 43% to 50%. In other regions, the situation remains practically unchanged. In turn, in the South, the fraction of those who are not interested in politics has grown from 51% to 58%.

Diagram 1.1.2

To what extent are you interested in politics?

(% among all respondents)



Below, in the Table 1.1.1, the level of interest in politics is displayed **for particular sociodemographic population strata.** Hereafter, similar tables in this report indicate the "potential" of each stratum according to the results of the survey. By potential, we mean the demographic potential, that is, the fraction of the population that is comprised by this stratum. The information is an additional instrument for understanding the importance and influence of the position of a certain stratum. For example, if 100% of the stratum support a certain opinion, but only 3% of the population belong to that stratum, then clearly the influence of the stratum on the general public opinion will be minimal.

Table 1.1.1

To what extent are you interested in politics?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Interested ☺	Not interested ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement				
- village (*n=680*)	52.7	46.2	1.1	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (до 20 тис.) (*n=280*)	44.1	53.9	2.0	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	42.3	57.7	0.0	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	41.2	57.8	1.1	**37.9**
Sex				
- men (*n=836*)	49.6	49.0	1.4	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	42.2	56.9	0.9	**54.8**
Age groups				
- 18-29 years (*n=260*)	32.2	65.5	2.3	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=410*)	42.1	57.2	0.7	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=326*)	46.0	53.6	0.4	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=412*)	52.0	46.8	1.2	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=319*)	52.4	46.2	1.5	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=273*)	55.8	43.9	0.2	**13.7**
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	46.3	51.4	2.3	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	40.9	58.3	0.9	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	42.3	56.6	1.1	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	52.9	46.0	1.1	**30.5**
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	38.6	61.4	0.0	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	46.1	52.7	1.3	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	48.8	49.7	1.5	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	55.7	40.8	3.5	**5.1**

100% in line	Interested ☺	Not interested ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group*
- housewife (*n=170*)	38.2	60.4	1.3	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	51.8	47.2	0.9	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	30.4	69.6	0.0	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	40.0	57.4	2.6	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being **				
- very low (*n=306*)	48.7	49.8	1.5	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	46.6	52.5	0.9	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	44.9	54.0	1.1	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	37.4	59.8	2.8	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

1.2 Main reasons of the political indifference among the population of Ukraine

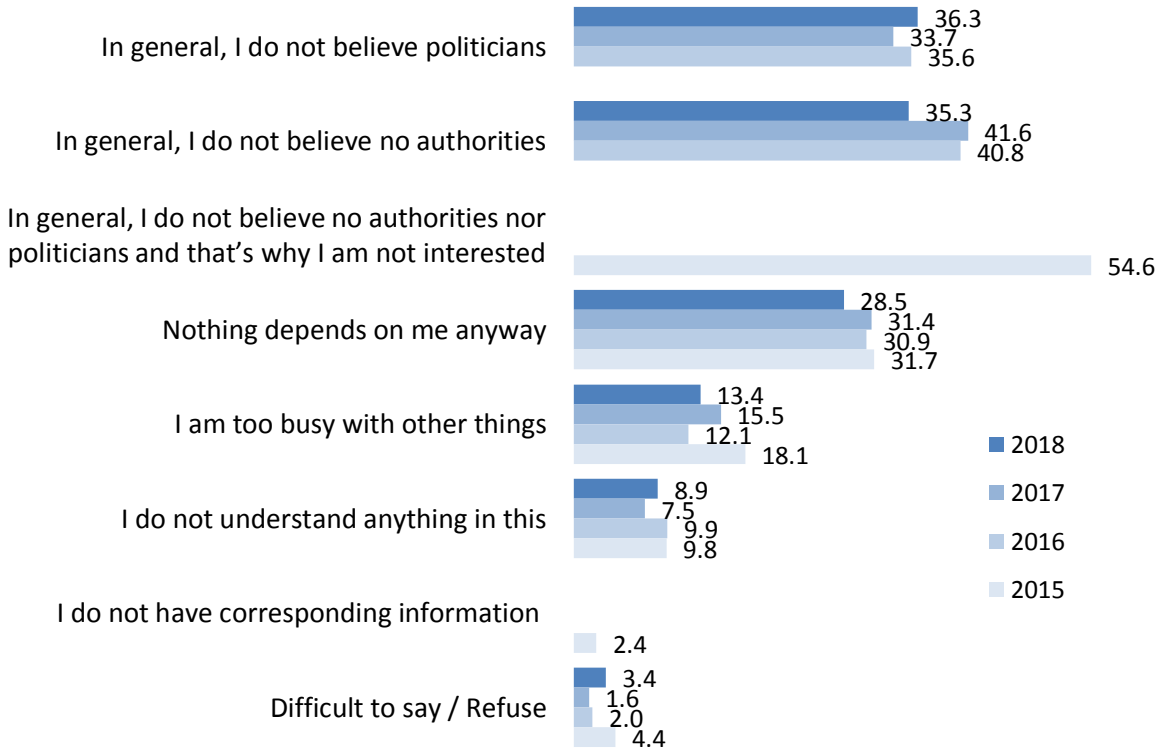
The main reasons why Ukrainians **are not interested in politics** are still their **general distrust of authorities** (this explanation is given by 36% of those who are rather not interested in politics or not interested at all), **general distrust of politicians** (35%) and **the belief that nothing depends on them anyway** (28.5%) (Diagram 1.2.1).

Compared to the previous years, the structure of reasons has remained practically the same. However, there is downward trend in the fraction of thise who explain ther lack of interest with their distrust of politicians (from 42% to 35%). In turn, the fraction of those who give their distrust of authorities as the explanation is increasing slightly (from 34% to 36%).

Diagram 1.2.1

Why are you not interested in the political life of your country?*

(% among respondents who are rather not interested in politics ot not interested at all)



** In 2015 the other scale was used for this question.*

1.3 Social institutions or competent individuals regarding political issues

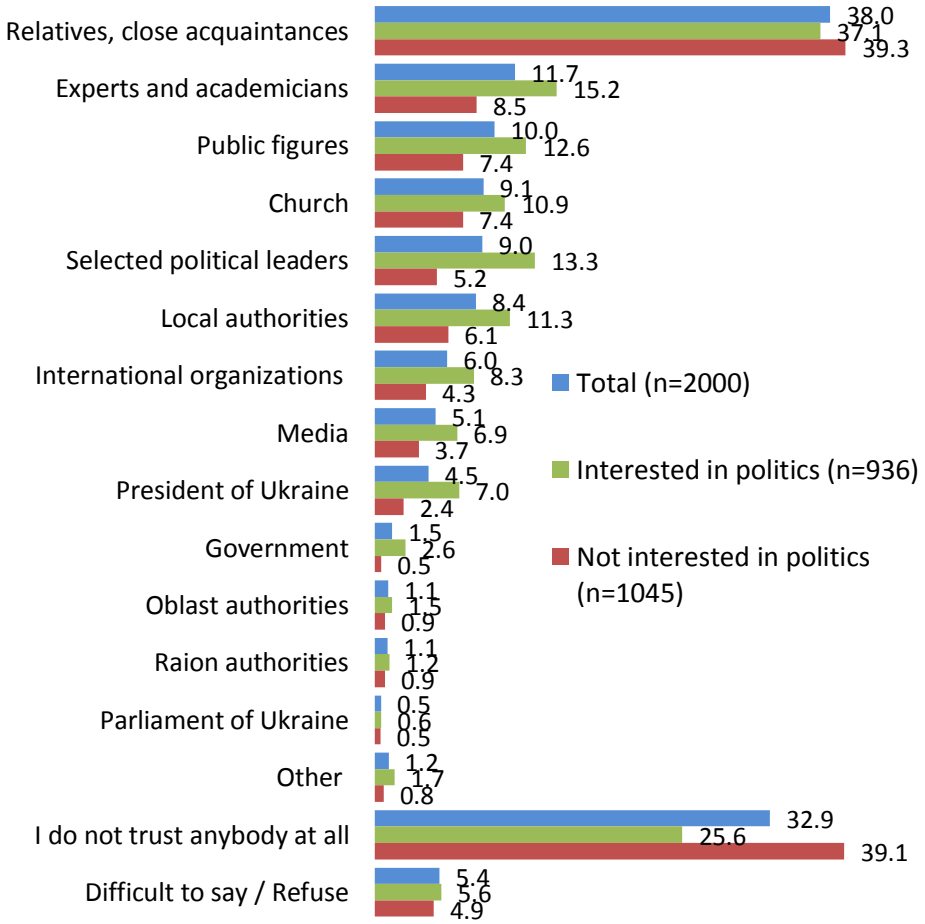
Both among those who are interested in politics and among those who are not, in political issues **Ukrainians continue to trust their relatives and close acquaintances** (38% of the total population, 37-39% of the highlighted two groups) (Diagram 1.3.1). All the other institutions or figures of authority are trusted in political issues by no more than 12% of the total population.

Among those who are interested in politics, one in four (26%) noted that they did not trust anyone at all. At the same time, the fraction of such people among those who are not interested in politics is 39%.

Diagram 1.3.1

Which of the following do you trust most in term of political issues?

(% among all respondents)

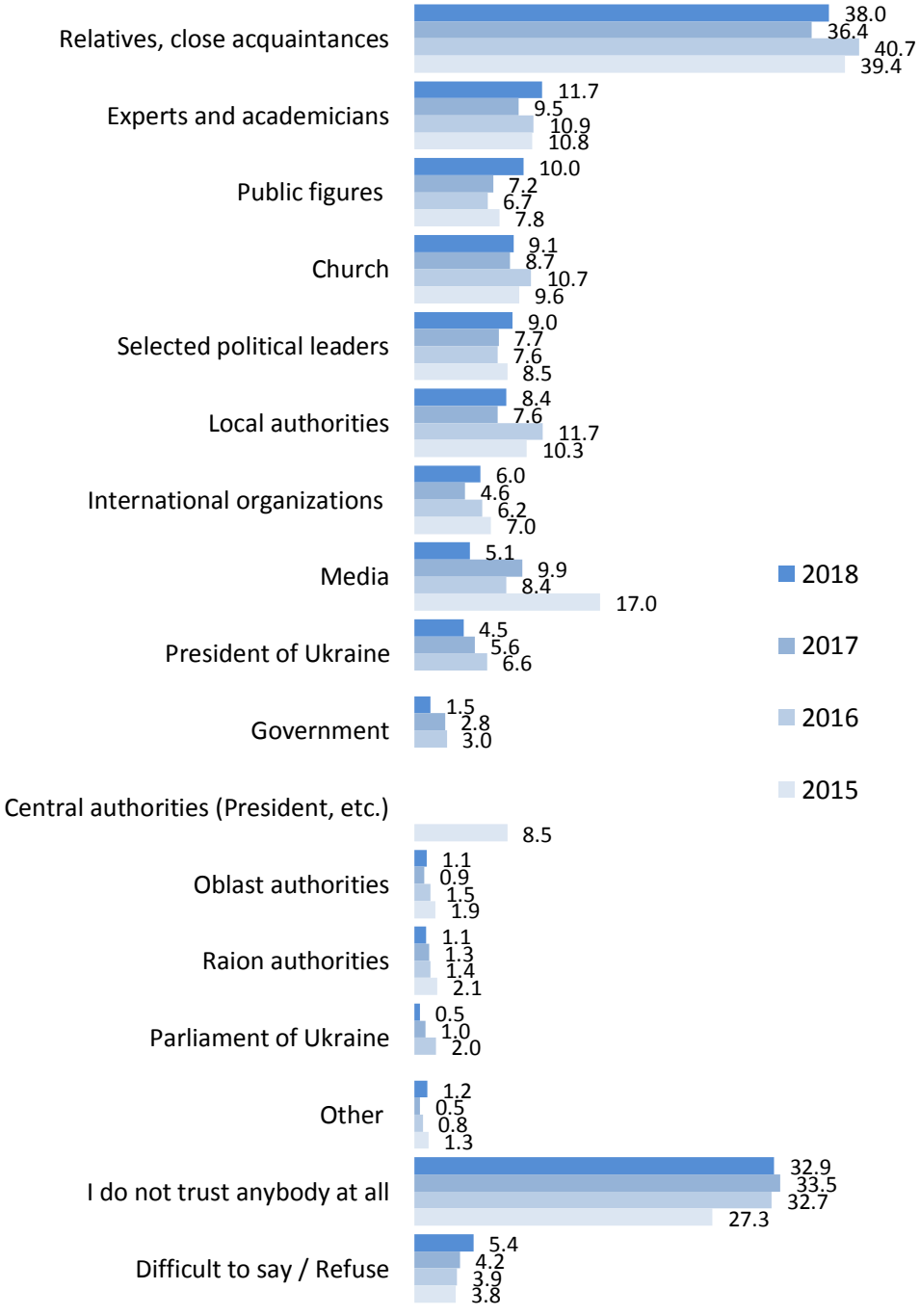


During 2017-18, the situation has remained practically unchanged (Diagram 1.3.2). At the same time, it is worth noting that the percentage of those who trust the media has fallen from 10% to 5%, while the percentage of those who trust experts and scientists has increased from 9.5% to 12%, and the percentage of those who trust civic activists. Also, the fraction of respondents who trust international organizations has grown from 4.6% to 6%.

Diagram 1.3.2

Which of the following do you trust most in term of political issues?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 1.3.1 presents the trust in terms of political issues according to different population strata.

Table 1.3.1

Which of the following do you trust most in term of political issues?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	Relatives, close acquaintances	Experts and academicians	Public figures	Church	Selected political leaders	Local authorities	International organizations	Media	President	Government	Oblast authorities	Raion authorities	Parliament	I do not trust anybody at all
Regions of Ukraine														
- West (*n=570*)	30.2	11.7	12.1	13.8	6.8	5.8	6.6	5.0	4.3	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	35.3
- Center (*n=690*)	38.8	11.2	11.1	8.8	10.9	10.2	6.2	5.5	5.0	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.4	31.5
- South (*n=480*)	50.2	10.2	6.7	6.3	8.9	8.9	5.9	6.0	5.3	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.6	27.3
- East (*n=260*)	28.1	15.7	8.7	5.5	8.5	8.4	4.5	2.6	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.7	1.2	42.8
Type and size of the settlement														
- village (*n=680*)	36.1	8.2	9.2	10.5	7.7	13.8	4.8	6.5	4.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	0.5	34.0
- CMT / UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	42.4	14.1	6.4	10.4	8.7	4.7	7.6	6.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.9	30.3
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	43.7	23.6	13.4	10.6	8.4	3.0	7.2	1.0	7.3	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	22.6
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	37.2	11.8	11.1	7.4	10.1	6.4	6.3	4.4	5.2	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	34.4
Sex														
- men (*n=836*)	34.9	13.4	10.7	7.4	10.9	8.7	6.4	5.7	4.5	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	34.6
- women (*n=1164*)	40.5	10.3	9.3	10.4	7.4	8.2	5.7	4.6	4.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.5	31.5
Age groups														
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	33.8	11.0	9.8	5.0	7.6	9.6	6.3	6.0	2.9	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.7	37.9
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	37.1	15.1	13.1	7.5	9.6	7.4	8.2	5.8	3.9	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	33.1
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	40.8	12.2	9.2	5.6	8.1	7.3	7.8	3.7	2.7	0.8	2.1	1.1	0.2	33.1
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	37.8	12.2	10.6	10.1	11.6	9.9	4.9	5.0	5.9	2.4	0.8	0.9	0.2	32.3
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	36.5	9.3	8.1	12.0	9.4	6.5	2.9	3.3	8.1	2.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	33.1
- 70+ (*n=273*)	43.6	9.1	7.9	17.8	7.5	9.3	4.8	6.0	5.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.9	25.5
Terms of education														
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	35.9	7.8	10.4	14.4	7.4	9.7	0.9	3.8	4.7	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	33.0

% in line	Relatives, close acquaintances	Experts and academicians	Public figures	Church	Selected political leaders	Local authorities	International organizations	Media	President	Government	Oblast authorities	Raion authorities	Parliament	I do not trust anybody at all
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	40.9	9.8	7.8	11.0	7.0	7.6	3.9	4.6	3.2	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.4	34.4
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	41.0	10.3	8.2	8.3	8.7	7.7	6.2	5.1	4.2	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	31.4
- higher education (*n=588*)	32.2	15.9	13.8	6.9	11.1	9.4	8.9	5.3	5.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.5	33.8
Terms of occupation														
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	40.8	9.9	9.4	8.2	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.8	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	37.8
- officer (*n=198*)	41.4	15.4	10.8	6.5	8.0	10.5	8.2	4.6	4.1	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.8	23.3
- professionals (*n=271*)	35.4	16.5	16.2	6.3	11.8	8.4	8.0	3.6	5.5	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.0	29.1
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	33.1	24.0	14.1	4.5	19.6	12.6	5.9	4.4	2.9	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	28.2
- housewife (*n=170*)	39.6	8.5	9.6	7.1	9.9	7.8	6.0	7.4	3.8	0.4	1.7	2.0	1.3	33.9
- retiree (*n=654*)	38.7	8.8	5.2	15.0	8.3	6.8	4.1	4.4	6.1	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	33.6
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	34.6	13.1	19.7	3.7	5.9	10.7	7.8	7.5	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	43.2
- unemployed (*n=130*)	25.8	7.4	4.9	7.9	6.8	9.9	6.0	3.3	7.2	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	41.5
Terms of material well-being **														
- very low (*n=306*)	30.4	6.1	6.4	14.8	8.6	6.9	4.1	5.4	5.1	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.2	41.1
- low (*n=897*)	40.0	10.8	10.4	9.5	8.7	9.0	5.3	3.6	3.8	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.5	33.3
- middle (*n=656*)	36.5	15.4	11.3	6.8	8.9	8.7	6.8	5.2	4.8	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5	30.5
- high (*n=95*)	43.7	11.3	7.5	6.1	12.7	5.8	6.8	11.1	5.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	28.2

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

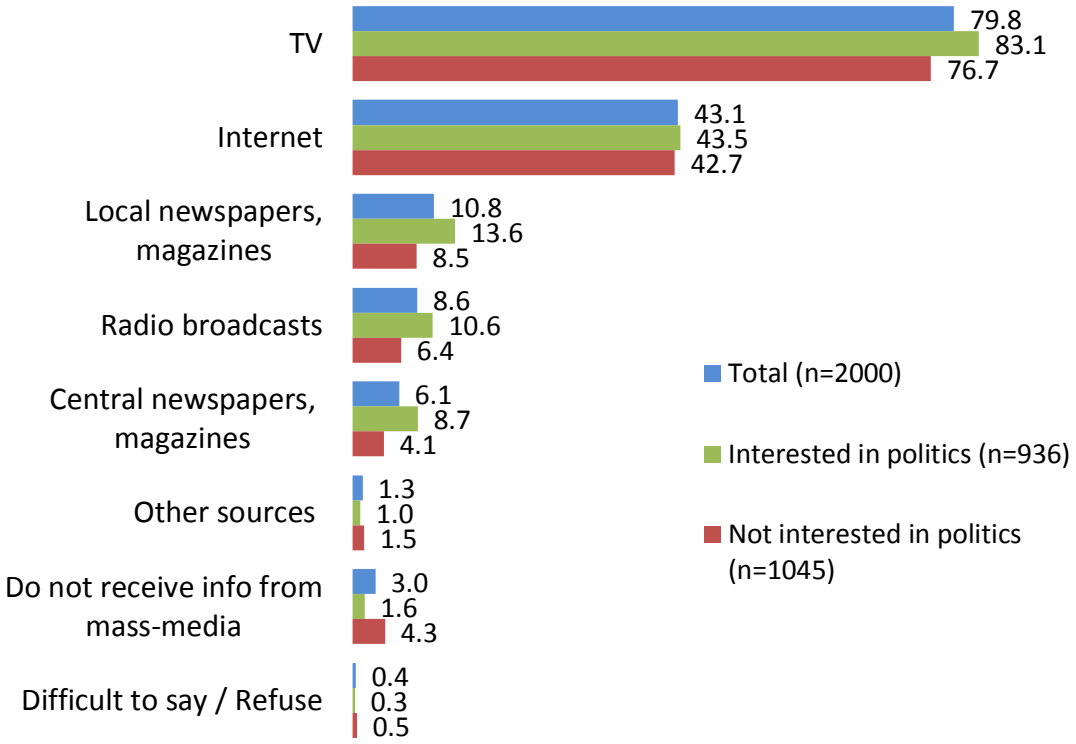
1.4 The structure of the sources that provide news and information

The key source of information about the relevant news for **the absolute majority** of the population (**80%**) is still the **TV** (Diagram 1.4.1). 2 in 5 residents of Ukraine (43%) obtain information from the Internet and social media. Other sources were mentioned by up to 11% of the population.

Diagram 1.4.1

Which of the following are sources of information and news for you?

(% among all respondents)

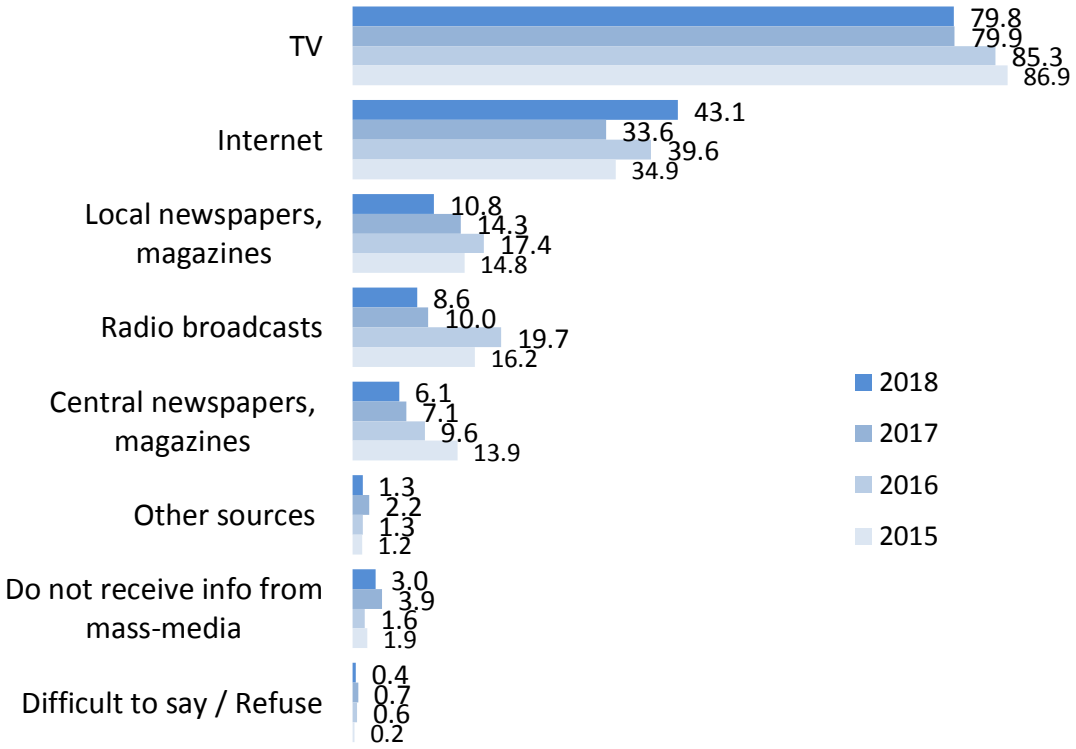


Although television is still the leader by a long shot, still, the fraction of those who mentioned the internet and social media has grown from 34% to 43% between 2017 and 2018 (Diagram 1.4.2). There is also a tendency of gradual, but inevitable fall of the fraction of people who use local printed media (from 15% in 2015 to 11% now), radio (from 16% to 9%), central printed media (from 14% to 6%).

Diagram 1.4.2

Which of the following are sources of information and news for you?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 1.4.1 presents the structure of sources of information according to different strata of the population of Ukraine.

Table 1.4.1

Which of the following are sources of information and news for you?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	TV	Internet, social networks	Local newspapers, magazines	Radio broadcasts	Central newspapers, magazines	Other sources	Do not receive info	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Regions of Ukraine									
- West (*n=570*)	76.4	43.4	12.0	9.6	5.8	2.3	5.9	0.3	**27.0**
- Center (*n=690*)	77.0	45.1	12.2	12.2	6.8	0.4	3.0	0.8	**34.9**
- South (*n=480*)	85.9	43.9	5.4	3.7	5.1	1.4	1.6	0.3	**25.0**
- East (*n=260*)	82.2	36.0	14.8	6.0	7.1	1.4	1.9	0.0	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement									
- village (*n=680*)	80.2	33.9	16.1	11.0	7.7	1.2		0.5	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	78.9	41.2	13.0	9.0	7.2	3.6	3.9	0.0	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	86.6	47.0	8.6	5.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	78.8	49.9	6.5	7.0	5.2	0.8	3.2	0.4	**37.9**
Sex									
- men (*n=836*)	77.4	50.3	10.1	9.6	7.1	1.3	2.0	0.5	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	81.7	37.2	11.3	7.7	5.4	1.2	3.8	0.3	**54.8**
Age groups									
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	63.6	67.2	4.8	4.0	2.2	0.6	4.4	0.4	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	78.0	60.3	8.7	7.9	4.6	0.9	1.8	0.0	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	79.2	53.1	11.2	7.9	5.7	2.3	4.1	0.0	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	87.7	32.4	14.0	7.1	8.5	1.7	1.7	0.9	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	89.0	15.3	15.5	13.6	9.2	1.2	2.7	1.0	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	89.3	9.5	13.7	14.5	8.9	1.3	3.0	0.3	**13.7**
Terms of education									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	82.6	22.9	12.3	11.2	7.0	2.2	2.8	0.0	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	82.6	29.1	10.7	6.4	5.3	1.6	4.3	1.0	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	82.0	43.3	12.1	9.0	6.4	1.0	3.3	0.4	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	73.9	61.6	9.2	9.1	6.1	1.1	1.5	0.0	**30.5**
Terms of occupation									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	82.2	48.4	7.6	6.6	5.9	1.4	3.1	0.4	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	74.4	55.6	12.0	6.4	7.2	1.1	1.5	0.0	**10.0**

% in line	TV	Internet, social networks	Local newspapers, magazines	Radio broadcasts	Central newspapers, magazines	Other sources	Do not receive info	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
- professionals (*n=271*)	69.7	68.0	10.0	7.0	4.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	75.4	66.5	5.4	15.2	4.5	1.1	2.4	0.0	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	78.8	51.8	13.0	5.9	3.4	0.5	2.8	0.0	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	88.7	13.4	14.2	11.3	7.8	1.3	3.2	0.6	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	48.6	64.9	4.7	5.8	5.5	0.0	14.8	2.6	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	82.4	40.1	10.8	6.8	5.1	1.7	3.1	0.6	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**									
- very low (*n=306*)	82.5	23.4	9.4	7.6	6.1	2.4	4.5	0.6	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	84.2	34.9	11.3	9.8	6.2	1.5	2.4	0.4	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	75.1	57.9	12.2	8.0	6.9	0.6	2.1	0.4	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	73.5	79.4	3.8	4.6	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

CHAPTER II. REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

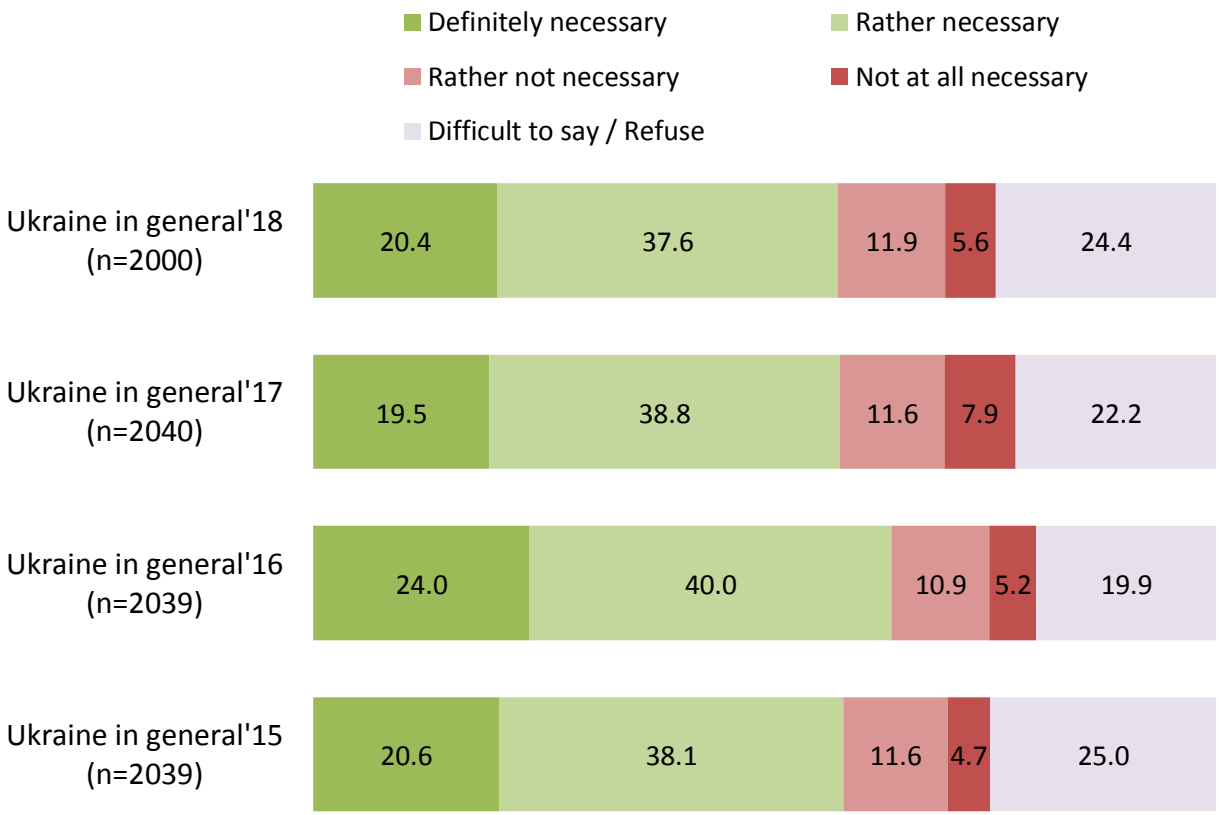
2.1 The relevance of the decentralization and local self-governance reform

The majority of the population (58%) continue to believe that the reform of local self-government and decentralization are necessary (the same fraction as in 2017), but only 20% of them believe that it is *definitely* necessary (Diagram 2.1.1). At the same time, the fraction of those who think that the reform is not necessary has fallen from 19.5% to 17.5%.

Diagram 2.1.1

Do you believe that the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power are necessary?

(% among respondents)

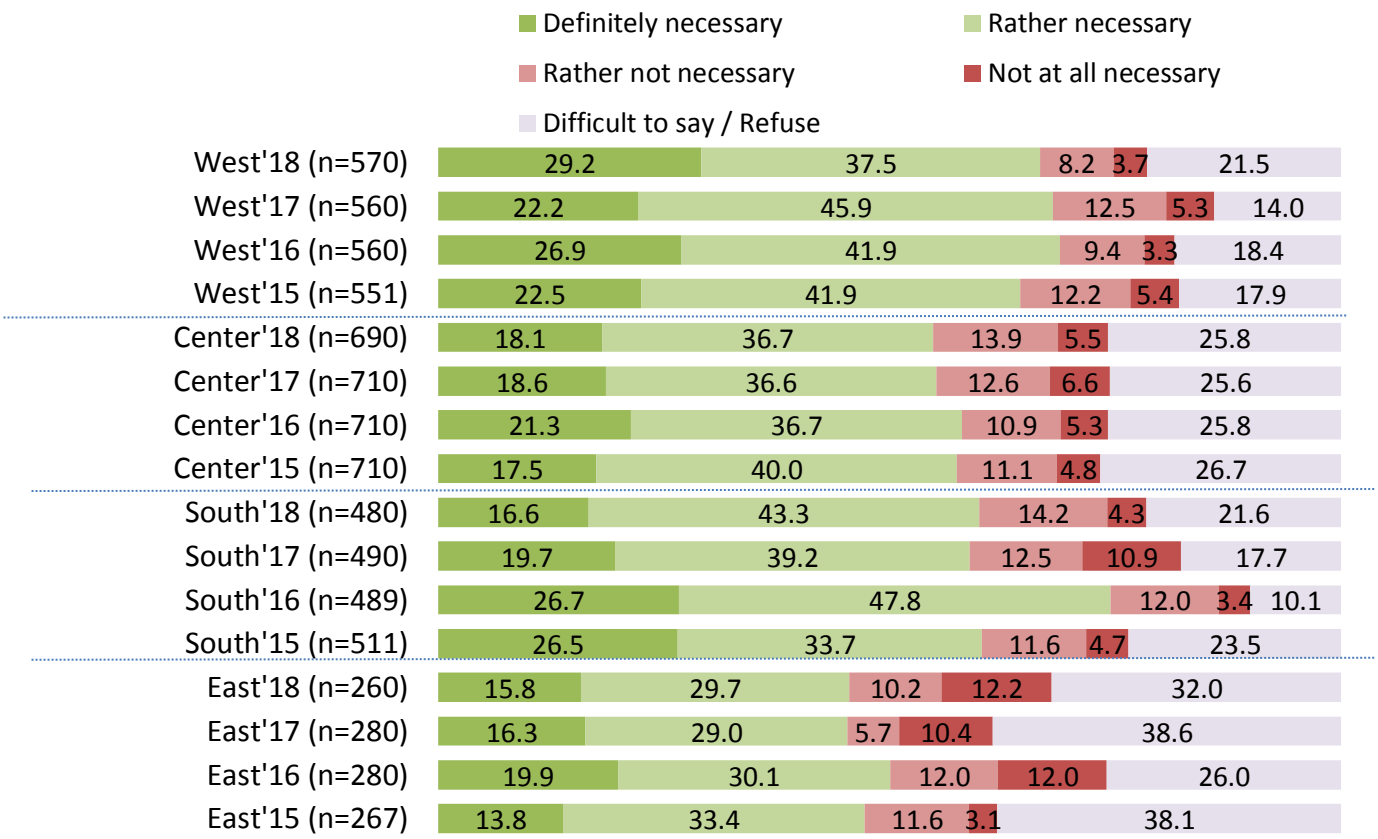


The Diagram 2.1.2 presents the results for different regions. The attitudes are generally stable, but in the West, the percentage of people who think that the reform is not necessary has fallen from 18% to 12%.

Diagram 2.1.2

Do you believe that the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power are necessary?

(% among respondents)

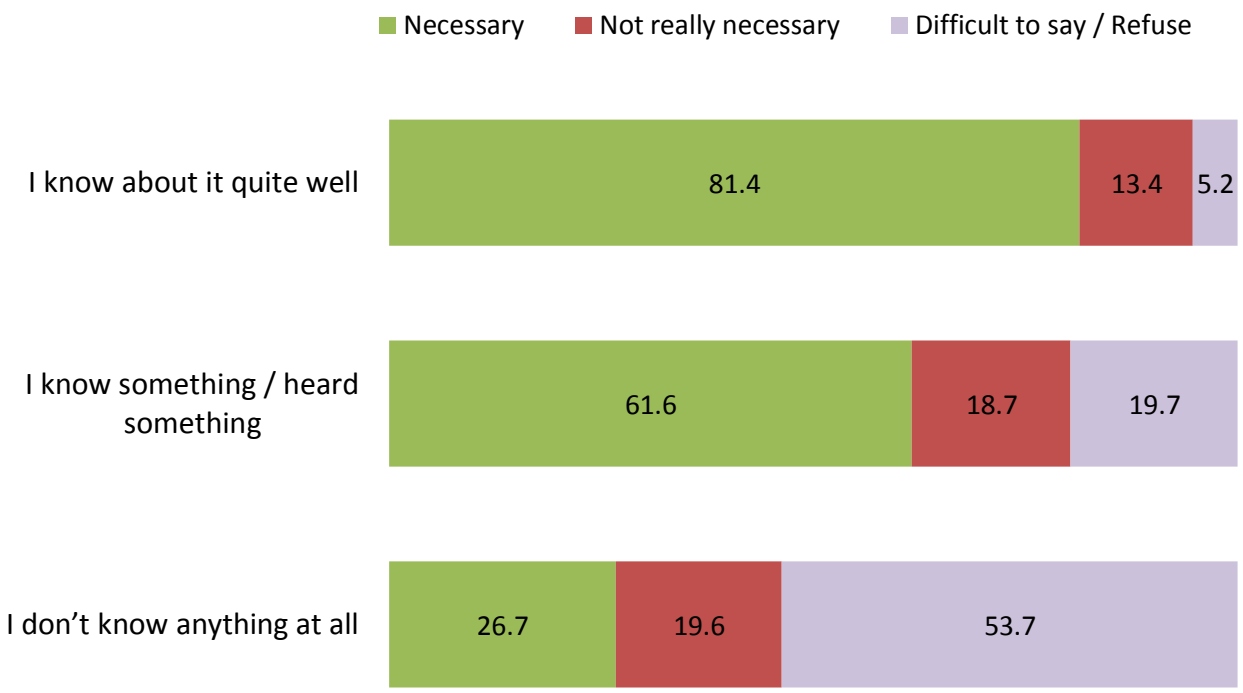


The next section, 2.1, will discuss the level of awareness of the reform, but at this point it is reasonable to note the **strong link between awareness and the opinions about the necessity of the decentralization reform in Ukraine** (Diagram 2.1.3). **Among those who are highly aware about the reform, 81% believe that Ukraine needs the decentralization reform,** and only 13% believe that it does not. Among those who are only somewhat aware, the ratio is 62% to 19%. And among those who do not know about the reform at all, 54% do not have any opinion regarding its necessity, 27% support the reform, and 20% do not support it.

Diagram 2.1.3

Do you believe that the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power are necessary?

(% among respondents depending on the level of reform awareness)



Below, in the Table 2.1.1, the perception of the necessity of local self-government and decentralization reform is presented for specific population strata.

Table 2.1.1

Do you believe that the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power are necessary?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group *
	👍	👎	?	
Type and size of the settlement				
- village (*n=680*)	57.2	22.6	20.2	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	61.6	17.4	21.1	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	64.7	16.9	18.4	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	56.7	13.9	29.4	**37.9**
Sex				
- men (*n=836*)	62.3	17.1	20.7	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	54.6	17.9	27.5	**54.8**
Age groups				
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	57.4	15.8	26.8	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	61.0	14.9	24.1	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	61.0	19.4	19.5	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	58.1	19.1	22.8	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	57.4	19.2	23.4	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	52.2	17.8	29.9	**13.7**
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	47.9	21.0	31.2	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	52.0	20.3	27.7	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	58.0	17.9	24.1	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	66.3	13.9	19.8	**30.5**
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	55.6	21.0	23.5	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	58.5	16.6	24.9	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	65.7	15.1	19.1	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	72.5	8.6	19.0	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	60.6	11.2	28.2	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	54.7	18.6	26.7	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	47.9	21.3	30.8	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	55.1	21.4	23.5	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**				
- very low (*n=306*)	50.7	20.8	28.5	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	56.6	18.4	25.0	**44.0**

100% in line	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group *
	👍	👎	?	
- middle (*n=656*)	60.0	15.5	24.5	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	70.7	13.1	16.2	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

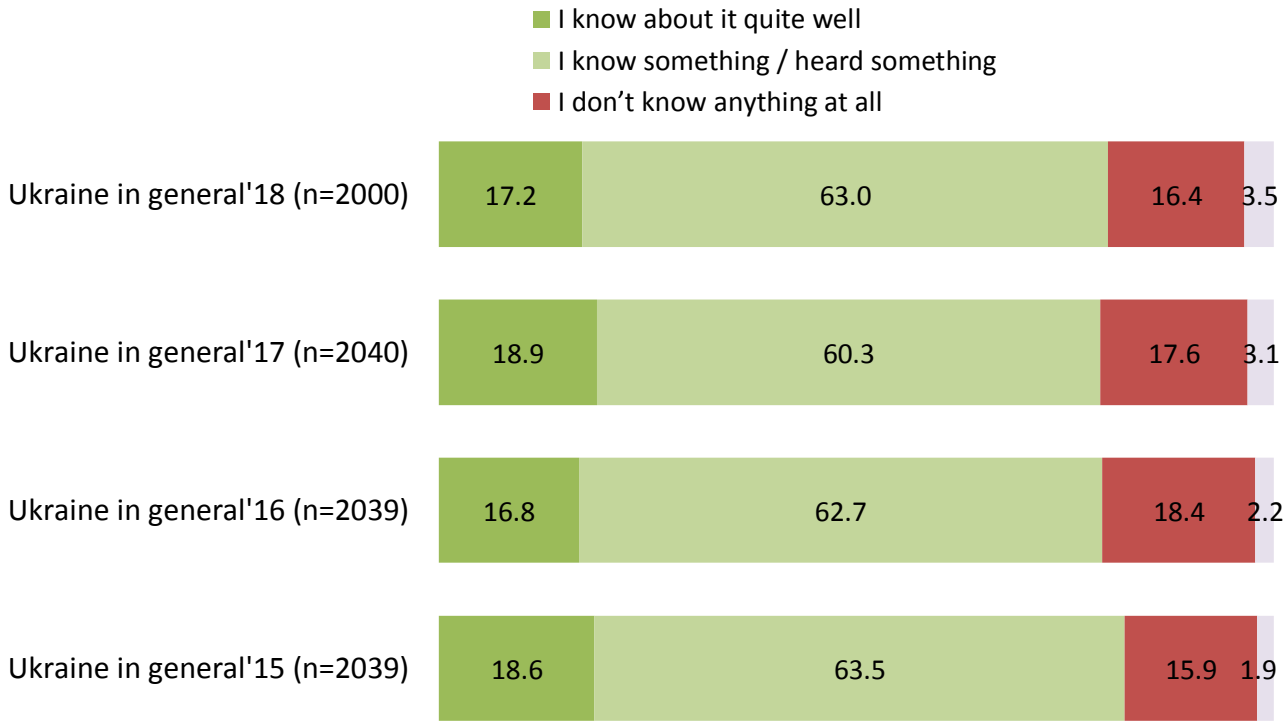
2.2 Awareness regarding developments in reformation of local self-governance and decentralization. The term for completion of the reform

The level of awareness of the local self-government and decentralization reform has remained practically unchanged since 2015. Just as in 2017, **the majority of the population know about the local self-government and decentralization reform** (today, 80% know about some steps in this direction, while in 2017, 79% did); at the same time, even now **only 17% of the population claim that they know about this issue very well** (Diagram 2.2.1).

Diagram 2.2.1

Do you know about some current developments in reformation of local self-governance and decentralization of powers in Ukraine, which lead to the transfer of greater powers, competencies and resources to the local level?

(% among all respondents)

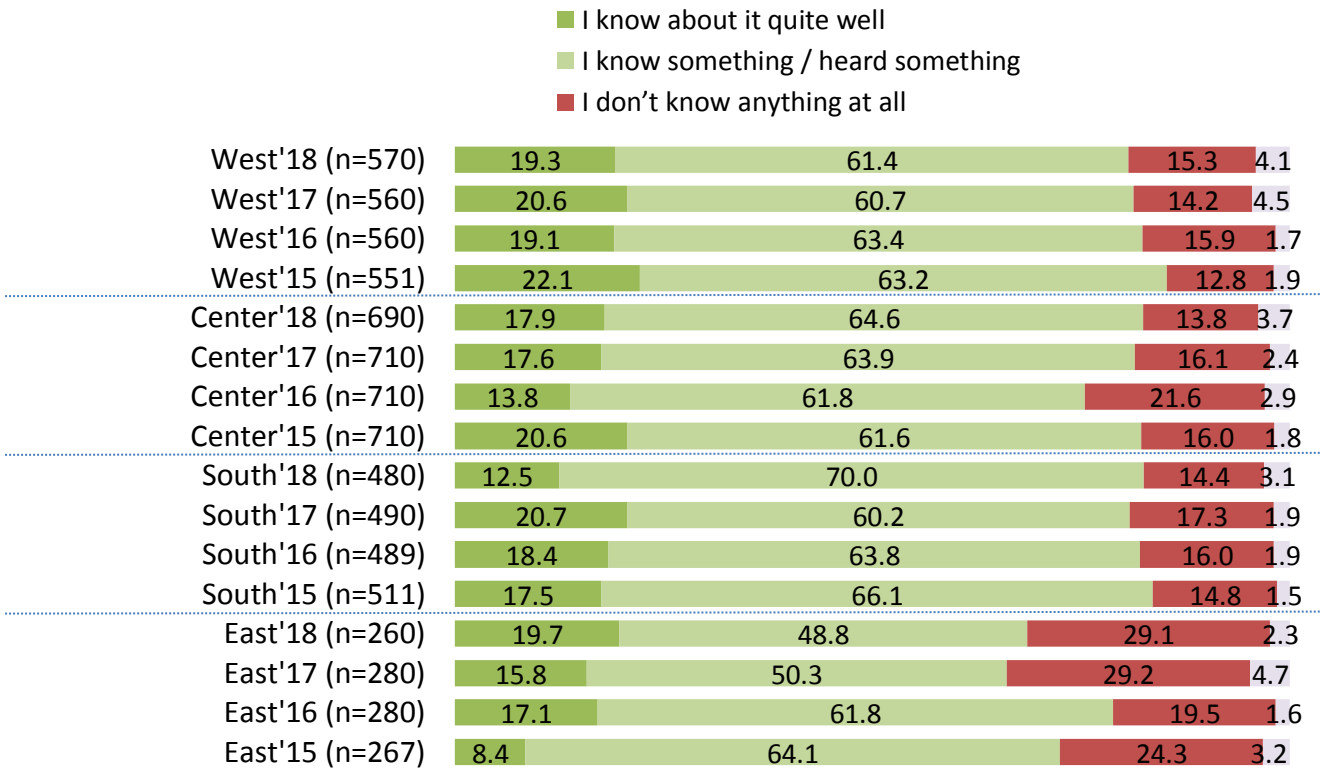


The Diagram 2.2.2 presents the results from the regional perspective.

Diagram 2.2.2

Do you know about some current developments in reformation of local self-governance and decentralization of powers in Ukraine, which lead to the transfer of greater powers, competencies and resources to the local level?

(% among all respondents)

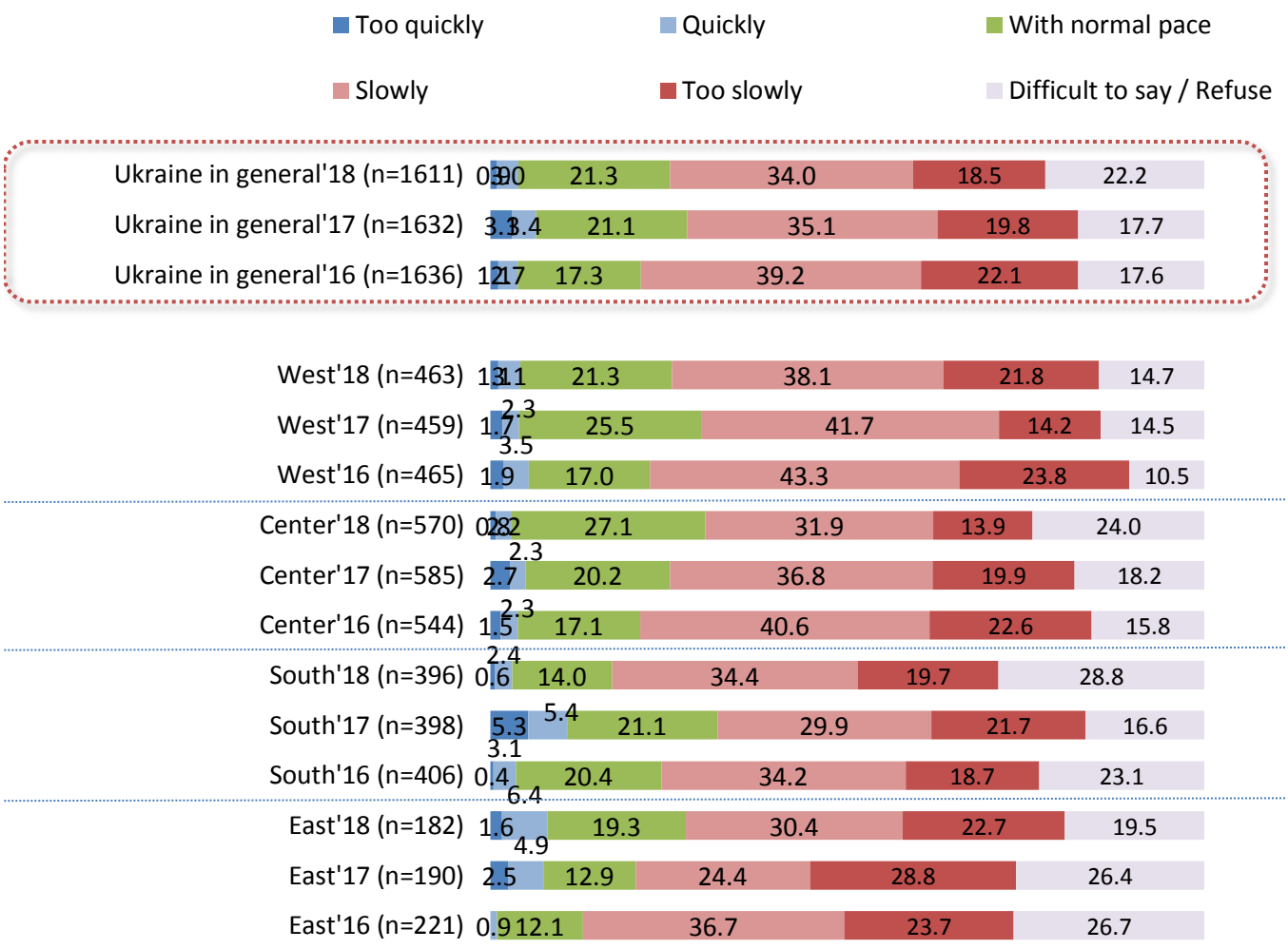


Just as last year, the majority of the population who know at least something about the reform (53%) believe that it is going slowly / too slowly (Diagram 2.2.3). **Only 21% speak about the normal pace of the local self-governance and decentralization reform in Ukraine.** Only 8% believe that the reform is developing quickly or even too quickly.

Diagram 2.2.3

Do you think the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers in Ukraine is going …?

(% among respondents who know about the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers quite well or something).



Among practically all population strata, no more than a quarter know very well about the reform, and the majority note that its implementation is slow (Table 2.2.1a-b).

Table 2.2.1a-b

a. Do you know about some current developments in reformation of local self-governance and decentralization of powers in Ukraine, which lead to the transfer of greater powers, competencies and resources to the local level? / б. Do you think the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers in Ukraine is going …?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Awareness with developments ► Know well	Know something	Do not know anything Difficult to say / Refuse	Pace of reforms (% out of those who knows about reform) Too quickly	quickly	With normal pace	Slowly	Too slowly	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement										
- village (*n=680*)	22.9	63.5	10.5	3.1	1.5	4.3	23.2	39.6	15.2	16.1	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	19.9	65.2	12.0	2.9	0.8	4.5	17.6	32.2	21.8	23.1	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	10.5	69.9	10.6	9.0	0.0	1.4	17.9	27.8	25.0	27.9	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	13.1	61.0	22.8	3.1	0.5	1.6	21.4	30.9	19.3	26.3	**37.9**
Sex										
- men (*n=836*)	22.6	62.0	12.9	2.5	1.5	2.4	20.5	35.4	18.7	21.4	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	12.7	63.9	19.2	4.3	0.3	3.5	22.0	32.8	18.4	23.0	**54.8**
Age groups										
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	13.0	63.1	20.6	3.3	1.4	2.3	20.1	38.5	18.4	19.4	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	18.8	58.7	18.4	4.1	1.1	2.6	23.8	34.3	18.3	19.9	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	18.3	64.7	12.8	4.2	0.7	3.4	25.8	32.2	17.3	20.6	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	20.6	64.8	11.4	3.2	1.0	3.5	21.1	29.9	21.6	23.0	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	19.2	60.3	16.9	3.7	0.3	4.3	18.2	39.6	18.2	19.4	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	13.8	66.8	17.2	2.2	0.5	2.2	17.3	30.3	16.6	33.1	**13.7**
Terms of education										
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	14.4	61.4	18.8	5.4	1.2	6.4	12.9	36.0	25.4	18.1	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	13.3	66.2	17.1	3.5	0.2	3.1	19.8	34.7	16.6	25.5	**29.4**
- specialized secondary	16.0	63.5	16.7	3.8	1.3	2.9	18.7	30.3	18.8	28.0	**31.8**

100% in line	Awareness with developments				► Pace of reforms (% out of those who knows about reform)						Potential of the group*
	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Too quickly	quickly	With normal pace	Slowly	Too slowly	Difficult to say / Refuse	
education (*n=650*)											
- higher education (*n=588*)	22.5	59.8	15.0	2.7	1.1	2.2	27.1	37.1	18.0	14.4	**30.5**
Terms of occupation											
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	17.9	64.5	15.0	2.7	1.2	4.6	22.3	28.9	19.4	23.6	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	14.4	64.1	15.1	6.5	0.5	2.7	24.2	30.2	17.1	25.2	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	21.2	61.6	13.4	3.8	2.4	3.5	28.9	30.9	14.7	19.7	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	25.6	61.5	10.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	43.9	15.1	15.8	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	13.3	61.2	20.4	5.1	0.8	2.3	20.9	40.5	16.0	19.5	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	16.0	63.5	17.9	2.6	0.3	2.4	17.0	34.4	20.5	25.4	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	3.7	67.1	26.5	2.6	0.0	3.2	27.9	48.8	11.8	8.3	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	18.4	60.3	17.7	3.6	1.8	3.8	14.3	37.1	22.9	20.2	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**											
- very low (*n=306*)	14.7	57.6	23.0	4.7	0.5	3.7	19.0	30.3	26.9	19.6	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	17.5	64.0	15.5	3.0	1.1	3.7	19.6	35.0	18.0	22.7	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	17.4	63.3	15.5	3.8	1.0	2.1	22.8	35.6	17.5	21.0	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	18.9	64.9	13.9	2.4	0.0	1.4	33.9	21.0	7.9	35.8	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

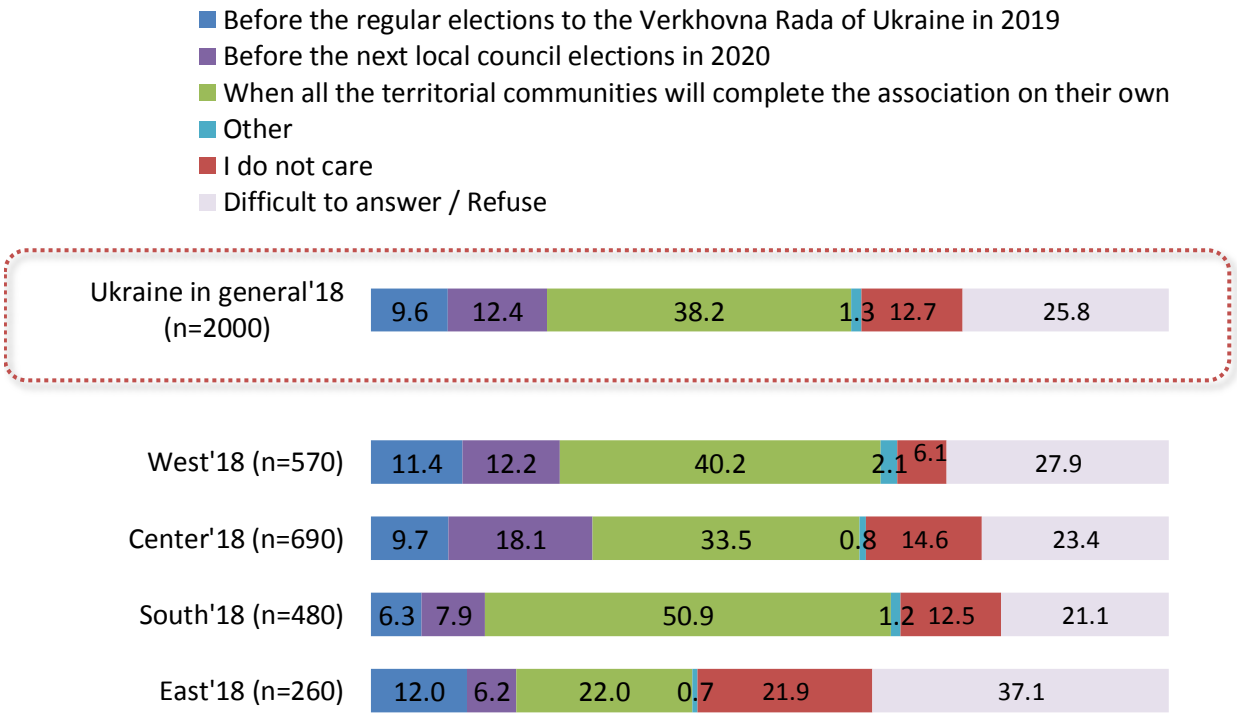
*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

Regardless of their awareness of the decentralization reform, 10% of Ukrainians believe that it should be completed by the 2019 parliamentary election, another 12% expect it to end by the local elections of 2020, and 38% share an opinion that it will end when all the territorial communities complete the association on their own (Diagram 2.2.3).

Diagram 2.2.3

In your opinion, when should the reform of local self-government be completed?

(% among all respondents)



The highest number of the residents of Ukraine (43%) understand the decentralization reform as the transfer of powers and resources to local self-government bodies (Table 2.2.2). A smaller fraction of residents spoke about the formation of capable communities (18%), increasing the responsibility of local self-government bodies (12%) and the creation of new enlarged areas (12%). The least frequently mentioned was the creation of executive bodies of regional and district councils (7%).

Table 2.2.2

What, in your opinion, is the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power?

(% among all respondents / % among respondents depending on the level of reform awareness)

	100% in column	In general	Level of reform awareness		
			Know well	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse
1	**Transfer of powers and resources to local self-government bodies**	**42.7**	**53.5**	**46.8**	**18.2**
2	Formation of capable communities	17.7	32.4	17.8	4.2
3	Increasing the responsibility of local self-government bodies	12.4	15.3	11.9	11.8
4	Creation of new enlarged areas	11.6	10.3	13.5	6.0
5	Creation of executive bodies of regional and district councils	6.8	5.0	7.5	6.8
---	Difficult to answer / Refuse	19.3	4.1	12.2	57.3

The Table 1.4.1 presents the information according to particular strata of the population of Ukraine.

Table 1.4.1

What, in your opinion, is the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category

% in line	Transfer of powers and resources to local self-government bodies	Formation of capable communities	Increasing the responsibility of local self-government bodies	Creation of new enlarged areas	Creation of executive bodies of regional and district councils	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group *
Regions of Ukraine							
- West (*n=570*)	33.6	25.1	13.7	8.2	3.2	22.6	**27.0**
- Center (*n=690*)	45.0	17.2	10.9	11.3	8.8	18.8	**34.9**
- South (*n=480*)	48.1	14.3	12.4	17.9	7.4	13.3	**25.0**
- East (*n=260*)	44.6	10.0	13.8	7.8	7.6	25.2	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement							
- village (*n=680*)	33.2	23.2	12.3	11.7	4.4	18.7	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	46.9	21.2	14.4	12.0	5.1	15.8	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	45.7	8.8	13.0	15.7	7.3	15.0	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	48.0	13.8	11.8	10.9	8.9	21.3	**37.9**
Sex							
- men (*n=836*)	45.6	19.6	11.4	13.3	7.5	15.8	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	40.3	16.1	13.2	10.3	6.2	22.1	**54.8**
Age groups							
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	42.5	17.4	10.7	7.8	7.1	21.7	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	43.8	16.8	12.1	14.0	7.1	19.0	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	46.2	18.7	13.5	11.6	7.4	16.1	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	41.6	19.3	12.1	14.0	5.7	16.1	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	41.9	16.9	14.9	14.2	7.1	19.7	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	39.2	16.4	12.3	9.1	6.0	23.2	**13.7**
Terms of education							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	33.9	16.4	10.9	12.9	5.1	23.7	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	39.6	15.9	10.5	9.6	6.7	22.8	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	42.7	16.5	12.2	13.0	6.3	19.9	**31.8**

% in line	Transfer of powers and resources to local self-government bodies	Formation of capable communities	Increasing the responsibility of local self-government bodies	Creation of new enlarged areas	Creation of executive bodies of regional and district councils	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group *
- higher education (*n=588*)	47.7	20.8	14.9	11.8	7.6	14.5	**30.5**
Terms of occupation							
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	42.7	14.0	10.9	13.1	6.4	18.1	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	45.2	16.5	13.2	13.2	6.7	18.1	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	49.7	22.3	15.1	8.6	6.6	14.6	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	50.9	25.2	13.9	7.6	6.2	14.5	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	35.4	16.9	10.9	13.3	4.8	24.9	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	40.4	16.9	13.9	11.6	6.3	21.7	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	44.5	15.9	9.3	3.6	12.7	21.6	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	41.2	19.2	7.6	11.5	7.8	19.7	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**							
- very low (*n=306*)	31.3	18.4	13.7	8.8	6.1	27.3	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	41.3	16.1	12.1	13.4	6.1	19.9	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	47.6	18.4	12.6	11.3	7.4	16.8	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	53.1	21.7	10.6	9.1	7.0	13.0	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

2.3 Perception of the consequences brought up by the local budgets income raising

If in 2015, only 19% noted certain **changes for the better** in their settlement as a result of increased local budgets, in 2016, the fraction of such people increased almost 2.5 times, to 46% (Diagram 2.3.1). At the same time, by 2018, this fraction fell slightly, to 39.5%.

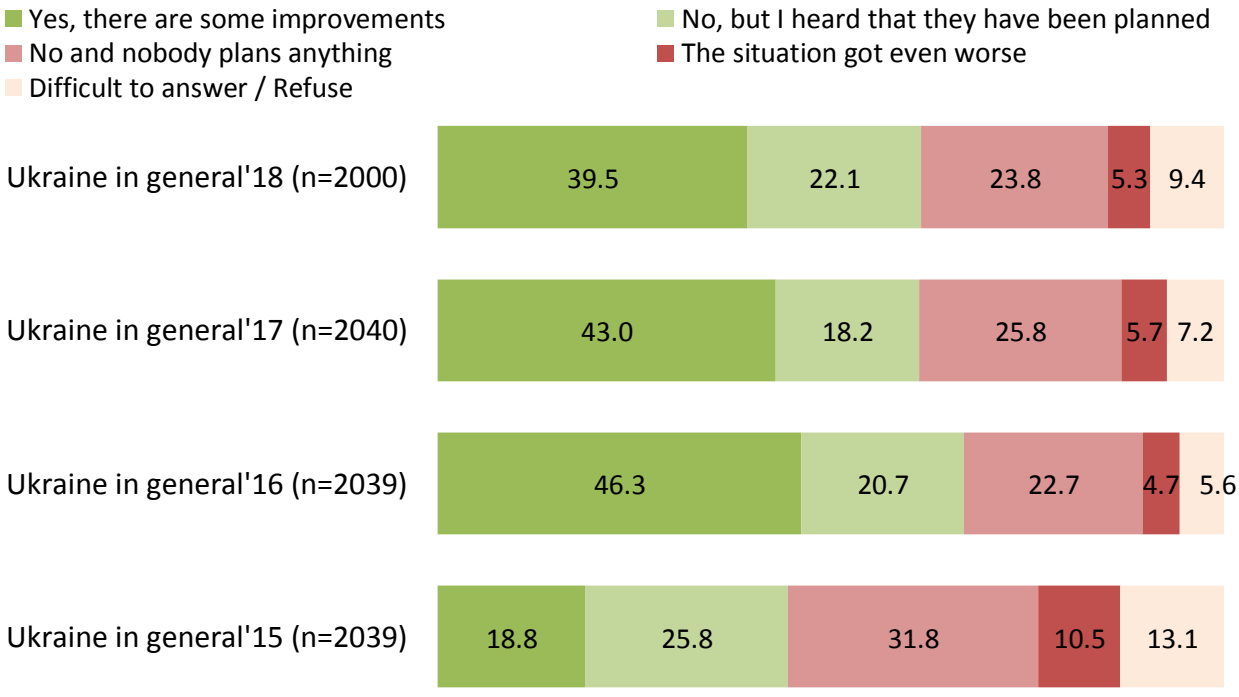
Another 22% have not not noticed any changes yet, but have heard about them. Therefore, in general, as of late 2018, **61.5% of Ukrainians have either felt the improvement or are expecting it** (in 2017, the number was 61%).

Perhaps in this question the situation is that in 2016, compared to 2015 and previous years in general, the scale of the launched projects was so striking that it was better "noticed" by the population. However, later the "routinization" started, the improving situation is becoming the "norm" for the population, and therefore they "notice" it less; at the same time, the figure remains at a rather high level, given the current socio-political situation in the country.

Diagram 2.3.1

This year following statistical dates the local budgets revenues are significantly growing as a result of the reform. Do you see any results of usage of these additional funds in your city, settlement, village in comparison with resent years, i.e. expansion in the number or quality of the activity aimed on more green zones, better street lighting, renovation of roads, etc.?

(% among all respondents)

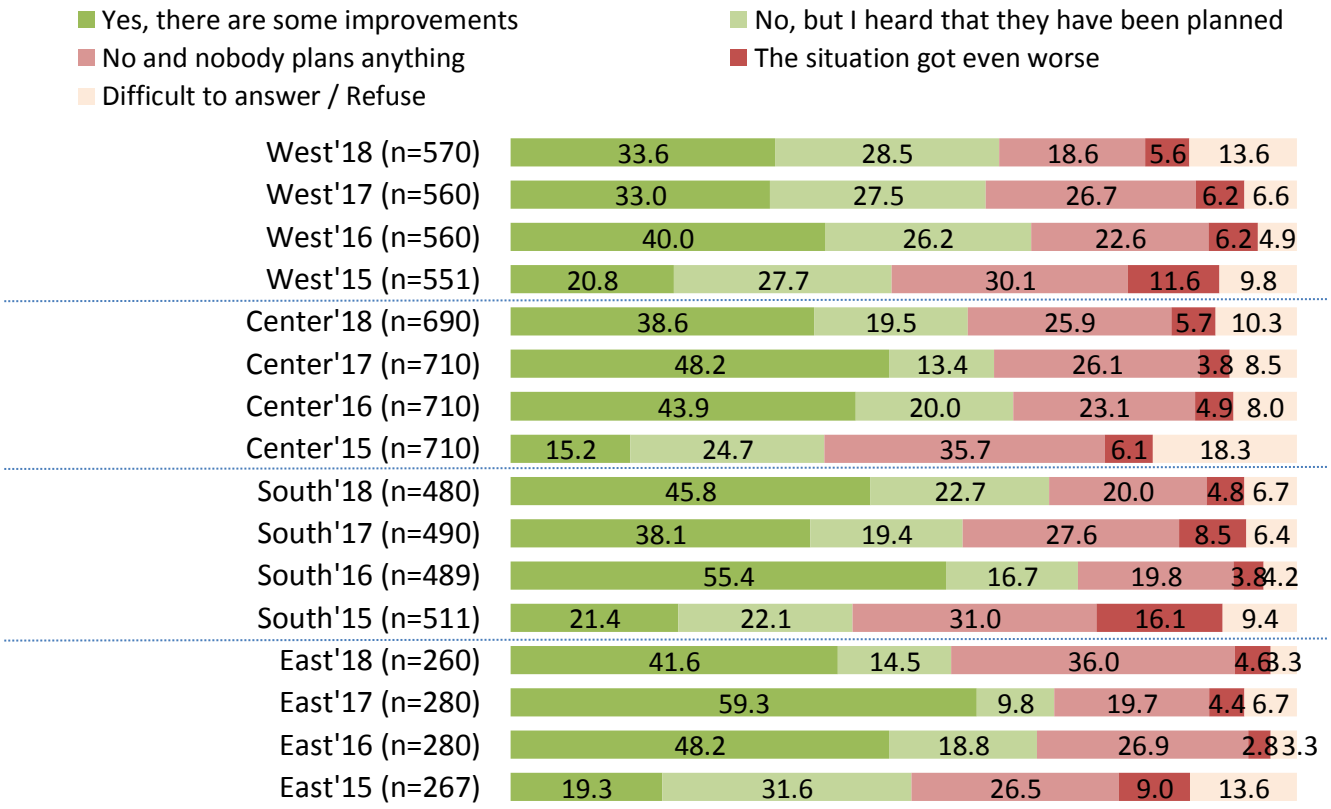


The Diagram 2.3.2 presents the results in regional distribution. In the West, the fraction of people who have noticed positive change has remained the same. In the Center, it fell from 48% to 39%, in the East it fell from 59% to 42% (but in both regions the fraction of those who have not seen the changes but heard about them has increased somewhat). In the South, on the contrary, the fraction of those who have noticed some improvements has increased from 38% to 46%.

Diagram 2.3.2

This year following statistical dates the local budgets revenues are significantly growing as a result of the reform. Do you see any results of usage of these additional funds in your city, settlement, village in comparison with resent years, i.e. expansion in the number or quality of the activity aimed on more green zones, better street lighting, renovation of roads, etc.?

(% among all respondents)

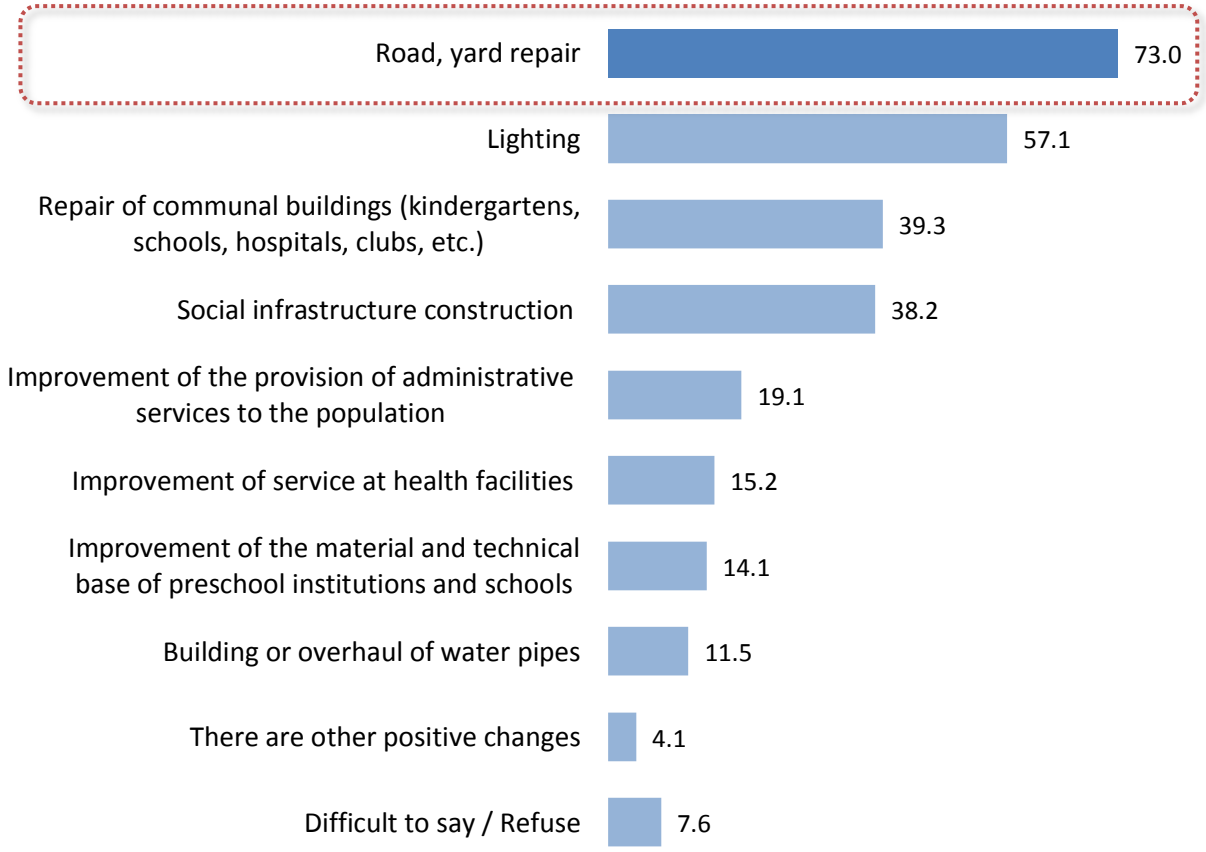


The most noticeable improvement of the situation, noted by **73%** of those who have noticed or heard about some positive changes in their settlement, is still (just as before) the **road and yard repair** (Diagram 2.3.3). Quite a lot of the respondents noted improvements in lighting (57%), repair of communal buildings (39%), social infrastructure construction (38%).

Diagram 2.3.3

What improvements have you seen in your city / village or heard about them?

(% among respondents, who *saw* or *heard* about any imrpovements, *n=1246*)



The Table 2.3.1 presents the data for specific sociodemographic population categories.

Table 2.3.1

This year following statistical dates the local budgets revenues are significantly growing as a result of the reform. Do you see any results of usage of these additional funds in your city, settlement, village in comparison with resent years, i.e. expansion in the number or quality of the activity aimed on more green zones, better street lighting, renovation of roads, etc.?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Yes, there are some improvements	No, but I heard that they have been planned	No and nobody plans anything	The situation got even worse	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group *
Type and size of the settlement						
- village (*n=680*)	40.9	24.8	20.7	2.3	11.2	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	31.3	28.1	25.0	5.6	10.0	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	32.2	20.4	32.9	8.0	6.5	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	41.8	18.5	24.4	7.0	8.2	**37.9**
Sex						
- men (*n=836*)	40.8	20.5	24.8	5.0	8.9	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	38.4	23.4	23.0	5.6	9.7	**54.8**
Age groups						
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	33.8	21.1	27.1	5.8	12.3	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	37.4	25.7	25.3	3.9	7.7	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	47.5	22.7	18.4	4.7	6.7	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	41.4	22.7	23.6	4.9	7.4	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	39.0	18.2	27.8	5.8	9.3	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	39.2	20.8	19.9	7.2	12.9	**13.7**
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	39.2	25.4	22.5	3.7	9.3	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	35.2	19.1	27.2	5.2	13.2	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	38.4	22.6	23.9	7.3	7.8	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	44.9	22.9	21.0	3.8	7.5	**30.5**
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	36.3	22.6	25.0	5.7	10.4	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	44.0	20.4	22.2	4.0	9.3	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	47.1	18.0	22.8	5.4	6.7	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	53.6	19.6	12.7	2.4	11.7	**5.1**

100% in line	Yes, there are some improvements	No, but I heard that they have been planned	No and nobody plans anything	The situation got even worse	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group *
- housewife (*n=170*)	31.5	25.4	35.7	2.2	5.2	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	37.9	20.9	23.4	7.1	10.6	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	30.1	22.7	22.9	7.7	16.7	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	37.1	27.4	23.9	3.9	7.7	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**						
- very low (*n=306*)	35.3	22.9	25.8	8.4	7.6	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	35.8	22.0	25.2	5.7	11.4	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	43.7	19.9	24.2	3.9	8.3	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	57.5	28.2	10.2	3.0	1.1	**5.4**

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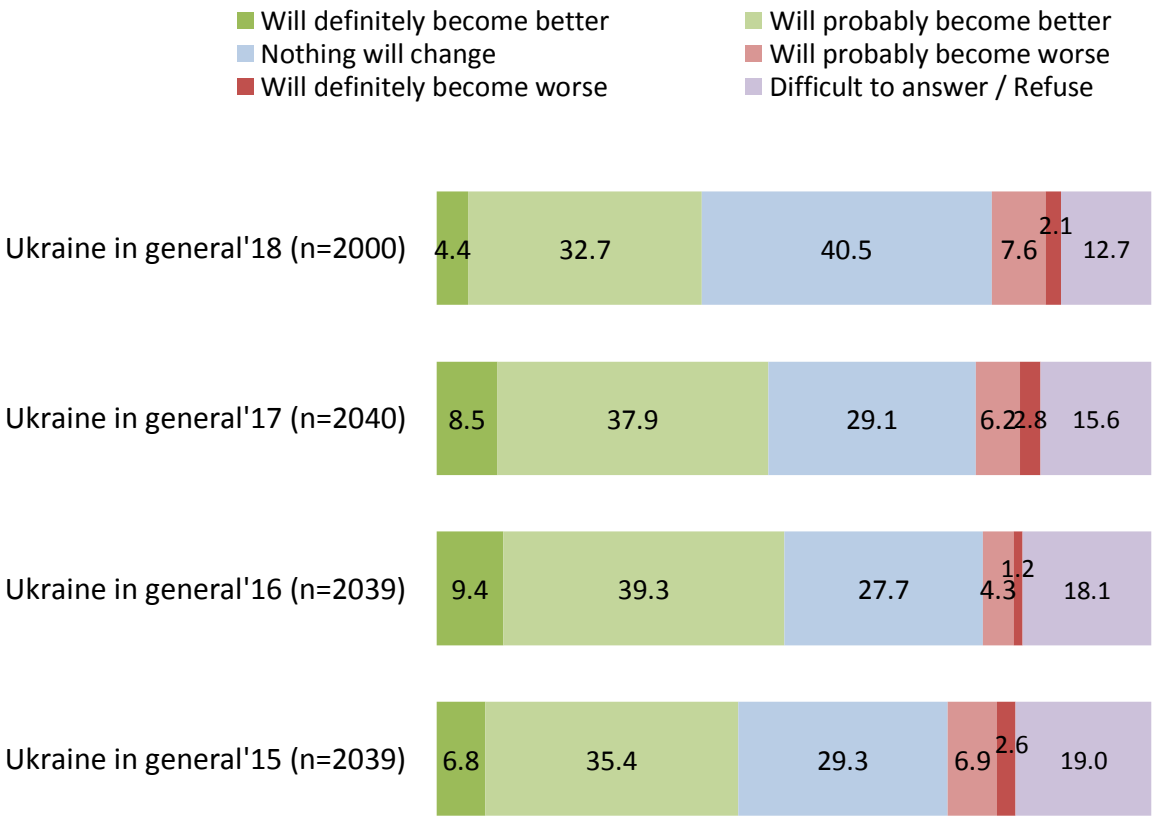
2.4 Perception of the possible consequences brought up by the decentralization of power and local self-governance reformation

There is a **lowering optimism among the population regarding the impications of the decentralization reform for Ukraine in general:** while in 2017, 46% believed that the situation will improve, now 37% do (Diagram 2.4.1). At the same time, the fraction of those who expect a deterioration has remained practically the same at 10%. Meanwhile, the percentage of those who think that nothing is going to change has increased from 29% to 40.5%. The reduced optimism is probably, at least partially, a consequence of the approaching elections and the corresponding tendencies.

Diagram 2.4.1

How, in your opinion, the situation in Ukraine could be influenced in the case of transfer of some State powers, resources, and responsibilities to the local self-government authorities (councils) as a result of the process of decentralization?

(% among all respondents)

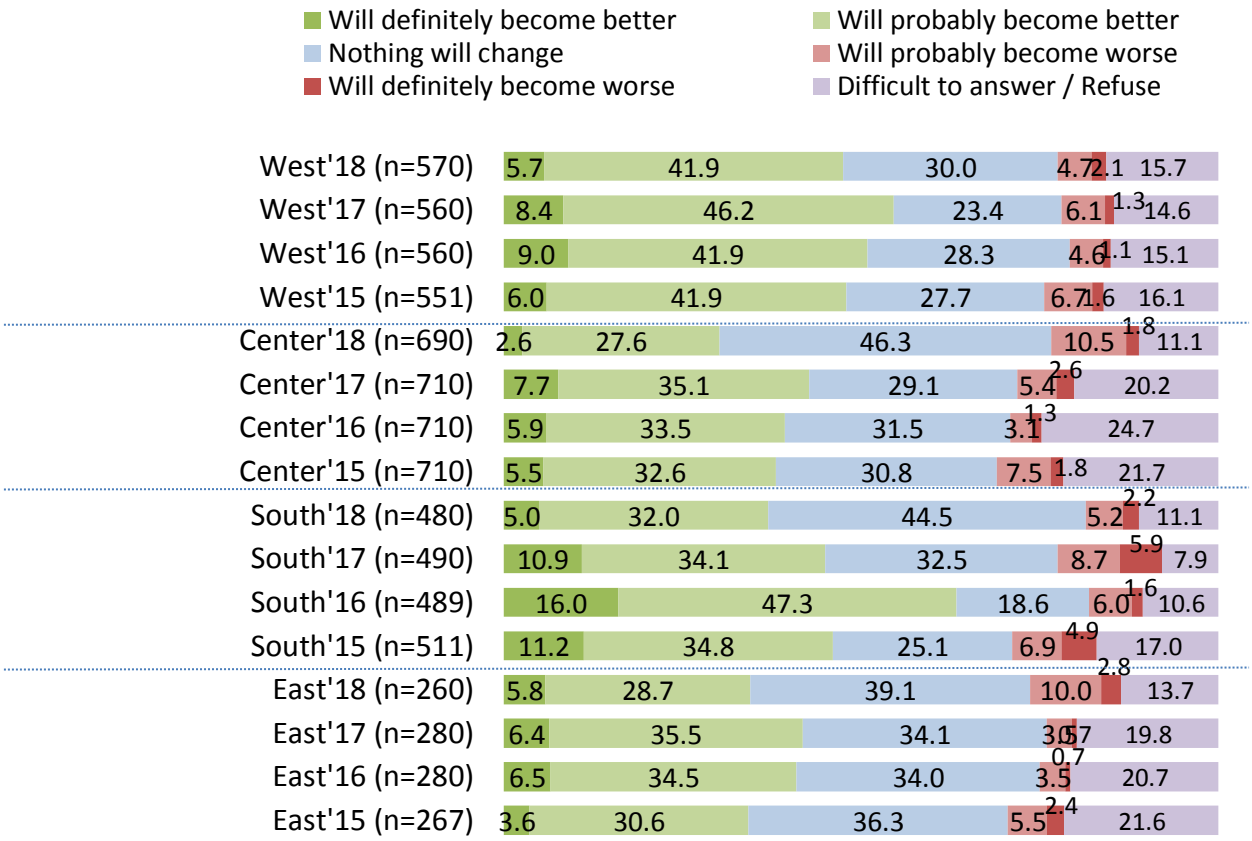


The Diagram 2.4.2 presents the results for different regions. **The decrease in optimism can be observed in virtually all regions of the country:** everywhere, the fraction of people who expect the situation in Ukraine in general to improve as a result of the implementation of the decentralization reform has fallen by 7-12.5 percentage points (but primarily due to the increasing percentage of those who expect that nothing will change).

Diagram 2.4.2

How, in your opinion, the situation in Ukraine could be influenced in the case of transfer of some State powers, resources, and responsibilities to the local self-government authorities (councils) as a result of the process of decentralization?

(% among all respondents)



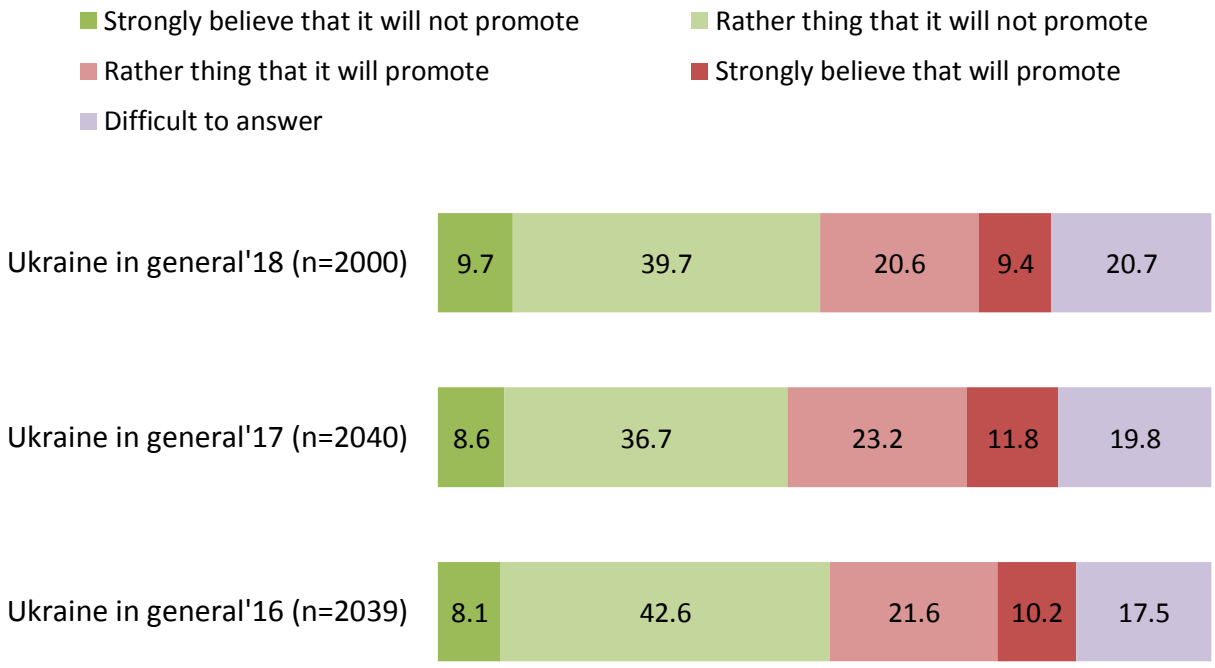
However, **49% of Ukrainians believe that the current local self-government and decentralization reform will promote the development of Ukraine's communities,** although only 10% of them are completely convinced that it will (Diagram 2.4.3). 30% of the population do not believe in the reform's potential.

At the same time, **this number has grown somewhat compared to 2017, from 45% to 49%** (while the fraction of people who believe that the reform will not promote community development has fallen from 35% to 30%).

Diagram 2.4.3

Do you believe that the current reform of local self-governance and territorial organization of powers (decentralization) will contribute to the community development in Ukraine?

(% among all respondents)

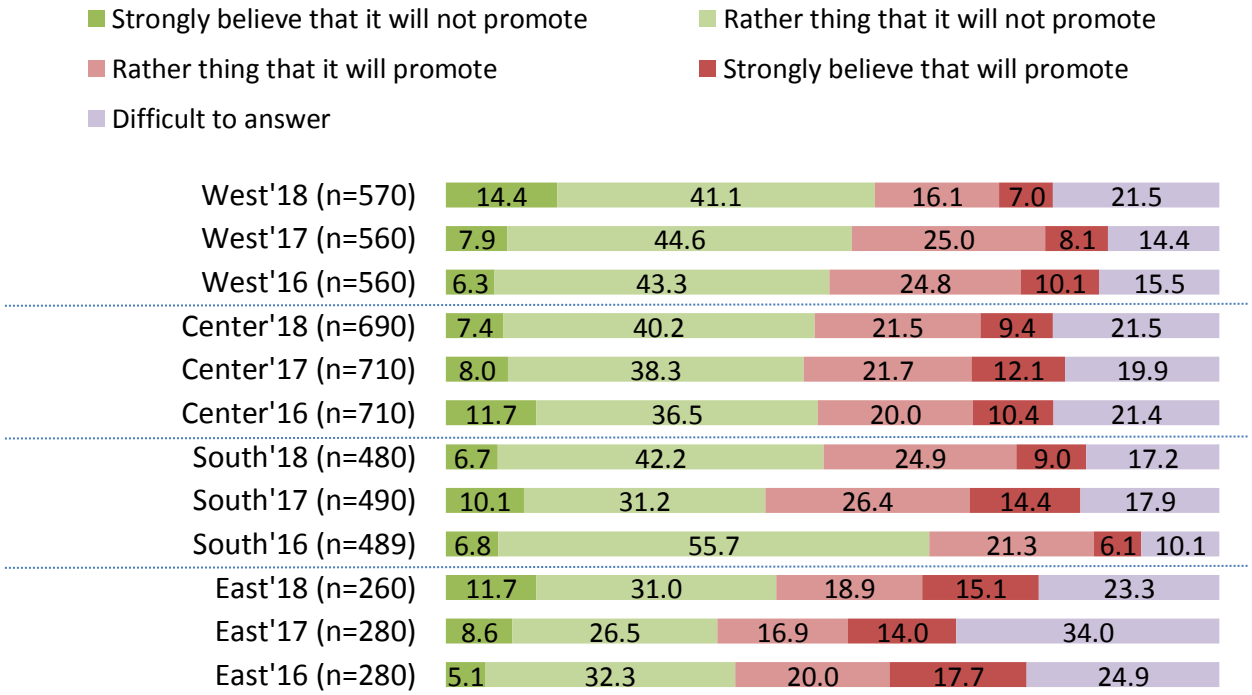


The Diagram 2.4.4 presents the results from the regional perspective. All the regions display a positive trend since 2017, but the highest increase (by 8%) in the fraction of those who believe in the reform is observed among the residents of Ukrainian South and East.

Diagram 2.4.4

Do you believe that the current reform of local self-governance and territorial organization of powers (decentralization) will contribute to the community development in Ukraine?

(% among all respondents)



As the knowledge increases, the optimism about the decentralization reform results increases, too. While among those who know nothing about the reform, only 19% expect an improvement and 20% believe that it will promote community development (compared to 37% who do not believe it), among the respondents who "know something," 38% expect the situation to improve, and 53% believe that it will promote community development (against 30%) (Table 2.4.1a-b). And among those who **know well** about the reform, **53% expect an improvement** of the situation in Ukraine in general, and **69% believe that it will promote community development** (against 24%).

It is important to note that in the case of the question about the effect on the situation in Ukraine in general, no more than 9% expect a deterioration. That is, in the worst-case scenario, a certain fraction of the population are not so much "afraid" of the negative consequences of the reform, as they have little faith in its effectiveness.

Table 2.4.1а-б

а. How, in your opinion, the situation in Ukraine could be influenced in the case of transfer of some State powers, resources, and responsibilities to the local self-government authorities (councils) as a result of the process of decentralization? / б. Do you believe that the current reform of local self-governance and territorial organization of powers (decentralization) will contribute to the community development in Ukraine?

(%among respondents depending on the level of reform awareness)

	100% in column	Know well (*n=357*)	Know something (*n=1254*)	Do not know nothing (*n=318*)
	а. Effects on situation			
☺	Will become better	53.4	37.9	19.1
😐	Nothing will chanage	27.7	40.5	53.8
☹	Will become worse	11.2	9.9	9.1
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	7.7	11.8	18.0
	б. Community development			
☺	Will contribute	68.8	53.0	20.4
☹	Will not contribute	23.9	30.2	36.9
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	7.3	16.7	42.7

The Table 2.4.2a-b presents the data according to specific sociodemographic strata of the Ukrainian population.

Table 2.4.2a-б

а. How, in your opinion, the situation in Ukraine could be influenced in the case of transfer of some State powers, resources, and responsibilities to the local self-government authorities (councils) as a result of the process of decentralization? /
б. Do you believe that the current reform of local self-governance and territorial organization of powers (decentralization) will contribute to the community development in Ukraine?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	а. Effects on situation ► Will become better ☺	Nothing will chanage 😐	Will become worse ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	б. Community development Will contribute ☺	Will not contribute ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* 'Y'
Type and size of the settlement								
- village (*n=680*)	39.6	35.5	9.4	15.5	50.1	32.0	17.8	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	36.1	42.4	7.0	14.5	46.5	36.8	16.8	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	45.6	28.6	14.5	11.4	57.5	25.3	17.1	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	34.4	45.3	10.0	10.3	48.6	27.0	24.4	**37.9**
Sex								
- men (*n=836*)	38.0	41.8	9.3	10.9	50.3	32.0	17.7	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	36.4	39.5	10.0	14.2	48.7	28.2	23.1	**54.8**
Age groups								
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	34.5	44.8	9.4	11.3	48.1	29.3	22.6	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	40.5	40.0	8.8	10.7	52.6	27.0	20.4	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	40.5	38.4	9.4	11.7	51.1	29.7	19.3	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	39.4	40.5	9.2	10.9	50.1	33.3	16.6	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	30.1	43.1	9.3	17.5	46.8	32.8	20.4	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	35.9	34.8	12.6	16.7	46.5	28.3	25.2	**13.7**
Terms of education								
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	32.8	40.9	9.3	17.0	45.9	32.4	21.6	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	35.1	42.3	9.6	13.0	43.5	32.5	24.0	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	35.7	41.5	10.2	12.6	48.5	29.6	21.9	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	41.8	37.6	9.4	11.1	57.0	27.3	15.7	**30.5**
Terms of occupation								

100% in line	a. Effects on situation ►				б. Community development			Potential of the group* 'Y'
	Will become better ☺	Nothing will chanage 😐	Will become worse ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Will contribute ☺	Will not contribute ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	31.8	48.2	9.3	10.8	46.2	35.0	18.8	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	37.6	42.4	9.6	10.5	47.6	29.8	22.6	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	42.3	38.5	9.3	9.8	58.8	24.3	16.9	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	45.1	29.9	7.3	17.7	67.1	17.3	15.6	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	45.2	36.1	8.9	9.7	56.9	17.0	26.1	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	34.3	39.0	11.2	15.5	46.2	32.3	21.5	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	43.9	41.9	10.7	3.5	43.0	36.1	20.9	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	39.5	34.4	8.1	18.1	38.0	38.5	23.4	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**								
- very low (*n=306*)	31.0	43.3	10.4	15.2	43.2	32.3	24.5	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	33.9	41.6	11.5	13.0	46.4	32.0	21.6	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	41.3	39.4	7.3	11.9	54.1	26.8	19.1	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	50.8	31.8	6.6	10.8	55.9	28.4	15.7	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

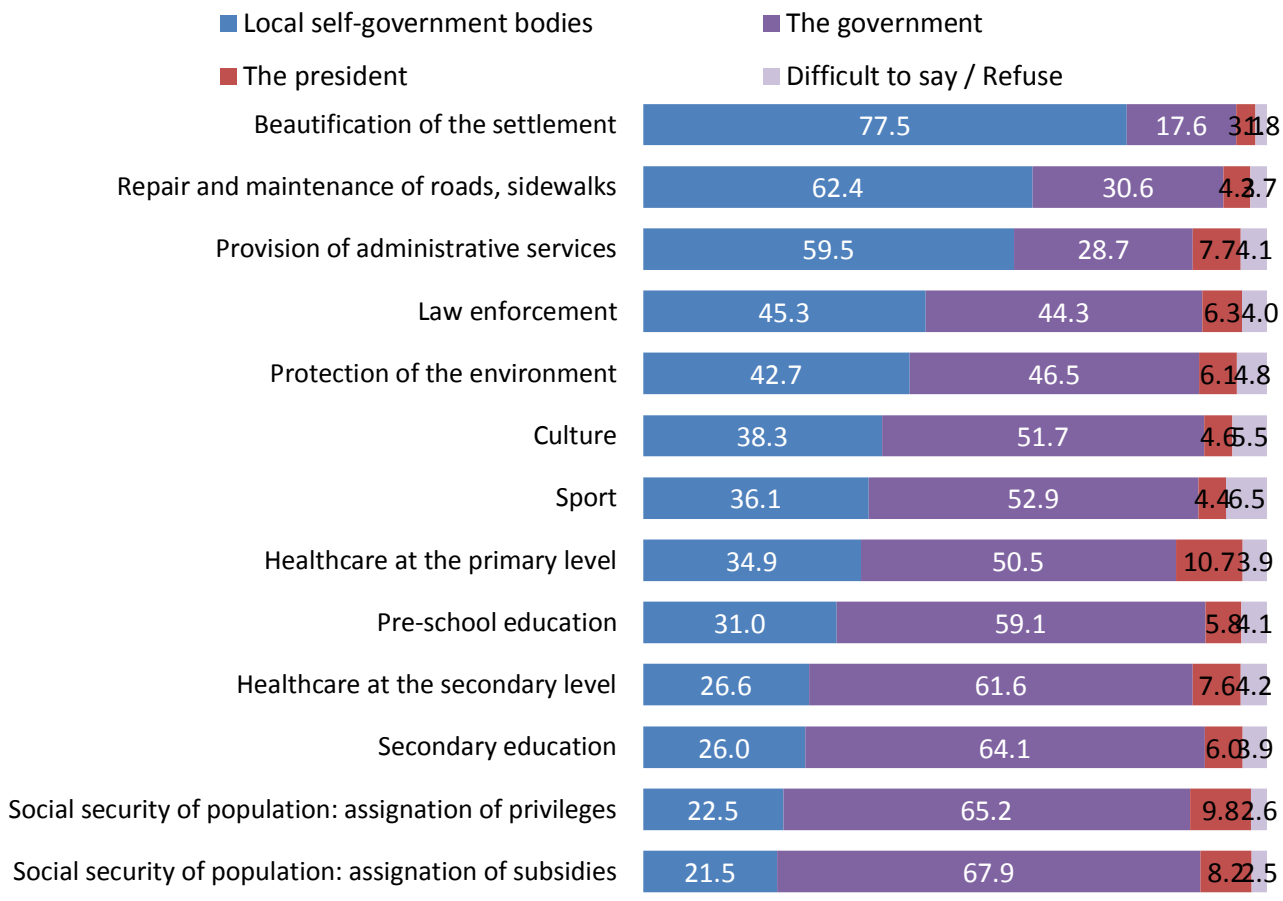
2.5 Areas of responsibility of local / central authorities and expected results of the local self-governance reform and decentralization

Residents of Ukraine do not have a clear idea about the distribution of the areas of responsibility between the local government and the central government. At the same time, the majority of respondents believe that local government bodies are responsible for beautification (77.5% against 21% of those who think that the Government / the President are responsible for it), provision of administrative services (59.5% against 36%). Approximately the same number of respondents attributed law enforcement (45% against 51%) and protection of the environment (43% to 52.5%) to either local or central government bodies. For all the other areas from the list, the majority of respondents named central government bodies, while local government bodies were mentioned by a quarter to a third of all respondents.

Diagram 2.5.1

In your opinion, who should be responsible for the quality of service in these areas?

(% among respondents)



Below, in the Table 2.5.1, the data are presented for specific regions.

Table 2.5.1

In your opinion, who should be responsible for the quality of service in these areas?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective region)

100% yin line	West	Center	South	East
Healthcare at the primary level				
Local self-government bodies	37.3	33.6	41.0	21.8
The government	48.2	53.6	46.6	54.8
The president	9.2	7.9	10.8	21.2
Difficult to say / Refuse	5.4	5.0	1.6	2.3
Healthcare at the secondary level				
Local self-government bodies	40.2	21.5	21.0	22.6
The government	47.9	65.6	70.0	63.2
The president	6.8	7.9	6.6	10.6
Difficult to say / Refuse	5.2	5.0	2.4	3.6
Pre-school education				
Local self-government bodies	42.9	28.8	24.3	25.2
The government	45.3	59.9	70.0	64.8
The president	7.8	4.8	4.3	6.9
Difficult to say / Refuse	4.0	6.5	1.4	3.0
Secondary education				
Local self-government bodies	40.7	22.6	18.3	19.1
The government	47.8	66.5	73.7	72.9
The president	8.0	4.6	6.2	5.3
Difficult to say / Refuse	3.4	6.2	1.8	2.7
Repair and maintenance of roads, sidewalks				
Local self-government bodies	61.4	60.7	68.3	58.1
The government	30.3	32.6	24.2	38.4
The president	5.6	2.4	6.7	1.8
Difficult to say / Refuse	2.6	4.3	0.9	1.8
Social security of population: assignation of privileges				
Local self-government bodies	24.9	21.7	22.0	20.3
The government	63.2	65.7	64.4	69.5
The president	8.4	9.1	12.9	8.5
Difficult to say / Refuse	3.5	3.6	0.7	1.7
Social security of population: assignation of subsidies				
Local self-government bodies	23.5	21.0	19.3	22.8
The government	65.9	68.0	70.1	67.5
The president	7.1	7.8	9.7	8.4
Difficult to say / Refuse	3.6	3.2	0.9	1.2
Provision of administrative services				
Local self-government bodies	65.7	62.1	47.3	63.2
The government	26.5	29.8	29.4	28.6
The president	3.2	2.0	21.3	6.3
Difficult to say / Refuse	4.6	6.2	2.0	1.9
Beautification of the settlement				

100% yin line	West	Center	South	East
Local self-government bodies	82.5	77.9	74.6	71.9
The government	13.5	18.1	19.1	21.7
The president	2.1	1.9	5.2	4.6
Difficult to say / Refuse	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.8
Protection of the environment				
Local self-government bodies	48.3	41.6	39.1	40.8
The government	41.3	45.9	52.0	48.2
The president	6.6	5.1	5.6	8.4
Difficult to say / Refuse	3.7	7.4	3.2	2.6
Law enforcement				
Local self-government bodies	47.6	46.0	38.0	52.7
The government	39.8	42.6	54.0	39.6
The president	9.0	4.9	6.4	4.6
Difficult to say / Refuse	3.6	6.4	1.5	3.1
Culture				
Local self-government bodies	42.7	33.1	43.4	33.2
The government	46.9	54.0	49.0	60.2
The president	5.1	5.3	4.6	1.9
Difficult to say / Refuse	5.4	7.6	3.0	4.8
Sport				
Local self-government bodies	40.1	31.2	38.3	37.2
The government	48.4	55.4	52.9	55.7
The president	4.8	4.9	5.1	1.4
Difficult to say / Refuse	6.7	8.6	3.8	5.7

Currently, the most expected results of the reform are the improvement of the quality and accessibility of services (50% would like to see this result, and 17% picked it as the “expected result number 1” for them), improvement of prosperity for the communities (49% and 15%), reduction of corruption (47% and 28%) (Table 2.5.2).

Table 2.5.2

From the listed below of possible results which do you expect mostly?

(% among all respondents)

% in column	2018 (n=2000)	
	Top-3	№1
Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	**49.8**	**17.4**
Greater prosperity of communities	**48.7**	**14.8**
Reduction of corruption	**47.3**	**28.0**
More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities’ decisions	32.3	6.4
Recovery and development of Ukraine in general	31.7	4.6
Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	29.4	8.2
Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	28.7	14.4
Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	16.6	2.5

The Tables 2.5.3 and 2.5.4 present the data for specific population strata. As we can see, all the population strata expect the reduction of corruption first of all.

Table 2.5.3

From the listed below of possible results which do you expect mostly?

One out of top-3 the most expected results

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Reduction of corruption	Opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	Cessation of the resumption of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	Higher professionalism of the authorities	Potential of the group*
Regions of Ukraine									
- West (*n=570*)	52.8	48.7	47.6	31.3	25.3	33.2	24.9	14.0	**27.0**
- Center (*n=690*)	54.8	50.6	44.6	30.5	31.4	27.3	26.1	17.2	**34.9**
- South (*n=480*)	48.2	50.7	56.0	32.4	36.7	27.3	22.3	17.6	**25.0**
- East (*n=260*)	33.7	39.9	37.1	38.9	36.0	31.0	55.7	18.7	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement									
- village (*n=680*)	49.4	51.7	41.8	35.9	26.6	29.2	27.0	17.2	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	44.4	57.4	56.1	21.1	37.7	31.5	19.7	14.2	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	54.6	52.1	56.9	33.0	33.9	28.1	12.5	23.0	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	51.1	43.4	47.3	32.9	33.3	29.0	35.0	16.0	**37.9**
Sex									
- men (*n=836*)	50.2	47.6	47.7	34.4	31.4	29.1	28.9	16.6	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	49.5	49.6	47.0	30.5	31.9	29.6	28.6	16.6	**54.8**
Age groups									
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	41.7	49.0	46.3	35.7	29.6	30.7	32.9	13.7	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	52.4	48.6	48.9	34.1	31.4	26.9	29.7	17.7	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	54.3	48.5	46.8	32.0	29.4	31.5	23.0	20.4	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	53.2	50.6	49.2	30.3	30.8	28.7	26.1	19.4	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	53.8	50.6	49.3	31.5	29.8	28.8	29.1	16.8	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	45.6	44.5	42.9	28.1	40.9	29.5	30.8	11.4	**13.7**
Terms of education									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	39.9	50.6	52.0	28.4	32.9	41.0	24.1	12.2	**7.7**

% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Reduction of corruption	Opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	Termination of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	Higher professionalism of the authorities	Potential of the group*
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	51.3	51.2	45.5	32.1	31.2	27.6	27.6	16.0	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	51.0	47.5	47.6	31.3	31.2	28.6	32.7	12.4	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	49.8	47.0	47.1	34.5	32.1	29.3	26.3	22.9	**30.5**
Terms of occupation									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	48.5	46.6	47.4	33.7	31.0	28.1	32.6	16.0	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	55.4	44.9	46.6	34.4	28.5	28.9	23.1	19.9	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	53.9	47.4	45.7	34.6	34.3	31.6	24.0	18.8	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	57.1	45.7	46.7	41.6	28.8	32.4	18.7	16.8	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	44.2	56.5	47.2	30.5	28.0	32.4	28.6	19.6	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	48.0	48.4	47.1	28.0	36.3	28.0	32.2	14.3	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	54.3	53.1	49.8	24.1	28.8	32.0	27.0	18.1	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	41.3	54.4	55.3	34.5	24.3	29.7	21.8	14.7	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**									
- very low (*n=306*)	37.9	41.6	49.2	26.4	28.4	26.3	38.7	12.9	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	50.9	48.3	45.2	33.6	31.3	30.5	29.6	16.0	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	53.4	52.0	47.4	32.6	32.4	29.4	25.3	18.7	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	52.7	53.7	58.6	34.2	38.1	25.2	14.5	14.9	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

Table 2.5.4

From the listed below of possible results which do you expect mostly?

The most expected result

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Reduction of corruption	Opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	Higher professionalism of the authorities	Potential of the group*
Regions of Ukraine									
- West (*n=570*)	16.6	13.4	29.9	6.7	5.2	9.9	8.5	4.0	**27.0**
- Center (*n=690*)	22.3	19.1	23.7	5.6	4.8	7.9	11.7	1.5	**34.9**
- South (*n=480*)	16.6	13.6	37.0	8.1	4.2	6.0	9.4	2.7	**25.0**
- East (*n=260*)	7.3	8.4	18.6	4.9	3.8	9.8	43.1	2.0	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement									
- village (*n=680*)	19.9	15.8	22.4	6.9	4.8	9.2	13.5	2.5	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	13.6	19.5	34.0	4.9	7.3	6.5	7.8	2.1	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	19.0	19.1	40.8	3.0	5.3	6.8	3.6	2.4	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	16.4	12.0	28.6	7.0	3.6	8.2	18.5	2.7	**37.9**
Sex									
- men (*n=836*)	16.8	14.4	29.0	6.4	5.7	8.1	14.3	2.1	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	17.9	15.1	27.2	6.5	3.8	8.3	14.4	2.9	**54.8**
Age groups									
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	18.0	16.5	27.5	4.3	3.6	7.8	17.5	1.3	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	13.7	16.1	29.4	8.0	5.9	8.5	13.8	2.7	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	19.5	12.8	27.1	8.2	5.5	10.5	9.4	3.2	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	19.8	13.7	29.3	5.4	3.1	7.7	14.2	3.8	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	15.5	14.7	30.9	6.2	5.0	8.5	13.5	2.6	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	17.4	14.4	24.1	7.2	5.2	6.2	17.3	1.8	**13.7**
Terms of education									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	10.6	13.8	31.0	7.1	6.1	10.7	15.8	1.0	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	20.6	15.9	24.3	7.0	4.0	7.4	14.5	2.6	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	14.3	14.9	28.5	5.7	4.9	8.1	16.5	2.1	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	19.1	14.2	30.1	6.3	4.7	8.7	11.5	3.3	**30.5**

100% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Reduction of corruption	Opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	Higher professionalism of the authorities	Potential of the group*
Terms of occupation									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	14.1	14.0	25.4	6.1	5.6	8.7	19.2	2.9	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	23.9	9.4	27.4	7.4	4.9	8.0	10.5	2.7	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	22.5	13.6	29.8	6.5	3.7	8.4	10.6	3.3	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	20.0	20.5	26.1	7.3	5.4	8.7	7.4	2.4	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	13.8	21.2	27.2	4.1	2.6	12.7	13.8	3.0	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	14.9	14.9	28.9	6.0	4.8	6.7	17.5	1.9	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	18.3	22.5	27.2	11.1	0.0	6.8	14.0	0.0	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	14.0	12.8	34.7	5.3	6.3	9.5	8.7	3.2	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**									
- very low (*n=306*)	10.7	10.6	24.8	5.0	5.3	6.8	24.8	1.7	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	19.6	14.6	26.7	5.8	4.2	8.4	15.2	2.2	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	17.2	17.4	28.9	7.1	4.8	8.1	11.3	3.5	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	22.2	9.6	41.8	4.7	4.0	10.6	3.8	0.8	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

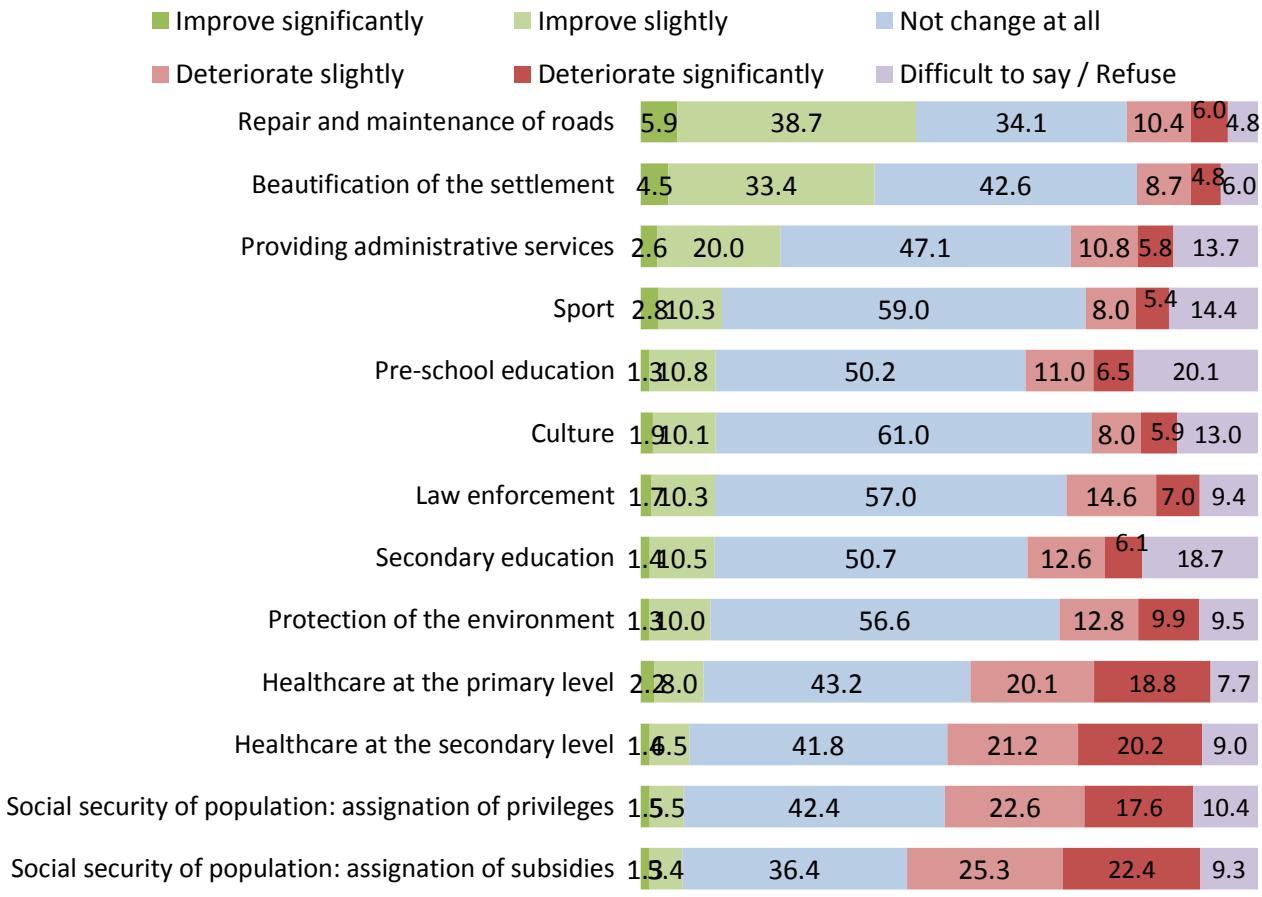
In total, **45% of Ukrainians see an improvement resulting from the decentralization reform in the sphere of road repair and maintenance (while 16% see a deterioration), 38% see it in beautification (against 13.5%)** (Diagram 2.5.2). In the case of administrative services provision, 23% see an improvement, and 17% see a deterioration. For other spheres, no more than 13% see any improvement of the situation.

The respondents were **the most critical of the situation in health care** (39% noted a deterioration in primary health care and only 10% noted an improvement; as for the secondary health care, the corresponding percentages are 41% against 8%) and **in social security** (40% noted a deterioration in benefits, and only 7% noted an improvement; in the case of subsidies, the numbers are 48% against 7%). At the same time, it is reasonable to note that the majority of respondents believe that the central government is responsible for these spheres, rather than local self-government bodies. Apparently, in the case of these areas, it is not about the link between the decentralization reform and the consequences for these areas, but about the general negative opinion of the citizens about the changes in these spheres.

Diagram 2.5.2

In your opinion, how the current reform of local self-governance and territorial organization of powers (decentralization) will affect the quality of services in these areas? The quality …

(% among all respondents)



Below, in the Table 2.5.5, the data are presented in the regional distribution.

Table 2.5.5

In your opinion, how the current reform of local self-governance and territorial organization of powers (decentralization) will affect the quality of services in these areas? The quality …

(% among respondents belonging to the respective region)

	100% in line	West	Center	South	East
	Healthcare at the primary level				
☺	Improve	9.1	12.2	8.9	9.4
😐	Not change	53.4	40.4	33.1	49.2
☹	Deteriorate	28.5	38.8	52.9	33.8
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	9.0	8.6	5.0	7.6
	Healthcare at the secondary level				
☺	Improve	8.1	8.4	6.4	8.7
😐	Not change	52.4	37.4	33.9	47.2
☹	Deteriorate	30.0	43.8	54.2	33.9
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	9.5	10.5	5.6	10.2
	Pre-school education				
☺	Improve	17.0	11.6	8.0	11.3
😐	Not change	53.0	47.3	50.7	51.4
☹	Deteriorate	11.2	18.3	24.0	16.4
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	18.8	22.8	17.4	20.9
	Secondary education				
☺	Improve	15.7	11.8	9.5	9.1
😐	Not change	53.9	48.5	49.3	52.8
☹	Deteriorate	12.4	19.3	24.4	18.6
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	17.9	20.4	16.8	19.6
	Repair and maintenance of roads, sidewalks				
☺	Покращується	41.2	46.6	48.7	38.5
😐	Не змінюється	37.5	33.8	30.8	34.5
☹	Погіршується	15.0	15.5	17.6	19.6
?	Важко сказати / Відмова	6.3	4.1	2.9	7.3
	Social security of population: assignation of privileges				
☺	Improve	6.3	6.1	8.2	8.0
😐	Not change	51.6	39.3	39.0	38.3
☹	Deteriorate	28.9	43.1	47.6	42.1
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	13.2	11.6	5.2	11.6
	Social security of population: assignation of subsidies				
☺	Improve	6.4	5.6	7.9	7.7
😐	Not change	46.3	28.9	36.9	35.1
☹	Deteriorate	34.8	55.7	50.6	46.7
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	12.4	9.8	4.6	10.6
	Provision of administrative services				

	100% in line	West	Center	South	East
☺	Improve	28.8	23.8	17.0	17.2
😐	Not change	44.9	42.7	52.7	53.0
☹	Deteriorate	12.2	17.2	19.4	18.9
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	14.2	16.4	10.9	11.0
	Beautification of the settlement				
☺	Improve	37.5	39.8	38.2	32.5
😐	Not change	45.4	40.8	40.9	44.9
☹	Deteriorate	10.0	13.5	16.5	15.1
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	7.0	6.0	4.4	7.4
	Protection of the environment				
☺	Improve	12.2	11.3	10.4	10.9
😐	Not change	52.5	57.1	56.4	63.9
☹	Deteriorate	26.2	21.4	25.0	14.5
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	9.1	10.3	8.2	10.7
	Law enforcement				
☺	Improve	13.2	12.1	11.7	9.9
😐	Not change	58.1	56.4	52.3	65.2
☹	Deteriorate	15.2	23.0	29.6	15.8
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	13.5	8.5	6.4	9.1
	Culture				
☺	Improve	12.7	14.0	10.7	8.5
😐	Not change	61.9	56.9	65.5	61.2
☹	Deteriorate	9.4	16.6	13.6	16.6
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	16.0	12.5	10.2	13.7
	Sport				
☺	Improve	12.2	16.9	11.7	7.7
😐	Not change	62.6	51.4	63.4	63.5
☹	Deteriorate	8.5	16.4	14.2	14.6
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	16.7	15.4	10.7	14.2

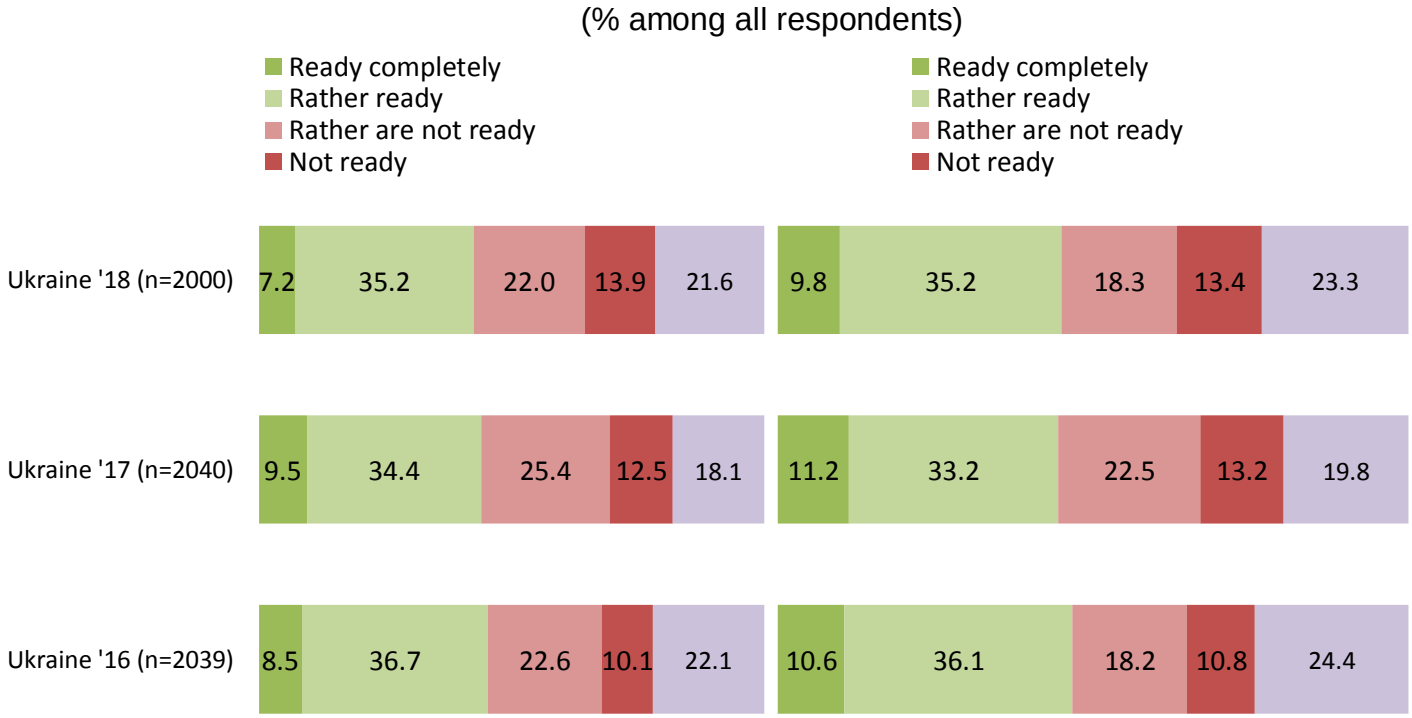
2.6 Readiness of local governments to use new powers. Consequences of obtaining additional powers

Around a half of the population (42%) believe that local self-government bodies are generally ready to use their new powers for the benefit of their community, although only 7% of them are fully convinced of it (in 2017, 44% believed they were ready) (Diagram 2.6.1a-b). At the same time, one in three Ukrainians (36%, 38% in 2017) share the opposite opinion. These numbers can be observed in the case of the readiness of local councils: 45% believe that "their own" local council is prepared for it (44% last year), 32% do not think so (36% last year).

Diagram 2.6.1а-б

а. In your opinion, are local governments (local councils) ready to use fully new powers and resources provided to them to the benefit of their community?

б. Is your village / town council ready to use fully new powers and resources provided to them to the benefit of your community?



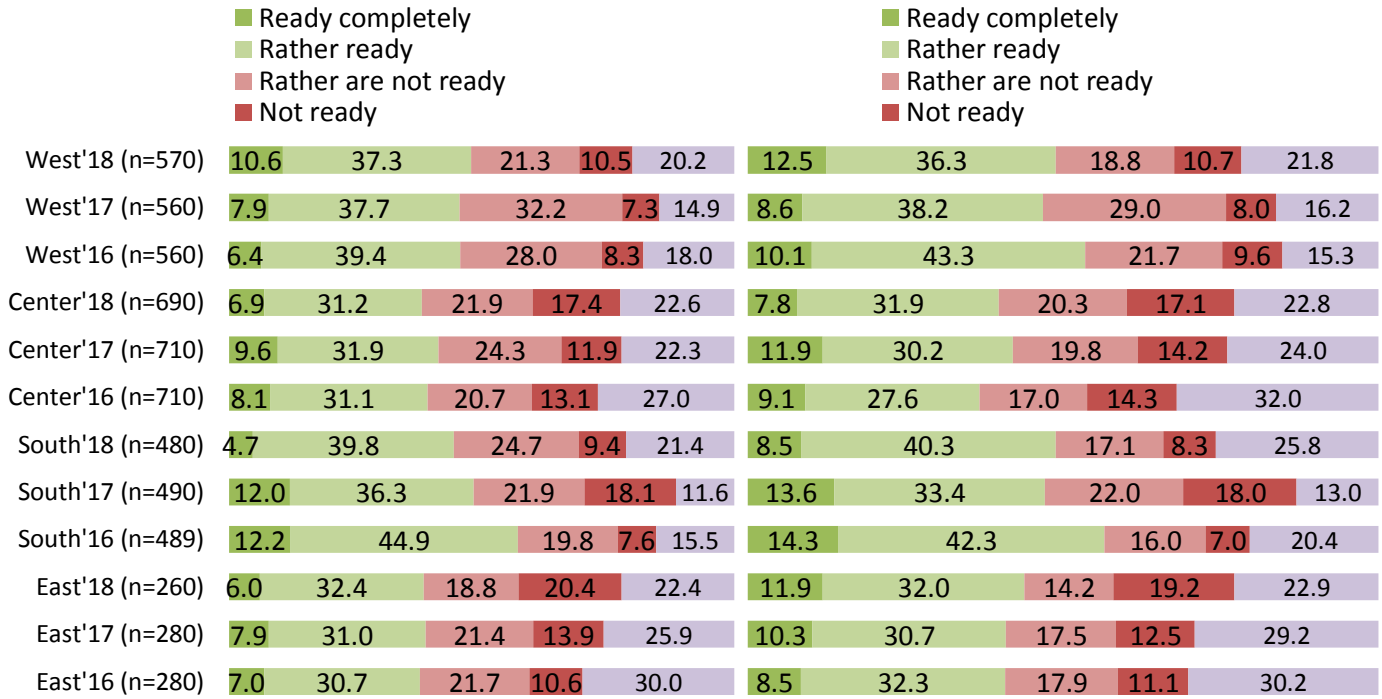
The Diagram 2.6.2a-b presents the regional distribution of the results.

Diagram 2.6.2а-б

а. In your opinion, are local governments (local councils) ready to use fully new powers and resources provided to them to the benefit of their community?

б. Is your village / town council ready to use fully new powers and resources provided to them to the benefit of your community?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 2.6.1a-b presents the data for specific sociodemographic strata of the Ukrainian population.

Table 2.6.1а-б

а. In your opinion, are local governments (local councils) ready to use fully new powers and resources provided to them to the benefit of their community? / б. Is your village / town council ready to use fully new powers and resources provided to them to the benefit of your community?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	а. Readiness of local councils in general ►			б. Readiness of council			Potential of the group*
	Ready ☺	Not ready ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Ready ☺	Not ready ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
Type and size of the settlement							
- village (*n=680*)	47.4	33.5	19.1	52.6	26.0	21.3	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	40.4	42.1	17.5	46.8	37.4	15.7	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	40.1	38.1	21.8	42.9	38.4	18.7	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	39.6	35.7	24.7	39.1	33.2	27.7	**37.9**
Sex							
- men (*n=836*)	43.1	37.3	19.6	46.4	31.9	21.8	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	41.8	34.9	23.3	43.9	31.6	24.6	**54.8**
Age groups							
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	41.2	35.5	23.3	44.4	30.2	25.4	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	44.4	37.4	18.2	45.9	32.3	21.8	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	45.7	33.6	20.7	47.4	32.1	20.5	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	44.0	37.8	18.2	45.8	32.6	21.5	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	37.6	38.9	23.5	40.8	37.4	21.8	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	39.9	32.7	27.4	44.5	26.4	29.1	**13.7**
Terms of education							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	31.4	45.8	22.8	43.7	35.4	20.9	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	42.2	34.7	23.1	46.3	29.8	23.9	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	41.2	35.2	23.5	42.4	30.7	26.9	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	46.6	35.4	18.0	47.0	33.2	19.9	**30.5**
Terms of occupation							

100% in line	а. Readiness of local councils in general ►			б. Readiness of council			Potential of the group*
	Ready ☺	Not ready ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Ready ☺	Not ready ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	40.9	38.2	20.9	45.0	31.6	23.4	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	48.3	31.1	20.6	47.2	28.8	24.0	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	50.2	34.5	15.3	48.2	35.4	16.4	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	48.4	30.4	21.2	53.4	25.8	20.8	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	35.3	43.5	21.2	39.6	35.3	25.2	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	38.5	35.6	25.9	41.9	31.2	26.9	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	56.0	31.9	12.0	55.6	35.9	8.4	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	36.2	39.9	23.8	37.3	34.5	28.2	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**							
- very low (*n=306*)	34.1	40.5	25.4	40.2	35.0	24.9	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	41.2	38.0	20.8	44.6	32.3	23.1	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	43.0	33.4	23.6	43.6	30.3	26.1	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	59.5	27.6	12.8	61.4	27.0	11.5	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

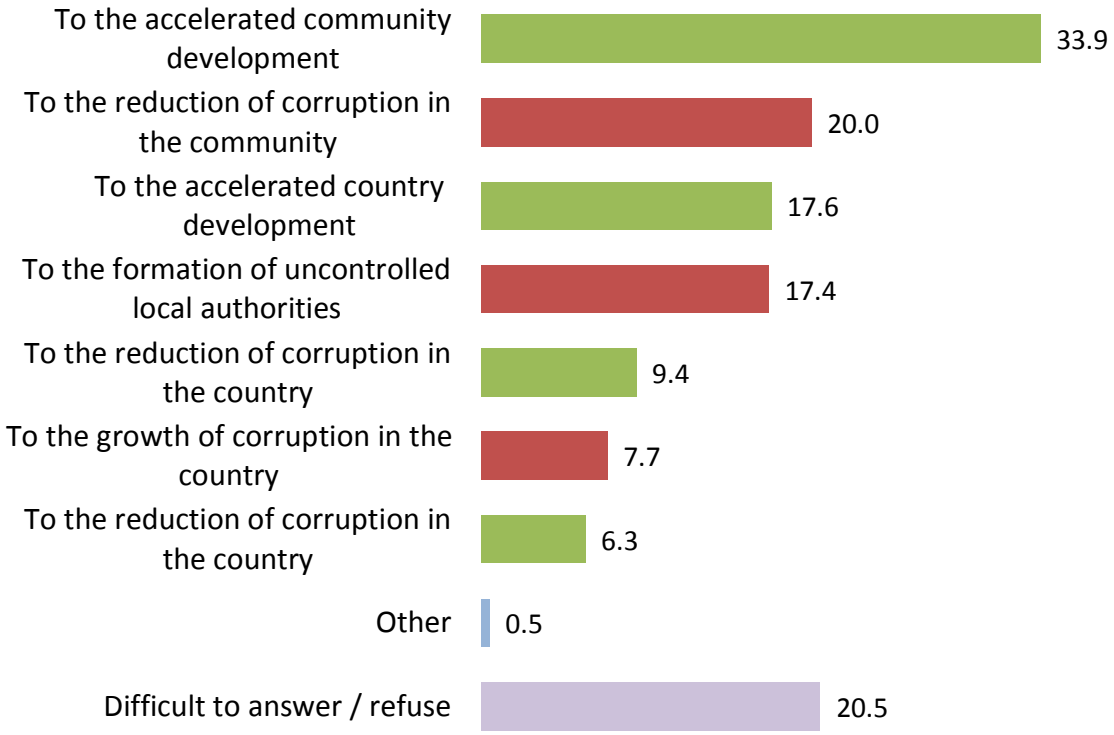
*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

The population of Ukraine have contradicting opinions about the possible consequences of giving additional powers to local self-government bodies: 34% expect community development to accelerate, 18% expect the country's development to accelerate, 9% and 6% expect corruption to be reduced in their community and the country in general, respectively (Diagram 2.6.3). At the same time, 20% believe that it will lead to increased corruption in the community, 17% that it will produce closed and uncontrolled local authorities, and 8% expect that corruption will grow in the country in general. **In general, 49% of the population expect one of the positive consequences, and 36% expect one of the negative consequences.**

Diagram 2.6.3

In your opinion, which of the following will happen in the first place due to the provision of additional powers and resources to the local self-government bodies of the community?

(% among all respondents, *n=2000*)



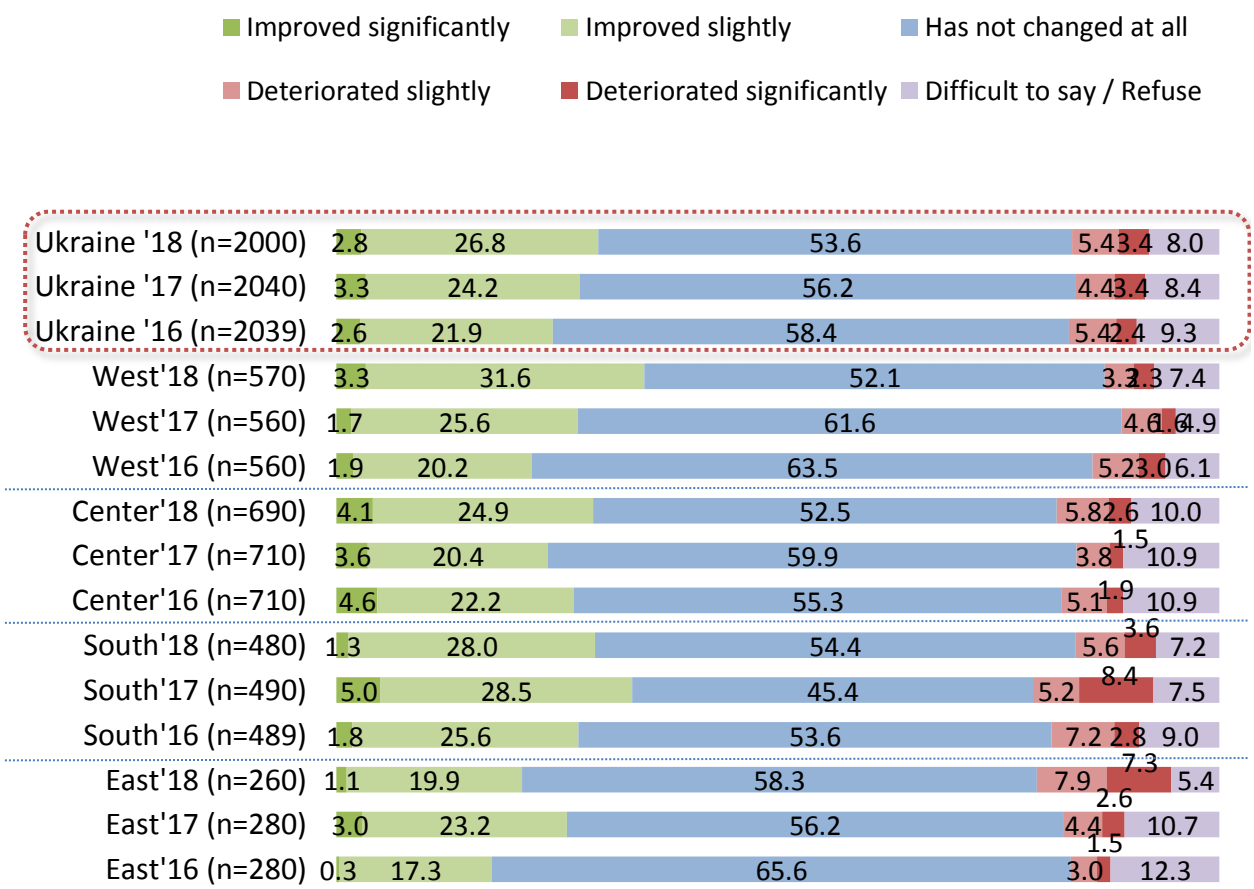
2.7 Dynamics of the quality of services provided in community

The majority of Ukrainians (54%) believe that in the past year, the quality of services in their community has not changed (last year, 56% gave the same answer) (Diagram 2.7.1). At the same time, compared to last year, **the fraction of those who saw an improvement of the quality of services has grown, however slightly, from 27.5% to 30%.** Three times fewer respondents (9%) speak about the deterioration of the quality (in 2017, 8% did).

Diagram 2.7.1

Altogether, how has the quality of services provided in your community changed for the last year?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 2.7.1 presents the data for particular sociodemographic strata of the Ukrainian population.

Table 2.7.1

Altogether, how has the quality of services provided in your community changed for the last year?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Improved ☺	Has not changed 😐	Deteriorated ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement					
- village (*n=680*)	35.0	52.5	6.7	5.8	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	22.0	62.8	6.4	8.8	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	22.3	59.0	12.2	6.4	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	29.1	51.0	10.4	9.5	**37.9**
Sex					
- men (*n=836*)	29.8	54.5	9.2	6.6	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	29.5	53.0	8.4	9.1	**54.8**
Age groups					
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	31.9	53.3	7.8	7.0	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	26.9	59.5	7.0	6.6	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	32.3	50.6	10.9	6.3	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	29.3	54.7	7.6	8.4	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	25.5	55.1	10.9	8.5	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	30.8	47.4	9.4	12.4	**13.7**
Terms of education					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	28.3	48.2	10.5	13.0	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	28.0	59.0	8.1	4.9	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	26.8	53.0	10.9	9.3	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	34.5	50.5	6.5	8.5	**30.5**
Terms of occupation					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	24.3	59.2	9.7	6.8	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	28.5	49.6	10.7	11.1	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	33.5	50.6	6.5	9.4	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	36.0	53.8	2.6	7.7	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	33.5	56.5	6.0	4.0	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	28.4	50.8	11.2	9.5	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	31.8	55.9	6.6	5.6	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	35.8	55.0	6.6	2.5	**6.9**

100% in line	Improved ☺	Has not changed 😐	Deteriorated ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group*
Terms of material well-being**					
- very low (*n=306*)	27.2	52.7	13.7	6.3	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	28.6	55.0	8.6	7.8	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	30.0	53.4	7.5	9.1	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	42.3	45.1	3.5	9.1	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

2.8 Factors to be taken into consideration by reformers

In general, just as before, Ukrainians think that the reformers should, first of all, take into account **the public opinion through local council members** (68% believe that their opinions should be taken into account, and 41% think that their opinion is the most important), **expert opinions** (64% and 16%), **public opinion through civic society leaders** (56% and 20%, respectively) (Diagram 2.8.1).

Table 2.8.1

What, in your opinion will help to better implement the reforms?

(% among all respondents)

% in column	2018 (n=2000)	
	Top-3	№1
The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies and village, settlement and city heads	**68.4**	**40.6**
The opinions of qualified experts and academia	**64.1**	**15.7**
The opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders, public organizations	**56.0**	**20.0**
Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	41.5	8.2
International experience and recommendations of international organizations	36.5	7.3

The Tables 2.8.2 and 2.8.3 present the data for particular population strata.

Table 2.8.2

What, in your opinion will help to better implement the reforms?

One out of top-3 factors shoul be taken into account

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies and village, settlement and city heads	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	The opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders, public organizations	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	International experience and recommendations of international organizations	Potential of the group*
Regions of Ukraine						
- West (*n=570*)	68.8	61.3	57.9	35.6	39.7	**27.0**
- Center (*n=690*)	68.9	60.8	60.2	33.6	42.0	**34.9**
- South (*n=480*)	66.7	66.2	47.7	54.3	30.0	**25.0**
- East (*n=260*)	69.2	74.5	57.0	50.4	28.1	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement						
- village (*n=680*)	71.0	56.8	61.0	33.8	37.7	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	73.5	69.9	50.7	50.9	28.4	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	69.1	79.1	57.4	40.1	31.1	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	64.8	65.6	53.8	44.5	38.9	**37.9**
Sex						
- men (*n=836*)	69.5	65.7	56.0	42.0	37.8	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	67.5	62.7	56.1	41.1	35.5	**54.8**
Age groups						
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	66.4	64.3	55.2	38.0	39.6	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	69.8	66.6	57.9	40.7	39.8	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	68.4	66.7	55.5	39.6	36.4	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	71.3	66.8	60.1	46.8	35.5	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	67.5	58.5	54.5	43.2	38.6	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	66.7	58.7	51.6	41.9	27.0	**13.7**
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	67.7	57.0	58.9	46.9	24.5	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	72.0	63.9	56.4	40.8	34.5	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education	66.1	62.0	53.9	42.2	35.1	**31.8**

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies and village, settlement and city heads	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	The opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders, public organizations	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	International experience and recommendations of international organizations	Potential of the group*
(*n=650*)						
- higher education (*n=588*)	67.9	68.1	57.6	39.4	43.1	**30.5**
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	68.9	66.3	53.8	44.0	31.9	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	68.9	59.9	61.3	40.4	43.5	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	69.2	71.4	57.0	38.3	42.1	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	72.1	57.7	61.4	32.1	53.6	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	71.1	62.2	61.3	40.1	35.4	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	67.6	61.1	53.5	45.1	31.1	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	75.0	76.1	60.5	31.6	44.5	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	63.9	69.3	46.9	40.4	32.5	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**						
- very low (*n=306*)	54.2	54.7	43.1	39.0	28.1	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	71.1	63.8	58.6	41.2	34.2	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	69.3	67.7	58.6	43.4	43.4	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	78.1	75.2	48.6	41.6	37.2	**5.4**

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*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

Table 2.8.3

What, in your opinion will help to better implement the reforms?

The most important factor

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies and village, settlement and city heads	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	The opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders, public organizations	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	International experience and recommendations of international organizations	Potential of the group*
Regions of Ukraine						
- West (*n=570*)	44.0	13.0	20.9	6.5	6.5	**27.0**
- Center (*n=690*)	36.9	16.1	23.5	6.7	8.6	**34.9**
- South (*n=480*)	40.1	16.5	16.3	10.7	7.5	**25.0**
- East (*n=260*)	44.4	19.0	16.0	11.5	5.3	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement						
- village (*n=680*)	43.8	13.1	20.6	6.4	6.9	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	45.1	16.0	17.6	10.2	7.0	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	43.0	17.3	17.4	8.2	8.3	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	36.6	17.4	20.7	9.0	7.6	**37.9**
Sex						
- men (*n=836*)	41.3	16.5	19.5	8.8	7.3	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	40.1	15.1	20.4	7.8	7.3	**54.8**
Age groups						
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	40.6	13.6	21.0	6.9	9.2	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	40.7	19.8	18.3	7.3	8.2	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	37.7	14.7	22.2	10.5	8.3	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	42.8	18.0	18.6	10.3	6.1	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	39.4	13.3	22.5	9.2	6.0	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	42.3	14.2	17.7	5.4	4.9	**13.7**
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	33.6	16.5	22.5	8.7	6.1	**7.7**
- secondary school education	45.7	12.1	21.2	7.7	5.9	**29.4**

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies and village, settlement and city heads	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	The opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders, public organizations	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	International experience and recommendations of international organizations	Potential of the group*
(*n=595*)						
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	41.9	14.4	17.4	9.3	6.3	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	36.6	20.0	21.2	7.4	10.1	**30.5**
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	45.5	15.1	16.1	10.0	5.2	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	39.4	12.9	23.4	6.7	11.4	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	35.8	20.9	19.6	10.2	7.9	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	36.9	20.0	22.4	5.5	10.6	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	37.0	13.4	26.0	8.3	7.0	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	41.9	14.3	19.1	8.9	5.0	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	40.6	22.5	16.4	5.8	14.7	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	40.6	15.2	21.1	4.7	7.6	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**						
- very low (*n=306*)	31.9	14.4	16.7	9.3	5.8	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	43.8	14.0	20.0	8.0	6.8	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	38.5	18.9	20.0	8.9	9.4	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	48.7	15.1	26.5	3.7	5.1	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*
*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

2.9 Agents and opponents of local government reform and decentralization

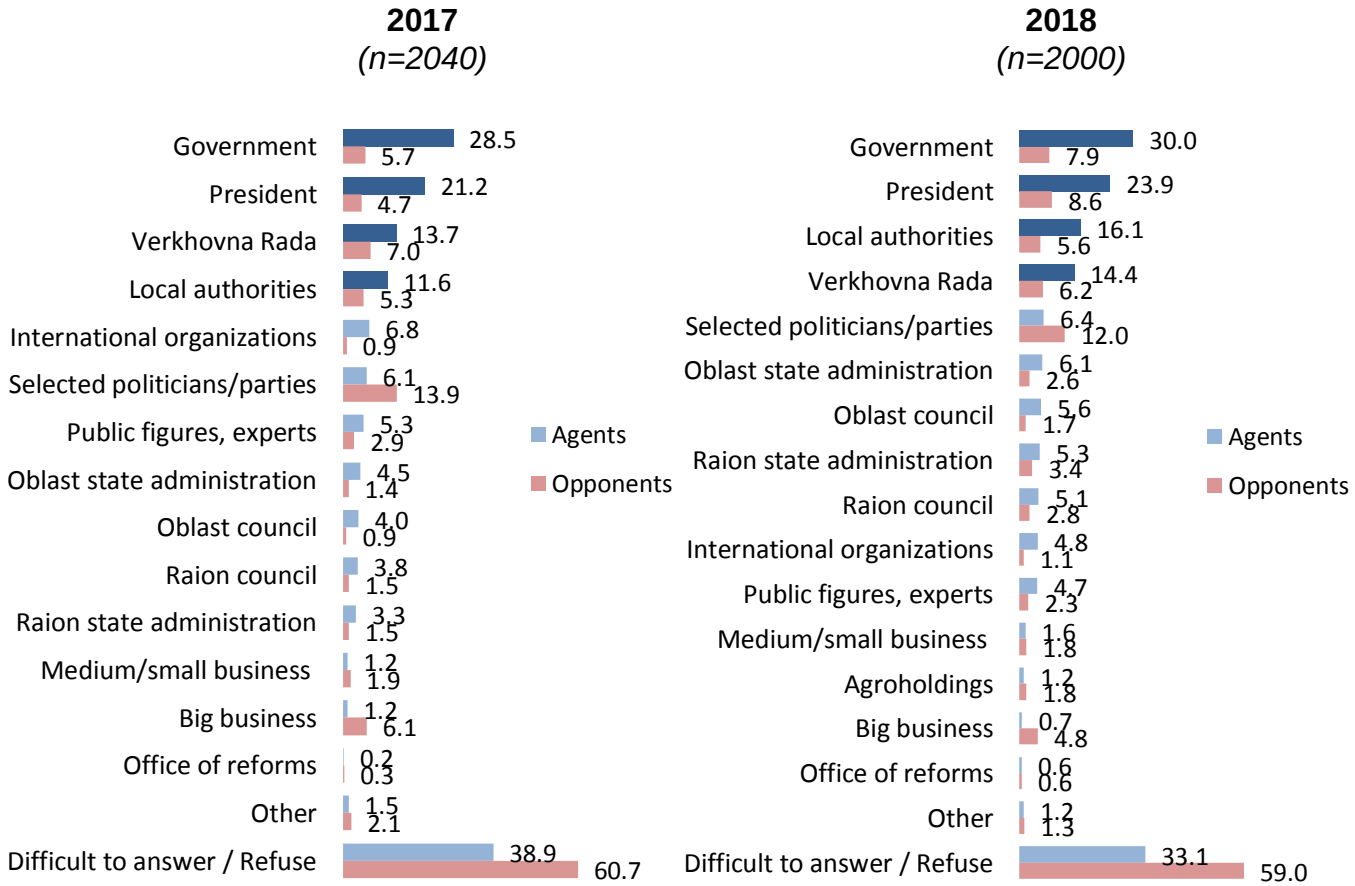
Just as last year, **the most frequently mentioned among the major agents of the local self-governance and decentralization reform** were the **government (30%** of the respondents picked this option) (Diagram 2.9.1). **The President of Ukraine was considered one of the major agents of the reform by a somewhat lower number of people (24%).** Another 16% picked local authorities and 14% picked Verkhovna Rada. A third of respondents could not answer this question.

In the case of the opponents of the reform, 59% of respondents could not answer the question. Although they mentioned specific politicians/parties relatively more often (12%).

Diagram 2.9.1

In your opinion, who are the major agents of the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 2.9.1 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 2.9.1

In your opinion, who are the major agents of the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective region)

% in column	West (*n=560*)		Center (*n=710*)		South (*n=490*)		East (*n=280*)	
	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎
Провідники / опоненти реформи								
Government	34.5	9.1	36.5	5.6	22.1	11.7	18.5	4.1
President	19.3	6.4	31.0	9.8	21.3	10.6	19.4	5.9
Local authorities	20.9	7.5	8.8	5.7	23.1	4.8	12.0	2.8
Verkhovna Rada	13.9	7.3	14.2	4.6	19.8	9.0	5.9	2.6
Selected political leaders or parties	5.1	17.9	4.5	10.6	12.8	11.7	2.1	4.0
Oblast state administration	9.4	4.2	2.3	2.9	5.9	1.5	10.1	0.7
Oblast council	7.6	3.0	2.5	1.1	8.1	2.0	5.2	0.4
Raion state administration	6.5	4.1	2.0	2.4	7.7	3.2	7.2	5.1
Raion council	7.5	3.5	2.3	2.3	5.8	2.5	5.9	3.1
International organizations	4.5	0.3	5.6	1.7	6.0	1.6	1.2	0.4
Public figures, experts	8.5	0.4	3.7	2.8	3.6	5.0	1.8	0.3
Medium and small business	2.7	0.0	0.8	1.6	2.2	4.5	0.3	1.2
Agroholdings	1.1	2.3	0.9	1.1	2.4	2.5	0.0	1.2
Big business	1.1	7.9	0.1	2.8	1.4	5.2	0.4	2.9
Office of reforms in your oblast	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0
Other	2.4	2.0	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.0
Difficult to answer / Refuse	29.2	52.4	34.9	60.3	27.2	56.6	47.6	74.1

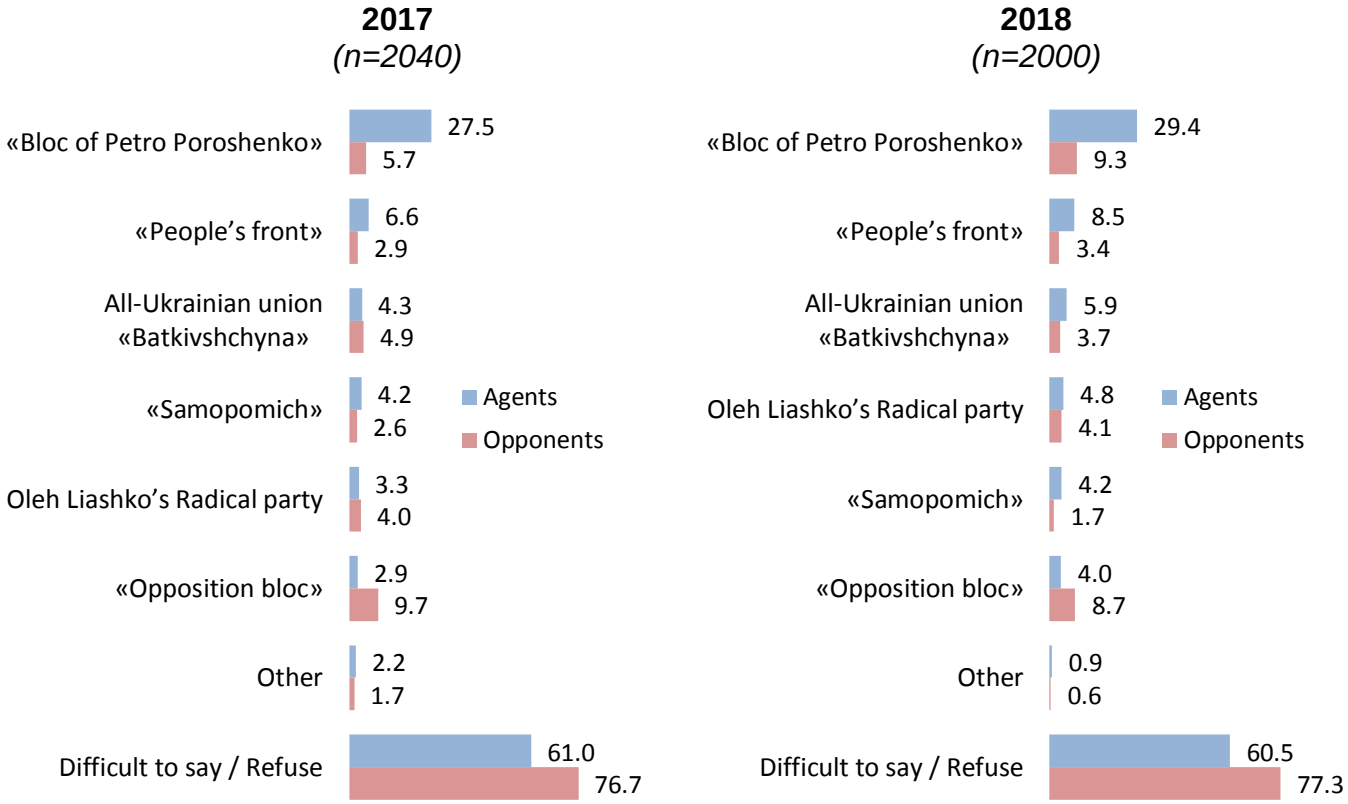
The majority of Ukrainians cannot say which parties are the agents / opponents of the local self-governancne reform (60.5% hesitated to answer about the agents, 77% about the opponents) (Diagram 2.9.2).

At the same time, in the case of the agents, they mentioned the Bloc of Petro Poroshenko relatively more often (29% think that it is a major agent), while other parties were mentioned by no more than 8.5% of respondents. Meanwhile, the Opposition Bloc was relatively more frequently mentioned as an opponent of the reform (9% believe that this party is its opponent), and other parties were picked by fewer respondents.

Diagram 2.9.2

What political parties (or their representatives) are the major agents / opponents of the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 2.9.2 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 2.9.3

What political parties (or their representatives) are the major agents / opponents of the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers?

(% among respondents from respective region)

% in column	West (*n=570*)		Center (*n=690*)		South (*n=480*)		East (*n=260*)	
	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎
Agents / opponents of the reform								
«Bloc of Petro Poroshenko»	26.0	9.3	37.3	8.5	21.6	13.4	30.1	3.4
«People's front»	10.8	6.1	12.0	3.4	2.7	1.7	5.9	1.0
All-Ukrainian union «Batkivshchyna»	7.3	4.2	5.9	4.0	4.4	3.7	5.6	1.7
«Samopomich»	5.4	3.7	5.2	3.8	5.9	6.2	0.3	1.9
Oleh Liashko's Radical party	7.1	1.0	2.6	2.2	3.9	1.9	3.3	1.2
«Opposition bloc»	1.3	10.1	2.9	10.3	9.3	6.8	2.4	5.2
Other	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.0
Difficult to say / Refuse	66.5	77.8	52.8	73.6	62.9	76.3	63.8	88.2

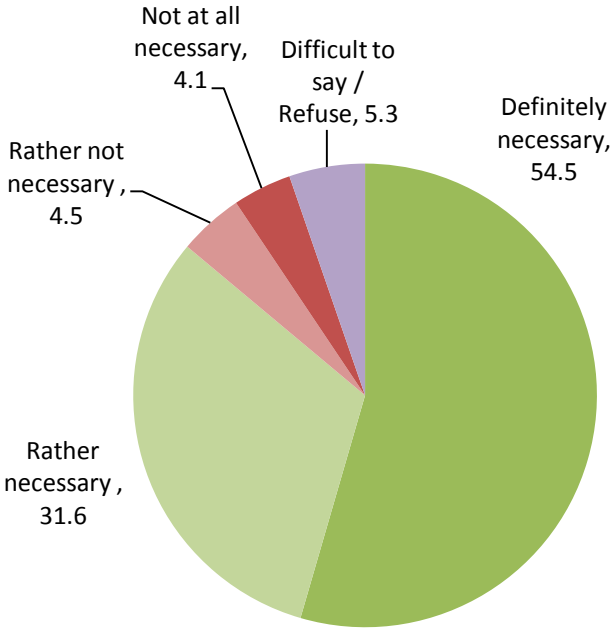
2.10 Supervision over the activities of local self-government bodies

The absolute majority (**86%**) of the population believe that **it is necessary to establish state supervision** over the legitimacy of the decisions of local self-government bodies (Diagram 2.10.1). However, the opinions about the body that should carry out the supervision were divided: 37% spoke about the Prosecutor's Office, 31% about an executive body created especially for this purpose, and 18% believe that it should be carried out by the local state administration (before the changes in the Constitution) or the prefect (after the changes in the Constitution).

Diagram 2.10.1а-б

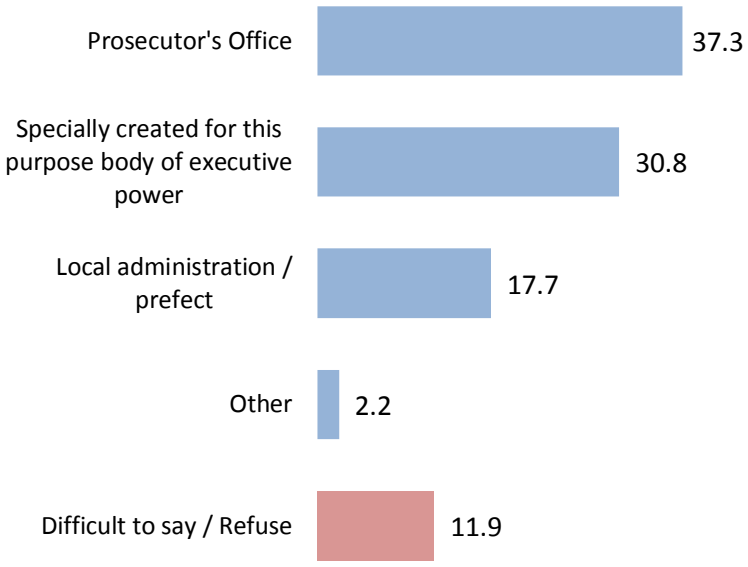
а. Do you think it is necessary or not to establish state supervision over the legitimacy of decisions of local self-government bodies?

(% among all respondents)



б. And which body should carry out state supervision?

(% among respondents, who consider that supervision is necessary or rather unnecessary)



The Table 2.10.1 presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 2.10.1

a. Do you think it is necessary or not to establish state supervision over the legitimacy of decisions of local self-government bodies? / б. And which body should carry out state supervision?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity of supervision			► Who should supervise					Potential of the group*
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Prosecutor's Office	Special Body	Local administration / prefect	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Regions of Ukraine									
- West (*n=570*)	90.1	3.9	6.0	30.3	35.7	19.9	2.5	11.6	**27.0**
- Center (*n=690*)	81.1	12.9	6.0	35.0	29.0	17.6	3.2	15.2	**34.9**
- South (*n=480*)	89.9	6.6	3.6	45.6	30.2	13.8	1.6	8.9	**25.0**
- East (*n=260*)	83.9	10.8	5.3	42.0	26.5	21.5	0.0	10.0	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement									
- village (*n=680*)	85.3	9.5	5.1	33.2	33.7	19.1	2.4	11.6	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	91.5	4.5	4.0	37.6	26.3	19.0	3.1	14.0	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	88.0	7.7	4.3	37.4	27.0	30.7	1.9	3.1	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	84.8	9.3	5.9	40.3	30.6	14.4	1.9	12.8	**37.9**
Sex									
- men (*n=836*)	86.3	8.9	4.8	39.2	29.0	18.0	2.9	10.9	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	85.9	8.4	5.7	35.8	32.3	17.5	1.6	12.8	**54.8**
Age groups									
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	83.6	9.4	7.1	33.5	33.8	16.9	3.6	12.2	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	87.9	6.9	5.2	37.5	30.8	18.5	2.3	10.8	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	86.9	9.4	3.8	38.2	35.1	14.9	1.6	10.2	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	87.9	8.5	3.6	36.0	31.6	21.1	1.4	10.0	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	89.3	6.8	3.9	43.5	25.5	17.7	0.4	12.9	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	81.3	10.7	8.0	37.7	24.8	17.0	3.5	16.9	**13.7**
Terms of education									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	86.3	9.3	4.4	28.4	33.0	24.1	1.2	13.3	**7.7**

100% in line	Necessity of supervision			► Who should supervise					Potential of the group*
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Prosecutor's Office	Special Body	Local administration / prefect	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse	
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	82.5	10.8	6.8	42.6	27.0	13.5	2.8	14.0	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	86.3	8.4	5.3	33.2	32.4	18.8	1.4	14.1	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	89.2	6.7	4.2	39.1	31.7	18.9	2.8	7.6	**30.5**
Terms of occupation									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	86.2	9.6	4.2	39.9	35.8	13.8	1.7	8.9	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	84.1	10.8	5.1	30.1	37.5	19.5	0.0	12.9	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	89.7	6.8	3.5	37.4	27.3	20.5	4.2	10.5	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	79.8	12.4	7.8	29.9	29.6	18.7	3.8	17.9	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	85.2	6.6	8.2	37.3	29.8	17.6	2.2	13.1	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	86.0	8.5	5.5	41.3	24.3	18.3	2.0	14.1	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	88.3	8.2	3.5	46.0	25.6	23.5	0.0	4.9	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	88.2	4.9	6.8	35.6	34.6	15.6	3.6	10.6	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**									
- very low (*n=306*)	85.4	8.7	5.9	38.4	31.0	15.0	3.3	12.3	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	86.2	8.0	5.8	38.9	30.8	16.5	2.3	11.6	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	86.2	8.8	4.9	33.2	32.0	20.2	1.7	12.8	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	85.2	10.8	4.0	58.9	22.7	9.7	1.1	7.5	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

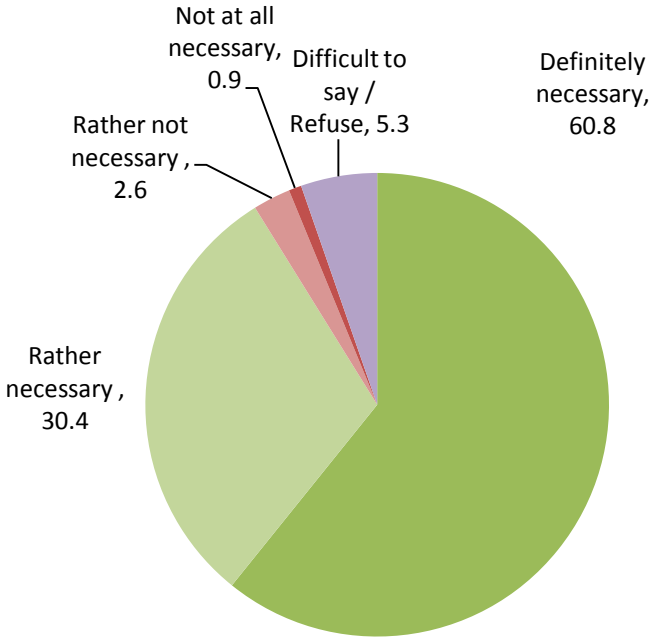
*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

Also, **91% of the respondents believe that it is necessary to establish the responsibility** of local self-government bodies **for inaction** which leads to negative consequences, in the form of early termination of powers (Diagram 2.10.2a-b). As for the body which should make the decisions about the pre-term termination of powers, 17% of respondents place the responsibility on the courts and another 17% on the local state administration / prefect. A minority mentioned central government bodies: 4% named the Verkhovna Rada, and only 3% named the President.

Diagram 2.10.2а-б

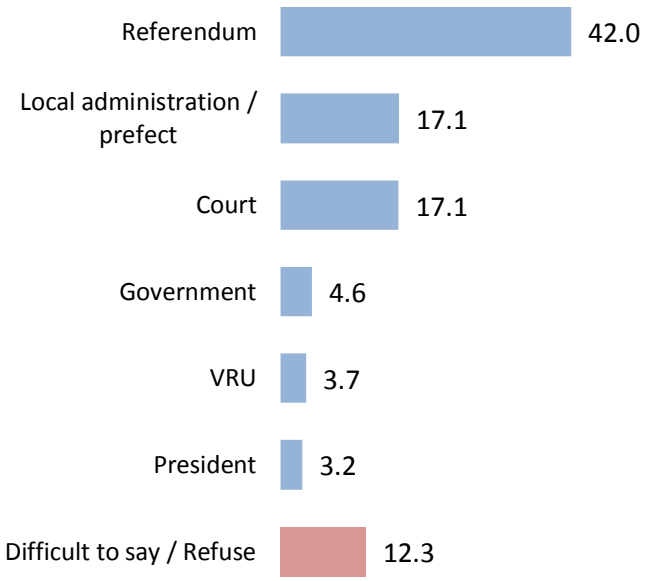
а. Do you think it is necessary or not to establish the responsibility of local self-government bodies for inaction, which led to negative consequences in the form of early termination of the powers of the local council and village, town, city mayor?

(% among all respondents)



б. Which body, in your opinion, should decide on the pre-term termination of the powers of the local council, village, town, city mayor, on the basis of a court decision?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 2.10.2 presents the data for specific population strata.

Table 2.10.2а-б

а. Do you think it is necessary or not to establish the responsibility of local self-government bodies for inaction, which led to negative consequences in the form of early termination of the powers of the local council and village, town, city mayor? / б. Which body, in your opinion, should decide on the pre-term termination of the powers of the local council, village, town, city mayor, on the basis of a court decision?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity to establish the responsibility			► Who should decide							Потенціал верстви*
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Referendum	Local administration / prefect	Court	Government	VRU	President	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Regions of Ukraine											
- West (*n=570*)	92.8	1.3	5.9	39.3	18.2	14.0	8.0	2.9	2.8	14.7	**27.0**
- Center (*n=690*)	87.6	6.4	6.0	46.8	14.8	16.8	1.6	4.4	2.8	12.8	**34.9**
- South (*n=480*)	91.9	3.0	5.1	33.3	20.0	19.6	5.4	4.3	4.6	12.9	**25.0**
- East (*n=260*)	95.9	1.3	2.8	51.4	15.4	19.5	3.8	2.5	2.5	5.0	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement											
- village (*n=680*)	91.1	4.2	4.7	36.6	21.0	18.7	5.5	2.4	1.6	14.3	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	95.5	1.8	2.7	37.7	15.7	18.6	8.3	3.7	3.2	12.9	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	87.6	3.4	9.0	47.5	25.2	8.5	1.4	5.5	4.2	7.7	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	90.4	3.5	6.1	46.4	13.5	16.7	3.3	4.5	4.2	11.4	**37.9**
Sex											
- men (*n=836*)	93.7	2.3	4.0	43.3	18.8	16.3	4.7	3.9	2.2	10.8	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	89.1	4.5	6.4	40.9	15.7	17.7	4.5	3.6	4.0	13.6	**54.8**
Age groups											
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	89.0	3.4	7.6	40.1	14.5	18.4	5.6	3.0	2.8	15.7	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	92.2	3.7	4.1	41.8	17.1	18.7	4.7	5.7	2.5	9.5	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	93.0	2.8	4.2	44.5	16.1	19.8	5.1	3.2	2.7	8.6	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	91.6	3.8	4.6	44.6	19.4	16.5	3.2	2.7	2.5	11.1	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	95.1	1.4	3.5	44.3	15.4	13.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	14.7	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	86.8	5.9	7.3	36.6	20.9	13.9	4.6	3.7	5.2	15.0	**13.7**

100% in line	Necessity to establish the responsibility ► Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Who should decide ► Referendum	Local administration / prefect	Court	Government	VRU	President	Difficult to say / Refuse	Потенціал верстви*
Terms of education											
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	88.1	5.2	6.8	34.9	16.7	22.7	6.8	2.6	3.6	12.9	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	90.0	4.1	5.9	41.7	17.0	17.6	4.9	3.7	3.0	12.1	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	90.4	4.4	5.2	42.8	17.7	15.7	3.8	4.1	3.1	12.9	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	93.8	1.5	4.6	43.1	16.8	16.5	4.5	3.7	3.4	11.9	**30.5**
Terms of occupation											
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	92.8	4.2	3.0	48.0	15.5	19.4	5.2	3.4	0.9	7.6	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	87.0	6.0	7.0	37.7	19.7	17.2	3.1	5.0	2.4	14.8	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	93.1	1.8	5.1	47.2	18.8	14.6	4.0	2.2	2.3	10.9	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	97.4	0.0	2.6	43.8	14.7	15.3	2.5	2.9	2.1	18.8	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	90.2	3.7	6.1	36.9	10.6	24.6	5.7	2.7	3.3	16.3	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	90.7	3.9	5.4	39.2	19.8	14.0	4.4	3.3	5.1	14.2	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	84.2	8.2	7.6	34.8	17.2	13.7	5.9	17.2	2.1	9.1	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	90.0	0.6	9.3	38.0	13.4	21.4	5.6	4.0	6.5	11.1	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**											
- very low (*n=306*)	86.8	4.7	8.5	33.7	10.8	19.7	7.6	3.8	4.5	19.9	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	91.8	3.2	5.0	42.8	16.3	18.9	4.3	3.3	4.1	10.3	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	91.8	4.0	4.2	43.7	19.9	14.4	4.0	3.5	1.5	12.9	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	95.1	0.0	4.9	52.3	15.9	13.0	3.2	5.5	2.2	7.9	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

2.11 Evaluation of the activities of local self-government bodies

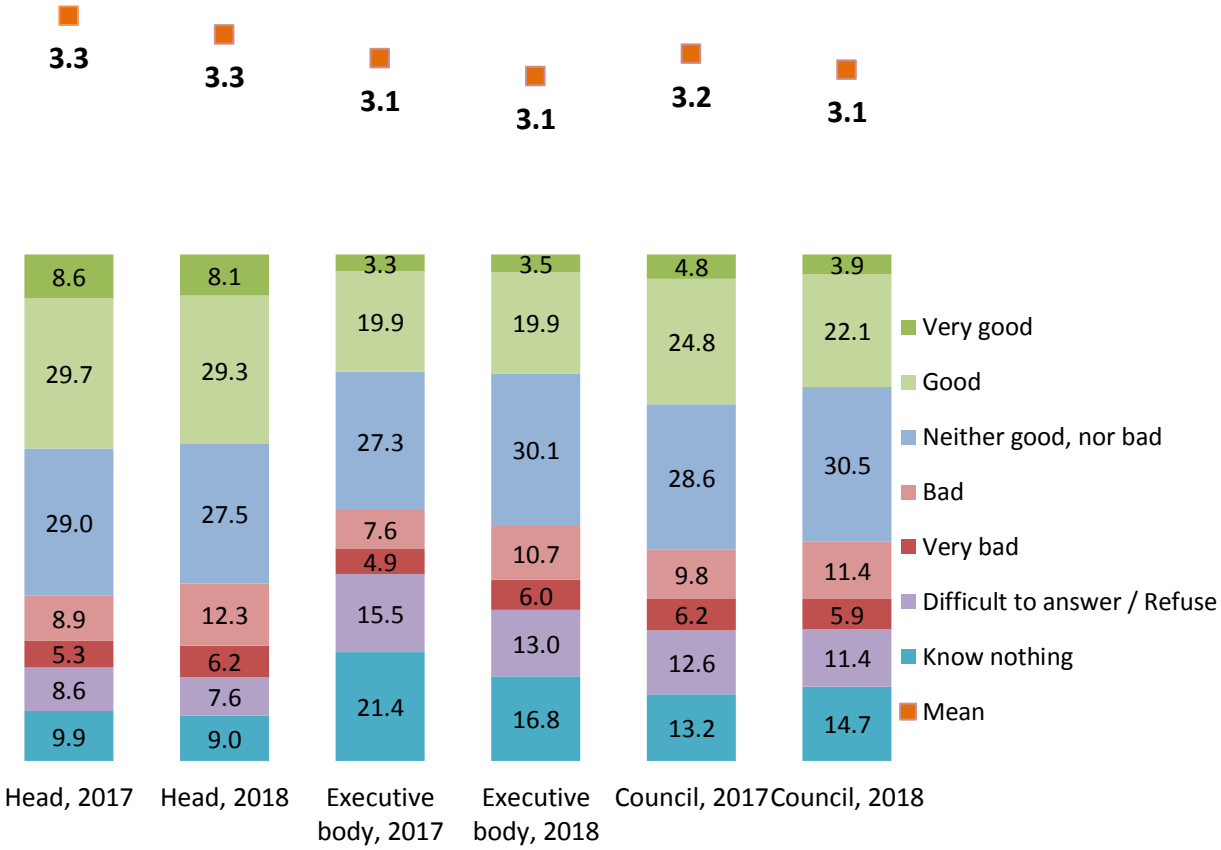
On average, the respondents evaluated the work of their local government bodies at **3.1-3.3 points** on a 5-point scale (where 1 is “very bad” and 5 is “very good) (Diagram 2.1.11).

In general, 37.5% had a positive opinion about their settlement head’s work (and 18.5% had a negative opinion; in 2017, 38% had a positive opinion), 23% had a positive opinion about their executive bidy (17% negative; 23% positive in 2017), 26% had a positive opinion about their council (17% negative; 30% positive in 2017). Another 27.5-30.5% think that their work is “neither good nor bad”. Therefore, the evaluation is predominantly **positive-neutral.**

Diagram 2.11.1

Please evaluate, in general, the work of local self-government bodies in your community on a 5-point scale, where 5 is «very good» and 1 is «very bad».

(% / mean among all respondents)



Below, in the Table 2.11.1a-c, the evaluation of various population groups is presented.

Table 2.11.1a

Please evaluate, in general, the work of local self-government bodies in your community on a 5-point scale, where 5 is «very good» and 1 is «very bad».

Head

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good 😐	Good ☺	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group *
Regions of Ukraine						
- West (*n=570*)	16.9	29.6	37.3	9.7	6.6	**27.0**
- Center (*n=690*)	19.7	26.8	36.3	8.5	8.8	**34.9**
- South (*n=480*)	17.3	27.5	38.7	8.7	7.9	**25.0**
- East (*n=260*)	21.0	25.0	38.6	9.4	6.0	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement						
- village (*n=680*)	15.5	25.4	46.5	5.1	7.6	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	25.1	26.9	37.4	5.9	4.7	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	17.8	39.8	29.5	5.2	7.6	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	18.9	27.4	32.0	13.3	8.4	**37.9**
Sex						
- men (*n=836*)	19.6	26.0	39.5	8.2	6.6	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	17.6	28.7	35.8	9.6	8.4	**54.8**
Age groups						
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	15.3	26.9	39.2	8.4	10.1	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	18.9	31.3	32.3	8.4	9.1	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	24.2	25.4	35.1	9.8	5.6	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	16.4	29.5	40.2	8.4	5.5	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	20.5	27.2	34.4	10.7	7.2	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	17.0	23.3	43.7	9.0	7.0	**13.7**
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	22.2	26.7	35.8	5.7	9.6	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	17.8	25.6	37.9	9.2	9.6	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	17.7	26.6	38.2	9.7	7.8	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	18.8	30.6	36.6	8.9	5.1	**30.5**
Terms of occupation						

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good 😐	Good ☺	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group *
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	20.2	26.7	36.4	8.8	7.9	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	17.4	29.4	33.0	12.1	8.2	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	20.8	25.7	37.9	8.7	6.9	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	13.2	34.5	41.7	6.0	4.4	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	20.2	27.4	37.8	8.7	5.9	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	17.5	25.2	39.9	9.6	7.8	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	17.8	32.3	26.3	7.5	16.1	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	18.5	29.2	36.3	9.0	7.1	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**						
- very low (*n=306*)	17.2	28.8	37.0	10.6	6.4	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	18.8	27.1	36.9	9.5	7.6	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	19.8	27.8	35.9	8.0	8.5	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	12.2	27.3	50.9	8.4	1.2	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

Table 2.11.16

Please evaluate, in general, the work of local self-government bodies in your community on a 5-point scale, where 5 is «very good» and 1 is «very bad».

Executive authority

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good 😐	Good ☺	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group *
Regions of Ukraine						
- West (*n=570*)	15.1	30.9	26.1	13.9	14.0	**27.0**
- Center (*n=690*)	17.7	27.5	23.6	16.2	15.0	**34.9**
- South (*n=480*)	15.7	34.8	18.0	20.7	10.7	**25.0**
- East (*n=260*)	18.5	26.9	27.8	16.5	10.3	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement						
- village (*n=680*)	15.0	29.9	34.3	10.2	10.7	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	16.2	28.5	27.0	14.7	13.5	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	13.6	51.3	5.6	16.3	13.2	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	18.4	27.8	16.9	22.3	14.6	**37.9**
Sex						
- men (*n=836*)	18.3	29.3	24.3	16.7	11.4	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	15.3	30.9	22.7	16.8	14.4	**54.8**
Age groups						
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	13.5	29.8	25.1	16.5	15.1	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	17.6	33.9	21.1	14.4	12.9	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	19.6	30.5	20.8	16.8	12.3	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	15.1	30.0	25.2	17.5	12.2	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	18.2	30.0	19.5	17.2	15.1	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	16.9	25.5	28.5	19.0	10.2	**13.7**
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	18.9	28.0	25.2	16.4	11.6	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	14.3	30.0	23.5	16.7	15.5	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	16.7	27.4	23.3	18.7	13.9	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	17.9	34.0	22.8	14.9	10.4	**30.5**
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	16.8	29.1	21.1	17.4	15.6	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	17.4	28.0	20.2	22.8	11.6	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	19.3	32.4	23.5	14.0	10.8	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	13.0	35.1	32.0	13.5	6.4	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	17.0	28.5	26.5	14.7	13.2	**8.7**

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good 😐	Good ☺	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group *
- retiree (*n=654*)	16.2	27.7	24.4	17.6	14.1	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	10.2	45.0	10.4	10.1	24.3	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	16.7	35.9	22.3	14.6	10.4	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**						
- very low (*n=306*)	15.4	29.4	27.2	16.5	11.4	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	15.6	31.8	23.6	15.4	13.5	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	18.8	28.2	22.2	16.8	14.0	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	13.3	32.4	17.0	32.0	5.3	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

Table 2.11.1в

Please evaluate, in general, the work of local self-government bodies in your community on a 5-point scale, where 5 is «very good» and 1 is «very bad».

Council

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good 😐	Good ☺	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group *
Regions of Ukraine						
- West (*n=570*)	15.5	32.1	27.3	13.3	11.9	**27.0**
- Center (*n=690*)	19.4	27.6	25.4	14.5	13.0	**34.9**
- South (*n=480*)	16.1	35.4	22.1	16.4	10.0	**25.0**
- East (*n=260*)	17.6	25.6	33.1	15.0	8.7	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement						
- village (*n=680*)	14.3	31.2	37.0	7.4	10.1	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	20.0	25.8	34.4	12.3	7.6	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	18.1	50.7	7.2	13.2	10.8	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	18.6	28.6	18.3	21.0	13.5	**37.9**
Sex						
- men (*n=836*)	18.5	30.1	26.9	14.2	10.3	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	16.3	30.8	25.4	15.1	12.3	**54.8**
Age groups						
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	14.1	28.7	26.9	16.5	13.9	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	18.7	33.3	22.9	12.5	12.6	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	22.5	31.0	24.2	13.7	8.6	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	15.4	32.0	27.9	14.3	10.4	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	18.4	29.8	24.2	14.7	12.9	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	15.5	27.9	30.8	16.6	9.2	**13.7**
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	16.6	30.0	32.9	10.2	10.3	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	16.1	29.8	25.7	15.1	13.4	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	17.6	28.0	26.7	16.0	11.7	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	18.2	34.2	24.0	14.0	9.6	**30.5**
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	17.0	30.4	25.1	14.5	12.9	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	16.1	30.2	22.9	19.8	11.1	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	20.8	31.7	25.4	13.2	8.9	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	15.3	30.3	33.7	14.3	6.4	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	19.7	29.5	26.3	13.3	11.2	**8.7**

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good 😐	Good ☺	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group *
- retiree (*n=654*)	16.1	27.9	27.7	15.6	12.7	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	14.2	44.7	13.0	10.1	18.0	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	20.6	29.4	27.4	12.7	9.8	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**						
- very low (*n=306*)	16.0	30.8	28.5	15.7	8.8	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	16.7	31.7	26.2	13.3	12.1	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	19.1	28.2	25.2	15.3	12.3	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	15.9	33.5	24.9	22.6	3.1	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

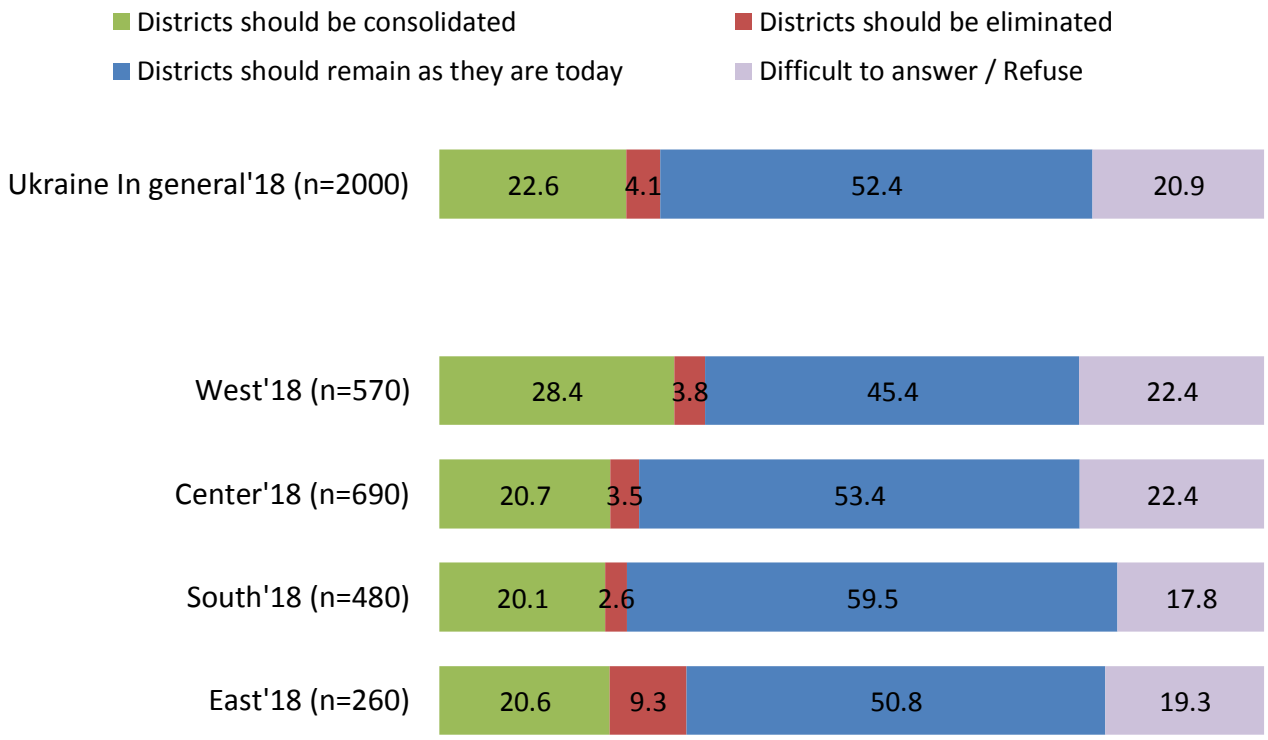
2.12 Expediency of changing the raion division of Ukraine

A half of Ukrainians (52%) believe that the district division of Ukraine should not be changed (Diagram 2.12.1). 27% insist on the change; of these, 23% think that the districts should be consolidated, and 4% believe that they should be completely eliminated.

Diagram 2.12.1

Do you think that with the increase of powers of local government bodies of territorial communities as a result of the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power it is necessary to change the district division of Ukraine?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 2.12.1 presents the data for particular strata of the Ukrainian population.

Table 2.12.1

Do you think that with the increase of powers of local government bodies of territorial communities as a result of the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power it is necessary to change the district division of Ukraine?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% yin line	Consolidate	Eliminate	Remain	Difficult to answer / Refuse	Potential of the group *
Type and size of the settlement					
- village (*n=680*)	21.9	4.1	51.8	22.2	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	17.8	4.3	54.7	23.2	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	32.9	13.2	43.3	10.5	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	23.1	2.8	53.5	20.7	**37.9**
Sex					
- men (*n=836*)	23.7	4.1	53.3	18.9	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	21.7	4.2	51.7	22.4	**54.8**
Age groups					
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	28.1	2.5	51.2	18.2	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	28.1	5.6	48.9	17.3	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	20.3	5.2	53.1	21.4	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	24.1	3.6	49.9	22.3	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	15.8	5.3	56.3	22.6	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	13.6	3.0	57.9	25.6	**13.7**
Terms of education					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	16.7	6.9	49.1	27.3	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	17.4	3.5	56.7	22.3	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	24.3	3.8	50.8	21.1	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	27.1	4.3	50.7	17.9	**30.5**
Terms of occupation					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	19.7	4.4	56.9	19.0	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	26.2	2.6	43.5	27.7	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	26.9	5.0	50.9	17.2	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	28.8	8.8	43.2	19.2	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	27.6	4.6	53.7	14.0	**8.7**

100% yin line	Consolidate	Eliminate	Remain	Difficult to answer / Refuse	Potential of the group *
- retiree (*n=654*)	15.0	3.7	57.3	24.1	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	34.0	0.0	44.0	22.0	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	31.4	4.1	40.7	23.8	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**					
- very low (*n=306*)	17.6	4.9	53.2	24.3	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	21.0	3.5	53.7	21.8	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	25.5	4.0	50.7	19.8	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	18.5	7.0	64.0	10.5	**5.4**

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*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

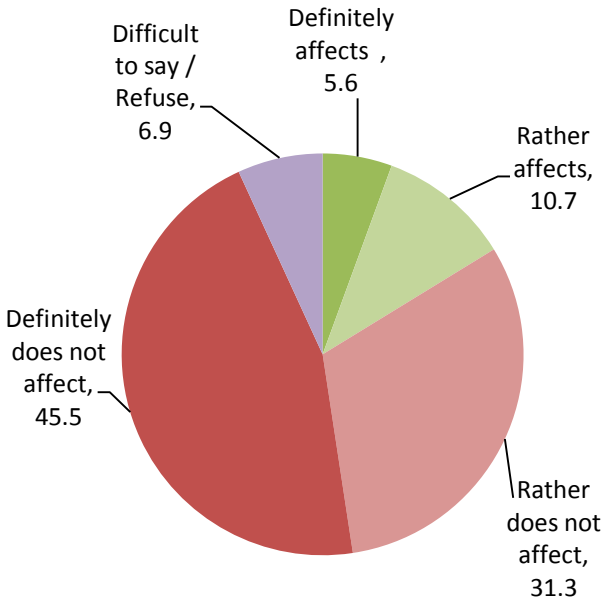
2.13 Influence of the sex of city / village head on the quality of service provision

16% believe that the gender of the head affects the quality of service provision (Diagram 2.13.1a-b). Of those who believe that it makes a difference, 56% believe that services are better in communities led by men, and 39% believe they are better in communities led by women.

Diagram 2.13.1a-б

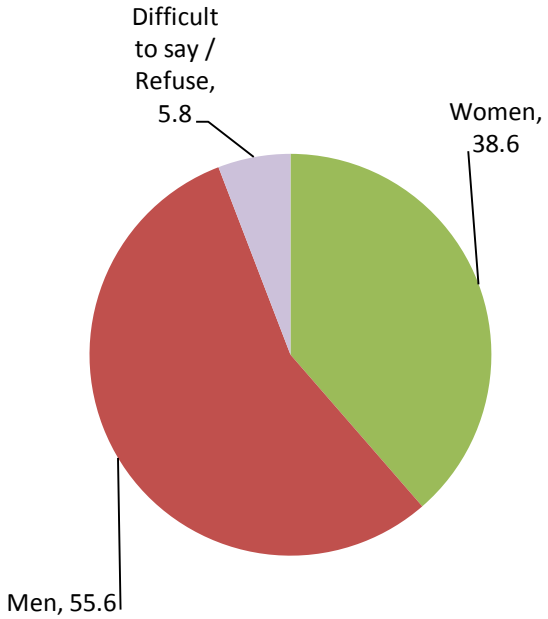
а. In your opinion, does the sex of the village, town head affect the quality of service provision?

(% among all respondents)



б. In your opinion, local self-government bodies headed by the head with which sex provide better services?

(% among respondents who believe that sex has an impact)



The Table 2.13.1 presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 2.13.1

In your opinion, does the sex of the village, town head affect the quality of service provision?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Does the sex affects			Potential of the group*
	Affects	Does not affects	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Regions of Ukraine				
- West (*n=570*)	18.5	74.8	6.7	**27.0**
- Center (*n=690*)	11.5	81.4	7.1	**34.9**
- South (*n=480*)	18.6	74.5	6.9	**25.0**
- East (*n=260*)	19.9	73.7	6.4	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement				
- village (*n=680*)	18.6	74.1	7.4	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	11.4	83.5	5.1	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	9.0	85.3	5.7	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	17.0	75.8	7.2	**37.9**
Sex				
- men (*n=836*)	16.8	76.4	6.8	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	15.8	77.3	6.9	**54.8**
Age groups				
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	16.1	75.7	8.2	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	14.9	79.7	5.4	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	15.7	77.5	6.9	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	16.8	77.5	5.8	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	16.3	76.1	7.6	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	18.3	74.2	7.5	**13.7**
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	32.6	55.9	11.5	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	14.9	79.3	5.7	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	17.4	74.5	8.1	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	12.0	82.4	5.6	**30.5**
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	16.7	75.8	7.5	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	18.5	74.4	7.0	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	8.5	84.5	7.0	**14.6**

100% in line	Does the sex affects			Potential of the group*
	Affects	Does not affects	Difficult to say / Refuse	
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	18.1	76.1	5.8	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	15.6	75.1	9.3	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	17.3	76.2	6.5	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	5.9	89.6	4.6	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	23.0	71.5	5.6	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**				
- very low (*n=306*)	21.9	71.1	7.0	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	17.8	75.9	6.4	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	12.0	81.0	7.0	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	11.3	77.6	11.1	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

CHAPTER III. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

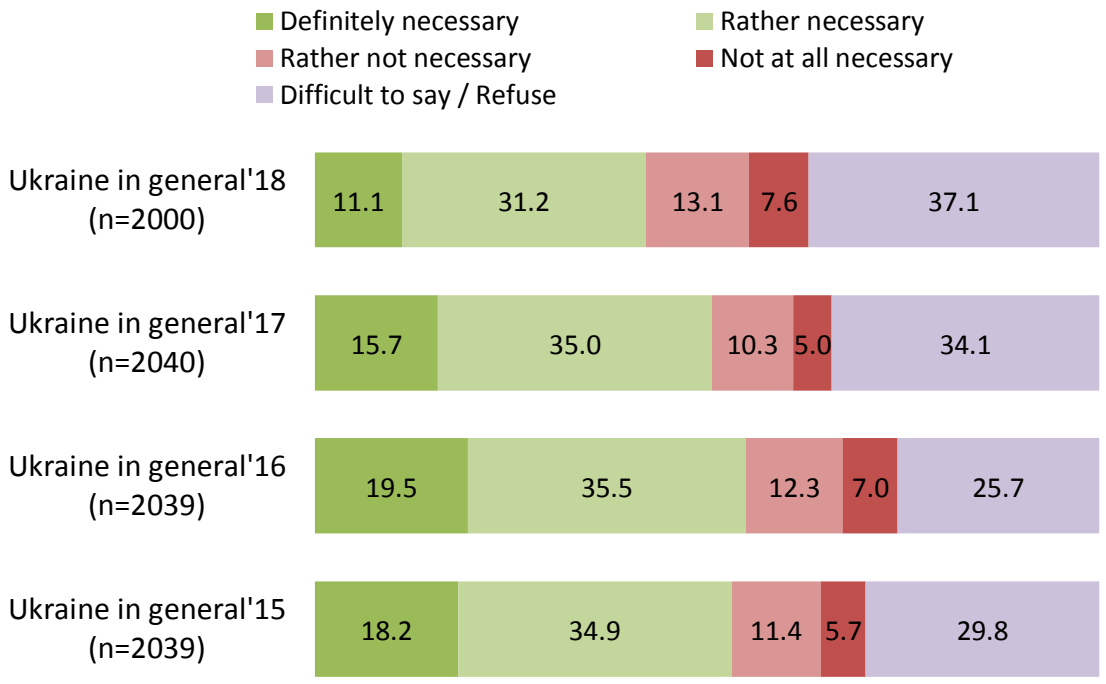
3.1 The relevance of amendments to the Constitution

In the past year, the fraction of respondents who believe that amendments to the Constitution are necessary has fallen from 51% to 42%; 21% are against the amendments (in 2017, 15% were against them) (Diagram 3.1.1).

Diagram 3.1.1

Do you believe that amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine are necessary to complete the reform of the local self-governance and the decentralization of power?

(% among all respondents)

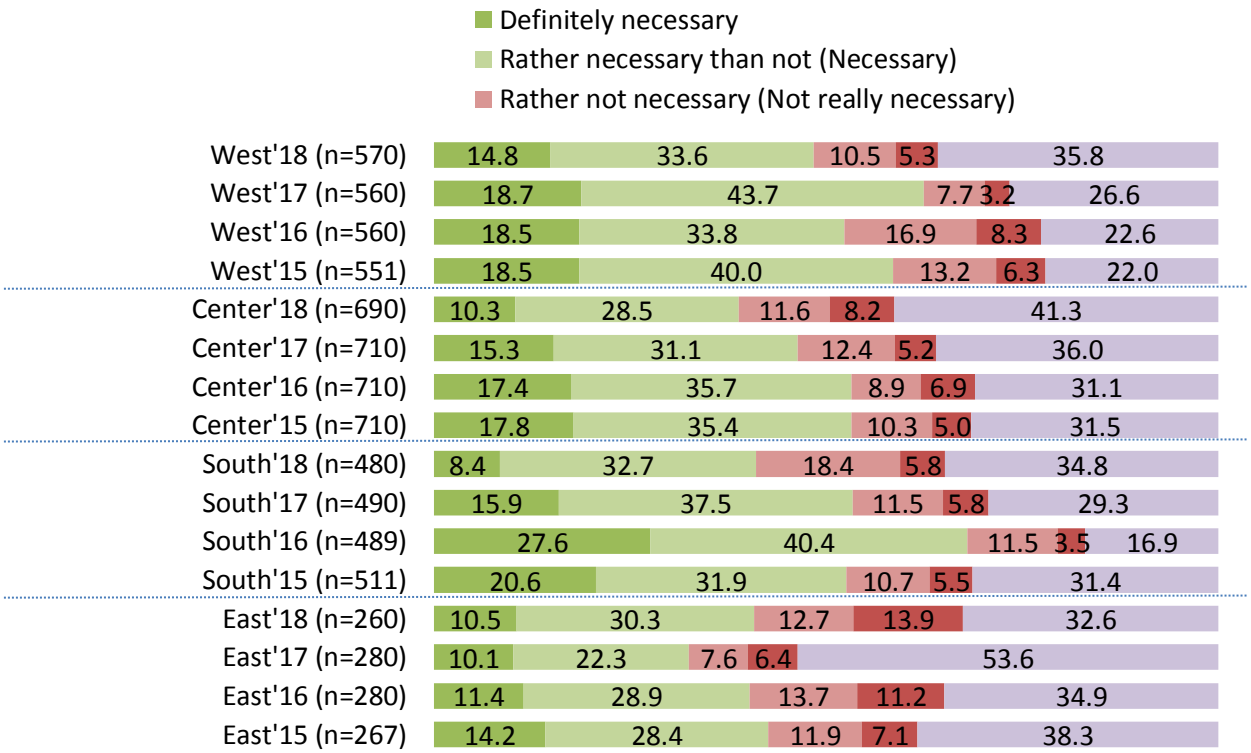


The Diagram 3.1.2 presents the results in the regional distribution.

Diagram 3.1.2

Do you believe that amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine are necessary to complete the reform of the local self-governance and the decentralization of power?

(% among all respondents)



Below, in the Table 3.1.1, the attitudes to constitutional amdendments are demonstrated for particular sociodemographic strata of the population

Table 3.1.1

Do you believe that amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine are necessary to complete the reform of the local self-governance and the decentralization of power?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity of amendments			Potential of the group * "Y"
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	
	👍	👎	?	
Type and size of the settlement				
- village (*n=680*)	45.6	13.6	40.8	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	44.0	19.2	36.8	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	47.3	26.3	26.3	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	38.5	25.6	35.9	**37.9**
Sex				
- men (*n=836*)	45.5	21.4	33.0	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	39.5	20.1	40.4	**54.8**
Age groups				
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	43.6	16.2	40.1	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	43.2	24.6	32.2	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	44.3	24.1	31.6	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	45.2	19.0	35.8	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	38.7	23.2	38.1	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	35.5	18.4	46.1	**13.7**
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	38.7	15.3	46.0	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	38.5	18.3	43.2	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	41.5	21.5	37.0	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	47.1	23.8	29.1	**30.5**
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	35.1	26.4	38.5	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	44.5	22.5	33.0	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	50.0	24.0	26.0	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	50.6	6.8	42.6	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	48.1	16.9	35.0	**8.7**

100% in line	Necessity of amendments			Potential of the group *
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	
- retiree (*n=654*)	37.5	20.7	41.9	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	41.3	14.4	44.2	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	50.9	15.4	33.7	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**				
- very low (*n=306*)	39.5	19.9	40.5	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	39.9	21.3	38.8	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	45.7	19.2	35.1	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	42.2	30.2	27.6	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

3.2 Public awareness regarding the amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine considering the decentralization

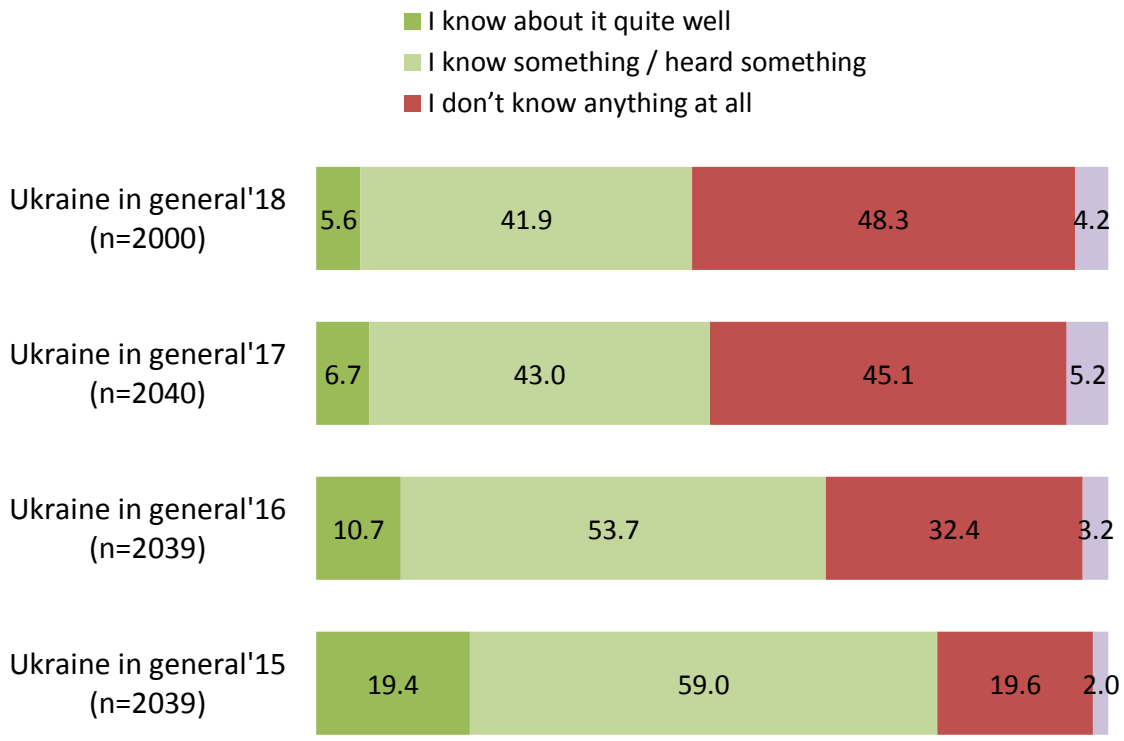
While in 2015, 78% of Ukrainians **knew** at least something about constitutional amendments, in 2016 only 64% did, in 2017 only 50%, and today **only 47.5% know about them** (including only 6% who know about them quite well) (Diagram 3.2.1).

Perhaps it is because the central public discussions today (available to ordinary Ukrainians via the media) concern different topics; thus, the population's awareness of these issues has fallen.

Diagram 3.2.1

Do you know about plans to amend the Constitution of Ukraine with the aim of decentralizing powers?

(% among all respondents)

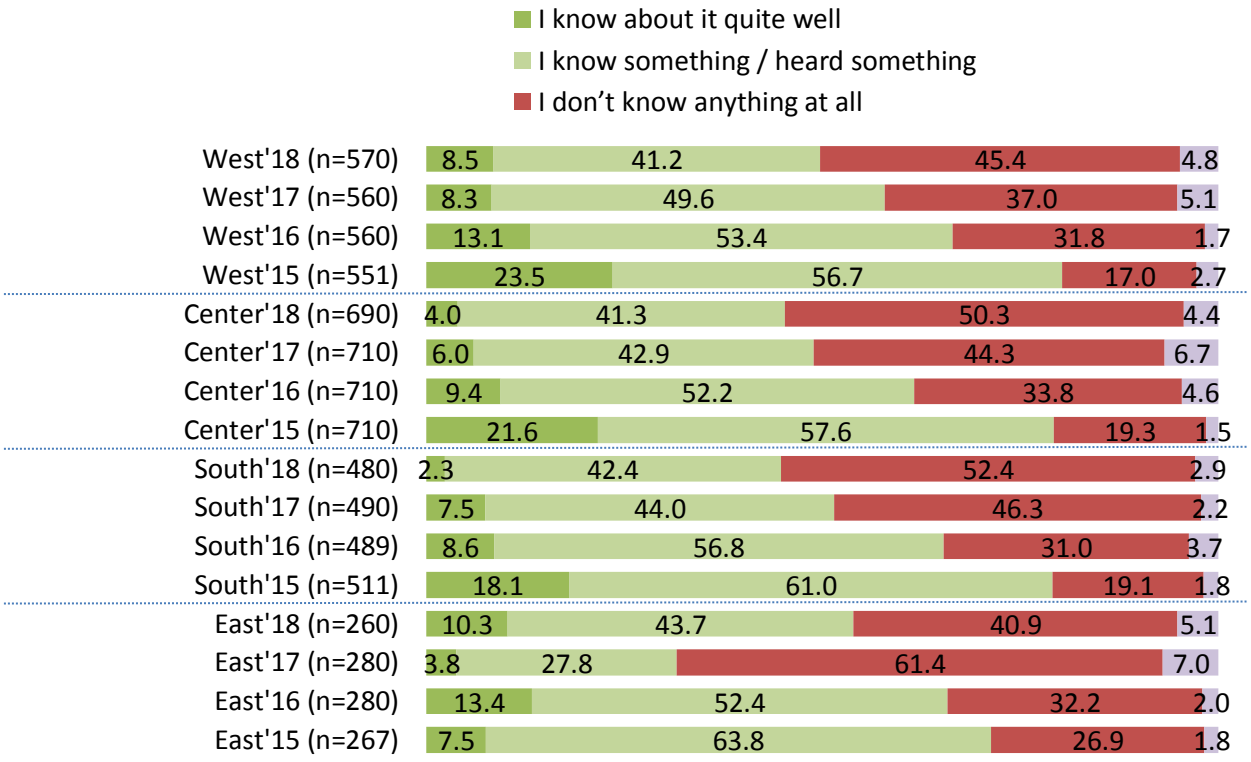


The Diagram 3.2.2 presents the results for different regions.

Diagram 3.2.2

Do you know about plans to amend the Constitution of Ukraine with the aim of decentralizing powers?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 3.2.1 presents the data for different population strata.

Table 3.2.1

Do you know about plans to amend the Constitution of Ukraine with the aim of decentralizing powers?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement					
- village (*n=680*)	6.2	46.0	43.4	4.5	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	5.8	38.2	51.3	4.6	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	3.0	53.5	33.1	10.4	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	5.5	38.3	53.2	3.0	**37.9**
Sex					
- men (*n=836*)	7.2	43.8	45.5	3.6	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	4.3	40.3	50.6	4.7	**54.8**
Age groups					
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	3.6	40.6	52.6	3.3	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	6.1	41.3	46.9	5.7	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	6.7	44.6	43.8	4.9	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	7.0	43.7	46.0	3.3	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	6.5	38.8	51.5	3.1	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	4.3	41.8	49.0	4.9	**13.7**
Terms of education					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	3.0	42.8	49.3	4.9	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	4.1	36.1	54.5	5.4	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	4.3	43.0	48.2	4.4	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	8.8	45.7	42.7	2.8	**30.5**
Terms of occupation					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	5.6	41.3	48.2	4.9	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	3.5	50.7	41.4	4.4	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	8.8	45.9	43.2	2.1	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	6.6	38.7	45.6	9.1	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	5.5	37.4	50.5	6.6	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	4.6	40.1	52.3	3.0	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	4.4	31.6	56.1	7.9	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	4.4	44.3	48.1	3.2	**6.9**

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Terms of material well-being**					
- very low (*n=306*)	4.3	38.9	53.4	3.5	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	4.6	42.3	48.4	4.7	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	7.2	44.6	44.0	4.2	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	6.1	32.3	59.8	1.7	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

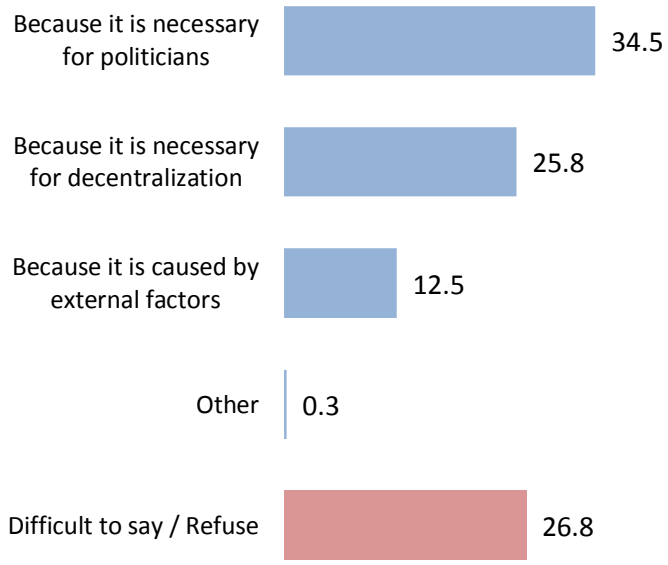
Only 26% of the respondents believe that the constitutional amendments are suggested because they are actually required for decentralization (Diagram 3.2.3). In turn, 34.5% believe that it is done only because politicians need it.

At the same time, 51% of respondents do not have a definite opinion about whether the amendments will be approved, and if they will, then when exactly. 19% believe that the amendments will not be approved at all, 8% expect them to be passed before the presidential election, 9% before the parliamentary election, and 13% before the nearest local elections.

Diagram 3.2.3

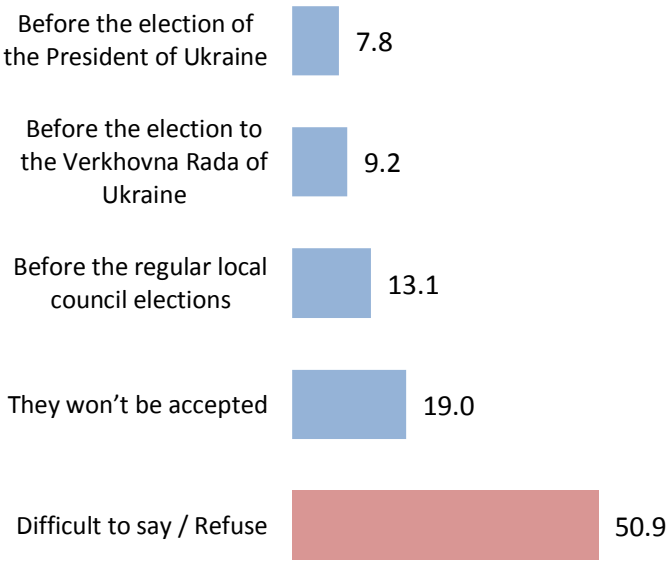
а. In your opinion, why are the amendments to the Constitution proposed?

(% among all respondents)



б. Do you believe that changes to the Constitution will be accepted

(% among all respondents)



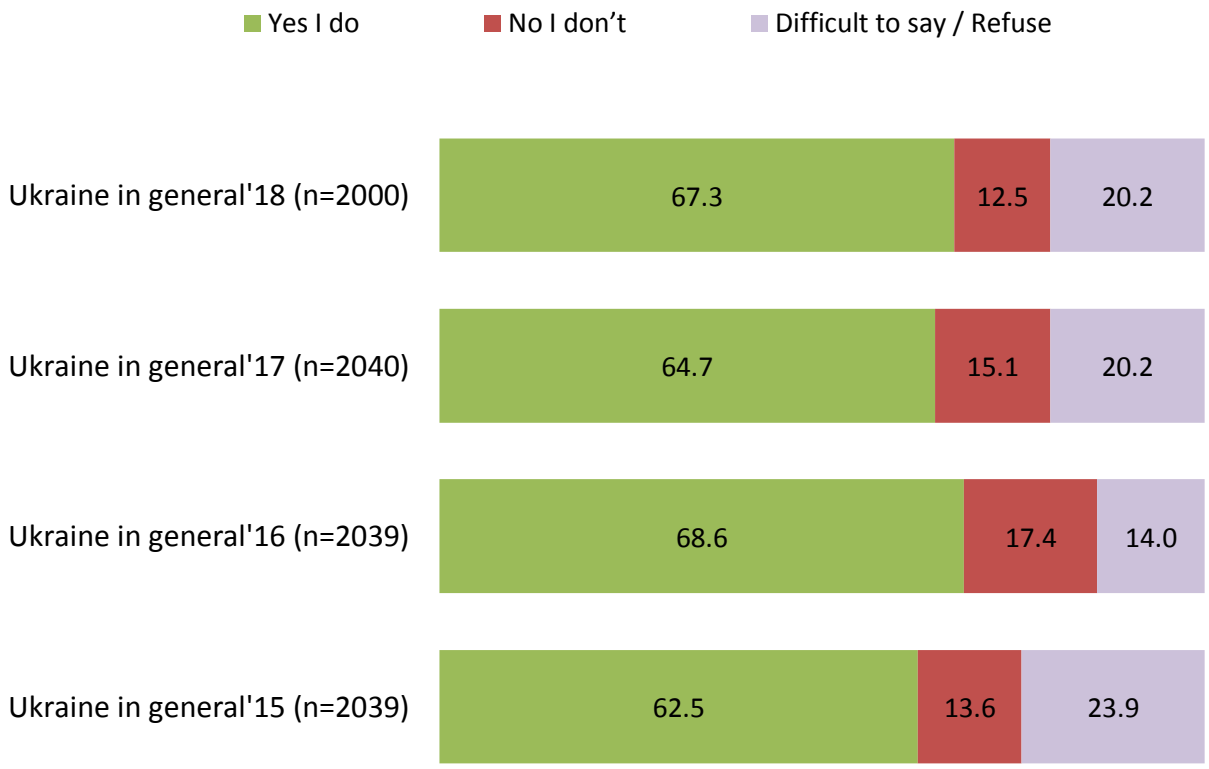
3.3 The possibility of changing the opinion on decentralization, local self-governance reform and the amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine in case of acquisition of additional explanations

The majority of Ukrainians (67%; 65% in 2017) think that if they receive additional explanation, they might **change their opinion** about support for the planned reforms (Diagram 3.3.1). Only 12.5% reject this option.

Diagram 3.3.1

Do you think that your opinion about support or non-support of the planned reforms in the country might change as a result of receiving additional in-depth explanations?

(% among all respondents)

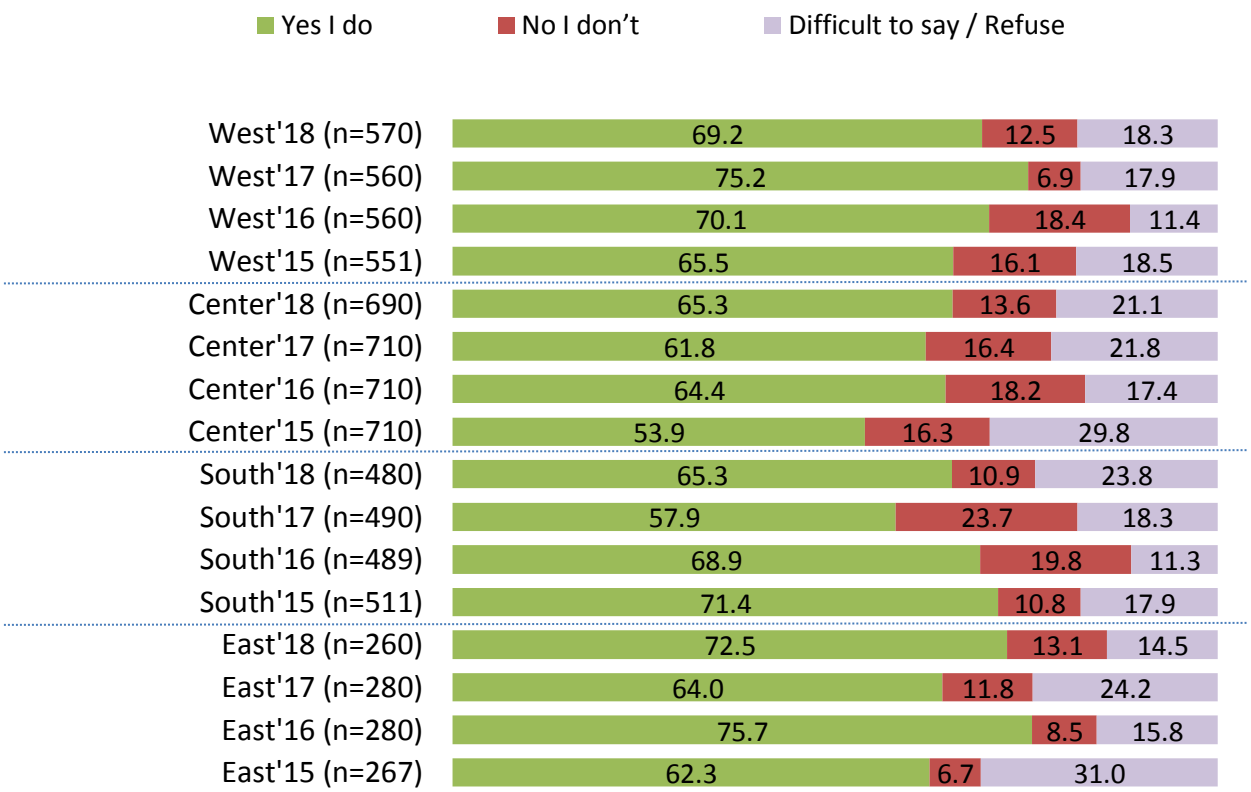


The Diagram 3.3.2 presents the results from the regional perspective.

Diagram 3.3.2

Do you think that your opinion about support or non-support of the planned reforms in the country might change as a result of receiving additional in-depth explanations?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 3.3.1 presents the distribution of answers according to particular sociodemographic strata of the population.

Table 3.3.1

Do you think that your opinion about support or non-support of the planned reforms in the country might change as a result of receiving additional in-depth explanations?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Yes I do	No I don't	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group *
Type and size of the settlement				
- village (*n=680*)	70.2	12.6	17.3	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	70.3	11.0	18.7	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	50.0	16.2	33.8	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	66.7	12.5	20.8	**37.9**
Sex				
- men (*n=836*)	68.2	13.3	18.5	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	66.5	11.9	21.5	**54.8**
Age groups				
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	72.0	9.7	18.3	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	68.1	12.4	19.5	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	68.4	14.2	17.4	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	63.8	13.7	22.5	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	68.4	14.7	17.0	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	61.1	11.7	27.2	**13.7**
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	66.0	10.5	23.5	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	67.1	10.6	22.3	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	68.0	12.9	19.2	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	67.1	14.5	18.4	**30.5**
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	70.2	10.0	19.9	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	63.4	16.0	20.7	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	67.7	11.9	20.4	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	69.1	15.9	15.0	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	70.5	13.0	16.5	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	64.6	12.9	22.5	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	71.2	10.8	18.0	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	63.7	12.8	23.5	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**				

100% in line	Yes I do	No I don't	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group *
- very low (*n=306*)	67.4	12.0	20.6	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	65.1	13.5	21.4	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	70.0	11.7	18.3	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	71.8	7.4	20.8	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

CHAPTER IV. AMALGAMATION OF THE TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES

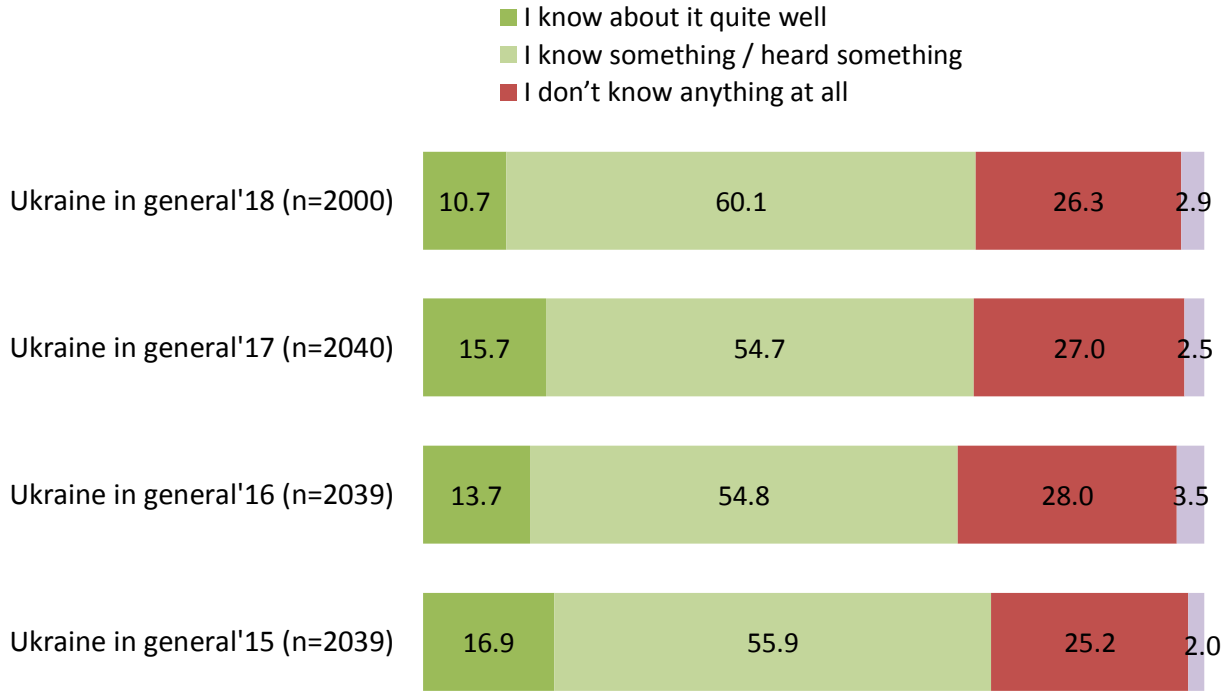
4.1 Awareness of the amalgamation of the territorial communities. Requisite knowledge of the actions connected with the amalgamation of the territorial communities

The majority of Ukrainians (71%) are aware about the amalgamation of territorial communities, but **only 11% of them know about it quite well,** while the rest only "heard something" (Diagram 4.1.1). In the past two years, the fraction of those who know about it fluctuatets between 69% and 72%.

Diagram 4.1.1

Do you know about the plans and pass of the amalgamation of territorial communities in Ukraine?

(% among all respondents)

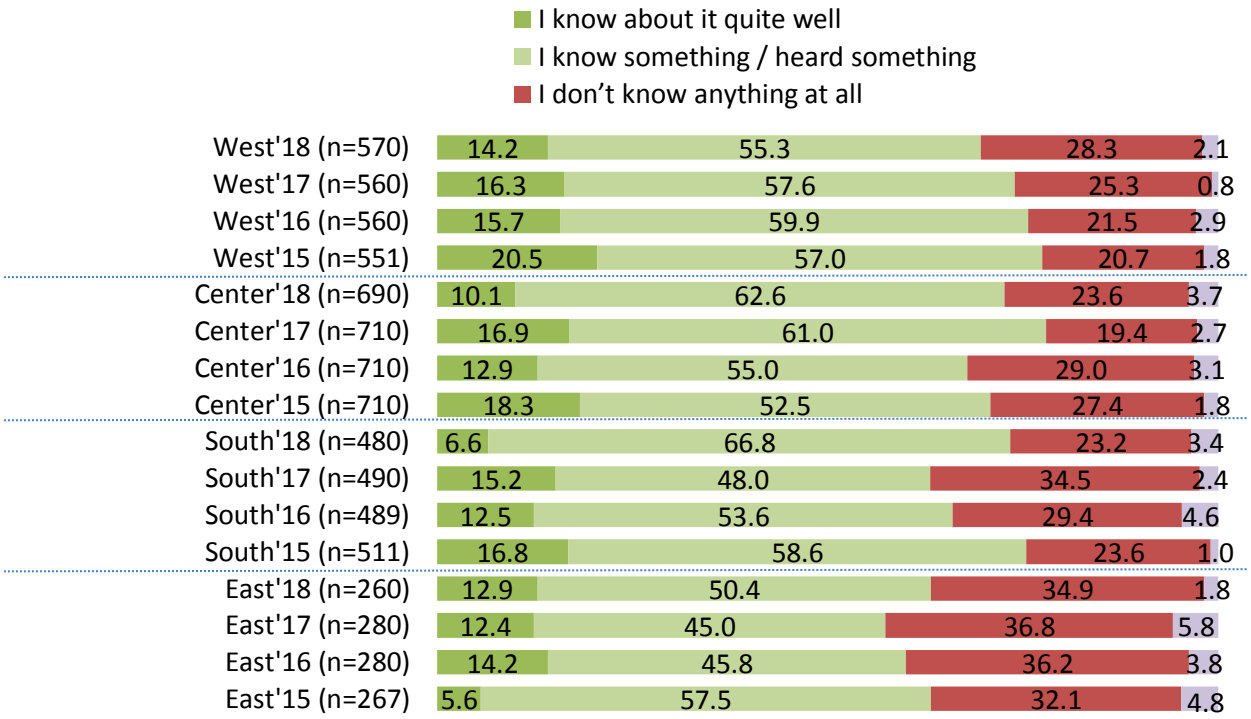


The Diagram 4.1.2 presents the results for particular regions.

Diagram 4.1.2

Do you know about the plans and pass of the amalgamation of territorial communities in Ukraine?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 4.1.1 presents the level of awareness for particular strata of the Ukrainian population.

Table 4.1.1

Do you know about the plans and pass of the amalgamation of territorial communities in Ukraine?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement					
- village (*n=680*)	16.6	62.2	18.6	2.5	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	12.4	62.8	22.4	2.3	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	4.2	73.1	16.6	6.1	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	6.8	55.9	34.4	3.0	**37.9**
Sex					
- men (*n=836*)	12.8	60.4	25.0	1.8	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	8.9	59.8	27.3	3.9	**54.8**
Age groups					
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	9.7	53.4	35.3	1.6	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	11.2	60.2	25.4	3.3	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	10.8	64.1	23.1	2.0	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	10.4	67.0	18.2	4.4	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	11.6	57.9	27.6	2.9	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	11.0	58.5	26.5	3.9	**13.7**
Terms of education					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	15.0	59.1	25.0	1.0	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	9.0	60.6	27.7	2.7	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	8.0	61.5	26.0	4.5	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	13.6	58.7	25.5	2.1	**30.5**
Terms of occupation					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	8.8	63.8	24.8	2.6	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	7.9	64.1	23.8	4.2	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	14.0	59.8	23.6	2.6	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	14.2	64.0	19.9	1.9	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	8.8	61.8	24.9	4.5	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	10.8	58.0	27.8	3.4	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	5.1	50.7	41.7	2.5	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	11.4	57.1	31.6	0.0	**6.9**

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Terms of material well-being**					
- very low (*n=306*)	6.6	56.9	33.4	3.1	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	11.5	60.7	24.6	3.2	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	11.2	60.5	25.5	2.8	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	13.0	59.0	25.5	2.4	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

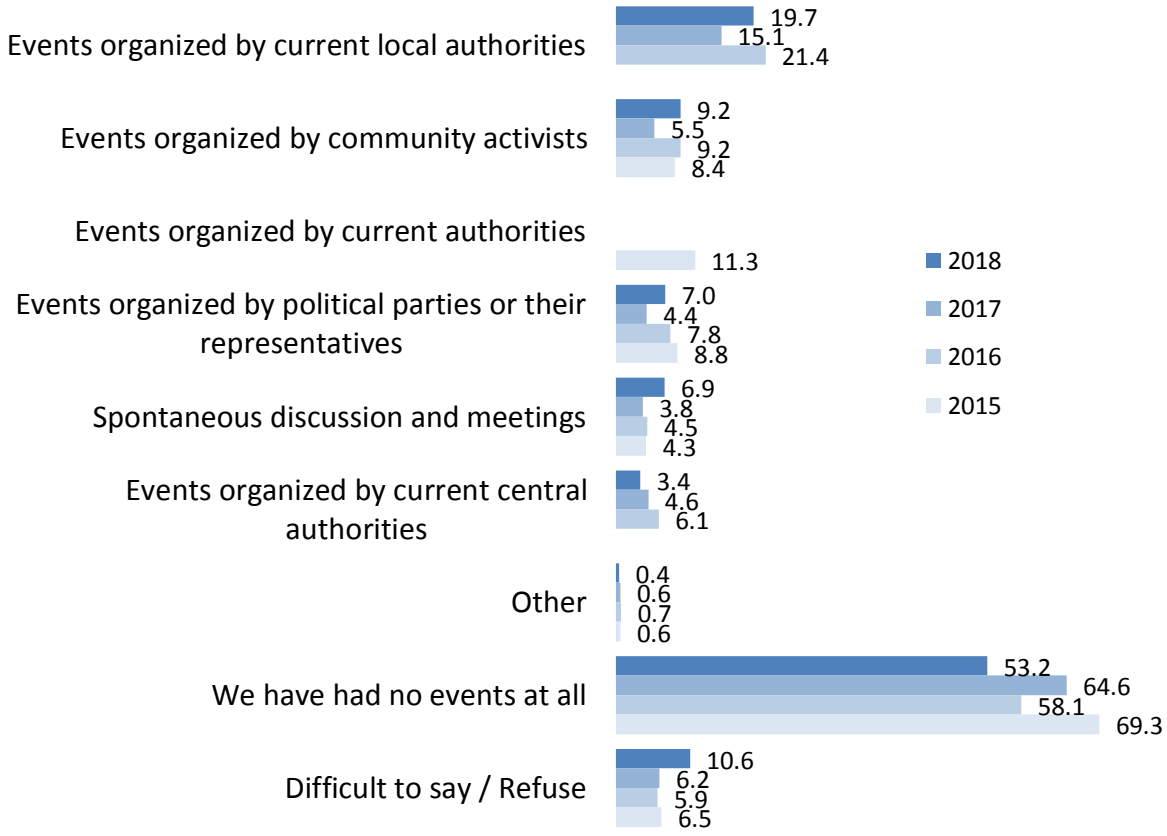
*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

Compared to 2017, the fraction of respondents who know about some reform-related events in their village, town or city has grown from 29% to 36% (Diagram 4.1.3). The respondents recalled events organized by their local governments the most often.

Diagram 4.1.3

Do you know something / heard something about some events have recently been held in your village, settlement or city on the issues of local self-government reform, amalgamation of territorial communities and decentralization?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 4.1.2 presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 4.1.2

Do you know something / heard something about some events have recently been held in your village, settlement or city on the issues of local self-government reform, amalgamation of territorial communities and decentralization?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	Events organized by current local authorities	Events organized by community activists	Events organized by political parties	Spontaneous discussion and meetings	Events organized by current central authorities	Other	We have had no events at all	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* "Y"
Regions of Ukraine									
- West (*n=570*)	21.7	8.1	6.9	6.1	2.7	0.2	53.5	9.4	**27.0**
- Center (*n=690*)	17.9	6.5	5.2	4.2	3.7	0.1	64.0	6.8	**34.9**
- South (*n=480*)	20.8	13.3	10.5	11.2	4.2	1.1	35.2	21.0	**25.0**
- East (*n=260*)	18.7	11.1	5.4	7.7	3.0	0.4	58.3	3.4	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement									
- village (*n=680*)	30.6	10.6	4.7	5.4	3.8	0.0	46.1	6.8	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	20.2	6.2	11.8	6.7	5.0	1.2	44.4	15.6	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	6.5	4.7	9.9	3.4	3.2	0.8	55.2	23.8	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	13.6	9.7	6.8	8.6	2.7	0.5	60.8	10.0	**37.9**
Sex									
- men (*n=836*)	21.9	9.0	6.7	6.1	3.7	0.3	52.1	10.1	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	18.0	9.4	7.3	7.6	3.2	0.6	54.1	11.0	**54.8**
Age groups									
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	20.0	9.0	6.7	7.3	2.8	0.3	54.9	8.3	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	18.6	9.8	9.2	4.5	3.2	0.6	53.9	10.9	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	21.8	10.7	7.9	10.0	4.0	1.0	52.5	8.6	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	22.0	8.3	7.2	5.3	5.2	0.0	52.7	9.4	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	16.8	8.1	7.4	6.1	3.1	0.3	55.7	11.6	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	18.2	9.0	2.9	8.7	2.1	0.4	49.1	16.7	**13.7**
Terms of education									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	16.6	4.7	2.6	7.9	3.0	0.0	66.1	4.6	**7.7**
- secondary school education	19.0	5.8	6.4	4.8	3.7	0.4	55.5	11.7	**29.4**

% in line	Events organized by current local authorities	Events organized by community activists	Events organized by political parties	Spontaneous discussion and meetings	Events organized by current central authorities	Other	We have had no events at all	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* 'Y'
(*n=595*)									
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	18.0	10.4	6.4	8.0	2.2	0.4	53.0	11.9	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	23.3	11.9	9.3	7.2	4.1	0.7	48.2	9.9	**30.5**
Terms of occupation									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	20.1	9.2	5.8	6.4	3.3	0.9	53.1	10.9	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	15.7	12.0	12.0	8.0	2.9	0.0	55.2	9.4	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	20.8	10.0	9.0	9.1	4.6	0.3	49.0	11.7	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	25.5	11.3	10.3	6.6	3.0	1.0	47.6	9.6	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	16.1	9.0	7.2	9.6	5.2	0.0	57.6	5.0	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	18.2	7.8	4.9	5.3	2.1	0.3	55.0	12.9	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	26.3	10.8	11.8	4.9	2.1	0.0	53.1	6.9	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	22.8	8.1	3.7	3.9	3.8	0.9	55.6	10.2	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**									
- very low (*n=306*)	19.3	11.5	7.4	3.6	5.6	0.5	51.8	9.1	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	19.4	8.3	6.9	5.9	2.8	0.3	55.0	9.7	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	20.9	9.2	7.6	9.2	3.6	0.3	53.5	9.5	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	19.2	9.2	5.5	9.2	0.9	3.1	36.5	30.5	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

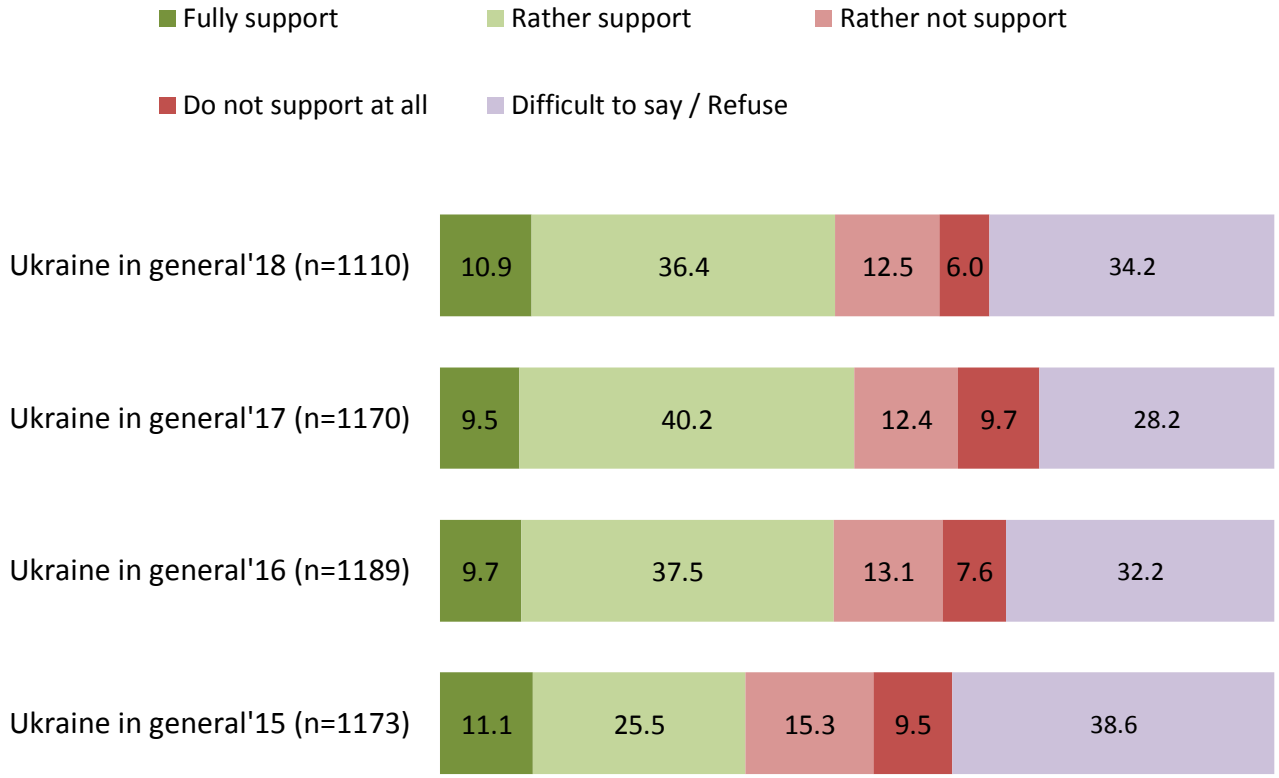
4.2 The support of the amalgamation of territorial communities among the urban residents

47% of urban residents rather or fully support the process of amalgamation of communities (50% did in 2017) (Diagram 4.2.1). The number of opponents of this process among the urban population is 18.5% (22% in 2017). The rest of the urban residents do not have a definite opinion.

Diagram 4.2.1

Do you support the amalgamation of territorial communities?

(% among residents of towns / cities that did not amalgamate with other settlements into one ATC)

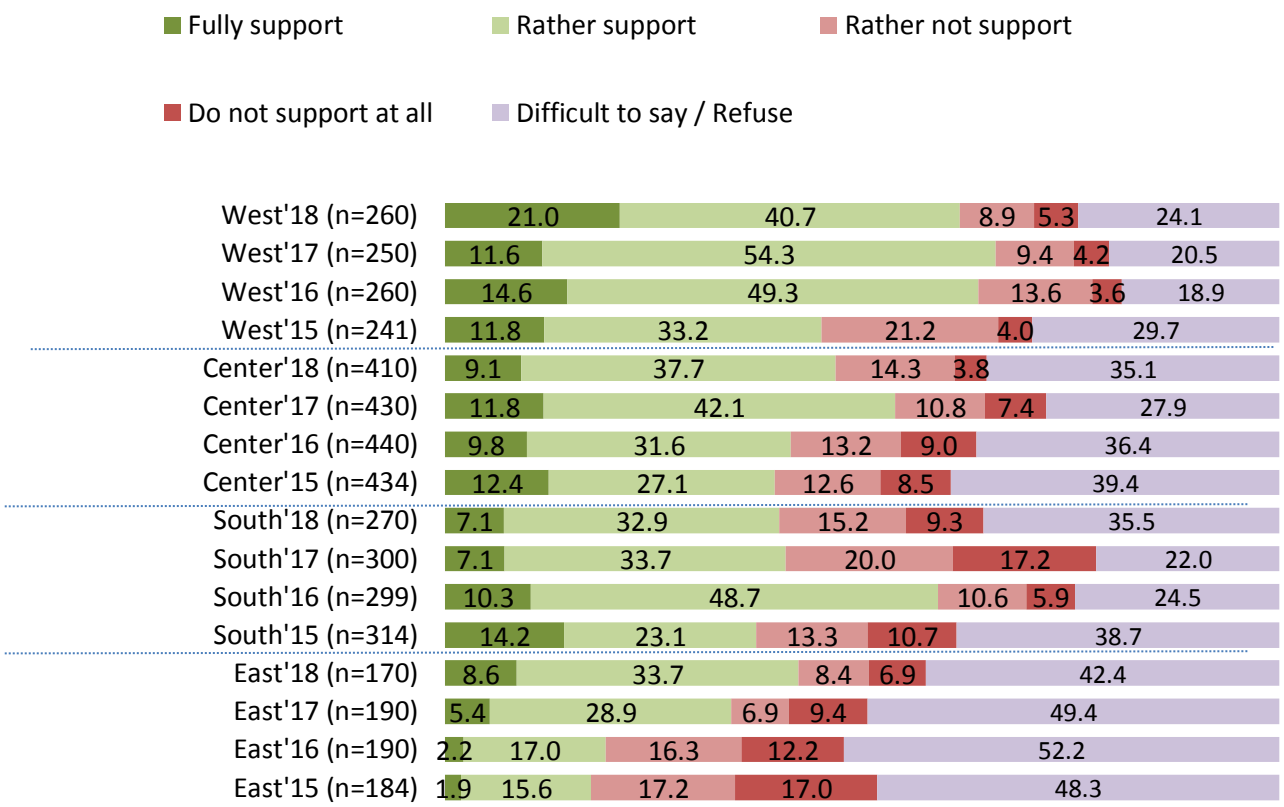


The Diagram 4.2.2 presents the results from the regional perspective.

Diagram 4.2.2

Do you support the amalgamation of territorial communities?

(% among residents of towns / cities that did not amalgamate with other settlements into one ATC)



The Table 4.2.1 presents the data for particular strata of the urban population.

Table 4.2.1

Do you support the amalgamation of territorial communities?

(% among residents of towns / cities that did not amalgamate with other settlements into one ATC and who belong to the respective population)

100% in line	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse
	👍	👎	?
Type and size of the settlement			
- Small town (up to 20K) (*n=70*)	59.6	24.5	15.9
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	58.1	15.2	26.6
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	44.9	18.5	36.6
Sex			
- men (*n=452*)	48.3	19.5	32.1
- women (*n=658*)	46.6	17.7	35.8
Age groups			
- 18-29 (*n=158*)	52.7	15.5	31.8
- 30-39 (*n=235*)	49.8	17.3	32.8
- 40-49 (*n=174*)	40.0	21.4	38.6
- 50-59 (*n=217*)	51.7	15.5	32.8
- 60-69 (*n=174*)	38.6	24.4	36.9
- 70+ (*n=152*)	46.5	20.0	33.5
Terms of education			
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=60*)	39.6	24.6	35.8
- secondary school education (*n=247*)	39.3	21.9	38.9
- specialized secondary education (*n=396*)	43.4	21.4	35.2
- higher education (*n=400*)	56.8	12.9	30.2
Terms of occupation			
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=191*)	43.5	22.2	34.4
- officer (*n=137*)	42.2	21.1	36.7
- professionals (*n=190*)	54.6	14.9	30.5
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=61*)	65.3	7.9	26.8
- housewife (*n=83*)	54.6	11.0	34.3
- retiree (*n=354*)	42.4	21.4	36.1
- pupil, student (*n=22*)	52.2	22.6	25.2
- unemployed (*n=43*)	43.7	18.0	38.3
Terms of material well-being**			

100% in line	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse
	👍	👎	?
- very low (*n=137*)	45.0	23.9	31.2
- low (*n=469*)	46.5	19.1	34.4
- middle (*n=400*)	47.7	15.9	36.3
- high (*n=74*)	56.6	16.9	26.5

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

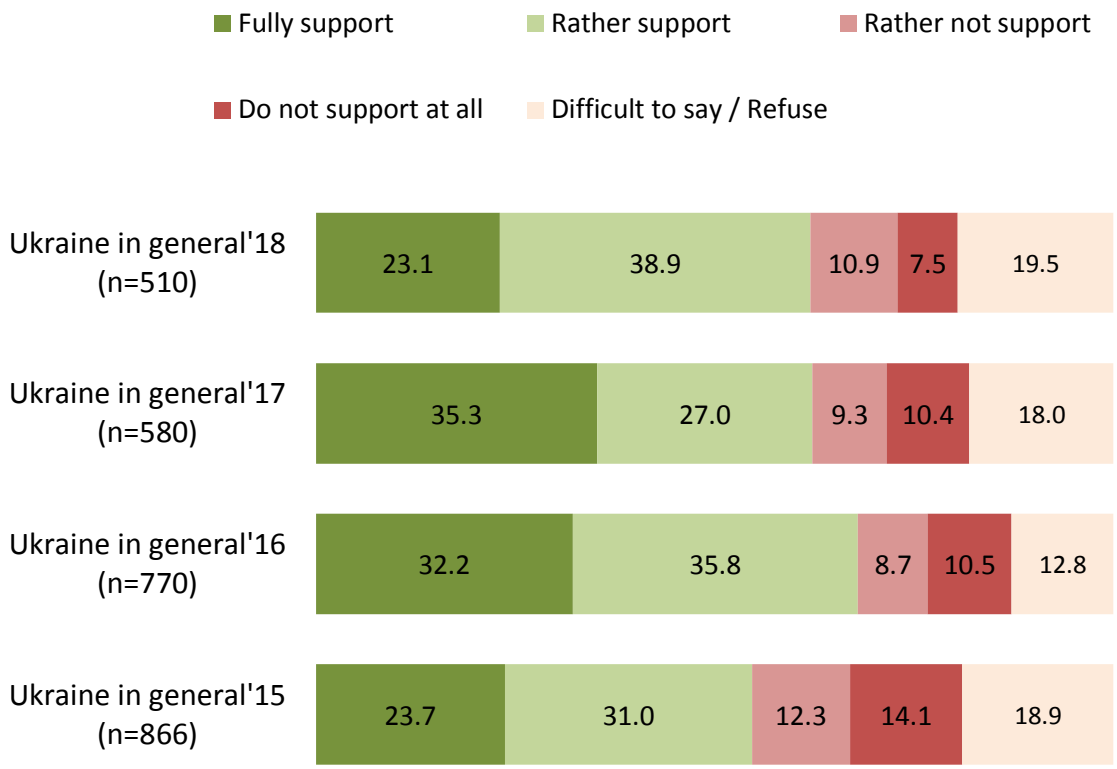
4.3 An attitude to the amalgamation of the territorial communities among the residents and the inhabitants of villages and urban type villages

Among the residents of villages and urban type villages which have not undergone the process of amalgamation, **62% support the amalgamation in the case if their village / urban-type village becomes the center** of the new community (the same fraction as in 2017), and 20% oppose it (18.5% did in 2017) (Diagram 4.3.1).

Diagram 4.3.1

Will you support the amalgamation of territorial communities if your community will become the center of a new amalgamated community?

(% among respondents that reside in villages and urban type villages that did not amalgamate with other settlements into one ATC *)



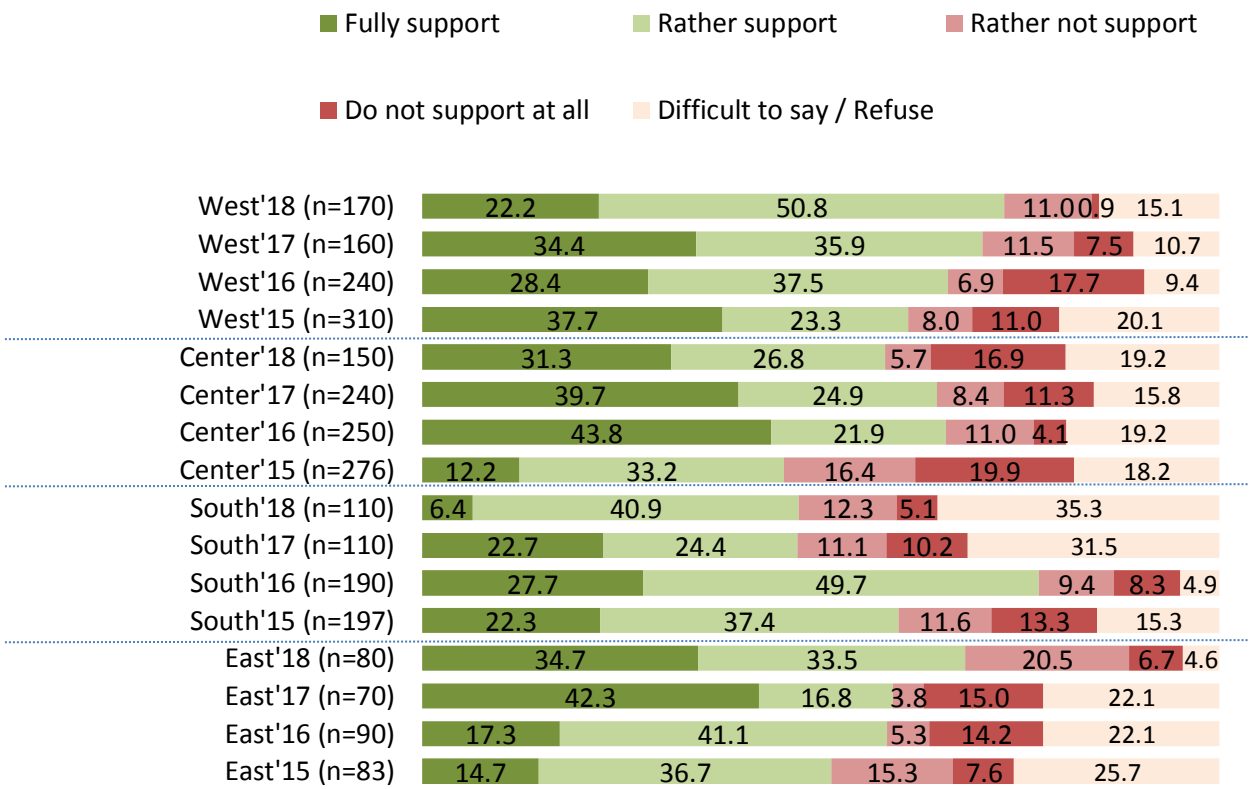
** The data for 2015 were calculated for respondents from all villages and urban type villages. The data for the corresponding calculation in 2016-2018 were collected only in the villages which were not amalgamated with other settlements into one ATC.*

The Diagram 4.3.2 presents the results for different regions.

Diagram 4.3.2

Will you support the amalgamation of territorial communities if your community will become the center of a new amalgamated community?

(% among respondents that reside in villages and urban type villages that did not amalgamate with other settlements into one ATC *)



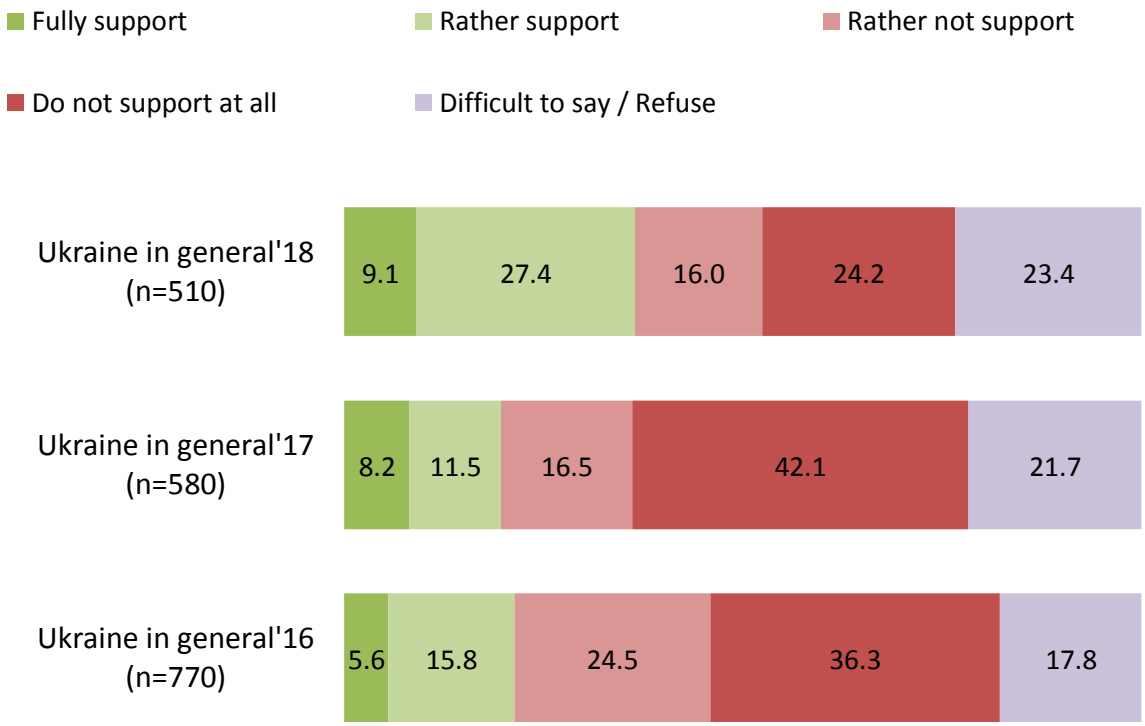
** The data for 2015 were calculated for respondents from all villages and urban type villages. The data for the corresponding calculation in 2016-2018 were collected only in the villages which were not amalgamated with other settlements into one ATC.*

At the same time, **while in 2017 only 20% were ready to support the amalgamation if their own settlement does not become the center of the ATC, now 36.5% are ready to do it (+16.5% increase)** (Diagram 4.3.3). In turn, the fraction of those who would not support such amalgamation has fallen from 59% to 40%.

Diagram 4.3.3

Will you support the amalgamation of territorial communities if your community will not become the center of a new amalgamated community?

(% among respondents that reside in villages and urban type villages that did not amalgamate with other settlements into one ATC)

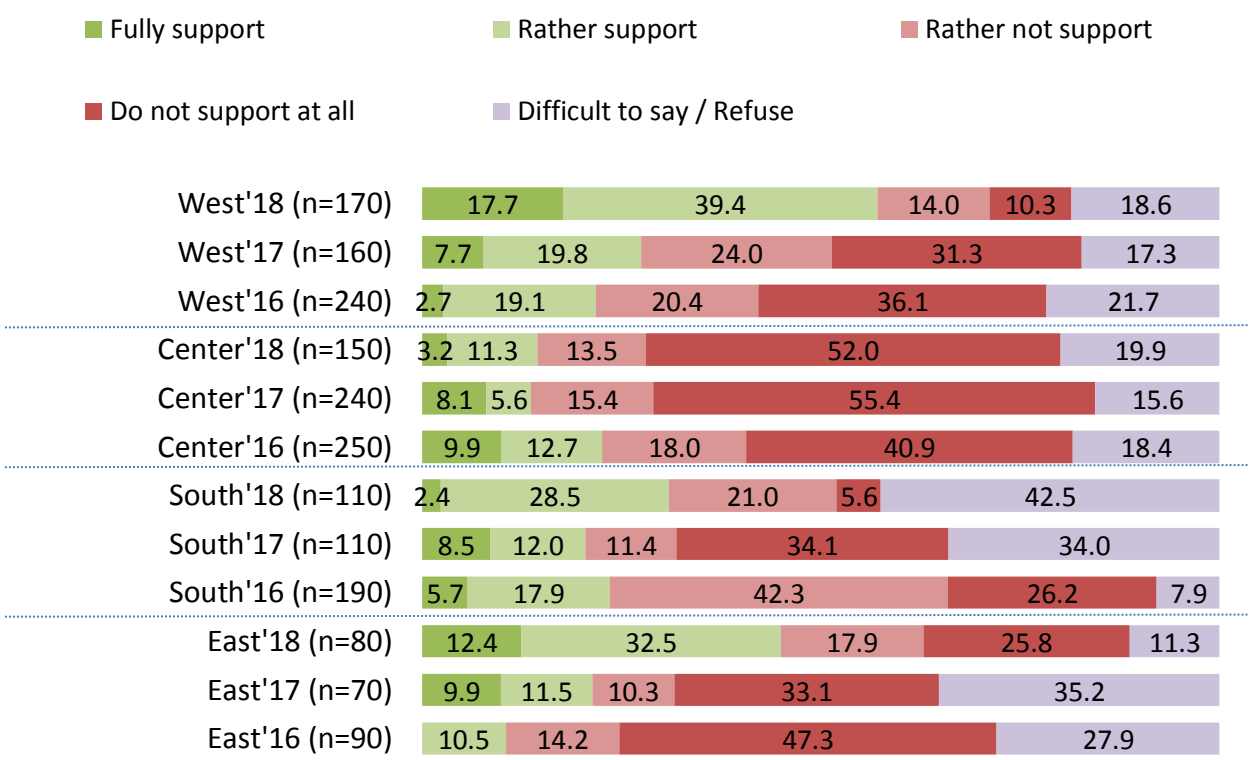


The Diagram 4.3.4 presents the results from the regional perspective.

Diagram 4.3.4

Will you support the amalgamation of territorial communities if your community will not become the center of a new amalgamated community?

(% among respondents that reside in villages and urban type villages that did not amalgamate with other settlements into one ATC)



The Table 4.3.1 presents the data for particular strata of the population of villages and urban-type villages.

Table 4.3.1

Will you support the amalgamation of territorial communities if your community will become the center of a new amalgamated community? / Will you support the amalgamation of territorial communities if your community will not become the center of a new amalgamated community?

(% among respondents that reside in villages and urban type villages that did not amalgamate with other settlements into one ATC and who belong to the respective population)

100% in line	Community becomes a center			Community will not become a center		
	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse
Type and size of the settlement						
- village (*n=400*)	62.9	20.6	16.5	39.6	42.9	17.5
- CMT (*n=110*)	59.0	10.9	30.1	25.3	30.5	44.2
Sex						
- men (*n=232*)	67.0	14.8	18.3	39.5	38.8	21.7
- women (*n=278*)	57.3	22.0	20.7	33.6	41.4	25.0
Age groups						
- 18-29 (*n=65*)	56.7	16.1	27.2	27.3	41.4	31.3
- 30-39 (*n=113*)	60.8	13.3	25.8	44.8	33.3	22.0
- 40-49 (*n=77*)	64.4	16.9	18.7	44.6	32.0	23.4
- 50-59 (*n=106*)	63.8	23.4	12.7	38.1	41.1	20.7
- 60-69 (*n=77*)	70.3	18.4	11.3	40.9	42.6	16.5
- 70+ (*n=72*)	60.6	24.2	15.2	26.2	51.7	22.1
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=44*)	59.6	29.3	11.2	32.6	52.9	14.6
- secondary school education (*n=189*)	64.7	18.0	17.2	36.5	42.0	21.5
- specialized secondary education (*n=161*)	61.2	16.0	22.8	39.7	34.3	26.0
- higher education (*n=111*)	60.1	17.1	22.8	32.8	40.0	27.3

100% in line	Community becomes a center			Community will not become a center		
	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=110*)	65.4	17.0	17.6	41.7	36.0	22.3
- officer (*n=31*)	56.6	19.6	23.8	21.3	44.4	34.3
- professionals (*n=40*)	67.0	18.3	14.7	51.1	27.7	21.2
- housewife (*n=60*)	57.3	13.5	29.1	40.0	31.9	28.1
- retiree (*n=169*)	66.2	20.4	13.4	33.4	46.8	19.8
- unemployed (*n=50*)	60.6	19.4	20.0	33.0	46.2	20.8
Terms of material well-being**						
- very low (*n=97*)	64.3	18.2	17.4	41.8	39.7	18.5
- low (*n=227*)	57.8	21.8	20.4	32.9	41.8	25.3
- middle (*n=160*)	68.6	14.8	16.6	38.6	38.5	22.9

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

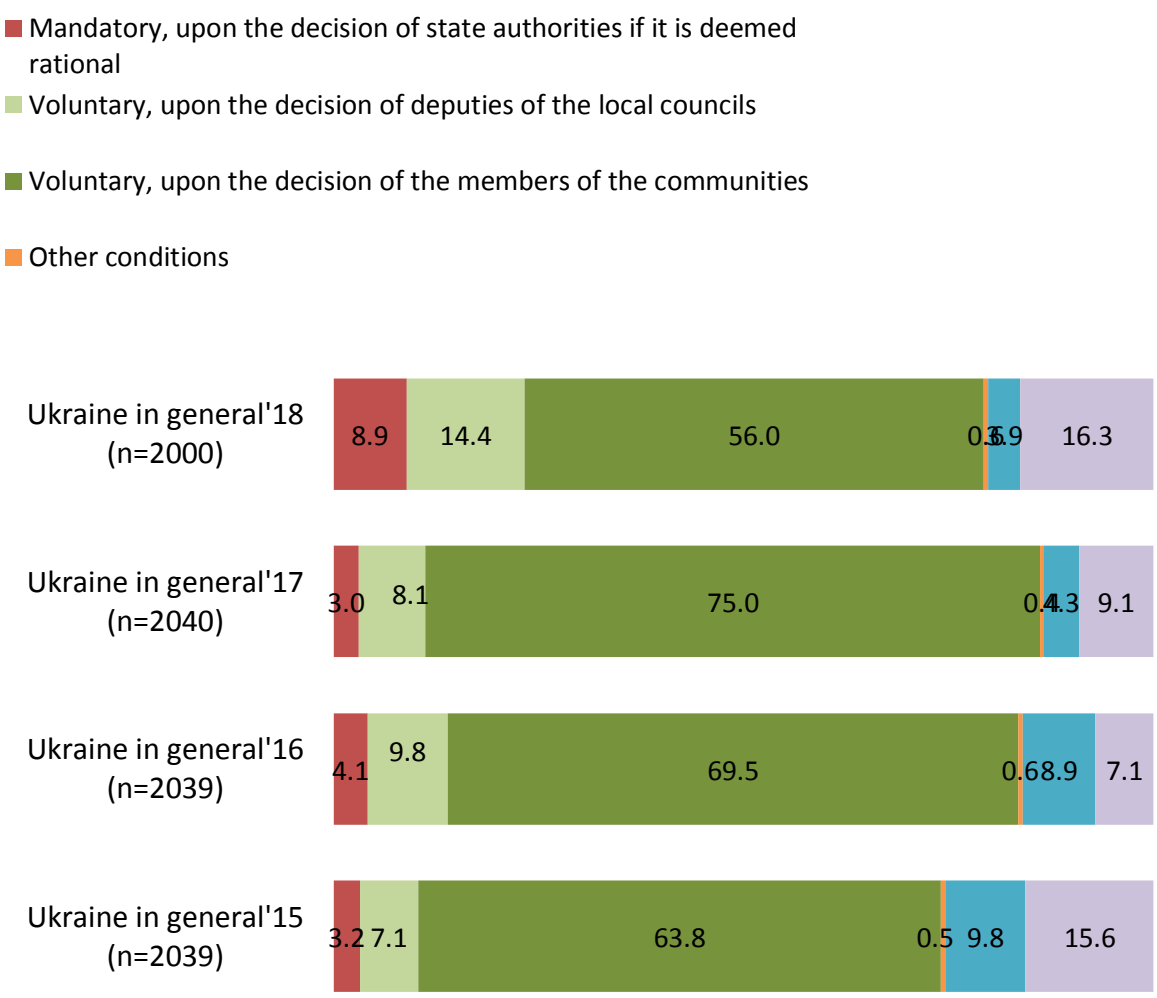
4.4 Methodology of the amalgamation process of territorial communities

The fraction of Ukrainians who believe that amalgamation should be initiated by the decision of the population of communities has fallen from 75% to 56% (Diagram 4.4.1). At the same time, the percentage of those who support amalgamation upon the decision of the state has increased from 3% to 9%, and of those who support amalgamation upon the decision of local council members has increased from 8% to 14%.

Diagram 4.4.1

On what basis, in your opinion, should the territorial communities amalgamate?

(% among all respondents)

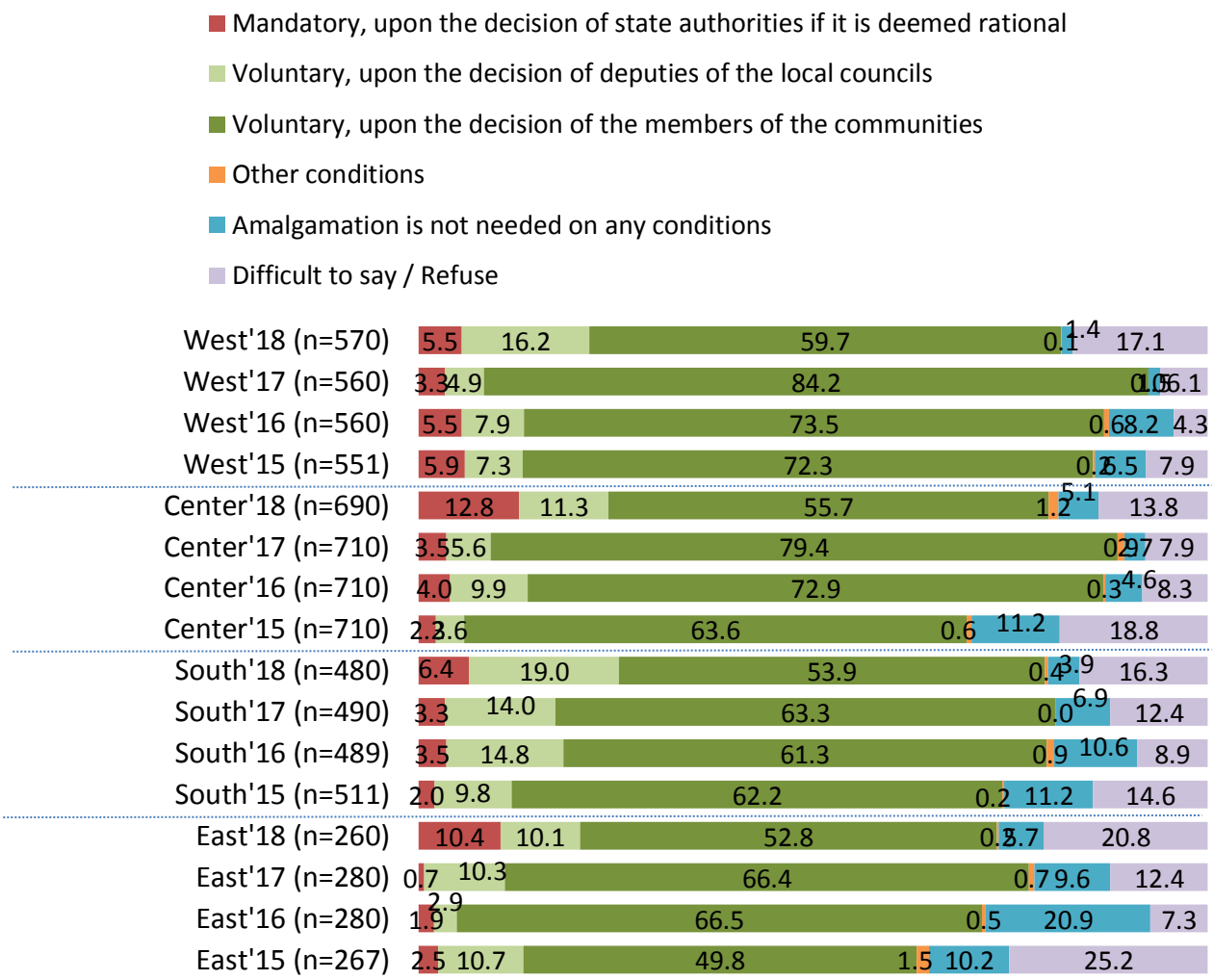


The Diagram 4.4.2 presents the results for different regions.

Diagram 4.4.2

On what basis, in your opinion, should the territorial communities amalgamate?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 4.4.1 presents the results for particular population strata.

Table 4.4.1

On what basis, in your opinion, should the territorial communities amalgamate?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Об'єднання громад						Potential of the group*
	Mandatory	Voluntary - deputies	Voluntary - community	Other	Amalgamation is not needed on any conditions	Difficult to answer / Refuse	
Type and size of the settlement							
- village (*n=680*)	6.4	15.8	61.4	0.7	3.6	12.1	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	7.8	16.6	51.9	0.0	2.3	21.3	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	3.8	15.0	64.0	0.5	0.5	16.3	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	11.8	12.6	52.0	0.7	5.1	17.8	**37.9**
Sex							
- men (*n=836*)	8.2	15.4	56.9	0.8	3.5	15.1	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	9.5	13.5	55.2	0.4	4.2	17.2	**54.8**
Age groups							
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	10.2	15.7	51.1	0.0	5.0	18.1	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	9.6	12.2	57.0	1.3	3.2	16.7	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	8.4	14.5	59.9	0.3	2.9	13.9	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	8.4	15.3	57.4	0.0	4.4	14.6	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	9.2	12.8	58.4	0.5	2.7	16.3	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	7.0	15.5	53.4	1.8	4.6	17.7	**13.7**
Terms of education							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	10.5	10.2	56.1	1.0	3.4	18.7	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	6.4	17.3	54.8	0.7	3.1	17.7	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	6.7	13.5	58.5	0.3	5.2	15.8	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	13.2	13.7	54.0	0.7	3.4	14.9	**30.5**
Terms of occupation							
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	7.3	15.8	57.2	0.5	5.5	13.7	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	8.4	12.7	59.9	0.5	3.7	14.9	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	12.1	18.8	48.8	0.6	3.9	15.8	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	9.2	10.6	59.8	1.0	1.2	18.3	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	11.7	12.7	54.9	0.5	3.4	16.8	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	7.1	15.0	55.5	1.0	3.6	17.8	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	16.5	8.5	51.4	0.0	6.3	17.4	**3.0**

100% in line	Об'єднання громад						Potential of the group*
	Mandatory	Voluntary - deputies	Voluntary - community	Other	Amalgamation is not needed on any conditions	Difficult to answer / Refuse	
- unemployed (*n=130*)	9.1	13.4	58.3	0.0	2.5	16.7	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**							
- very low (*n=306*)	9.0	11.8	48.0	0.8	5.8	24.5	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	8.6	13.6	58.7	1.0	3.0	15.1	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	9.2	16.9	54.2	0.0	3.9	15.8	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	12.0	15.7	55.3	0.9	6.2	9.9	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

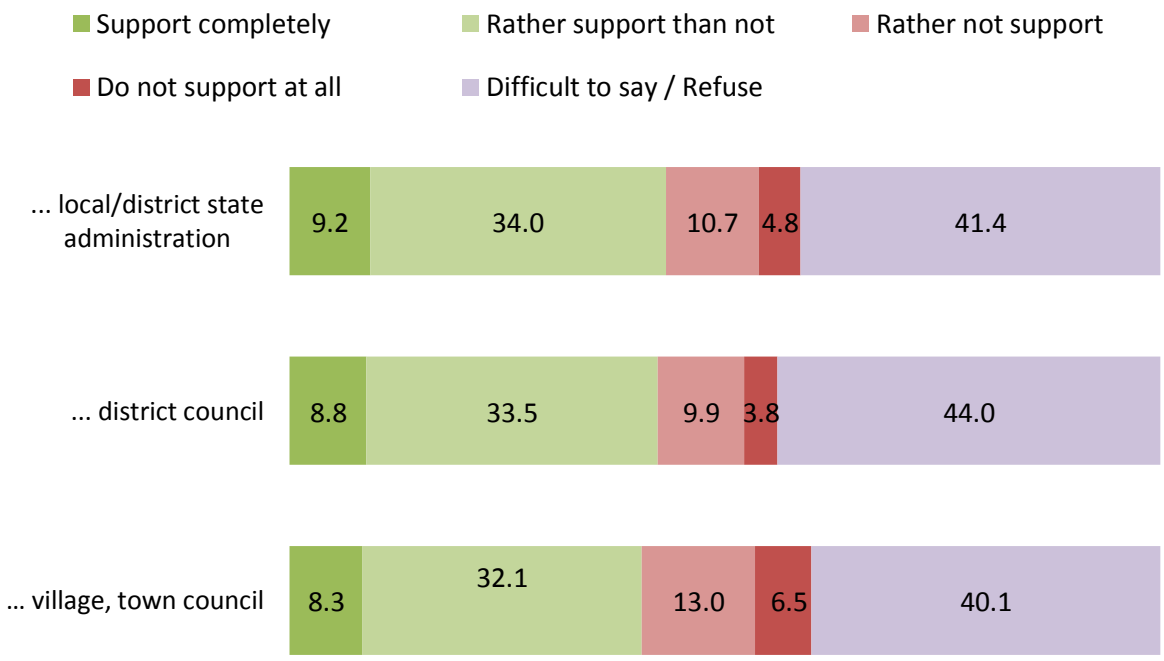
4.5 Attitudes of local authorities to the amalgamation of territorial communities

Around a half of the residents of villages, urban-type villages and towns which *do not* have the status of regional importance do not have any opinion about their local council's and their local district state administration's attitudes to the amalgamation of territorial communities (Diagram 4.5.1). At the same time, about a third of the population (36% in the case of "their own" local council, and 41% in the case of the local district state administration) believe that local government bodies support this process. Much fewer people think that local government bodies, on the contrary, do not support the amalgamation process.

Diagram 4.5.1

In your opinion, what is an attitude of your … to amalgamation of territorial communities?

(% among respondents that reside in villages, UTV, and towns of no oblast significance that did not amalgamate with other settlements into one ATC, *n=600*)



The Table 4.5.1 presnts the data for particular sociodemographic strata of the population of villages, urban-type vilalges and towns without regional importance which have not undergone amalgamation.

Table 4.5.1а-б

In your opinion, what is an attitude of your … to amalgamation of territorial communities?

(% among respondents that reside in villages, UTV, and towns of no oblast significance that did not amalgamate with other settlements into one ATC, *n=600*)

100% in line	а. Village, town council			б. District council			в. Local/district state administration		
	Support 👍	Do not support 👎	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Support 👍	Do not support 👎	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Support 👍	Do not support 👎	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Regions of Ukraine									
- West (*n=210*)	48.5	15.4	36.1	54.6	10.8	34.6	52.6	10.4	37.0
- Center (*n=180*)	29.5	24.9	45.7	32.8	11.5	55.8	31.7	14.6	53.8
- South (*n=120*)	34.1	16.3	49.6	33.7	13.2	53.1	44.2	15.4	40.3
- East (*n=90*)	55.2	22.6	22.2	45.9	27.6	26.5	43.9	31.0	25.2
Type and size of the settlement									
- village (*n=400*)	39.4	24.4	36.2	43.6	16.7	39.6	44.5	19.4	36.1
- CMT (*n=180*)	47.1	8.0	44.8	42.6	6.2	51.2	44.2	6.2	49.6
Sex									
- men (*n=271*)	42.8	19.4	37.8	44.5	14.6	40.8	44.8	15.8	39.4
- women (*n=329*)	38.2	19.5	42.3	40.1	12.9	47.0	41.7	15.1	43.2
Age groups									
- 18-29 (*n=81*)	36.6	15.8	47.6	34.0	14.6	51.4	34.2	17.3	48.5
- 30-39 (*n=143*)	37.8	22.6	39.6	43.0	16.3	40.7	46.2	14.0	39.8
- 40-49 (*n=85*)	47.2	19.2	33.6	55.3	12.1	32.6	56.5	17.5	26.0
- 50-59 (*n=117*)	43.7	19.1	37.2	40.5	15.3	44.3	41.7	16.2	42.1
- 60-69 (*n=91*)	37.5	22.8	39.8	40.7	9.8	49.5	38.4	11.0	50.5
- 70+ (*n=83*)	42.3	18.9	38.8	45.0	11.7	43.4	45.5	15.4	39.0
Terms of education									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=55*)	19.9	33.9	46.2	26.0	19.0	55.0	23.1	26.2	50.7
- secondary school education (*n=211*)	48.5	17.7	33.8	48.1	12.0	39.8	48.3	12.3	39.4
- specialized secondary	40.4	15.0	44.5	42.9	11.5	45.6	46.4	12.0	41.5

100% in line	а. Village, town council			б. District council			в. Local/district state administration		
	Support 👍	Do not support 👎	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Support 👍	Do not support 👎	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Support 👍	Do not support 👎	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
education (*n=187*)									
- higher education (*n=142*)	36.8	20.2	43.0	37.8	16.7	45.5	38.1	19.6	42.3
Terms of occupation									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=123*)	44.9	19.0	36.1	47.1	13.7	39.2	51.2	14.8	34.0
- officer (*n=40*)	32.0	26.8	41.2	32.1	17.7	50.2	35.4	15.1	49.4
- professionals (*n=54*)	47.3	20.5	32.2	43.5	20.3	36.2	40.0	20.3	39.7
- housewife (*n=68*)	32.4	22.3	45.3	37.5	13.9	48.6	40.7	17.7	41.6
- retiree (*n=194*)	43.3	19.7	37.0	44.1	11.1	44.8	42.3	15.3	42.3
- unemployed (*n=56*)	34.0	16.8	49.2	42.0	12.5	45.5	42.6	11.4	46.0
Terms of material well-being**									
- very low (*n=108*)	38.9	11.0	50.1	37.3	8.8	53.9	38.8	7.2	54.1
- low (*n=268*)	36.7	21.7	41.6	42.6	10.7	46.7	43.6	13.9	42.5
- middle (*n=192*)	45.3	22.3	32.4	43.9	20.6	35.5	44.1	22.7	33.3

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

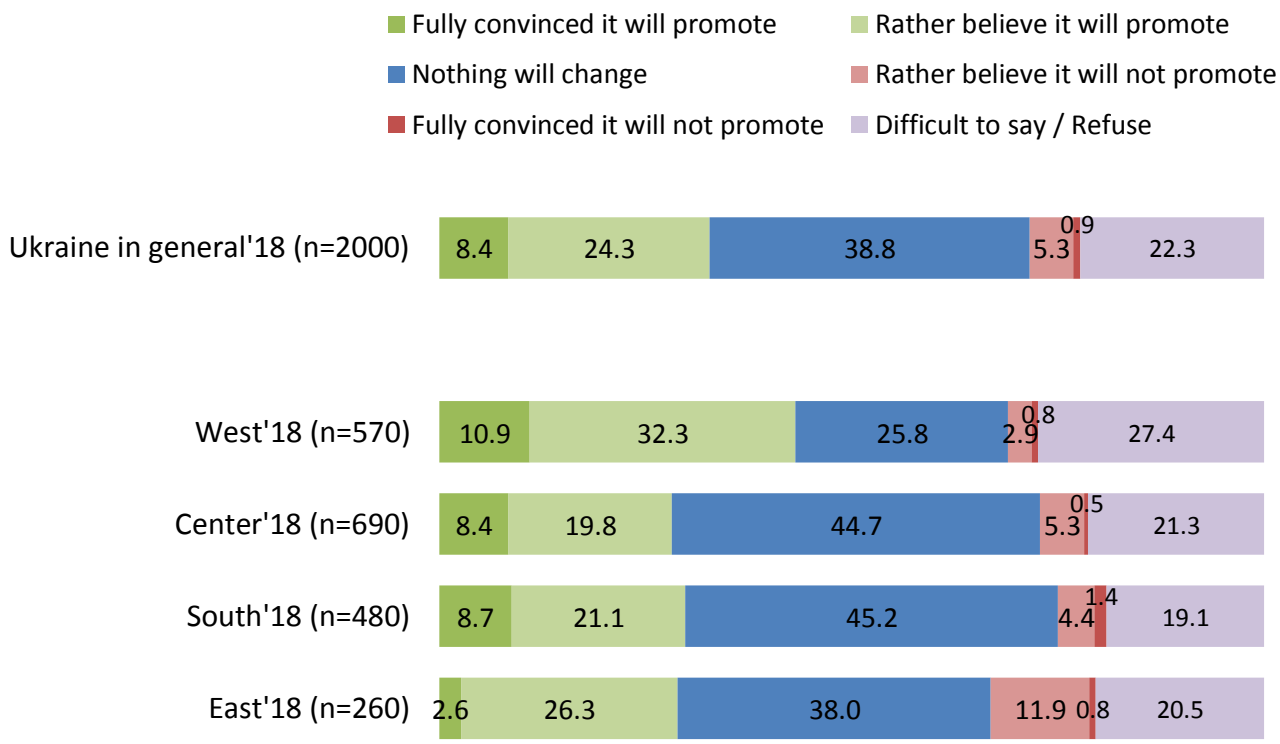
4.6 The impact of communities' amalgamation on preserving local cultural identity

Only 6% of Ukrainians believe that community amalgamation will not facilitate the preservation of the local cultural identity (Diagram 4.6.1). In turn, 33% believe that it will promote its preservation, and 39% think that it will not affect the cultural identity at all.

Diagram 4.6.1

In your opinion, how community amalgamation can affect the preservation of local cultural identity?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 4.6.1 presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 4.6.1

In your opinion, how community amalgamation can affect the preservation of local cultural identity?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

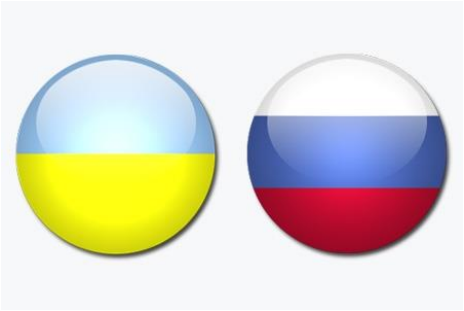
100% in line	Will promote	Nothing will change	Will not promote	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement					
- village (*n=680*)	36.6	32.9	5.2	25.3	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	26.7	50.9	3.6	18.9	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	35.7	38.2	7.5	18.6	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	31.2	39.7	7.4	21.6	**37.9**
Sex					
- men (*n=836*)	32.8	39.7	7.2	20.3	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	32.7	38.1	5.3	23.9	**54.8**
Age groups					
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	31.8	42.4	8.4	17.4	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	37.5	37.1	6.2	19.2	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	34.0	40.1	5.1	20.8	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	35.7	37.3	5.3	21.8	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	27.3	39.7	7.4	25.5	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	27.0	35.4	4.0	33.7	**13.7**
Terms of education					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	24.7	38.3	4.3	32.7	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	28.5	41.7	6.5	23.3	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	31.3	37.8	7.4	23.5	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	40.1	37.1	5.1	17.7	**30.5**
Terms of occupation					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	26.7	42.6	8.7	22.0	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	38.2	32.2	8.1	21.5	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	41.1	38.2	3.5	17.1	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	40.8	31.2	4.1	23.9	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	35.9	40.6	7.5	16.0	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	28.4	38.5	5.4	27.7	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	34.0	45.1	2.6	18.3	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	29.0	38.5	7.0	25.4	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**					
- very low (*n=306*)	28.4	36.2	7.2	28.2	**14.1**

100% in line	Will promote	Nothing will change	Will not promote	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
- low (*n=897*)	28.4	39.1	7.6	25.0	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	38.5	39.3	4.5	17.7	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	34.0	43.7	3.8	18.5	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

CHAPTER V. CONFLICT IN THE EASTERN UKRAINE



5.1 Status of the territories of Donbass and AR Crimea that temporarily are not controlled by the Government of Ukraine

The population of Ukraine do not have a definite opinion about what the relations with the occupied territories of Donbas should be if they return under Ukrainian control (Diagram 5.1.1a-b). **About a half of the population (53.5%) believe that the relations should be the same as with other regions** (last year, the number was 43%). This opinion noticeably prevails in the West, Center and the South. However, in the East, only 34% share this view.

At the same time, 19% of Ukrainians actually support a stricter state control over local self-government bodies of the occupied territories (although in 2017, the fraction of such people was 28%). **16% of the population (19% in 2017) are ready to give certain preferences to these oblasts, including 9% who are ready to give them autonomy within Ukraine.** Notably, in Eastern Ukraine, 38% of respondents agreed to some expansion of their powers, including 24% who are ready to agree to their autonomy.

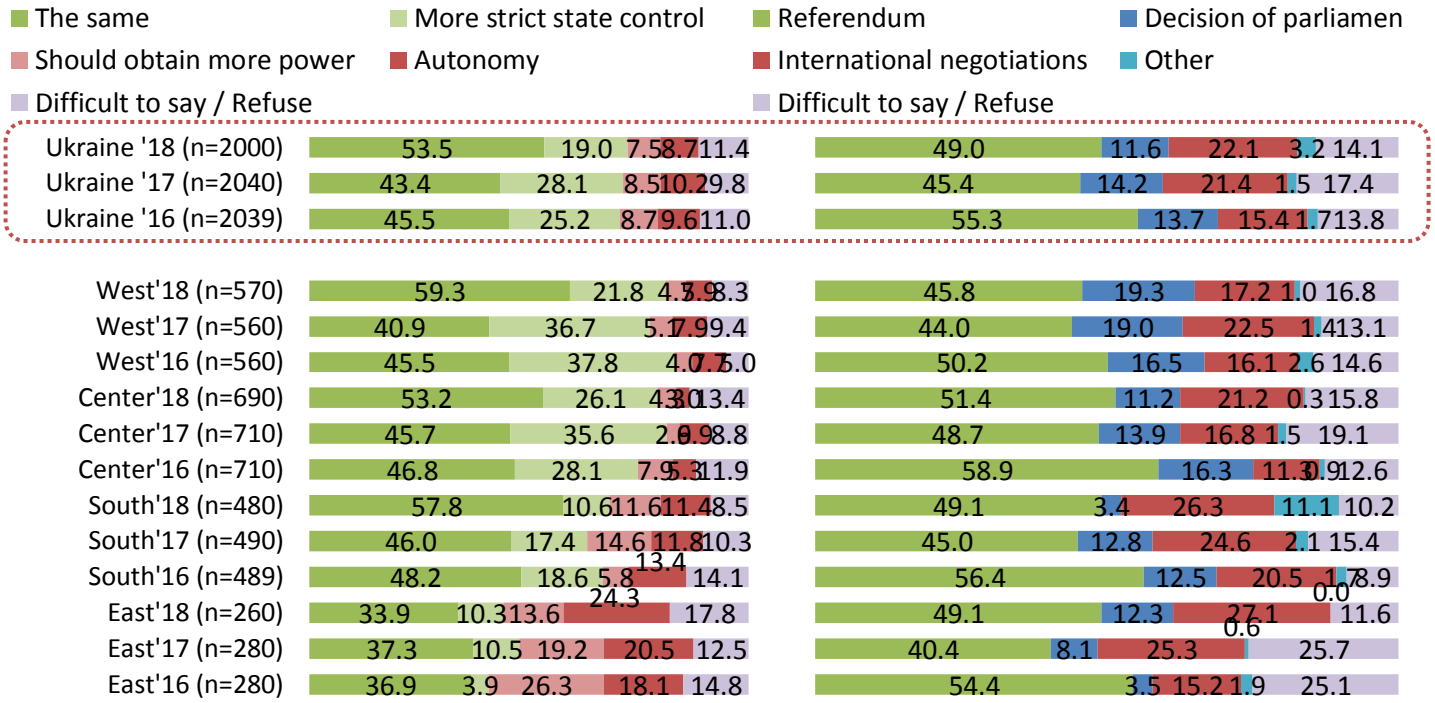
At the same time, **49% of Ukrainians believe that the decision about the status of these temporarily occupied territories should be made through a nationwide referendum** (45% shared this opinion in 2017). 22% speak about international agreements. Only 12% believe that the decision should be made by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Diagram 5.1.1а-б

а. What should be the relations between state and currently non-controlled territories of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts after Ukraine restores the control?

б. How should the status of currently non-controlled territories of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts be resolved after Ukraine restores the control?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 5.1.1a-b presents the data for particular sociodemographic strata of the Ukrainian population.

Table 5.1.1a-б

а. What should be the relations between state and currently non-controlled territories of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts after Ukraine restores the control? / б. How should the status of currently non-controlled territories of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts be resolved after Ukraine restores the control?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	а. Status of occupied territories ▶					б. Decision					Potential of the group*
	The same as with other oblasts	More strict control	should obtain more power	Autonomy	Difficult to say / Refuse	Referendum	Decision of VR	International negotiations	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Type and size of the settlement											
- village (*n=680*)	58.4	17.6	7.6	5.5	10.8	45.3	13.9	22.7	1.2	17.0	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	56.3	19.7	5.1	6.6	12.3	42.7	10.7	26.3	3.1	17.2	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	58.5	14.8	8.3	10.1	8.4	46.5	12.1	25.4	9.3	6.7	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	48.3	20.4	7.9	11.4	11.9	54.0	10.0	20.0	3.8	12.2	**37.9**
Sex											
- men (*n=836*)	54.4	19.9	7.2	8.9	9.7	52.4	10.7	22.8	2.9	11.2	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	52.7	18.3	7.7	8.5	12.8	46.2	12.3	21.6	3.4	16.5	**54.8**
Age groups											
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	52.5	17.8	7.4	9.5	12.8	48.2	8.3	26.1	2.6	14.8	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	50.1	22.2	8.1	9.2	10.3	49.6	11.5	23.8	3.4	11.7	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	53.1	20.5	6.5	9.2	10.7	50.0	13.6	18.7	3.0	14.6	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	57.1	18.1	6.0	9.2	9.6	51.2	14.1	21.2	2.9	10.7	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	56.1	18.1	7.6	8.0	10.2	49.4	10.6	23.4	4.6	12.1	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	52.9	16.9	9.5	5.9	14.7	45.3	11.8	18.0	2.9	22.0	**13.7**
Terms of education											
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	48.5	15.7	11.7	4.2	19.8	40.3	11.0	24.0	0.4	24.4	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	55.9	16.5	8.2	6.8	12.6	45.5	11.0	23.1	3.0	17.4	**29.4**

100% in line	a. Status of occupied territories ▸ The same as with other oblasts	More strict control	should obtain more power	Autonomy	Difficult to say / Refuse	б. Decision ▸ Referendum	Decision of VR	International negotiations	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	51.6	19.9	7.2	10.4	10.8	49.6	11.3	24.0	3.5	11.6	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	54.2	21.2	6.1	9.6	8.8	53.2	12.8	18.9	3.7	11.3	**30.5**
Terms of occupation											
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	50.7	17.0	9.9	11.3	11.0	51.3	12.1	21.6	3.6	11.4	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	54.8	20.3	7.2	6.2	11.6	52.3	10.2	26.2	2.6	8.7	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	54.3	24.1	5.1	7.1	9.4	52.1	10.7	16.9	5.1	15.2	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	51.2	28.1	5.6	5.5	9.6	46.4	16.0	29.5	0.0	8.2	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	43.8	20.7	7.4	13.2	14.9	41.5	10.5	25.7	1.2	21.1	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	56.1	16.5	7.5	7.4	12.4	47.0	11.2	19.9	4.3	17.6	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	59.4	19.6	1.8	7.5	11.8	55.6	6.5	22.0	2.3	13.6	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	60.2	12.9	6.2	8.6	12.2	46.1	13.2	27.4	0.6	12.7	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**											
- very low (*n=306*)	55.4	13.3	7.7	9.3	14.4	44.4	12.4	22.7	2.7	17.8	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	52.3	18.1	8.9	9.5	11.2	50.4	12.0	22.2	2.4	13.1	**44.0**
- middle (*n=656*)	53.5	22.9	6.3	7.5	9.8	49.0	10.9	22.0	2.9	15.2	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	54.2	21.9	3.4	6.7	13.9	48.9	11.5	17.4	13.5	8.7	**5.4**

** A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.*

*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

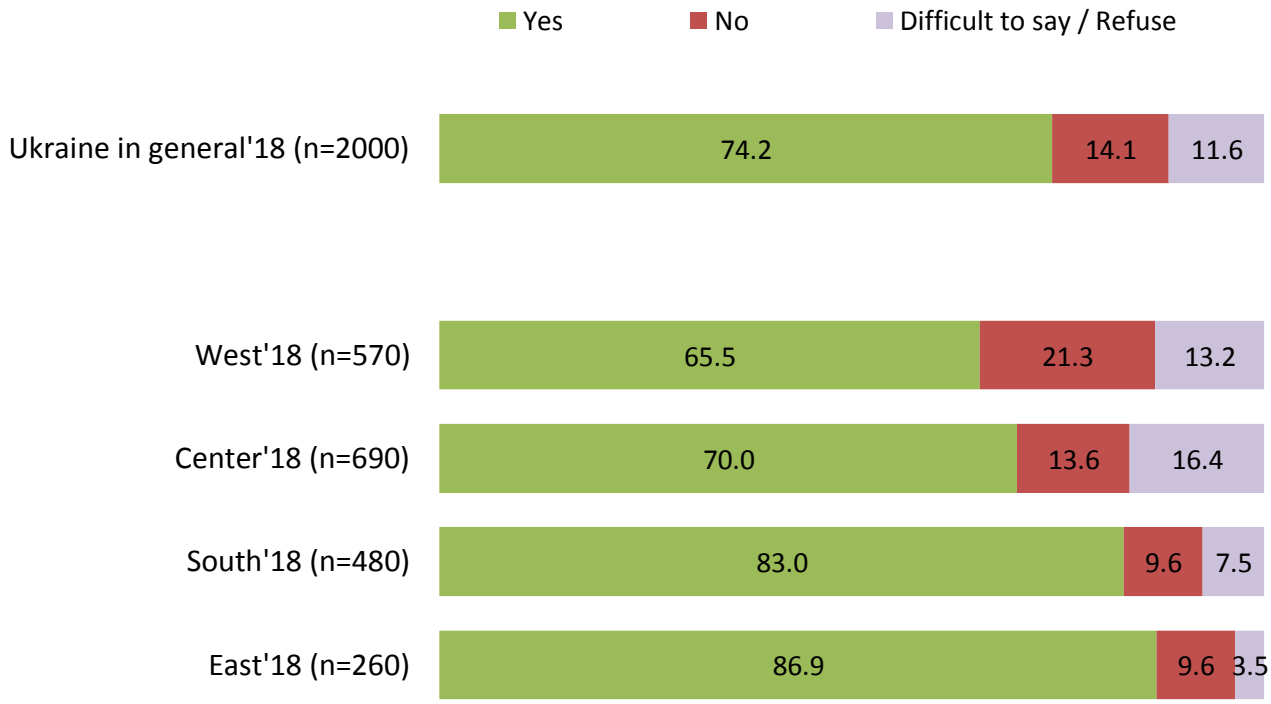
5.2 The right of IDPs to vote in local community elections

The majority of Ukrainians (**74%**) believe that **IDPs should have the right** to participate in elections to local self-government bodies in their places of residence after the displacement (Diagram 5.2.1). 14% are against giving them this right.

Diagram 5.2.1

In your opinion, should temporarily displaced people from the occupied territories who are temporarily residing in your community have the right to participate in elections to local government in your community?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 5.2.1 presents the data for particular strata of the population of Ukraine.

Table 5.2.1

In your opinion, should temporarily displaced people from the occupied territories who are temporarily residing in your community have the right to participate in elections to local government in your community?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Yes ☺	No ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group *
Type and size of the settlement				
- village (*n=680*)	68.8	17.1	14.1	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=280*)	74.1	12.5	13.4	**15.0**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=130*)	69.7	19.7	10.6	**13.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	79.0	11.7	9.4	**37.9**
Sex				
- men (*n=836*)	75.8	14.3	10.0	**45.2**
- women (*n=1164*)	73.0	14.0	13.0	**54.8**
Age groups				
- 18-29 (*n=260*)	73.7	14.5	11.8	**21.2**
- 30-39 (*n=410*)	72.3	17.0	10.7	**18.5**
- 40-49 (*n=326*)	76.0	16.0	8.0	**16.6**
- 50-59 (*n=412*)	72.1	12.5	15.3	**17.7**
- 60-69 (*n=319*)	75.5	13.3	11.2	**12.4**
- 70+ (*n=273*)	77.1	10.4	12.5	**13.7**
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=155*)	67.5	20.6	11.9	**7.7**
- secondary school education (*n=595*)	77.3	11.0	11.7	**29.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=650*)	74.7	14.4	10.9	**31.8**
- higher education (*n=588*)	72.4	15.1	12.5	**30.5**
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=379*)	79.9	12.2	7.9	**19.3**
- officer (*n=198*)	69.5	15.9	14.6	**10.0**
- professionals (*n=271*)	72.3	16.1	11.5	**14.6**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=97*)	73.3	17.3	9.4	**5.1**
- housewife (*n=170*)	68.9	14.6	16.5	**8.7**
- retiree (*n=654*)	76.2	12.3	11.5	**28.9**
- pupil, student (*n=39*)	75.9	15.8	8.3	**3.0**
- unemployed (*n=130*)	69.4	14.8	15.8	**6.9**
Terms of material well-being**				
- very low (*n=306*)	81.2	8.7	10.1	**14.1**
- low (*n=897*)	73.1	14.9	12.0	**44.0**

100% in line	Yes ☺	No ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group *
- middle (*n=656*)	72.4	14.9	12.7	**33.9**
- high (*n=95*)	75.9	17.6	6.5	**5.4**

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