

Public opinion survey to assess the changes in citizen's awareness of civil society and their activities

Methodology: quantitative survey of Ukrainian population

Sample size

There are no less than 2,000 residents of Ukraine in each wave. In 3rd wave, additional boosted samples of 300 respondents were applied to 6 oblasts: Donetsk, Luhanska, Kharkivska, Sumska, Zaporizka and Khersonska.

Sample design

The interviews were conducted with the residents of Ukraine aged 18 years old and older. Sample design corresponds to the distribution of adult population of Ukraine by age, sex, oblast and settlement type according to the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine as of January 1, 2016 (excluding AR Crimea and non-government controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts).

Margin of sample error (not including design effect) does not exceed 2.2% for national sample and 5.3% for boosted oblasts samples.

Method

CAPI: face-to-face interviews on tablets at respondent's home

Average duration of interviews

1st wave: 40 minutes

2nd wave: 25 minutes

3rd wave: 40 minutes

Fieldwork dates

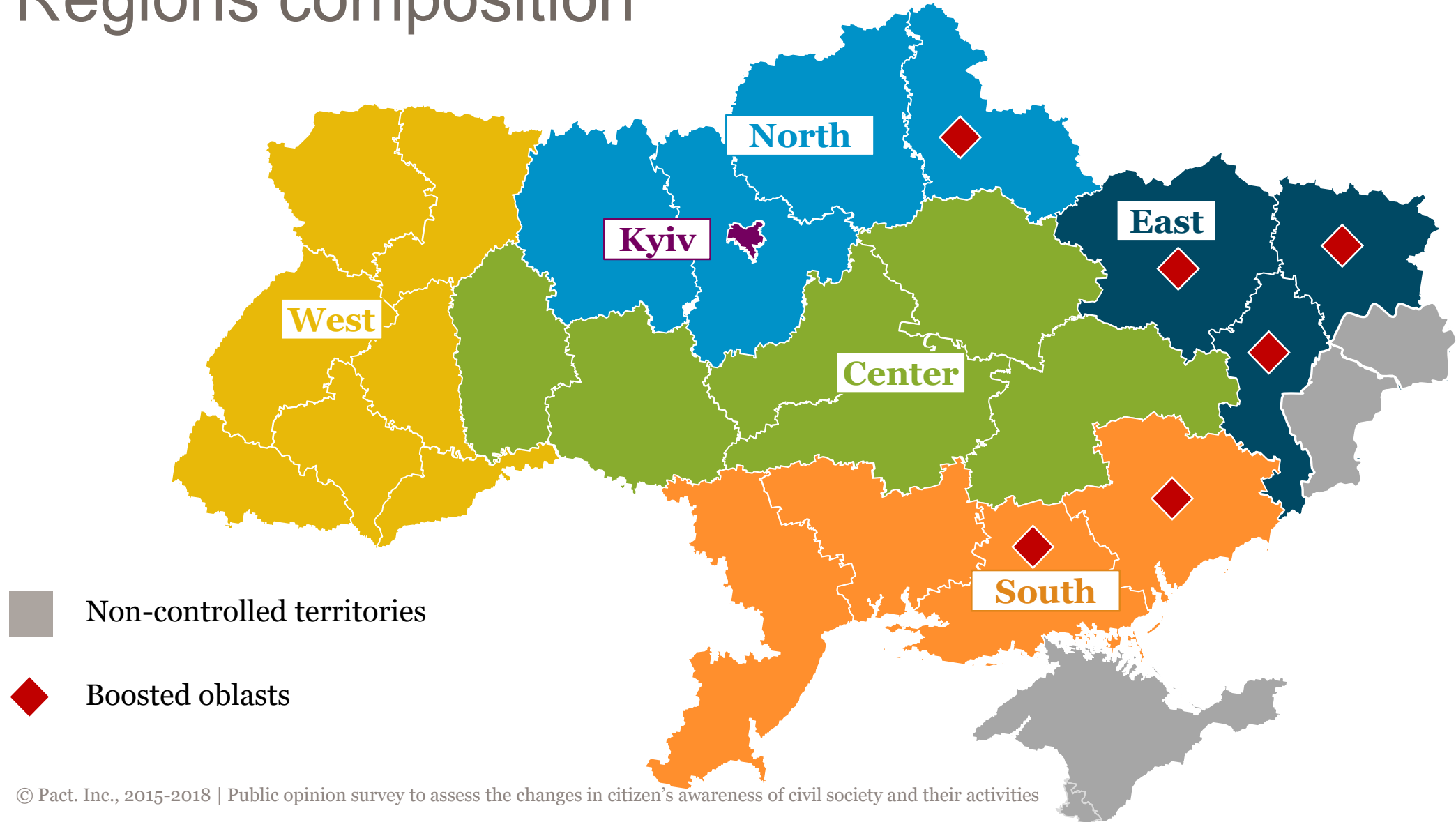
1st wave: August–September, 2017

2nd wave: December 2017–January 2018

3rd wave: May–June 2018



Regions composition



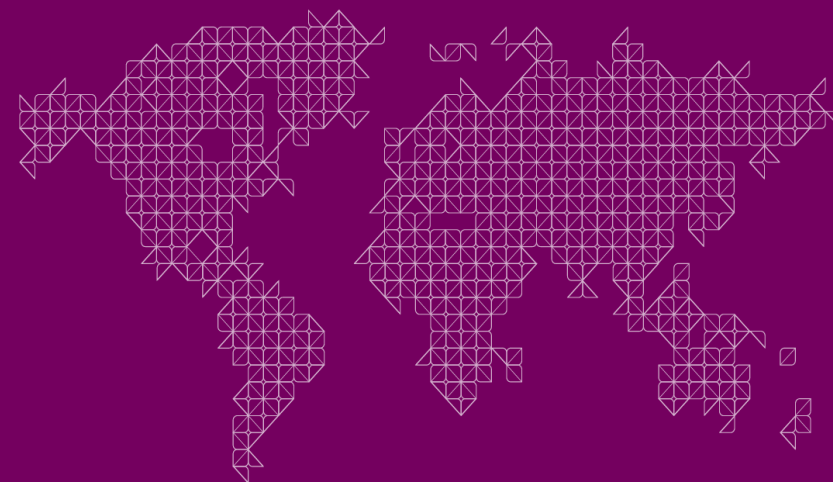
■ Non-controlled territories

◆ Boosted oblasts





Key findings



Portraits of target audiences: key findings

- A stable quarter (25%) of Ukrainian citizens belongs to Current activists target audience—have participated in at least one civil initiative in the past 12 months among 13 listed ones, while a half (52%) are Potential activists—have not took part in any civil initiative, but are interested in at least one initiative.
- There is mostly no significant difference among target audiences in terms of gender and age. However, the youth (18-24 years old) is less represented among Current (8%) and Potential (9%) activists than among Non-activists (14%).
- Non-activists more often live in Central and Northern regions than other target audiences.
- Current activists somewhat more often live in small urban settlements (<50 thsd) than other target audiences, whereas Potential activists—in large cities (>500 thsd).
- There are significantly more people with above average income among Current (17%) and Potential (12%) activists comparing to Non-activists (7%). At the same time, Current and Potential activists comprise smaller number of self-reported poor people (9% and 11%, respectively) than Non-activists (17%).



Civil activism and awareness of civil initiatives: key findings (1/2)

- Stable 7-8% of Ukrainians are actively engaged in their community life. Another 17-21% rarely participate in meetings and activities. Only 5% participate in Civil Society Organizations' (CSO) activities actively, and this share remains unchanged.
- The highest level of current engagement is reported for creation of housing committees and participation in peaceful assembly (8%–9% of Ukrainians did that in the past 12 months). The highest interest (37%) is still observed in reporting on a broken road and other infrastructure issue to local administration. Corruption and election violation related activities remained the most unpopular activities for Ukrainians (among 13 listed ones).
- Among those who participated in at least one initiative, over a half (52%) indicated either positive experience or at least some change as a result. The share of “disappointed” activists has slightly increased from 9% in September 2017 to 14% in May 2018.
- 32% of the respondents had to defend their own rights when they have been violated. 54% of the citizens reported that their rights had never been violated.
- A half of Ukrainians know about at least one type of organizations that are active in Ukraine.
- One in three citizens (34%), among those who know charity or voluntary organizations, suppose that despite non-systematic work of such organizations, it is beneficial to particular groups or citizens, and another 26% believe that these organizations deal with key social problems.



Civil activism and awareness of civil initiatives: key findings (2/2)

- One third thinks that the state should primarily finance Ukrainian NGOs, one in five — that it's business's duty. These answers are followed by related people (17%) and Ukrainian citizens (11%). Only marginal percentages think that it's up to foreigners (3%) or foreign governments (1%).
- 46% of Ukrainians are ready to contribute some money personally to a cause they believe in and to an organization or group they trust. 37% is not ready to contribute personally to a cause that they believe in or organization they trust, and this share increased from 34% in September 2017.
- Having clear goals and results is a #1 reason to financially support an initiative. Financial transparency is the second most important reason, and it has improved since 2014. Public discussions and media coverage keep their “least important” rates.
- The share of Ukrainians who would support taxes investment to CSO activities went up from 28% in September 2017 to 35% in May 2018. However, almost the same share (38%) would not support such initiative.



Perception of Ukrainian problems and reforms: key findings (1/5)

- Top-3 issues remained unchanged, but the issue of crisis in Donbas rose in May 2018 (to 51%), whereas economy and corruption have considerably decreased (to 50% and 47%, respectively). NATO accession issue has slightly increased (up to 9%) in line with Donbas issue, but it's still the least important problem among the listed ones, as well as the EU integration and decentralization (9% each).
- In general, Ukrainians are almost equally split on those who would financially support NGO to help solving important Ukrainian issues (39%), and those who would not (38%). West, North and Kyiv have higher shares of potential donors, while East and South—of refusers. Younger and middle-aged people tend to be more willing to donate money.
- Similarly to previous waves, overwhelming majority of citizens believe that giving bribes/unofficial services/gifts for solving a problem cannot be justified anytime or in most cases (72%). The majority agrees that the corrupt officials should be removed from the office and that all people must observe those laws they consider unjust. Almost half agrees that bribery is an integral part of the Ukrainian mentality, but it dropped significantly in May 2018.
- Only one in three respondents is ready to report about cases of corruption if becoming aware of them, and almost the same number is ready to participate in collective protests against local corrupt officials. Most Ukrainians don't think that combating corruption is possible only through increasing wages for public servants.



Perception of Ukrainian problems and reforms: key findings (2/5)

- The share of those who have not experienced consequences of reforms dropped markedly in May 2018. However, significantly more people reported that they have experienced negative consequences, and slightly more—positive ones in May 2018 compared to September 2017. There is a small, but statistically significant tendency observed in May 2018, to expect consequences of reforms somewhat earlier comparing to the expectations revealed in September 2017.
- Only one in four respondents (23%) would like to move abroad, while the majority (59%) would like to stay in their local community—these shares haven't changed since January 2018.
- The share of the citizens that are ready to endure declining living standards stabilized around 7%, while the share of those who think that it has been enough enduring, reached a peak (50%) in April 2016 and fluctuated since that time (42-47%).
- According to Ukrainians, the three most prioritized reforms are election, court (incl. anti-corruption court) and constitutional reform. Land reform and privatization are not so urgent, according to the respondents. There is a growing number of those who are against reforms—a quarter (25%) in May 2018.
- Most Ukrainians (60%) support the creation of the Anti-Corruption Court, while one in five (20%) does not, and one in five (20%) cannot answer.



Perception of Ukrainian problems and reforms: key findings (3/5)

- One in five (20%) reported that they have personally faced corruption directly within the last year. Another 27% reported that their family members encountered it.
- Almost a half of the population (47%) cannot define the public authority that is really willing to counter corruption, and this share went up from 42% in January 2018.
- More people in May 2018 (38%) than in September 2017 (28%) suppose that the level of corruption has increased during the last 12 months; whereas the number of those, who share the opinion that it remained unchanged, declined from 55% to 46%.
- Majority of Ukrainians (64%) has heard at least something about NABU activity, about NACP—44%, while SAP and ARMA are significantly less popular: 33% and 27%, respectively.
- People are willing to see a sign of the European integration in the improved social (39%) and transport (33%) infrastructure, and in new jobs in their settlements (33%).
- Ukrainians think that top-3 obstacles to the European integration at local level are local corruption (37%), lack of funding (37%) and incompetence/resistance of local authorities (29%). These reasons are followed by public passivity (26%) and lack of Euro-integration understanding (25%).
- A half of citizens (51%) wants more advanced level of rapprochement between Ukraine and the EU: 21%—completely free trade zone, 30%—full membership. 14% are against any improvements in relations with the EU.



Perception of Ukrainian problems and reforms: key findings (4/5)

- In general, trust towards volunteers, civil organization and activists is increasing and it is relatively high now: volunteers and volunteer organizations—60%, civil organizations and their members—45%, individual civil activists, informal communities of activists—40%.
- More than a half (56%) of those who trust volunteers and volunteer organizations believe that they can solve current problems and help people. 39% believe that volunteers and volunteer organizations are those who help people in need, 28%—taking care of state of affairs in the country and/or settlement.
- Over a half (55%) of those who trust CSOs believe that these organizations can solve current problems and help people. One in five supposes that CSOs take care of state of affairs in the country or settlement, 20%—that they help people in need, and 17%—that it is an expression of civil position. A share of those who think that they imitate activity or of being busy significantly increased up to 14%.
- Over a half (54%) of those who trust individual civil activists and informal communities of activists tend to believe that they can solve current problems and help people. About one in five (18%) tend to associate individual civil activists and informal groups of activists with the expression of civil position or with the way to politics. Almost the same share (17%) thinks that they provide help to those in need—it has increased since September 2017, as well as an opinion that they are “seeking a fame” (16%).



Perception of Ukrainian problems and reforms: key findings (5/5)

- More than a half of the citizens (61%) tend to agree that they somehow fund all governmental services. At the same time, one in four respondents (27%) think the services cost them nothing.
- The most popular (27%) opinion is that foreign debts consume the largest share of taxes. Pensions receive only 10% and are ranked at #5, and public education—3% and it is ranked last (#7).
- 31% of Ukrainian citizens think that they pay about 25% in the form of taxes for maintenance of the state.



Civic education: key findings (1/3)

- Overall percentage of Ukrainians who can be considered as civil literate ones is 11%. Zaporizka (13%) and Khersonska (12%) are the most civic literate oblasts among target ones. Sumaska oblast is the most illiterate—2%.
- About a half (46%) knows that the people is the sole source of state power and bearer of sovereignty in Ukraine. At the same time, a third (33%) thinks that the President is the Ukrainian sovereign.
- Only 35% of the population know that according to the Constitution, the "Ukrainian people" is defined as "citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities". Almost the same share (34%) thinks that Ukrainian people are all people who reside in Ukraine legally.
- Overwhelming majority (71%) are aware of three branches of government in Ukraine: executive, legislative, and judicial. One in ten (11%) thinks that there is military power instead of judicial one. Only one in four (26%) knows that the local bodies of executive power include oblast, rayon, local administrations. Almost 67% consider local councils as an executive branch of power.
- 37% refused to answer the question about income tax applied for individuals in Ukraine, and another 35% gave wrong answers. Only 28% know the correct rate of income tax for individuals.
- The half of Ukrainians (54%) believes that local authorities should authorize holding a peaceful assembly or a demonstration; only a quarter (23%) knows that it is unnecessary.



Civic education: key findings (2/3)

- Only 18% of the citizens indicate that they know the name of MP who represents their majority constituency in the Verkhovna Rada, and 11%—that they know the name of a deputy in the local council of their locality.
- The overwhelming majority of the population (74%) has never learnt the legislation and legal information on their own to defend their rights, whereas one in five (22%) among total population did that. The majority (73%) believes that it is important for each citizen to be aware of civic and legal information.
- Almost a half of Ukrainians hasn't learnt and is not willing to learn anything about civil rights. 30% have done something, but a half of them would not want to continue receiving such information, while another half (16% of total population) is interested in receiving such information in the future. 23% of Ukrainians haven't received such information, but would want to.
- Human rights, personal taxes paid by the citizen and foreign languages are three main areas of which people would like to become more aware. As for the practical skills for further development, the top-choice for one in five citizens (21%) is the ability to protect own rights and interests. Remote options include either on-line or via subscription to print materials, which are the most preferable (for 64%) options of receiving information or learning new skills. One in three (34%) among those who choose a skill or area for further improvement prefers to get such information from state educational programs/courses.



Civic education: key findings (3/3)

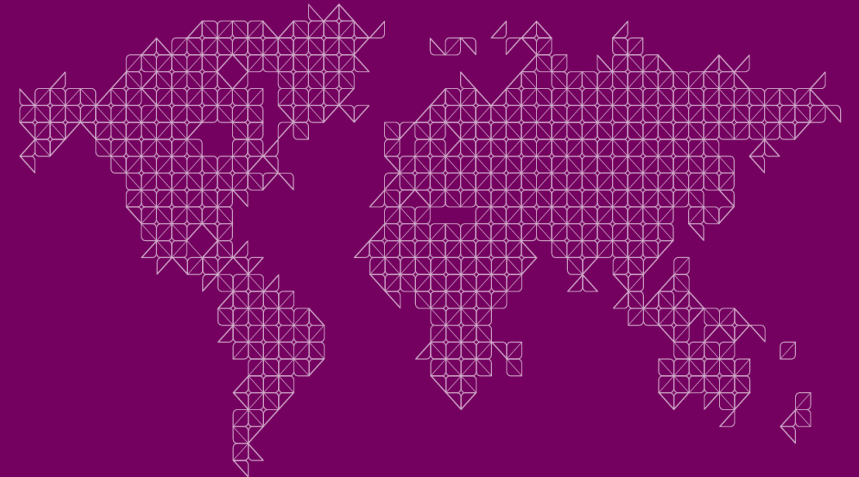
- 2/3 of the population (68%) believe that it is possible to educate a person to be a citizen and it is not necessary to be born as a one. The most of them consider family and school to be responsible for managing such type of education.
- Almost one in four citizens (28%) understands censorship as the situation when information is filtered, reduced or deleted to limit the freedom of speech. 39% of Ukrainians interpret media literacy as the ability to “perceive, analyze, and critically evaluate information from different sources”.
- 39% of Ukrainians believe that owners influence the content of Ukrainian media to the most extent, and one in four (27%) believes that central authority provides such influence; only 12% think that it is journalists and editors.
- In May 2018 the situation with media coverage of reforms has significantly improved. Almost a half (48%) thinks that there is at least some coverage, and another 14% think that it’s well covered. Percentage of those who have absolutely no information about reforms dropped from 14% in April 2016 to 5% in May 2018.





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Portraits of target audiences



Ukrainian citizens are split into three categories (target audiences—TAs)—**Non-activists**, **Potential activists** and **Current activists**—based on the participation in at least one civil initiative/activity among the listed ones (in question A4):

Target audiences

Non-activists
have not participated in any initiatives, are not interested in any of the initiatives listed



May-18: n=2000
Jan-18: n=2001

Potential activists
have not took part in any civil initiative, are interested in at least one initiative



Current activists
have participated in at least one civil initiative in the past 12 months



Changes in the questionnaire for the poll in January 2018, therefore the target audiences cannot be compared with previous waves (conducted in 2017 and earlier)

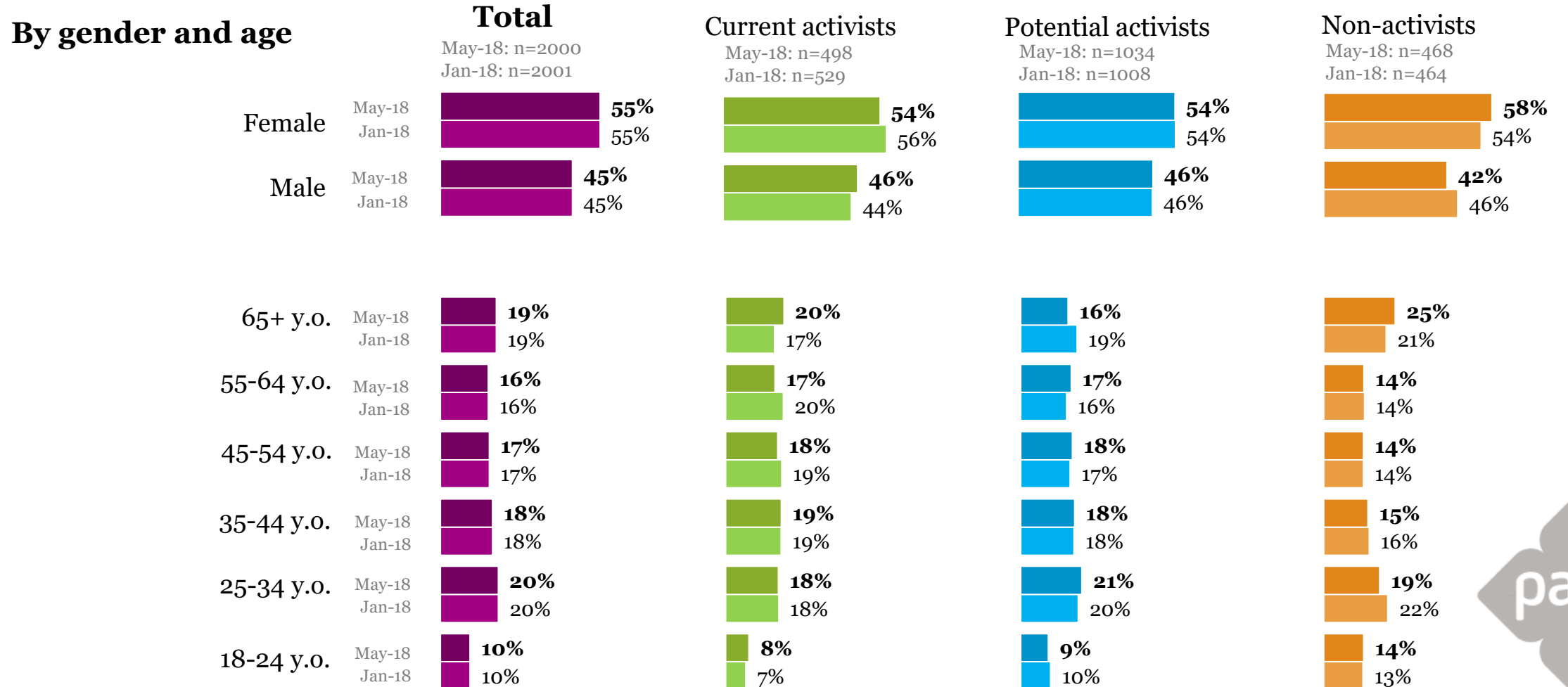


List of civil activities:

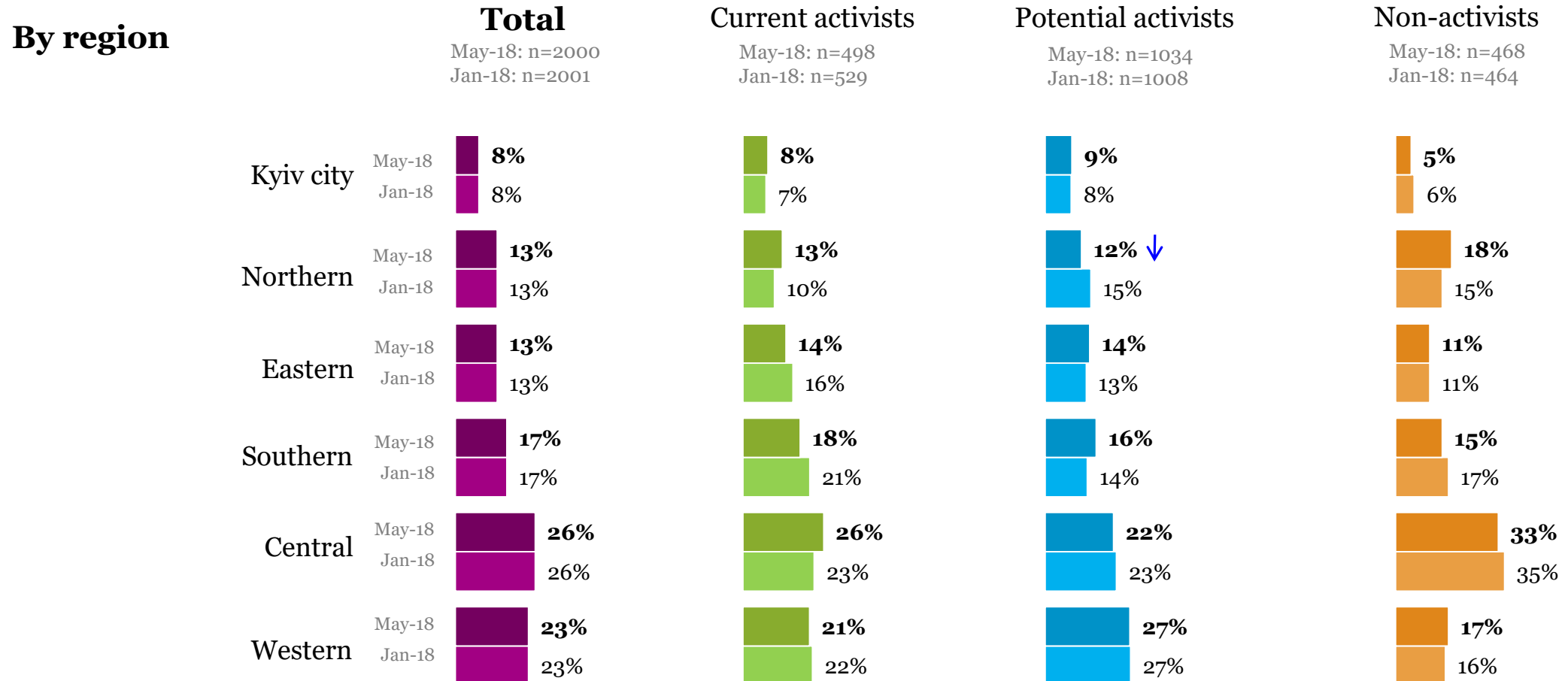
1. Participation in public hearings.
2. Engagement in commenting on draft laws (on national or local levels).
3. Participation in a peaceful assembly for a specific cause.
4. Reports on corruption cases to the Prosecutor's office or the police (personally or by phone).
5. Anonymous reports on corruption on-line or violations at elections.
6. Open reports on corruption in media (different types, including blogging and social networks).
7. Reported on a broken road and other infrastructure issues to local administration (*personally or by phone*).
8. Reported on a broken road and other infrastructure issues to local administration *via online-platform* (web-site).
9. Participation in a formal advisory body to the local/national government.
10. Submitting formal information requests to state bodies.
11. Submitting formal complaints to a representative of state bodies.
12. Creation of a housing, street or block committee or participation in the work of such a committee.
13. Initiation and signing of electronic petitions to the city mayor, district, regional council, the President etc.



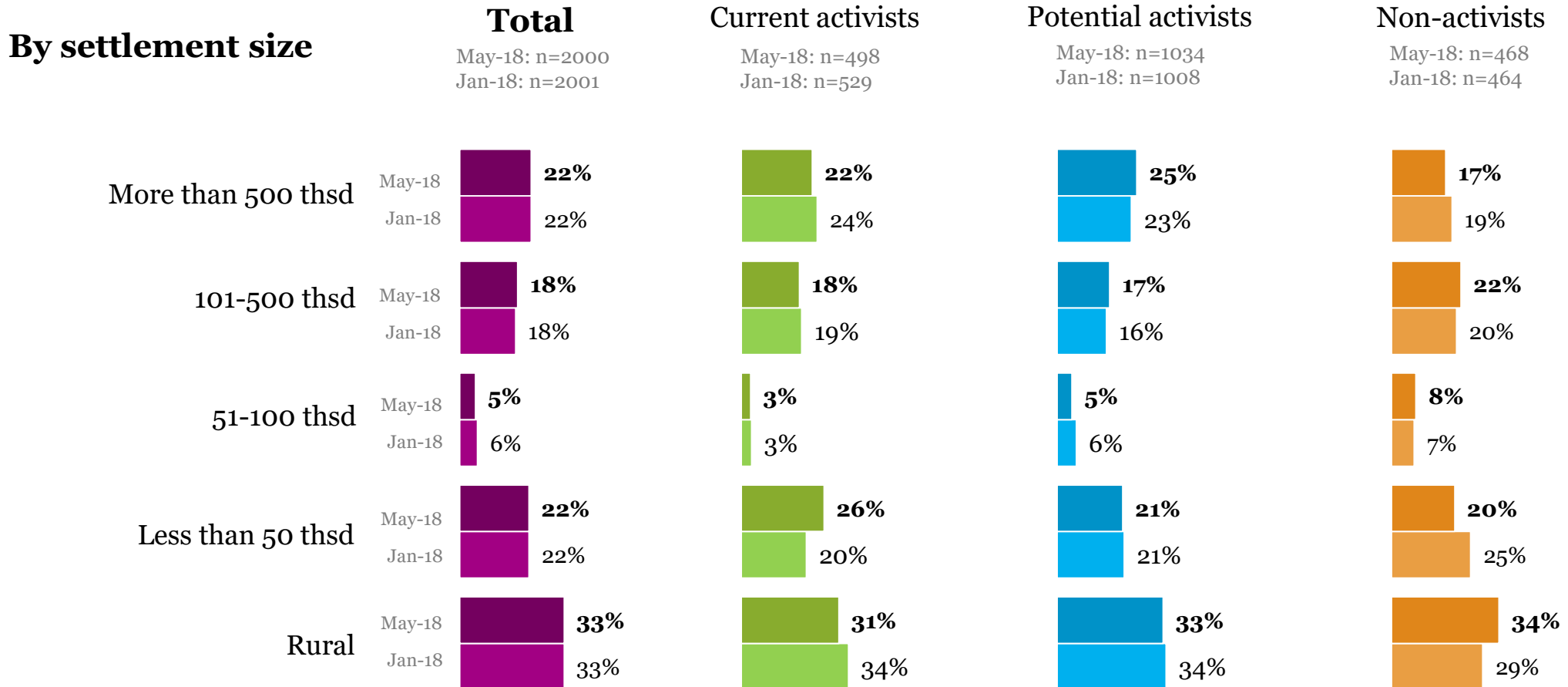
There is mostly no significant difference among target audiences in terms of gender and age. However, the youth (18-24 years old) is less represented among Current (8%) and Potential (9%) activists than among Non-activists (14%)



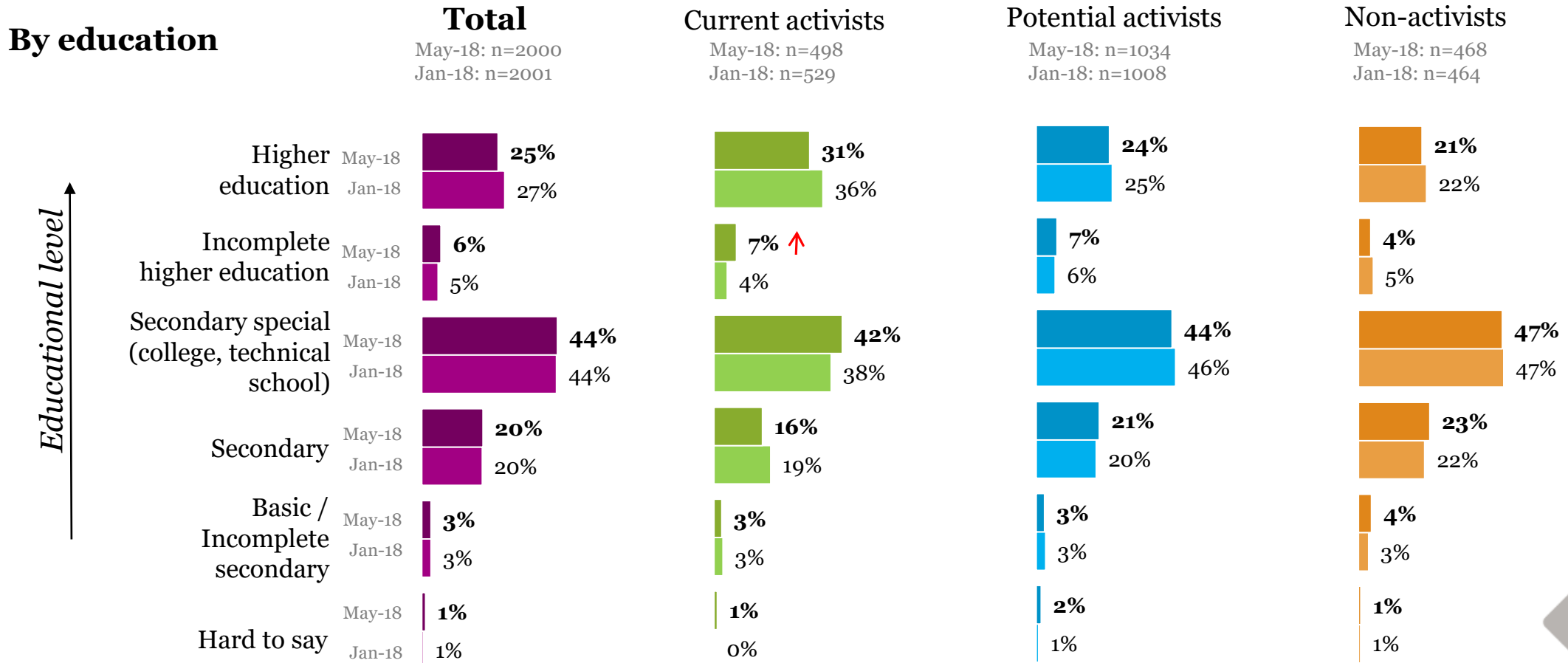
Non-activists are more often live in Central and Northern regions than other target audiences



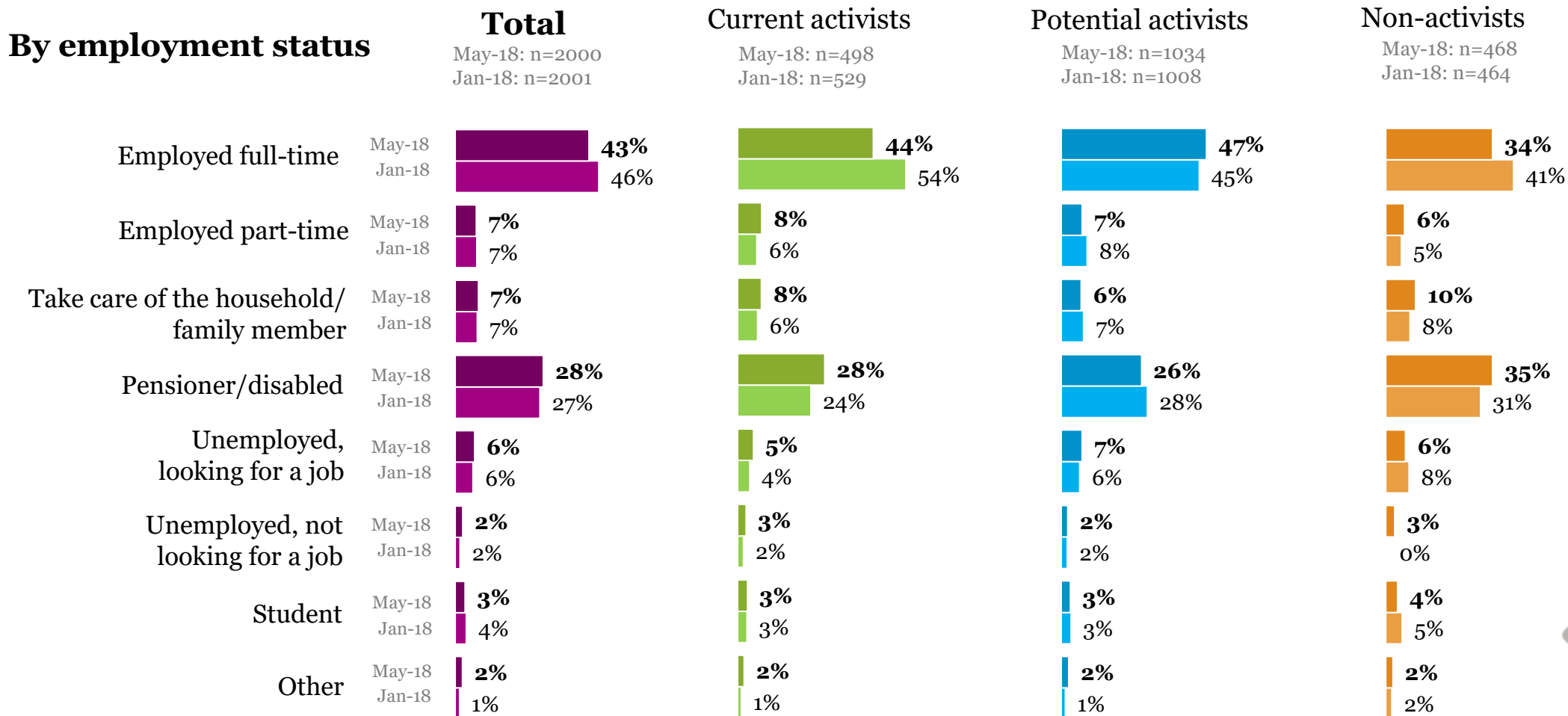
Current activists somewhat more often live in small urban settlements (<50 thsd) than other TAs, whereas Potential activists—in large cities (>500 thsd)



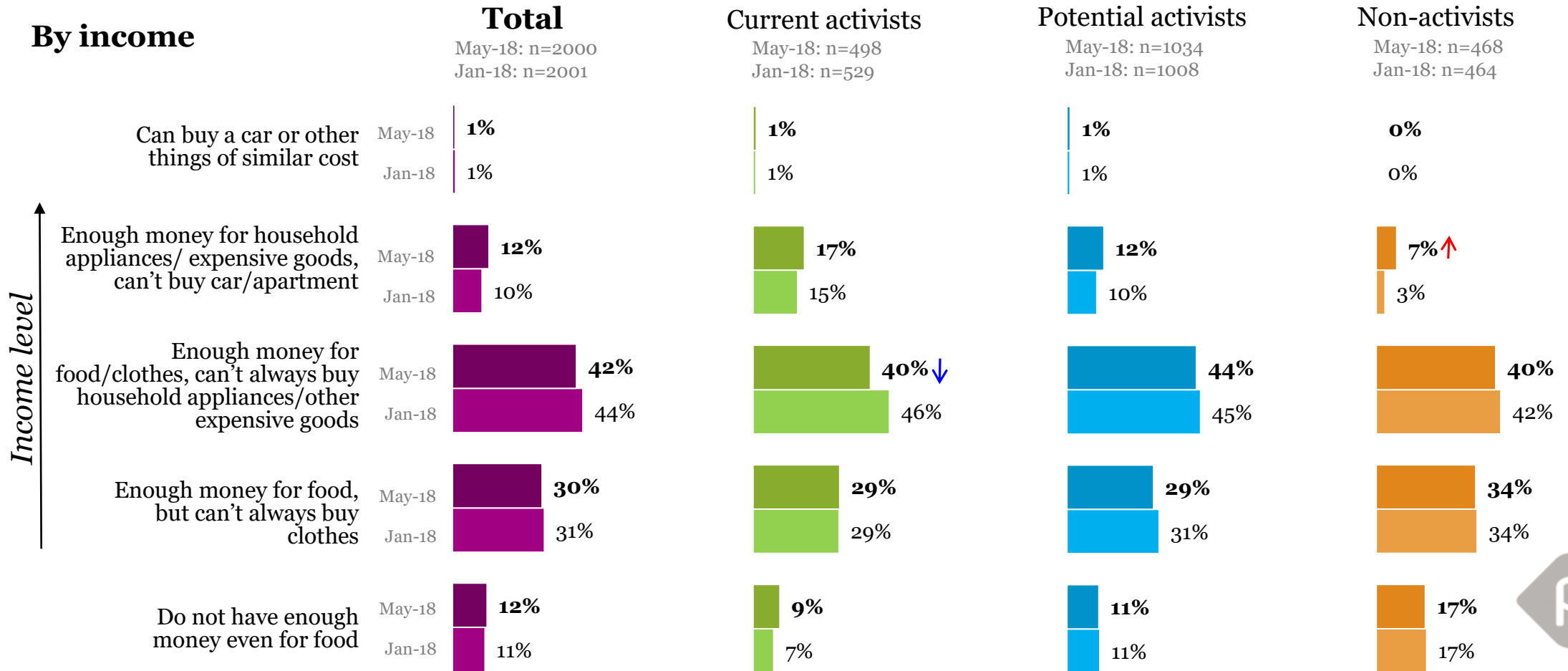
Current activists are significantly more educated than Potential and Non-activists



Current activists are more likely to be employed than Non-activists, but less likely to be employed than Potential activists. Since January 2018, there has been less full-time employed people among Current activist.

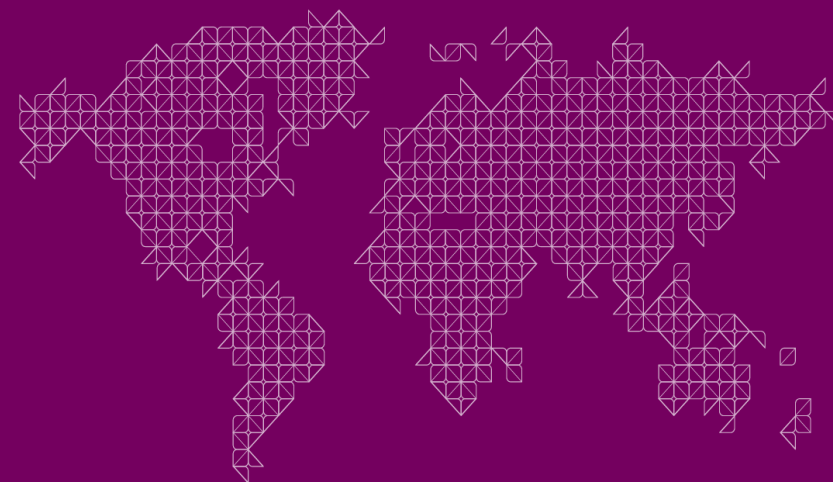


There are significantly more people with above average income among Current (17%) and Potential (12%) activists comparing to Non-activists (7%). At the same time, Current and Potential activists comprise smaller number of self-reported poor people (9% and 11%, respectively) than Non-activists (17%).



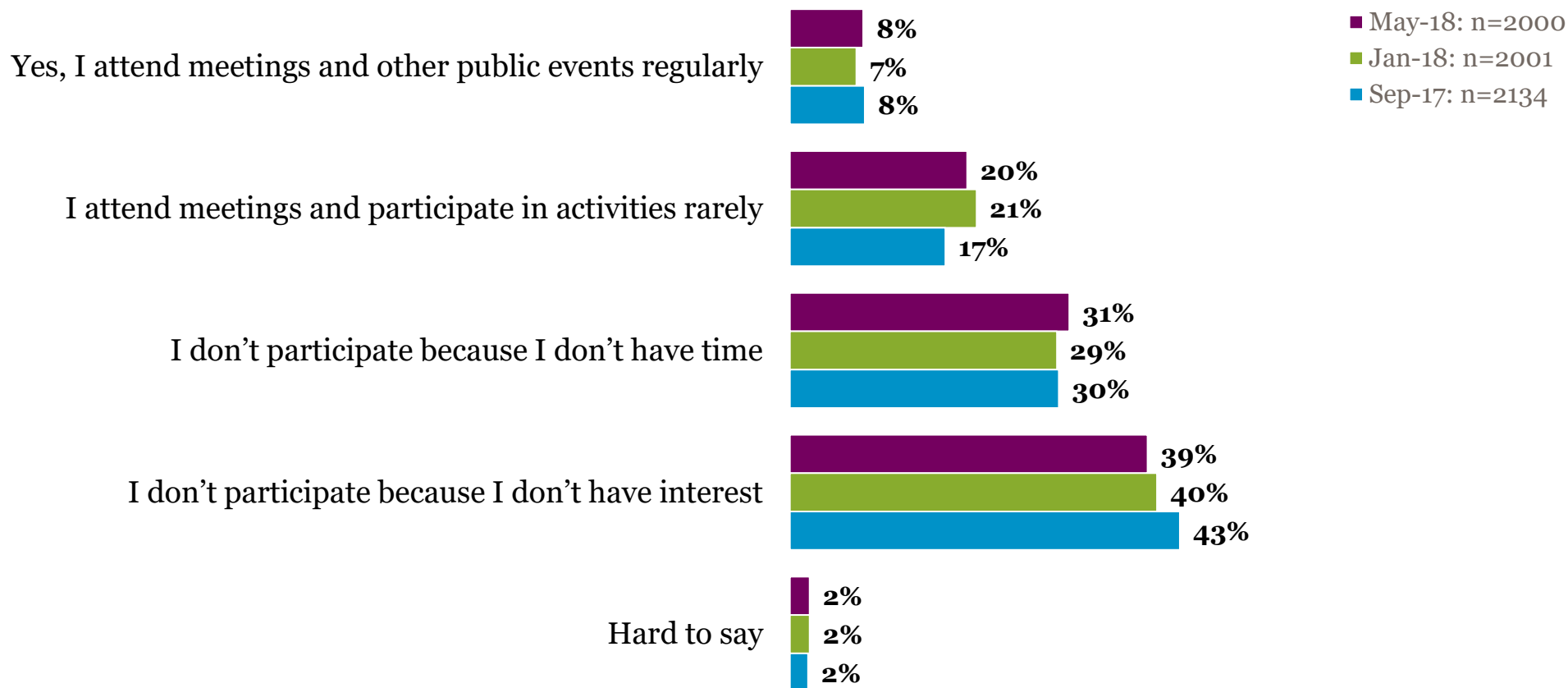


Civil activism and awareness of civil initiatives



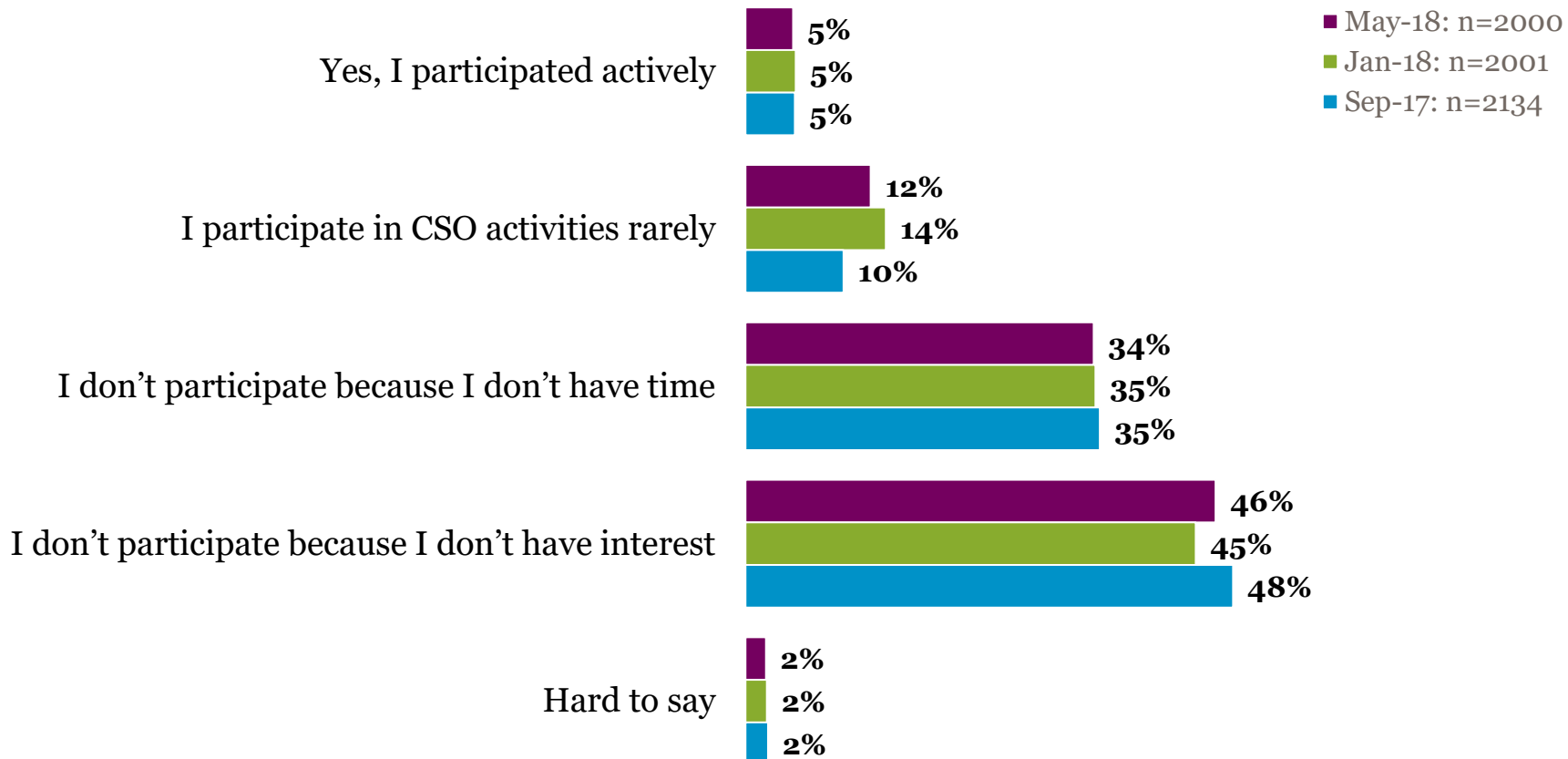
Stable 7-8% of Ukrainians are actively engaged in their community life. Another 17-21% rarely participate in meetings and activities. The share of those who are not engaged due to lack of interest has gradually decreased from 43% in September 2017 to 39% in May 2018.

A1. Are you engaged in life of your community (house, street, district)?



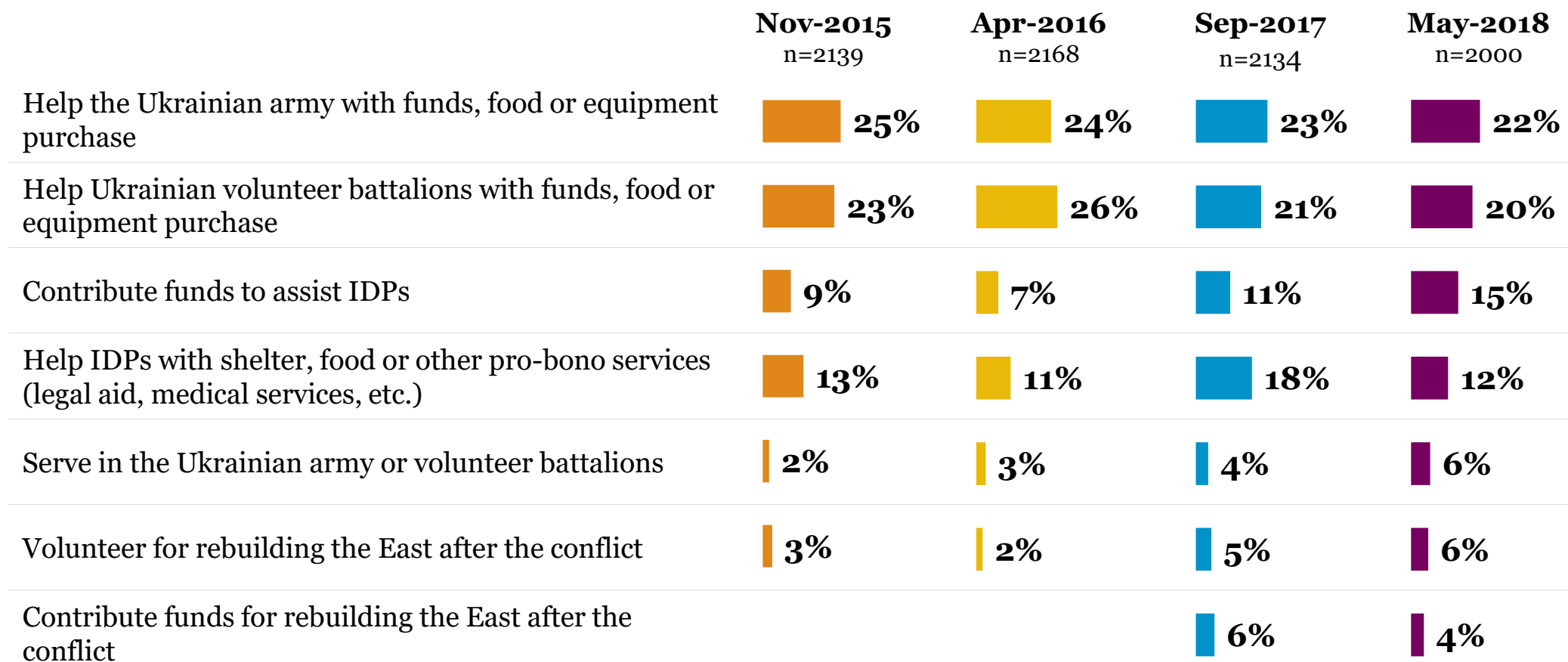
Only 5% participate in Civil Society Organizations' (CSO) activities actively, and this share remains unchanged. Likewise the engagement in community activities, the reason of non-engagement in CSO activities "Don't have interest" has slightly decreased.

A2. Did you participate in CSO activities during the last year?



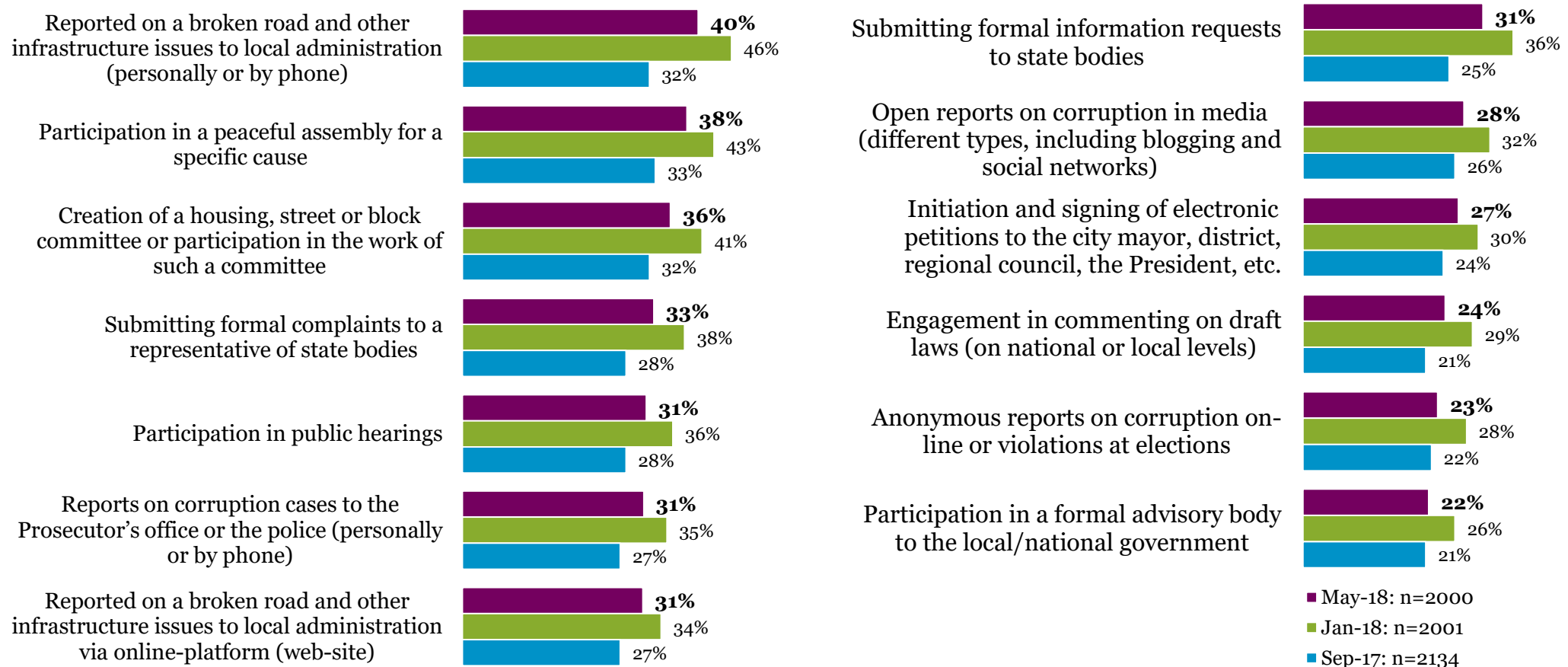
Helping Ukrainian army and helping volunteer battalions with funds and resources remains the most popular forms of settling the crisis in the East, but they have steadily declined since April 2016. However, more people are willing to serve in the armed forces.

A3. What are you personally willing to do to help settle the current crisis in the east of Ukraine



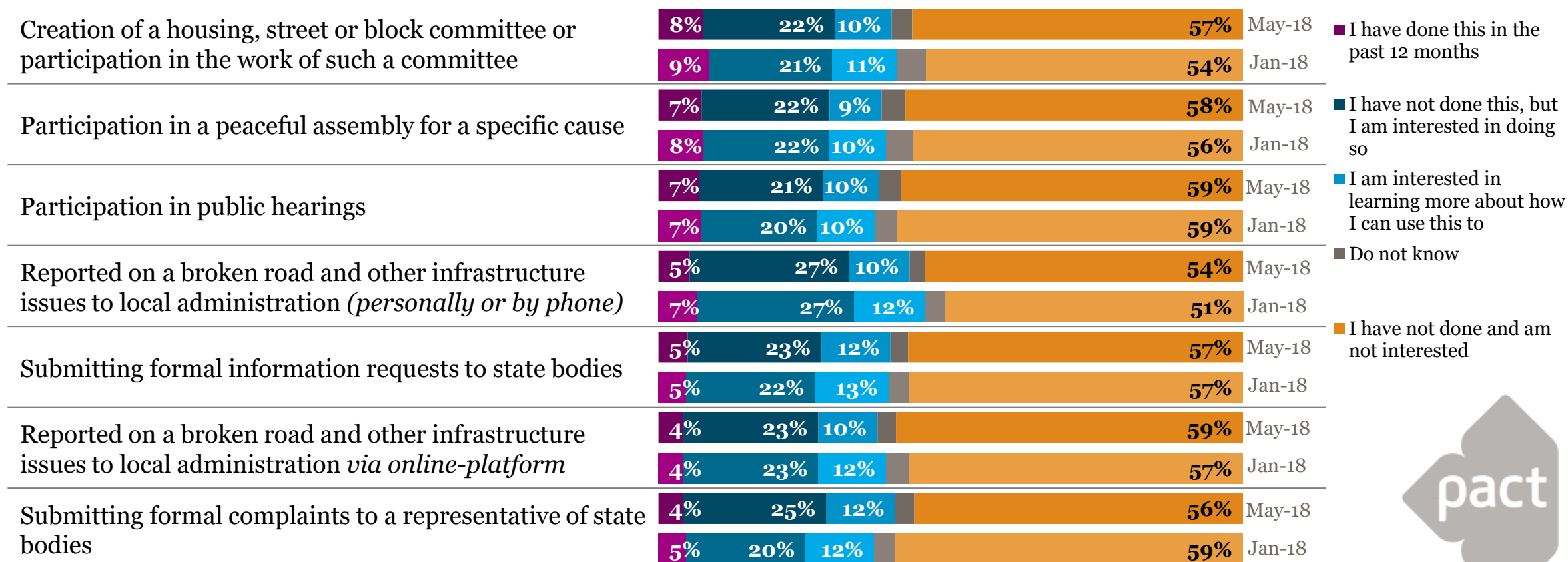
The same topics remain best-known since September 2017: reporting on infrastructure issues, participation in peaceful assemblies and creation of local committees

A4. Are you aware about the following:



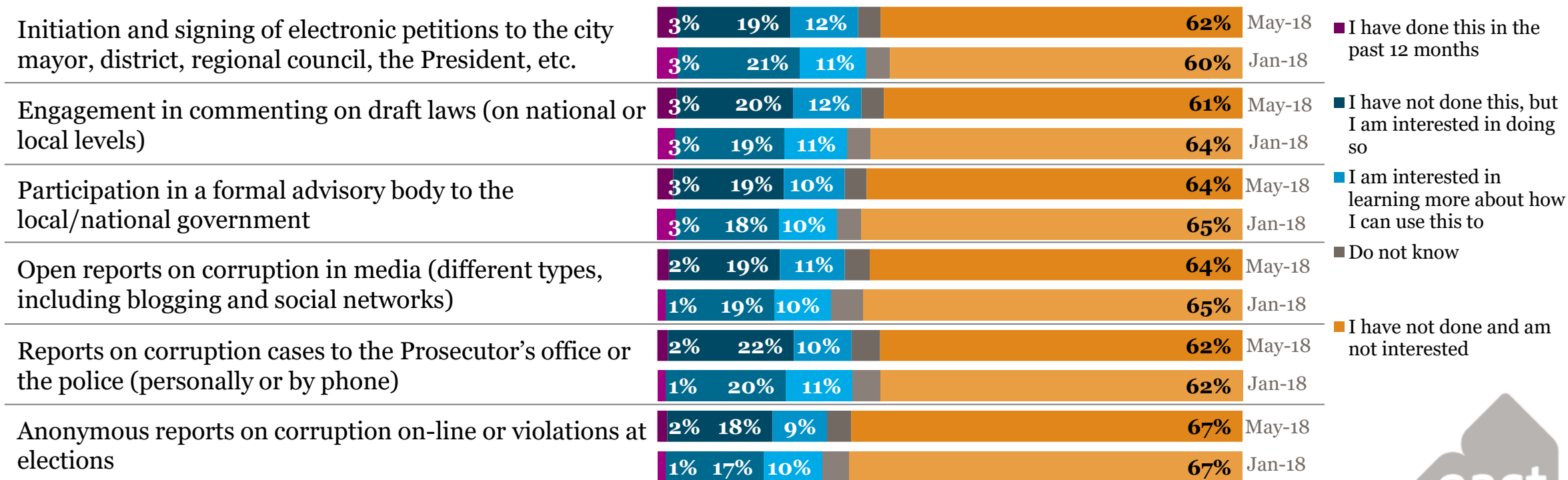
The highest level of current engagement is reported for creation of housing committees and participation in peaceful assembly (8%-9% of Ukrainians did that in the past 12 months). The highest interest (37%) is still observed in reporting on a broken road and other infrastructure to local administration.

A5. Have you ever been involved in doing the following / would you be interested in (1/2):



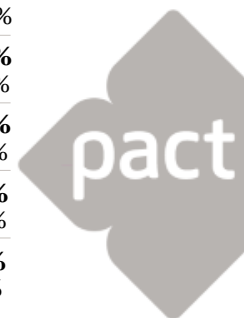
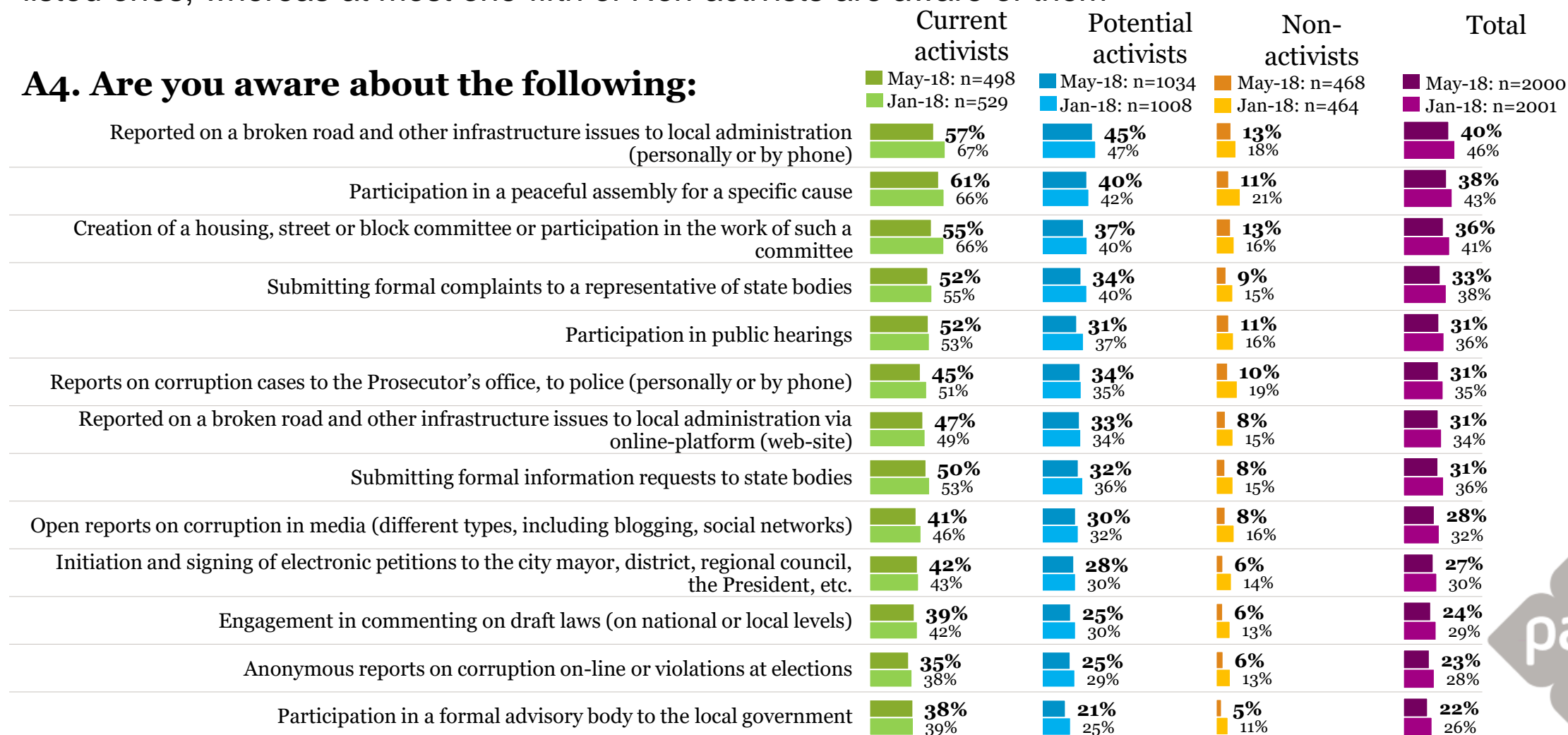
Corruption and election violation related activities remained the most unpopular activities for Ukrainians (among the listed ones)

A5. Have you ever been involved in doing the following / would you be interested in (2/2):

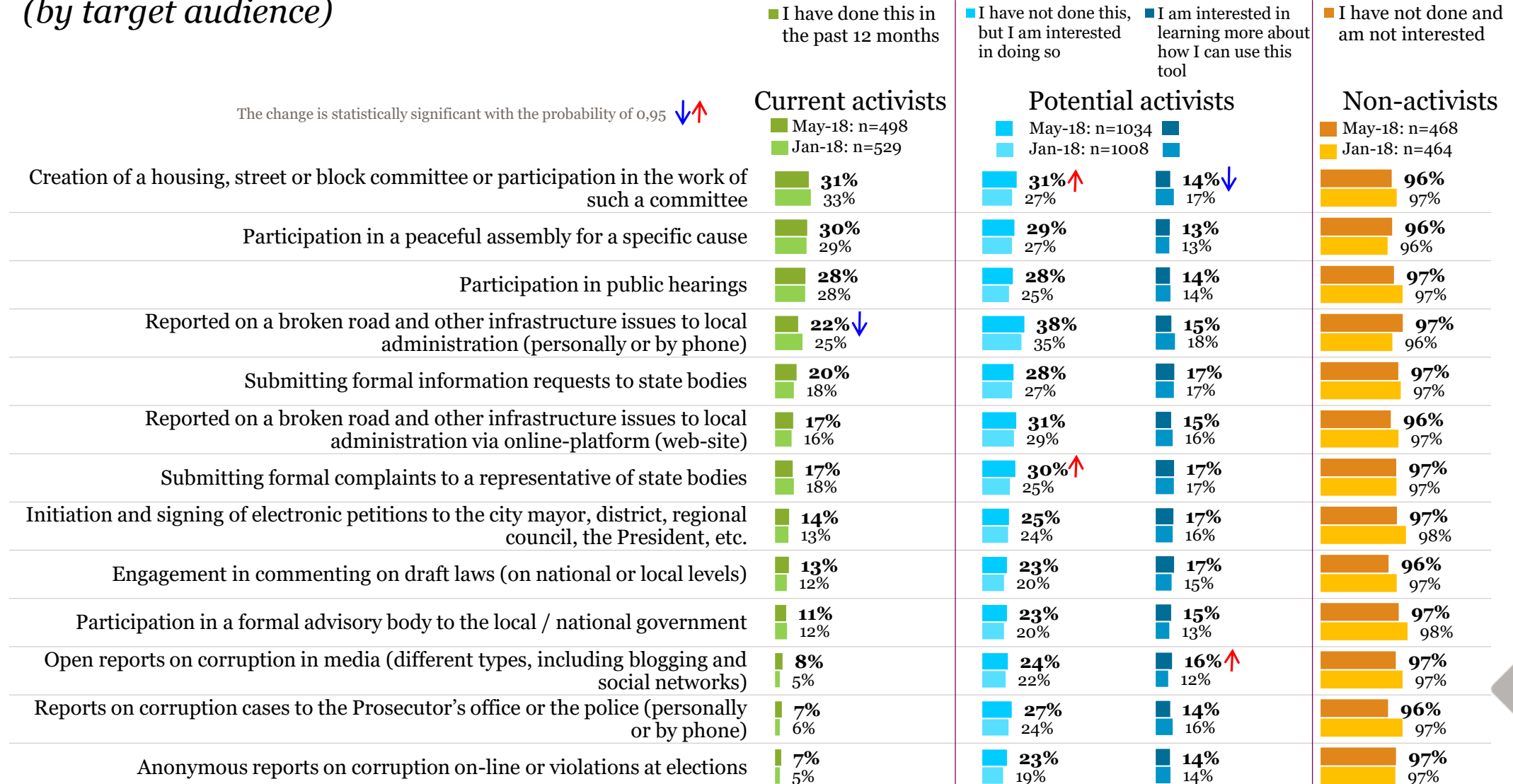


As it might be expected, Current activists are much better aware of all listed initiatives than other target groups. From about one-fifth to a half of Potential activists know about most initiatives out of the listed ones; whereas at most one-fifth of Non-activists are aware of them

A4. Are you aware about the following:

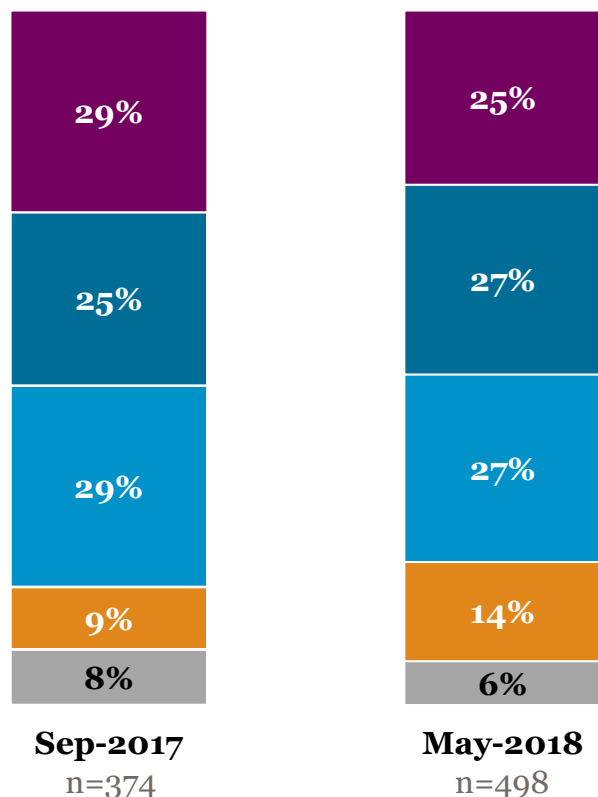


A5. Have you ever been involved in doing the following / would you be interested in: (by target audience)



Among those who participated in at least one initiative, over a half (52%) indicated either positive experience or at least some change in the end. The share of “disappointed” activists has slightly increased from 9% in September 2017 to 14% in May 2018.

A6. How do you assess your experience in participating in this type of activity
(among those who participated in at least 1 initiative = “Current activists”)

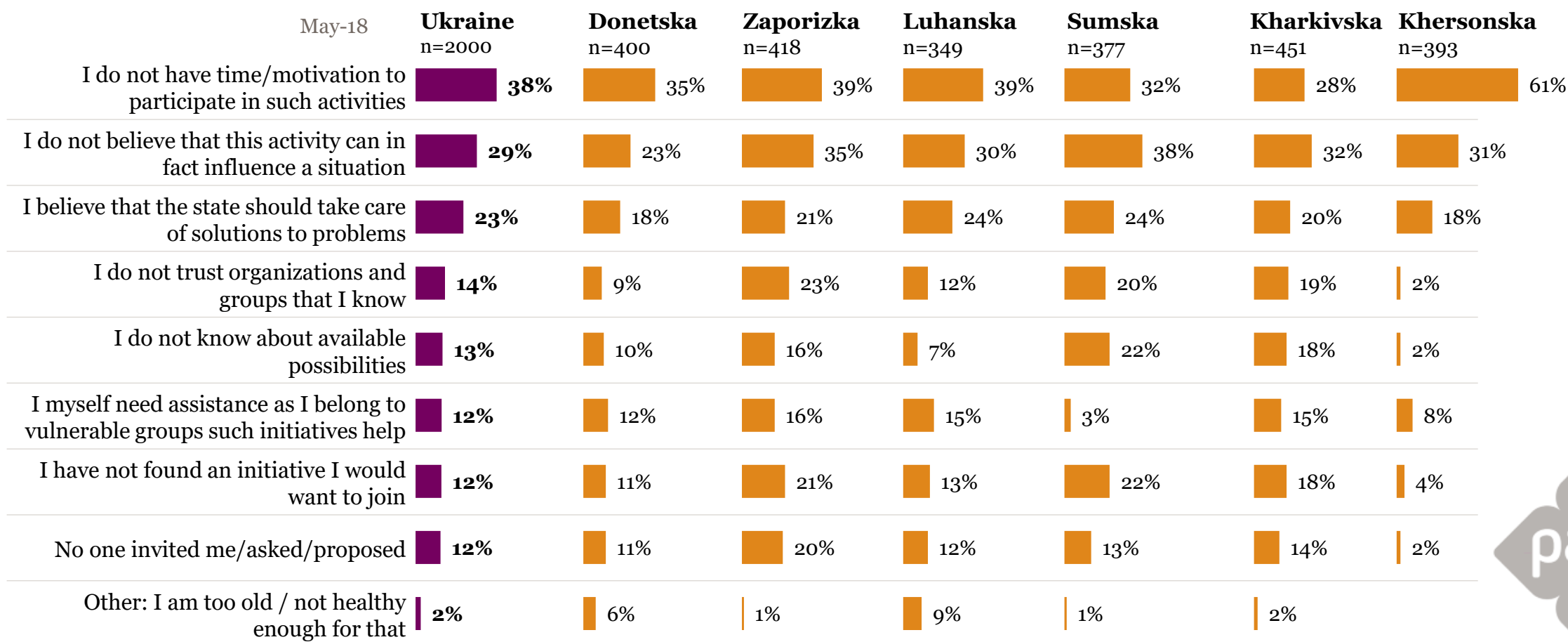


- Overall, positive experience, I achieved the result I wanted from it
- It took a lot of effort, the end result was mixed, but at least something changed
- I spent lots of time for smth which didn't bring much result, but I believe that if more people would practice this it brings results
- I didn't get the result I wanted, I don't plan to engage in this type of activity anymore and I don't want to waste my time
- Hard to say



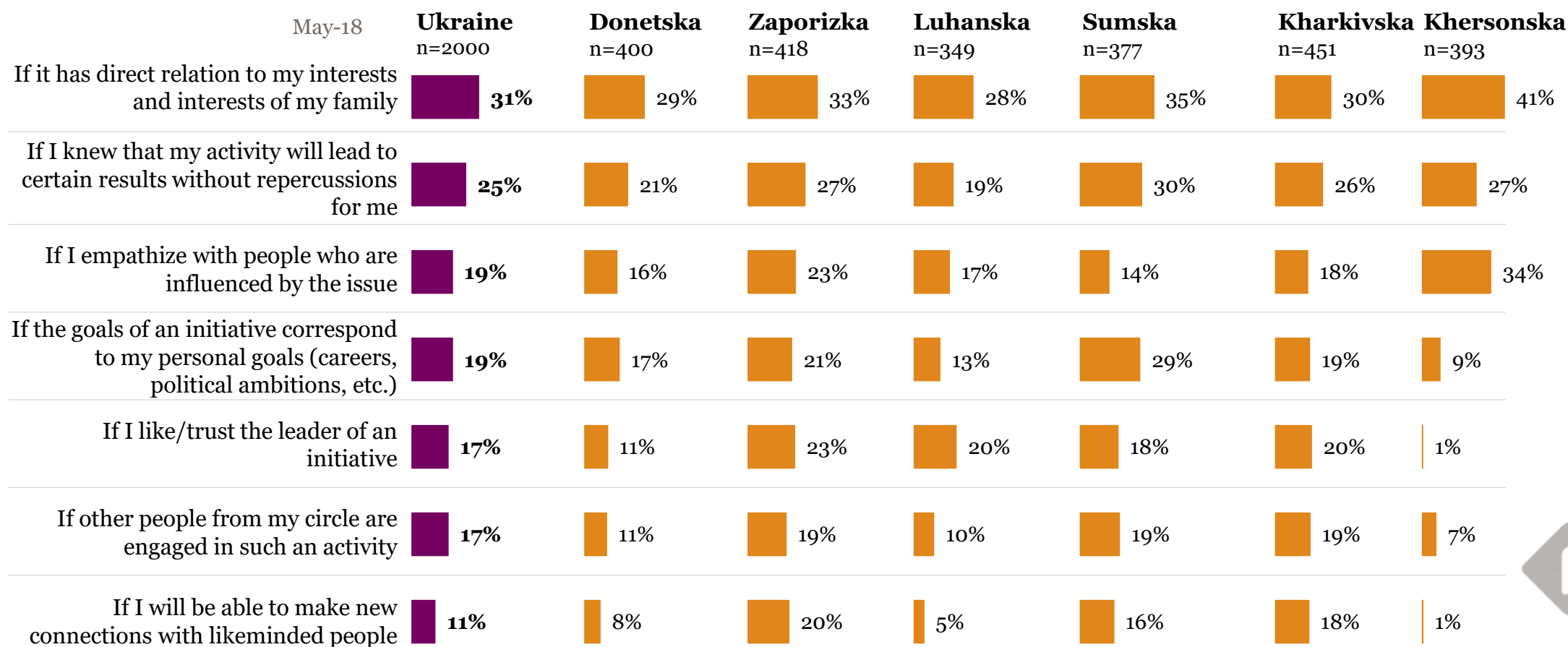
Lack of time and/or motivation are major self-reported reason why people cannot be more actively engaged in civil initiatives, and this reason is substantially more important for Khersonska oblast. Disbelief in activity's impact is the second reason (but the first one for Sumska oblast).

A7. What prevents you from more active engagement in civil initiatives?



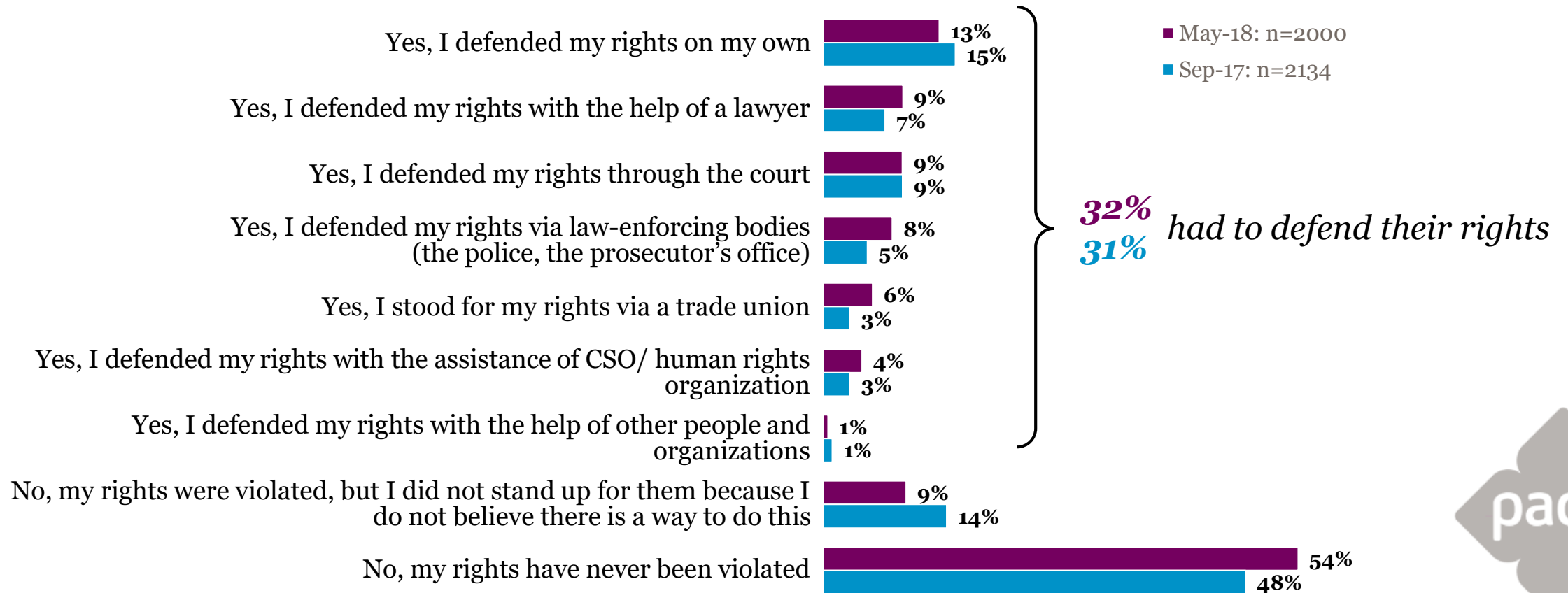
Among the listed potential drivers of civil engagement, an ‘egoistic’ reason (involving personal or family’s interests) is a top one in Ukraine and in target oblasts. The second most popular driver is confidence in effectiveness without repercussions; but for Khersonska oblast, the second one is an empathy to people who are influenced by the issue

A8. Is there anything that would motivate you to engage in any of civil activities?



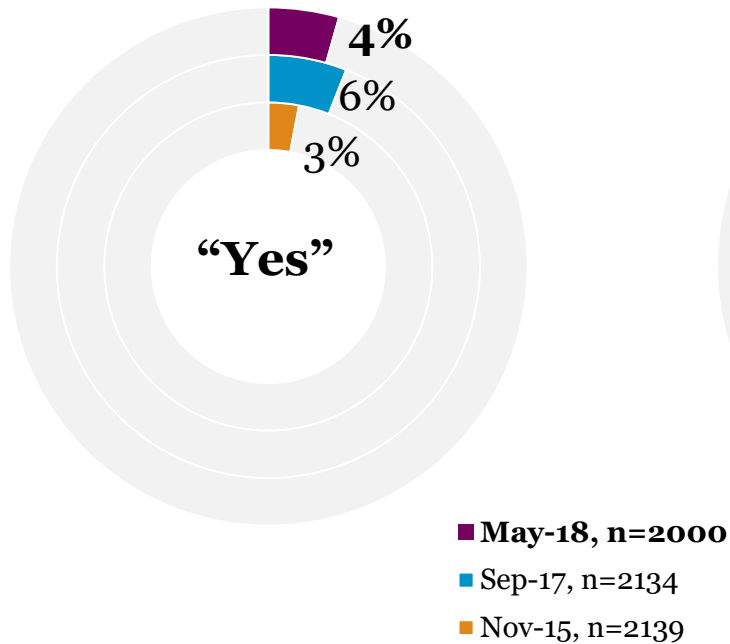
32% of the respondents had to defend their own rights when they have been violated. 54% of the citizens reported that their rights had never been violated.

A9. Have you ever had to defend your rights (in the police, the prosecutor’s office, the court etc.) when they have been violated?

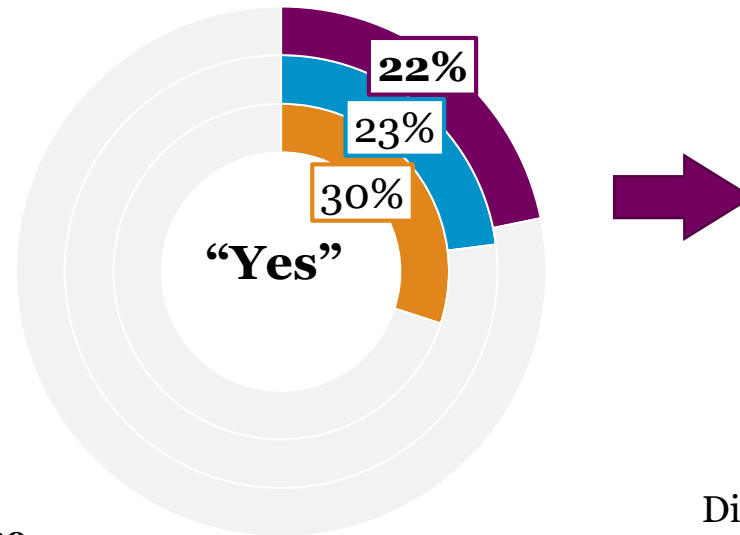


4% of the citizens have received charity assistance within the last year. The share of those who made donations dropped from 30% in 2015 to 22% in 2018. The overwhelming majority of those who made donations were not aware of their right for tax discount due to donations, or they didn't use it.

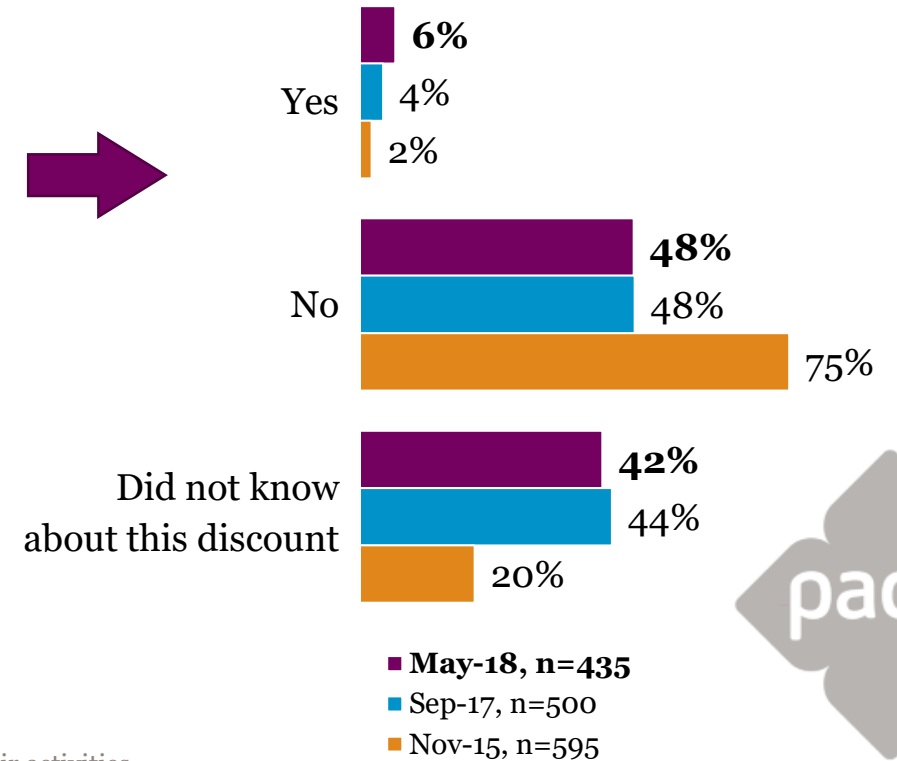
A10. Have you received charity assistance during the past 12 months?



A11. Have you made any donations to charitable or civil society organizations during the past 12 months?

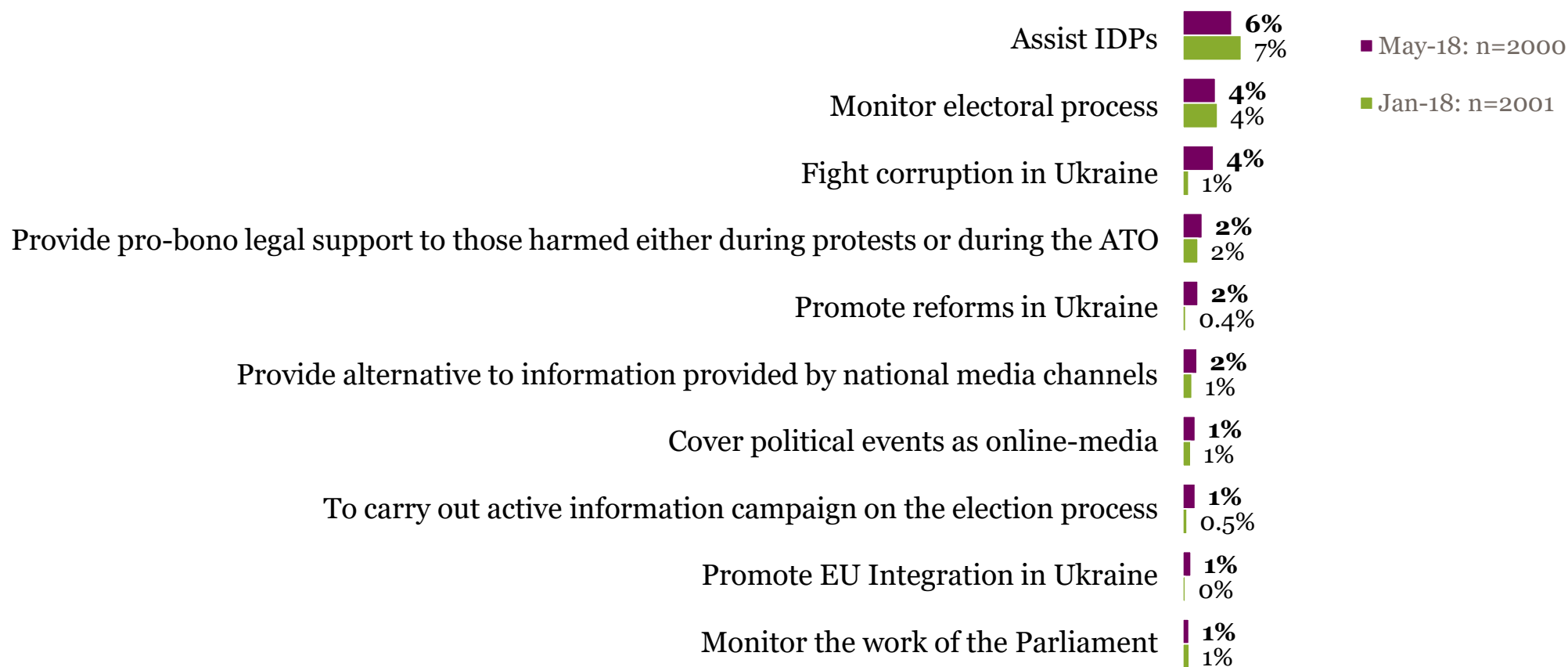


A12. If so, have you used the right for tax discount for donations you made during the past 12 months? (among those who made donations)



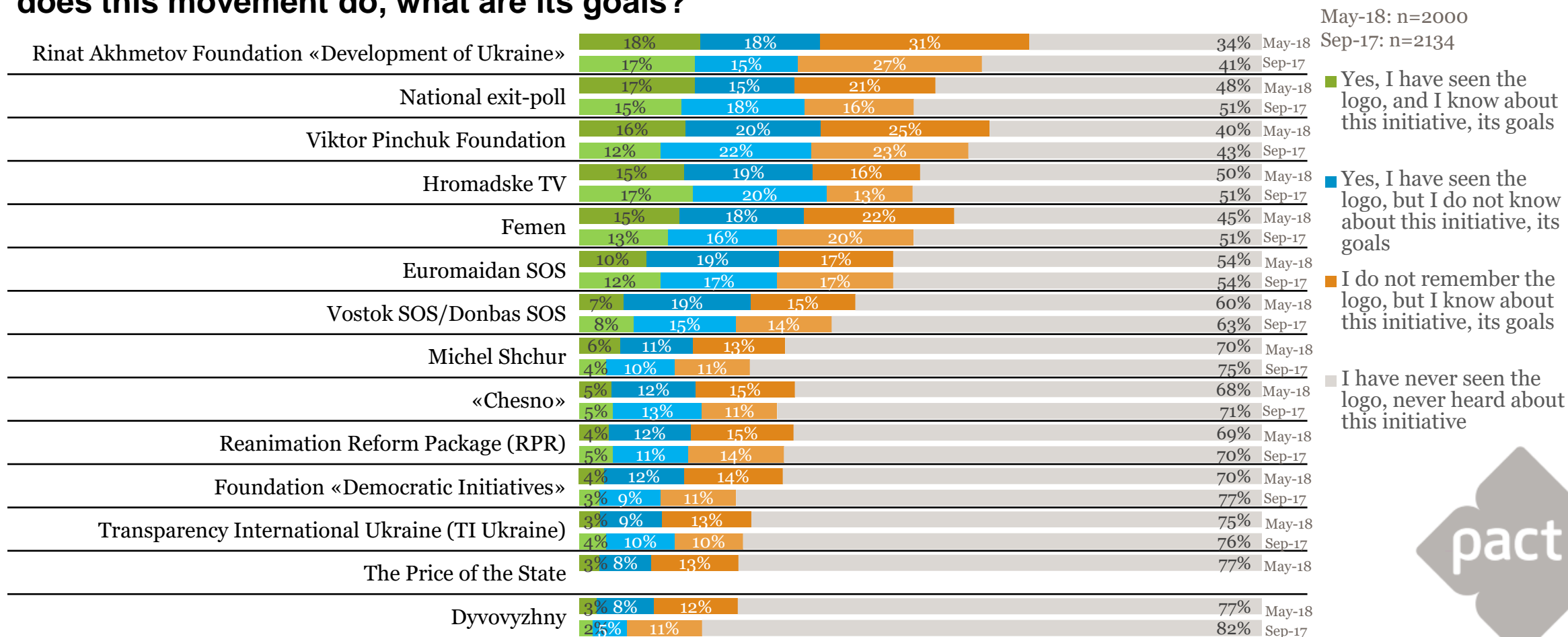
Civil initiatives helping IDPs and monitoring election process are the best known to Ukrainians, although only 6% and 4% of the population, respectively, indicate that they are aware of such initiatives—their shares haven’t significantly changed since January 2018. Awareness of the initiatives that fight corruption increased up to 4%.

A13. Are you aware of any civil initiative that (answers “Yes”)



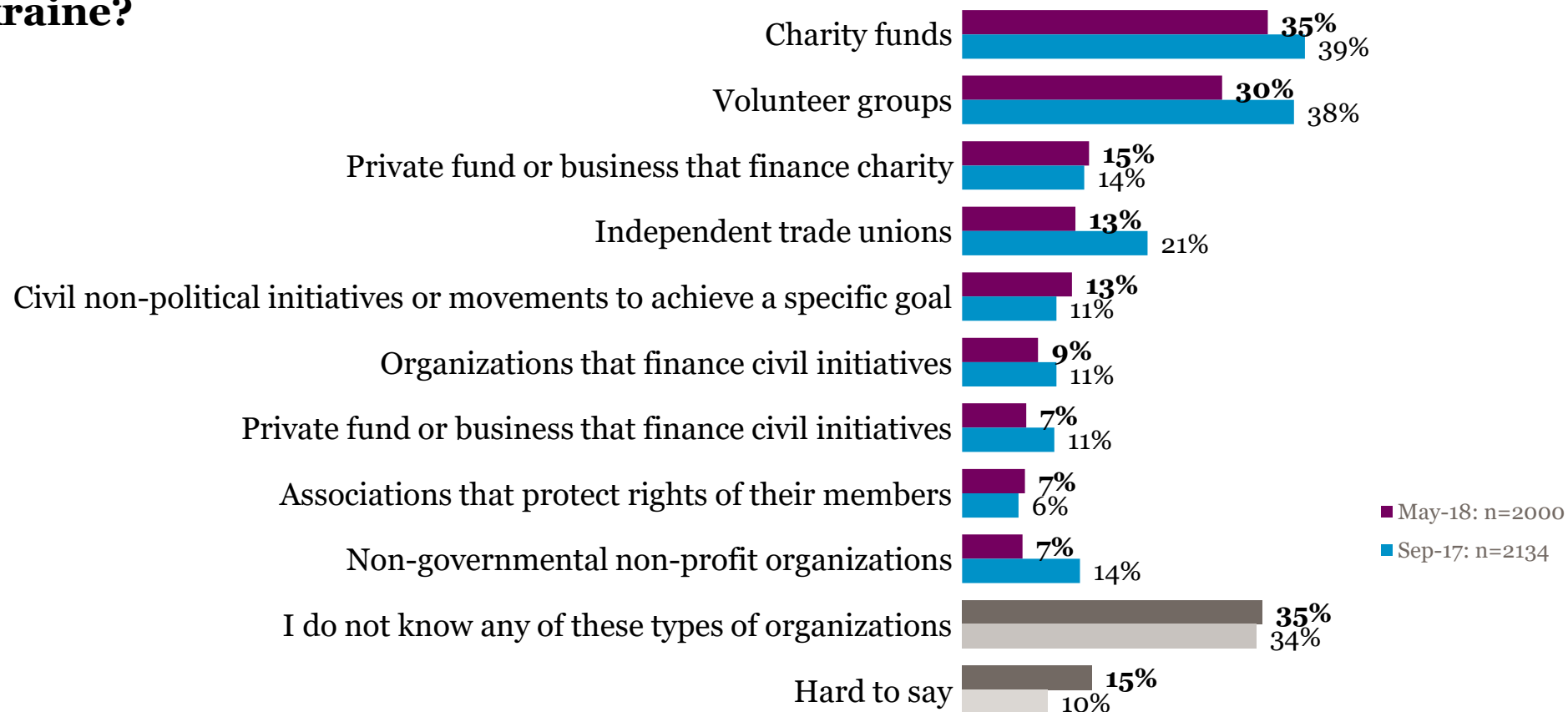
Top-5 organizations (among the listed ones), which logos and goals people are aware of the most, remained unchanged: Akhmetov and Pinchuk foundations, National exit-poll, Hromadske TV and Femen. The awareness of their goals is higher than of the logos for most of them, except for Hromadske TV.

A14. Have you ever seen any of these logos? If yes, do you know what this logo means? What does this movement do, what are its goals?



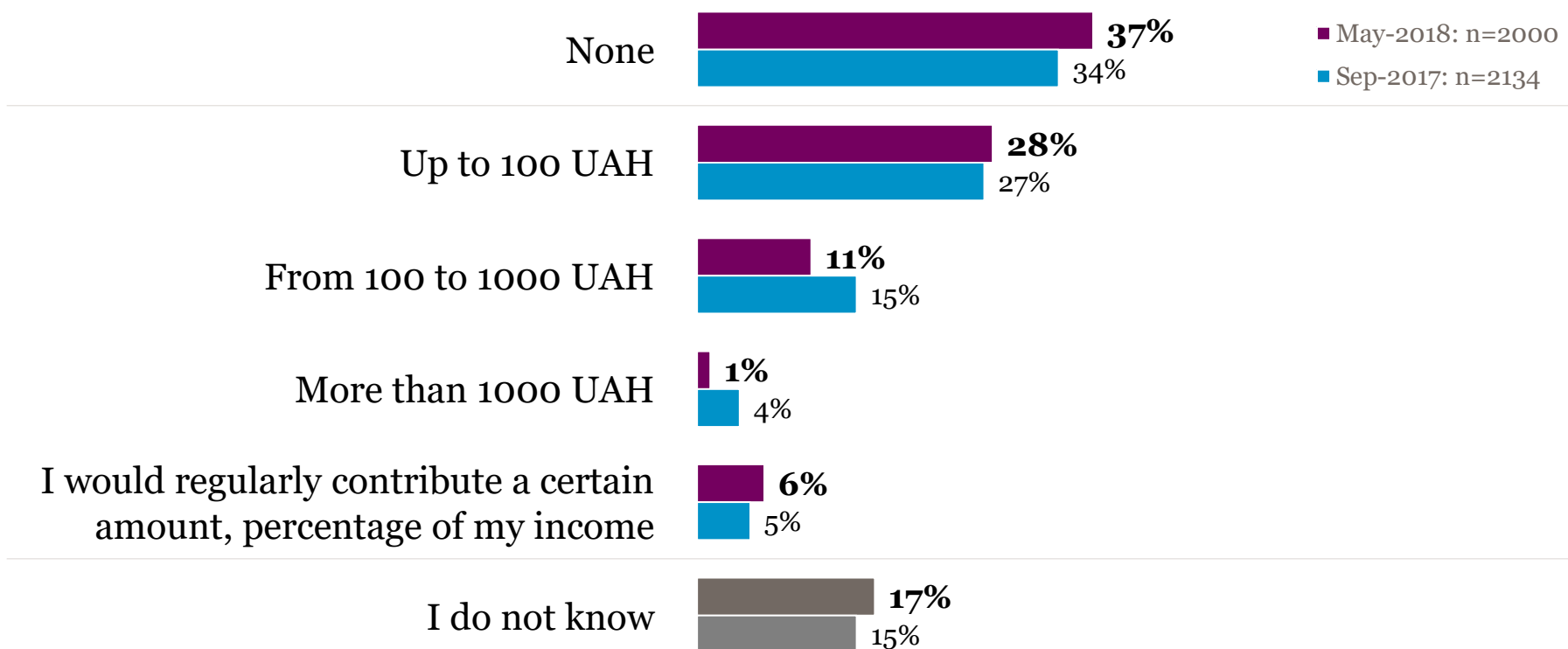
A half of Ukrainians know about at least one type of organizations that are active in Ukraine. People are more aware of charity funds and volunteer groups than of other types.

A15. Do you know any of the following types of organizations/initiatives that are active in Ukraine?



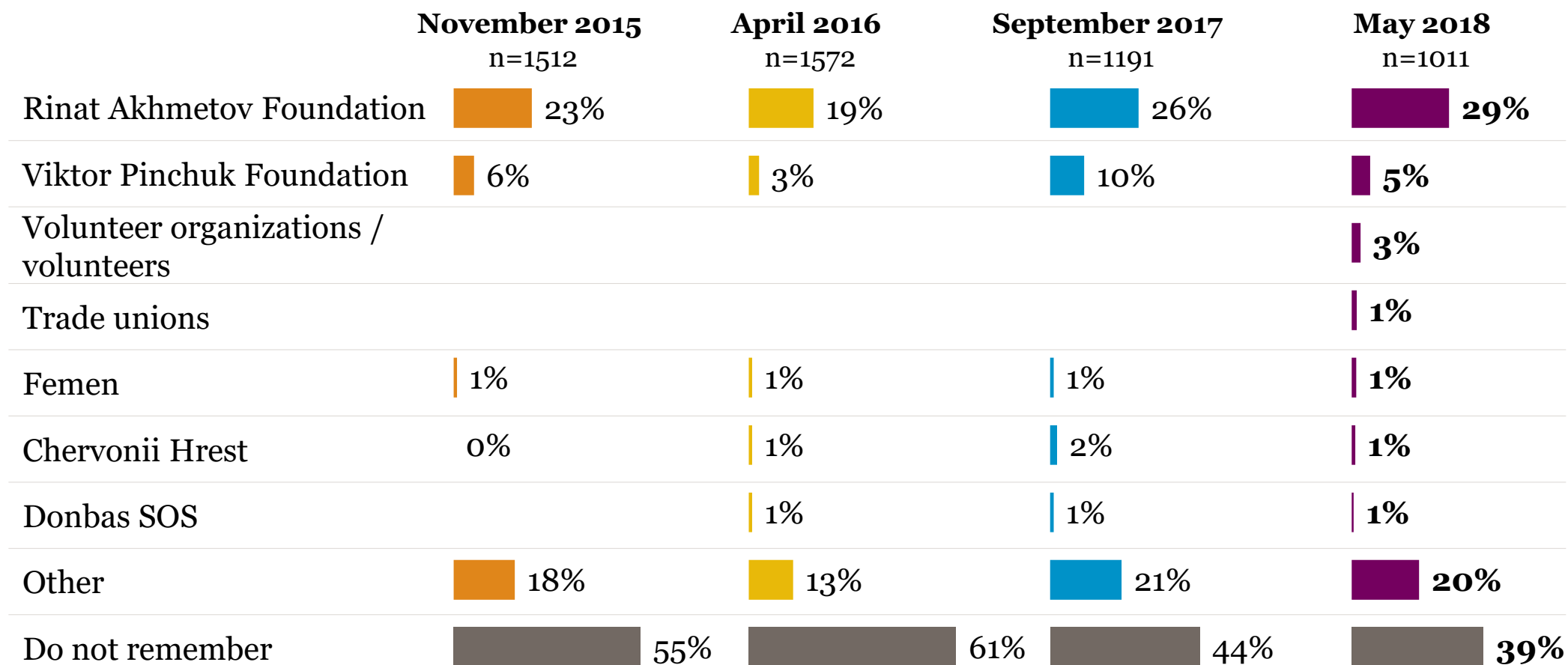
46% of Ukrainians are ready to contribute some money personally. 37% are not ready to contribute personally to a cause that they believe or organization they trust, and this share increased from 34% in September 2017

A19. What amount would you contribute personally to a cause that you believe in and to an organization or group that you trust?



Most citizens who indicated their awareness of any private charity organization or fund, indicated Rinat Akhmetov Foundation and Viktor Pinchuk Foundation when asked to give the name of such organization.

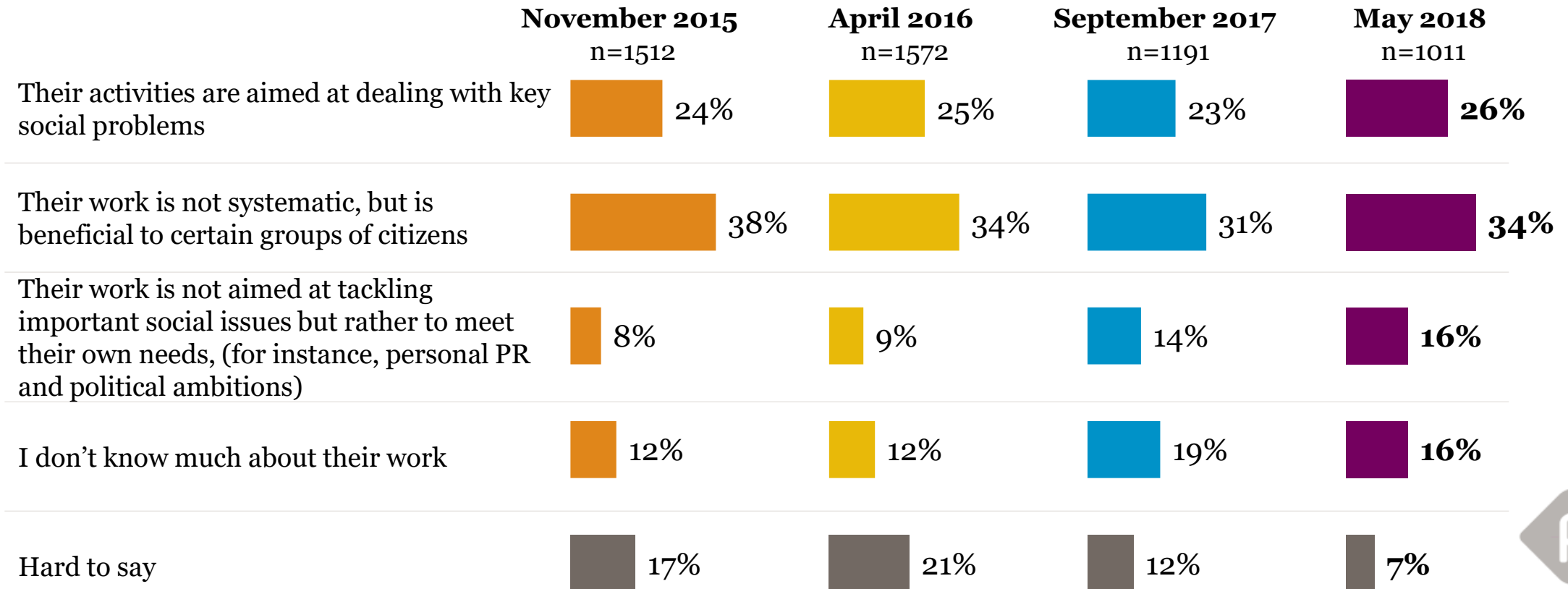
A16. Can you provide one name of these organizations/movements? — open-ended question
(among those who know respective type of organizations/initiatives, response without prompt)



One in three citizens (34%) among those who know charity or voluntary organizations, suppose that despite non-systematic work of such organizations, it is beneficial to particular groups or citizens, and another 26% believe that these organizations deal with key social problems

A17. How would you assess the work of this organization/initiative?

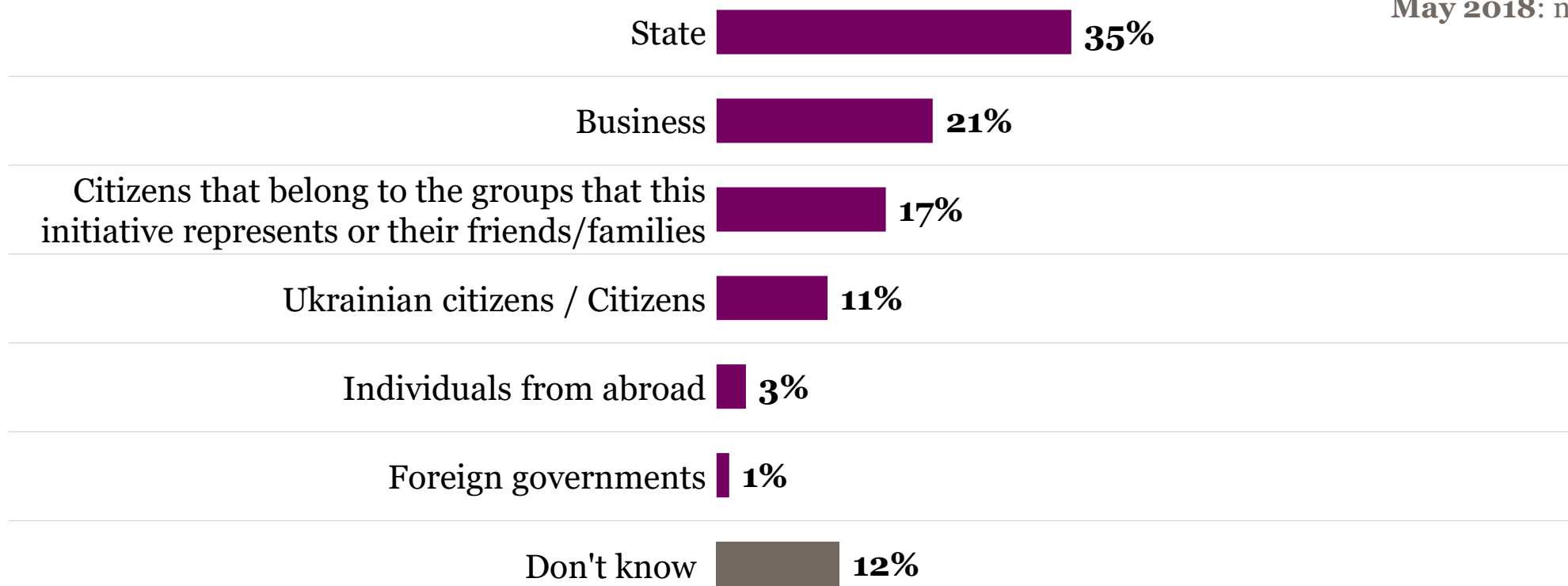
(among those who know respective types of organizations/initiatives)



One third thinks that the state should primarily finance Ukrainian NGOs, one in five—that it's business's duty. These answers are followed by related people (17%) and Ukrainian citizens (11%). Only marginal percentages think that it's up to foreigners (3%) or foreign governments (1%)

A18. Who do you think should mostly finance civil initiatives/NGOs? — single response set*

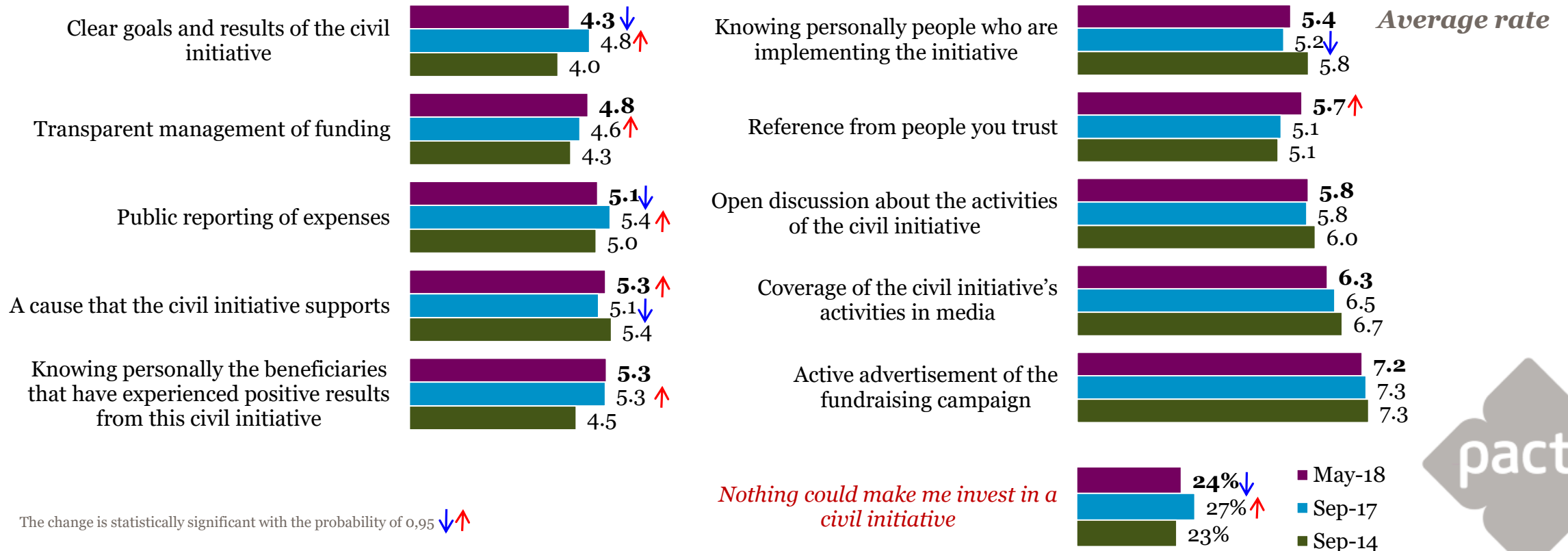
May 2018: n=2000



*in Sep'17 this question was asked as multiple response set, and in May'18 it was asked as single response set

Having clear goals and results is a #1 reason to financially support an initiative. Financial transparency is the second most important reason, and it has improved since 2014. Public discussions and media coverage keep their “least important” rates.

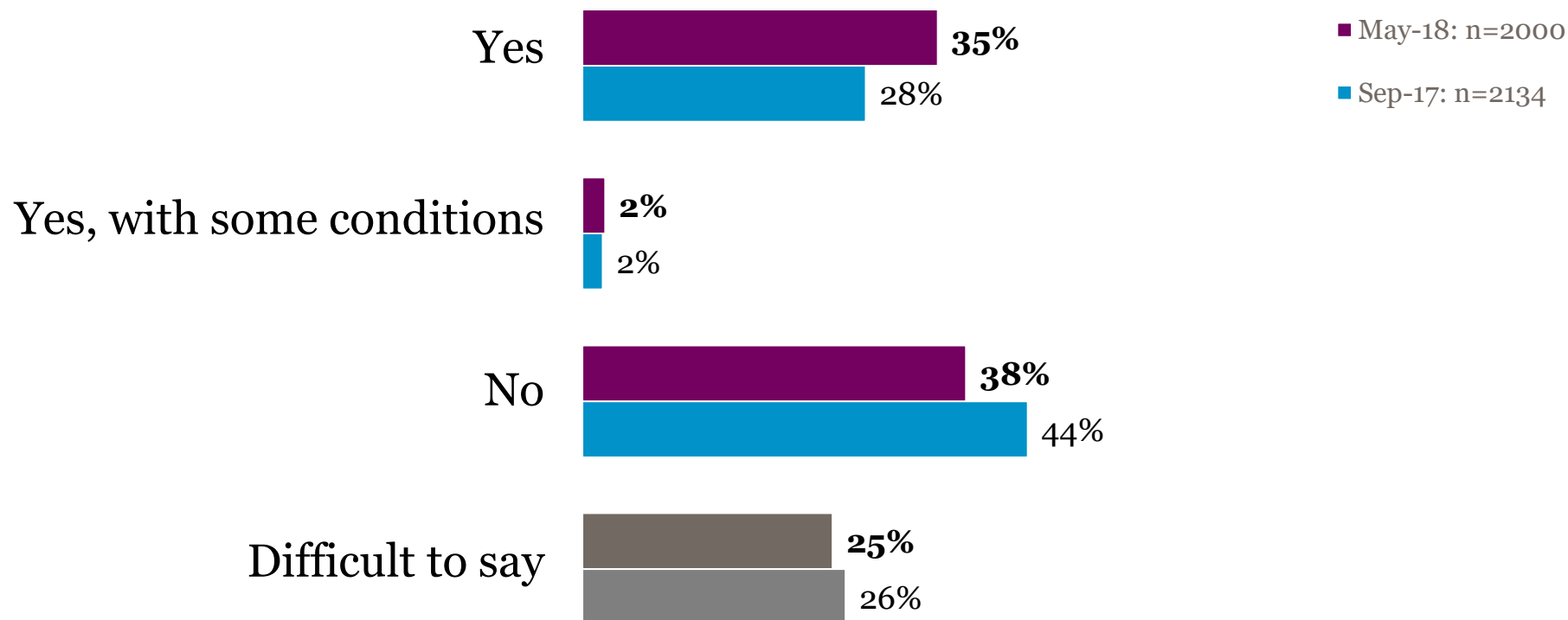
A20. If you decided to financially support a certain initiative, which factor would play the crucial role for your decision? Please rate them according to their importance/role, where *1 means the most important reason, and 10—the least important reason*



The change is statistically significant with the probability of 0,95 ↓↑

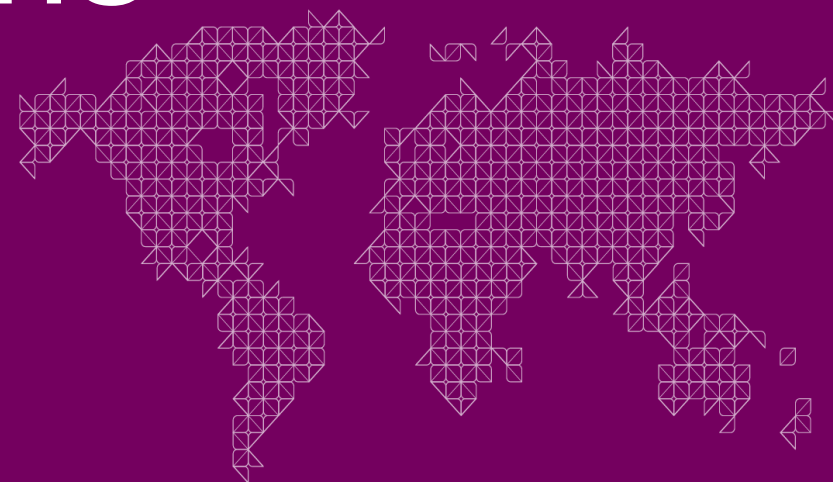
The share of Ukrainians who would support taxes investment to CSO activities went up from 28% in September 2017 to 35% in May 2018. However, almost the same share (38%) would not support such initiative

A21. Would you support a legislative initiative which obliges the government to invest taxes paid by you to support CSO activities?



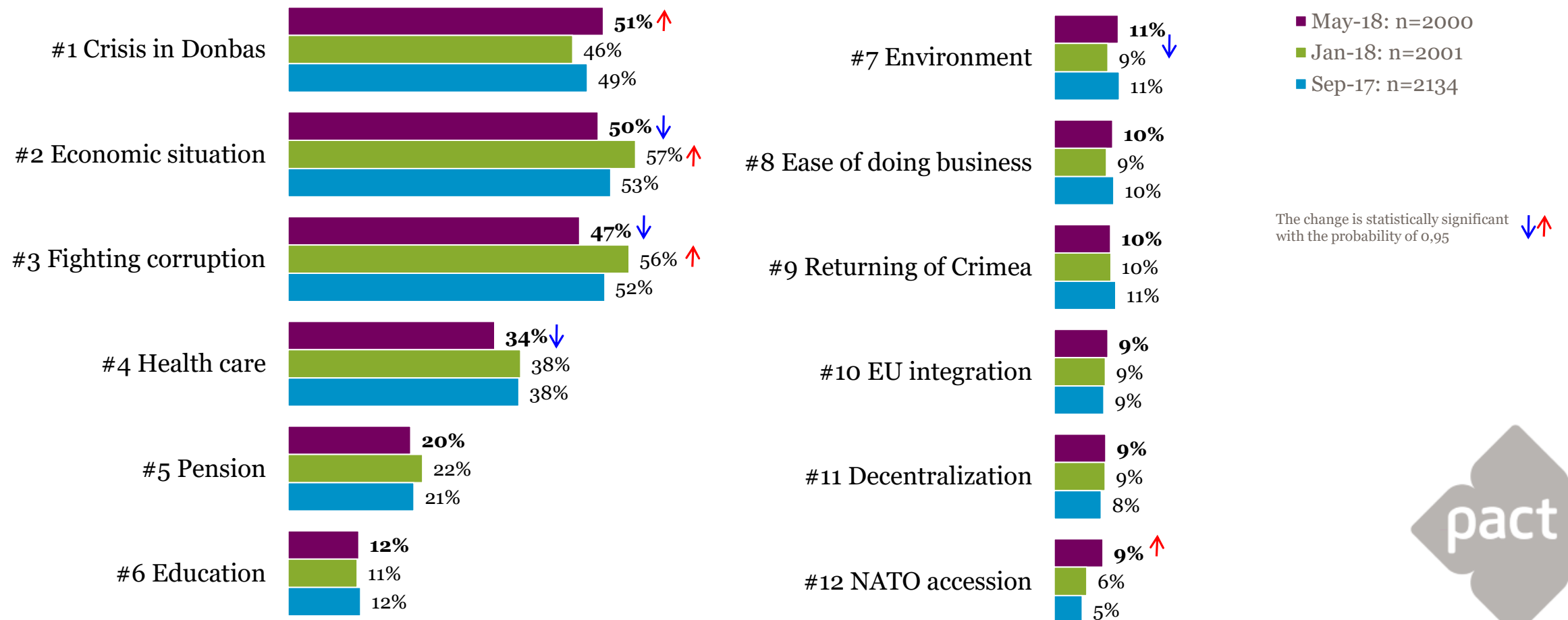


Perception of Ukrainian problems and reforms



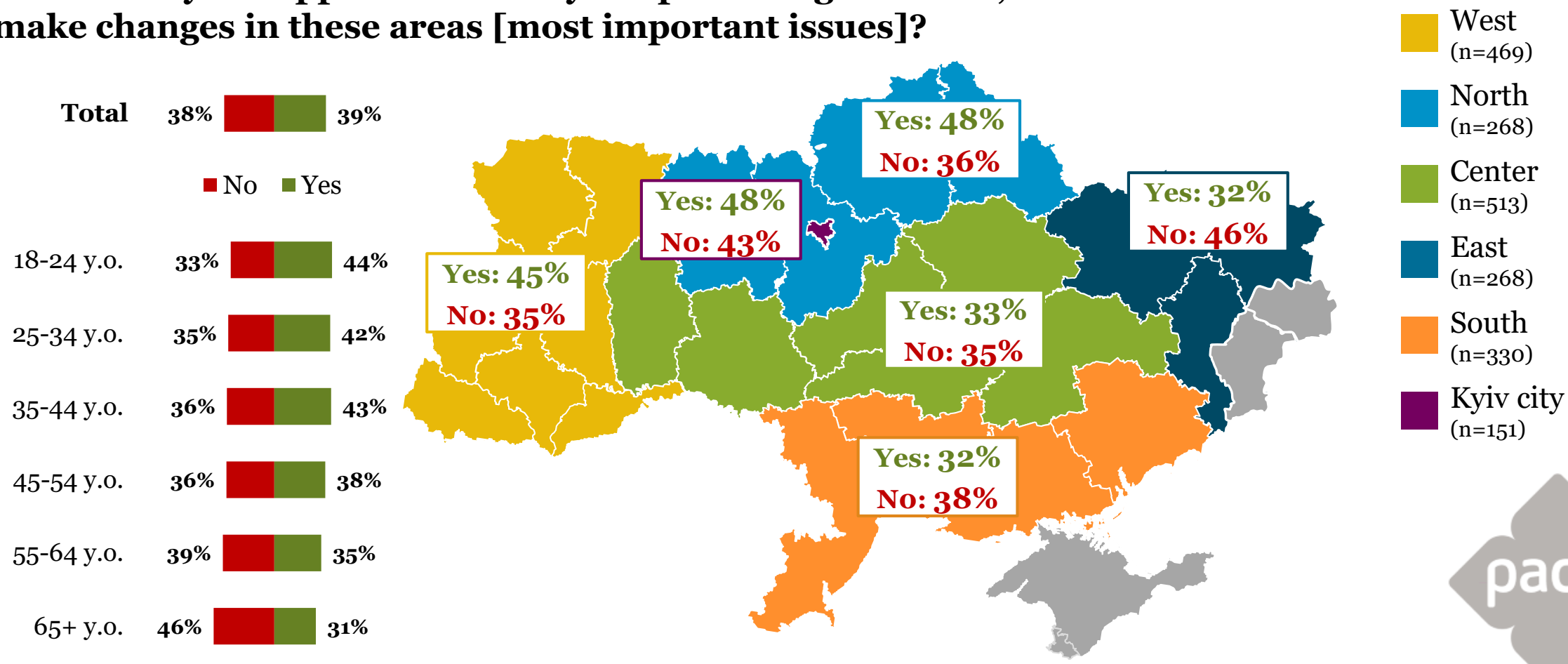
Top-3 issues remained unchanged, but the issue of crisis in Donbas rose in May 2018, whereas economy and corruption have considerably decreased. NATO accession issue has slightly increased in line with Donbas, but it's still the least important problem among the listed ones, as well as the EU integration and decentralization

B1. Choose the three most important issues for Ukraine today (sort by last wave)



In general, Ukrainians are almost equally split on those who would financially support NGO to help solving important Ukrainian issues (39%), and those who would not (38%). West, North and Kyiv have higher shares of potential donors, while East and South—of refusers. Younger and middle-aged people tend to be more willing to donate money as well.

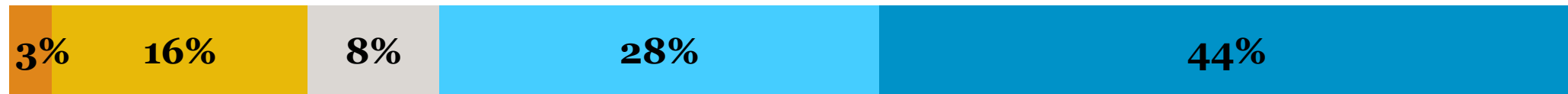
B2. Would you support financially the public organization, the aim of which is to make changes in these areas [most important issues]?



Similarly to previous waves, overwhelming majority of citizens believe that giving bribes/unofficial services/gifts for solving a problem cannot be justified anytime or in most cases (72%)

B3. Do you believe that giving bribes, unofficial services, or gifts can be justified if it is necessary for solving a problem which is important for you?

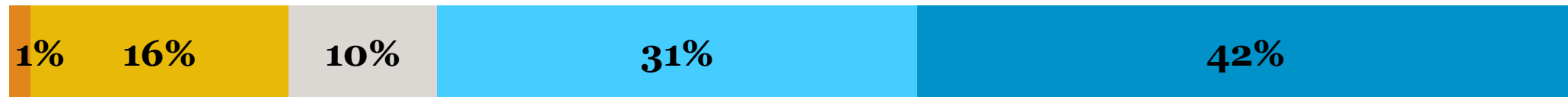
May 2018, n=2000



January 2018, n=2001



September 2017, n=2134

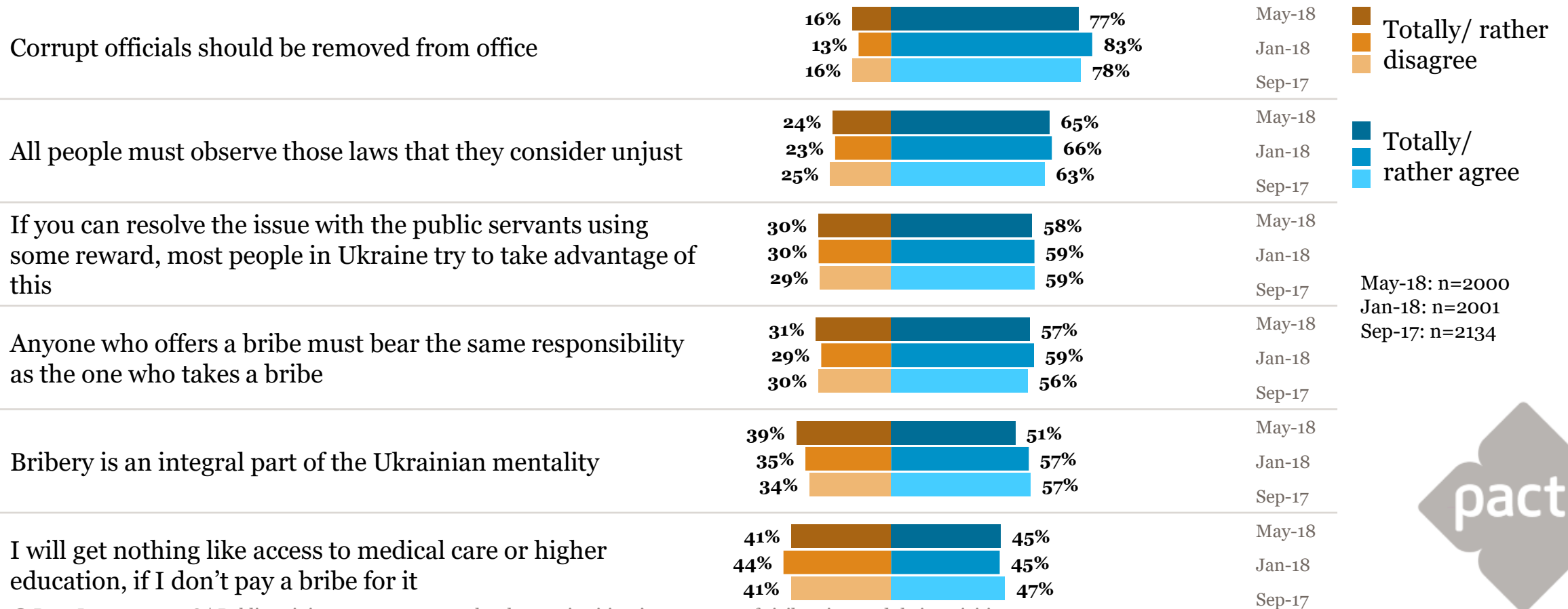


■ Always justified ■ In most cases are justified ■ Hard to say ■ In most cases are not justified ■ Never justified



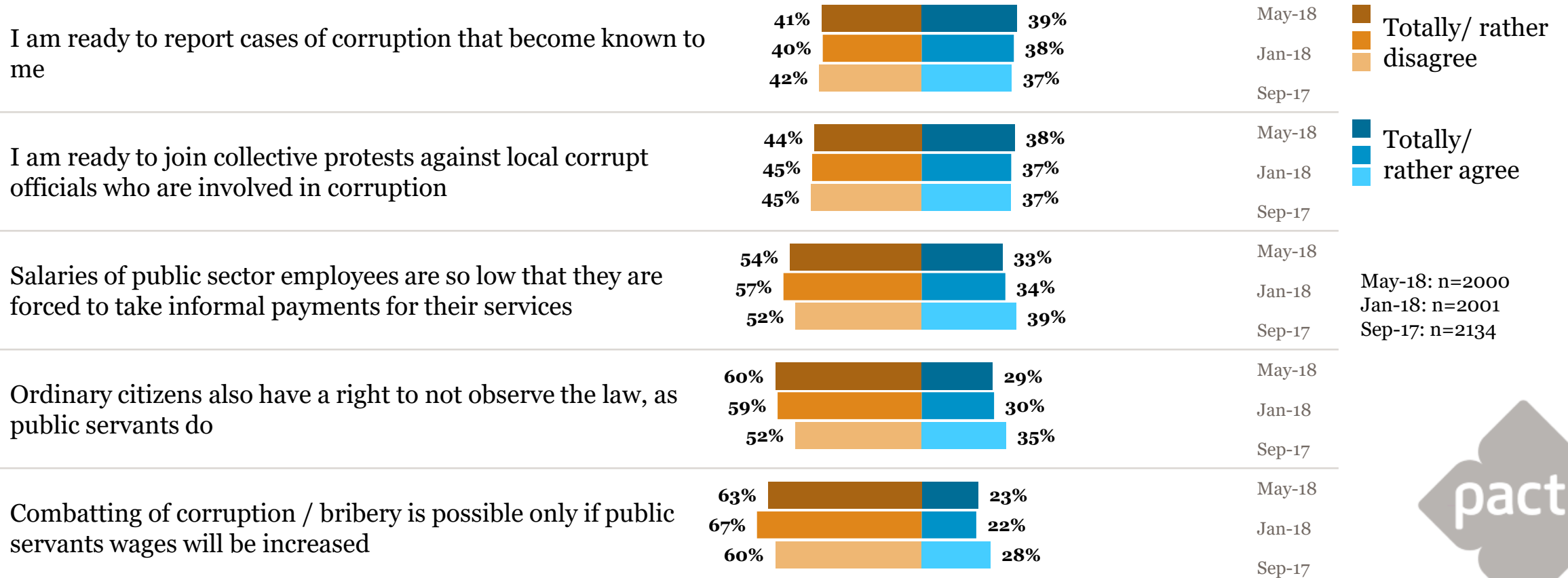
The majority agrees that the corrupt officials should be removed from the office and that all people must observe those laws they consider unjust. Almost half agrees that bribery is an integral part of the Ukrainian mentality, but it dropped significantly in May 2018.

B4. How much you agree or disagree with each of these statements? (1/2)



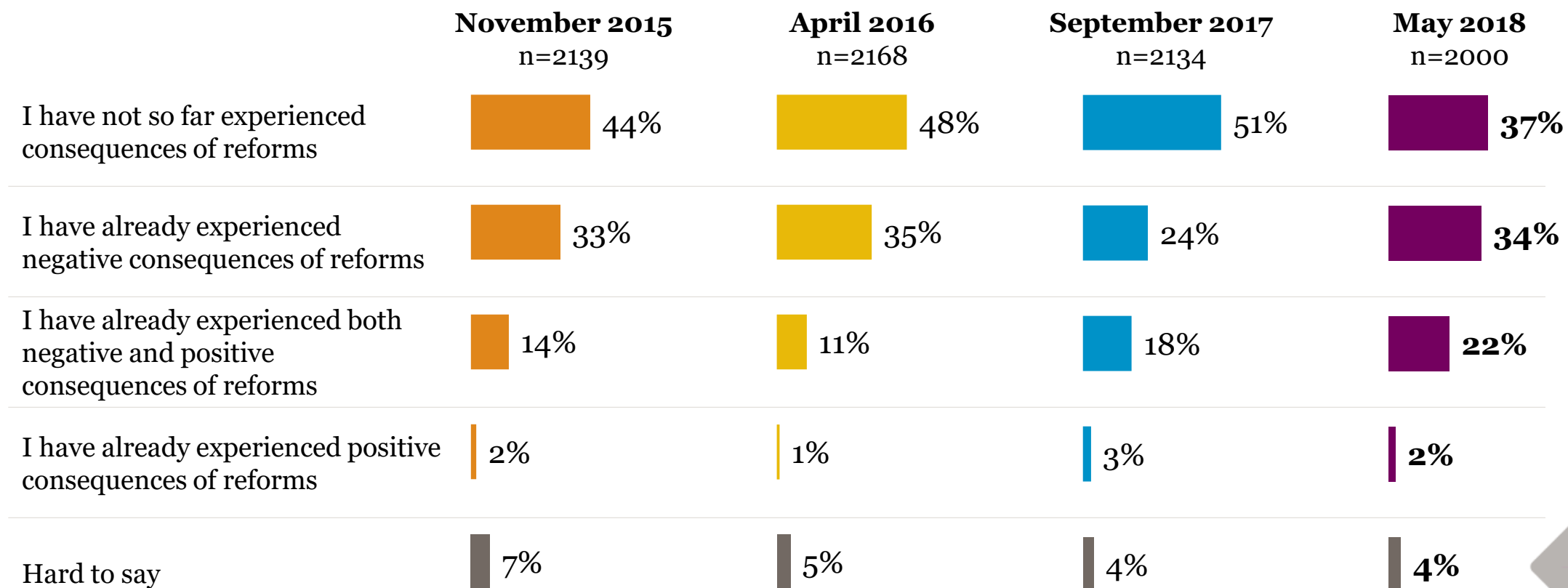
Only one in three respondents is ready to report about cases of corruption if becoming aware of them, and almost the same number is ready to participate in collective protests against local corrupt officials. Most Ukrainians don't think that combating corruption is possible only through increasing wages for public servants.

B4. How much you agree or disagree with each of these statements? (2/2)



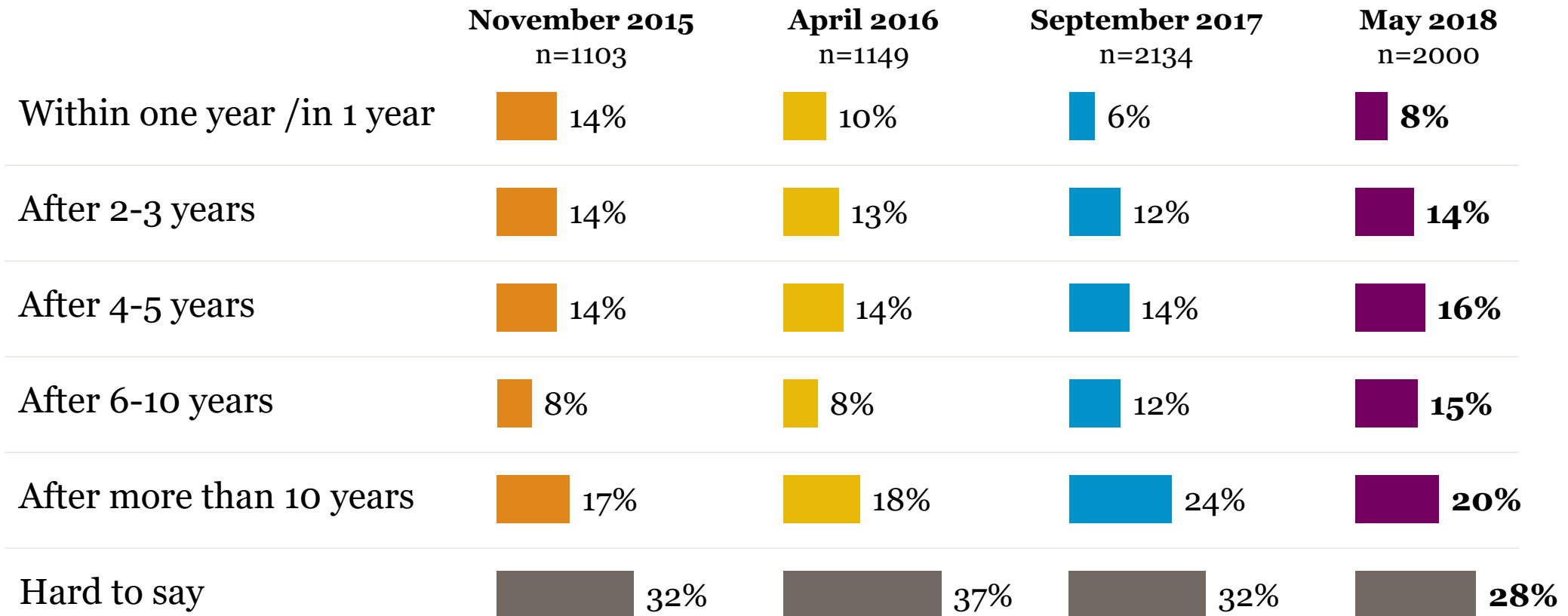
The share of those who have not experienced consequences of reforms dropped markedly in May 2018. However, significantly more people reported that they have experienced negative consequences, and slightly more—positive ones in May 2018 compared to September 2017

B5. Have you already felt any particular consequences of reform?



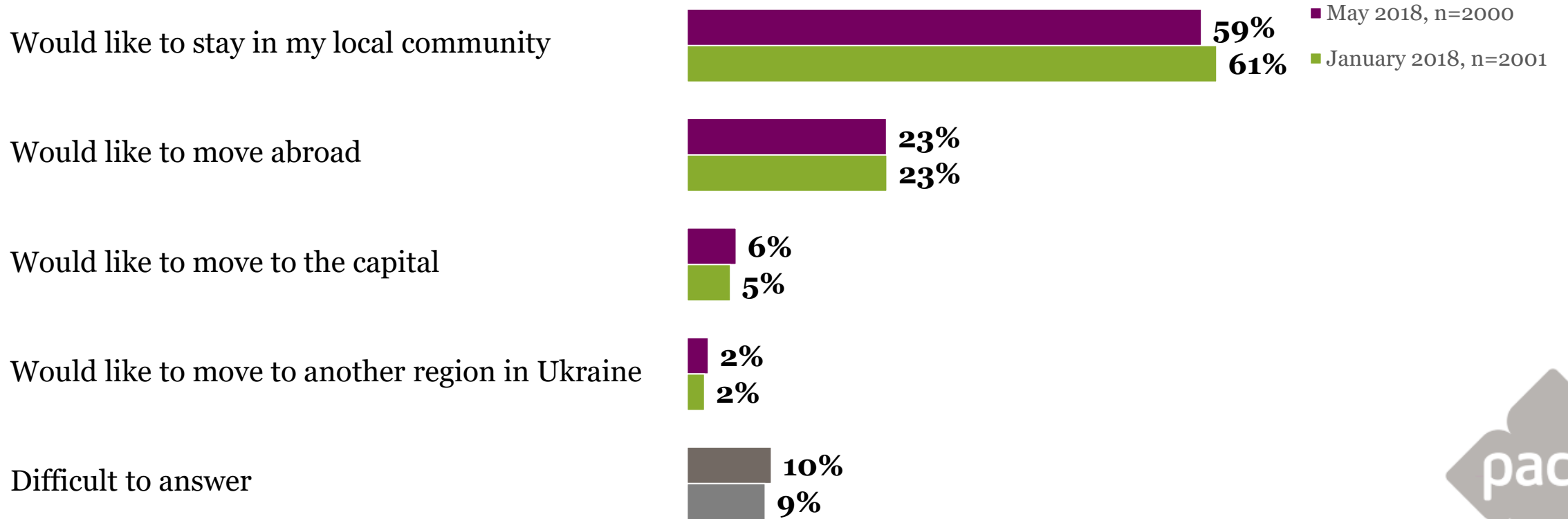
There is observed a small, but statistically significant tendency in May 2018, to expect consequences of reforms somewhat earlier comparing to the expectations revealed in September 2017

B6. When can consequences of reforms be expected?



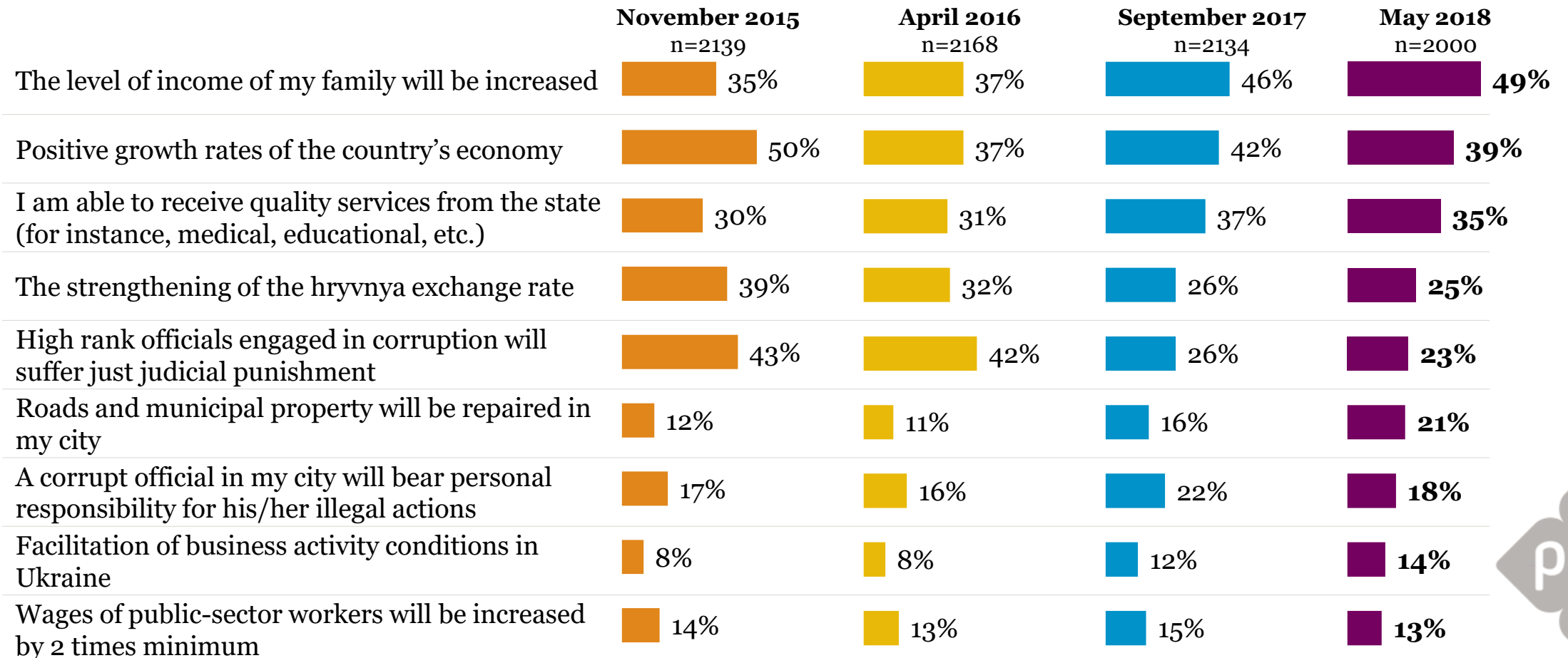
Only one in four respondents (23%) would like to move abroad, while the majority (59%) would like to stay in their local community—these shares haven't changed since January 2018

B7. Would you like to move from your city/region in the near future?



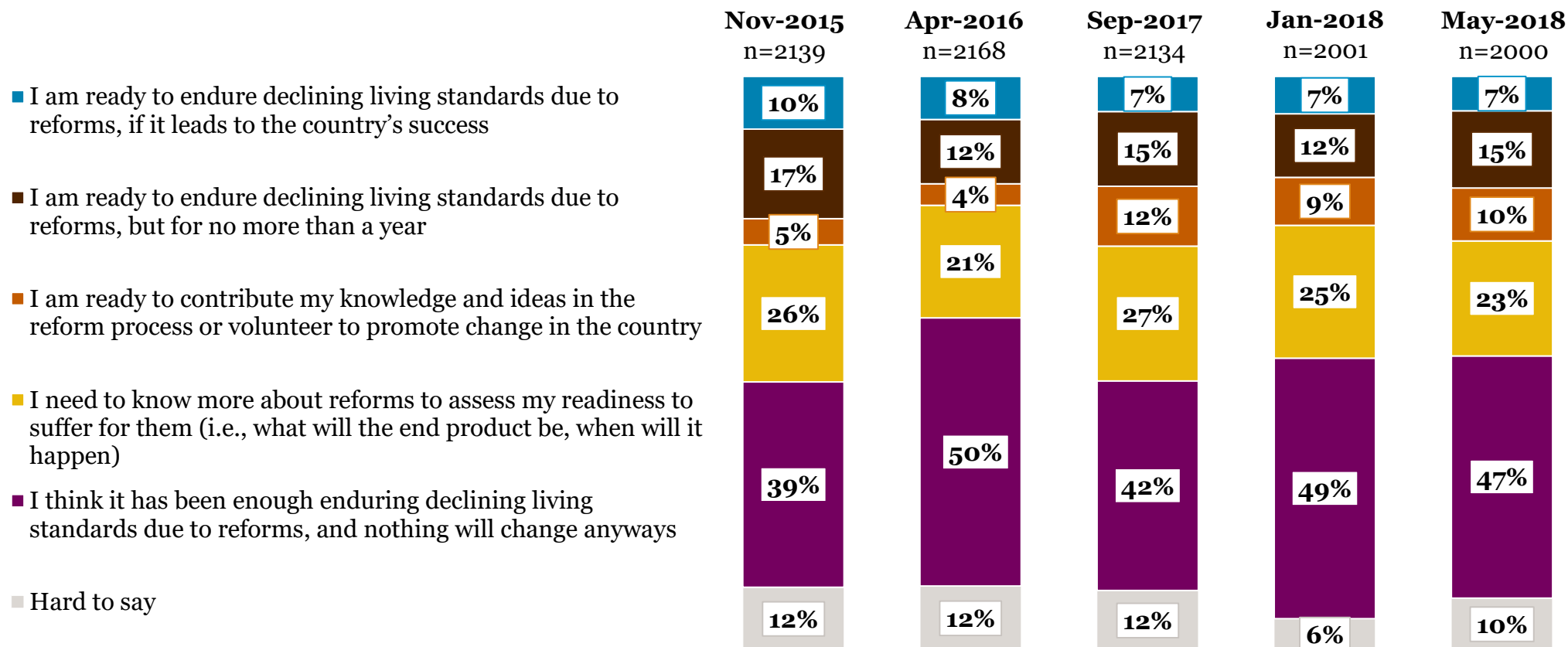
The relative majority of the respondents indicate the increase of family income, positive growth rates of the country's economy and ability to receive high quality services from the state as the signs of irreversibility of positive changes in Ukraine. For one in four citizens the situation when corrupt official bears personal responsibility for illegal actions would be a sign of irreversibility of positive changes in Ukraine

B8. What can be the first sign of irreversibility of positive changes in Ukraine?



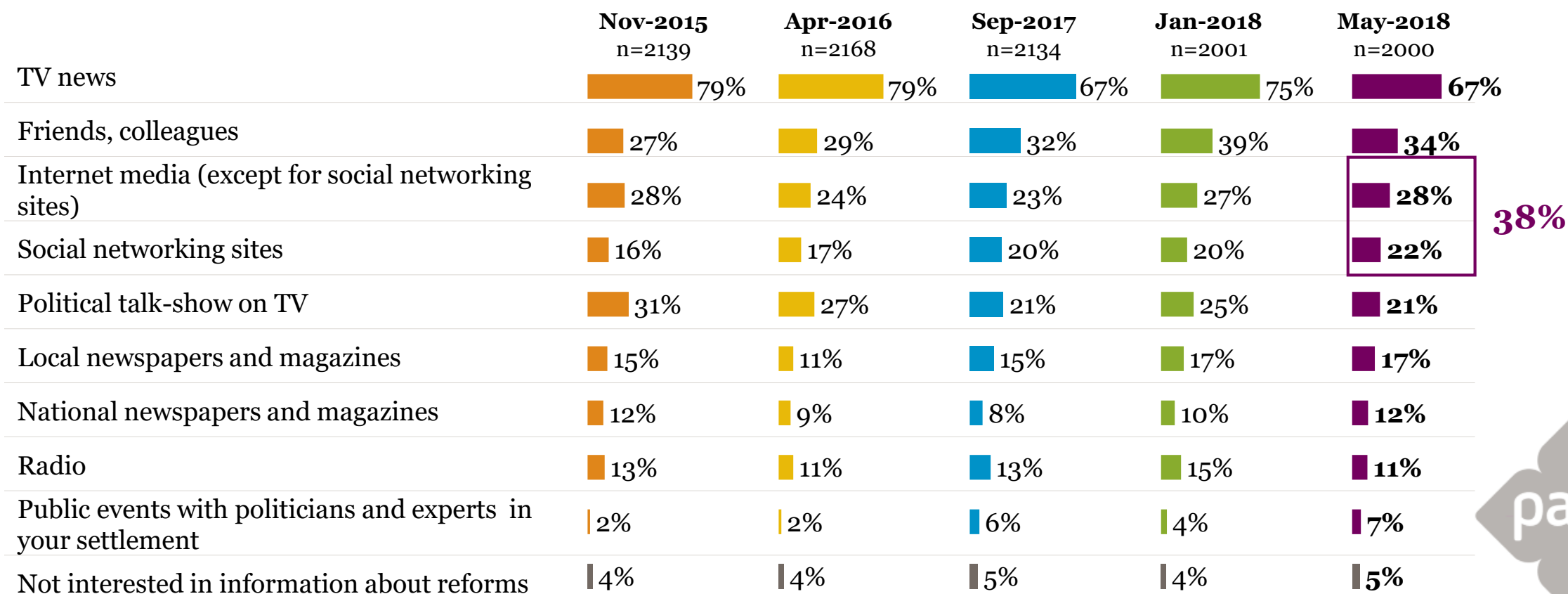
The share of the citizens that are ready to endure declining living standards stabilized around 7%, while the share of those who think that it has been enough enduring reached a peak in April 2016 and fluctuates

B9. With which of the following statements do you tend to agree more?



TV news remains the main source of information about reforms for the majority. One in three citizens get such information from friends and colleagues. 38% gets such information from the Internet and/or social media sites

B10. Which source do you use to receive information about reforms in the country

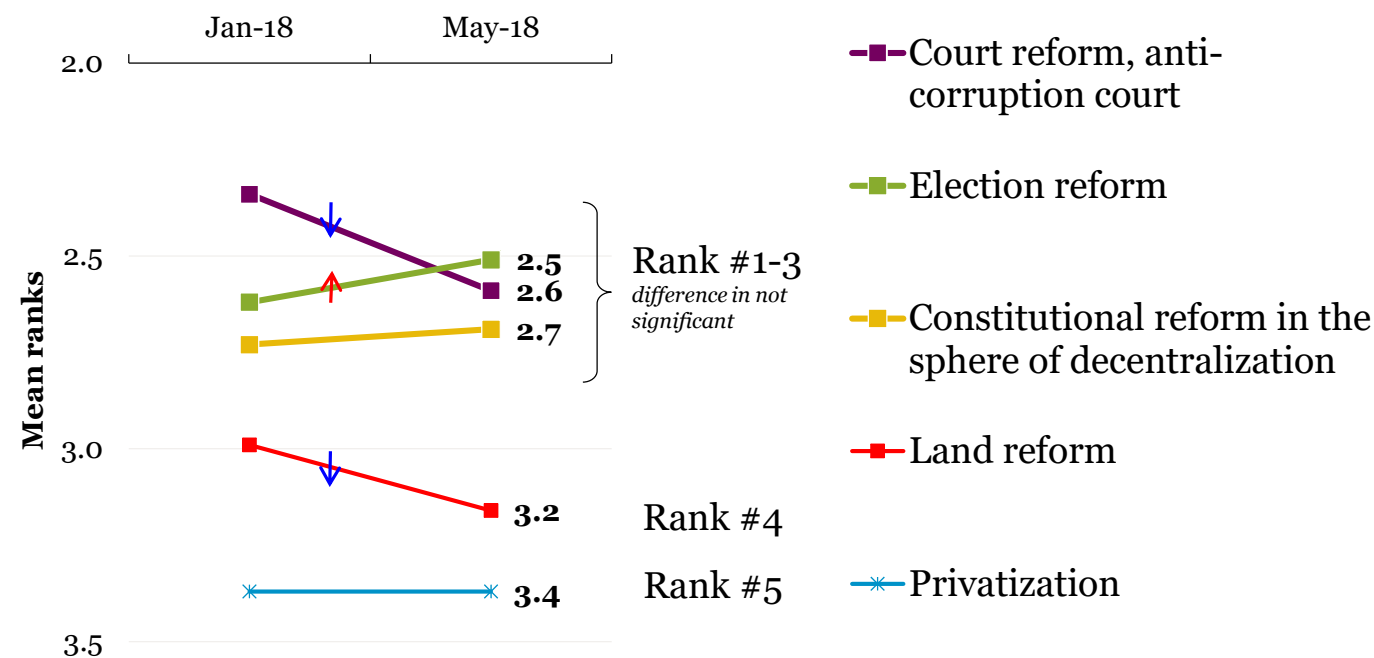


According to Ukrainians, the three most prioritized reforms are election, court (incl. anti-corruption court) and constitutional reform. Land reform and privatization are not so urgent, according to the respondents.

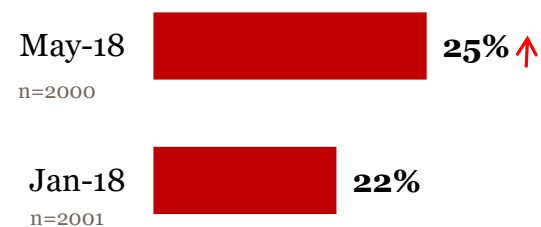
There is a growing number of those who are against reforms—a quarter in May 2018.

B10. Which of the reforms should be adopted as soon as possible, before the next parliamentary election? Please rank them according to their importance/urgency, where 1 means «should be adopted as soon as possible», and 5 – «should be adopted after four other reforms»

1 – should be adopted as soon as possible



Against all five reforms



The change is statistically significant with the probability of 0,95

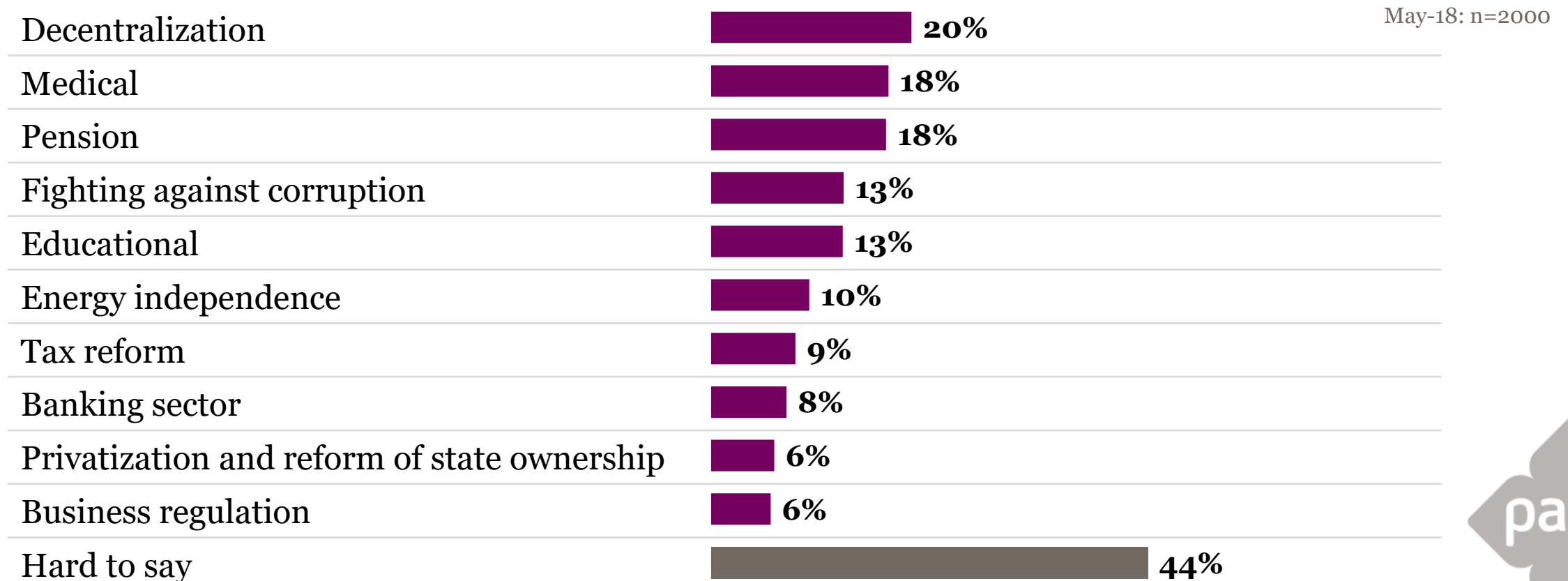


5 – should be adopted after four other reforms



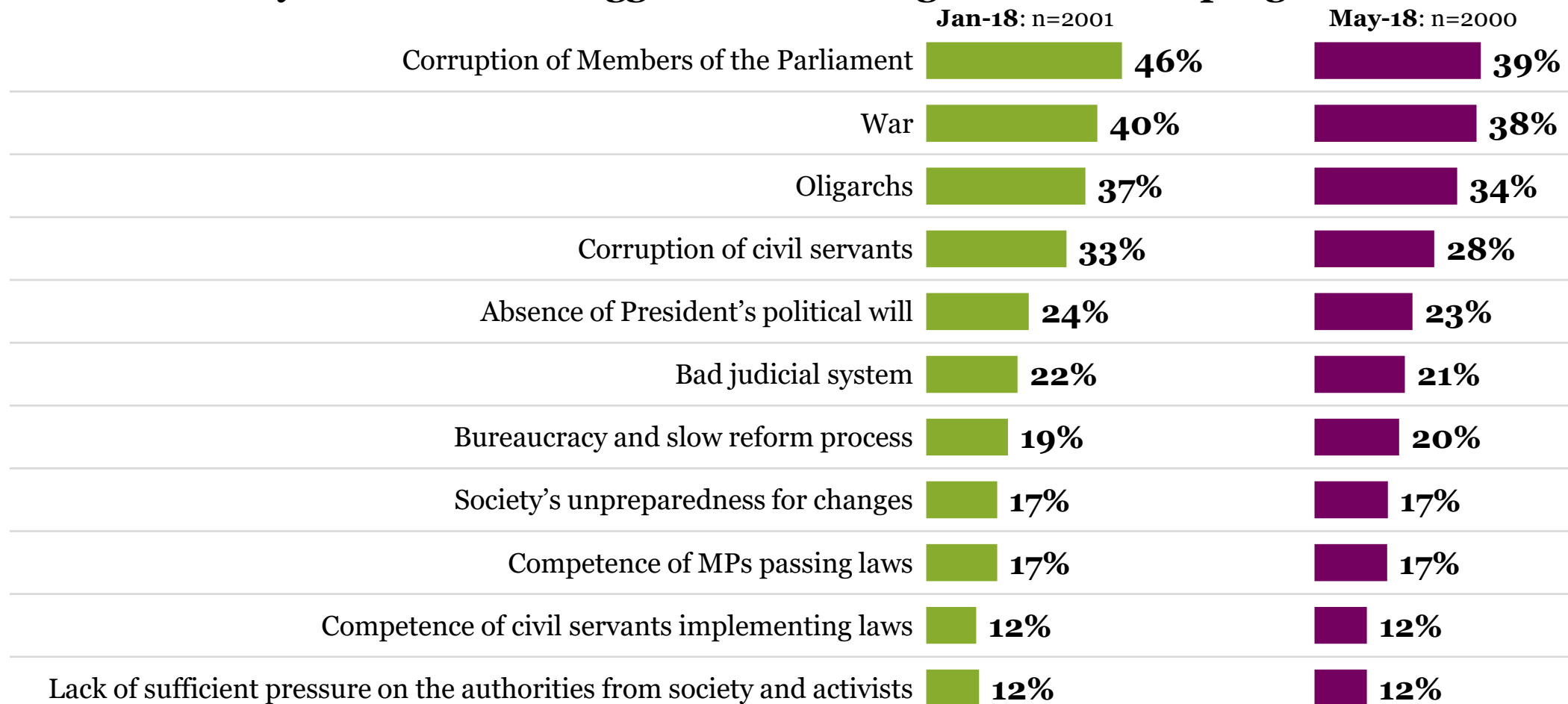
Decentralization is the most successful reform, according to people. It's followed by medical and pension reforms. It is remarkably, but 44% of Ukrainians cannot choose any successful reforms

B11. Please, rank the progress since 2014 for the following reforms—choose 3 the most successful reforms



People think that corruption, war and oligarchs are biggest obstacles to reforms in Ukraine, but their shares somewhat declined in May 2018

B12. What do you think is the biggest obstacle to greater reform progress in Ukraine?



B13. If parliamentary elections were held next Sunday and the following political parties participated in the elections, for which political party would you vote? (for parties that get above 2% of all responses)

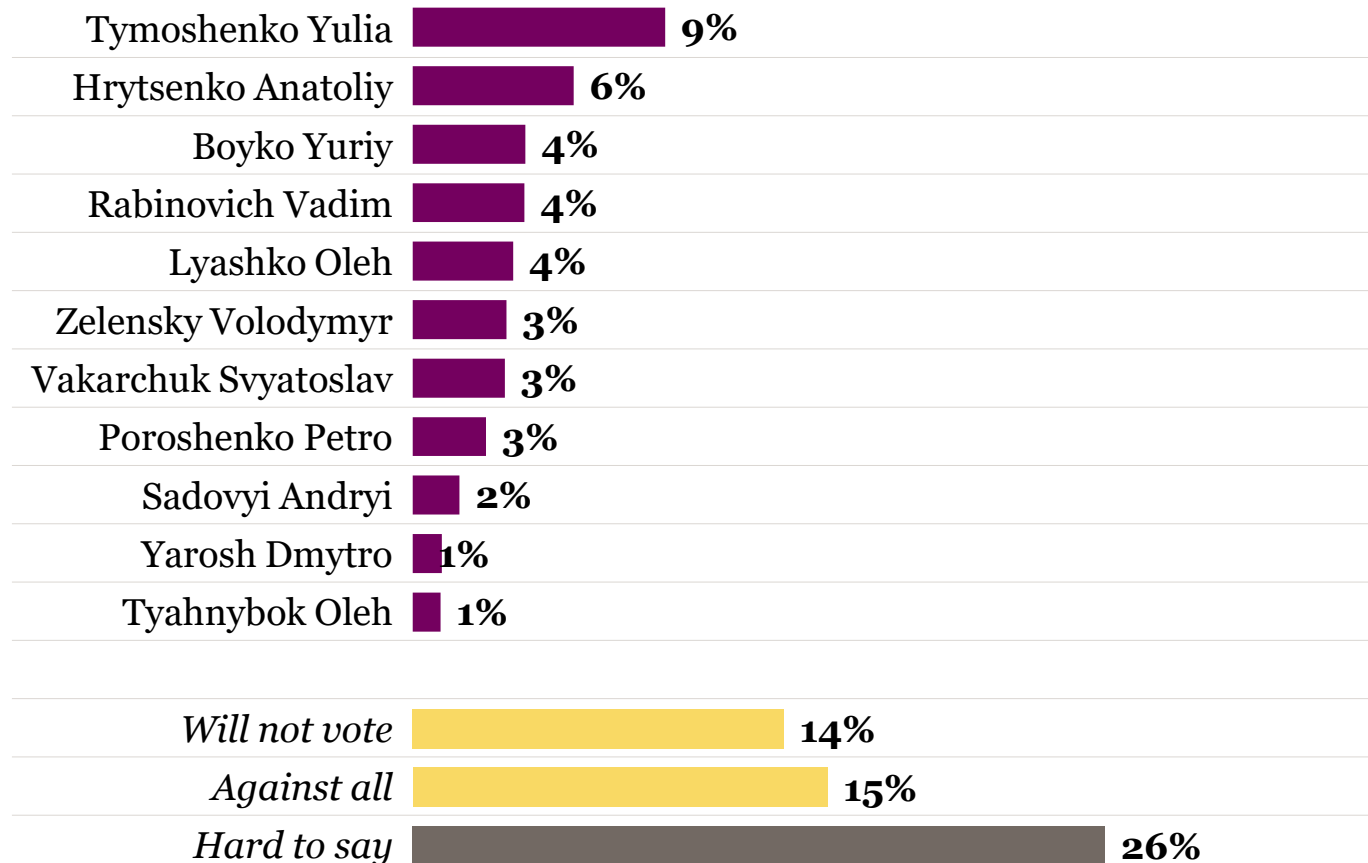
	Apr-16 n=2168	Sep-17 n=2134	Jan-18 n=2001	May-18 n=2000
All-Ukraine Union "Batkivshchina"	11%	8%	8%	9%
Party "Civil Position"	3%	3%	3%	5%
Party "Opposition Bloc"	8%	5%	5%	5%
Party "For Life"		5%	5%	4%
Radical Party of Oleh Lyashko	6%	4%	3%	4%
Party "Samopomich"	9%	4%	4%	3%
Petro Poroshenko Bloc "Solidarity"	3%	2%	3%	3%
Union of parties "Freedom", "Pravyi sector" and "National Corps"	1%	3%	2%	2%
Party "UKROP"	1%	2%	2%	2%
Will not vote	15%	16%	14%	14%
Against all**		17%	16%	15%
Refuse to answer**		4%	4%	5%
Hard to say	35%	20%	24%	22%

*in 2016: Party 'Pravyi sector'

** Options "Against all" and "Refuse to answer" were not given in 2016



B14. If presidential elections were held next Sunday and the following candidates participated in the elections, for which candidate would you vote?
(for candidates that above 1% of all responses)



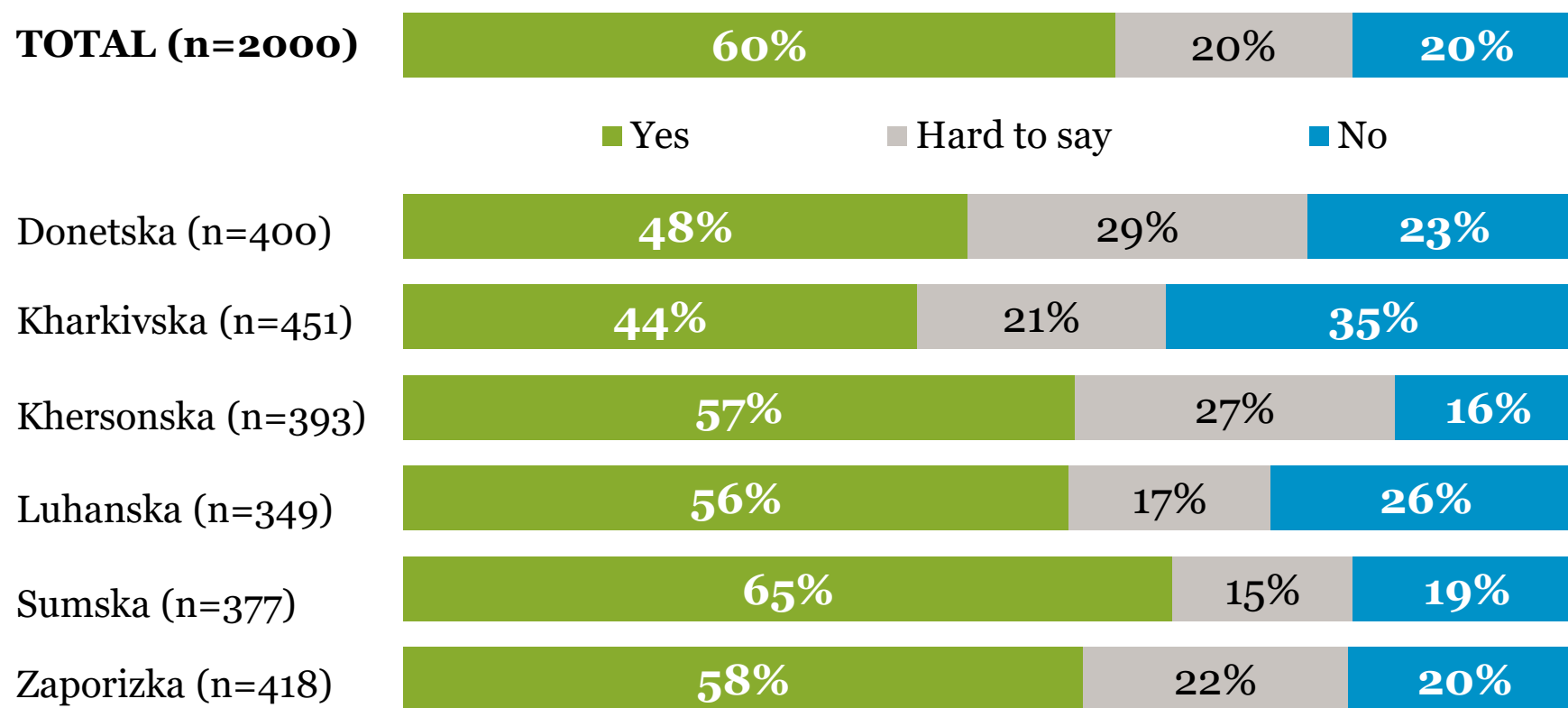
May-2018
n=2000



Most Ukrainians (60%) support the creation of the Anti-Corruption Court, while one in five does not and one in five cannot answer.

Among six target oblasts, the share is the lowest in Kharkivska oblast and the highest in Sumska.

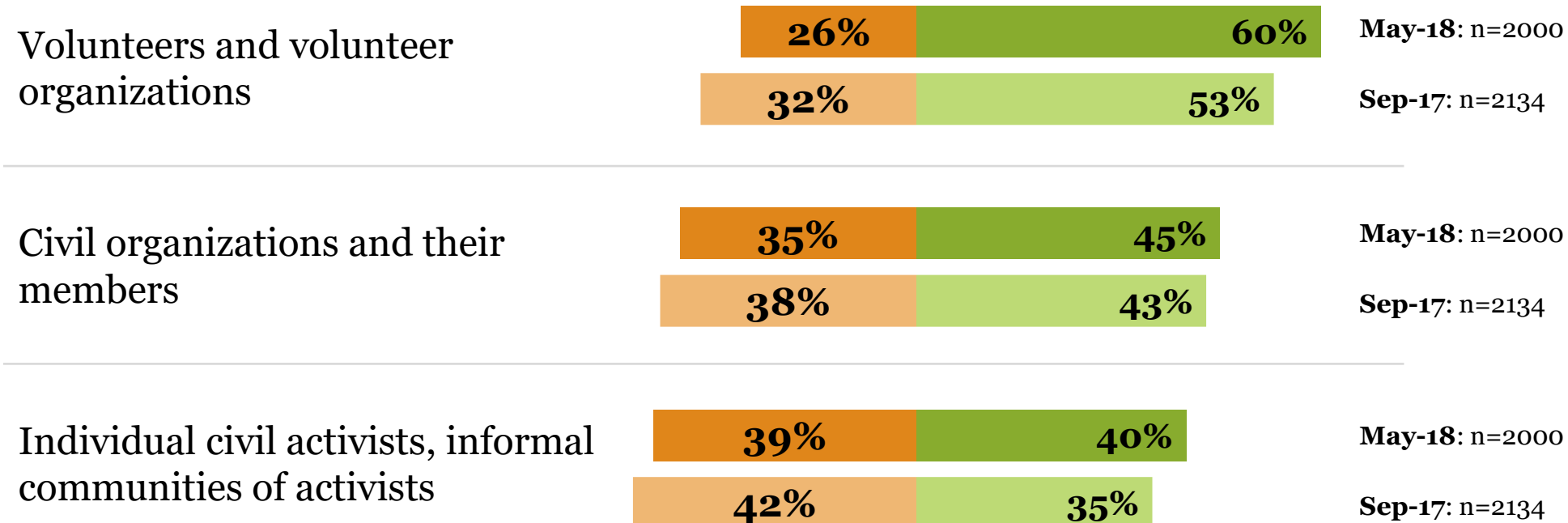
B15. Do you support the creation of the Anti-Corruption Court?



In general, trust towards volunteers, civil organization and activists is increasing. Volunteers are more trustworthy than CSOs and activists, according to Ukrainians opinion.

B16. How much do you trust...?

■ Do not at all / rather do not trust ■ Completely / rather trust



More than a half of those who trust volunteers and volunteer organizations, believe that they can solve current problems and help people.

**B17.1 Choose one statement that describes why you trust to...
Volunteers and volunteer organizations?**
(among those who completely/rather trust them)

I know such people / these organizations personally, so I trust them



■ May 2018, n=1200

■ September 2017, n=1135

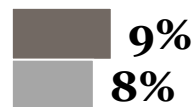
I am aware of their activities quite well, and see the efficiency of their work



I believe that they can solve current problems and help people



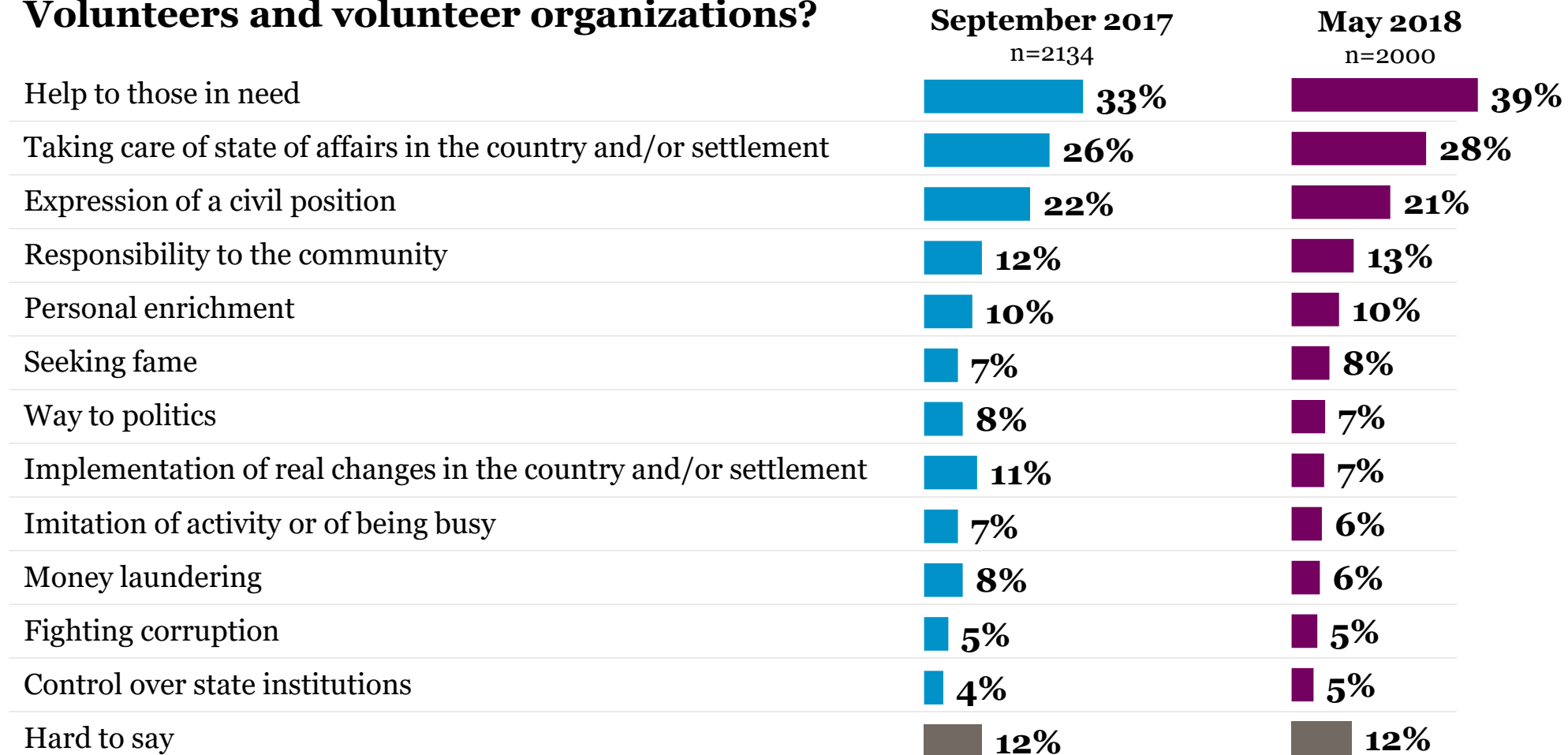
Hard to say



39% believe that volunteers and volunteer organizations are those who help people in need, 28%—taking care of state of affairs in the country and/or settlement

B18.1. Choose the options that are the best to describe ...

Volunteers and volunteer organizations?



Over a half of those who trust CSOs believe that these organizations can solve current problems and help people

**B17.2. Choose one statement that describes why you trust to...
Civil organizations and their members?**
(among those who completely/rather trust them)

I know such people / these organizations personally,
so I trust them



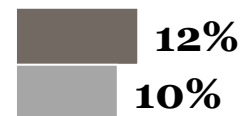
I am aware of their activities quite well, and see the
efficiency of their work



I believe that they can solve current problems and
help people





























Hard to say



One in five supposes that CSOs take care of state of affairs in the country or settlement, 20%—that they help people in need, and 17%—that it is an expression of civil position. A share of those who think that they imitate activity or of being busy significantly increased up to 14%

B18.2. Choose the options that are the best to describe ...

Civil organizations and their members?

	September 2017 n=2134	May 2018 n=2000
Taking care of state of affairs in the country and/or settlement	 21%	 20%
Help to those in need	 19%	 20%
Expression of a civil position	 18%	 17%
Imitation of activity or of being busy	 10%	 14%
Way to politics	 14%	 13%
Responsibility to the community	 11%	 11%
Seeking fame	 8%	 10%
Personal enrichment	 9%	 10%
Money laundering	 11%	 10%
Implementation of real changes in the country and/or settlement	 11%	 8%
Control over state institutions	 8%	 7%
Fighting corruption	 8%	 6%
Hard to say	 18%	 17%



Over a half of those who trust individual civil activists and informal communities of activists tend to believe that they can solve current problems and help people

**B17.3. Choose one statement that describes why you trust to...
Individual civil activists, informal communities of activists?**
(% of those who completely/rather trust them)

I know such people / these organizations personally,
so I trust them



■ May 2018, n=804

■ September 2017, n=740

I am aware of their activities quite well, and see the
efficiency of their work



I believe that they can solve current problems and
help people





























Hard to say



About one in five (18%) tend to associate individual civil activists and informal groups of activists with the expression of civil position or with the way to politics. Almost the same share thinks that they provide help to those in need—it has increased since September 2017, as well as an opinion that they are “seeking a fame”

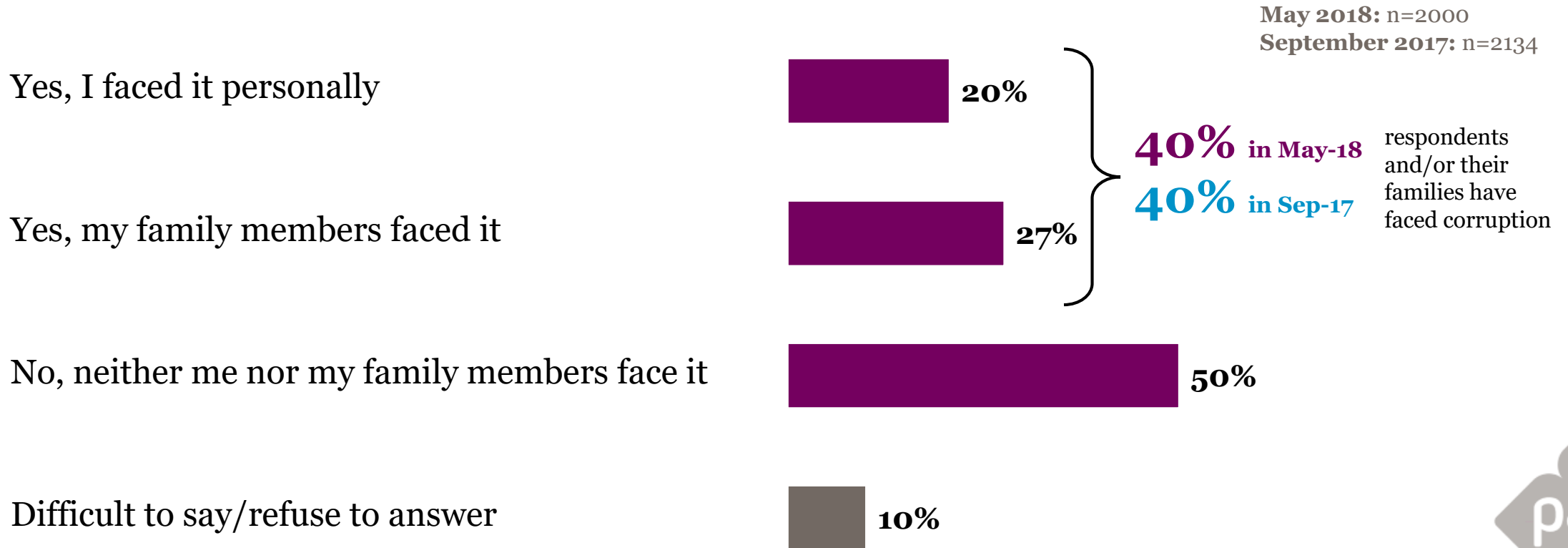
B18.3. Choose the options that are the best to describe ... Individual civil activists, informal communities of activists?

	September 2017, n=2134	May 2018, n=2000
Way to politics	 19%	 18%
Help to those in need	 14%	 17%
Seeking fame	 13%	 16%
Taking care of state of affairs in the country and/or settlement	 16%	 16%
Expression of a civil position	 19%	 15%
Personal enrichment	 12%	 13%
Imitation of activity or of being busy	 8%	 10%
Responsibility to the community	 7%	 9%
Money laundering	 8%	 9%
Implementation of real changes in the country and/or settlement	 8%	 7%
Fighting corruption	 5%	 6%
Control over state institutions	 5%	 4%
Hard to say	 21%	 19%



One in five (20%) reported that they have personally faced corruption directly within the last year. 27% reported that their family members encountered it.

B19. Have you or your family members directly faced corruption (bribe, extortion, nepotism, etc.) during the last 12 months? (answers 1 and 2 are possible at the same time*)

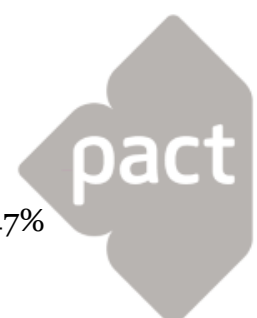
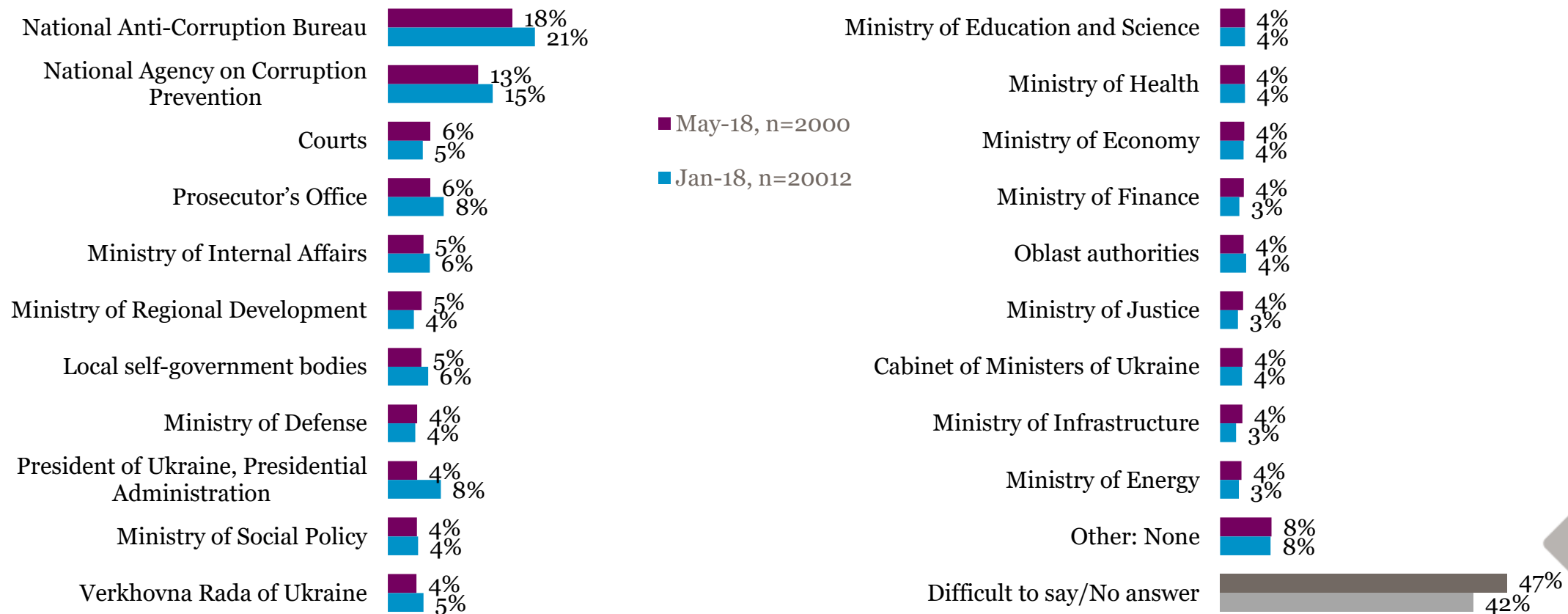


The question used to be a single-answer question before the survey in May 2018.



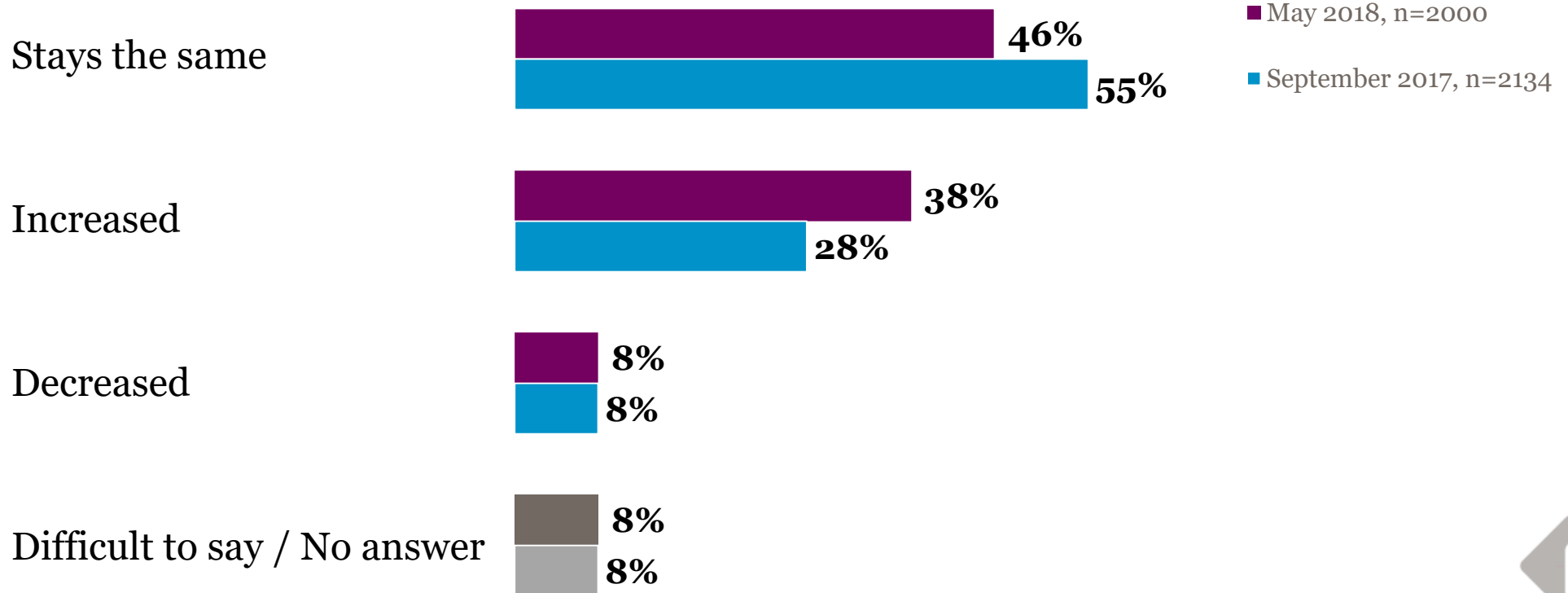
Almost half of the population (47%) cannot define the public authority that is really willing to counter corruption, and this share went up from 42% in January 2018.

B20. In your opinion, which public authorities are really willing to counter corruption?
(for public authorities that got more than 4%)



More people in May 2018 (38%) than in September 2017 (28%) suppose that the level of corruption has increased during the last 12 months; whereas the number of those, who share the opinion that it remained unchanged, declined from 55% to 46%

B21. In your opinion, the corruption rate increased, decreased or stays the same during the last 12 months?



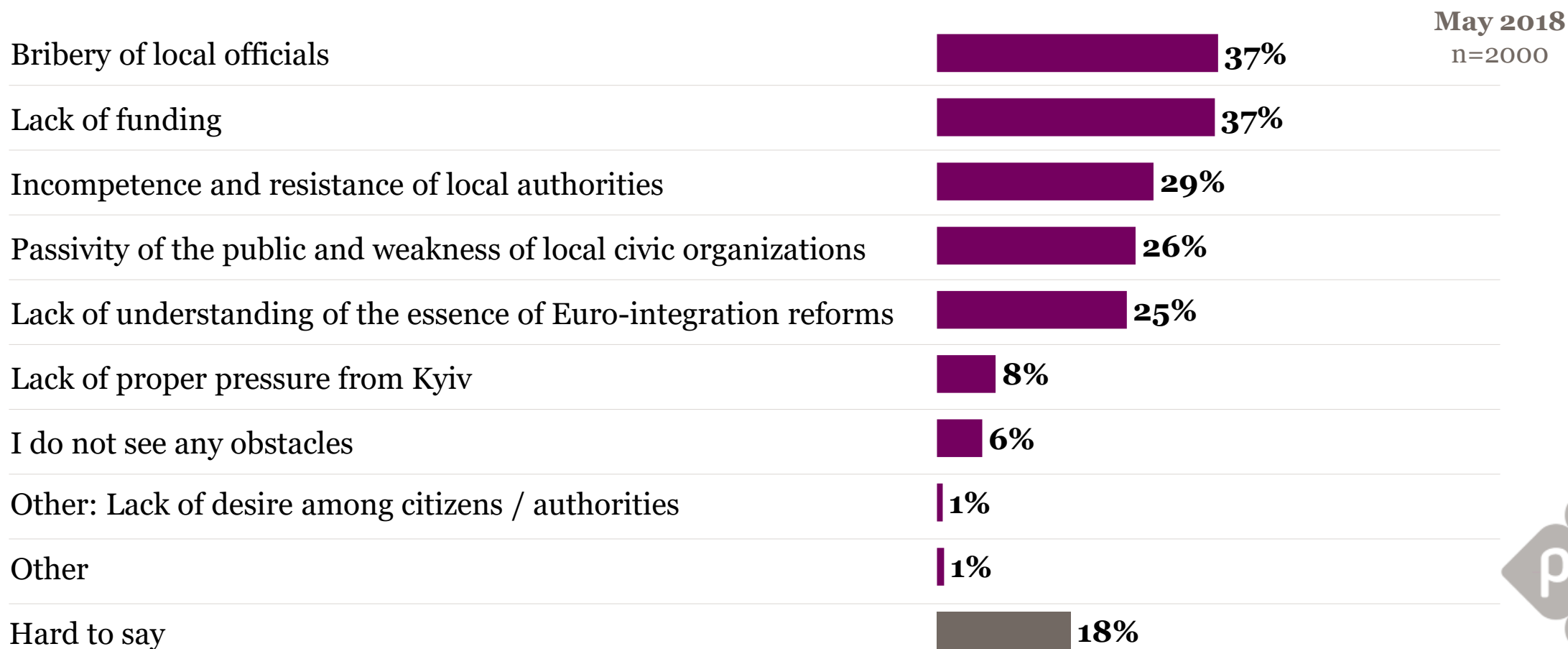
People are willing to see a sign of the European integration in **the** improved social (39%) and transport (33%) infrastructure, and in new jobs in their settlements (33%)

B22. What would you consider a sign that the European integration process is happening in your region?



Ukrainians think that top-3 obstacles to the European integration at local level are local corruption (37%), lack of funding (37%) and incompetence/resistance of local authorities (29%). These reasons are followed by public passivity (26%) and lack of Euro-integration understanding (25%)

B23. What is the main obstacle to European integration in your region? Choose the three key obstacles



A half of the citizens (51%) wants more advanced level of rapprochement between Ukraine and the EU: 21%—completely free trade zone, 30%—full membership. 14% are against any improvements in relations with the EU

B24. What level of rapprochement between Ukraine and the European Union would be adequate for you?

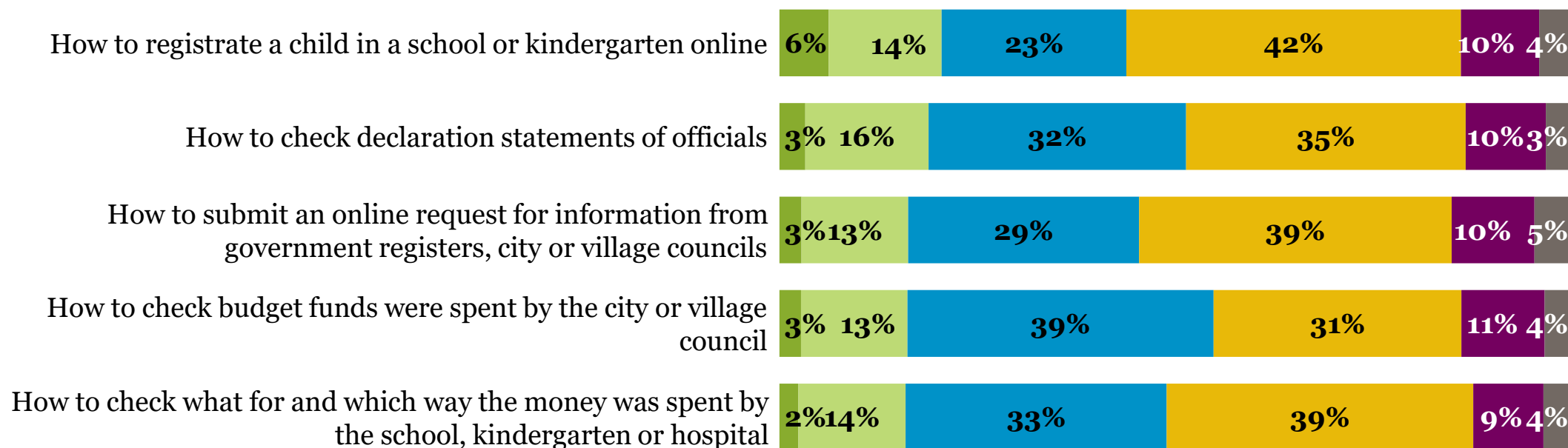
May 2018,
n=2000



People are most aware and use online registration in a school/kindergarten. One in five Ukrainians is aware about how to check officials' declarations, but only 3% among all do this. The most interesting, but unknown activity is checking local budget funds.

B25. Do you know how to do the following and do you do this? (1/2)

May 2018, n=2000



■ *Yes, I know and do it*

■ *No, I don't know, but it would be interesting to know*

■ *There is no such opportunity*

■ *Yes, I know, but I don't do it*

■ *No, I don't know and don't need to know*

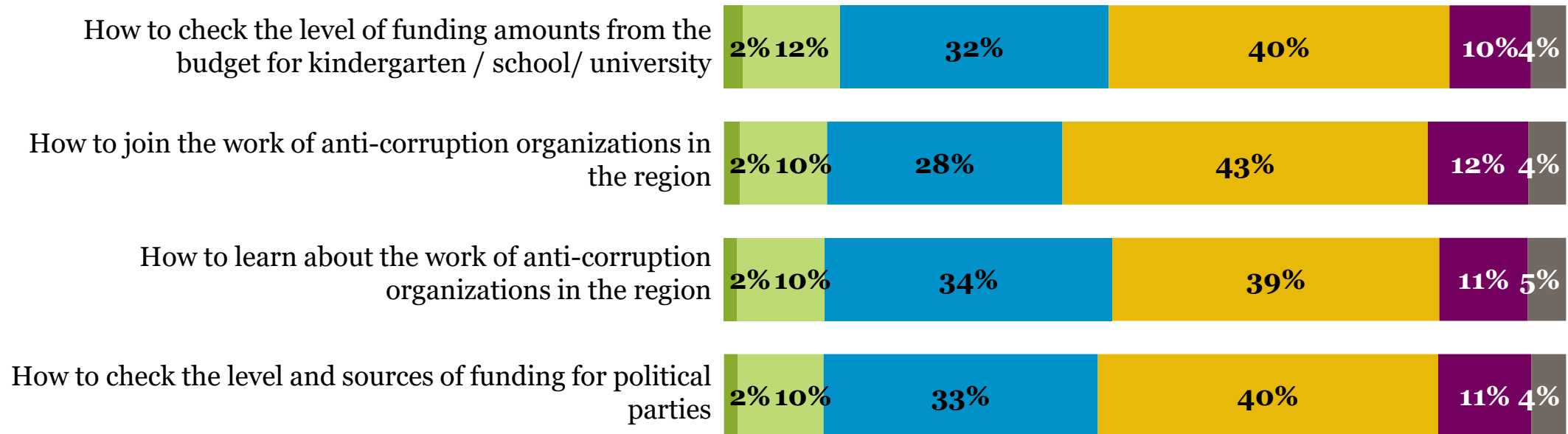
■ *Difficult to answer*



The second most interesting, but unknown activity is how to learn about the work of local anti-corruption organizations

B25. Do you know how to do the following and do you do this? (2/2)

May 2018, n=2000



■ *Yes, I know and do it*

■ *No, I don't know, but it would be interesting to know*

■ *There is no such opportunity*

■ *Yes, I know, but I don't do it*

■ *No, I don't know and don't need to know*

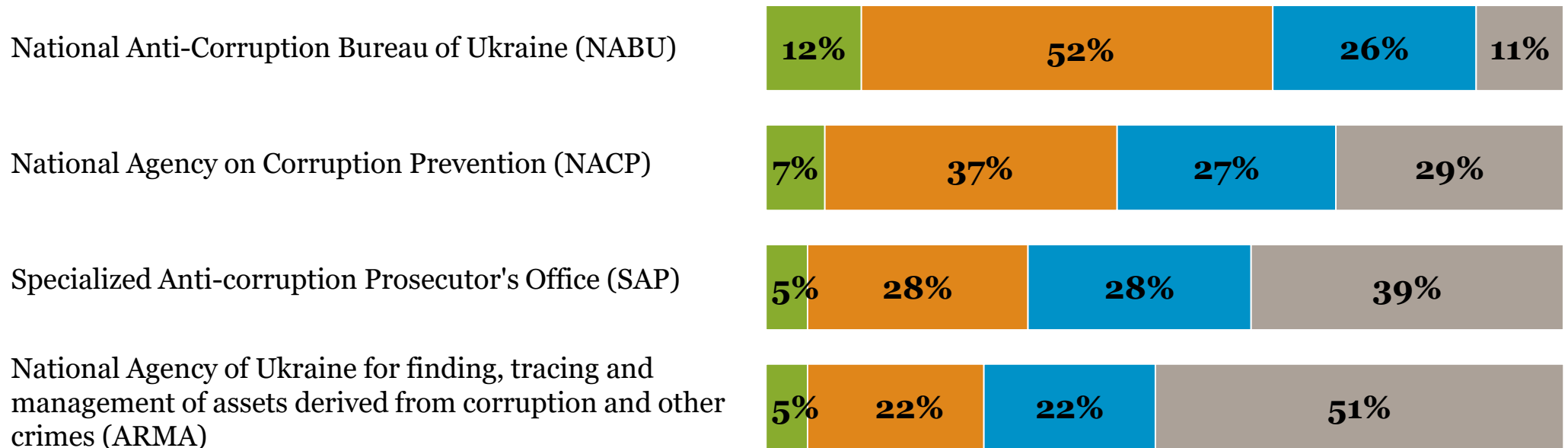
■ *Difficult to answer*



Majority of Ukrainians (64%) has heard at least something about NABU activity, about NACP—44%, while SAP and ARMA are substantially less known: 33% and 27%, respectively.

B26. Please evaluate how you are aware of the activities of following anti-corruption authorities—you know in details, heard something, but do not know the details, have heard the name, but do not know what the agency does or have never heard of such agency?

May 2018, n=2000



■ *I know in details about the work of this agency*

■ *Something heard about the work of the agency, but without details*

■ *I've heard the name, but I don't know what this agency does*

■ *I don't know / have never heard of such agency*



More than a half of the citizens (61%) tend to agree that they somehow fund all governmental services. At the same time, one in four respondents (27%) think the services cost them nothing

B27. With which of the statements do you agree the most?

May 2018,
n=2000

All services provided to me by the government are paid by me either directly or through taxes



Government agencies and programs provide some services at no cost to me



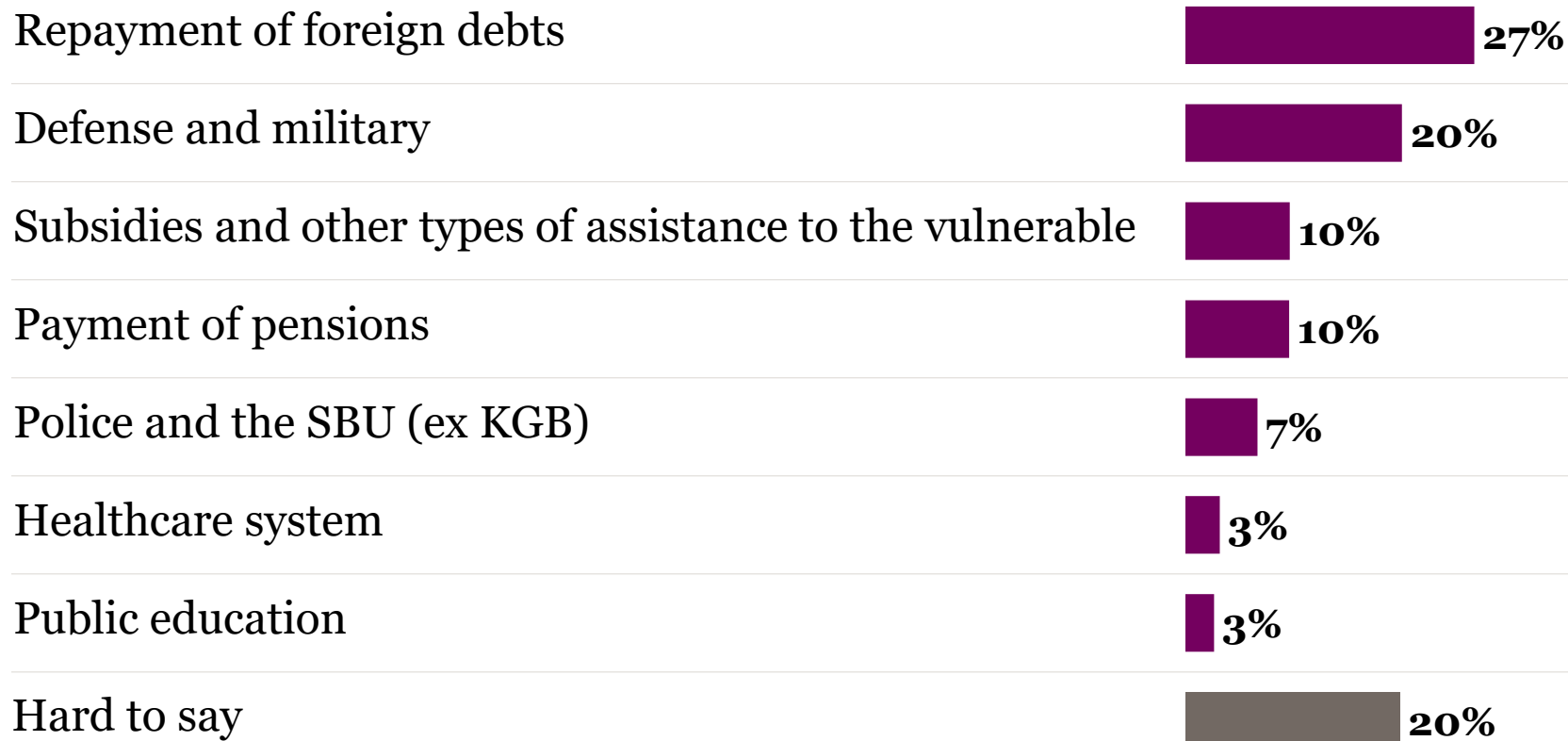
Hard to say



The most popular (27%) opinion is that foreign debts consume the largest share of taxes. Pensions receive only 10% and are ranked at #5, and public education—3% and it is ranked last (#7)

B28. In your opinion, what budget item consumes the largest share of your taxes?

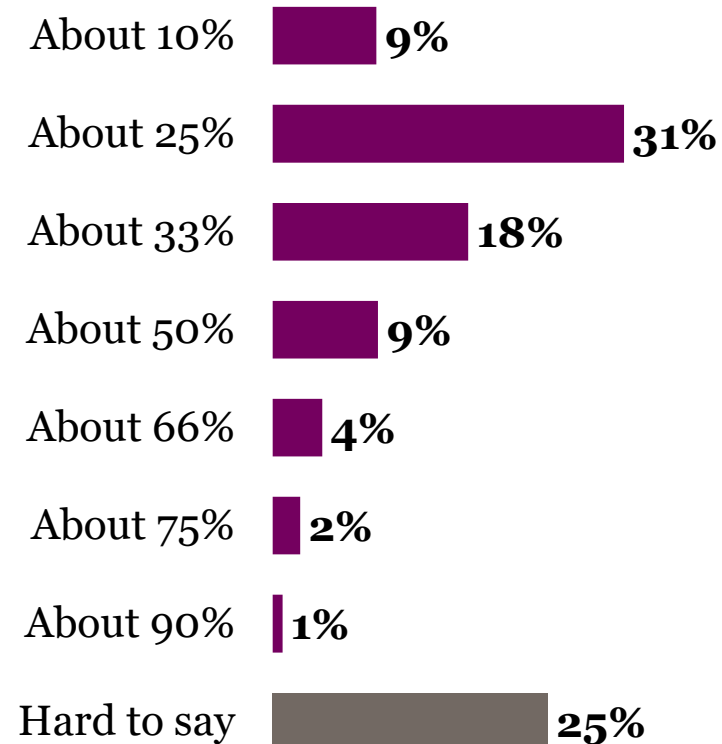
May 2018,
n=2000



31% of Ukrainian citizens think that they pay about 25% in the form of taxes for maintenance of the state

B29. What share of income Ukrainian workers pay in the form of taxes (on wages, purchased goods and services) for maintenance of the state?

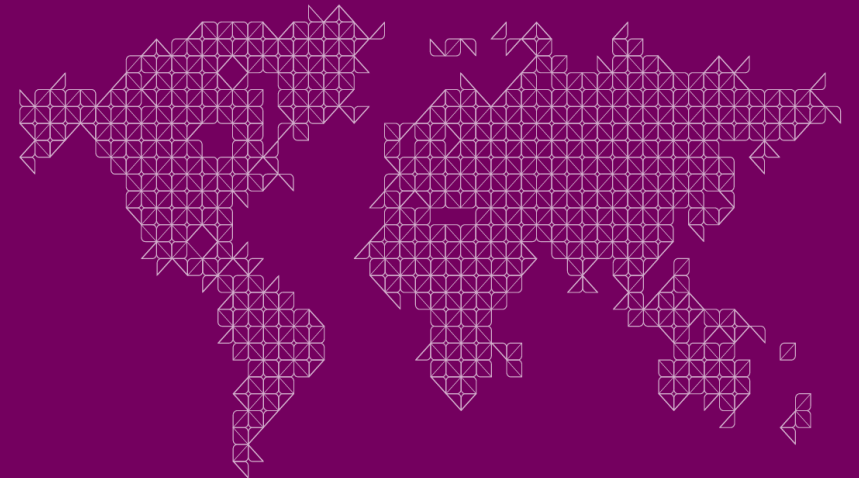
May 2018,
n=2000





building
local
promise.

Civic education



Civic literacy

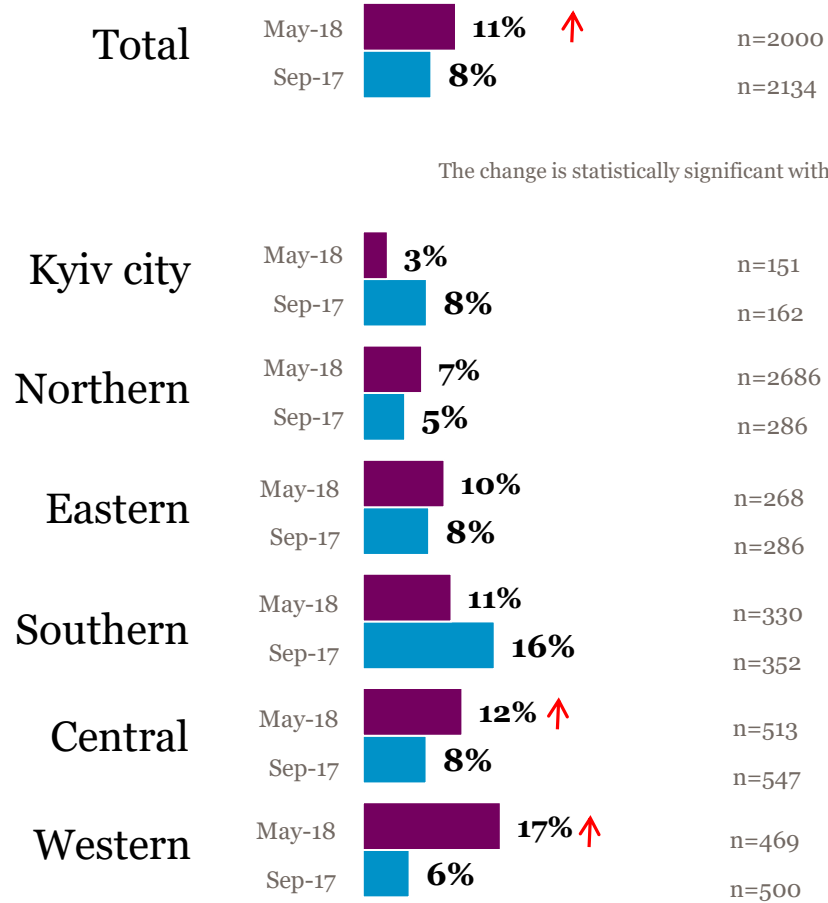
To be civic literate, a respondent should answer correctly at least 10 out of 13 questions:

1. What legislation contains the formulation of the fundamental rights of Ukrainians? (*The Constitution of Ukraine*)
2. What are the fundamental rights and freedoms you, as a citizen of Ukraine, possess? (*Life, health, honor, dignity, inviolability and security*)
3. Who is the sole source of state power and the bearer of sovereignty in Ukraine, according to the Constitution of Ukraine? (*The People*)
4. Who does the Preamble of the 1996 Constitution of Ukraine define as the "Ukrainian people"? (*Citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities*)
5. What are the three branches of government in Ukraine? (*Executive, legislative, judicial*)
6. Who has the right to adopt laws in Ukraine? (*The Verkhovna Rada*)
7. How is local self-government formed? (*Elected by the electorate of certain territories*)
8. Please choose local bodies of executive power from the list provided (*Oblast, rayon, local administrations*)
9. What is the rate of income tax applied for individuals in Ukraine, according to the legislation? (*18%*)
10. Which body approves the state budget of Ukraine? (*The Verkhovna Rada*)
11. Which body approves the local budget in your community? (*The local council*)
12. Is it necessary to have authorization from the local authorities to hold a peaceful assembly or a demonstration? (*No*)
13. On what grounds can the local administration prohibit holding a rally? (*If the rights of other people are at stake*)

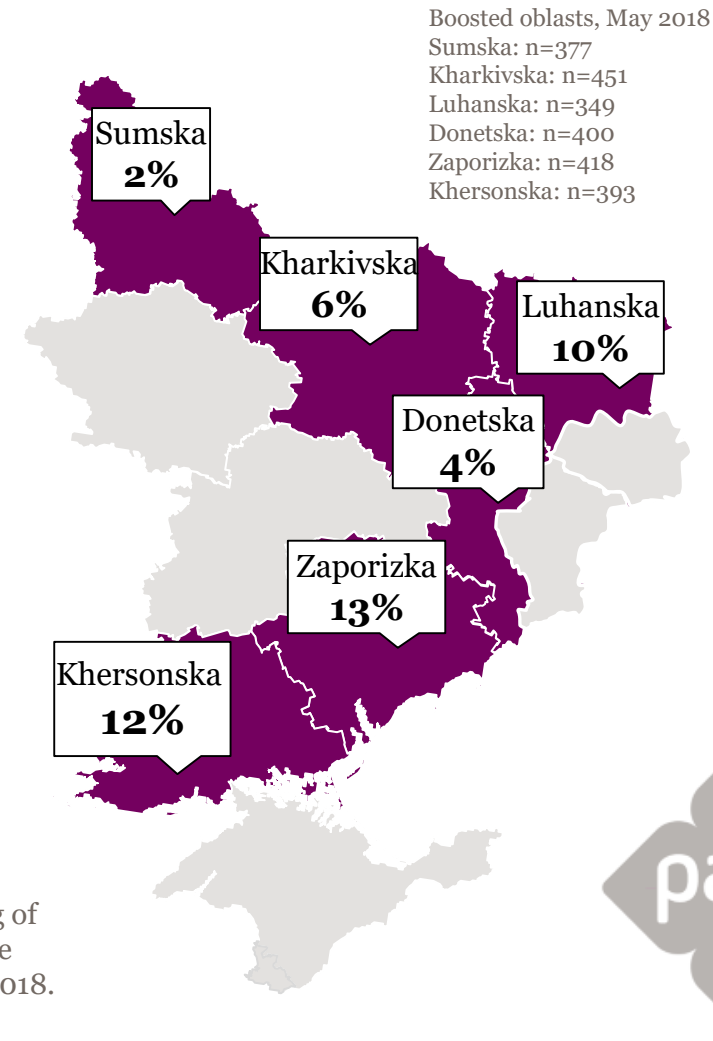


Overall percentage of Ukrainians who can be considered as civil literate ones is 11%. It has improved throughout Ukraine since September 2017*, particularly, in Central and Western regions. Zaporizka (13%) and Khersonska (12%) are the most civic literate oblasts among target ones. Sumska oblast is the most illiterate—2%

Civic literacy: by region



The change is statistically significant with the probability of 0,95 ↓↑



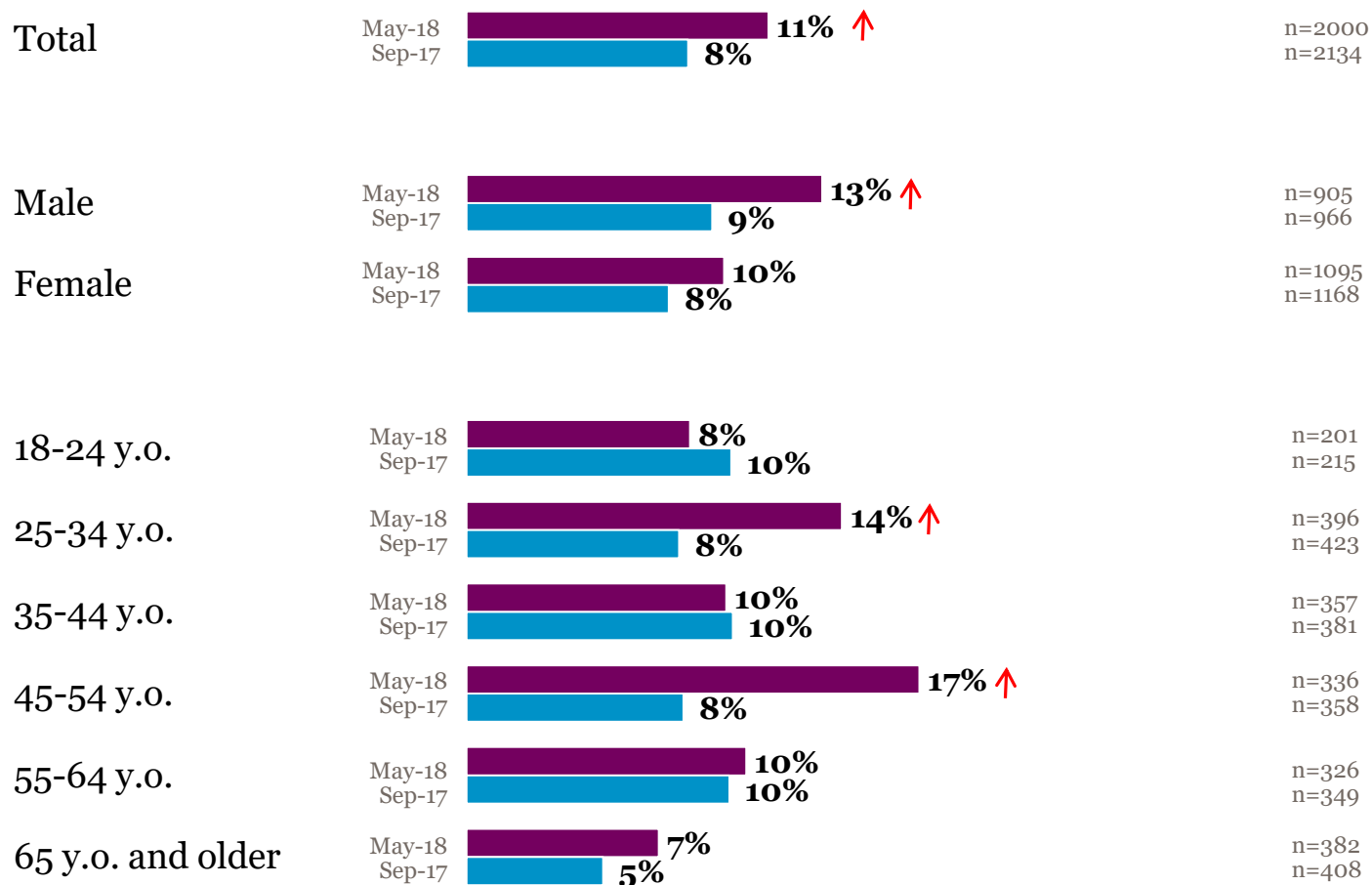
*Please note that the wording of three items that constitute the index was corrected in May 2018.



Men are slightly more civic literate than women.

Generation aged 25-64 y.o. are likely to be more civic literate than the youth (18-24 y.o.) and seniors (65+ y.o.).

Civic literacy: by gender and age categories



The change is statistically significant with the probability of 0,95 ↓↑

Please note that the wording of two items that constitute the index was corrected in May 2018.

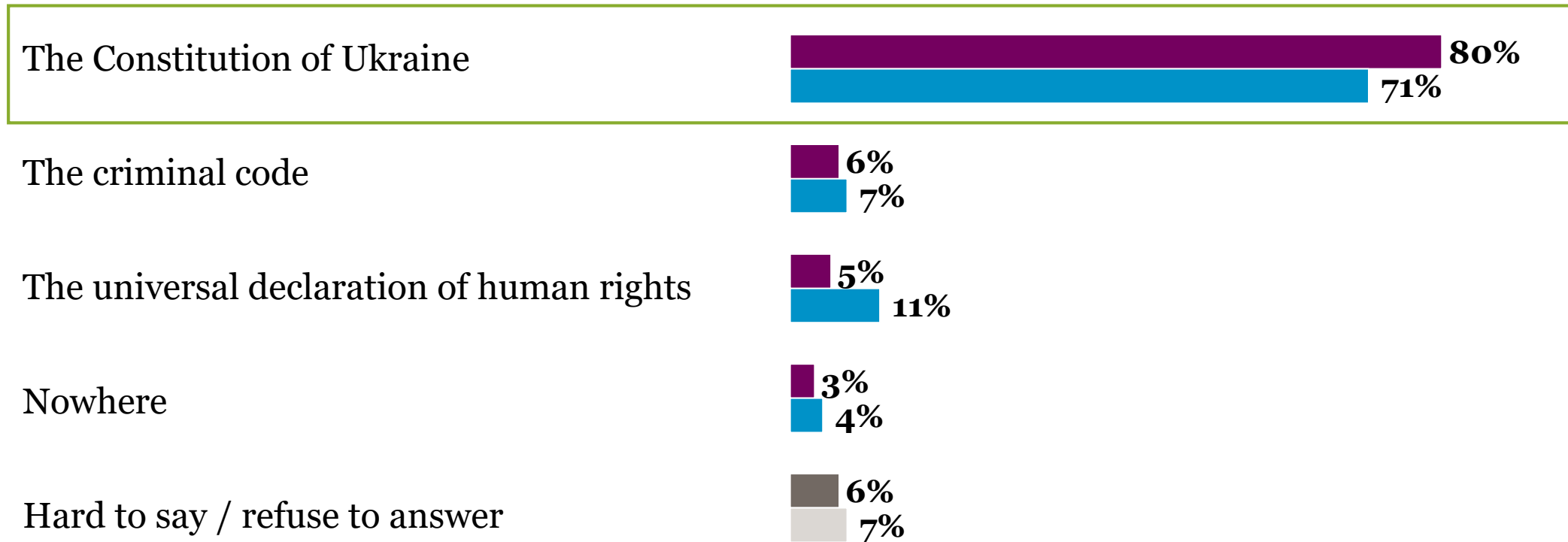


The overwhelming majority (80%) of Ukrainians knows that the Constitution contains the formulation of their fundamental rights

C1. What legislation contains the formulation of the fundamental rights of Ukrainians?

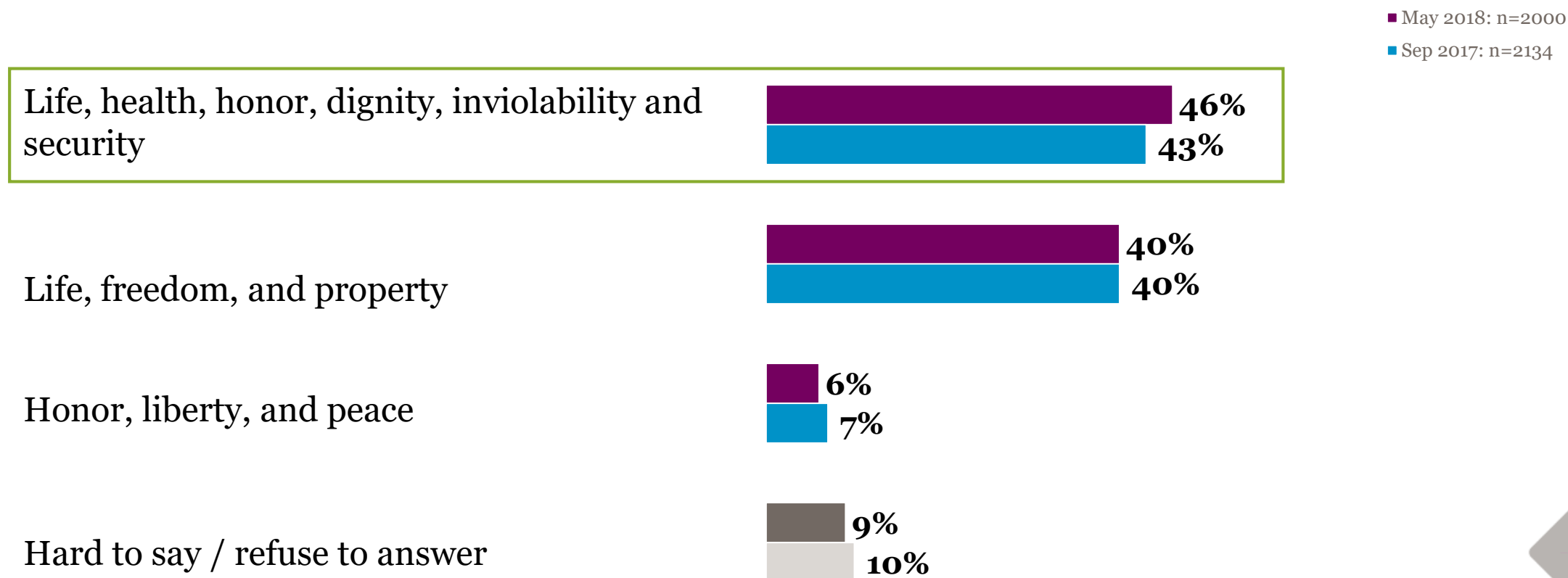
■ May 2018: n=2000

■ Sep 2017: n=2134



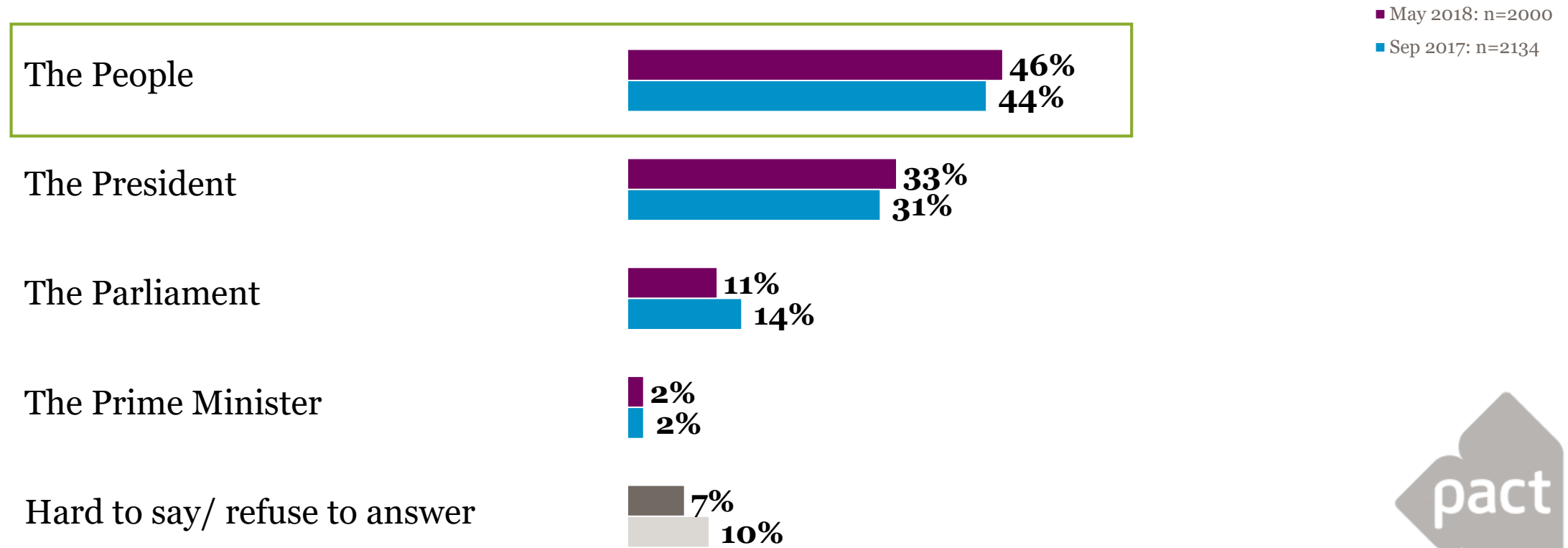
Almost a half of the population (46%) is aware about the fundamental rights and freedoms that they possess as citizens of Ukraine – specifically, “life, health, honor, dignity, inviolability and security”. 40% of the respondents choose the phrase “life, freedom and property”

C2. What are the fundamental rights and freedoms you, as a citizen of Ukraine, possess?



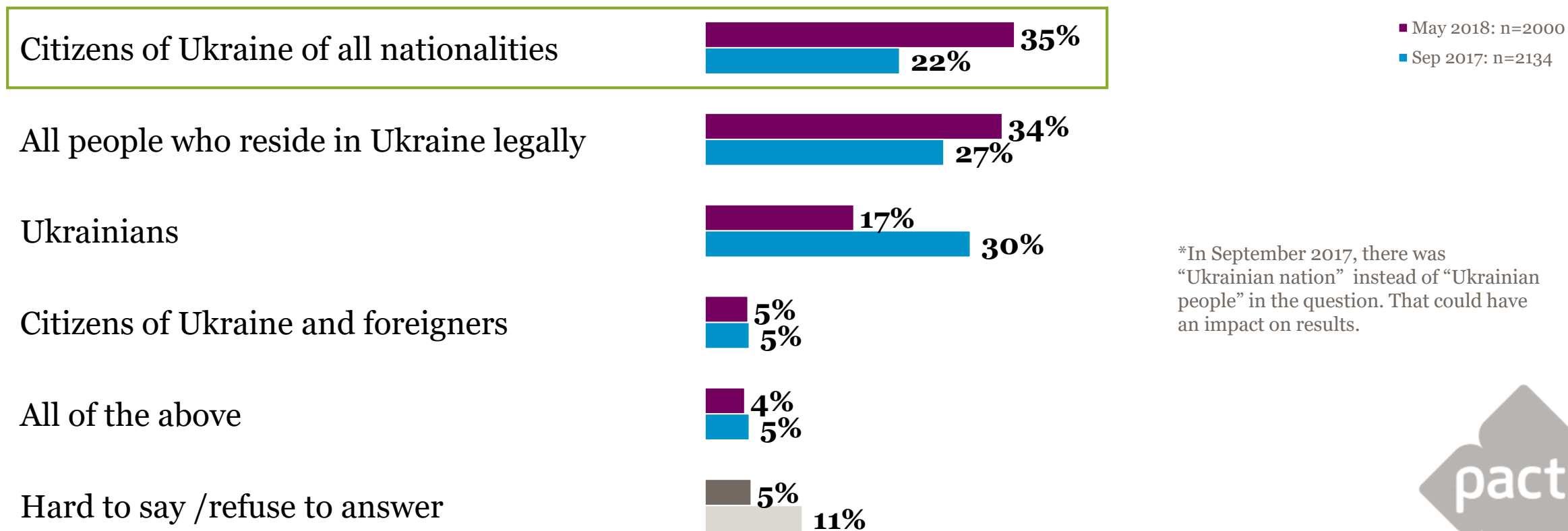
About a half (46%) knows that the people is the sole source of state power and bearer of sovereignty in Ukraine. At the same time, a third thinks that the President is a Ukrainian sovereign.

C3. Who is the sole source of state power and the bearer of sovereignty in Ukraine, according to the Constitution of Ukraine?



Only 35% of the population know that according Constitution, the "Ukrainian people" is defined as "citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities". Almost the same share (34%) thinks that Ukrainian people are all people who reside in Ukraine legally.

C4. Who does the Constitution of Ukraine define as the "Ukrainian people"*?

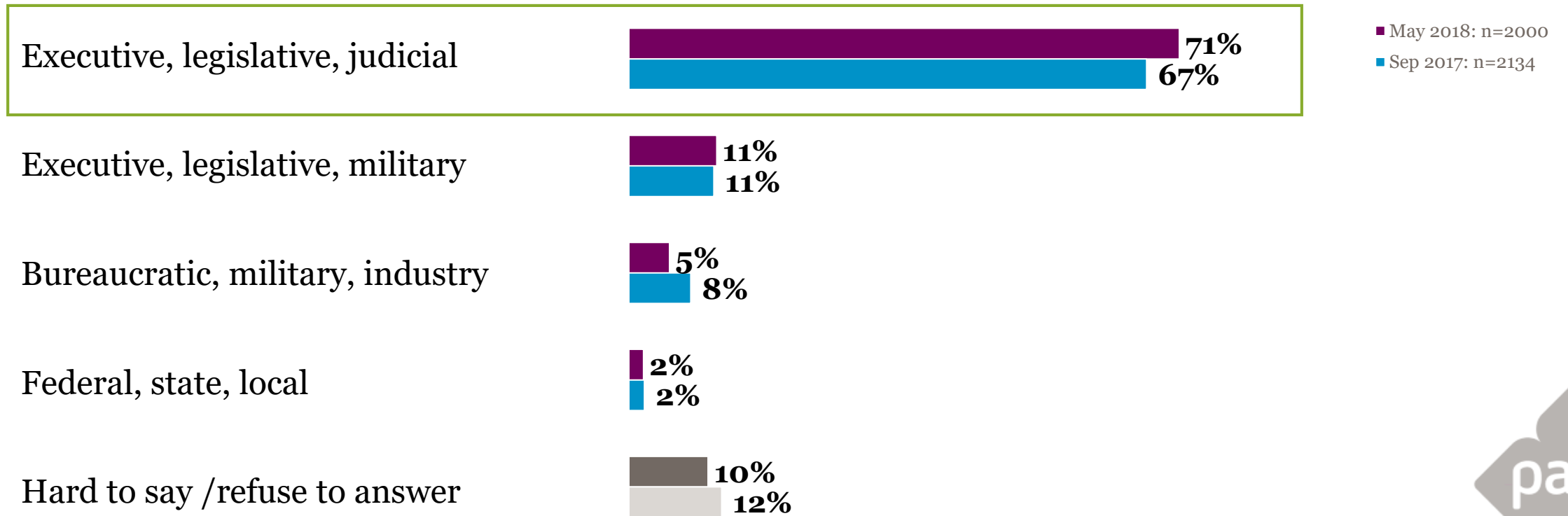


*In September 2017, there was "Ukrainian nation" instead of "Ukrainian people" in the question. That could have an impact on results.



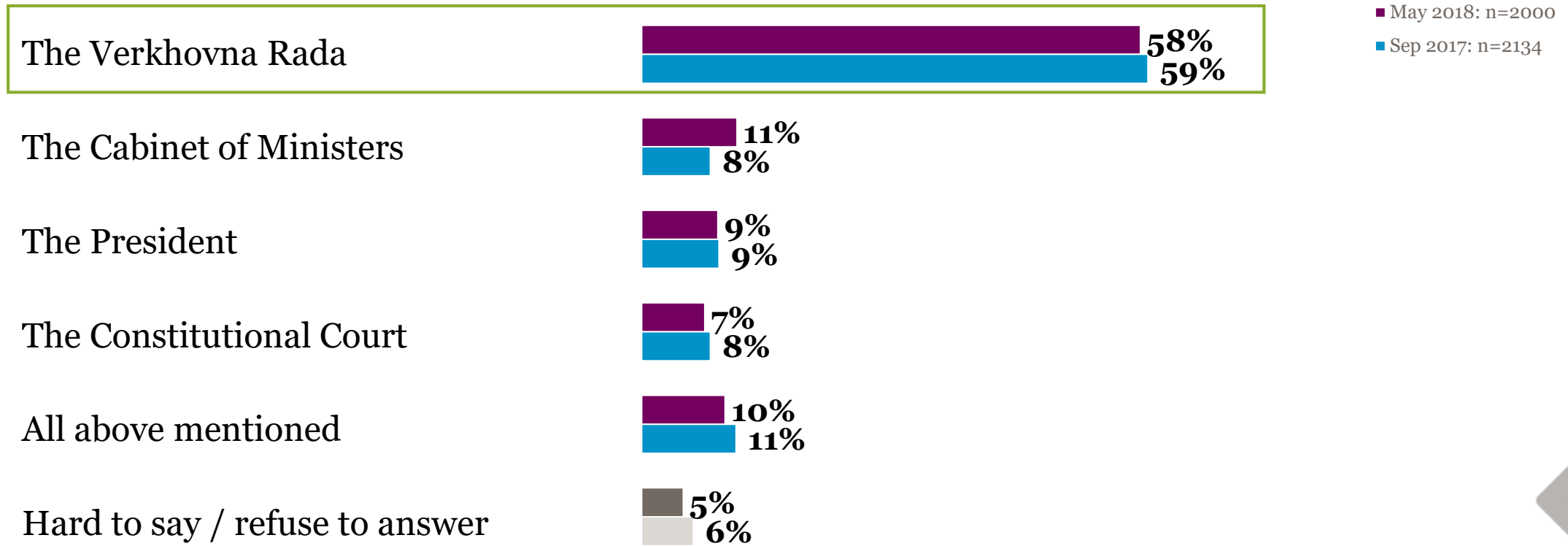
Overwhelming majority (71%) are aware of three branches of government in Ukraine: executive, legislative, and judicial. One in ten (11%) thinks that there is military power is instead of judicial one

C5. What are the three branches of government in Ukraine?



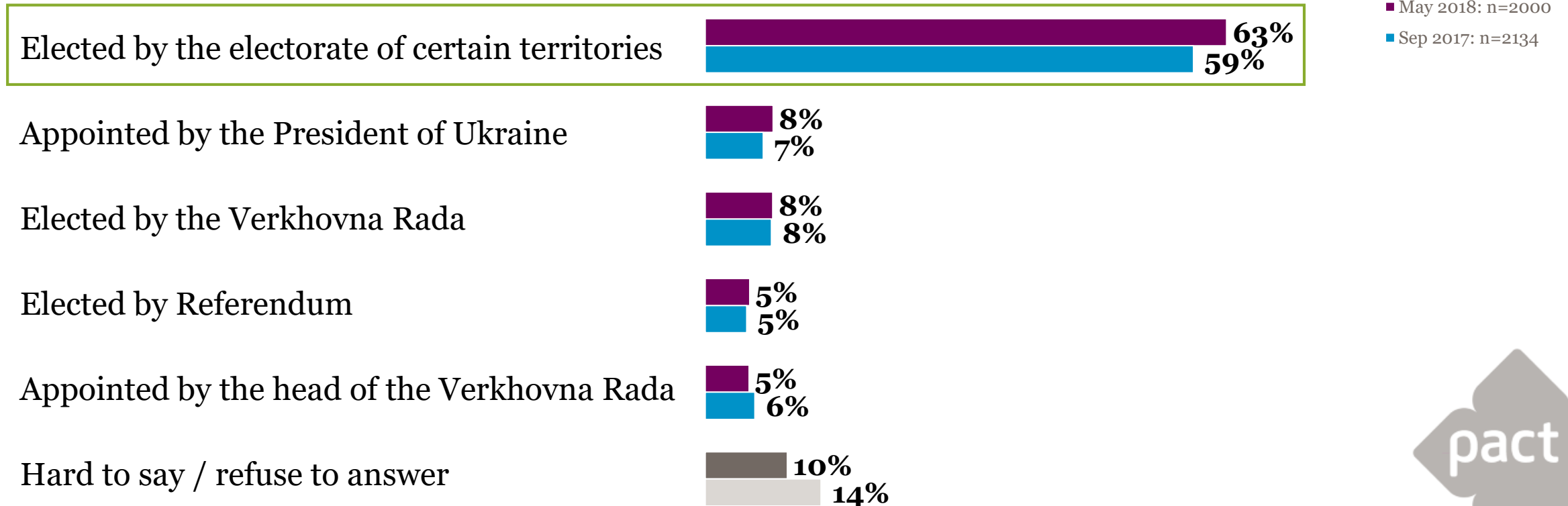
More than half (58%) is aware of the fact that only the Parliament—Verkhovna Rada—has the right to adopt laws in Ukraine

C15. Who has the right to adopt laws in Ukraine?



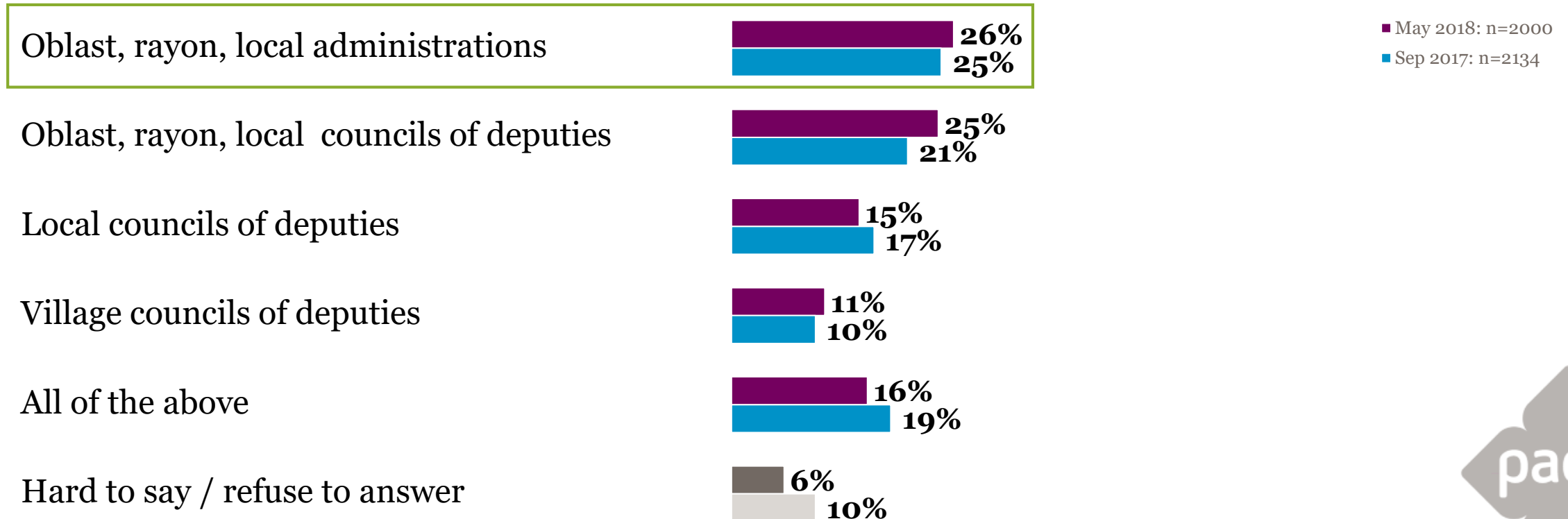
Almost 2/3 of the population are aware of the fact that the local self-government is formed through being elected by the electorate of certain territories

C16. How is local self-government formed?



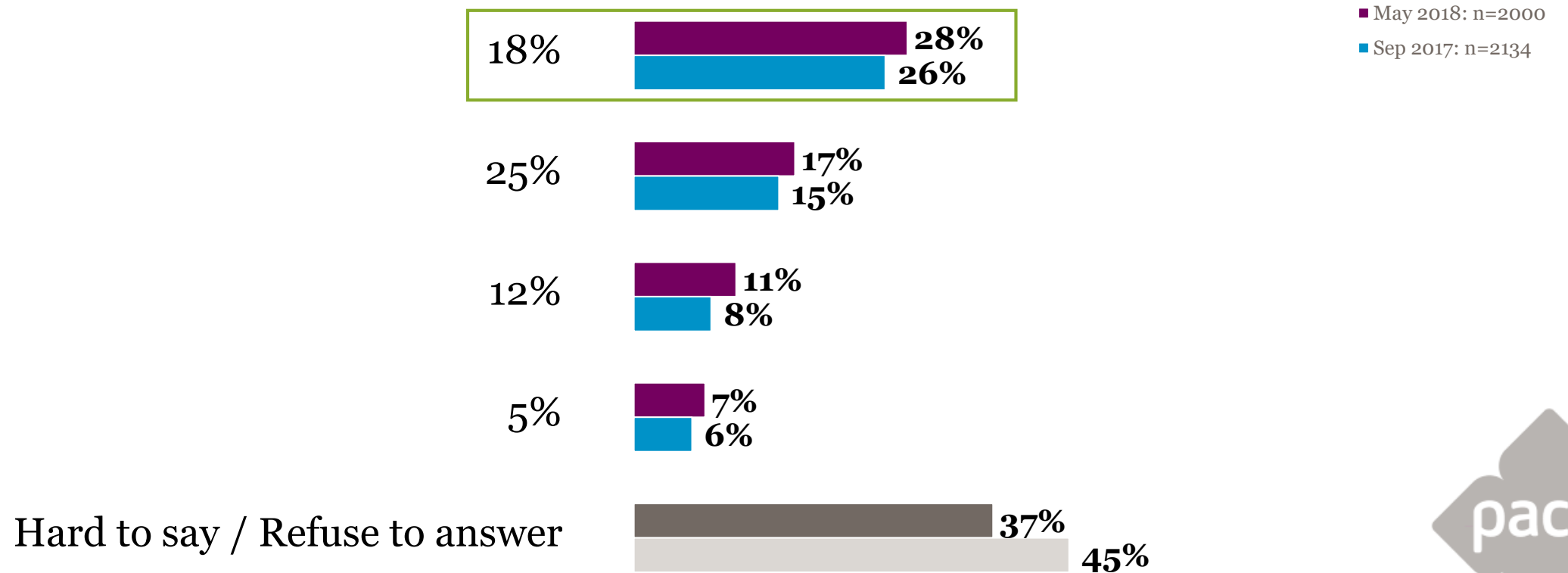
Only one in four (26%) knows that the local bodies of executive power include oblast, rayon, local administrations. Almost 67% consider local councils as an executive branch of power

C17. Please choose local bodies of executive power from the list provided:



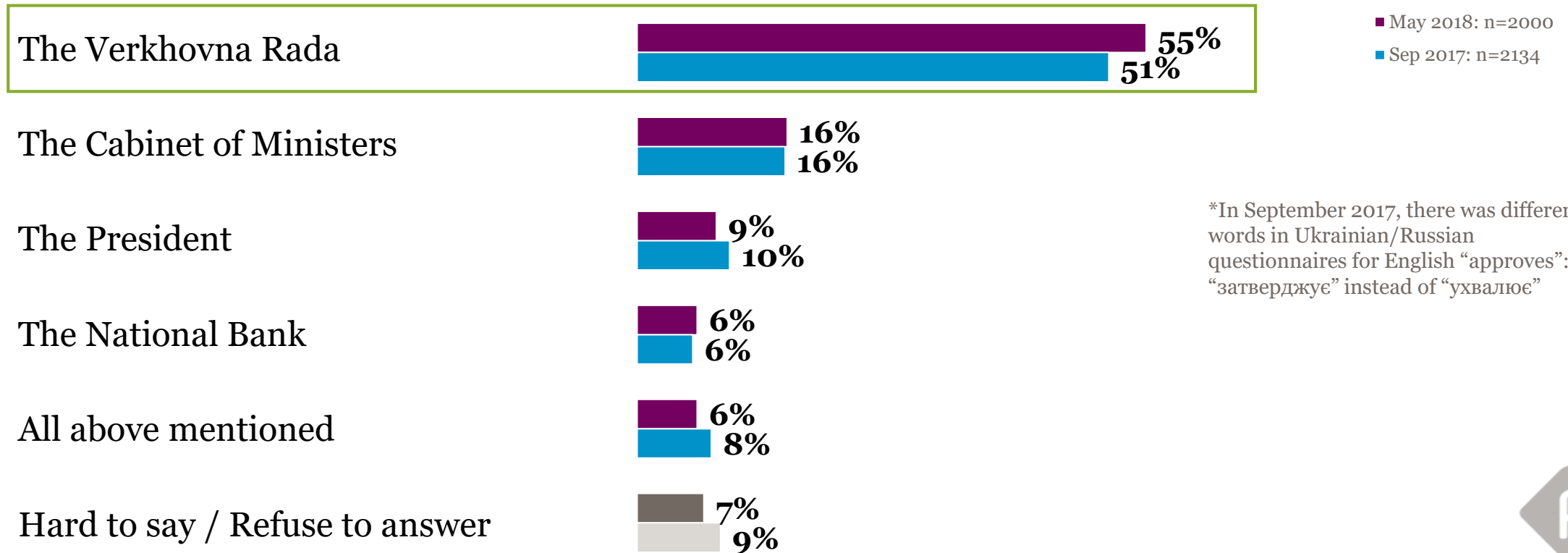
37% refused to answer the question about income tax applied for individuals in Ukraine, and another 35% gave wrong answers. Only 28% know the correct rate of income tax for individuals.

C20. What is the rate of income tax applied for individuals in Ukraine, in accordance with the law?



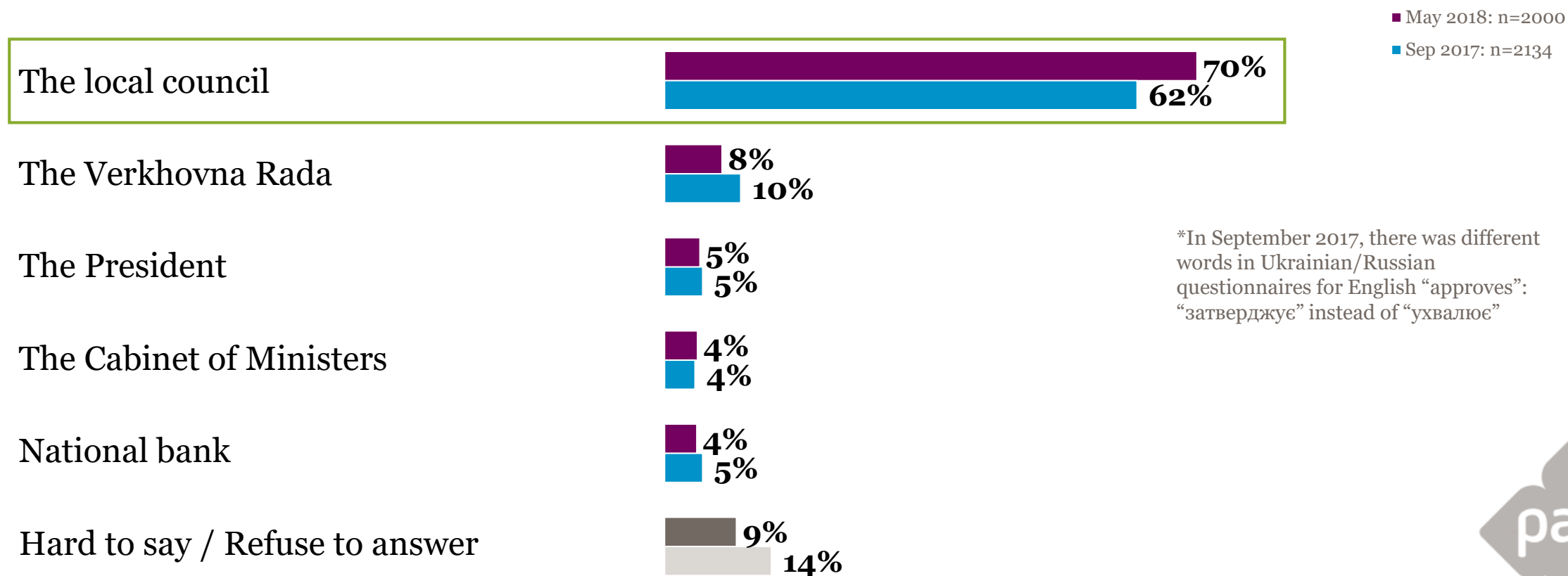
More than half of the population (55%) is aware of the fact that the Verkhovna Rada approves the state budget of Ukraine

C21. Which body approves the state budget of Ukraine?



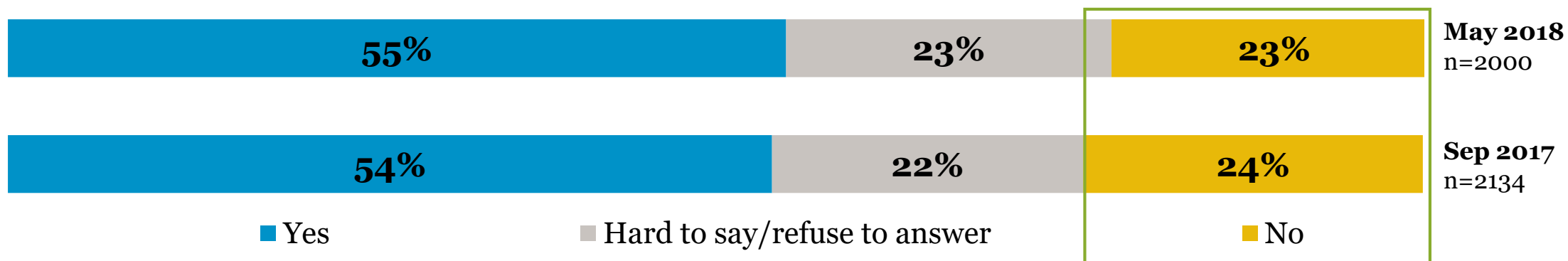
2/3 of Ukrainians know that the local budget of their community is approved by the local council

C22. Which body approves the local budget in your community?



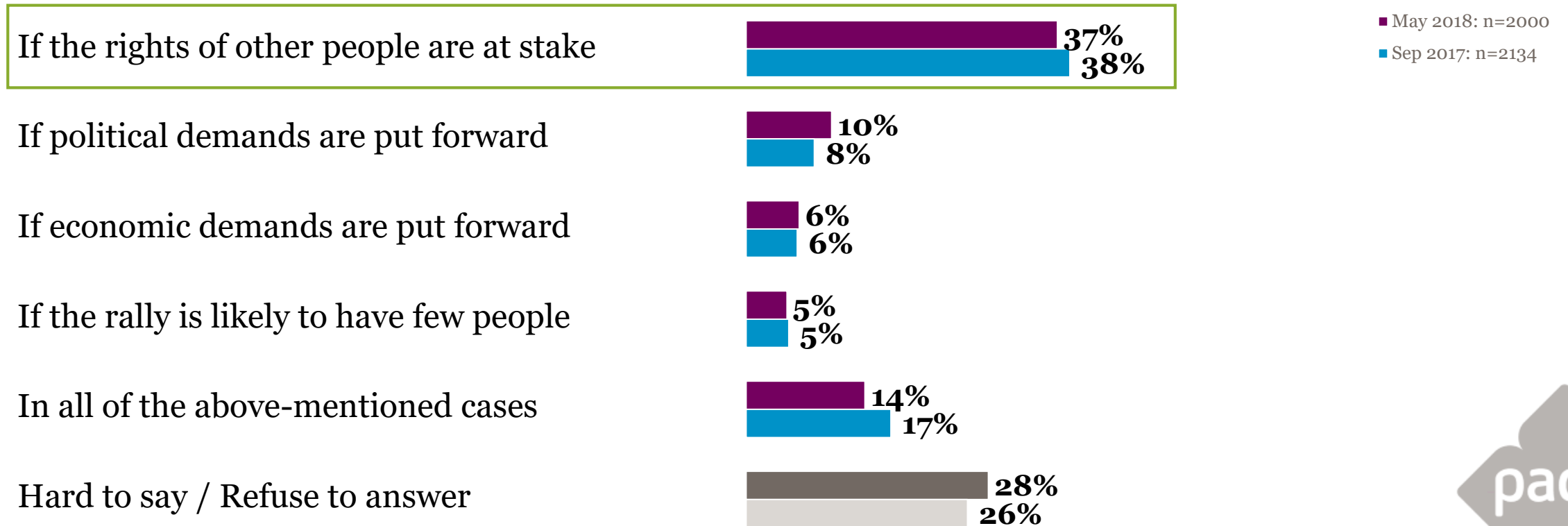
A half of Ukrainians (54%) believes that local authorities should authorize holding a peaceful assembly or a demonstration; only a quarter knows that it is unnecessary.

C25. Is it necessary to have authorization from the local authorities to hold a peaceful assembly or a demonstration?



38% of the citizens gave a correct answer that a rally can be prohibited when the rights of other people are at stake

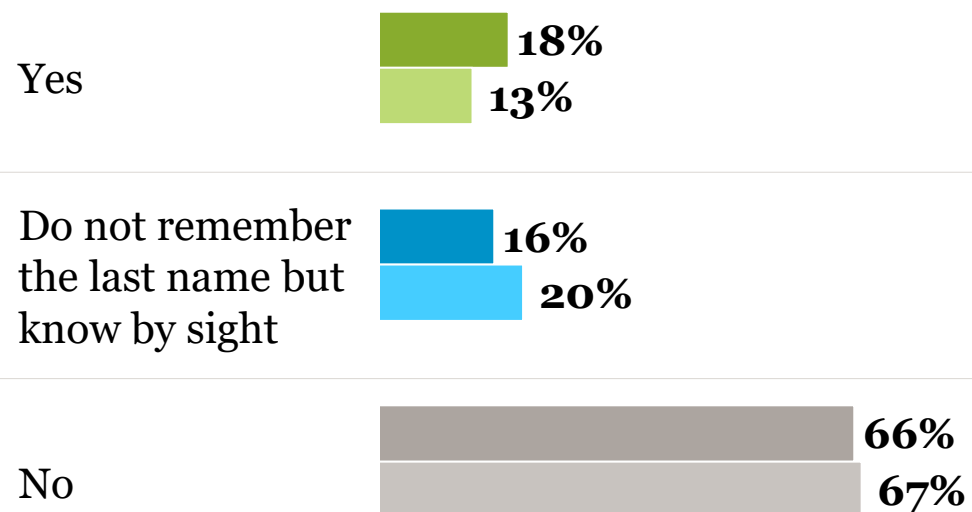
C24. On what grounds can the local administration prohibit holding a rally?



Only 18% of the citizens indicate that they know the name of MP who represents their majority constituency in the Verkhovna Rada, and 11%—that they know the name of a deputy in the local council of their locality

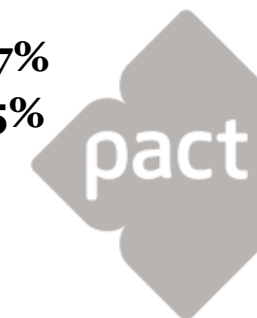
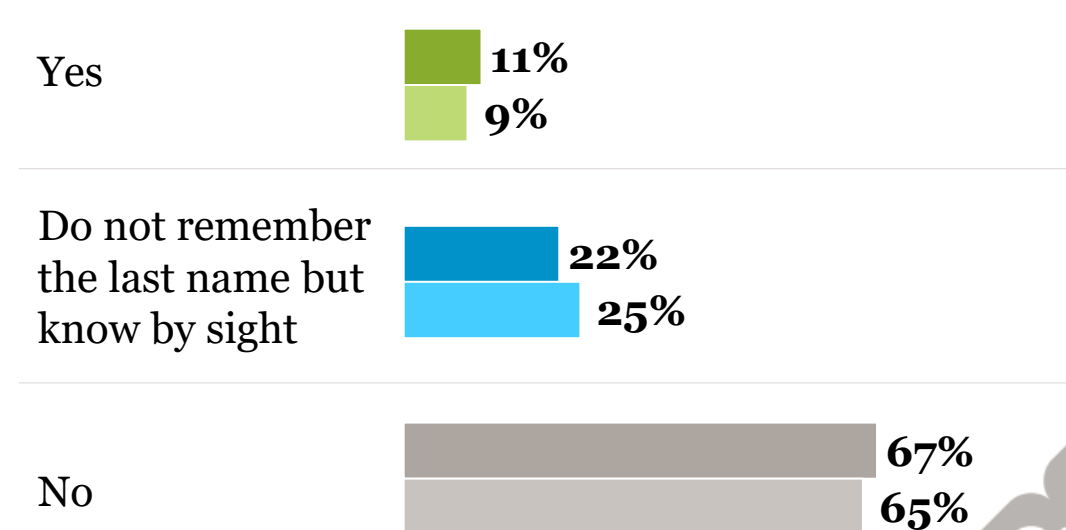
C18. Can you name an MP who represents your majority constituency in the Verkhovna Rada?*

*95% of those who answered “yes” named their MP without prompt



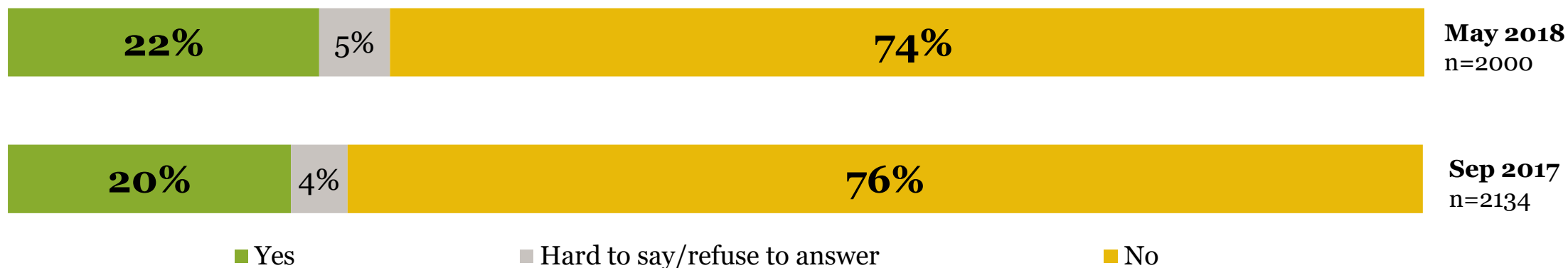
C19. Can you name a deputy who represents your majority constituency in the local council of your locality?

■ ■ ■ May 2018: n=2000
 ■ ■ ■ Sep 2017: n=2134



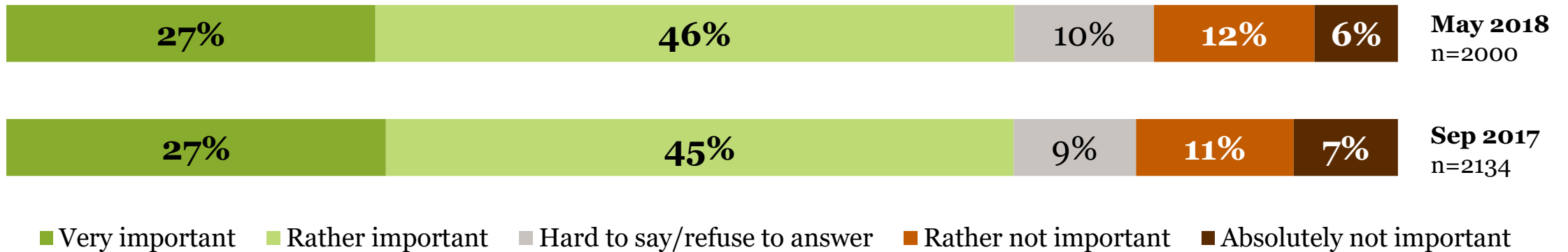
The overwhelming majority of the population (74%) has never learnt the legislation and legal information on their own to defend their rights, whereas one in five (22%) among total population did that

C6. Have you ever had to learn legislation and legal information on your own to defend your rights?



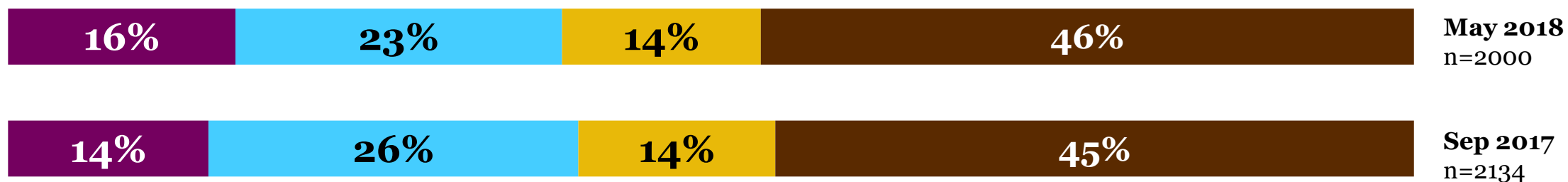
The majority (73%) believes that it is important for each citizen to be aware of civic and legal information

C7. Nowadays, to what extent how important is it for each citizen to be aware of civic and legal information (knowledge of laws, rights, obligations, ability to defend workers' rights, etc.)?



Almost a half of Ukrainians hasn't learnt and is not willing to learn anything about civil rights. 30% have done something, but a half of them would not want to continue receiving such information, while another half (16% of total population) is interested in receiving such information in the future. 23% of Ukrainians haven't received such information, but would want to

C8. Have you ever attended thematic lectures or educational programs, or read any special legal literature to learn more about civil rights and/or skills?

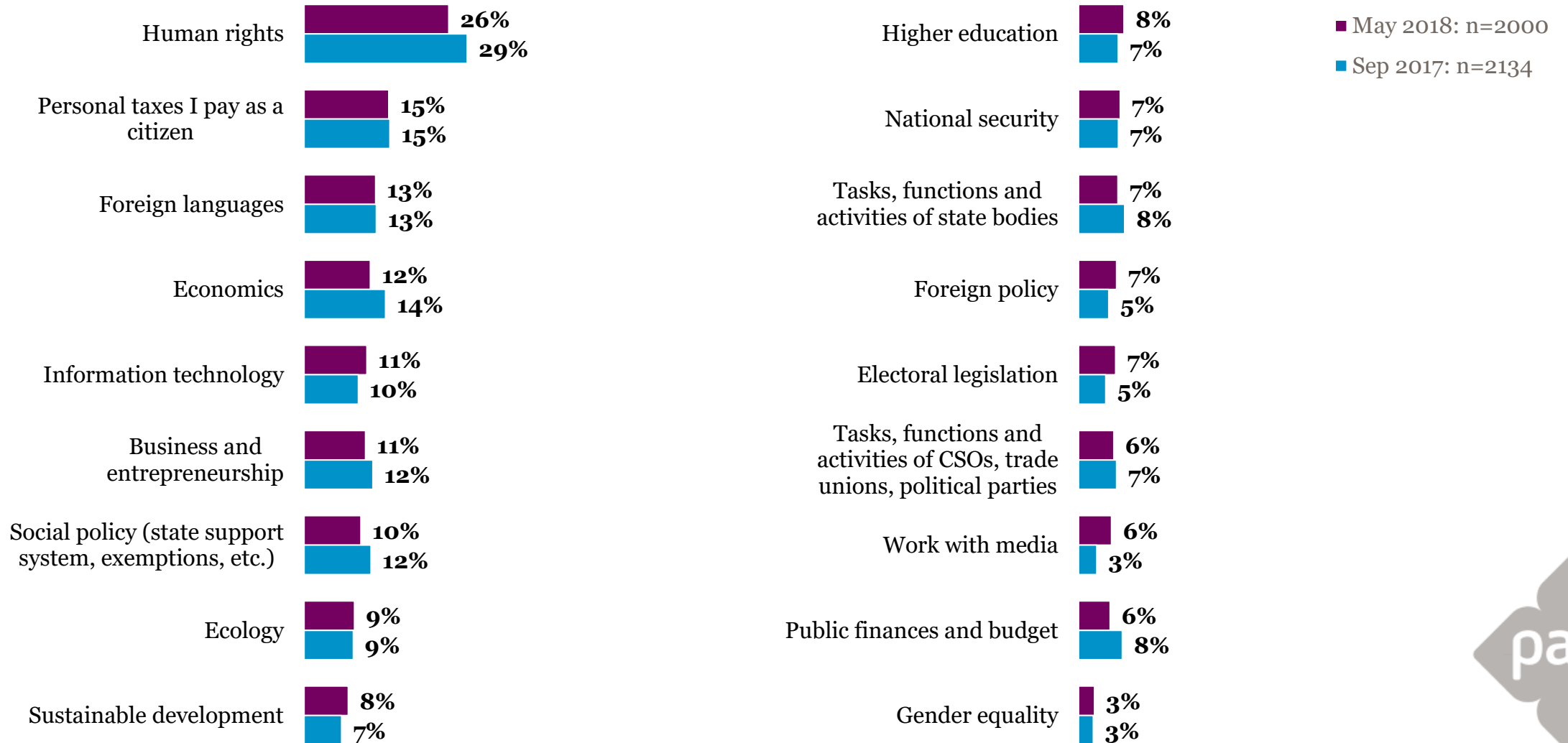


- Yes, and I would want to continue receiving such information in the future
- No, but I would want to
- Yes, but I would not want to continue receiving such information
- No, and I would not want to



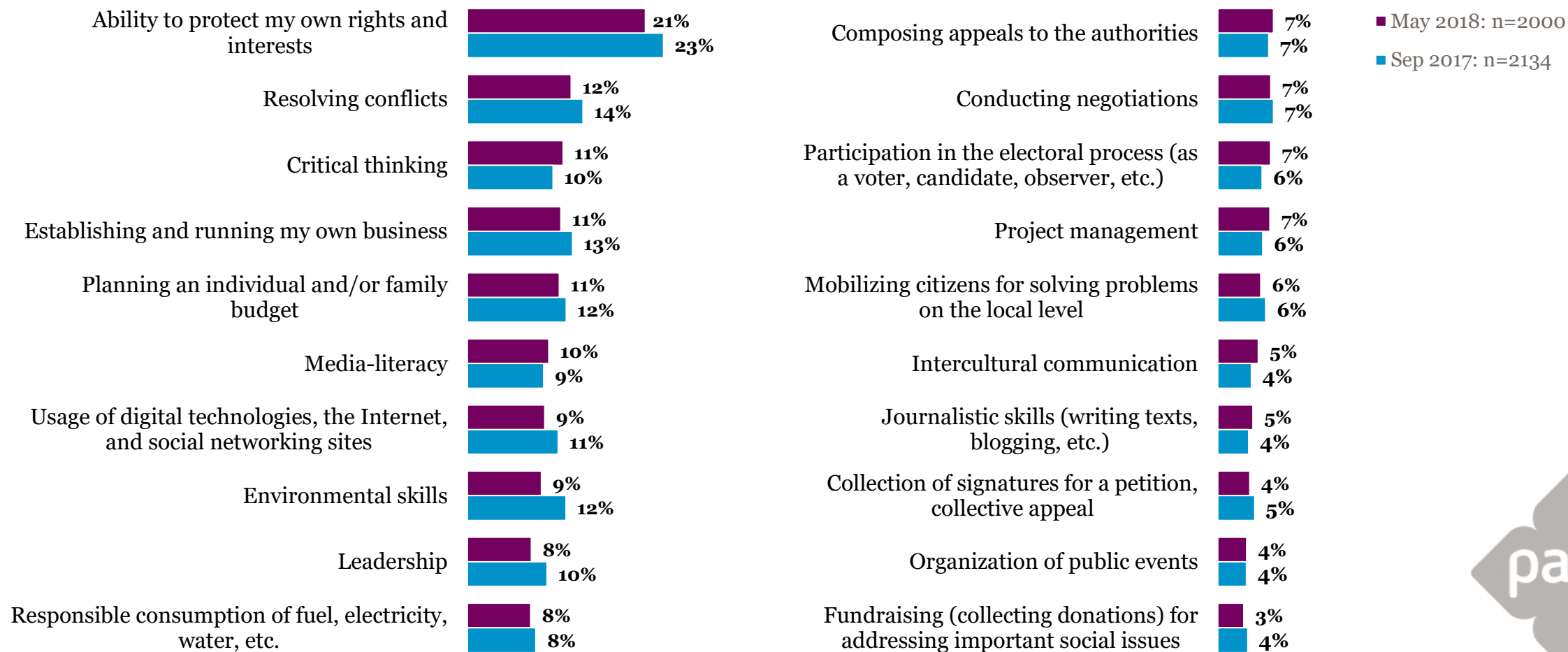
Human rights, personal taxes paid by the citizen and foreign languages are three main areas of which people would like to become more aware

C9. Please select 3 areas about which you would like to become more aware?



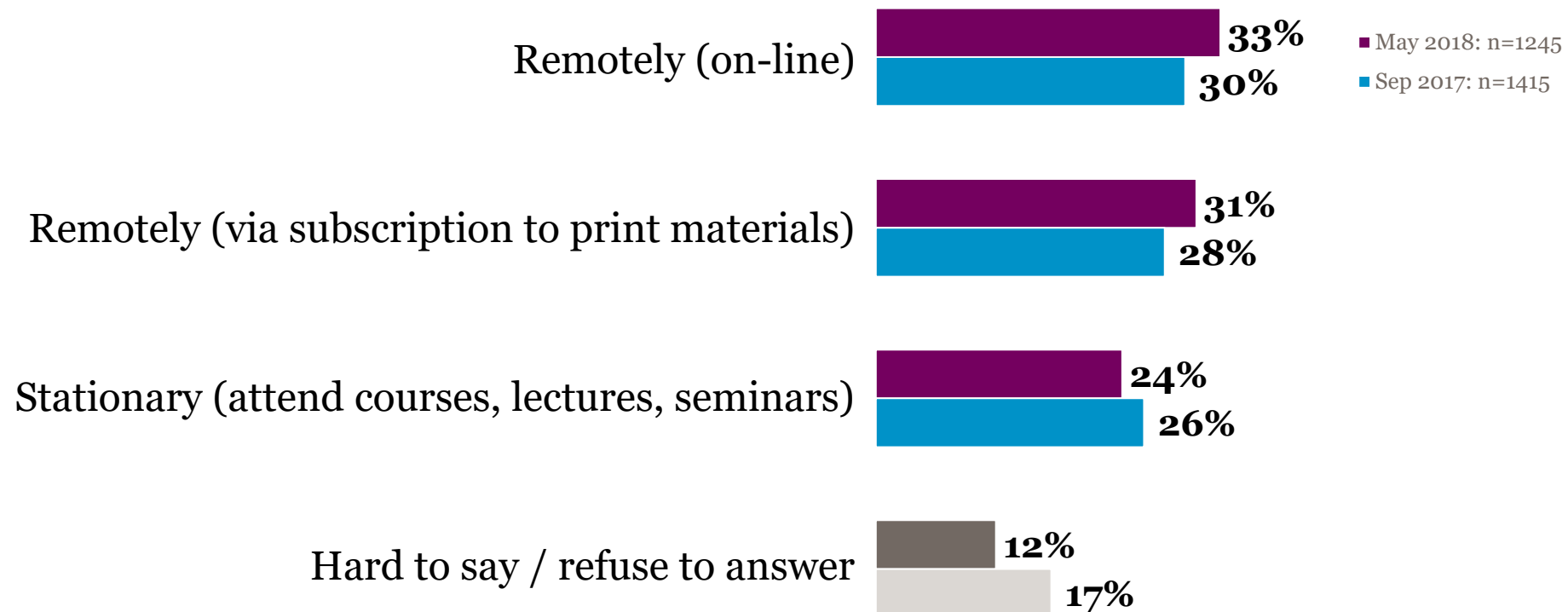
As for the practical skills for further development, the top-choice for one in five citizens (21%) is the ability to protect own rights and interests

C10. Please select 3 practical skills you would like to develop the most, if you had the opportunity?



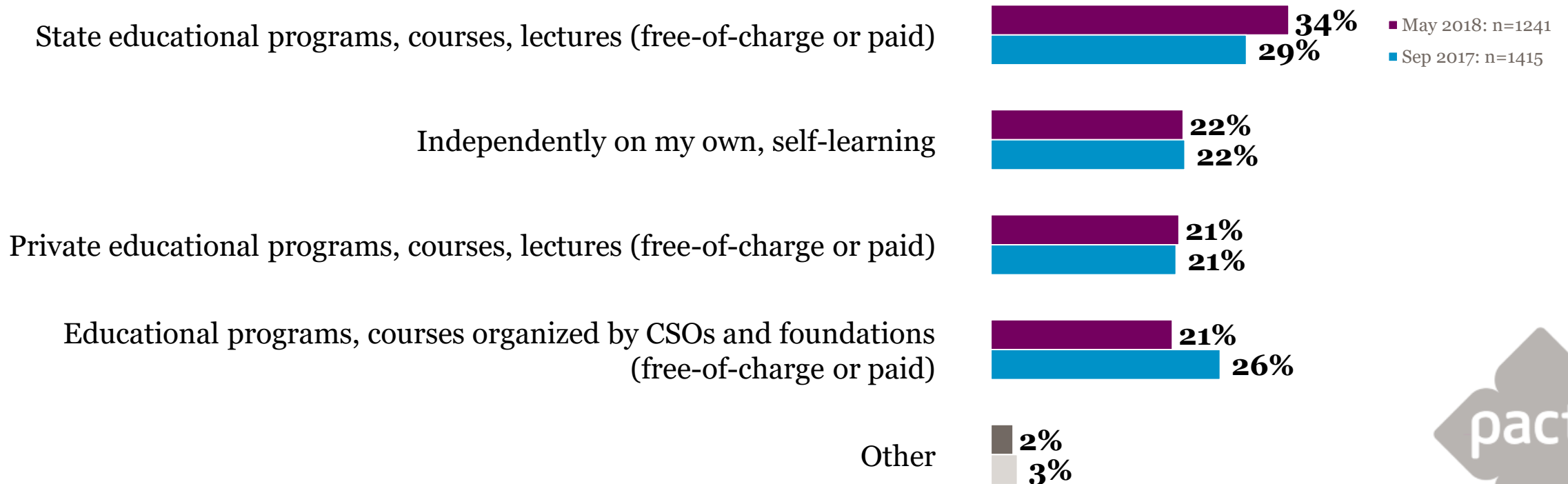
Remote options, either on-line or via subscription to print materials, are most preferable (for 64%) options of receiving information or learn new skills

C11. In what way would you most prefer to receive this information, learn new skills?
(among those who choose at least one skill or area)



One in three (34%) among those who choose a skill or area for further improvement prefers to get such information from state educational programs/courses

C12. From which sources would you most prefer to receive this information, learn new skills? (among those who choose at least one skill or area)



2/3 of the population believe that it is possible to educate a person to be a citizen and it is not necessary to be born as a one. The most of them consider family and school to be responsible for managing such type of education

C13. Is it necessary to teach a person to be a citizen of his/her country, or a citizen is everyone who was born in and received a passport of a certain country and educating a person how to be a citizen is not possible? (“hard to say” options are not shown)

■ Definitely not possible/ Likely impossible to educate

24%

■ Definitely possible to educate/ Likely possible to educate

24%

68%

May 2018: n=2000

66%

Sep 2017: n=2134

C14. Who should manage this type of education?

(among those who think that it is possible to teach a person to be a citizen)

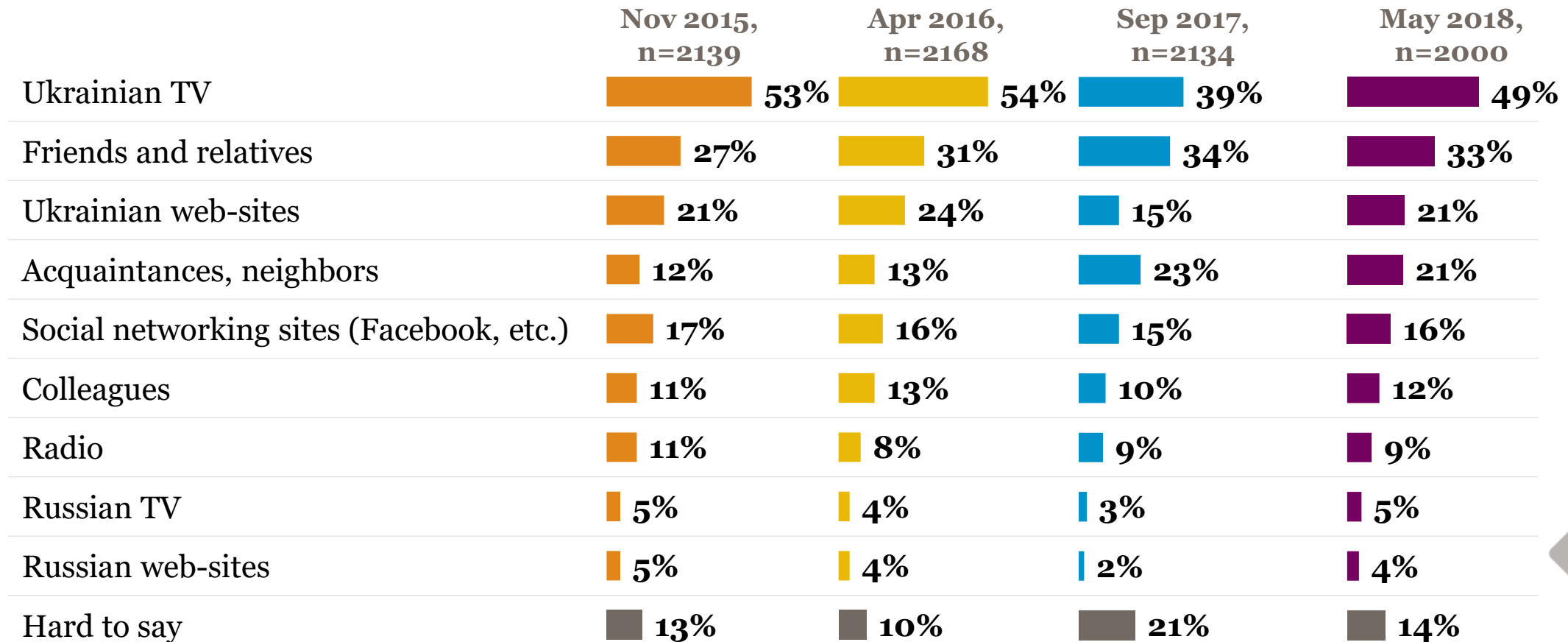


■ May 2018: n=1355
■ Sep 2017: n=1414



Ukrainian TV and friends/relatives remain the most trustworthy sources of information for the many people (49% and 33%, respectively), although the popularity of TV has declined since 2016

C25. Which sources of information do you trust more?



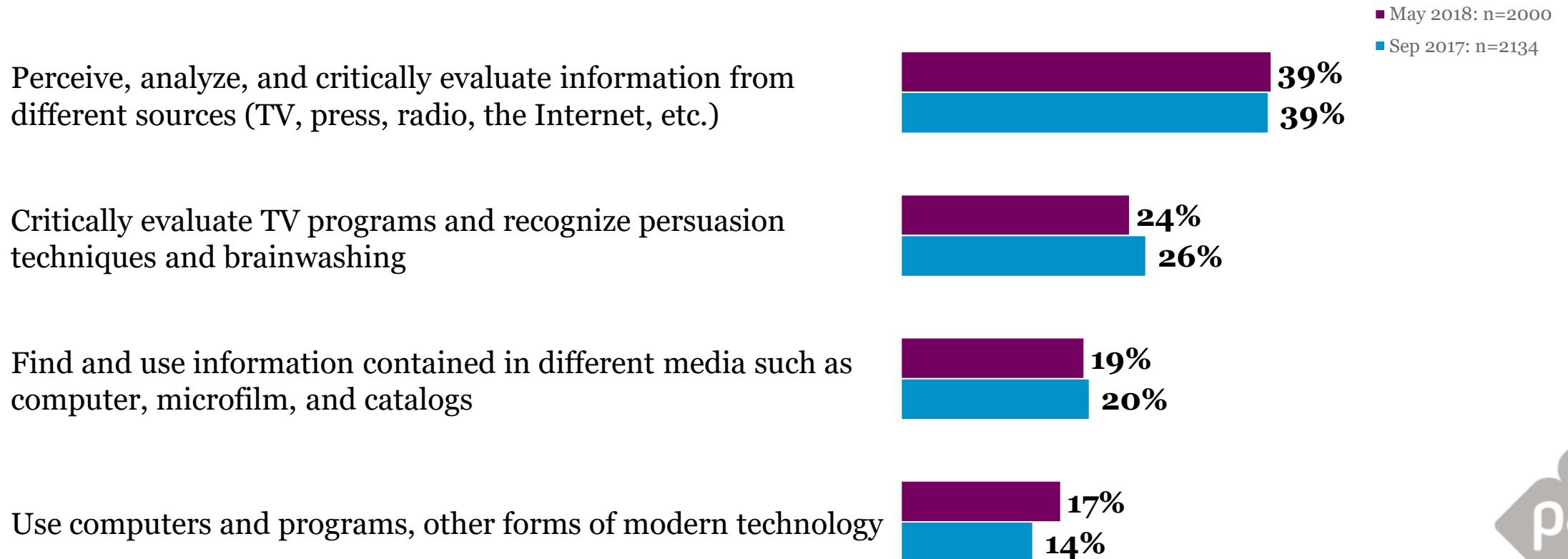
Almost one in four citizens (28%) understands censorship as the situation when information is filtered, reduced or deleted to limit the freedom of speech. The same share (27%) understands it as when dissemination of information is being limited to ensure internal and external security of the country, the stability of the state and political regime

C26. How would you define “censorship”?



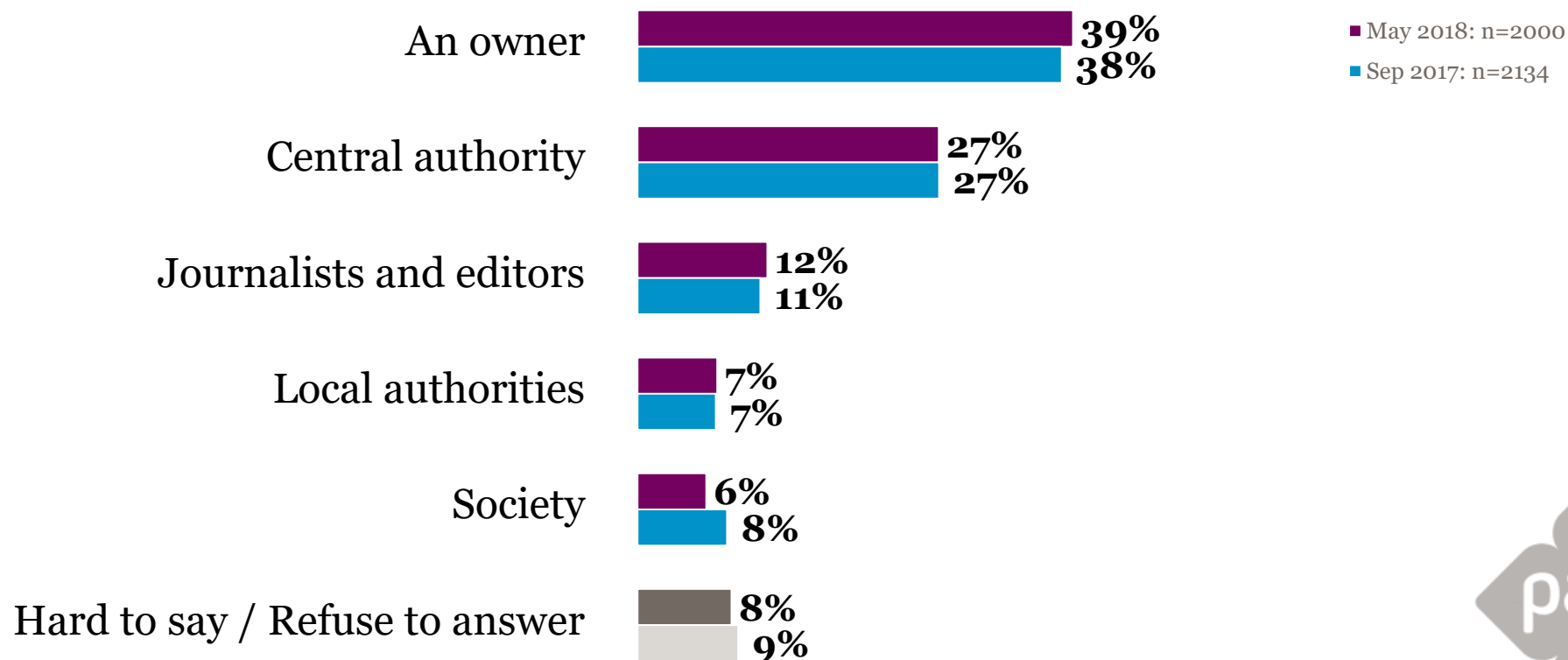
Relative majority of the population (39%) interprets media literacy as the ability to “perceive, analyze, and critically evaluate information from different sources”; one in four (24%) would define it as “the ability to critically evaluate TV programs and recognize persuasion techniques and brainwashing”

C27. A person can be called media literate when he/she is able to:



39% of Ukrainians believe that the owner influences the content of Ukrainian media to the most extent, and one in four (27%) believes that central authority provides such influence; only 12% think that it is journalists and editors

C28. Who influences the content of Ukrainian media the most?



In May 2018 the situation with media coverage of reforms has significantly improved. Almost a half (48%) thinks that there is at least some coverage, and another 14% think that it's well covered. Percentage of those who have absolutely no information about reforms dropped from 14% in April 2016 to 5% in May 2018

C29. How well is the implementation of reforms covered by media?

