



# **DECENTRALIZATION AND THE REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE: RESULTS OF THE SECOND WAVE OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

ANALYTICAL REPORT



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## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of All-Ukrainian sociological research “Decentralization and the reform of local self-governance” was conducted by Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) in October-December 2016 on the request of Council of Europe Program “Decentralization and territorial consolidation in Ukraine” in cooperation and coordination with the Council of Europe experts, experts on local self-governance 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 1<sup>st</sup> wave of research was conducted in September-October 2015.

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, Zakarpattia oblast, Khmelnytskyi oblast, Chernivtsi 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 the 6<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>th</sup> of November 2016. During the research 2039 interviews were carried out with respondents from 110 settlements located in Ukraine.

The statistical accuracy of the sampling (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%.

In addition, Kyiv International Institute of Sociology has conducted a survey of the residents of amalgamated territorial communities (ATC). For this survey, a stratified, three-stage sample, random at every stage was developed. The sample is representative for the adult population permanently residing in 159 amalgamated territorial communities (that have joined together by fall 2015), who are not currently serving in the army, or serving a prison term, or staying at hospitals as inpatients.

The population of the 159 amalgamated territorial communities was first stratified into 4 macro-regions (West, Center, South and East) and into four types of settlements, making up 16 strata in total. The strata based on the type of settlement are:

- 1) towns and urban-type villages;
- 2) villages that became centers of ATCs;
- 3) villages that have joined ATCs whose center is in a city or a town;
- 4) villages that have joined ATCs whose center is in another village.

After the stratification, a selection of specific locations for interviews was carried out. At the first stage, specific settlements were selected within each stratum using the random PPS procedure (with probability proportional to the size of the population). For the strata 3 and 4 based on the type of settlement, the village councils were selected rather than specific villages. 10 interviews were conducted in each settlement. At the second stage, for each electoral district, a starting address was selected, namely a street, a building number and, in case of apartment blocks, a number of apartment, for an interviewer to

start consistently visiting a given number of households, using a fixed interval. At the third stage, respondents were selected and interviewed within each household.

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.

Field stage of the research lasted from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> of November 2016. Totally, within this survey 400 interviews were conducted with residents of 40 amalgamated territorial communities. In towns and urban-type villages 70 respondents were surveyed, in villages that became centers of ATCs – 130 respondents, in villages that have joined ATCs whose center is in a city or a town – 70 respondents, villages that have joined ATCs whose center is in another village – 130 respondents.

The statistical accuracy of the sample with 400 respondents (with the probability of 0.95 and without the design effect) does not exceed:

- 5% for indices near 50%,
- 4.4% for indices near 25 or 75%,
- 3.3% for indices near 12 or 88%,
- 2.3% for indices near 5 or 95%.

## MAIN RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

### INTEREST IN POLITICS AND THE STRUCTURE OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- **It can be observed that the level of interest in politics has somewhat decreased:** if, in 2015, 58% were rather or very interested in politics, at the moment the number is only 52%. In contrast, the number of those who are not interested in politics has increased from 41 to 47%.
- **The key reason why Ukrainians are not interested in politics** is that they **do not trust politicians** (this is the explanation provided by 41% of those who are rather not or not at all interested in politics), **do not trust the authorities in general** (36%), and **think that nothing depends on them anyway** (31%). Overall, since 2015 “popularity” of options “do not trust the authorities and / or politicians” has increased from 55% to 62%.
- Both among those who are interested in politics and among those who are not, **in terms of political issues, Ukrainians trust their family, loved ones and friends the most** (41% of the general population, 38-44% among the two highlighted groups). As for all the other institutions or respectable persons, no more than 12% of the general population trust them in political issues.
- At the same time, the President is trusted only by 7%, the Government by 3%, the Parliament by 2%. However, 12% trust local governments, 11% trust experts and scientists, and 11% trust the church.
- Among those who are interested in politics, a fourth (24%) of the surveyed noted that they trusted nobody at all. Meanwhile, the fraction of those who think that way among the people who are not interested in politics is 42%.
- Compared to 2015, the **percentage of those who trust no-one has increased from 27 to 33%**. In addition, **trust in the media has decreased from 17 to 8%**.
- **The key source of information** about the current news **for the absolute majority** of the population (**85%**) is the **television**. About 40% of Ukrainians receive information from the Internet. No more than 20% of the population have mentioned other sources. Compared to 2015, the structure of the sources of information has not undergone any significant changes.

### REFORM OF THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

- **The majority of the population (64%) continue to consider the reform of local self-governance and decentralization necessary**, but only 24% of them think that it is certainly necessary. At the same time, only 16% think that the reform is unnecessary. Compared to 2015, the fraction of those who think that the reform is necessary has even increased slightly, from 60 to 64%. Meanwhile, the fraction of those who do not think so, has remained stable.
- The level of awareness of the local self-governance reform and decentralization of the government has barely changed since 2015. Just as before, **the majority**

- of the population know about the reform of local self-governance and about decentralization** (today, 80% know about some steps in this direction, compared to 82% in 2015), but, at the same time, **only 17% of the population claim that they are very well informed about the issue** (compared to 19% in 2015).
- The overwhelming majority of the fraction who know at least something about the reform (61%) think that its progress is slow / too slow. **Only 17% say that the pace of the local self-governance reform and decentralization of government is normal.** Only 4% believe that the reform is happening fast or too fast.
  - Although **among the residents of ATCs** the fraction of people who are aware of the steps towards reforming local self-governance is the same (83% compared to 80% among the general population), but this group includes **twice as many of those who claim that they are well-informed (34% compared to 17%)**. At the same time, even among the ATC inhabitants, only a fourth think that the pace of the reform is fine; the majority say that the pace is slow or too slow.
  - If in 2015, only 19% noted that there had been some **changes for the better** in their community as a result of increased local budgets, now **almost 2.5 times as many people say so, namely 46%**. The considerable increase can be observed in all the regions of Ukraine. Another 21% have barely noticed any change, but have heard about some. Thus, **the total of 67% of Ukrainians either have experienced an improvement or are expecting it.**
  - **The most noticeable improvement** in their situation, noted by **71%** of those who have noticed or heard of some positive change in their community, is the **renovation of pavement on roads and yards.**
  - 45% of the residents of ATCs have felt some positive change as a result of the reform, and another 17 percent know that some changes are planned to happen.
  - **An improvement, however slight, can be observed in the expectations from the decentralization of government in Ukraine.** While in 2015, 42% expected improvement of the situation in Ukraine in general as a result of decentralization, now the number has reached 49%. Another 28% think that nothing will change, and only 6% think that the situation will become worse. Therefore, **generally the expectations of Ukrainian population is positive-neutral.**
  - At the same time, **51% of Ukrainians believe that the current reform of local self-governance and decentralization will promote community development in Ukraine**, although only 8% of them are fully convinced of it. 32% of the population do not believe in the reform's potential. In general, in all regions, a “cautious” kind of optimism can be observed, except for the East, where the percentage of the population who believe in the reform's potential is approximately the same as the percentage of those who do not.
  - Of those who do not believe that the current reform will promote community development, around a half (43 percent) could not explain why they think so. At the same time, the relatively most popular explanation is that they do not trust the government and “its” reforms (19% provide this explanation), and that the new resources will be stolen and not used as they were intended to (12%).



- **With growing awareness, the optimism about the results of the decentralization reform also grows.** While among those who know nothing about the reform only 33% expect improvement and 34% believe that it will improve community development (compared to 40% who do not believe so), in case of those who “know something”, as much as 49% expect that the situation will improve and 51% think that it will promote community development (compared to 32%). As for those who are **well-informed** about the reform, 68% **expect that the situation will improve** in Ukraine in general, and **69% believe that it will promote community development** (compared to 25%).
- **First of all, just as in 2015, Ukrainians expect that decentralization will reduce corruption** (67% would like to experience this result, and 41% call it the “expected result number one” for themselves). And the relevance of this result has slightly increased compared to the previous year: the number of those who called this option one of the top 3 results increased from 60% to 67%, and the number of those who called it the most important result increased from 33% to 41%.
- **The second most important result is the improvement of quality and accessibility of services**, and the relevance of this result has also increased: the fraction of those who list this result in the top-3 has increased from 49% to 61%, and the fraction of those for whom it is the most important result has increases from 16% to 20%.
- In general, **no more than 15% of Ukrainians expect that the services** in particular fields will become worse as a result of the reform of local self-governance and decentralization. Thus, in the worst case, Ukrainians seem to lack the belief in change, rather than to be “afraid” of negative consequences.
- The **most positive expectations** are about the **renovation and maintenance of roads**, sidewalks (**52% expect their quality to improve**, 30% believe nothing will change) and **landscaping** (**50%** and 31%). However, only 11% and 10%, respectively, believe in *considerable* improvement of the situation. Therefore, it is more relevant to speak about “cautious” optimism.
- **As for other areas, from a quarter to a third of the population expect an improvement in quality**, and from a third to a half think that there will be no change; therefore, the sentiment is rather neutral-positive.
- **Around a half of the population (45%) think that local government bodies are generally ready** to use the new powers entrusted to them to benefit the community, although only 9% of them are fully convinced of it. At the same time, a third of Ukrainians (33%) share the opposite opinion. The numbers are similar also in the question about the local council of the community where the respondents live: 47% think that “their” local council is ready for this, and 29% do not think so.
- Among the residents of ATCs in general, 52% think that their local government is ready for their new competencies, although this indicator varies from as little as 38% in cities and towns up to 68% in villages which have become centers of amalgamated communities.

- The majority of Ukrainians (58%) think that, in the recent year, the quality of services in their community has not changed. At the same time, a **fourth of all Ukrainians (25%) note that the quality of services has improved**. Three times less respondents (8%) say that the quality has deteriorated.
- The majority of the residents of ATCs (63%) note that, in the recent year, the quality of service provision in their community has not changed. At the same time, 20% say the situation has improved, and only 11% say that it has gotten worse. However, while in the settlements that have become centers of new communities, 25% see improvement and only 5% see deterioration, among those who have not become the center, 16% see improvement and the same percentage see deterioration.
- If residents of ATCs were asked about the change of the quality of services after their ATC was formed, then, in general, 23% notice improvement, and 9% notice deterioration. However, among the residents of those settlements that have become centers of new communities, the ratio is 29% to 3%, and among the residents of settlements which have not become centers the ratio is 17% to 15%.
- **The most frequently mentioned as the most important leader of the local self-governance and decentralization reform was the government (25% of the interviewed have picked this option). The president of Ukraine is mentioned as one of the key leaders of the reform** by a slightly lower number of people (21%). Local governments and the Parliament were mentioned by 17% each. A third of the interviewed could not answer this question.

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

- **A little more than a half of the population (55%) think that changes should be introduced into the Constitution** (although only 20% of them are absolutely confident in it), and 19% are against such changes. Compared to 2015, the situation has barely changed.
- At the same time, the population's opinions about the possibility of local self-governance reform and decentralization without introducing changes into the Constitution are split: **32% think that the reform is possible without constitutional changes**, and 39% think it is not. Another 29% could not answer this question.
- **Among those who think that the local self-governance reform is necessary, 43% believe that the reform is not possible without introducing changes into the Constitution**, but 38% hold the opposite opinion.
- While in 2015, 78% of Ukrainians knew at least something about introducing changes to the Constitution, **now their number fell to 64%** (including only 11% who are well informed about the changes).
- From 24% to 14% decreased the share of those who could not answer questions about the possibility to change the opinion on constitutional reform. This is an evidence of mainstreaming the issue among public awareness. **Most Ukrainians**

**(69%) admit that**, if they are provided additional explanation, they could **change their mind**.

## **AMALGAMATION OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES**

- **The majority of Ukrainians (69%) know about the amalgamation of territorial communities**, but **only 14% of them are very well informed** about it, and the rest only “heard something”. Meanwhile, the fraction of those who know at least something about the issue has slightly reduced since 2015, when it was 73%.
- Residents of ATCs are significantly better informed about the course of amalgamation of territorial communities: at least 88% of them know something, including 43% who are well informed. However, it should still be noted that 11% of residents say that they do not know anything at all about it.
- If in 2015, 24% of Ukrainians were aware of some reform-related steps taken in their own town or village, in 2016 there were 1.5 times more of them, namely 36%. The figure for ATC residents – 40%.
- **The support for the process of community amalgamation among the urban population has grown significantly since 2015**: while earlier only 37% said they rather or fully **supported** this process, now the number has **reached 47%**. The number of opponents of this process among the urban population has fallen from 25% to 21%. However, a third of the urban population (32%) are still undecided about this issue.
- Among the residents of villages and urban type villages which have not undergone amalgamation, **68% would support amalgamation if their village becomes the center** of the new community, and 19% are against it. Compared to 2015, the support for amalgamation has notably increased, as last year only 55% of respondents in this group said they would support the amalgamation of their village.
- The situation becomes directly opposite **if the village does not become the center** of the new community: **61% would not support** such unification, and only 21% would support it. If we **add a clarification** that, as a result of amalgamation, **the quality of services will even increase**, the **amalgamation would still be supported only by 33%**, and 45% would not support it.
- At the same time, two positive trends should be noted. First, in any case, the emphasis on improving the quality of services leads to 1.5 increase in the number of those who are ready to support the amalgamation (from 21% to 33%), and the gap between the supporters and the opponents of the amalgamation becomes considerably narrower. Second, **compared to 2015, there are some positive shifts: the number of those who are ready to support the amalgamation of their village if it does not become the center of the new community, but if the quality of services improves, has increased from 22% to 33%**. At the same time, the fraction of opponents has decreased from 56% to 45%.

- In case of the residents of the communities which have already amalgamated, 55% of them support this process, and 27% oppose it. And the support is considerably higher in the case when the respondent's own settlement has become the center: the total 65% of such residents support the process (compared to 18% of those who oppose it). And the support is particularly high among the residents of villages which became centers of new communities — 72% against 21% (while the ratio among residents of cities and urban-type villages is 52% to 13%). In contrast, among the residents of those villages that have not become the center of their community, only 44% support the process, and 36% do not.
- Compared to 2015, the number of respondents who think that the village head must be elected by the residents of the village has increased from 70% to 84%. Just as last year, the respondents are the most supportive (52%) of election at a general assembly. In addition, the number of those who think that villages do not need village heads has fallen from 11% to 3%.
- The fraction of Ukrainians who think that the amalgamation of communities has to be voluntary has increased from 71% to 79% in the last year. Just like before, the prevalent (70%) opinion among these people is that the issue should be decided upon by the population of the communities in question. Only 4% thinks that the amalgamation should be done by the decision of state authorities (last year the figure was 3%).
- Among the residents of communities that have already passed the process of amalgamation also the vast majority of the population thinks that the starosta should be elected by villagers and the amalgamation must be voluntary.
- Around a half of the residents of villages, urban-type villages and cities which do not have a status of regional importance have no opinion about the attitude of their local county state administration to the amalgamation of territorial communities. At the same time, about a third of the population (37% in case of “their own” local council and 35% in case of the local state administration) think that local authorities support this process. Half of that fraction believe that local government bodies, on the contrary, do not support the amalgamation process. Among the residents of the already-amalgamated communities 53% think that their local state administration supports the process.
- Among the residents of villages, urban-type villages and cities of no oblast significance (which have not undergone the process of amalgamation), **42% believe that the unification of their and other settlements into a single community will facilitate the development of their village or city.** However, only a slightly smaller fraction (36%) do *not* believe it.
- In general, 50% of residents of ATCs think that the amalgamation of their village or town will facilitate community development (Table 4.6.1). 33% do not think so. The optimism is most widespread among residents of villages which have become centers of new communities: 61% of them believe in the best, and 27% of them do not. Among the residents of towns and urban-type villages the optimism already decreases to 50% (against 29%). However, in their case, optimists still outnumber pessimists. But among residents of villages which have

not become centers of new communities only 43-44% think that the amalgamation will facilitate development, and practically the same number (36-40%) think that it will not.

## **CONFLICT IN THE EAST, MINSK AGREEMENTS AND REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE**

- In 2015-16, **the fraction of Ukrainians who know at least something about the content of the Minsk Treaty has fallen from 89% to 84%**. And the fraction of those who are well informed about it has fallen the most, from 30% to 18%.
- **Ukrainian population is rather not inclined to think that the self-governance reform and decentralization will facilitate the resolution of the conflict in the east** — this opinion is shared by 48%. 31% do believe in the possibility of facilitating the resolution of the conflict. And the distrust in the possibility to facilitate the resolution of the conflict has even become more widespread since 2015 (in 2015, 43% did not believe in it).
- **Even among those who think that the local self-governance reform is necessary, only 40% expect it to facilitate the resolution of the conflict in the East**, and 42% do not believe in it.
- The population of Ukraine do not have a single opinion about what the relationship with the occupied territories of Donbas should be in case they are returned under Ukraine's control. **Around a half of the population (46%) think that the relationship must be the same as with all the other oblasts**. This opinion is notably prevalent in the West, the Center, and the South. In contrast, in the East, only 37% share this view.
- At the same time, 25% of Ukrainians even support stricter state control over local government bodies of the occupied territories (38% in the West, about a quarter of the population of the Center and the South, and only 4% of the East). **18% of the population are ready to give some type of preferences to these oblasts, including the 10% who are ready to allow them autonomy as a part of Ukraine**. In Eastern Ukraine, 44% agree that there must be some expansion of powers, including the 18% who are prepared to agree to the autonomy.
- Among the population of Donbas (the territories controlled by Ukraine), 30% support the option of wider competencies for the local government, and 21% support the autonomy option.
- At the same time, **55% of Ukrainians share the opinion that the decision about the status of these temporarily occupied territories must be made at a nation-wide referendum**. Only 14% think that the decision must be made by the Parliament, and only 15% believe that it can be done based on international treaties.

## CHAPTER I. THE LEVEL OF INTEREST IN POLITICS



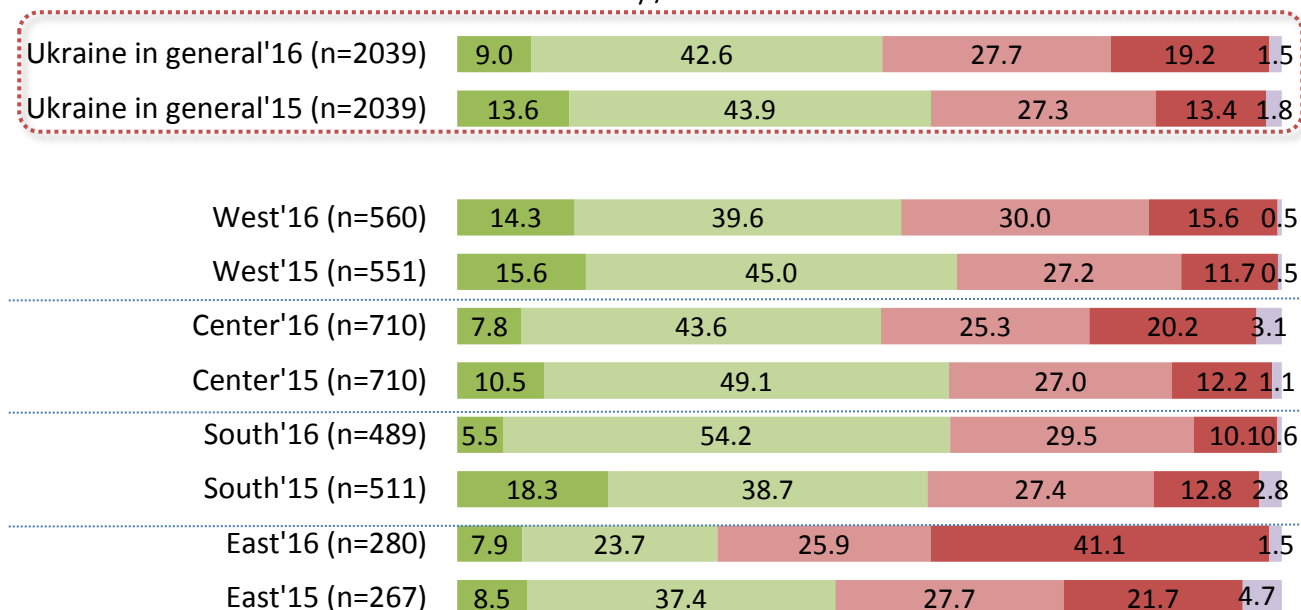
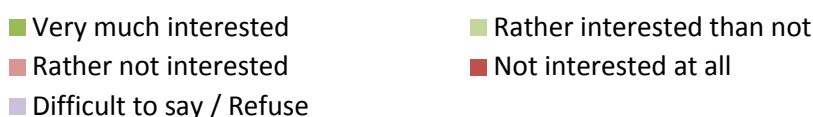
### 1.1 The level of interest in politics among the population of Ukraine

It can be observed that the level of interest in politics has somewhat decreased: if, in 2015, 58% were rather or very interested in politics, at the moment the number is only 52% (Diagram 1.1.1). In contrast, the number of those who are not interested in politics has increased from 41 to 47%. However, in the situation of high distrust in political institutions and in today's political actors, and given the sequence of scandals that happened within the last year (for example, the resonant electronic tax disclosures by officials), the decrease in the level of interest in politics which has been detected does not seem dramatic at all.

Diagram 1.1.1

#### To what extent are you interested in politics?

(% among *all* respondents)





Among the residents of ATCs a slightly higher level of interest in politics can be observed, compared to the general population of the country (Table 1.1.1).

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 ?
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>			
All adult residents of Ukraine (n=2039)	51.6	46.9	1.5
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, rural area (n=930)	54.4	44.6	0.9
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>			
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	59.5	40.1	0.4
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	64.8	35.2	0.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	59.9	40.1	0.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	67.5	32.5	0.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	54.2	45.1	0.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	52.5	47.5	0.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	55.2	43.7	1.1

Below, in Table 1.1.2, the level of interest in politics is listed according to the specific socio-demographic population groups. Hereinafter in this report, such tables indicate the “potential” of each population group based on the results of the survey. By potential, we mean demographic potential: the % of the population that belongs to a particular group. This information is a supplementary instrument for understanding the importance and the impact of the position of any particular group. For example, if 100% of a particular group support a certain opinion, but this group comprises only 1.5% of the population, clearly, the impact of this group on the general public opinion will be minimal.




Table 1.1.2

### To what extent are you interested in politics?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	Interested 	Not interested 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* 
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>				
- village (n=690)	52.8	45.9	1.3	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	57.5	42.5	0.0	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	52.6	46.3	1.1	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	49.2	48.7	2.2	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>				
- men (n=811)	54.9	43.5	1.6	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	48.8	49.7	1.5	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>				
- 18-29 years (n=304)	43.6	55.7	0.6	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	47.1	51.0	1.9	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	51.4	46.8	1.8	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	59.5	38.6	1.9	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	61.0	37.8	1.2	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	51.3	46.8	1.9	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	32.4	65.2	2.4	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	48.5	49.8	1.7	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	50.4	48.4	1.2	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	58.9	39.6	1.5	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	44.7	54.2	1.1	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	56.1	40.3	3.5	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	55.5	42.9	1.6	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	66.5	31.6	1.9	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	37.3	61.1	1.5	<b>7.9</b>



100% in line	Interested 	Not interested 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* 
- retiree (n=744)	54.1	44.3	1.6	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	49.2	50.8	0.0	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	45.5	53.5	1.0	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>				
- very low (n=407)	47.4	51.5	1.0	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	53.4	45.1	1.5	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	51.6	46.4	2.0	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	48.7	48.1	3.2	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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

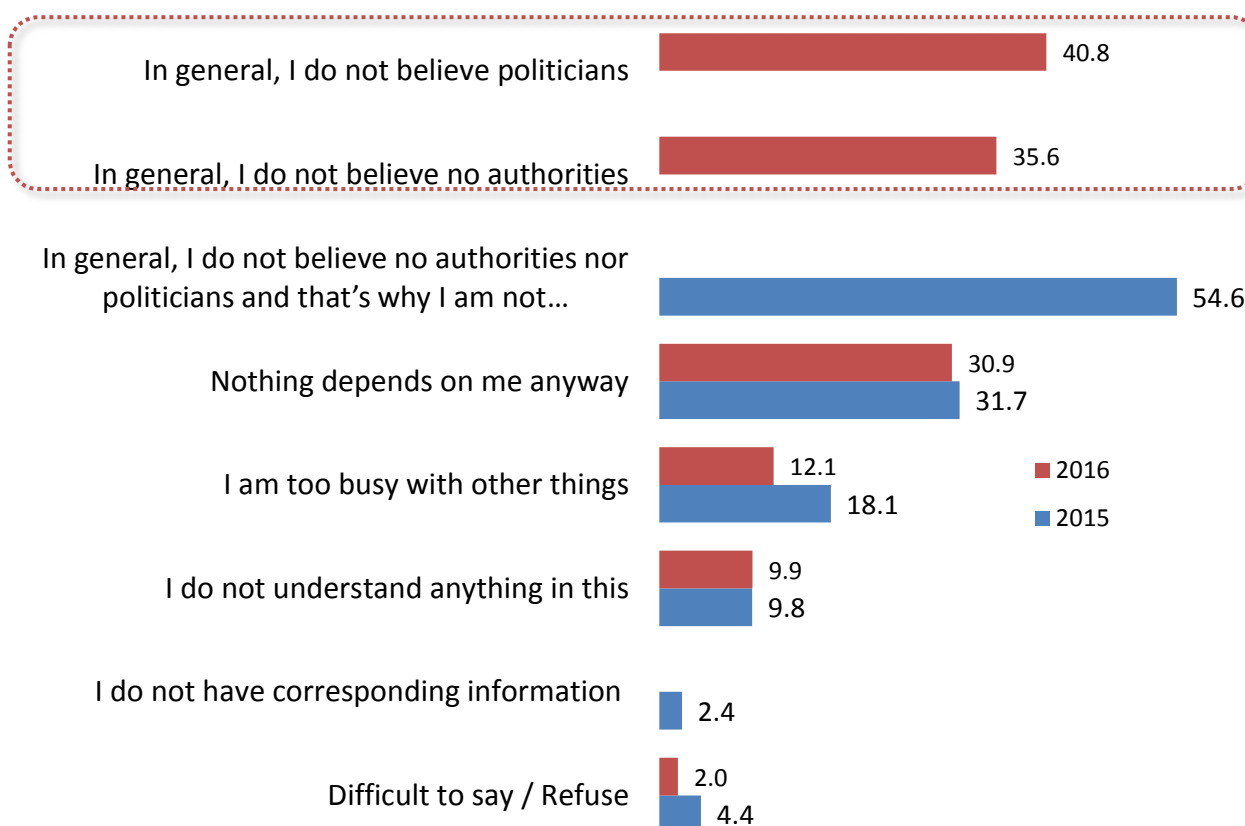
The key reason why Ukrainians are not interested in politics is that they **do not trust politicians** (this is the explanation provided by 41% of those who are rather not or not at all interested in politics), **do not trust the authorities in general** (36%), and **think that nothing depends on them anyway** (31%) (Diagram 1.2.1).

In 2015, one of the response options was “I trust neither the authorities nor the politicians”, which was split into two different options in the current survey. If we analyze today, how many respondents picked any of these two options, there will be 62% of them, compared to 55% in 2015. Thus, the reason of “distrust in the authorities and the politicians” has become more “popular.” In the cases of the other explanation options, there were no significant changes in this period.

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 or not interested at all,  $n=932$ )



\* 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 terms of political issues, Ukrainians trust their family, loved ones and friends the most** (41% of the general population, 38-44% among the two highlighted groups) (Diagram 1.3.1). As for all the other institutions or respectable persons, no more than 12% of the general population trust them in political issues.

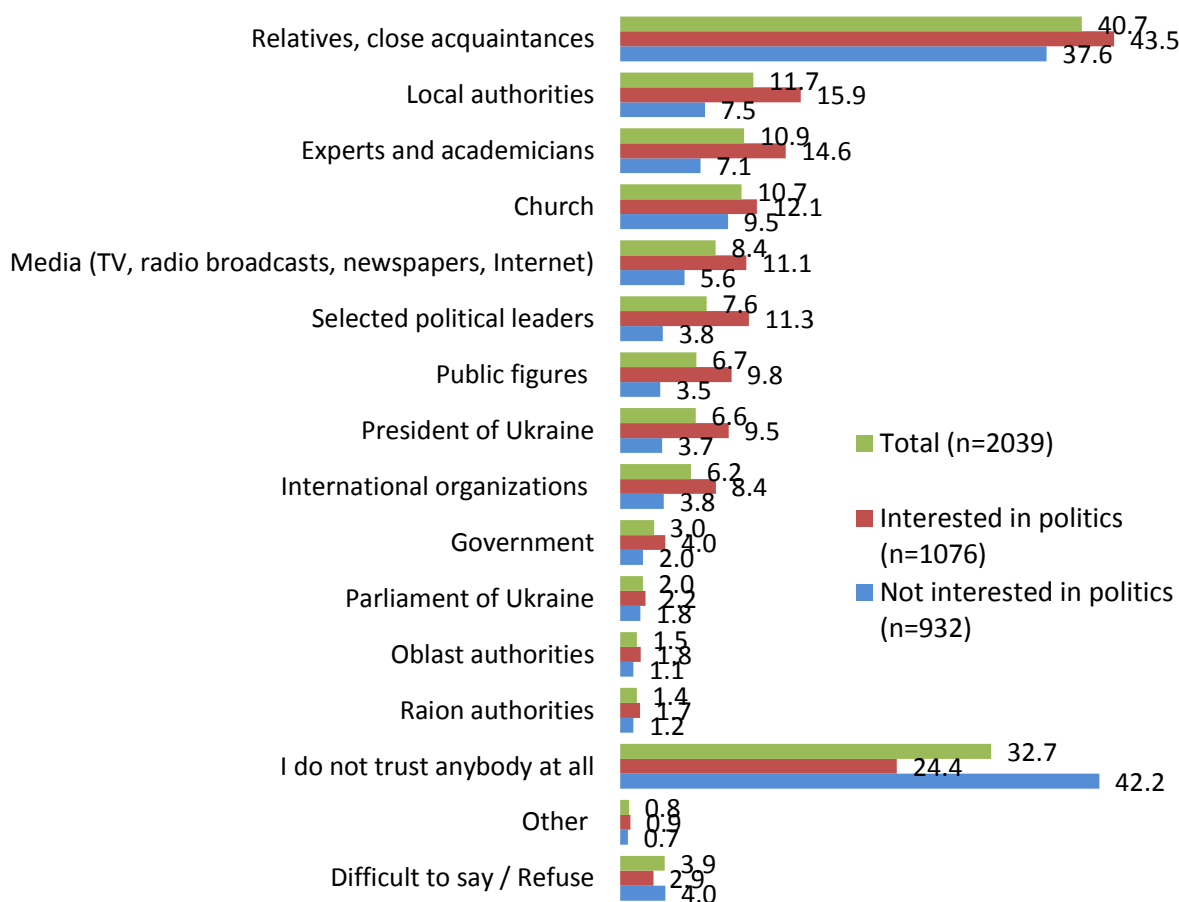
At the same time, the President is trusted only by 7%, the Government by 3%, the Parliament by 2%. However, 12% trust local governments, 11% trust experts and scientists, and 11% trust the church.

Among those who are interested in politics, a fourth (24%) of the surveyed noted that they trusted nobody at all. Meanwhile, the fraction of those who think that way among the people who are not interested in politics is 42%.

Diagram 1.3.1

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

(% among all respondents)

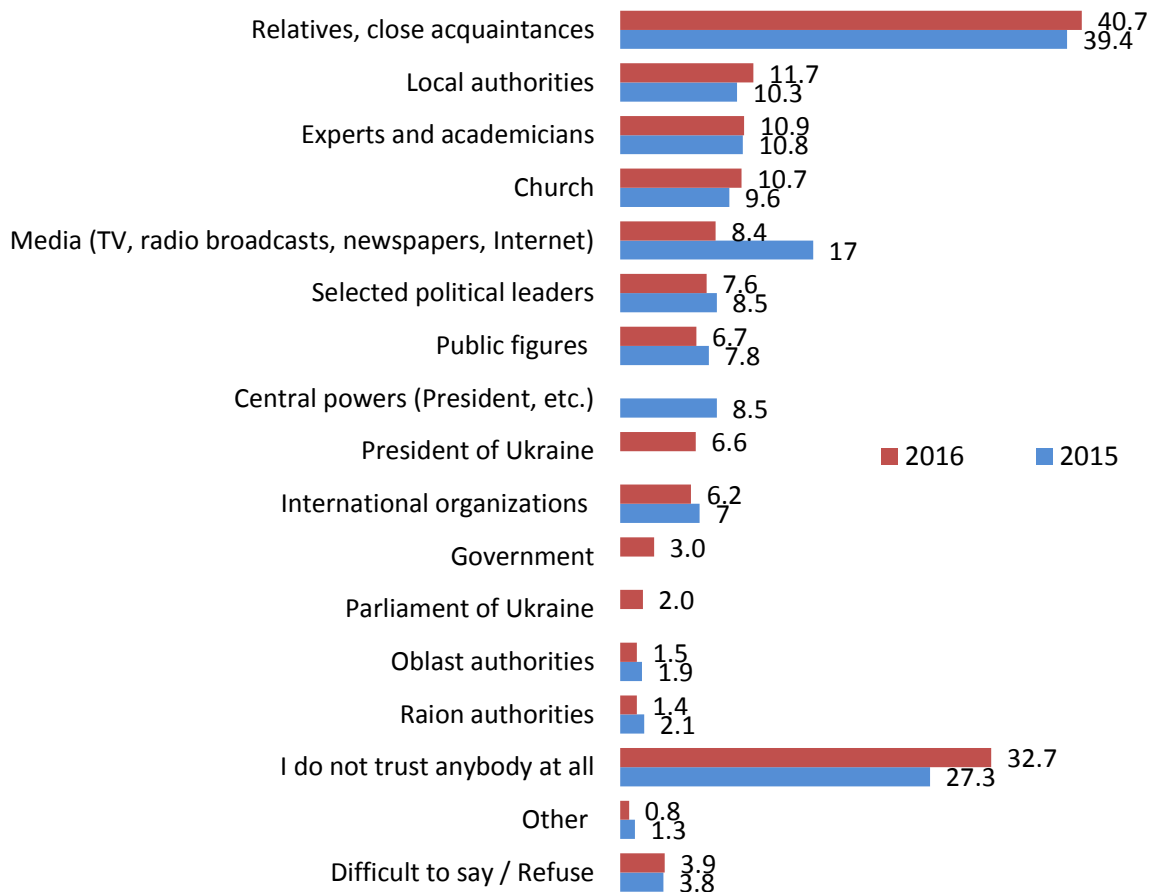


Compared to 2015, the **percentage of those who trust no-one has increased from 27 to 33%**. In addition, **trust in the media has decreased from 17 to 8%** (Diagram 1.3.2).

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 includes the data about residents of ATCs.

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 column	General population			Community centers of ATC			Villages that did not become community center		
	All adult population (n=2039)	Towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	All ATC population (n=400)	Total population (n=200)	Including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	Including village residents (n=130)	Total population (n=200)	Including villages joined to towns (n=70)	Including villages joined to other villages (n=130)
Relatives, close acquaintances	40.7	40.3	34.8	33.4	27.2	36.8	36.1	52.9	27.0
Local authorities	10.7	13.3	9.6	11.6	0.9	17.4	7.5	16.4	2.7
Experts and academicians	11.7	16.0	8.4	10.6	3.1	14.7	6.2	6.1	6.3
Church	8.4	7.8	7.2	9.6	8.7	10.0	4.8	3.6	5.5
Media (TV, radio broadcasts, newspapers, Internet)	10.9	5.4	6.5	6.7	6.0	7.0	6.3	10.4	4.1
Selected political leaders	7.6	5.5	4.3	5.6	6.3	5.2	3.0	4.1	2.4
Public figures	6.6	8.2	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.3	2.8	5.1
President of Ukraine	6.7	4.5	2.5	3.3	0.0	5.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
International organizations	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.2	5.2	0.5
Government	6.2	3.4	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.0	1.2
Parliament of Ukraine	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.4	3.9	0.0
Oblast authorities	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.5
Raion authorities	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0
I do not trust anybody at all	32.7	37.9	41.7	42.2	45.3	40.5	41.3	28.2	48.3
Other	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	1.2	2.3	0.0	3.5
Difficult to say / Refuse	3.9	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.3	3.3	1.1	0.0	1.7

The Table 1.3.2 includes the data on the trust in political issues for particular population groups.

Table 1.3.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

% in line	President	Government	Parliament	Oblast authorities	Raion authorities	Local authorities	Church	Selected political leaders	Public figures	Experts and academicians	International organizations	Media (TV, radio, etc.	Relatives, close acquaintances	I do not trust anybody at all
<b>Regions of Ukraine</b>														
- West (n=560)	5.4	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.1	9.2	23.8	9.2	14.0	9.5	9.8	11.6	48.7	28.2
- Center (n=710)	8.1	4.8	3.6	1.3	1.6	10.7	3.9	5.5	3.8	7.8	4.2	8.1	32.8	36.0
- South (n=489)	8.5	3.2	2.1	3.0	1.7	16.2	6.3	10.2	5.6	16.9	7.5	9.6	39.9	30.6
- East (n=280)	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.0	11.0	10.1	4.9	1.4	10.8	1.7	0.5	46.9	37.1
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>														
- village (n=690)	7.8	2.5	1.9	0.8	1.8	14.9	12.5	4.1	4.0	4.2	2.9	8.7	40.5	39.7
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	10.8	2.5	0.8	1.3	3.1	21.6	16.6	10.7	6.1	9.7	5.4	5.9	42.1	29.7
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	5.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	9.8	8.9	4.3	5.1	10.9	6.8	4.6	36.6	35.9
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	5.3	4.0	2.5	2.2	1.0	7.6	8.5	10.2	9.1	16.1	8.7	9.6	41.4	27.5
<b>Gender groups</b>														
- men (n=811)	7.9	3.5	2.4	1.4	0.5	10.6	9.1	7.8	7.2	13.4	8.8	7.0	40.0	33.4
- women (n=1228)	5.6	2.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	12.6	12.0	7.4	6.3	8.9	4.1	9.6	41.3	32.1
<b>Age groups</b>														
- 18-29 years (n=304)	7.4	3.5	4.0	1.0	1.6	10.5	9.5	4.5	7.7	9.1	8.1	7.8	38.4	35.7
- 30-39 years (n=335)	6.7	3.3	1.3	2.1	0.6	9.7	8.7	7.3	6.4	12.6	6.0	8.7	39.3	31.0
- 40-49 years (n=339)	6.1	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.0	14.3	8.1	8.1	7.4	15.4	6.0	8.5	42.9	31.7
- 50-59 years (n=421)	6.1	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.8	13.2	10.4	8.9	5.9	9.5	7.0	9.1	39.8	33.0
- 60-69 years (n=369)	7.3	4.1	1.9	1.3	2.1	11.8	13.5	12.1	8.8	11.0	5.6	8.1	44.3	28.6
- 70+ years (n=271)	6.2	3.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	11.3	16.2	6.5	3.9	7.8	3.6	8.4	41.4	34.9
<b>Terms of</b>														

% in line	President	Government	Parliament	Oblast authorities	Raion authorities	Local authorities	Church	Selected political leaders	Public figures	Experts and academicians	International organizations	Media (TV, radio, etc.	Relatives, close acquaintances	I do not trust anybody at all
<b>education</b>														
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	2.5	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.7	12.6	17.4	3.0	2.9	4.7	0.4	6.0	46.2	39.7
- secondary school education (n=570)	6.5	2.6	2.4	1.7	2.2	12.4	13.2	8.2	4.4	7.6	4.1	8.7	40.3	36.8
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	5.5	2.6	1.0	1.3	0.8	11.3	10.1	7.7	7.7	9.8	5.0	8.2	41.1	35.9
- higher education (n=659)	8.4	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.4	11.2	7.9	7.8	8.3	16.0	10.2	8.7	39.7	25.0
<b>Terms of occupation</b>														
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	7.2	3.5	2.0	0.5	0.7	12.2	8.9	6.9	5.0	9.8	5.5	7.2	38.0	38.9
- officer (n=195)	3.2	1.1	1.8	2.8	2.1	11.2	8.1	5.5	9.2	11.0	8.6	8.5	40.8	35.0
- professionals (n=280)	5.7	2.8	1.9	2.3	1.0	13.7	9.5	7.8	8.6	17.9	10.1	10.2	40.5	25.3
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	9.7	4.8	2.8	1.1	1.7	10.6	11.2	11.8	15.1	16.6	12.5	13.7	45.0	24.4
- housewife (n=163)	7.3	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.6	13.9	11.2	8.2	7.0	8.9	4.6	7.9	39.4	28.2
- retiree (n=744)	6.7	3.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	11.5	13.8	8.2	4.7	8.2	3.5	8.4	42.2	32.9
- pupil, student (n=66)	13.2	7.6	6.5	1.6	3.7	7.7	5.5	4.7	6.0	6.5	3.4	6.6	35.3	36.1
- unemployed (n=132)	4.7	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.5	13.0	10.2	8.2	5.4	10.7	7.4	6.7	39.1	40.2
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>														
- very low (n=407)	4.9	2.3	1.3	0.7	1.1	11.7	11.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	9.0	40.5	38.3
- low (n=1073)	5.0	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	11.7	10.6	7.3	5.7	12.2	6.4	7.9	42.1	34.4
- middle (n=493)	10.6	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.1	11.7	11.3	8.9	8.2	10.6	5.9	8.6	39.7	26.2
- high (n=25)	9.4	10.8	7.5	4.1	6.7	24.9	1.8	9.6	21.4	16.3	16.3	3.5	32.0	26.9

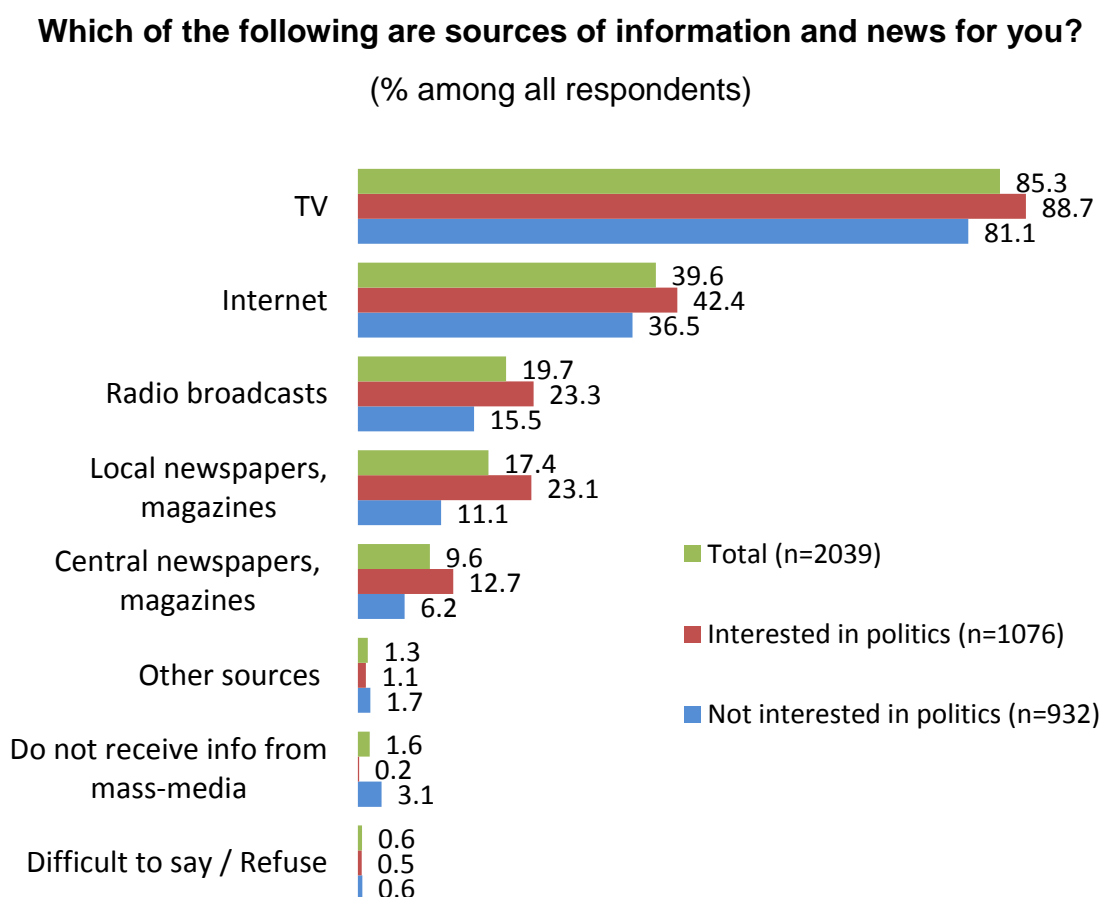
\* A part of citizens that belongs to a group makes up its potential.

\*\* «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 cloth and 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 current news **for the absolute majority** of the population (**85%**) is the **television** (Diagram 1.4.1). About 40% of Ukrainians receive information from the Internet. No more than 20% of the population have mentioned other sources.

Diagram 1.4.1



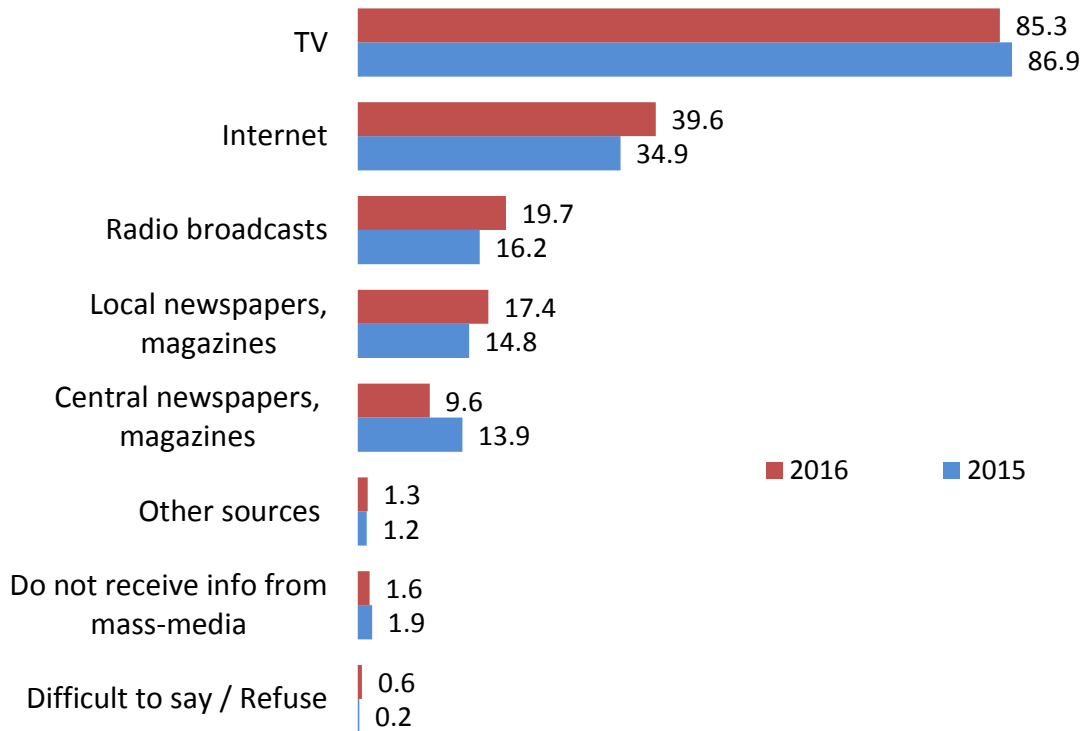


Compared to 2015, the structure of the sources of information has not undergone any significant changes, but it should be noted that the fraction of those who receive information from the Internet has increased from 35 to 40% (Diagram 1.4.2).

Diagram 1.4.2

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

(% among all respondents)



The Table 1.4.1 includes the data collected among the ATCs.

Table 1.4.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in column	General population			Community centers of ATC			Villages that did not become community center		
	All adult population (n=2039)	Towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	All ATC population (n=400)	Total population (n=200)	Including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	Including village residents (n=130)	Total population (n=200)	Including villages joined to towns (n=70)	Including villages joined to other villages (n=130)
TV	85.3	89.2	85.4	82.6	78.7	84.8	88.1	84.0	90.3
Internet	39.6	30.6	32.0	38.5	42.0	36.6	25.4	33.9	20.8
Radio broadcasts	17.4	20.4	17.9	15.4	15.4	15.4	20.5	20.8	20.3
Local newspapers, magazines	19.7	22.6	16.3	17.6	9.4	22.1	14.9	13.5	15.6
Central newspapers, magazines	9.6	10.3	14.9	15.1	7.1	19.5	14.8	15.3	14.5
Other sources	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not receive info from mass-media	1.6	1.5	2.6	3.7	1.6	4.8	1.6	1.4	1.7
Difficult to say / Refuse	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The Table 1.4.2 demonstrates the structure of information sources among particular populations. It must be noted that **the majority of the younger population, as well as populations with higher education, professionals and entrepreneurs, students, and the most wealthy Ukrainians, obtain information from the Internet.** The reach of this source of information in these groups approaches the reach of television. However, in other population groups, television is the uncontested leader.

Table 1.4.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

% in line	TV	Radio broadcasts	Central newspapers, magazines	Local newspapers, magazines	Internet	Other sources	Do not receive info from mass-media	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
<b>Regions of Ukraine</b>									
- West (n=560)	89.4	25.8	6.3	21.2	42.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	<b>27.0</b>
- Center (n=710)	86.2	22.4	13.4	16.7	36.3	0.8	1.9	0.4	<b>34.9</b>
- South (n=489)	82.9	16.9	9.5	20.2	41.2	1.9	2.3	0.3	<b>25.0</b>
- East (n=280)	78.7	5.3	5.9	5.7	39.4	2.7	1.3	2.0	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>									
- village (n=690)	89.2	21.3	10.0	21.0	29.8	1.5	1.4	0.2	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	89.2	26.9	12.3	20.6	30.9	1.4	2.2	0.0	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	77.7	12.2	9.8	9.8	48.0	1.1	1.8	3.8	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	83.3	18.6	8.6	15.7	46.7	1.2	1.5	0.2	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>									
- men (n=811)	84.5	19.9	9.2	16.4	43.5	1.7	1.3	0.4	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	85.9	19.5	9.9	18.2	36.4	1.0	1.8	0.7	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>									
- 18-29 years (n=304)	75.8	16.1	7.6	9.2	64.1	2.0	2.7	0.3	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	79.6	17.7	8.1	15.5	57.6	2.3	2.7	0.9	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	85.2	18.1	10.4	18.2	43.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	92.2	18.8	10.0	22.1	29.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	92.2	23.1	11.4	22.8	16.2	2.0	1.0	1.4	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	92.3	28.0	11.4	20.5	6.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	89.4	21.7	8.0	18.4	8.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	86.7	16.1	7.0	15.1	26.8	1.0	2.6	0.4	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	88.4	20.5	8.9	19.2	36.5	1.4	1.2	0.7	<b>31.7</b>

% in line	TV	Radio broadcasts	Central newspapers, magazines	Local newspapers, magazines	Internet	Other sources	Do not receive info from mass-media	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
- higher education (n=659)	80.6	21.6	12.8	17.5	58.9	1.5	1.1	0.4	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	89.3	20.3	7.5	18.6	36.8	1.5	1.9	0.4	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	83.8	17.6	6.9	15.4	51.8	0.0	2.2	0.5	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	77.0	16.4	9.2	13.9	67.8	1.4	1.4	0.7	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	77.2	29.0	12.6	22.6	66.1	2.7	1.4	0.6	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	87.3	11.0	12.8	9.1	38.0	1.9	1.8	0.6	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	92.2	23.5	11.8	21.4	12.1	1.3	0.6	0.9	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	65.7	16.5	8.2	2.8	71.4	1.8	3.8	0.0	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	82.4	19.3	5.1	22.1	41.1	1.1	3.4	0.0	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>									
- very low (n=407)	90.4	17.2	8.4	16.3	26.4	0.9	1.0	0.5	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	86.5	20.3	9.9	18.0	34.4	1.3	1.9	0.5	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	81.0	20.5	9.4	17.4	55.3	1.6	1.4	0.8	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	64.3	21.3	3.3	14.1	72.3	3.5	3.4	0.0	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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

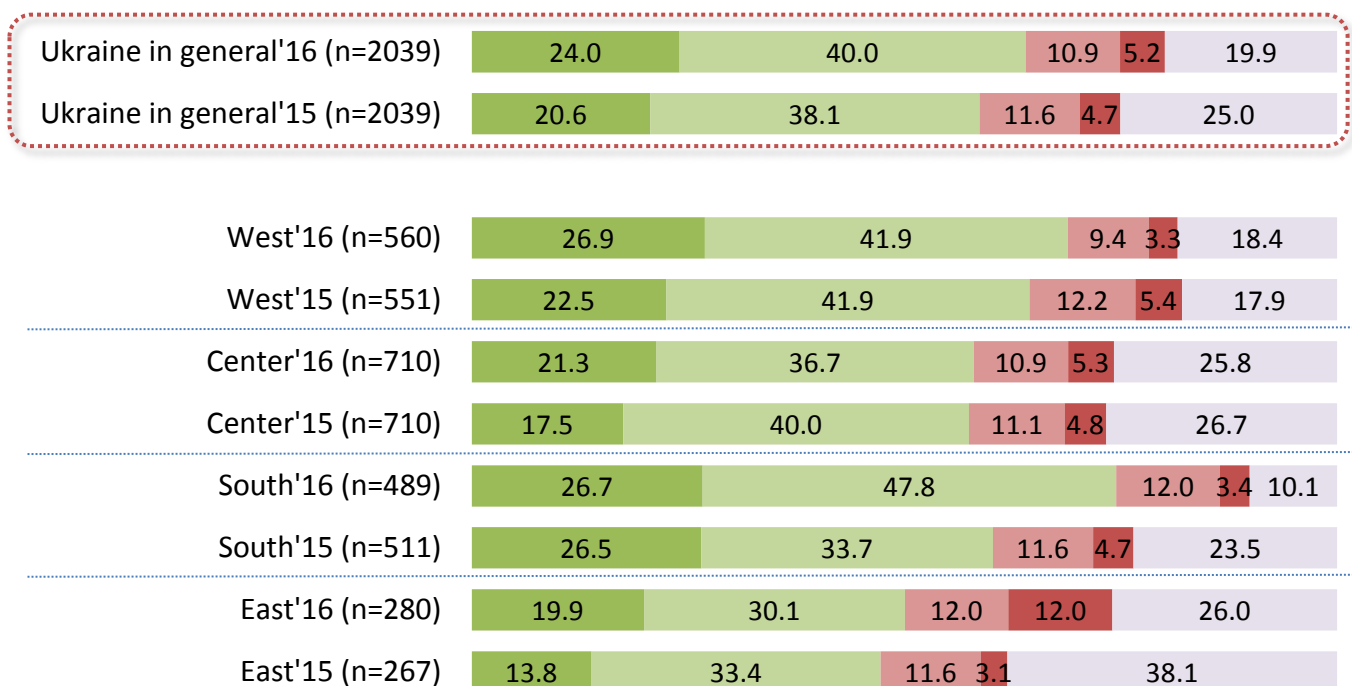
The majority of the population (64%) continue to consider the reform of local self-governance and decentralization necessary, but only 24% of them think that it is certainly necessary (Diagram 2.1.1). At the same time, only 16% think that the reform is unnecessary. Compared to 2015, the fraction of those who think that the reform is necessary has even increased slightly, from 60 to 64%. Meanwhile, the fraction of those who do not think so, has remained stable.

Diagram 2.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)

■ Definitely necessary   
 ■ Rather necessary   
 ■ Rather not necessary  
■ Not at all necessary   
 ■ Difficult to say / Refuse

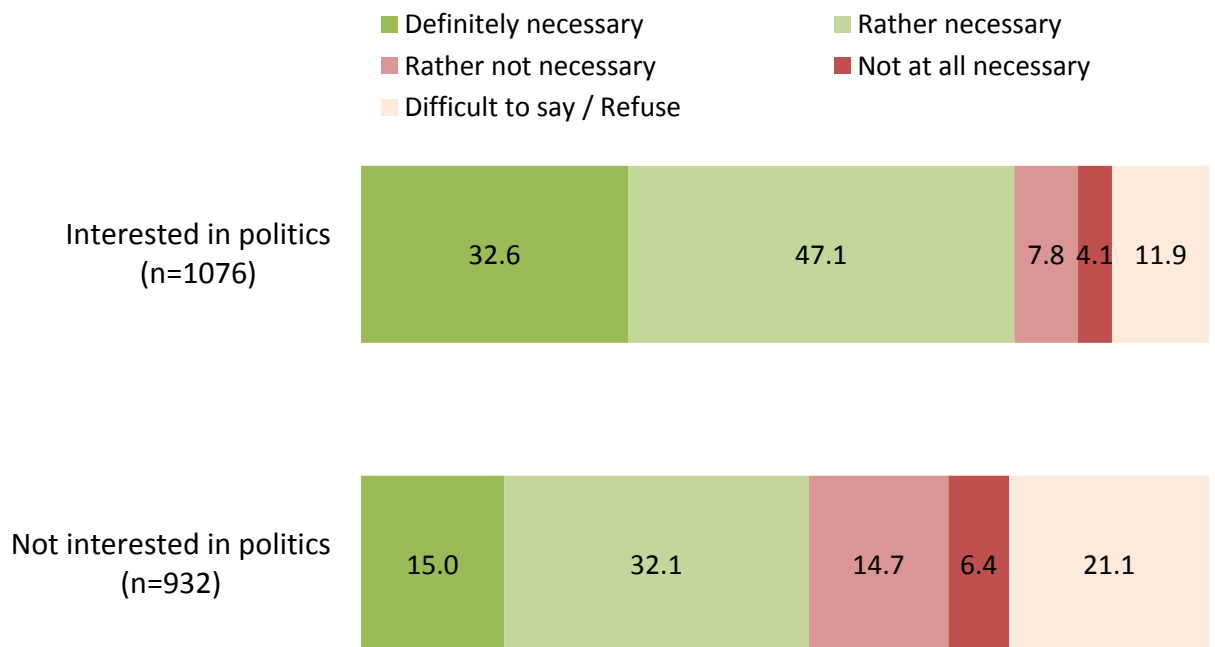


While among those are interested in politics, 80% think that the reform of local self-governance and decentralization is necessary, of those who are not interested in politics, only 47% think so (Diagram 2.1.2). Although those who are not interested in politics actually include a larger fraction of those who do not think the reform is necessary (21 percent compared to 12 percent of those interested), but, at the same time, much more of them are simply undecided about this issue or refused to share their opinions (21 percent against 12 percent).

Diagram 2.1.2

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

(% among respondents who are and are not interested in politics)






The level of support for the reform of local self-governance among the residents of those communities who have already completed the amalgamation process, is similar to nationwide numbers (Table 2.1.1).

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 
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>			
All adult residents of Ukraine ( <i>n</i> =2039)	64.0	16.1	19.9
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages ( <i>n</i> =930)	58.4	20.4	21.2
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>			
All adult residents of ATC ( <i>n</i> =400)	61.3	15.0	23.6
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers ( <i>n</i> =200)	67.6	12.8	19.5
- including residents of towns / UTV ( <i>n</i> =70)	50.6	12.5	36.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers ( <i>n</i> =130)	76.8	13.1	10.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers ( <i>n</i> =200)	55.0	17.2	27.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV ( <i>n</i> =70)	53.2	17.1	29.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages ( <i>n</i> =130)	56.0	17.3	26.7

In the Table 2.1.2 below, the perception of the necessity of the local self-governance reform and decentralization is presented in terms of particular population groups.




Table 2.1.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	Necessary 	Not necessary 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* 
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>				
- village (n=690)	56.6	23.0	20.4	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	63.1	12.6	24.3	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	58.7	16.9	24.4	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	70.9	11.6	17.6	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>				
- men (n=811)	66.1	16.9	17.0	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	62.3	15.4	22.3	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>				
- 18-29 years (n=304)	64.1	14.9	21.0	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	62.6	16.3	21.1	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	67.8	13.5	18.7	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	65.7	16.1	18.2	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	66.0	16.0	18.1	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	57.3	20.7	21.9	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	39.6	25.3	35.1	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	57.0	18.9	24.0	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	65.3	15.2	19.5	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	73.1	13.0	13.9	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	56.1	19.0	24.9	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	68.7	13.5	17.8	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	73.1	11.2	15.7	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	77.6	11.8	10.6	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	57.3	15.5	27.2	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	61.9	18.7	19.4	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	65.4	15.4	19.2	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	59.4	18.3	22.3	<b>7.0</b>



100% in line	Necessary 	Not necessary 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* 
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>				
- very low (n=407)	65.0	17.3	17.7	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	62.0	16.1	21.9	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	67.1	15.6	17.2	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	78.3	9.8	11.9	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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

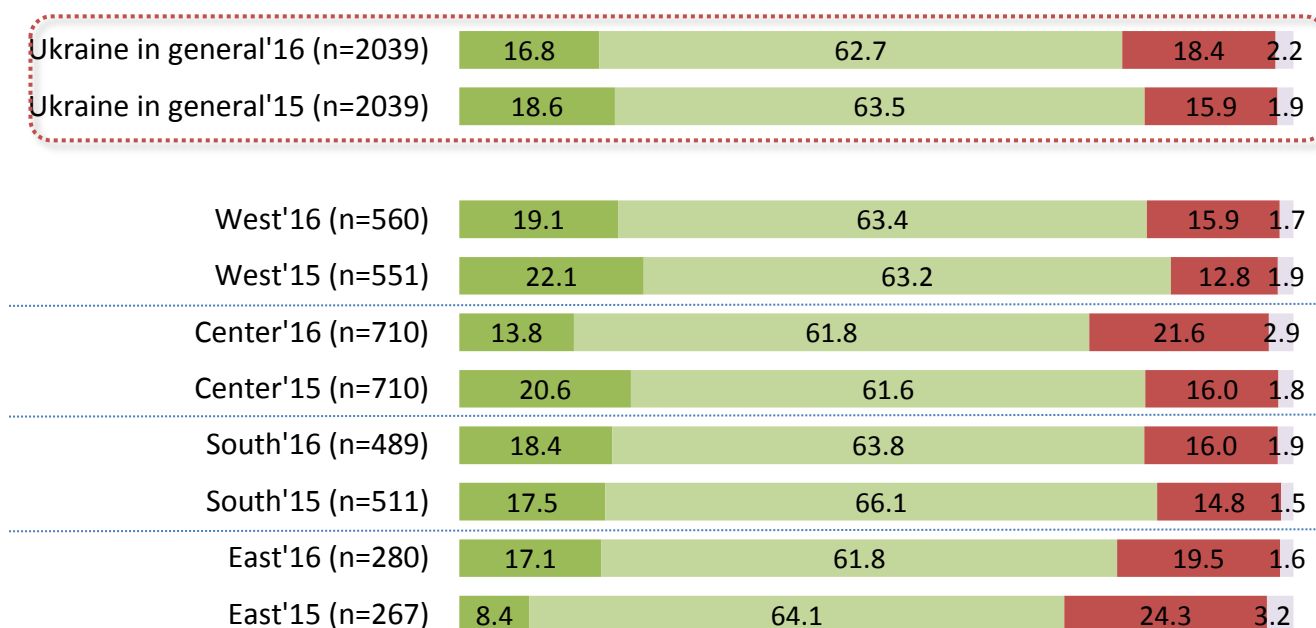
The level of awareness of the local self-governance reform and decentralization of the government has barely changed since 2015. Just as before, **the majority of the population know about the reform of local self-governance and about decentralization** (today, 80% know about some steps in this direction, compared to 82% in 2015), but, at the same time, **only 17% of the population claim that they are very well informed about the issue** (compared to 19% in 2015) (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 have to lead to the transfer of greater powers, competencies and resources to the local level?**

(% among all respondents)

■ I know about it quite well      ■ I know something / heard something  
■ I don't know anything at all      ■ Difficult to answer / Refuse

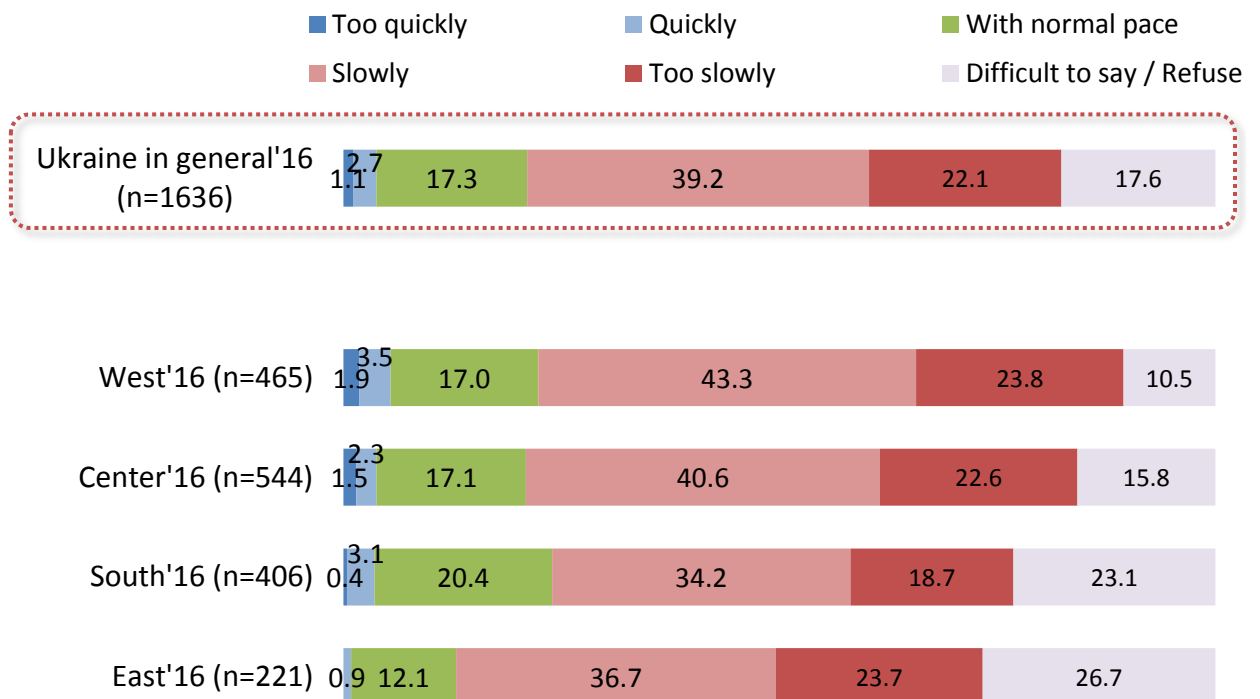


The overwhelming majority of the fraction who know at least something about the reform (61%) think that its progress is slow / too slow (Diagram 2.2.2). **Only 17% say that the pace of the local self-governance reform and decentralization of government is normal.** Only 4% believe that the reform is happening fast or too fast.

Diagram 2.2.2

**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)

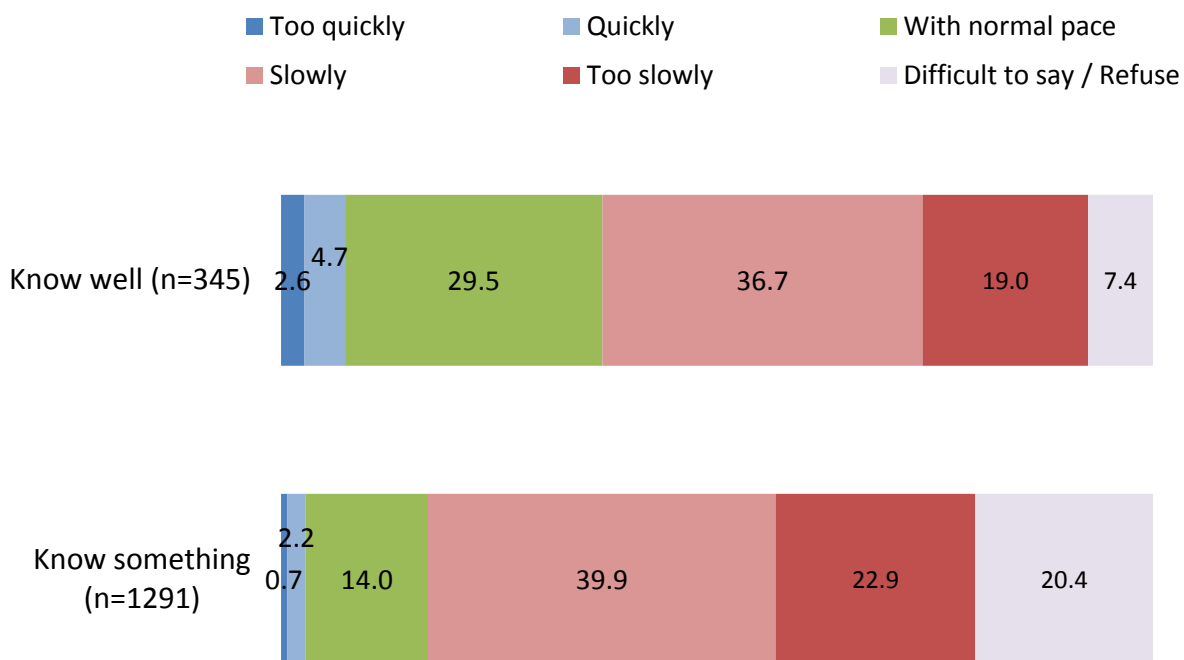


Among those who (according to themselves) are well aware of the reform, more positive assessment of the pace of the reform can be observed: 30% think that the pace is normal, compared to 14% of those who only know / have heard something about the reform (Diagram 2.2.3). However, even among this group, 56% note that the pace of implementation of the reform is too slow.

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)



Although **among the residents of ATCs** the fraction of people who are aware of the steps towards reforming local self-governance is the same (83% compared to 80% among the general population), but this group includes **twice as many of those who claim that they are well-informed (34% compared to 17%)** (Table 2.2.1a-b). At the same time, even among the ATC inhabitants, only a fourth think that the pace of the reform is fine; the majority say that the pace is slow or too slow.

Table 2.2.1a-6

**a. Do you know about some current developments in reformation of local self-governance and decentralization of powers in Ukraine, which have to 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				▶	Pace of reforms					
	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
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>											
All adult residents of Ukraine (n=2039)	16.8	62.7	18.4	2.2		1.1	2.7	17.3	39.2	22.1	17.6
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	16.7	66.3	15.1	2.0		1.8	3.5	17.0	36.8	24.1	16.8
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>											
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	33.5	49.5	15.4	1.6		3.9	7.1	24.7	38.2	16.1	10.0
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	32.5	54.8	11.7	1.1		4.4	8.8	28.8	35.6	13.4	9.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	29.8	61.0	9.2	0.0		1.7	0.0	28.5	39.0	11.8	19.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	34.0	51.4	13.0	1.7		5.9	13.8	29.0	33.6	14.4	3.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	34.4	44.2	19.2	2.2		3.3	5.3	20.1	41.2	19.1	11.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	47.3	42.4	9.1	1.2		3.4	6.0	23.7	39.1	15.2	12.5
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	27.5	45.2	24.6	2.7		3.2	4.9	17.8	42.5	21.6	10.0

In practically all population groups, no more than a fourth are very well informed about the reform, and the majority note that the pace of its implementation is slow (Table 2.2.2a-b).

Table 2.2.2a-6

**a. Do you know about some current developments in reformation of local self-governance and decentralization of powers in Ukraine, which have to lead to the transfer of greater powers, competencies and resources to the local level? / 6. Do you think the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers in Ukraine is going ...?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	Awareness with developments				Pace of reforms						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	
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>											
- village (n=690)	16.3	66.2	15.0	2.5	1.2	3.9	16.3	39.2	22.5	16.8	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	16.7	67.4	15.7	0.3	3.1	2.1	18.9	29.3	28.0	18.6	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	12.5	58.1	25.3	4.0	1.1	2.7	10.0	53.9	18.3	14.0	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	18.0	60.1	19.9	1.9	0.5	1.9	19.1	38.6	21.1	18.7	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>											
- men (n=811)	18.6	61.1	18.0	2.3	0.5	2.6	17.0	37.3	26.1	16.4	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	15.2	64.0	18.7	2.0	1.6	2.8	17.5	40.8	18.8	18.6	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>											
- 18-29 years (n=304)	14.6	57.1	26.3	2.0	0.0	3.2	24.1	41.6	16.1	15.1	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	16.5	65.5	14.8	3.2	1.8	2.9	14.9	41.3	20.7	18.4	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	22.0	61.0	14.7	2.4	1.4	3.8	14.5	40.1	23.2	17.1	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	19.4	62.4	15.9	2.3	2.1	1.8	15.6	36.2	26.5	17.8	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	15.9	67.0	15.7	1.4	0.6	1.9	16.4	39.9	22.6	18.6	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	11.5	66.2	21.1	1.2	0.6	2.2	17.7	35.1	24.6	19.8	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>											
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	7.7	58.5	30.5	3.3	0.0	4.3	9.0	30.0	27.4	29.4	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	11.9	62.0	23.3	2.8	0.2	2.7	14.6	36.7	24.1	21.6	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary	17.2	64.9	15.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	16.1	39.9	23.1	16.6	<b>31.7</b>

100% in line	Awareness with developments				Pace of reforms						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=659)											
- higher education (n=659)	22.2	62.1	14.2	1.6	1.2	2.7	21.0	42.3	18.9	13.9	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>											
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	12.5	63.5	21.3	2.7	0.4	1.7	15.0	34.6	26.8	21.5	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	24.6	58.9	13.7	2.7	4.4	5.8	16.5	38.1	17.9	17.4	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	23.8	64.8	10.4	1.0	1.2	3.6	23.3	38.2	19.7	14.1	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	26.9	58.8	10.9	3.3	0.0	1.8	23.5	47.2	16.5	11.0	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	9.7	69.5	18.1	2.8	1.1	1.4	13.1	49.4	13.2	21.8	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	13.5	65.3	19.7	1.5	0.7	1.7	16.3	36.7	24.9	19.7	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	14.8	45.7	39.5	0.0	0.0	9.2	30.2	37.0	18.1	5.5	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	15.4	61.3	19.8	3.4	1.3	2.0	8.7	40.3	27.7	20.0	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>											
- very low (n=407)	12.3	56.8	28.6	2.3	1.1	2.3	11.8	35.3	27.3	22.2	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	17.0	66.2	15.5	1.4	1.2	2.6	17.0	38.7	23.0	17.5	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	18.0	62.2	16.6	3.2	1.0	3.5	20.3	44.2	16.6	14.4	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	36.8	48.2	11.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	35.4	21.6	35.7	7.2	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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 that there had been some **changes for the better** in their community as a result of increased local budgets, now **almost 2.5 times as many people say so, namely 46%** (Diagram 2.3.1). The considerable increase can be observed in all the regions of Ukraine.

Another 21% have barely noticed any change, but have heard about some. Thus, **the total of 67% of Ukrainians either have experienced an improvement or are expecting it.**

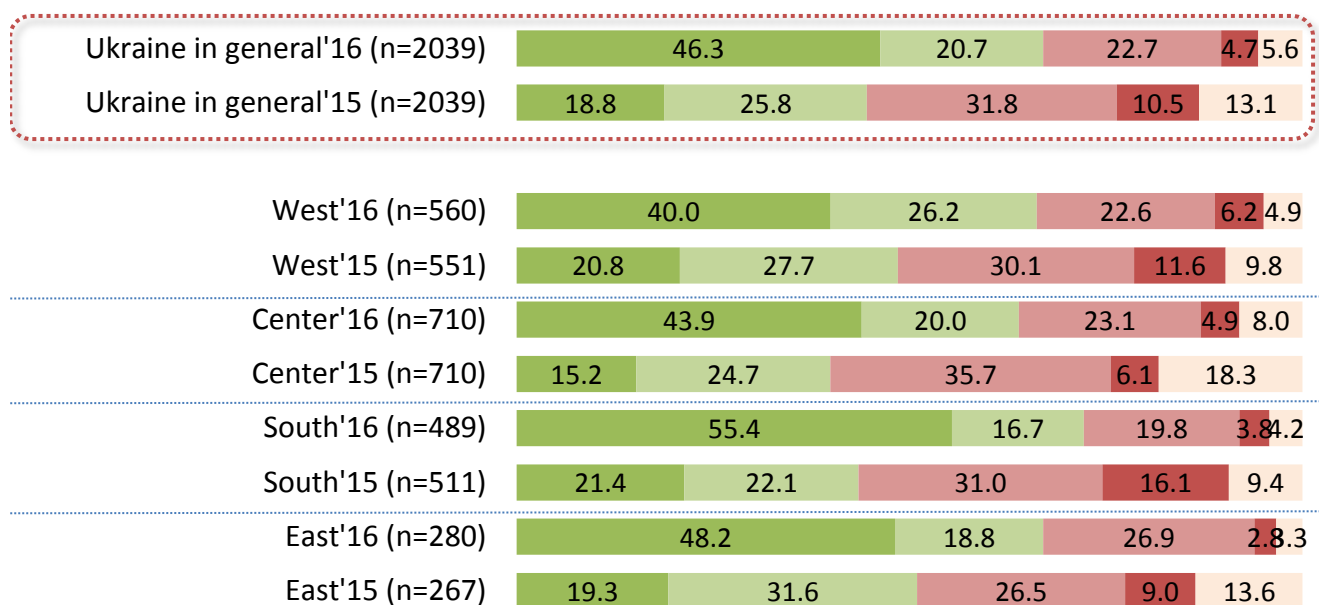
Only 5% think that everything has become even worse.

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)

- 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 answer / Refuse



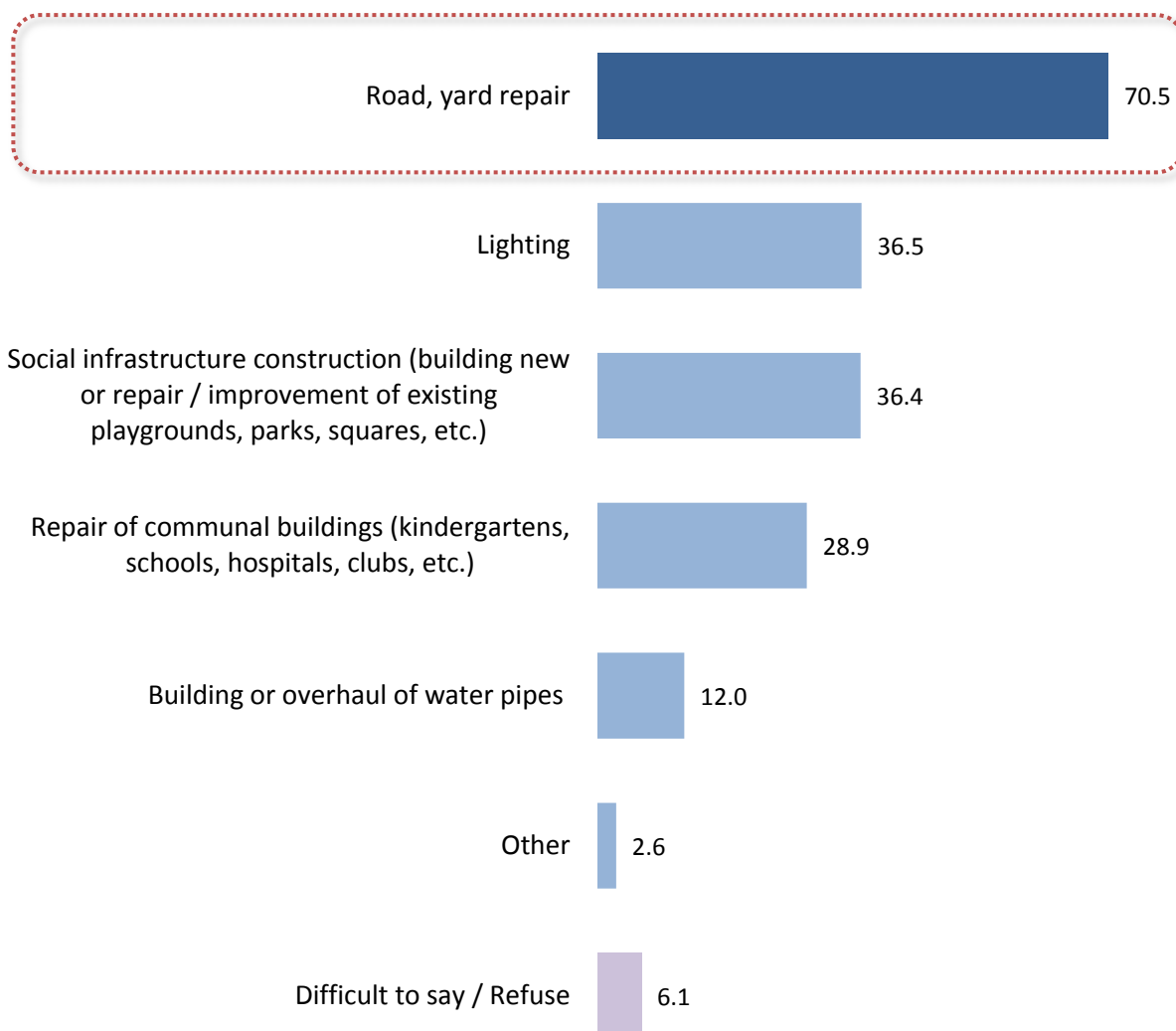


The most noticeable improvement in their situation, noted by **71%** of those who have noticed or heard of some positive change in their community, is the **renovation of pavement on roads and yards** (Diagram 2.3.2). Quite a lot of respondents noted positive change in lighting (37%), social infrastructure (36%), renovation of public buildings (29%).

Diagram 2.3.2

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

(% among respondents, who saw or heard about any improvements,  $n=1362$ )



45% of the residents of ATCs have felt some positive change as a result of the reform, and another 17 percent know that some changes are planned to happen (and these numbers basically correspond to the nationwide numbers) (Table 2.3.1a-b).

Table 2.3.1a-6

**a. 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.? / б. What improvements have you seen in your city / village or heard about them?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category / % among respondents belonging to the respective category who saw or heard about any improvements)


100% in column	General population		All ATC population (n=400)	Community centers of ATC			Villages that did not become community center		
	All adult population (n=2039)	Towns, UTV, villages (n=930)		Total population (n=200)	Including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	Including village residents (n=130)	Total population (n=200)	Including villages joined to towns (n=70)	Including villages joined to other villages (n=130)
<b>Awareness with the results of growing of local budgets revenues</b>									
Difficult to say / Refuse	5.6	4.8	6.4	4.0	6.0	3.0	8.7	2.2	12.2
The situation got even worse	4.7	5.0	3.0	0.8	1.4	0.5	5.3	3.3	6.3
No and nobody plans anything	22.7	29.3	29.1	29.0	32.6	27.1	29.2	32.4	27.6
No, but I heard that they have been planned	20.7	22.1	16.6	15.4	14.6	15.8	17.8	12.0	21.0
Yes, there are some improvements	46.3	38.8	44.9	50.8	45.4	53.7	39.0	50.1	32.9
	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
<b>What improvements saw or heard</b>									
Road, yard repair	70.5	63.5	55.3	70.5	48.7	80.7	37.5	32.3	40.7
Lighting	36.5	43.2	34.0	37.3	44.0	34.2	30.2	45.7	20.6
Social infrastructure construction	36.4	27.8	22.0	23.1	35.3	17.4	20.7	12.2	26.0
Repair of communal buildings	28.9	37.5	42.4	48.3	16.7	63.0	35.5	39.6	33.0
Building or overhaul of water pipes	12.0	11.7	7.2	11.0	23.2	5.3	2.7	3.9	2.0
There are other positive changes	2.6	2.5	3.5	2.4	7.7	0.0	4.8	4.4	5.1
Difficult to say / Refuse	6.1	7.4	7.0	6.4	16.8	1.6	7.7	4.4	9.7


The Table 2.3.2 demonstrates data in terms of particular socio-demographic population groups.

Table 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 respondents belonging to the respective population)

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* 
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>						
- village (n=690)	36.9	22.4	29.9	5.2	5.6	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	43.7	20.5	27.9	5.2	2.7	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	55.9	19.2	15.6	3.5	5.9	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	51.6	19.8	17.8	4.6	6.2	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>						
- men (n=811)	45.3	22.3	22.6	4.7	5.1	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	47.1	19.4	22.7	4.8	6.0	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>						
- 18-29 years (n=304)	48.9	21.5	19.3	5.0	5.3	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	50.5	20.2	21.1	3.4	4.8	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	44.1	22.8	24.9	4.6	3.6	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	46.0	20.0	22.7	5.1	6.2	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	49.1	18.1	20.5	5.1	7.3	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	37.0	20.9	29.3	5.5	7.3	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	32.1	21.5	32.2	7.7	6.5	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	40.7	21.2	25.3	5.9	7.0	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	46.2	21.1	24.2	4.2	4.3	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	54.0	19.5	17.0	3.7	5.7	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	42.9	19.4	27.9	5.7	4.1	<b>16.1</b>

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* 
- officer (n=195)	51.6	19.0	20.7	3.3	5.4	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	54.3	21.1	15.4	3.4	5.8	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	58.9	21.7	14.5	2.5	2.5	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	46.1	21.3	21.8	4.6	6.2	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	42.9	20.2	24.2	5.6	7.1	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	40.0	30.0	19.5	0.0	10.6	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	42.1	18.2	26.3	10.7	2.8	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>						
- very low (n=407)	43.1	20.2	25.3	7.9	3.5	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	46.2	21.3	22.4	4.8	5.3	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	47.7	19.7	21.9	2.9	7.8	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	63.8	16.7	12.4	0.0	7.1	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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.

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

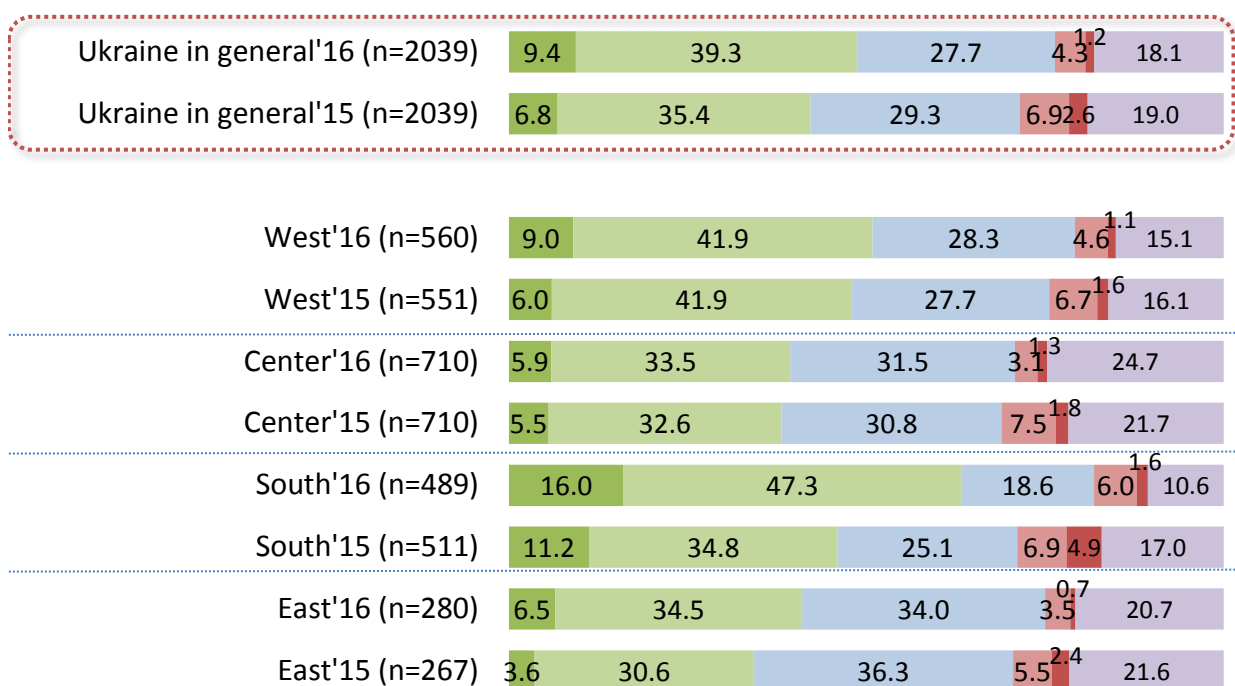
An improvement, however slight, can be observed in the expectations from the decentralization of government in Ukraine. While in 2015, 42% expected improvement of the situation in Ukraine in general as a result of decentralization, now the number has reached 49% (Diagram 2.4.1). Another 28% think that nothing will change, and only 6% think that the situation will become worse. Therefore, **generally the expectations of Ukrainian population is positive-neutral.**

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)

- Will definitely become better
- Will probably become better
- Nothing will change
- Will probably become worse
- Will definitely become worse
- Difficult to answer / Refuse

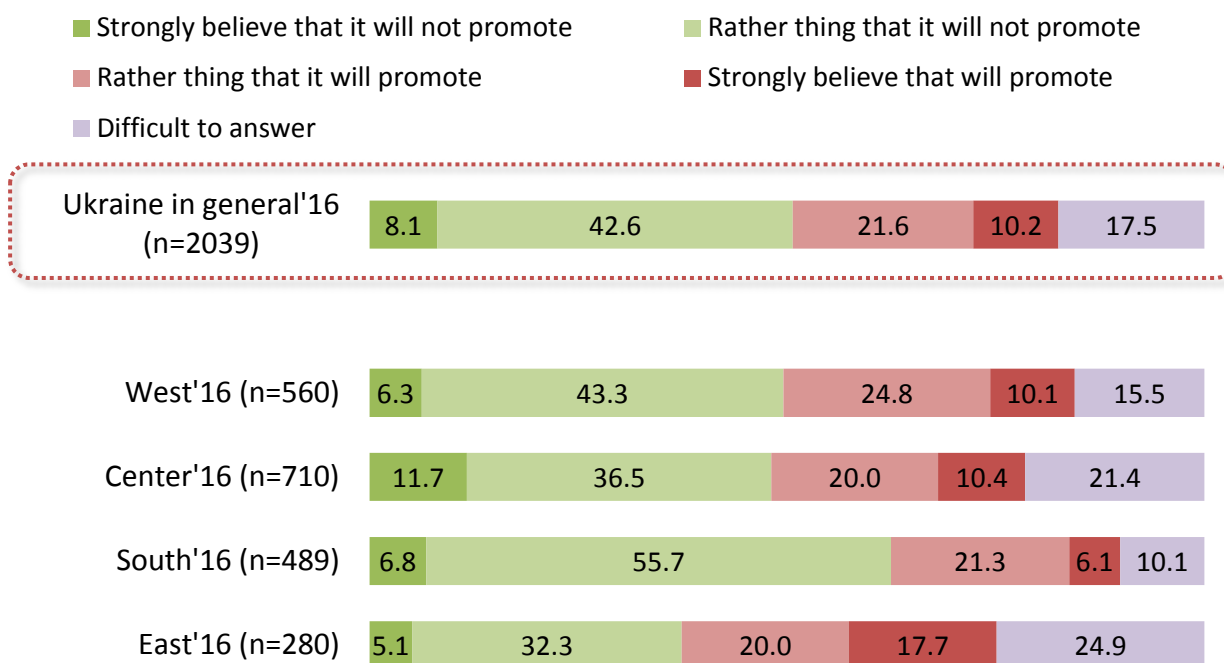


At the same time, **51% of Ukrainians believe that the current reform of local self-governance and decentralization will promote community development in Ukraine**, although only 8% of them are fully convinced of it (Diagram 2.4.2). 32% of the population do not believe in the reform's potential. In general, in all regions, a “cautious” kind of optimism can be observed, except for the East, where the percentage of the population who believe in the reform's potential is approximately the same as the percentage of those who do not.

Diagram 2.4.2

**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)

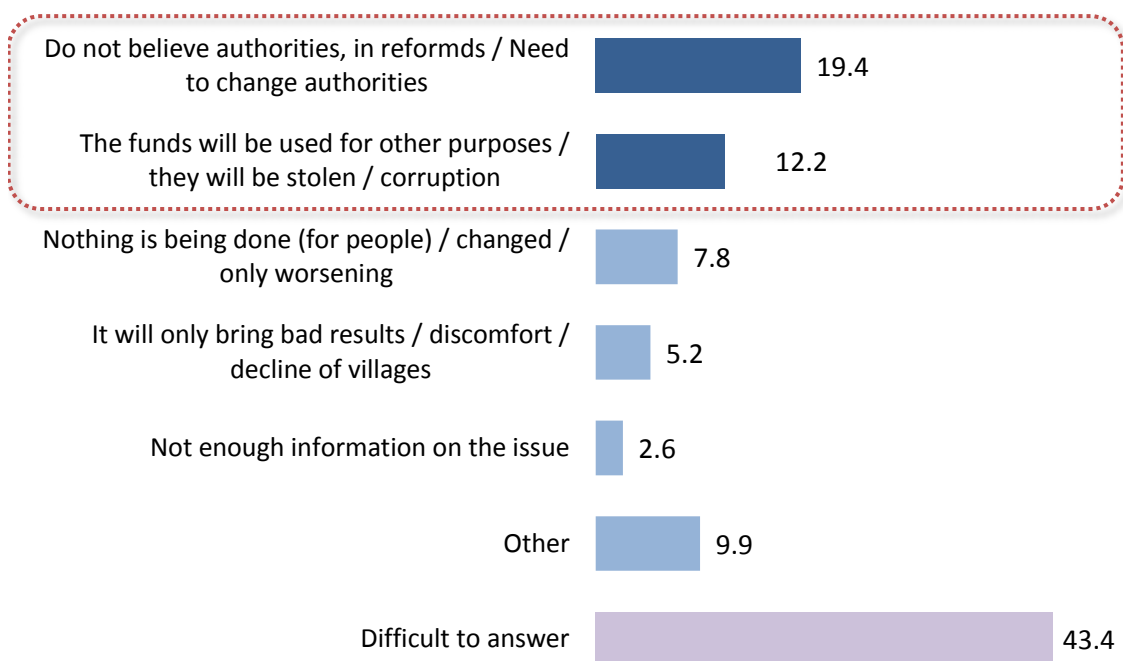


Of those who do not believe that the current reform will promote community development, around a half (43 percent) could not explain why they think so (Diagram 2.4.2). At the same time, the relatively most popular explanation is that they do not trust the government and “its” reforms (19% provide this explanation), and that the new resources will be stolen and not used as they were intended to (12%).

Diagram 2.4.2

### Why do you think that the current reform will NOT contribute to community development?

(% among respondents who do not think that the reform will contribute to community development)



Among the residents of ATCs, as well as among the general population, a cautiously optimistic perception of decentralization prevails: 42% expect that the situation in the country will improve (and only 6% expect that it will become worse), and 49 percent think that the reform will promote community development (35% do not think so) (Table 2.4.1a-b).

Table 2.4.1a-6

**a. 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	a. Effects on situation				б. Community development		
	Will become better ☺	Nothing will change ☹	Will become worse ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Will contribute ☺	Will not contribute ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>							
All adult residents of Ukraine (n=2039)	48.7	27.7	5.5	18.1	50.7	31.8	17.5
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	41.6	33.5	6.2	18.7	45.2	39.0	15.8
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>							
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	41.7	37.3	6.0	15.0	49.4	34.8	15.7
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	46.6	33.4	5.6	14.5	51.2	33.9	14.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	36.3	24.3	11.1	28.4	43.7	35.0	21.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	52.1	38.3	2.6	7.0	55.3	33.3	11.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	36.9	41.2	6.4	15.5	47.7	35.7	16.6
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	34.5	37.5	7.0	20.9	46.4	33.0	20.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	38.2	43.2	6.1	12.5	48.4	37.2	14.4



**With growing awareness, the optimism about the results of the decentralization reform also grows.** While among those who know nothing about the reform only 33% expect improvement and 34% believe that it will improve community development (compared to 40% who do not believe so), in case of those who “know something”, as much as 49% expect that the situation will improve and 51% think that it will promote community development (compared to 32%) (Table 2.4.2a-b). As for those who are **well-informed** about the reform, **68% expect that the situation will improve** in Ukraine in general, and **69% believe that it will promote community development** (compared to 25%).

It is important to note that, if asked about the effect for the situation in Ukraine in general, no more than 7% expect it to get worse. Thus, in the worst-case scenario, a considerable fraction of the population is not so much “afraid” of the negative consequences of the reform as have little trust in its effectiveness.

Table 2.4.2a-б

- a. 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 awareness with current developments about the reform)


100% in column	Know well (n=345)	Know something (n=1291)	Do not know nothing (n=361)
<b>a. Effects on situation</b>			
☺ Will become better	68.0	48.8	33.4
☹ Nothing will change	14.5	28.6	38.2
☹ Will become worse	5.2	5.1	6.9
? Difficult to say / Refuse	12.2	17.5	21.6
<b>б. Community development</b>			
☺ Will contribute	68.7	51.4	33.7
☹ Will not contribute	25.4	31.8	39.6
? Difficult to say / Refuse	5.9	16.8	26.6


The Table 2.4.3a-b includes data by particular socio-demographic groups of Ukrainian population.

Table 2.4.3a-6

**a. 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? /**  
**6. 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 population)

100% in line	a. Effects on situation ▶				6. Community development			Potential of the group* 
	Will become better 😊	Nothing will change 😐	Will become worse 😞	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Will contribute 😊	Will not contribute 😞	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>								
- village (n=690)	39.7	34.3	7.1	18.9	44.1	40.4	15.6	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	50.9	26.2	4.0	18.9	46.7	35.2	18.1	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	46.7	29.4	3.7	20.1	55.0	22.9	22.1	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	55.2	22.9	5.1	16.9	55.5	26.8	17.7	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>								
- men (n=811)	48.2	28.6	5.7	17.5	52.2	32.0	15.8	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	49.1	27.0	5.4	18.5	49.5	31.7	18.8	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>								
- 18-29 years (n=304)	50.0	26.9	6.3	16.8	53.7	28.7	17.6	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	45.9	28.5	4.1	21.4	50.2	34.0	15.8	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	49.5	25.8	6.2	18.5	49.2	33.0	17.8	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	47.5	29.8	5.6	17.1	50.2	32.4	17.4	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	51.4	24.8	5.9	18.0	51.4	31.5	17.1	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	48.4	30.3	4.9	16.4	48.6	32.0	19.4	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>								
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	38.6	35.2	4.8	21.4	39.0	36.1	25.0	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	42.1	30.0	6.2	21.7	43.5	33.8	22.8	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	48.1	29.8	5.2	16.9	52.2	33.0	14.8	<b>31.7</b>

100% in line	a. Effects on situation ▶				6. Community development			Potential of the group* 
	Will become better 😊	Nothing will change 😐	Will become worse ☹️	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Will contribute 😊	Will not contribute ☹️	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
- higher education (n=659)	56.3	22.7	5.5	15.4	57.4	28.6	14.0	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>								
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	42.2	30.8	5.6	21.4	48.7	30.0	21.2	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	52.5	26.3	6.1	15.1	54.3	32.1	13.5	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	59.9	23.4	4.0	12.6	60.6	27.1	12.3	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	59.5	18.9	9.3	12.3	60.1	30.0	9.9	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	40.3	28.9	5.4	25.3	43.7	32.5	23.8	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	48.4	28.5	5.7	17.3	47.9	32.5	19.6	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	47.9	31.0	5.7	15.4	57.1	29.4	13.5	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	37.3	29.3	5.3	28.2	40.0	42.7	17.3	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>								
- very low (n=407)	53.3	27.4	6.3	13.0	47.6	32.3	20.1	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	44.5	29.5	5.9	20.1	48.6	34.1	17.2	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	52.3	26.7	4.4	16.6	56.0	27.9	16.2	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	60.0	0.0	8.6	31.4	79.3	6.5	14.1	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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 Presumable results of the decentralization and local self-governance reform

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**First of all, just as in 2015, Ukrainians expect that decentralization will reduce corruption** (67% would like to experience this result, and 41% call it the “expected result number one” for themselves) (Diagram 2.5.1). And the relevance of this result has slightly increased compared to the previous year: the number of those who called this option one of the top 3 results increased from 60% to 67%, and the number of those who called it the most important result increased from 33% to 41%.

**The second most important result is the improvement of quality and accessibility of services**, and the relevance of this result has also increased: the fraction of those who list this result in the top-3 has increased from 49% to 61%, and the fraction of those for whom it is the most important result has increases from 16% to 20%.

Other important results include the improvement of community welfare (46% and 11%, respectively), accelerating the solution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine (29% and 10%), and improved opportunities for common citizens to influence the government (38% and 8%).

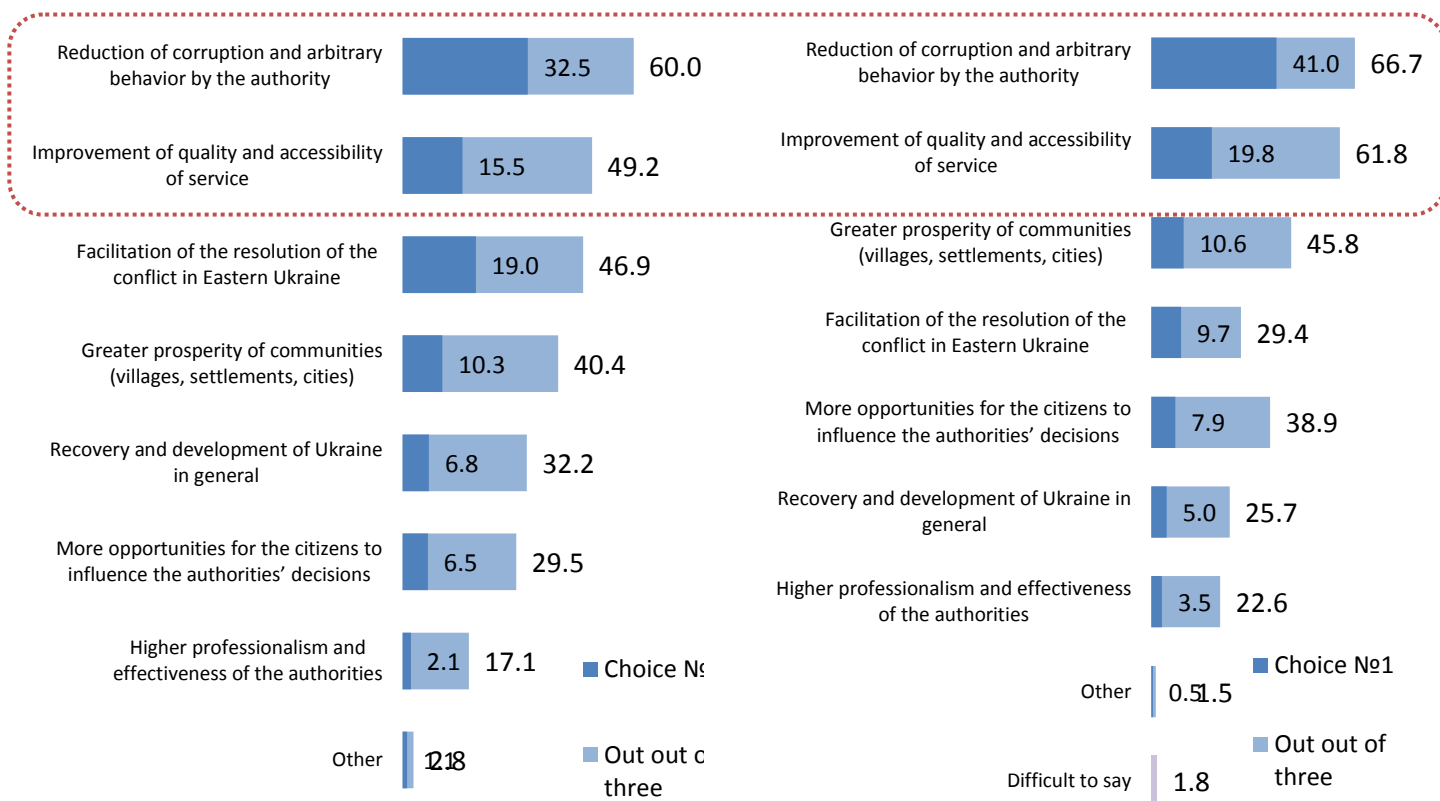
It should be noted that the **number of those who expect the reform to accelerate the resolution of the conflict in the East in general has fallen from 47% to 29%** (and the number of those for whom this expectation is the most important has fallen from 19% to 10%). In addition, the expectation of revival in Ukraine in general has somewhat decreased in importance (from 32% to 26%). A somewhat bigger number of people expect that the government will become more professional (an increase from 17% to 23%).

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

(% among all respondents, *n*=2039)

**2015 pik**

**2016 pik**



Compared to the general population of Ukraine, residents of ATCs demonstrate a somewhat greater emphasis on improving community welfare, in addition to overcoming corruption.

Table 2.5.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in column	General population			Community centers of ATC			Villages that did not become community center		
	All adult population (n=2039)	Towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	All ATC population (n=400)	Total population (n=200)	Including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	Including village residents (n=130)	Total population (n=200)	Including villages joined to towns (n=70)	Including villages joined to other villages (n=130)
<b>One out of top-3 the most expected results</b>									
<b>Reduction of corruption and arbitrary behavior by the authority</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>40.3</b>
<b>Improvement of quality and accessibility of services</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>52.6</b>
Greater prosperity of communities	45.8	50.9	59.7	58.5	58.8	58.3	61.0	73.6	54.2
Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	29.4	25.5	23.0	16.5	12.8	18.5	29.5	26.8	30.9
More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	38.9	39.6	45.2	50.2	45.6	52.7	40.1	40.5	40.0
Recovery and development of Ukraine in general	25.7	26.3	22.9	19.1	13.3	22.3	26.8	17.9	31.5
Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	22.6	19.5	18.4	20.6	8.0	27.4	16.3	9.8	19.8
Other	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.6
Difficult to say / Refuse	1.8	1.9	3.6	2.5	7.3	0.0	4.6	3.6	5.1
<b>The most expected result</b>									
<b>Reduction of corruption and arbitrary behavior by the authority</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>26.4</b>
<b>Improvement of quality and accessibility of services</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>
Greater prosperity of communities	10.6	13.7	19.3	18.6	27.0	14.0	20.0	21.3	19.3
Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	9.7	7.1	5.8	3.4	1.4	4.5	8.2	1.4	11.8
More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	7.9	7.6	8.5	9.1	8.9	9.3	7.9	7.4	8.1
Recovery and development of Ukraine in general	5.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	0.0	7.9	5.5	1.1	7.9
Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.0	0.9	2.7	2.7	1.4	3.5
Other	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.6
Difficult to say / Refuse	1.8	1.9	3.6	2.5	7.3	0.0	4.6	3.6	5.1

The Table 2.5.2 and 2.5.3 present the data in terms of particular population groups in Ukraine. The data make it clear that all the population groups primarily expect the reduction of corruption.

Table 2.5.2

**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 population)

% in line	Reduction of corruption	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	Other	Potential of the group*
<b>Regions of Ukraine</b>									
- West (n=560)	64.5	58.1	53.4	35.0	35.1	24.2	19.6	2.2	<b>27.0</b>
- Center (n=710)	68.0	66.7	41.9	12.9	45.5	27.0	23.3	1.3	<b>34.9</b>
- South (n=489)	68.4	68.4	43.7	35.9	35.3	22.1	23.0	1.3	<b>25.0</b>
- East (n=280)	64.4	43.8	44.9	49.0	36.1	31.8	25.8	0.7	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>									
- village (n=690)	64.2	64.1	50.7	26.5	41.9	23.7	19.2	2.0	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	74.3	59.0	50.2	25.5	31.1	33.1	20.5	0.0	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	67.5	59.2	46.3	17.0	37.7	29.3	26.1	0.3	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	66.6	61.2	41.2	35.0	38.6	24.7	24.7	1.6	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>									
- men (n=811)	66.9	61.6	44.9	28.5	42.2	26.0	20.7	1.5	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	66.5	61.9	46.7	30.1	36.2	25.4	24.1	1.4	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>									
- 18-29 years (n=304)	65.3	62.4	41.2	33.0	41.4	25.3	24.2	1.0	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	65.9	60.5	45.8	31.3	37.9	25.5	21.2	2.4	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	65.5	62.3	47.5	24.0	41.9	29.4	22.5	1.7	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	69.7	60.2	47.6	29.2	37.8	21.1	25.4	1.3	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	69.3	61.7	45.0	27.2	35.6	29.2	19.8	1.7	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	65.1	63.9	49.7	29.7	37.1	24.6	20.6	0.6	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	65.2	58.4	52.4	34.1	30.2	28.2	11.3	3.1	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	66.8	61.2	53.3	24.6	39.7	26.2	21.6	1.0	<b>27.4</b>

% in line	Reduction of corruption	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	Other	Potential of the group*
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	64.3	59.9	44.5	30.8	41.6	25.7	22.2	1.9	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	69.0	64.5	40.1	30.9	38.0	24.4	25.6	1.1	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	66.2	59.8	52.3	28.0	38.1	26.4	19.6	2.0	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	64.5	61.7	47.7	29.4	38.7	25.1	20.5	3.2	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	70.9	63.1	37.8	32.8	42.1	23.6	25.7	0.0	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	63.9	56.5	39.4	34.9	42.4	30.5	27.4	1.9	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	63.3	60.8	44.4	26.9	41.2	26.2	27.7	2.3	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	66.8	62.4	48.4	26.9	37.9	25.5	21.7	1.2	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	66.1	68.1	31.6	30.8	43.3	26.7	22.5	1.3	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	63.5	60.8	52.7	27.8	30.7	28.4	20.1	1.6	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>									
- very low (n=407)	71.3	63.9	48.2	36.3	36.7	17.9	17.3	2.2	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	65.5	62.7	47.4	25.8	40.0	27.9	21.9	1.1	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	65.5	57.5	43.5	29.8	39.0	27.1	25.5	1.6	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	77.8	78.6	24.6	24.6	37.7	27.6	29.1	0.0	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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 2.5.3

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

**The most expected result**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	Reduction of corruption	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	Other	Potential of the group*
<b>Regions of Ukraine</b>									
- West (n=560)	41.8	17.2	13.0	9.9	7.5	4.4	3.1	0.8	<b>27.0</b>
- Center (n=710)	40.9	22.2	9.6	4.5	10.5	5.3	3.4	0.7	<b>34.9</b>
- South (n=489)	42.3	25.0	6.4	11.7	6.1	4.4	4.0	0.0	<b>25.0</b>
- East (n=280)	37.4	9.0	16.6	19.5	5.2	6.5	4.0	0.5	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>									
- village (n=690)	37.1	22.5	14.3	7.8	8.0	5.2	2.6	0.6	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	50.2	13.0	12.3	6.0	6.1	7.2	3.5	0.0	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	42.9	19.9	9.7	6.2	6.4	5.7	4.2	0.3	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	41.5	19.3	7.7	12.7	8.6	4.2	4.1	0.7	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>									
- men (n=811)	42.6	18.9	9.8	8.7	8.3	5.2	3.9	0.7	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	39.8	20.6	11.3	10.5	7.6	4.8	3.3	0.4	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>									
- 18-29 years (n=304)	38.8	21.6	10.5	11.4	6.8	3.9	5.6	0.0	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	40.4	21.3	8.9	10.6	9.2	3.8	2.3	1.1	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	41.7	19.9	12.7	7.4	7.1	7.0	2.1	0.6	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	43.0	16.3	9.0	11.0	8.6	5.2	4.4	0.7	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	42.4	17.7	11.4	9.4	6.6	5.1	4.4	0.3	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	40.7	21.3	11.9	7.2	9.3	5.3	1.9	0.6	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	36.2	15.6	19.7	10.4	7.0	5.1	0.0	1.6	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	41.2	19.3	12.3	8.7	8.3	5.7	3.0	0.4	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	40.5	16.8	10.7	10.1	8.2	5.7	5.2	0.6	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	42.1	23.9	7.5	10.2	7.6	3.7	3.1	0.4	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>									
- workmen (agriculture, industry)	44.4	16.6	12.7	9.1	7.7	5.4	2.2	0.4	<b>16.1</b>

100% in line	Reduction of corruption	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	Other	Potential of the group*
<i>(n=290)</i>									
- officer (n=195)	38.6	20.9	10.6	9.9	7.7	4.5	4.5	1.1	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	44.0	24.3	4.8	10.8	8.7	2.7	3.9	0.0	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	37.2	20.2	6.8	14.4	11.4	4.8	2.8	1.2	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	32.7	19.3	15.0	11.0	10.1	6.6	2.4	0.6	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	42.4	18.0	11.5	8.7	7.8	5.3	3.5	0.6	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	33.7	25.4	6.3	11.5	4.0	10.4	7.0	0.0	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	37.3	21.3	17.3	5.9	6.3	3.7	3.6	1.1	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>									
- very low (n=407)	47.7	20.8	6.1	11.7	5.7	3.7	2.9	0.2	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	39.0	20.8	12.9	8.8	7.4	5.4	3.1	0.6	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	39.5	17.3	9.9	10.8	10.1	5.0	4.2	0.8	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	49.2	18.1	11.3	0.0	8.6	9.7	3.2	0.0	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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 general, **no more than 15% of Ukrainians expect that the services** in particular fields will become worse as a result of the reform of local self-governance and decentralization (Diagram 2.5.2). Thus, in the worst case, Ukrainians seem to lack the belief in change, rather than to be “afraid” of negative consequences.

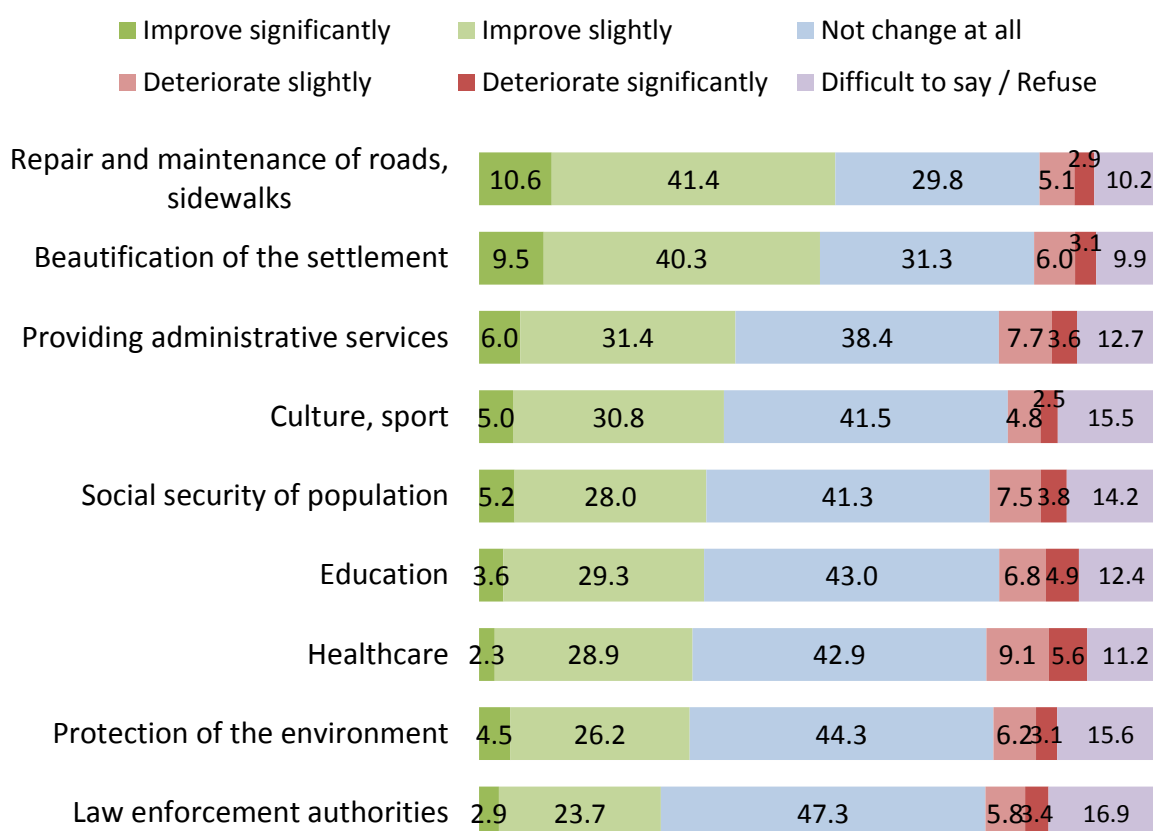
The **most positive expectations** are about the **renovation and maintenance of roads**, sidewalks (**52% expect their quality to improve**, 30% believe nothing will change) and **landscaping** (**50% and 31%**). However, only 11% and 10%, respectively, believe in *considerable* improvement of the situation. Therefore, it is more relevant to speak about “cautious” optimism.

**As for other areas, from a quarter to a third of the population expect an improvement in quality**, and from a third to a half think that there will be no change; therefore, the sentiment is rather neutral-positive.

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 will ...**

(% among all respondents)



The Table 2.5.4 below presents the data from the regional perspective.

Table 2.5.4

**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 will ...**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective region)

100% in column	West (n=560)	Center (n=710)	South (n=489)	East (n=280)
<b>Healthcare</b>				
☺ Improve	26.3	30.9	39.0	26.9
☹ Not change	44.9	42.3	37.6	50.4
☹ Deteriorate	19.0	11.3	18.0	8.9
? Difficult to say / Refuse	9.7	15.6	5.4	13.8
<b>Education</b>				
☺ Improve	26.6	35.2	39.7	26.8
☹ Not change	50.7	37.7	37.8	51.4
☹ Deteriorate	11.7	10.9	15.7	5.9
? Difficult to say / Refuse	11.0	16.3	6.8	15.9
<b>Repair and maintenance of roads, sidewalks</b>				
☺ Improve	51.9	48.7	59.8	46.0
☹ Not change	31.2	28.8	24.5	39.5
☹ Deteriorate	8.6	8.2	9.0	4.3
? Difficult to say / Refuse	8.2	14.3	6.6	10.2
<b>Social security of population</b>				
☺ Improve	29.6	34.2	37.7	29.2
☹ Not change	46.3	39.2	36.7	45.5
☹ Deteriorate	11.2	7.1	17.6	10.7
? Difficult to say / Refuse	12.9	19.5	8.0	14.5
<b>Providing administrative services</b>				
☺ Improve	39.6	36.8	39.0	31.8
☹ Not change	36.5	35.8	39.9	46.5
☹ Deteriorate	12.9	9.4	14.1	8.6
? Difficult to say / Refuse	11.1	18.0	7.0	13.1
<b>Beautification of the settlement</b>				
☺ Improve	47.9	46.0	55.6	52.4
☹ Not change	32.9	31.6	26.4	36.5
☹ Deteriorate	10.1	8.1	12.0	3.7
? Difficult to say / Refuse	9.2	14.3	6.0	7.4
<b>Protection of the environment</b>				
☺ Improve	27.5	31.4	36.4	25.0
☹ Not change	43.0	42.4	43.8	53.2
☹ Deteriorate	14.8	6.8	9.7	3.8
? Difficult to say / Refuse	14.7	19.4	10.1	18.0

100% in column		West (n=560)	Center (n=710)	South (n=489)	East (n=280)
<b>Law enforcement authorities</b>					
☺	Improve	21.8	30.7	30.5	17.8
☹	Not change	50.4	42.5	45.3	58.0
☹	Deteriorate	10.0	6.9	12.9	6.8
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	17.8	19.9	11.4	17.5
<b>Culture, sport</b>					
☺	Improve	29.5	34.4	44.8	34.9
☹	Not change	47.2	39.2	36.8	44.5
☹	Deteriorate	9.2	6.4	8.3	3.6
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	14.2	20.0	10.0	16.9

The residents of ATCs, as well as the general population of Ukraine, have cautiously optimistic expectations of the effect of the local self-governance reform in particular spheres; and the absolute majority expect the situation to deteriorate (Table 2.5.5).

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 will ...**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in column	General population		All ATC population (n=400)	Community centers of ATC			Villages that did not become community center		
	All adult population (n=2039) Towns, UTV, villages (n=930)			Total population (n=200) Including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	Including village residents (n=130)		Total population (n=200) Including villages joined to towns (n=70)	Including villages joined to other villages (n=130)	
<b>Healthcare</b>									
☺ Improve	31.2	27.9	19.0	23.1	22.3	23.5	14.8	13.7	15.4
☹ Not change	42.9	41.6	60.4	60.2	53.5	63.9	60.6	50.3	66.2
☹ Deteriorate	14.7	18.7	11.7	8.5	7.5	9.1	14.9	21.0	11.6
? Difficult to say / Refuse	11.2	11.8	8.9	8.1	16.6	3.6	9.7	15.1	6.8
<b>Education</b>									
☺ Improve	32.9	30.2	24.7	28.4	31.2	27.0	21.0	23.6	19.5
☹ Not change	43.0	42.4	57.8	55.1	47.4	59.2	60.5	56.2	62.7
☹ Deteriorate	11.7	14.5	8.6	8.7	4.8	10.8	8.6	5.0	10.5
? Difficult to say / Refuse	12.4	12.9	8.9	7.8	16.6	3.0	10.0	15.2	7.2
<b>Repair and maintenance of roads, sidewalks</b>									
☺ Improve	52.0	45.6	45.9	48.7	50.0	48.0	43.1	45.3	41.9
☹ Not change	29.8	32.9	40.7	37.9	27.7	43.4	43.4	40.9	44.7
☹ Deteriorate	8.0	10.5	5.6	6.0	3.2	7.5	5.2	1.4	7.2
? Difficult to say / Refuse	10.2	11.0	7.9	7.4	19.1	1.1	8.4	12.4	6.2
<b>Social security of population</b>									
☺ Improve	33.2	27.1	26.8	33.9	22.7	39.9	19.6	25.6	16.4
☹ Not change	41.3	43.7	55.6	52.9	53.1	52.7	58.4	48.3	63.8
☹ Deteriorate	11.3	14.1	9.0	6.1	4.8	6.7	11.9	9.9	12.9
? Difficult to say / Refuse	14.2	15.1	8.6	7.2	19.4	0.6	10.1	16.2	6.8
<b>Providing administrative services</b>									
☺ Improve	37.4	31.6	21.9	23.9	22.7	24.5	19.9	24.3	17.5
☹ Not change	38.4	39.6	55.1	59.2	44.7	67.1	51.0	42.5	55.6
☹ Deteriorate	11.4	16.1	14.2	8.5	11.5	6.9	19.9	17.4	21.3

100% in column		General population		All ATC population (n=400)	Community centers of ATC			Villages that did not become community center		
		All adult population (n=2039) Towns, UTV, villages (n=930)			Total population (n=200) Including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	Including village residents (n=130)		Total population (n=200) Including villages joined to towns (n=70)	Including villages joined to other villages (n=130)	
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	12.7	12.6	8.8	8.4	21.1	1.6	9.2	15.7	5.7
<b>Beautification of the settlement</b>										
☺	Improve	49.8	42.7	43.8	45.6	51.8	42.3	41.9	44.1	40.7
☺	Not change	31.3	34.0	42.4	44.8	27.7	54.0	40.1	37.2	41.7
☹	Deteriorate	9.0	12.1	4.6	2.4	3.9	1.7	6.7	2.6	9.0
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	9.9	11.2	9.2	7.2	16.6	2.1	11.2	16.1	8.6
<b>Protection of the environment</b>										
☺	Improve	30.8	24.0	16.3	19.8	20.1	19.7	12.8	14.4	11.9
☺	Not change	44.3	48.4	69.1	69.9	56.6	77.1	68.3	69.2	67.8
☹	Deteriorate	9.3	10.9	4.1	2.7	5.8	1.1	5.5	1.4	7.8
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	15.6	16.6	10.5	7.6	17.5	2.2	13.4	15.0	12.5
<b>Law enforcement authorities</b>										
☺	Improve	26.6	20.3	17.5	20.4	17.1	22.2	14.6	11.8	16.1
☺	Not change	47.3	49.0	65.5	65.1	58.2	68.9	65.9	64.8	66.5
☹	Deteriorate	9.2	11.6	5.2	4.7	5.8	4.1	5.7	6.0	5.5
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	16.9	19.2	11.8	9.8	18.9	4.8	13.8	17.4	11.9
<b>Culture, sport</b>										
☺	Improve	35.7	28.4	26.1	28.1	24.6	30.0	24.1	27.6	22.2
☺	Not change	41.5	45.7	57.6	60.1	51.6	64.7	55.0	53.8	55.6
☹	Deteriorate	7.3	8.5	4.4	2.8	4.9	1.7	6.1	2.8	7.8
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	15.5	17.4	11.9	9.0	19.0	3.6	14.9	15.9	14.3

## 2.6 Readiness of local governments to use new powers

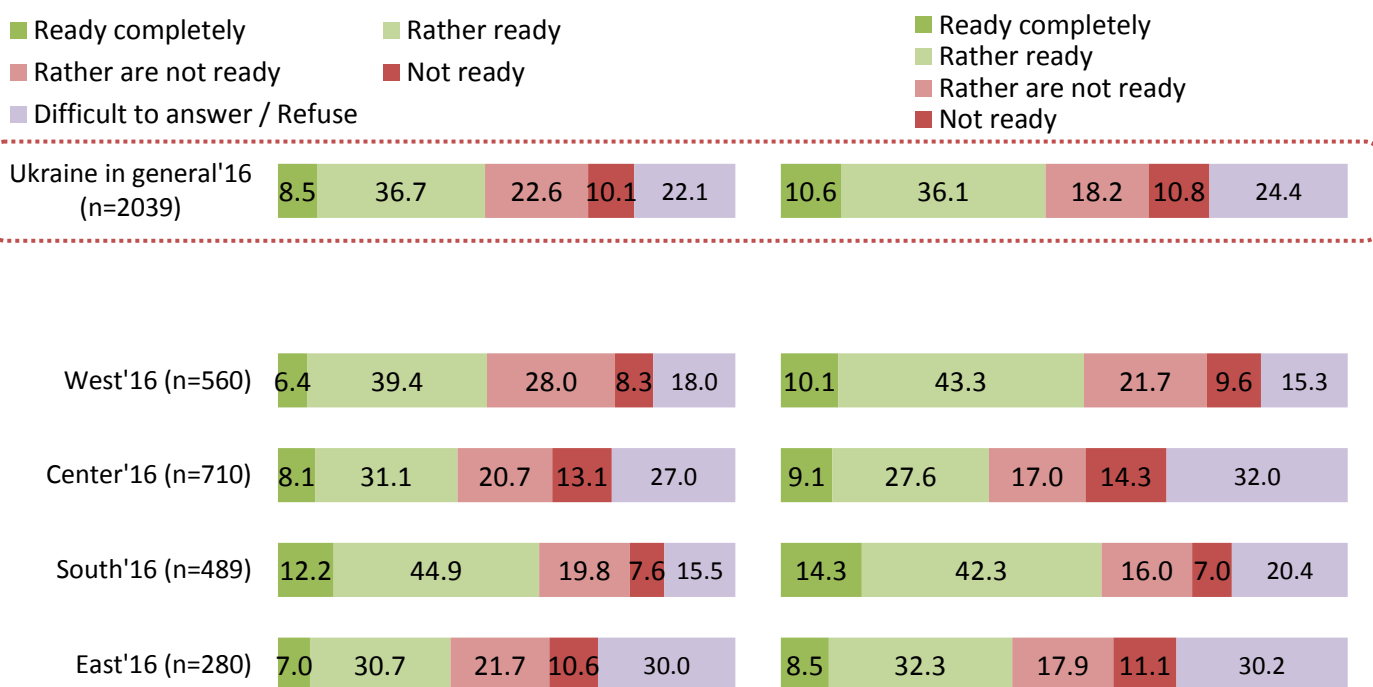
**Around a half of the population (45%) think that local government bodies are generally ready** to use the new powers entrusted to them to benefit the community, although only 9% of them are fully convinced of it (Diagram 2.6.1a-b). At the same time, a third of Ukrainians (33%) share the opposite opinion. The numbers are similar also in the question about the local council of the community where the respondents live: 47% think that “their” local council is ready for this, and 29% do not think so.

Diagram 2.6.1a-б

**a. 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)





Among the residents of ATCs in general, 52% think that their local government is ready for their new competencies, although this indicator varies from as little as 38% in cities and towns up to 68% in villages which have become centers of amalgamated communities (Table 2.6.1a-b).

Table 2.6.1a-6

**a. 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	a. Readiness of local councils in general			б. Readiness of council		
	Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse	Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse
	☺	☹	?	☺	☹	?
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>						
All adult residents of Ukraine (n=2039)	45.3	32.7	22.1	46.7	28.9	24.4
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	43.4	32.3	24.3	46.2	29.2	24.7
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>						
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	50.6	28.8	20.7	51.9	26.9	21.2
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	54.9	24.8	20.3	57.2	21.7	21.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	29.1	39.0	31.9	37.6	30.5	31.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	68.9	17.1	14.0	67.7	16.9	15.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	46.2	32.7	21.0	46.7	32.1	21.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	52.7	34.9	12.3	46.4	40.3	13.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	42.7	31.6	25.7	46.8	27.7	25.5


The Table 2.6.2a-b presents the data for particular socio-demographic population groups.

Table 2.6.2a-6

**a. 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 population)

100% in line	a. 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 ? 	
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>							
- village (n=690)	42.0	33.8	24.1	44.8	31.2	23.9	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	47.6	25.6	26.8	49.2	21.7	29.1	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	46.8	30.2	23.0	48.8	22.5	28.7	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	46.8	33.9	19.4	47.1	30.2	22.7	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>							
- men (n=811)	47.1	31.9	21.0	47.9	28.8	23.3	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	43.8	33.2	23.0	45.7	29.0	25.2	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>							
- 18-29 years (n=304)	42.5	34.8	22.7	45.7	31.7	22.6	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	46.9	31.5	21.6	49.8	27.6	22.6	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	45.8	32.4	21.8	49.0	27.1	23.9	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	47.7	34.0	18.4	46.3	31.3	22.5	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	45.2	31.5	23.3	45.8	26.1	28.1	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	43.7	30.5	25.8	42.9	28.0	29.1	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	40.7	21.1	38.2	41.7	19.9	38.4	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	41.7	33.7	24.6	39.7	31.6	28.7	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	46.6	33.4	20.1	50.1	29.9	20.0	<b>31.7</b>

100% in line	a. Readiness of local councils in general			6. Readiness of council			Potential of the group* 
	Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse	Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse	
	☺	☹	?	☺	☹	?	
- higher education (n=659)	47.9	33.2	18.9	50.2	27.5	22.3	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>							
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	46.1	29.6	24.3	46.9	30.2	22.8	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	49.7	34.3	16.0	49.1	32.4	18.5	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	49.1	34.6	16.3	54.2	24.9	20.9	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	52.0	30.1	17.8	57.1	28.1	14.8	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	38.7	31.6	29.7	43.0	28.5	28.5	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	43.7	32.4	23.9	43.7	29.0	27.3	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	38.9	36.3	24.8	38.8	37.6	23.6	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	45.3	31.1	23.7	43.3	24.6	32.2	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>							
- very low (n=407)	51.6	29.9	18.4	49.8	26.6	23.6	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	42.3	33.0	24.7	45.3	29.8	25.0	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	48.1	32.7	19.2	49.0	28.3	22.7	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	38.5	47.3	14.1	54.3	27.7	18.0	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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.

## 2.7 Dynamics of the quality of services provided in community

The majority of Ukrainians (58%) think that, in the recent year, the quality of services in their community has not changed (Diagram 2.7.1). At the same time, a **fourth of all Ukrainians (25%) note that the quality of services has improved**. Three times less respondents (8%) say that the quality has deteriorated.

Diagram 2.7.1

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

(% among all respondents)

■ Improved significantly   
 ■ Improved slightly   
 ■ Has not changed at all  
■ Deteriorated slightly   
 ■ Deteriorated significantly   
 ■ Difficult to say / Refuse






The majority of the residents of ATCs (63%) note that, in the recent year, the quality of service provision in their community has not changed (Table 2.7.1). At the same time, 20% say the situation has improved, and only 11% say that it has gotten worse. However, while in the settlements that have become centers of new communities, 25% see improvement and only 5% see deterioration, among those who have not become the center, 16% see improvement and the same percentage see deterioration.

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 ?
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>				
All adult residents of Ukraine (n=2039)	24.5	58.4	7.7	9.3
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	21.8	63.6	7.0	7.6
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>				
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	20.3	62.6	10.6	6.6
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	24.6	64.5	4.8	6.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	21.5	67.9	1.4	9.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	26.3	62.7	6.6	4.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	16.0	60.6	16.3	7.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	12.3	64.0	16.4	7.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	18.0	58.8	16.3	6.9

If residents of ATCs were asked about the change of the quality of services after their ATC was formed, then, in general, 23% notice improvement, and 9% notice deterioration (Table 2.7.2). However, among the residents of those settlements that have become centers of new communities, the ratio is 29% to 3%, and among the residents of settlements which have not become centers the ratio is 17% to 15%.

Table 2.7.2

**Altogether, how has the quality of services provided in your community changed since your town / village was amalgamated into territorial community?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Improved 	Has not changed 	Deteriorated 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>				
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	22.7	61.0	9.0	7.3
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	28.6	62.1	2.7	6.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	35.0	55.8	2.3	6.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	25.2	65.5	2.9	6.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	16.7	60.0	15.2	8.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	6.4	76.2	7.0	10.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	22.3	51.3	19.7	6.7


The Table 2.7.3 presents data for particular socio-demographic groups of Ukrainian population.

Table 2.7.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	Improved 😊	Has not changed 😐	Deteriorated 😞	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* ↑
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>					
- village (n=690)	21.5	64.0	7.2	7.2	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	25.1	58.6	6.7	9.6	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	23.0	63.7	5.5	7.7	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	26.9	53.1	8.8	11.1	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>					
- men (n=811)	24.1	57.5	8.0	10.4	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	24.9	59.2	7.5	8.5	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>					
- 18-29 years (n=304)	27.9	56.1	5.5	10.5	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	23.5	57.9	8.8	9.8	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	26.5	57.8	8.8	6.9	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	23.4	60.6	8.4	7.6	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	22.9	59.1	8.6	9.4	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	21.2	60.0	6.9	11.9	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	10.8	69.9	8.1	11.2	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	26.7	54.5	8.3	10.5	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	21.9	63.2	6.6	8.2	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	27.9	54.6	8.3	9.1	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	22.0	57.2	9.6	11.2	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	26.4	58.0	6.5	9.1	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	27.6	55.4	9.7	7.3	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	34.9	53.0	6.6	5.6	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	18.5	65.5	5.6	10.4	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	22.3	59.3	7.4	10.9	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	29.1	59.0	7.2	4.6	<b>4.6</b>

100% in line	Improved 😊	Has not changed 😐	Deteriorated 😞	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* 
- unemployed (n=132)	28.3	55.4	7.3	9.0	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>					
- very low (n=407)	21.4	56.1	9.4	13.1	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	25.3	58.2	8.2	8.3	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	24.0	60.9	6.0	9.1	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	46.7	37.4	12.1	3.9	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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

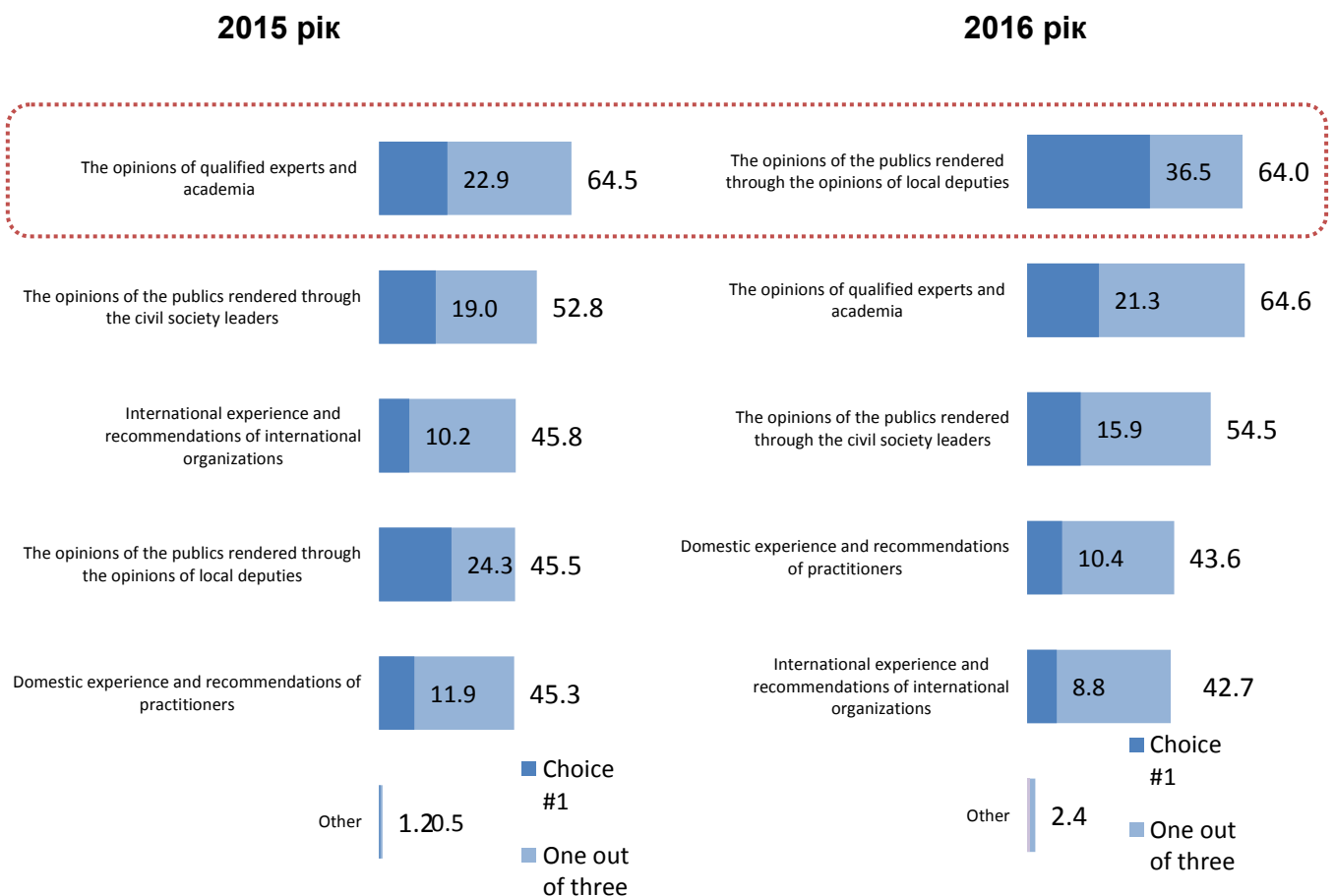
While in 2015, the most widespread view was that reformers must take into account the opinions of qualified experts and scholars, now **the most popular view is that they must primarily take into account the opinions of the public, translated by local representatives and council heads**. This option was chosen as one of the most important by 64% of the population, and 37% called it the most important (Diagram 2.8.1). Last year, 46% and 24%, respectively, have picked this option. At the same time, there is no significant dynamics for other options.

The second most popular option was that the opinions of professional experts and scholars must be taken into account (65% and 21%, respectively). And another important factor is the public opinion translated by the civic movement leaders and NGOs (55% and 16%). The national and international experience was more rarely picked by the respondents.

Diagram 2.8.1

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

(% among all respondents,  $n=2039$ )



Residents of ATCs put a somewhat stronger emphasis on the role of the local government (local council members and council heads), qualified experts and international experience, and they do not emphasize the role of civil society leaders or NGOs (Table 2.8.1).

Table 2.8.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in column	General population			Community centers of ATC			Villages that did not become center		
	All adult population (n=2039)	Towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	All ATC population (n=400)	Total population (n=200)	residents of towns / UTV	Including village residents (n=130)	Total population (n=200)	Including villages joined to towns (n=70)	Including villages joined to other villages (n=130)
<b>One out of top-3 factors should be taken into account</b>									
Pay attention to the opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies and village, settlement and city heads	64.0	72.5	77.7	80.7	84.3	78.8	74.7	70.5	76.9
Pay attention to the opinions of qualified experts and academia	64.6	59.7	61.9	74.9	59.6	83.1	48.9	50.6	47.9
Pay attention to the opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders, public organizations	54.5	52.9	40.0	40.3	54.1	32.8	39.8	27.6	46.4
Pay attention to best domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	43.6	47.6	39.7	34.5	27.8	38.1	44.9	37.2	49.0
Pay attention to international experience and recommendations of international organizations	42.7	41.2	45.9	52.3	38.9	59.5	39.5	39.4	39.6
Other	2.4	2.2	1.5	0.8	0.0	1.2	2.2	5.1	0.6
Difficult to say / Refuse	13.0	11.6	16.3	7.9	12.8	5.3	24.7	30.8	21.3
<b>The most important factor</b>									
Pay attention to the opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies and village, settlement and city heads	36.5	46.2	48.9	46.2	50.1	44.2	51.5	49.4	52.7
Pay attention to the opinions of qualified experts and academia	21.3	17.6	17.1	24.0	24.3	23.9	10.2	9.7	10.4
Pay attention to the opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders, public organizations	15.9	11.7	8.9	7.4	3.5	9.4	10.3	7.0	12.1
Pay attention to best domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	10.4	10.4	9.4	6.6	7.3	6.2	12.1	11.3	12.5
Pay attention to international experience and recommendations of international organizations	8.8	8.3	7.5	11.6	4.3	15.5	3.5	3.6	3.4
Other	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.8	4.0	0.6
Difficult to say / Refuse	6.2	5.0	7.1	3.7	10.5	0.0	10.6	15.0	8.2

The Tables 2.8.3 and 2.8.4 present the data for particular population groups.

Table 2.8.3

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

**One out of top-3 factors should be taken into account**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	international experience and recommendations of international organizations	Other	Potential of the group*
<b>Regions of Ukraine</b>							
- West (n=560)	61.6	67.3	53.0	40.2	51.2	3.4	<b>27.0</b>
- Center (n=710)	58.8	61.1	59.3	36.4	46.2	0.6	<b>34.9</b>
- South (n=489)	71.0	63.3	53.9	51.1	36.6	2.8	<b>25.0</b>
- East (n=280)	74.1	66.2	46.1	55.6	27.3	4.5	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>							
- village (n=690)	56.0	74.5	53.3	47.7	40.4	2.5	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	70.6	64.0	51.5	48.3	43.2	1.5	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	75.1	61.0	49.8	35.0	41.3	0.0	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	67.4	56.9	57.1	41.5	44.5	3.0	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>							
- men (n=811)	65.8	62.8	54.0	45.1	45.3	2.2	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	63.7	64.9	55.0	42.4	40.5	2.6	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>							
- 18-29 years (n=304)	62.8	62.1	56.9	42.2	46.8	2.4	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	67.7	64.4	54.3	41.6	40.7	2.7	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	63.6	61.0	56.4	45.9	47.2	4.4	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	65.9	66.2	54.8	45.1	40.5	1.1	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	69.1	62.9	54.3	44.2	42.0	1.8	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	58.8	68.1	48.6	43.5	36.6	2.0	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	54.2	69.8	43.1	43.6	32.1	3.3	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	60.0	62.2	56.7	41.1	43.7	1.7	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	65.7	67.3	53.7	41.8	41.3	3.4	<b>31.7</b>

100% in line	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	international experience and recommendations of international organizations	Other	Potential of the group*
- higher education (n=659)	69.4	61.7	56.3	47.0	44.7	1.8	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>							
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	65.6	62.4	49.9	44.6	46.7	2.7	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	70.2	65.9	57.4	44.2	40.2	3.8	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	67.5	57.8	59.2	45.5	47.1	1.1	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	71.6	65.0	55.0	43.8	50.7	2.4	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	56.5	61.7	59.8	43.1	42.2	7.1	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	64.1	64.2	51.2	42.8	39.4	1.5	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	60.7	73.1	58.1	38.7	41.2	1.1	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	60.3	72.2	59.6	41.6	33.8	1.5	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>							
- very low (n=407)	65.9	61.4	51.5	43.8	34.8	2.8	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	64.8	67.1	53.9	42.4	40.5	3.1	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	64.0	61.3	56.4	45.8	50.8	1.0	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	65.0	57.5	59.7	44.0	65.4	0.0	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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 2.8.4

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

### The most important factor

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	international experience and recommendations of international organizations	Other	Potential of the group*
<b>Regions of Ukraine</b>							
- West (n=560)	17.6	43.3	16.3	7.3	9.4	1.0	<b>27.0</b>
- Center (n=710)	15.6	38.4	18.1	7.7	12.1	0.1	<b>34.9</b>
- South (n=489)	30.6	29.2	15.3	14.6	4.5	0.9	<b>25.0</b>
- East (n=280)	26.3	31.0	10.6	16.1	7.0	2.5	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>							
- village (n=690)	15.0	50.2	10.1	11.1	7.7	0.8	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	24.3	34.5	16.3	9.1	9.6	0.7	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	30.1	27.7	12.9	11.0	9.4	0.0	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	23.3	28.7	20.8	10.1	9.3	1.2	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>							
- men (n=811)	20.8	34.6	15.9	11.6	10.1	1.0	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	21.7	38.0	16.0	9.4	7.7	0.8	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>							
- 18-29 years (n=304)	19.0	34.1	17.8	10.2	11.8	1.0	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	20.8	37.0	15.7	9.4	10.4	0.9	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	23.7	30.6	19.3	12.1	8.0	1.0	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	22.1	37.1	15.6	12.4	6.6	0.5	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	23.0	35.9	12.6	11.8	9.5	0.8	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	19.8	46.0	12.6	6.4	5.2	1.1	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	17.2	44.0	11.4	10.4	4.7	1.6	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	20.6	35.5	14.2	11.3	9.3	1.1	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	18.6	40.1	15.8	10.0	8.1	1.0	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	24.9	32.5	18.7	9.8	9.9	0.4	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>							
- workmen (agriculture, industry)	19.8	37.4	15.3	8.7	9.9	1.1	<b>16.1</b>

100% in line	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	international experience and recommendations of international organizations	Other	Potential of the group*
<i>(n=290)</i>							
- officer ( <i>n=195</i> )	21.7	33.1	18.3	13.3	8.5	1.0	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals ( <i>n=280</i> )	20.9	30.5	22.2	12.3	9.4	0.0	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers ( <i>n=109</i> )	20.6	36.7	16.9	10.6	13.3	0.8	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife ( <i>n=163</i> )	18.7	36.1	18.3	10.0	9.3	2.2	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree ( <i>n=744</i> )	22.3	39.6	12.8	9.9	6.8	0.6	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student ( <i>n=66</i> )	21.8	41.2	13.9	7.3	9.4	0.0	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed ( <i>n=132</i> )	22.2	37.5	14.3	12.2	5.0	1.5	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>							
- very low ( <i>n=407</i> )	21.8	31.9	18.3	12.1	5.6	1.0	<b>19.1</b>
- low ( <i>n=1073</i> )	21.4	38.6	12.8	10.9	9.1	1.2	<b>50.9</b>
- middle ( <i>n=493</i> )	21.0	36.3	20.1	7.9	9.5	0.3	<b>26.2</b>
- high ( <i>n=25</i> )	14.1	25.4	20.2	7.6	32.6	0.0	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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

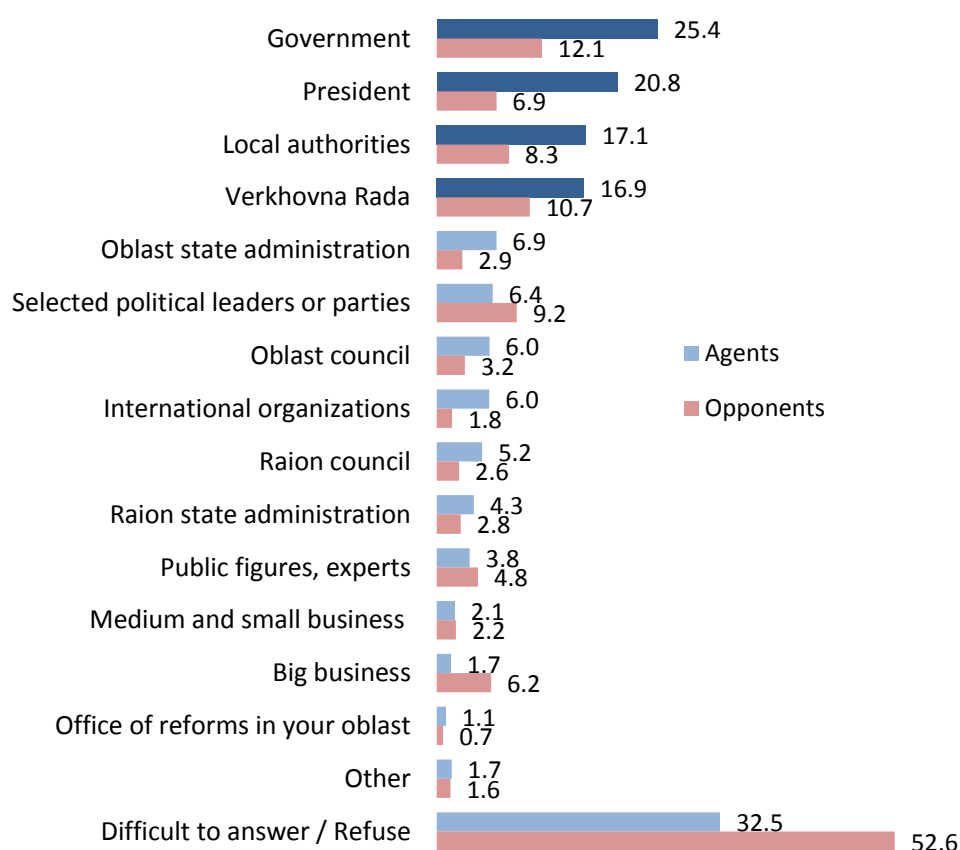
The most frequently mentioned as the most important leader of the local self-governance and decentralization reform was the **government** (25% of the interviewed have picked this option) (Diagram 2.9.1a-b). **The president of Ukraine is mentioned as one of the key leaders of the reform** by a slightly lower number of people (21%). Local governments and the Parliament were mentioned by 17% each. A third of the interviewed could not answer this question.

As for the opponents of the reform, 53% of respondents failed to answer this question. Relatively more frequent were mentions of the government (12% think that it is an opponent of the reform) and the Parliament (11%).

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 data from a regional perspective.

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=489)		East (n=280)	
	Agents	Opponents	Agents	Opponents	Agents	Opponents	Agents	Opponents
								
<b>Agents / opponents of the reform</b>								
Government	31.0	14.1	24.4	8.8	26.5	13.7	14.2	13.6
President	32.5	7.5	19.4	6.0	17.7	7.6	6.0	6.2
Local authorities	16.7	11.3	19.2	7.0	17.7	10.4	11.3	1.7
Verkhovna Rada	26.9	16.0	16.1	11.6	14.2	5.8	3.6	6.5
Oblast state administration	5.7	4.1	6.1	1.5	11.4	5.0	2.7	0.4
Selected political leaders or parties	7.6	10.1	4.5	10.8	7.8	8.0	6.5	5.4
Oblast council	4.8	4.2	3.8	2.3	13.2	5.2	0.9	0.0
International organizations	9.4	3.8	2.6	1.0	8.9	1.6	2.8	0.0
Raion council	5.4	2.6	6.4	1.8	5.2	4.5	1.7	0.8
Raion state administration	4.6	2.6	5.3	1.7	3.9	5.3	1.8	1.1
Public figures, experts	5.9	9.4	3.6	2.3	3.1	5.5	1.2	0.4
Medium and small business	3.4	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.4	2.8	0.3	1.5
Big business	1.5	7.9	1.9	5.5	1.4	7.5	1.8	2.4
Office of reforms in your oblast	1.9	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0
Other	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	4.3	3.3
Difficult to answer / Refuse	25.2	44.8	36.5	56.1	24.9	48.4	51.6	67.4



The Table 2.9.2a-b presents data for residents of ATCs.

Table 2.9.2a-6

**a. In your opinion, who are the major agents of the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers? / б. In your opinion, who are the major opponents of the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in column	General population		All ATC population (n=400)	Community centers of ATC			Villages that did not become community center		
	All adult population (n=2039)	Towns, UTV, villages (n=930)		Total population (n=200)	Including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	Including village residents (n=130)	Total population (n=200)	Including villages joined to towns (n=70)	Including villages joined to other villages (n=130)
<b>Agents of the reform</b>									
Verkhovna Rada	16.9	18.9	17.9	19.5	13.1	23.0	16.2	10.3	19.4
Local authorities	17.1	21.3	16.8	17.3	11.8	20.2	16.2	17.1	15.8
Government	25.4	26.4	14.2	15.7	17.5	14.8	12.6	16.7	10.4
President	20.8	23.8	13.5	13.0	10.8	14.2	13.9	12.2	14.8
Oblast state administration	6.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	6.7	3.0	5.0	4.2	5.4
Raion state administration	4.3	5.6	4.6	1.2	1.4	1.1	8.0	8.9	7.6
Raion council	5.2	8.0	4.2	3.7	2.3	4.4	4.7	9.3	2.3
Public figures, experts	3.8	1.8	3.8	6.1	0.9	9.0	1.6	0.0	2.4
Oblast council	6.0	4.0	3.7	3.5	7.2	1.5	3.9	3.6	4.0
Selected political leaders or parties	6.4	6.3	3.7	1.4	2.7	0.7	5.9	3.8	7.0
International organizations	6.0	3.0	3.3	2.9	1.0	4.0	3.7	5.3	2.9
Medium and small business	2.1	1.0	2.0	2.6	0.0	4.1	1.4	2.7	0.6
Big business	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.7
Office of reforms in your oblast	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.7	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.6
Difficult to say / Refuse	32.5	33.6	38.9	36.2	52.1	27.7	41.5	44.1	40.1
<b>Opponents of the reform</b>									
Verkhovna Rada	10.7	6.0	9.0	7.9	10.6	6.5	10.1	7.2	11.6
Local authorities	8.3	10.6	7.9	8.5	5.8	10.0	7.4	4.5	8.9
President	6.9	3.4	6.9	5.8	9.4	3.9	8.0	4.7	9.7
Selected political leaders or parties	9.2	9.9	6.7	9.4	8.1	10.1	4.0	0.0	6.2
Government	12.1	4.8	6.0	6.2	3.6	7.6	5.7	6.9	5.1
Raion state administration	2.8	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	3.7	8.1
Oblast council	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.6	4.0	1.9	3.2	5.0	2.3
Oblast state administration	2.9	1.9	2.6	1.5	2.7	0.9	3.8	6.4	2.3
Big business	6.2	6.9	2.5	4.2	0.0	6.4	0.8	0.0	1.2
Medium and small business	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.6	0.0	5.5	0.9	1.6	0.5
Raion council	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.2	0.9	2.9	1.9	3.4	1.1

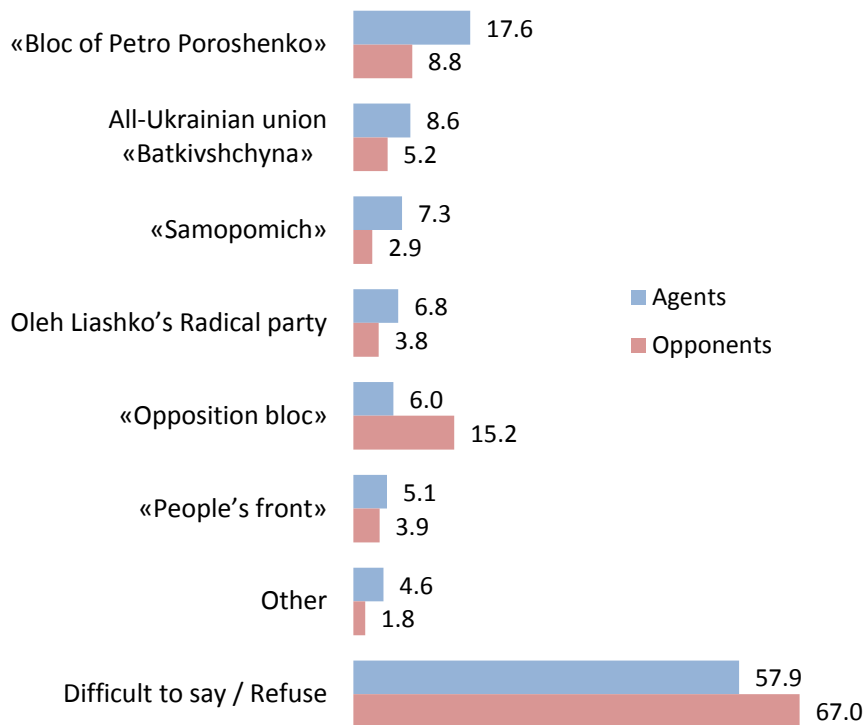
% in column	General population		All ATC population (n=400)	Community centers of ATC			Villages that did not become community center		
	All adult population (n=2039)	Towns, UTV, villages (n=930)		Total population (n=200)	Including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	Including village residents (n=130)	Total population (n=200)	Including villages joined to towns (n=70)	Including villages joined to other villages (n=130)
Public figures, experts	4.8	3.2	0.7	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
International organizations	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of reforms in your oblast	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.6	2.0	4.9	6.1	3.2	7.7	3.8	3.5	4.0
Difficult to say / Refuse	52.6	58.8	58.6	54.5	63.9	49.4	62.8	70.0	58.9

Most Ukrainians cannot say which parties are leaders or opponents of the local government reform (58% were hesitant to say about leaders, and 67% percent about opponents) (Diagram 2.9.2). At the same time, the Bloc of Petro Poroshenko was most frequently mentioned as the leader (18% think that this party is the leader), and any other parties were mentioned by no more than 9%. At the same time, the Opposition Bloc was relatively most frequently mentioned as the opponent (15% of Ukrainians think that this party is the opponent), and other parties were mentioned by no more than 9% of the interviewed.

Діаграма 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 2.9.3 presents data from the regional perspective.

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 line	West (n=560)		Center (n=710)		South (n=489)		East (n=280)	
	Agents 	Opponents 	Agents 	Opponents 	Agents 	Opponents 	Agents 	Opponents 
<b>Agents / opponents of the reform</b>								
«Bloc of Petro Poroshenko»	26.3	7.5	16.1	5.6	13.2	13.3	11.7	11.8
All-Ukrainian union «Batkivshchyna»	8.6	3.2	3.5	3.4	5.1	2.6	1.8	9.6
«Samopomich»	5.7	27.0	1.6	12.1	10.7	10.8	9.7	7.3
Oleh Liashko's Radical party	15.5	5.3	4.5	2.2	5.0	2.2	2.4	1.1
«Opposition bloc»	12.9	7.2	4.6	3.5	5.4	1.3	2.7	2.5
«People's front»	9.4	8.7	8.3	4.0	10.5	4.6	3.6	1.9
Other	7.1	1.7	4.6	2.8	3.2	0.9	1.7	1.0
Difficult to say / Refuse	39.3	52.1	61.7	71.7	64.8	71.1	72.8	77.2

## CHAPTER III. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM



### 3.1 The relevance of amendments to the Constitution and possibility to conduct the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers without amendments

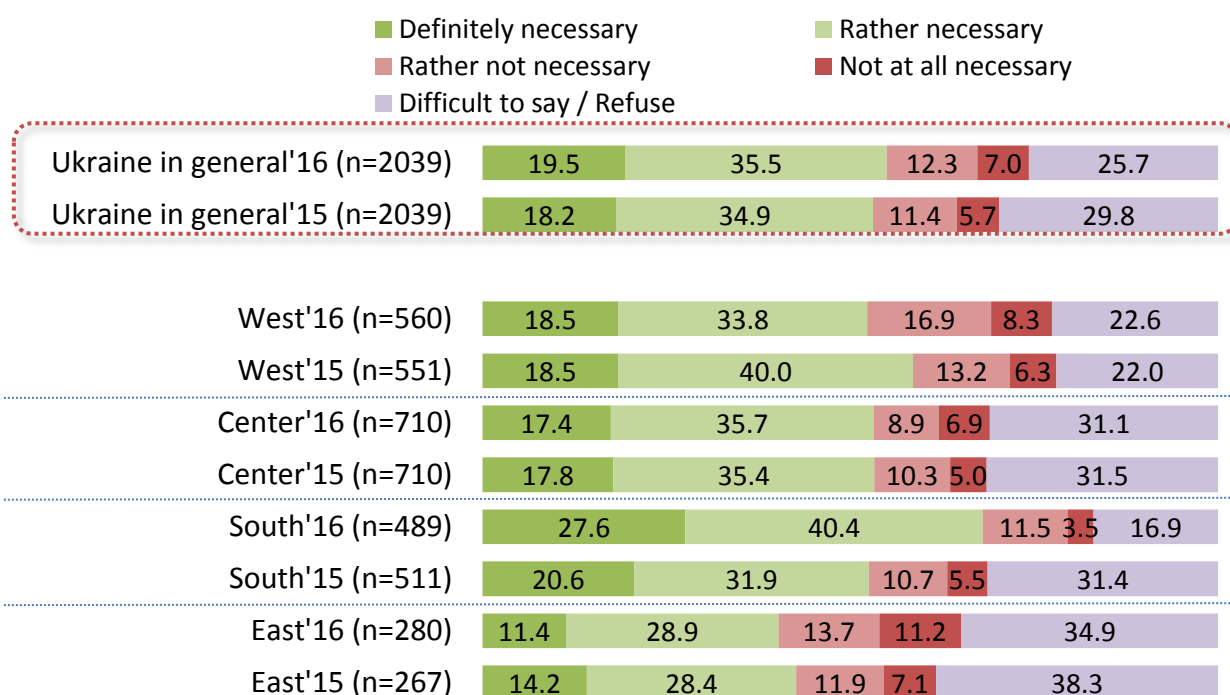
A little more than a half of the population (**55%**) think that **changes should be introduced into the Constitution** (although only 20% of them are absolutely confident in it), and 19% are against such changes (Diagram 3.1.1). Compared to 2015, the situation has barely changed.

At the same time, the population's opinions about the possibility of local self-governance reform and decentralization without introducing changes into the Constitution are split: **32% think that the reform is possible without constitutional changes**, and 39% think it is not. Another 29% could not answer this question (Diagram 3.1.2).

Diagram 3.1.1

#### Do you believe that amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine are necessary?

(% among all respondents)



**Do you think it is possible to conduct the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers without amending the Constitution?**

(% among all respondents)

■ Yes, definitely ■ Rather yes ■ Rather no ■ No ■ Difficult to say / Refuse

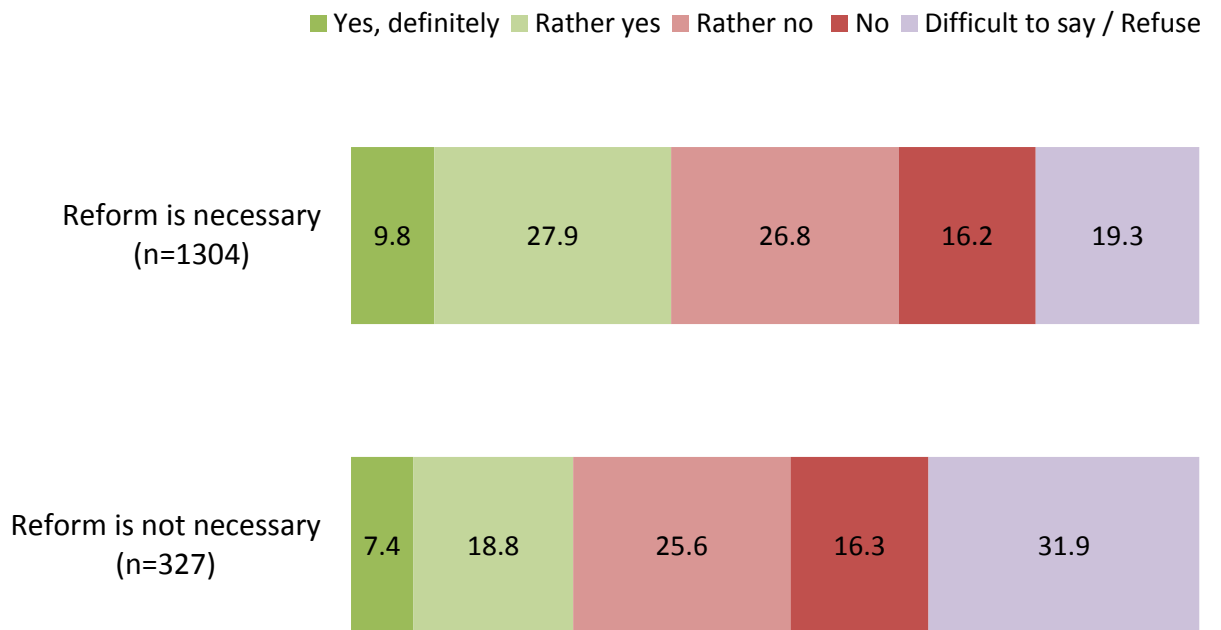


Among those who think that the local self-governance reform is necessary, 43% believe that the reform is not possible without introducing changes into the Constitution, but 38% hold the opposite opinion (Diagram 3.1.3).

Diagram 3.1.3

**Do you think it is possible to conduct the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers without amending the Constitution?**

(% among respondents who think that the reform of local self-governance is and is not necessary)









Just as the general population of Ukraine, residents of ATCs tend to support the introduction of changes to the Constitution and, at the same time, think that the local self-governance reform is impossible without changes in the Constitution (Table 3.1.1a-b).

Table 3.1.1a-6

**a. Do you believe that amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine are necessary?  
/ 6. Do you think it is possible to conduct the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers without amending the Constitution?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	a. Necessity of amendments			6. Possibility of reform		
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Yes	No	Difficult to say / Refuse
						
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>						
All adult residents of Ukraine (n=2039)	55.0	19.3	25.7	32.0	39.2	28.8
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	49.5	22.0	28.5	28.7	39.6	31.7
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>						
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	48.7	18.6	32.7	18.4	42.0	39.5
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	53.6	22.2	24.3	17.7	44.9	37.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	40.5	17.5	41.9	9.5	29.5	61.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	60.6	24.7	14.7	22.2	53.2	24.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	43.8	15.0	41.2	19.2	39.2	41.6
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	48.1	13.8	38.1	25.3	27.5	47.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	41.5	15.7	42.9	15.8	45.5	38.6

















In the Table 3.1.2a-b below, the attitudes to the introduction of changes into the constitution and the possibility of reform without the introduction of such changes is presented in terms of particular soci-demographic population groups.

Table 3.1.2

**a. Do you believe that amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine are necessary?  
/ 6. Do you think it is possible to conduct the reform of local self-governance and  
decentralization of powers without amending the Constitution?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	a. Necessity of amendments			6. Possibility of reform			Potential of the group* 
	Necessary 	Not necessary 	Difficult to say / Refuse 	Yes 	No 	Difficult to say / Refuse 	
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>							
- village (n=690)	49.4	22.6	28.0	27.0	40.4	32.6	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	51.9	18.5	29.6	34.0	38.9	27.1	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	56.9	19.7	23.4	32.3	32.9	34.8	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	59.3	17.0	23.7	35.1	39.7	25.2	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>							
- men (n=811)	56.8	20.1	23.1	33.8	42.0	24.1	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	53.4	18.7	27.9	30.5	36.8	32.7	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>							
- 18-29 years (n=304)	56.9	19.6	23.5	32.6	41.9	25.5	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	52.3	17.0	30.7	32.4	36.6	31.0	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	57.3	18.2	24.5	36.8	35.6	27.6	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	54.1	21.0	24.9	30.5	41.2	28.3	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	59.4	19.1	21.4	32.1	42.5	25.4	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	49.8	21.1	29.1	26.6	37.2	36.3	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	35.7	18.7	45.6	16.1	31.0	53.0	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	48.6	22.5	28.9	32.6	35.9	31.5	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	58.4	16.6	25.0	29.9	41.1	29.1	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	60.5	19.3	20.2	37.1	41.4	21.5	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>							
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	53.0	16.4	30.6	27.9	38.2	33.9	<b>16.1</b>

100% in line	a. Necessity of amendments			6. Possibility of reform			Potential of the group* 
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Yes	No	Difficult to say / Refuse	
							
- officer (n=195)	61.9	17.6	20.5	33.8	42.0	24.2	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	62.7	16.4	20.9	38.7	40.9	20.3	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	53.8	25.9	20.2	37.8	44.0	18.2	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	50.4	16.7	32.9	29.3	33.1	37.6	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	54.7	19.4	25.9	28.6	39.6	31.8	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	46.7	33.8	19.5	40.6	42.0	17.5	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	46.8	22.7	30.5	33.8	34.7	31.5	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>							
- very low (n=407)	57.2	22.3	20.5	34.6	39.2	26.2	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	53.6	18.0	28.4	28.7	39.8	31.5	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	56.4	18.9	24.7	35.7	38.7	25.6	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	52.4	31.6	16.0	41.1	44.6	14.3	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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.

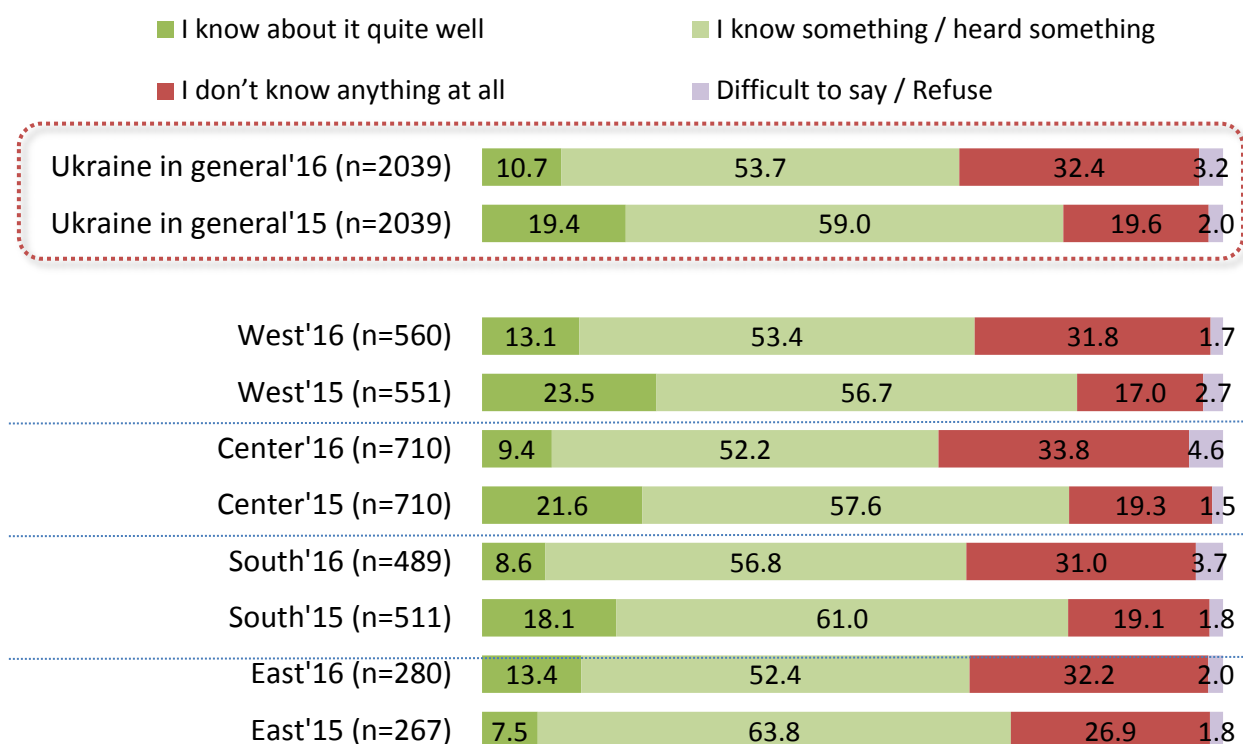
### 3.2 Public awareness regarding the amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine considering the decentralization

While in 2015, 78% of Ukrainians knew at least something about introducing changes to the Constitution, **now their number fell to 64%** (including only 11% who are well informed about the changes) (Diagram 3.2.1). Maybe it is related to the fact that the survey in 2015 was conducted in September-October, when the events of late August, when the parliament voted for the changes into the Constitution, were still fresh in the memory. In contrast, there was a complete silence about the issue of the “constitutional” process before the latest survey, which could have affected the lowering of awareness about this issue.

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 level of awareness among residents of ATCs is practically the same as among the general population (59% compared to 64%), and almost the same number consider themselves well-informed (Table 3.2.1).

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
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>				
All adult residents of Ukraine (n=2039)	10.7	53.7	32.4	3.2
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	11.4	52.4	33.3	2.9
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>				
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	12.3	46.9	36.1	4.7
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	11.8	57.9	26.1	4.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	13.1	41.5	41.2	4.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	11.2	66.7	17.9	4.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	12.8	35.9	46.2	5.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	20.6	40.5	34.3	4.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	8.5	33.4	52.5	5.6


The Table 3.2.2 presents data for particular population groups.

Table 3.2.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* 
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>					
- village (n=690)	9.7	52.5	34.7	3.1	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	18.0	49.3	30.0	2.7	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	9.7	54.2	34.1	1.9	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	10.1	55.4	30.8	3.8	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>					
- men (n=811)	11.2	56.5	29.2	3.1	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	10.3	51.4	35.0	3.4	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>					
- 18-29 years (n=304)	6.7	53.9	38.0	1.4	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	11.8	49.0	34.8	4.3	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	13.2	56.4	27.3	3.1	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	12.7	56.5	27.5	3.3	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	11.9	58.9	25.5	3.6	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	8.8	47.9	38.9	4.4	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	4.1	39.0	51.1	5.8	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	8.4	44.8	43.1	3.7	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	9.3	59.7	28.3	2.7	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	15.3	58.7	23.1	2.9	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	7.9	57.2	32.9	2.0	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	15.2	51.1	31.7	2.0	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	13.4	60.4	22.6	3.6	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	18.7	60.5	19.2	1.6	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	6.7	54.8	35.4	3.1	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	10.1	51.8	33.6	4.4	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	6.6	49.5	42.5	1.4	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	9.8	40.5	43.3	6.3	<b>7.0</b>

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* 
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>					
- very low (n=407)	8.5	51.7	35.1	4.7	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	10.4	53.7	32.6	3.2	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	11.7	55.7	30.9	1.8	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	34.8	37.9	24.1	3.2	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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.

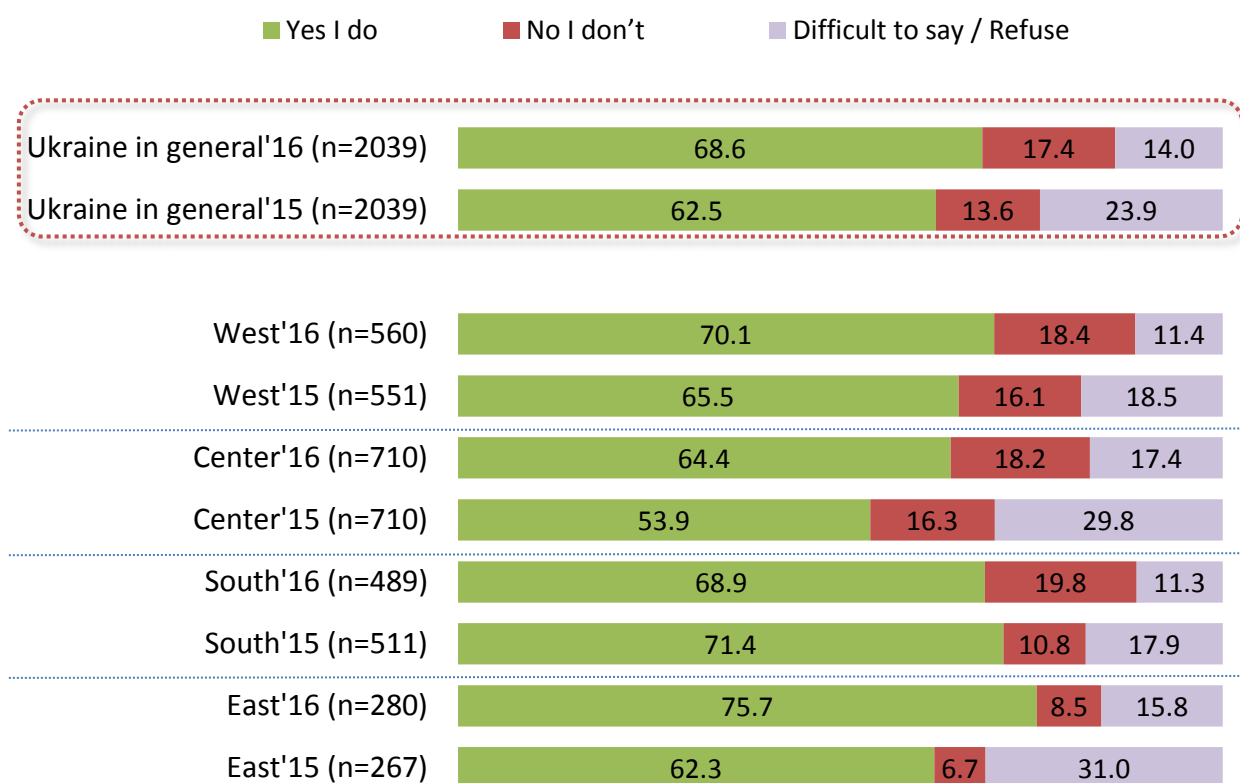
### 3.3 The possibility of changing the opinion on decentralization, local self-governance reform and the amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine in case of acquisition of additional explanations

**Most Ukrainians (69%) admit that**, if they are provided additional explanation, they could **change their mind** about the attitude to the planned reform (Diagram 3.3.1). Only 17% of them 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)

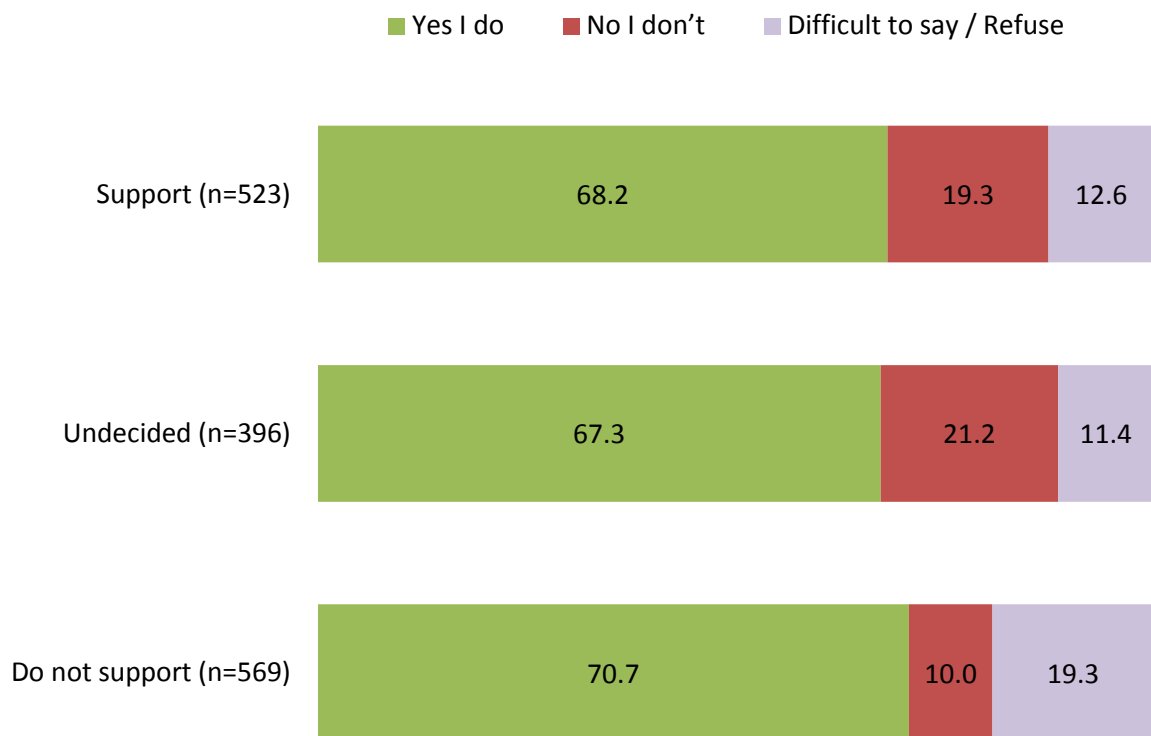


The majority of both supporters and opponents of the introduction of changes into the constitution admit that they can change their mind if they get an additional in-depth explanation (Diagram 3.3.2).

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 respondents who support and do not support amending the Constitution, and among those who are undecided)





Two thirds of residents of ATCs (69%) admit that they could change their minds about the changes of the Constitution, and there is no significant difference in this indicator between this group and the general population of Ukraine (Table 3.3.1).

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 do not	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>			
All adult residents of Ukraine (n=2039)	68.6	17.4	14.0
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	66.7	17.7	15.6
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>			
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	68.6	21.3	10.1
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	73.2	19.6	7.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	90.1	3.8	6.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	64.1	28.2	7.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	64.1	22.9	13.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	68.8	20.0	11.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	61.5	24.5	14.0

The Table 3.3.2 the answers are presented from the perspective of particular socio-demographic population groups.

Table 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 respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	Yes, I do	No, I do not	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* ↑
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>				
- village (n=690)	67.6	16.0	16.4	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	66.3	19.5	14.2	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	67.6	21.4	11.0	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	70.0	17.1	13.0	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>				
- men (n=811)	67.4	19.0	13.6	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	69.5	16.0	14.4	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>				
- 18-29 years (n=304)	72.3	14.4	13.3	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	65.2	20.5	14.3	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	70.6	17.7	11.7	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	69.3	17.7	13.0	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	70.0	16.1	14.0	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	62.7	18.3	19.0	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	62.4	14.9	22.7	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	67.8	17.9	14.3	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	72.0	15.0	13.0	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	67.0	20.0	13.0	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	69.8	15.8	14.3	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	70.8	19.5	9.6	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	71.2	17.9	10.9	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	69.6	22.0	8.4	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	68.0	14.4	17.7	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	65.6	17.6	16.8	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	66.8	17.3	15.9	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	69.6	16.5	13.9	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>				
- very low (n=407)	67.7	18.7	13.6	<b>19.1</b>

100% in line	Yes, I do	No, I do not	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* ↑
- low (n=1073)	65.8	17.7	16.5	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	73.8	15.8	10.4	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	74.4	21.7	3.9	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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



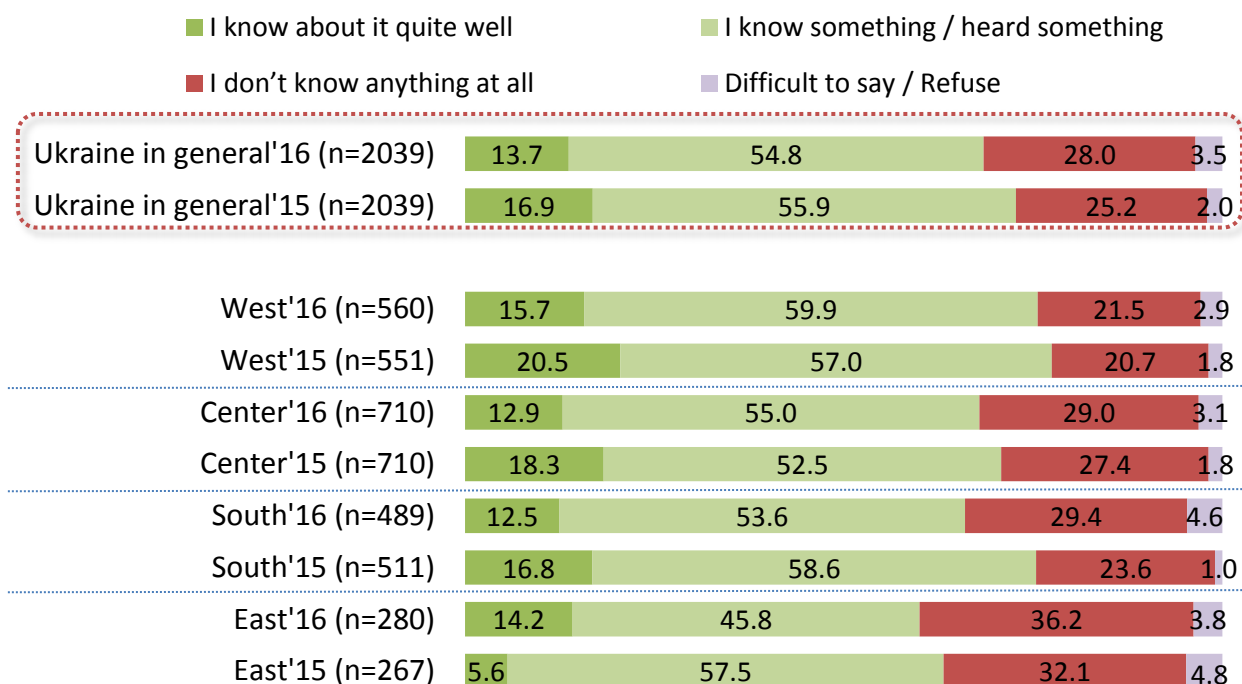
### 4.1 Awareness of the amalgamation of the territorial communities. Requisite knowledge of the actions connected with the amalgamation of the territorial communities

The majority of Ukrainians (69%) know about the amalgamation of territorial communities, but only 14% of them are very well informed about it, and the rest only “heard something” (Diagram 4.1.1). Meanwhile, the fraction of those who know at least something about the issue has slightly reduced since 2015, when it was 73%.

Diagram 4.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)



Residents of ATCs are significantly better informed about the course of amalgamation of territorial communities: at least 88% of them know something (compared to 69% in the general population of Ukraine), including 43% who are well informed (compared to only 14%) (Table 4.1.1). However, it should still be noted that 11% of residents say that they do not know anything at all about it.

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
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>				
All adult residents of Ukraine ( <i>n</i> =2039)	13.7	54.8	28.0	3.5
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages ( <i>n</i> =930)	19.0	60.1	18.6	2.3
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>				
All adult residents of ATC ( <i>n</i> =400)	42.7	44.9	10.8	1.6
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers ( <i>n</i> =200)	39.1	48.8	10.4	1.7
- including residents of towns / UTV ( <i>n</i> =70)	32.0	48.5	16.3	3.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers ( <i>n</i> =130)	42.9	49.0	7.3	0.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers ( <i>n</i> =200)	46.2	41.1	11.2	1.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV ( <i>n</i> =70)	62.4	30.4	6.0	1.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages ( <i>n</i> =130)	37.5	46.8	14.0	1.7


The Table 4.1.2 presents the level of awareness for particular population groups.

Table 4.1.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* Y
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>					
- village (n=690)	18.4	61.5	17.9	2.1	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	19.0	57.7	20.3	3.1	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	16.7	49.0	33.5	0.7	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	8.5	50.5	35.8	5.2	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>					
- men (n=811)	13.9	56.8	25.4	3.9	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	13.6	53.1	30.1	3.2	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>					
- 18-29 years (n=304)	8.0	55.6	31.5	4.8	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	15.2	55.1	27.7	2.0	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	17.5	55.7	23.6	3.2	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	18.0	52.3	26.3	3.4	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	13.6	56.4	26.9	3.1	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	10.4	53.7	31.3	4.6	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	11.5	52.3	33.4	2.9	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	12.4	53.6	31.6	2.4	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	11.4	57.2	26.8	4.6	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	17.4	53.9	25.2	3.5	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	5.9	61.2	30.0	2.9	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	20.7	46.7	30.7	1.9	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	18.1	57.5	22.7	1.7	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	16.9	60.2	18.6	4.3	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	13.2	51.4	25.7	9.8	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	13.1	53.6	29.9	3.5	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	5.7	46.8	42.4	5.1	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	20.3	53.2	25.1	1.4	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>					
- very low (n=407)	9.2	55.0	32.2	3.6	<b>19.1</b>

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* 
- low (n=1073)	15.4	55.2	25.9	3.5	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	13.4	55.2	28.0	3.3	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	25.8	49.6	18.1	6.5	<b>1.5</b>

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

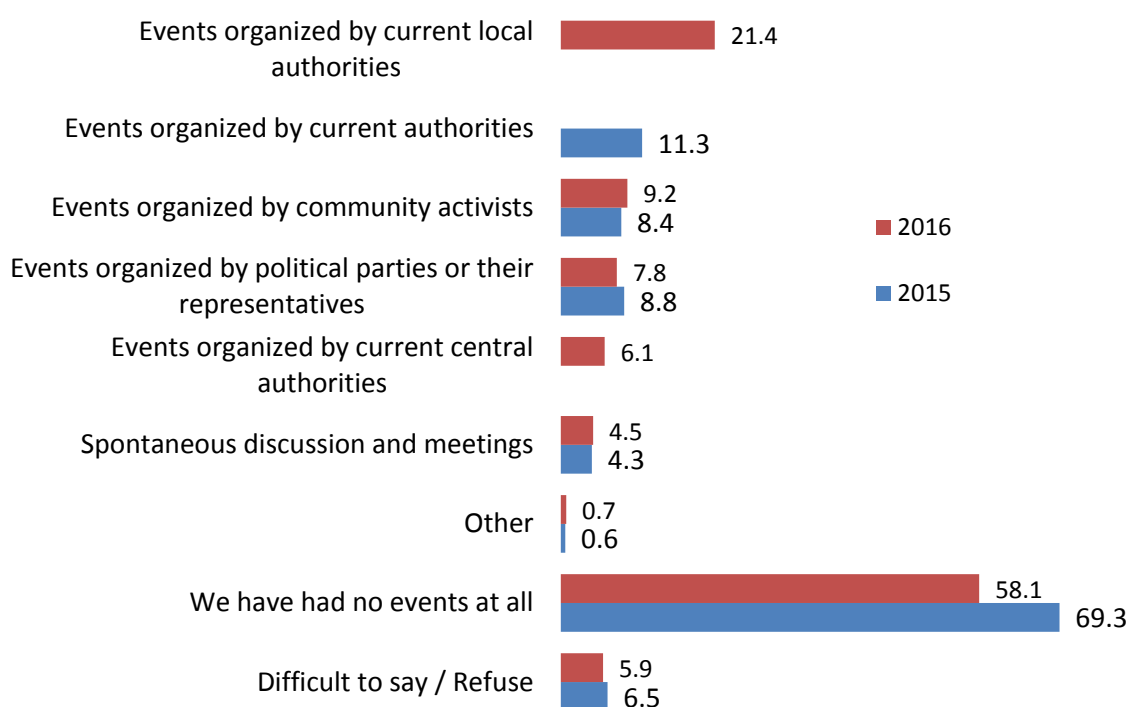
\*\* «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings but they cannot 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.

If in 2015, 24% of Ukrainians were aware of some reform-related steps taken in their own town or village, in 2016 there were 1.5 times more of them, namely 36% (Diagram 4.1.3).

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,  $n=2039$ )





40% of the residents of ATCs know about some measures related to the local self-government reform, the amalgamation of territorial communities or decentralization in their own village, town or city, and there is practically no difference between this group and the general population of Ukraine in this issue (Table 4.1.4).

Table 4.1.4

**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)

100% in line	Events organized by current local authorities	Events organized by community activists	Events organized by political parties	Events organized by current central authorities	Spontaneous discussion and meetings	Other	We have had no events at all	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>								
All adult residents of Ukraine (n=2039)	21.4	9.2	7.8	6.1	4.5	0.7	58.1	5.9
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	28.3	8.5	3.7	6.3	3.6	0.6	58.2	4.3
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>								
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	30.4	3.6	0.7	1.2	4.9	0.9	58.6	1.7
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	26.5	5.0	0.3	1.2	6.4	1.9	59.5	1.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	24.6	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.0	67.1	2.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	27.6	6.9	0.0	1.1	9.1	2.9	55.4	0.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	34.2	2.2	1.2	1.1	3.3	0.0	57.7	2.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	48.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	50.6	1.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	26.7	3.5	1.8	1.1	5.1	0.0	61.5	3.3

The Table 4.1.5 presents data for particular population groups. It should be noted that, while 21% of rural population knew about some measures in 2015, 41% of rural population already know about them now.

Table 4.1.5

**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 population)

100% in line	Events organized by current local authorities	Events organized by community activists	Events organized by political parties	Events organized by current central authorities	spontaneous discussion and meetings	Other	We have had no events at all	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
<b>Regions of Ukraine</b>									
- West (n=560)	5.3	21.8	12.1	11.4	3.7	1.3	55.6	5.3	<b>27.0</b>
- Center (n=710)	6.5	24.6	6.4	8.1	4.1	0.1	54.1	8.4	<b>34.9</b>
- South (n=489)	9.2	25.5	9.2	12.8	5.4	0.5	53.9	2.9	<b>25.0</b>
- East (n=280)	0.5	4.1	0.0	1.1	5.4	1.7	82.4	5.9	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>									
- village (n=690)	7.2	32.7	3.1	7.9	3.3	0.9	54.5	4.7	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	4.0	17.3	6.0	11.5	5.0	0.0	65.0	3.3	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	6.2	9.0	5.8	8.6	2.7	0.5	68.6	7.1	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	5.7	16.7	12.0	9.9	5.6	0.9	57.0	7.0	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>									
- men (n=811)	7.3	22.1	8.5	9.3	5.1	1.0	55.4	4.8	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	5.0	20.8	7.2	9.2	3.9	0.5	60.4	6.7	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>									
- 18-29 years (n=304)	6.3	20.8	12.4	11.4	5.4	0.6	56.8	4.6	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	5.2	21.4	7.8	8.5	2.9	0.7	59.1	7.1	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	7.3	22.0	9.7	10.2	5.7	2.1	52.5	5.0	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	6.1	21.4	4.3	8.3	5.0	0.0	59.2	5.8	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	6.3	22.0	5.4	7.5	5.4	0.7	58.0	8.7	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	5.3	20.9	5.1	8.4	2.0	0.4	64.5	4.6	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>									

100% in line	Events organized by current local authorities	Events organized by community activists	Events organized by political parties	Events organized by current central authorities	sporadic discussion and meetings	Other	We have had no events at all	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* Y
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	3.2	16.0	3.5	9.9	5.3	1.3	63.2	6.5	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	2.8	20.2	6.1	7.3	5.4	0.3	62.4	6.6	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	7.0	21.1	6.8	9.6	3.6	1.1	58.0	6.8	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	7.8	23.1	10.7	10.4	4.3	0.7	54.3	4.3	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	4.4	17.2	5.8	9.5	3.0	1.6	64.0	5.2	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	7.8	14.9	7.0	8.0	4.1	0.5	57.6	9.5	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	11.5	26.5	8.2	13.7	4.2	0.7	50.9	4.9	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	8.4	30.7	20.8	14.2	3.9	0.0	45.1	4.3	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	3.9	22.5	10.2	8.9	4.6	0.0	53.1	8.6	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	5.2	20.6	4.9	7.5	4.2	0.5	62.7	6.0	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	5.7	22.1	19.6	7.2	8.4	0.0	49.4	4.4	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	1.8	23.5	5.9	7.8	8.7	2.2	60.0	4.2	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>									
- very low (n=407)	3.7	18.4	9.0	10.1	8.2	1.2	58.8	7.4	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	7.2	22.4	7.0	7.9	3.8	0.9	57.8	5.4	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	5.9	21.2	7.9	10.4	2.8	0.2	59.2	5.5	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	5.1	36.6	17.5	10.2	3.5	0.0	43.9	8.9	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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.

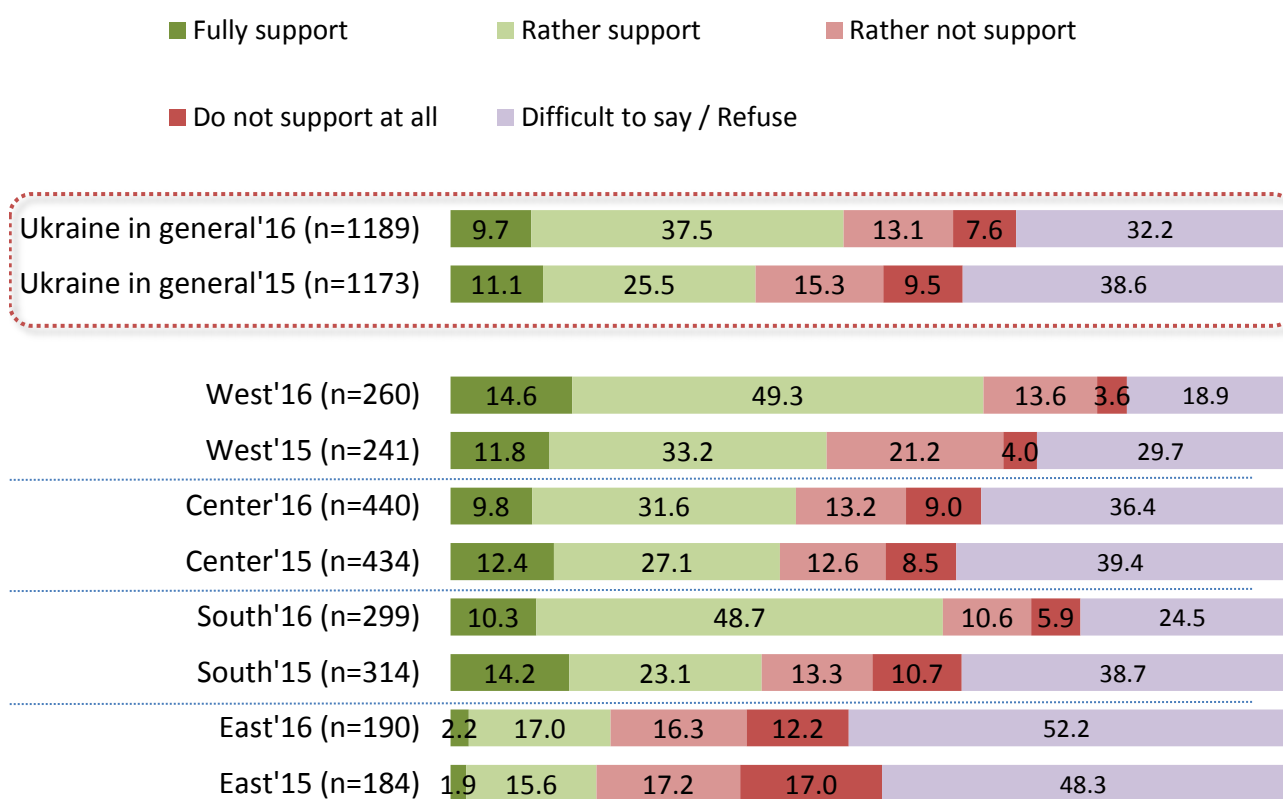
## 4.2 The support of the amalgamation of territorial communities among the urban residents

The support for the process of community amalgamation among the urban population has grown significantly since 2015: while earlier only 37% said they rather or fully supported this process, now the number has reached 47% (Diagram 4.2.1). The number of opponents of this process among the urban population has fallen from 25% to 21%. However, a third of the urban population (32%) are still undecided about this issue.

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 data for 2015 were calculated for respondents from all cities. The data for the corresponding calculation in 2016 were collected only in the cities which were not amalgamated with other types of settlements into one ATC. Given that the sample included only one small city which is undergoing the process of unification, its exclusion from the calculation has no effect on the correctness of comparison of the current results with the results of the 1st wave.




The Table 4.2.1 presents data for particular groups of 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 	Potential of the group* 
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>				
- small town (up to 20K) (n=50)	40.5	11.2	48.3	<b>4.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	45.1	20.2	34.8	<b>17.3</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	47.9	21.3	30.8	<b>78.8</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>				
- men (n=474)	47.9	23.8	28.3	<b>44.9</b>
- women (n=715)	46.5	18.1	35.3	<b>55.1</b>
<b>Age groups</b>				
- 18-29 years (n=206)	41.2	25.9	32.9	<b>22.9</b>
- 30-39 years (n=205)	52.5	18.4	29.1	<b>19.3</b>
- 40-49 years (n=183)	52.5	17.4	30.1	<b>15.9</b>
- 50-59 years (n=220)	46.6	24.5	29.0	<b>16.9</b>
- 60-69 years (n=206)	49.6	16.9	33.5	<b>12.5</b>
- 70+ years (n=169)	41.1	17.6	41.3	<b>12.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=50)	33.4	34.5	32.1	<b>3.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=286)	39.5	21.5	39.0	<b>23.7</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=371)	48.4	20.4	31.2	<b>30.7</b>
- higher education (n=475)	52.0	19.2	28.8	<b>41.3</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=158)	40.3	28.4	31.2	<b>14.7</b>
- officer (n=125)	53.7	21.8	24.5	<b>11.0</b>
- professionals (n=196)	53.6	18.8	27.6	<b>17.8</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=70)	62.0	14.0	24.0	<b>6.6</b>
- housewife (n=74)	41.0	14.1	44.9	<b>6.5</b>
- retiree (n=435)	43.7	19.8	36.5	<b>30.1</b>
- pupil, student (n=44)	45.6	24.8	29.6	<b>5.0</b>
- unemployed (n=51)	41.0	18.5	40.6	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>				
- very low (n=255)	45.2	18.9	35.9	<b>20.2</b>
- low (n=545)	45.0	24.1	31.0	<b>44.1</b>
- middle (n=338)	52.3	17.7	30.0	<b>30.7</b>

100% in line	Support 	Do not support 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* 
- high (n=18)	65.2	9.1	25.7	<b>1.8</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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.

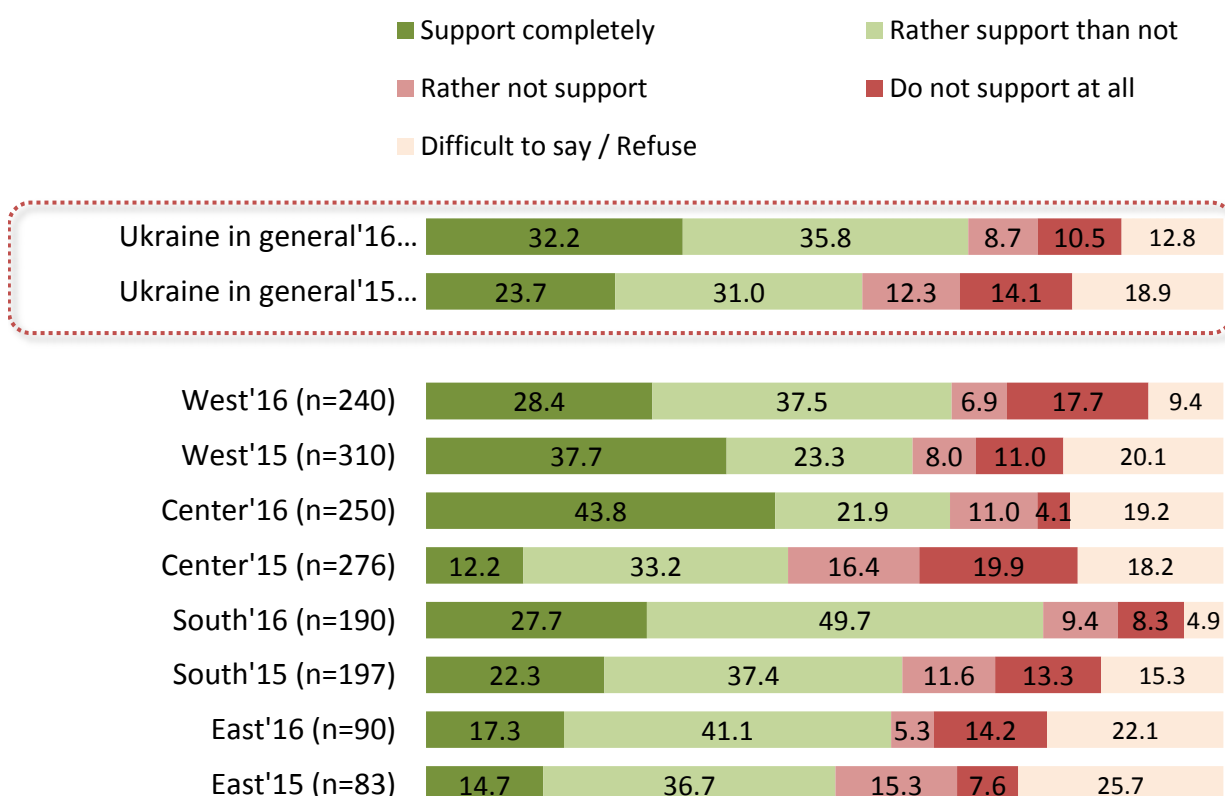
### 4.3 An attitude to the amalgamation of the territorial communities among the residents and the inhabitants of villages and urban type villages

Among the residents of villages and urban type villages which have not undergone amalgamation, **68% would support amalgamation if their village becomes the center** of the new community, and 19% are against it (Diagram 4.3.1). Compared to 2015, the support for amalgamation has notably increased, as last year only 55% of respondents in this group said they would support the amalgamation of their village.

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 were collected only in the villages which were not amalgamated with other settlements into one ATC. Given that the sample included only 7 villages which are undergoing the process of amalgamation, their exclusion from the calculation has no effect on the correctness of comparison of the current results with the results of the 1st wave.

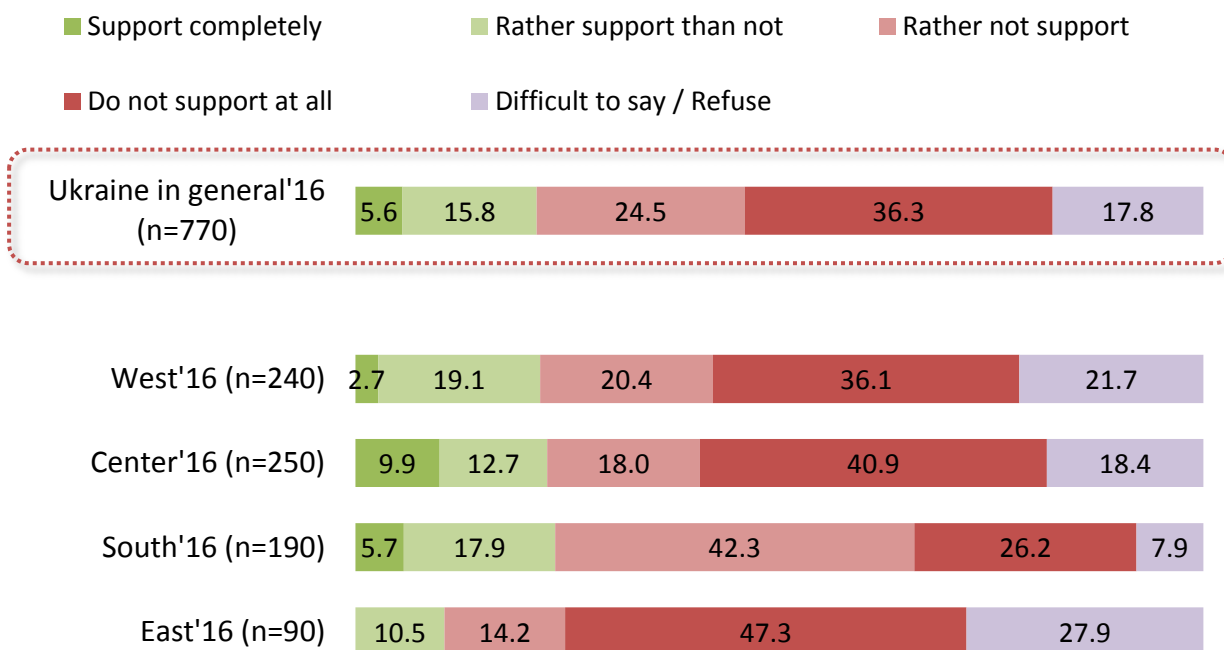
The situation becomes directly opposite **if the village does not become the center** of the new community: **61% would not support** such unification, and only 21% would support it (Diagram 4.3.2). If we **add a clarification** that, as a result of amalgamation, **the quality of services will even increase**, the **amalgamation would still be supported only by 33%**, and 45% would not support it (Diagram 4.3.3).

At the same time, two positive trends should be noted. First, in any case, the emphasis on improving the quality of services leads to 1.5 increase in the number of those who are ready to support the amalgamation (from 21% to 33%), and the gap between the supporters and the opponents of the amalgamation becomes considerably narrower. Second, **compared to 2015, there are some positive shifts: the number of those who are ready to support the amalgamation of their village if it does not become the center of the new community, but if the quality of services improves, has increased from 22% to 33%**. At the same time, the fraction of opponents has decreased from 56% to 45%.

Diagram 4.3.2

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

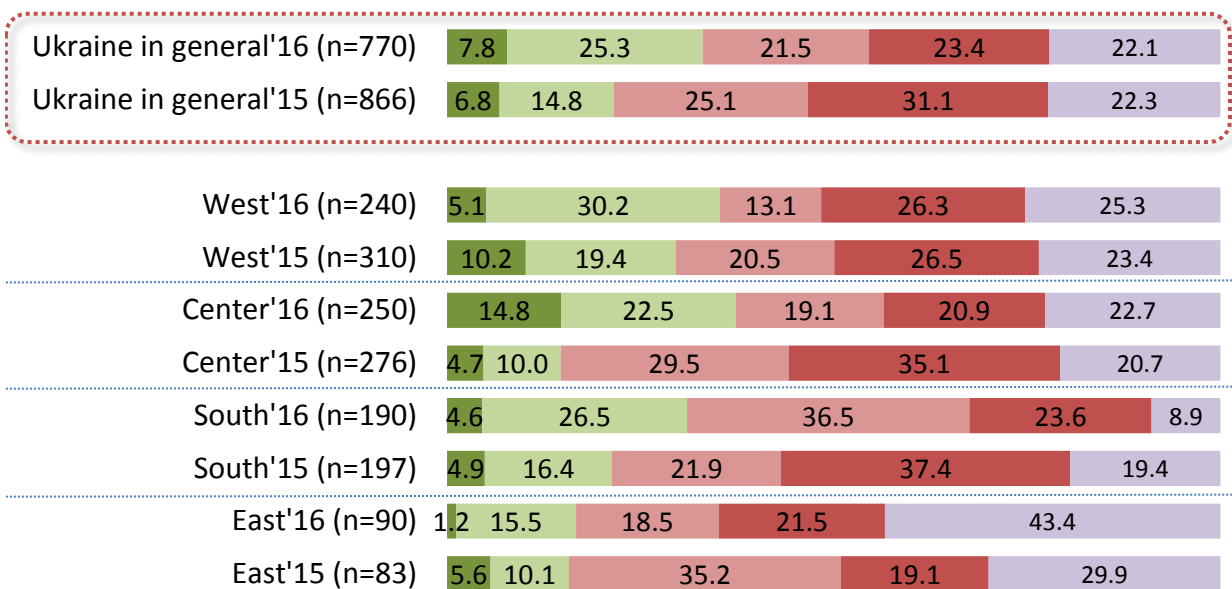
(% among respondents that reside in villages and urban type villages that did not amalgamate with other settlements into one ATC)





**Will you support the amalgamation of territorial communities if your village/settlement will not become a center of the new amalgamated community and your village/settlement council will be eliminated while your village/settlement together with several others becomes a part of a new amalgamated community? At the same time the quality of services provided by the local authorities significantly improves?**

(% 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 population groups in 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? / Will you support the amalgamation of territorial communities if your village/settlement will not become a center of the new amalgamated community and your village/settlement council will be eliminated while your village/settlement together with several others becomes a part of a new amalgamated community? At the same time the quality of services provided by the local authorities significantly improves?**

(% 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			Community will not become a center, but the quality of services will improve			Potential of the group* ↑
	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>										
- village (n=640)	65.7	20.7	13.6	21.8	58.9	19.3	32.8	44.0	23.2	<b>83.6</b>
- CMT (n=130)	79.7	12.1	8.2	19.3	70.6	10.1	34.6	49.0	16.4	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>										
- men (n=297)	68.1	17.7	14.2	23.9	58.3	17.7	38.0	39.2	22.8	<b>44.8</b>
- women (n=473)	67.9	20.5	11.6	19.3	62.9	17.8	29.0	49.5	21.5	<b>55.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>										
- 18-29 years (n=90)	78.0	17.0	5.0	30.8	50.7	18.5	45.6	32.2	22.2	<b>18.9</b>
- 30-39 years (n=114)	72.0	14.0	14.0	24.3	52.8	22.9	39.6	40.7	19.7	<b>16.6</b>
- 40-49 years (n=142)	62.1	20.9	17.0	14.0	69.0	17.0	27.7	51.1	21.2	<b>17.3</b>
- 50-59 years (n=178)	63.0	20.3	16.6	19.1	62.8	18.1	29.0	50.3	20.7	<b>18.5</b>
- 60-69 years (n=152)	68.6	21.0	10.4	23.6	63.0	13.3	34.0	42.5	23.5	<b>12.6</b>
- 70+ years (n=94)	63.6	22.9	13.4	16.0	68.3	15.7	21.3	52.9	25.8	<b>16.0</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>										

100% in line	Community becomes a center			Community will not become a center			Community will not become a center, but the quality of services will improve			Potential of the group* 
	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=85)	57.0	15.7	27.3	15.5	58.1	26.4	24.1	35.8	40.1	<b>11.5</b>
- secondary school education (n=266)	67.2	19.8	13.0	19.8	65.1	15.1	35.2	46.3	18.5	<b>33.7</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=254)	70.8	18.9	10.3	22.8	56.4	20.8	34.2	43.4	22.4	<b>32.3</b>
- higher education (n=163)	70.0	21.3	8.6	22.9	63.8	13.3	31.3	50.6	18.2	<b>22.0</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>										
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=126)	67.7	14.5	17.7	18.8	54.3	27.0	32.0	39.1	28.9	<b>19.3</b>
- officer (n=54)	69.1	16.5	14.4	25.0	57.2	17.8	35.6	50.9	13.5	<b>6.0</b>
- professionals (n=66)	68.7	23.9	7.4	15.2	69.3	15.5	33.9	50.2	15.9	<b>9.3</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=36)	64.9	29.3	5.8	31.4	62.6	6.0	43.4	49.5	7.0	<b>5.0</b>
- housewife (n=86)	69.1	17.8	13.0	23.1	55.1	21.8	39.4	42.1	18.5	<b>10.5</b>
- retiree (n=292)	66.0	21.4	12.6	18.3	66.8	14.9	27.3	48.0	24.7	<b>33.2</b>
- unemployed (n=72)	63.3	22.5	14.2	22.4	61.7	15.9	34.9	42.3	22.8	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>										
- very low (n=143)	54.5	27.3	18.1	13.2	59.3	27.5	19.7	48.8	31.5	<b>18.3</b>
- low (n=474)	71.9	15.6	12.5	22.1	62.3	15.7	33.7	45.4	20.9	<b>60.4</b>
- middle (n=141)	67.6	22.7	9.7	24.4	58.8	16.8	41.6	39.4	19.0	<b>19.6</b>

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

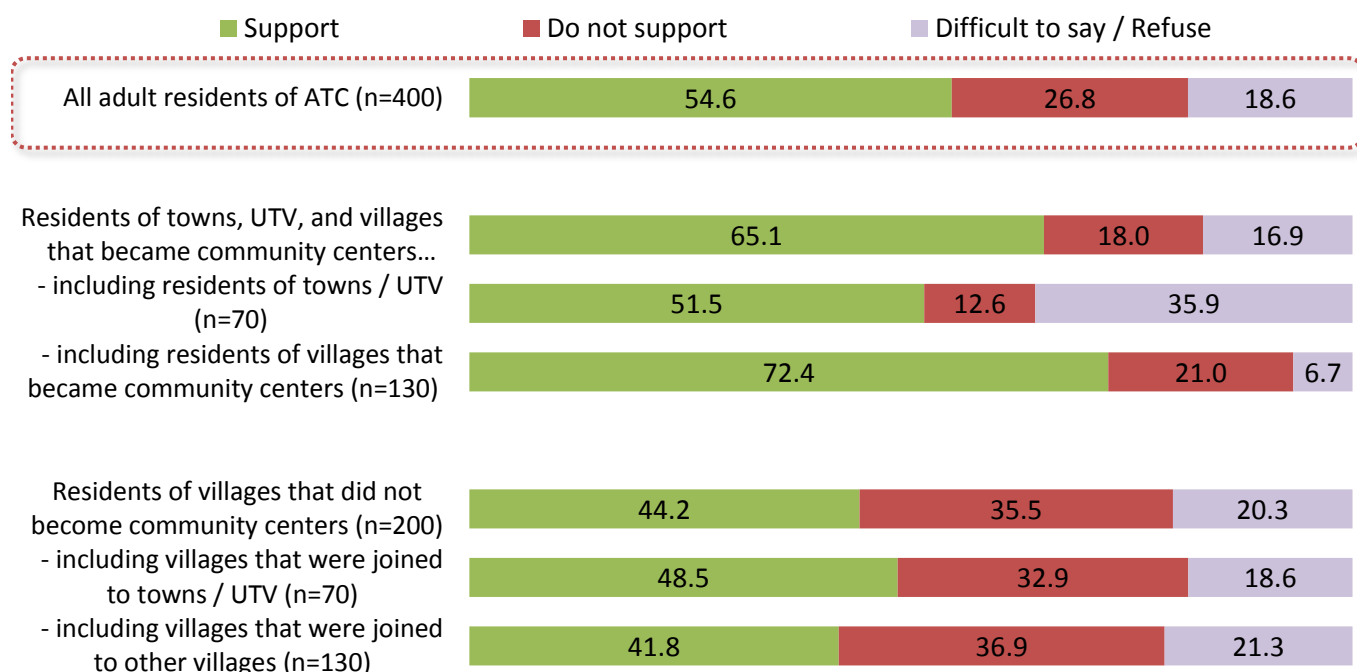
\*\* «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings but they cannot 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 case of the residents of the communities which have already amalgamated, 55% of them support this process, and 27% oppose it (Diagram 4.3.3). And the support is considerably higher in the case when the respondent's own settlement has become the center: the total 65% of such residents support the process (compared to 18% of those who oppose it). And the support is particularly high among the residents of villages which became centers of new communities — 72% against 21% (while the ratio among residents of cities and urban-type villages is 52% to 13%). In contrast, among the residents of those villages that have not become the center of their community, only 44% support the process, and 36% do not.

Diagram 4.3.3

### Do you support the amalgamation of territorial communities?

(% among respondents who live in communities that already amalgamated into one ATC)



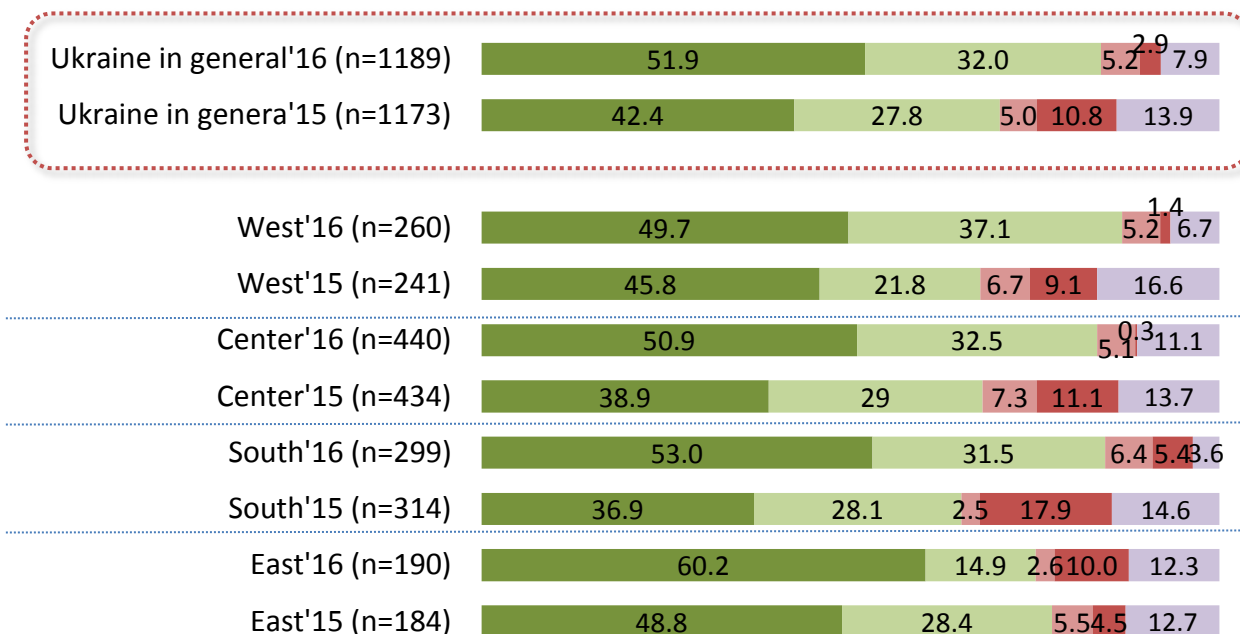
Compared to 2015, the number of respondents who think that the village head must be elected by the residents of the village has increased from 70% to 84% (Diagram 4.3.4). Just as last year, the respondents are the most supportive (52%) of election at a general assembly. In addition, the number of those who think that villages do not need village heads has fallen from 11% to 3%.

Diagram 4.3.4

**In case of villages and settlements, which will not become centers of new amalgamated communities, they will have starostas (heads) instead of village councils. Starostas will represent the interests of village/settlement inhabitants, facilitate the issuing of relevant documents, paper notes, etc. On what basis, in your opinion, should he or she be elected/appointed?**

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

- Election by village inhabitants at general meetings
- Election by village inhabitants by secret ballots
- Election or appointment by the council of the amalgamated community
- Starostas are not needed
- Difficult to say / Refuse




The Table 4.3.2 presents the data for particular socio-demographic groups of the population of villages and urban-type villages of Ukraine.

Table 4.3.2

**In case of villages and settlements, which will not become centers of new amalgamated communities, they will have starostas (heads) instead of village councils. Starostas will represent the interests of village/settlement inhabitants, facilitate the issuing of relevant documents, paper notes, etc. On what basis, in your opinion, should he or she be elected/appointed?**

(% 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	Starostas Election					Potential of the group* ↑
	General meetings	Secret ballots	Appointment	Starostas are not needed	Difficult to say / Refuse	
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>						
- village (n=640)	49.7	33.1	5.5	2.9	8.7	<b>83.6</b>
- UTV (n=130)	63.3	26.2	3.7	2.8	4.1	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>						
- men (n=297)	51.0	32.1	5.0	3.9	8.0	<b>44.8</b>
- women (n=473)	52.7	31.9	5.4	2.1	7.9	<b>55.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>						
- 18-29 years (n=90)	47.5	38.6	6.2	1.2	6.5	<b>18.9</b>
- 30-39 years (n=114)	51.3	31.8	3.5	1.0	12.4	<b>16.6</b>
- 40-49 years (n=142)	49.2	31.6	6.6	5.4	7.2	<b>17.3</b>
- 50-59 years (n=178)	55.2	30.9	3.7	4.5	5.7	<b>18.5</b>
- 60-69 years (n=152)	61.5	23.9	4.7	1.9	8.0	<b>12.6</b>
- 70+ years (n=94)	49.6	32.4	6.5	3.2	8.3	<b>16.0</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=85)	59.8	27.3	5.2	1.8	5.9	<b>11.5</b>
- secondary school education (n=266)	52.4	27.5	4.3	5.3	10.6	<b>33.7</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=254)	48.2	33.4	6.6	2.8	9.0	<b>32.3</b>
- higher education (n=163)	52.4	39.2	4.8	0.0	3.6	<b>22.0</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>						
- workmen (agriculture,	55.9	32.1	4.8	0.7	6.6	<b>19.3</b>

100% in line	Starostas Election					Potential of the group*
	General meetings	Secret ballots	Appointment	Starostas are not needed	Difficult to say / Refuse	
industry) (n=126)						
- officer (n=54)	43.8	36.1	6.5	8.0	5.7	<b>6.0</b>
- professionals (n=66)	50.8	32.6	5.5	0.0	11.0	<b>9.3</b>
- i entrepreneurs, farmers (n=36)	51.9	29.0	4.1	6.7	8.4	<b>5.0</b>
- housewife (n=86)	50.6	33.2	8.1	3.1	5.1	<b>10.5</b>
- retiree (n=292)	52.9	28.7	6.3	3.7	8.4	<b>33.2</b>
- unemployed (n=72)	59.3	30.5	0.0	1.7	8.5	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>						
- very low (n=143)	45.6	36.0	5.3	4.6	8.5	<b>18.3</b>
- low (n=474)	53.5	29.4	5.9	2.8	8.5	<b>60.4</b>
- middle (n=141)	52.8	35.2	3.6	1.9	6.5	<b>19.6</b>

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

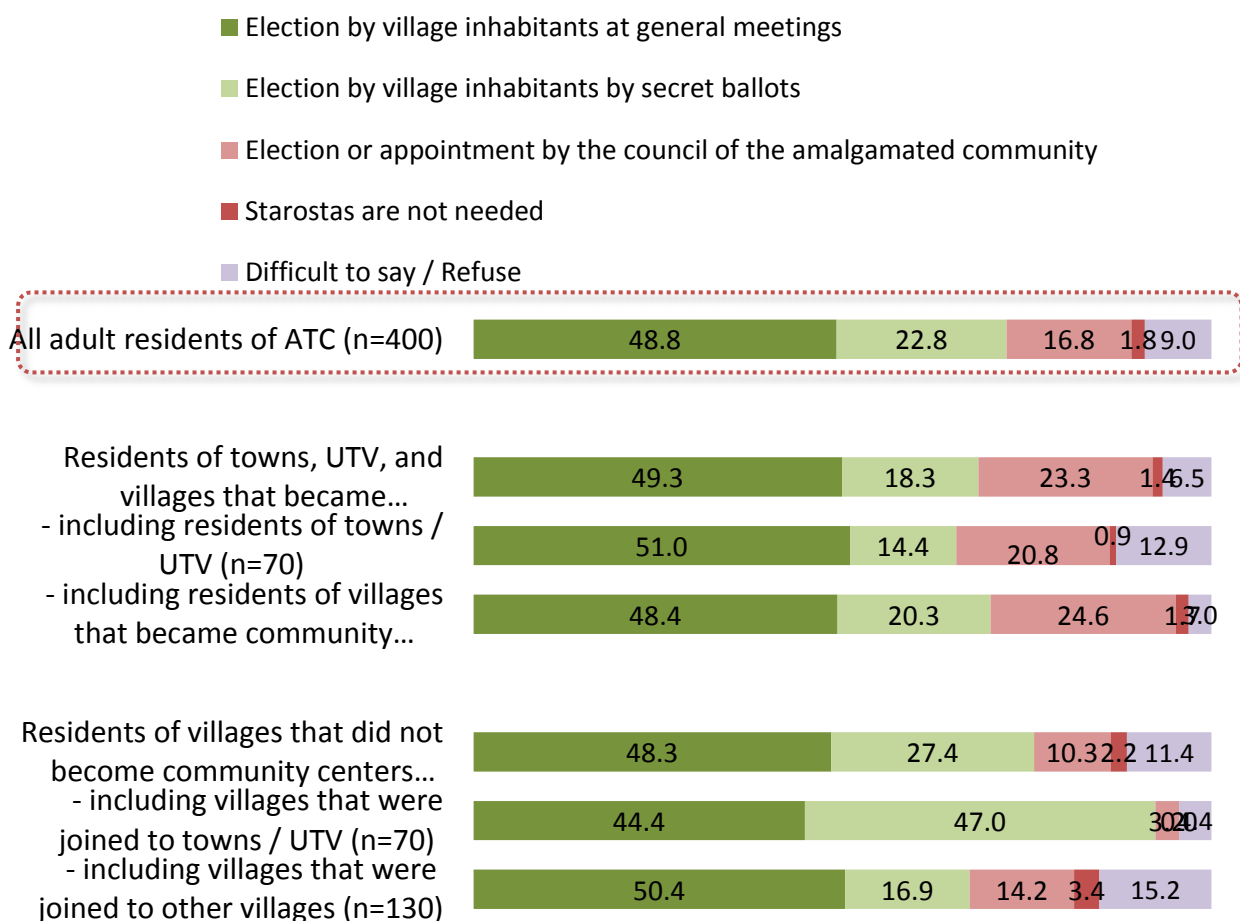
\*\* «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings but they cannot 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.

Just like in the case of communities which have not amalgamated, the majority of the population of the completed ATCs support the election of village heads, of whom 49% support the election at the general assembly (Diagram 4.3.5).

Diagram 4.3.5

**In case of villages and settlements, which will not become centers of new amalgamated communities, they will have starostas (heads) instead of village councils. Starostas will represent the interests of village/settlement inhabitants, facilitate the issuing of relevant documents, paper notes, etc. On what basis, in your opinion, should he or she be elected/appointed?**

(% among respondents who live in communities that already amalgamated into one ATC)





#### 4.4 Methodology of the amalgamation process of territorial communities

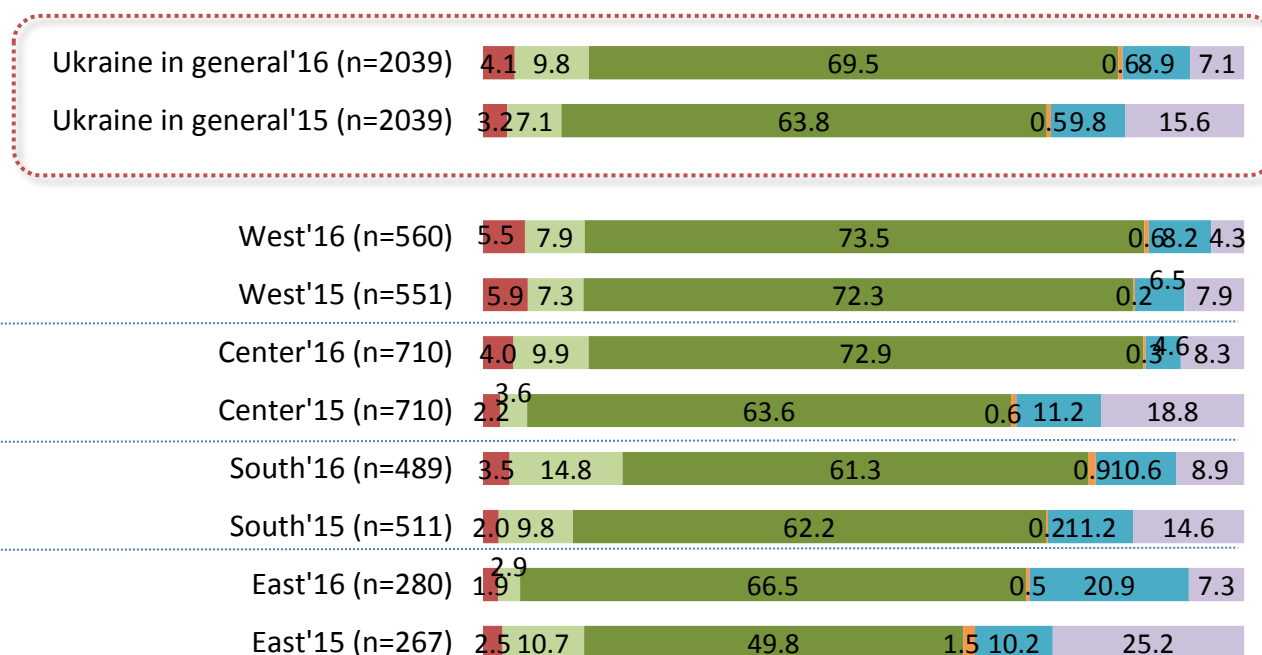
The fraction of Ukrainians who think that the amalgamation of communities has to be voluntary has increased from 71% to 79% in the last year (Diagram 4.4.1). Just like before, the prevalent (70%) opinion among these people is that the issue should be decided upon by the population of the communities in question. Only 4% thinks that the amalgamation should be done by the decision of state authorities (last year the figure was 3%).

Diagram 4.4.1

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

(% among all respondents)

- Mandatory, upon the decision of state authorities if it is deemed rational
- Voluntary, upon the decision of deputies of the local councils
- Voluntary, upon the decision of the members of the communities
- Other conditions
- Amalgamation is not needed on any conditions
- Difficult to say / Refuse





The Table 4.4.1 the data are presented according to particular population groups.

Table 4.4.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	Amalgamation of the communities						Potential of the group* 
	Mandatory	Voluntary	Voluntary, upon the plan to amalgamate	Other	IS NOT NEEDED ON ANY	DS/DK / Refusal	
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>							
- village (n=690)	4.1	10.2	68.4	0.7	9.9	6.8	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	4.3	7.7	75.6	0.0	3.7	8.7	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>							
- men (n=811)	5.8	12.5	68.4	0.3	8.5	4.5	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	2.8	7.6	70.5	0.8	9.2	9.2	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>							
- 18-29 years (n=304)	6.5	14.7	64.7	0.0	3.3	10.8	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	3.7	8.1	73.8	1.4	8.3	4.7	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	5.8	12.4	59.2	1.2	13.3	8.2	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	3.0	5.9	74.7	0.0	10.6	5.8	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	2.7	6.1	71.9	1.0	12.3	6.0	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	2.5	10.3	74.3	0.0	6.6	6.4	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	2.3	6.9	75.1	0.0	6.2	9.6	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	4.6	6.3	69.3	1.0	12.3	6.5	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	3.2	10.4	68.5	0.6	8.0	9.2	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	4.3	15.1	70.3	0.2	6.4	3.7	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>							
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	6.6	13.4	65.8	0.4	7.0	6.8	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	2.2	7.7	56.8	1.5	17.1	14.8	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	11.3	11.7	69.0	0.0	6.9	1.1	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	5.9	16.0	66.0	0.0	7.3	4.8	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	1.8	8.4	71.5	1.1	8.2	9.0	<b>7.9</b>

100% in line	Amalgamation of the communities						Potential of the group*
	Mandatory	Voluntary	Voluntary, upon the plan to amalgamate	Other	IS NOT NEEDED ON ANY	DS/DK / Refusal	
- retiree (n=744)	2.2	7.6	74.0	0.1	9.6	6.4	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	3.8	14.3	74.9	0.0	0.0	7.0	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	2.8	8.8	63.8	2.4	14.8	7.3	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>							
- very low (n=407)	4.1	10.6	63.0	0.0	13.6	8.6	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	4.3	8.8	70.4	0.5	9.8	6.2	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	3.5	10.6	74.6	1.4	1.7	8.1	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	10.7	54.8	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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.

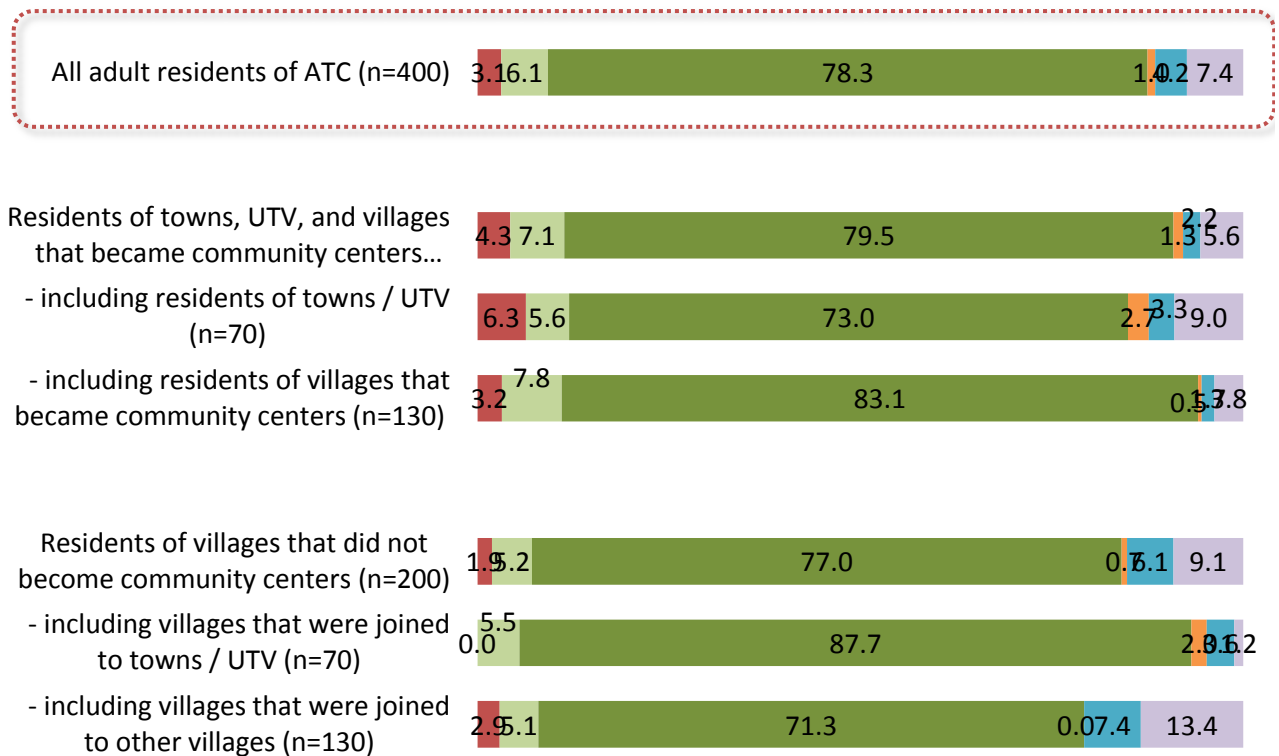
Residents of ATCs are also certain that the amalgamation must be voluntary.

Diagram 4.4.2

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

(% among respondents who live in communities that already amalgamated into one ATC)

- Mandatory, upon the decision of state authorities if it is deemed rational
- Voluntary, upon the decision of deputies of the local councils
- Voluntary, upon the decision of the members of the communities
- Other conditions
- Amalgamation is not needed on any conditions
- Difficult to say / Refuse



## 4.5 Attitudes of local authorities (local councils, raion state administrations) to the amalgamation of territorial communities

Around a half of the residents of villages, urban-type villages and cities which do not have a status of regional importance have no opinion about the attitude of their local county state administration to the amalgamation of territorial communities (Diagram 4.5.1a-б). At the same time, about a third of the population (37% in case of “their own” local council and 35% in case of the local state administration) think that local authorities support this process. Half of that fraction believe that local government bodes, on the contrary, do not support the amalgamation process.

Diagram 4.5.1a-б

**a. In your opinion, what is an attitude of your village, town council to amalgamation of territorial communities?**

**б. In your opinion, what is an attitude of your local state administration 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)

■ Support completely     ■ Rather support than not     ■ Support completely     ■ Rather support than not  
■ Rather not support     ■ Do not support at all     ■ Rather not support     ■ Do not support at all  
■ Difficult to say / Refuse     ■ Difficult to say / Refuse






If among the residents of the cities which do not have the status of oblast significance which have not undergone the process of amalgamation 35% think that the local rayon state administration supports the process, among the residents of the already-amalgamated communities 53% think so (Table 4.5.1).

Table 4.5.1

**In your opinion, what is an attitude of your local state administration to amalgamation of territorial communities?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Support 	Do not support 	Difficult to say / Refuse 
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>			
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages, які не проходили процес об'єднання (n=850)	35.0	12.1	52.9
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>			
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	53.2	7.3	39.5
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	58.0	7.3	34.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	47.6	2.4	50.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	63.6	9.9	26.5
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	48.4	7.3	44.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	54.1	0.0	45.9
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	45.4	11.2	43.4

The Table 4.5.2a-b presents the data according to particular socio-demographic groups of the population of villages, urban-type villages and cities of no oblast significance which have not undergone the process of amalgamation.


Table 4.5.2a-6

**a. In your opinion, what is an attitude of your village, town council to amalgamation of territorial communities?**

**б. In your opinion, what is an attitude of your local state administration to amalgamation of territorial communities?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population that reside in villages, UTV, and towns of no oblast significance that did not amalgamate with other settlements into one ATC)

100% in line	a. Attitude of local council			б. Attitude of local RSA			Potential of the group* ↑
	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>							
- village (n=640)	37.4	21.3	41.4	36.5	14.0	49.5	<b>76.1</b>
- UTV (n=130)	32.2	9.9	57.9	33.3	7.7	59.0	<b>15.0</b>
- towns of no oblast significance (n=80)	36.9	0.0	63.1	25.1	3.5	71.4	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>							
- men (n=328)	36.7	16.8	46.6	37.9	10.5	51.7	<b>44.5</b>
- women (n=522)	36.4	18.4	45.1	32.8	13.4	53.8	<b>55.5</b>
<b>Age groups</b>							
- 18-29 years (n=97)	47.5	10.8	41.8	42.3	9.5	48.2	<b>18.3</b>
- 30-39 years (n=130)	39.0	11.0	50.0	36.1	8.2	55.7	<b>17.3</b>
- 40-49 years (n=153)	33.7	23.7	42.6	32.6	13.5	53.9	<b>17.1</b>
- 50-59 years (n=194)	31.9	20.2	47.9	30.9	15.2	53.9	<b>18.5</b>
- 60-69 years (n=164)	32.6	24.6	42.8	33.1	13.8	53.1	<b>12.5</b>
- 70+ years (n=112)	32.9	18.0	49.1	34.4	12.9	52.7	<b>16.3</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=91)	20.2	20.4	59.4	23.9	13.1	63.0	<b>11.1</b>
- secondary school education (n=289)	29.2	17.3	53.5	29.2	9.7	61.1	<b>33.3</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=285)	44.0	16.7	39.3	41.5	10.0	48.5	<b>32.9</b>
- higher education (n=183)	44.1	18.7	37.2	39.2	18.4	42.4	<b>22.3</b>

100% in line	a. Attitude of local council			b. Attitude of local RSA			Potential of the group* 
	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
<b>Terms of occupation</b>							
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=139)	39.8	14.1	46.1	41.2	7.3	51.5	<b>19.3</b>
- officer (n=60)	39.4	17.2	43.4	27.2	16.4	56.4	<b>6.2</b>
- professionals (n=75)	58.1	17.4	24.5	49.2	17.3	33.6	<b>9.4</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=39)	42.5	10.4	47.1	40.8	12.1	47.1	<b>5.0</b>
- housewife (n=89)	36.0	19.9	44.1	35.9	6.4	57.7	<b>10.0</b>
- retiree (n=328)	30.5	21.2	48.4	32.6	12.2	55.2	<b>33.6</b>
- unemployed (n=78)	25.3	21.1	53.6	22.1	18.2	59.7	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>							
- very low (n=154)	28.0	15.1	57.0	29.8	10.2	60.0	<b>17.8</b>
- low (n=520)	37.6	17.8	44.5	36.1	12.4	51.5	<b>59.9</b>
- middle (n=157)	41.1	21.0	37.9	36.6	14.4	49.0	<b>19.9</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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.



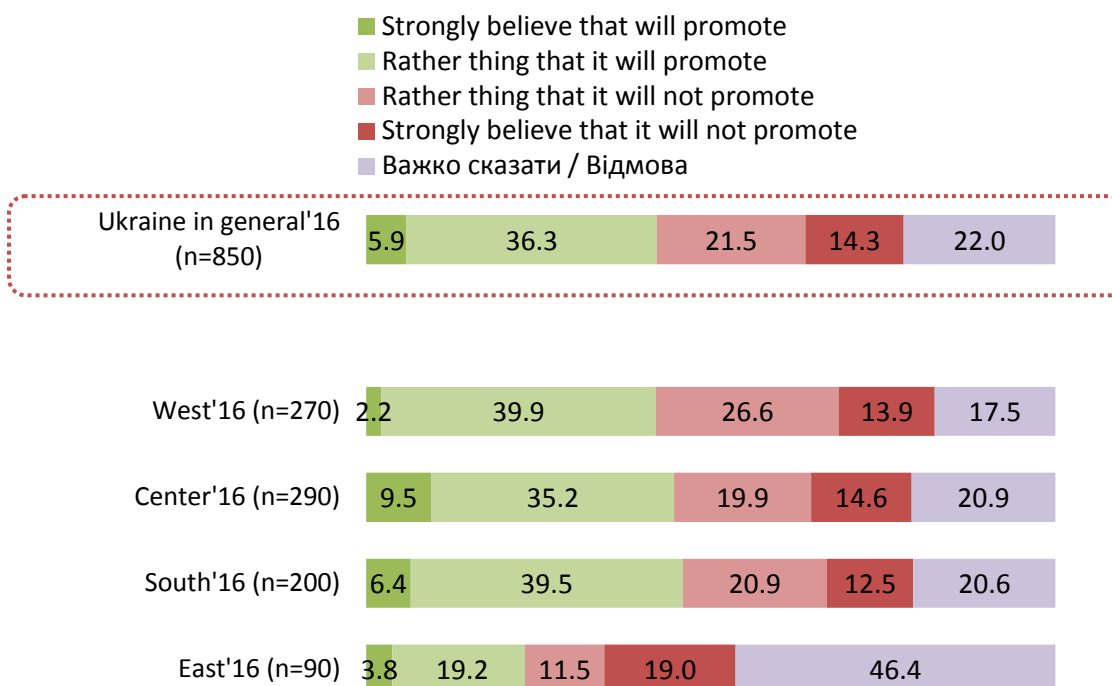
## 4.6 Perception of the possibility of amalgamation process contribute to community development

Among the residents of villages, urban-type villages and cities of no oblast significance (which have not undergone the process of amalgamation), **42% believe that the unification of their and other settlements into a single community will facilitate the development of their village or city** (Diagram 4.6.1). However, only a slightly smaller fraction (36%) do *not* believe it.

Diagram 4.6.1

**Do you believe that in case of amalgamation of your village / city with other neighboring settlements into one amalgamated territorial community it will contribute to the development of your village / city?**

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

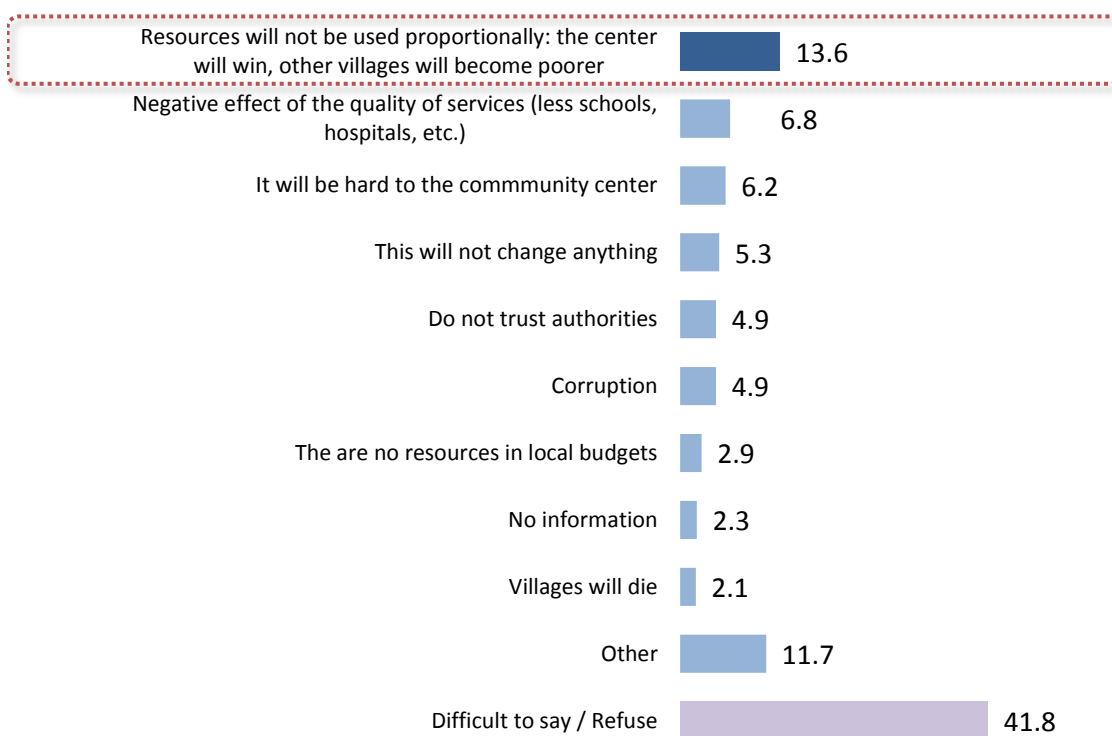


Among those residents of non-oblast centers, urban-type villages and villages who are skeptical about the consequences of the amalgamation of “their own” community, 42% cannot name a specific reason for their opinion (Diagram 4.6.2). At the same time, the relatively most frequently mentioned opinion was that resources will be used disproportionately, and the “center” will gain more from it (14%).

Diagram 4.6.2

**Why do you think that the establishment of amalgamated territorial community will NOT contribute to the development of your village / city?**

(% among respondents who do not think that the reform will contribute to the community development in Ukraine)





In general, 50% of residents of ATCs think that the amalgamation of their village or town will facilitate community development (Table 4.6.1). 33% do not think so. The optimism is most widespread among residents of villages which have become centers of new communities: 61% of them believe in the best, and 27% of them do not. Among the residents of towns and urban-type villages the optimism already decreases to 50% (against 29%). However, in their case, optimists still outnumber pessimists. But among residents of villages which have not become centers of new communities only 43-44% think that the amalgamation will facilitate development, and practically the same number (36-40%) think that it will not.

Table 4.6.1

**Do you believe that in case of amalgamation of your village / city with other neighboring settlements into one amalgamated territorial community it will contribute to the development of your village / city?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

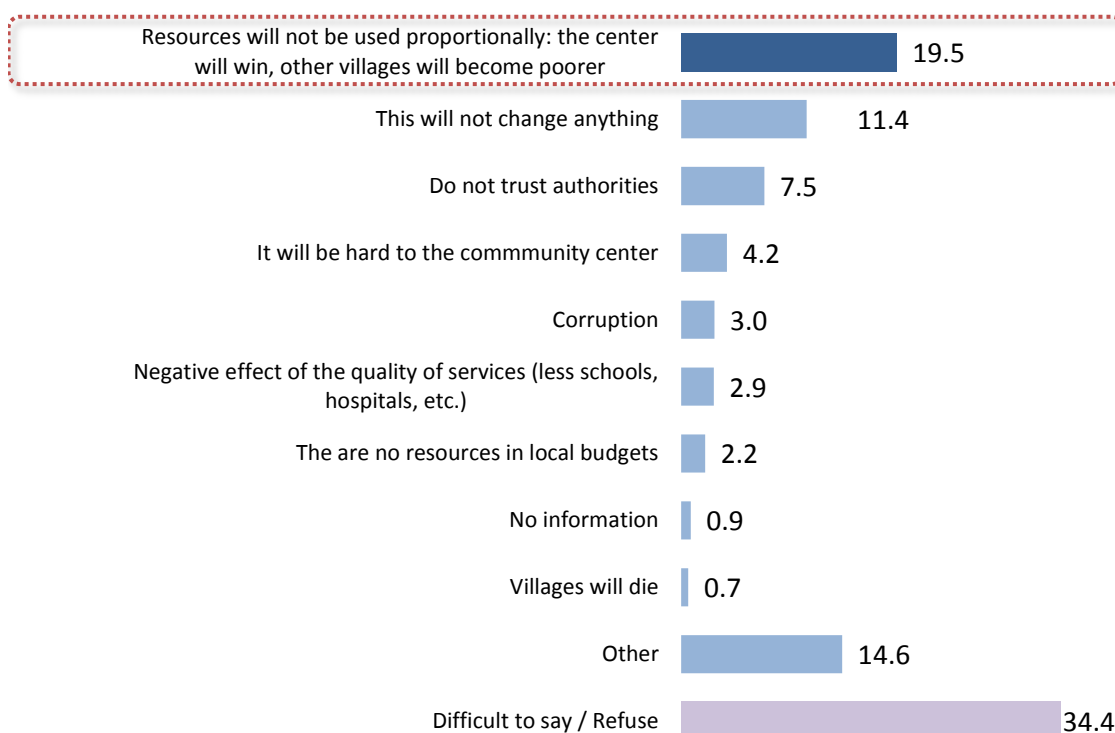
100% in line	Will contribute 	Will not contribute 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>			
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages (n=850)	42.4	35.8	22.0
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>			
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	50.1	33.0	17.0
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	57.1	27.5	15.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	50.0	29.3	20.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	60.9	26.5	12.5
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	43.0	38.4	18.6
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	43.8	36.1	20.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	42.6	39.7	17.8

Among the residents of ATCs who do not believe in opportunities presented by amalgamation the most prevalent opinion is that it will lead to unfair use of resources (Diagram 4.6.3).

Diagram 4.6.3

**Why do you think that the establishment of amalgamated territorial community will NOT contribute to the development of your village / city?**

(% among respondents from ATC who do not think that the reform will contribute to the community development in Ukraine)










The Table 4.5.2a-b presents the data for particular socio-demographic groups of the population of villages, urban-type villages, and cities without oblast significance which have not undergone amalgamation. It is worth noting that, while 52% of residents of cities without oblast significance believe in it, only 43% of urban-type village residents and only 41% of village residents do.

Table 4.6.2a-6

**Do you believe that in case of amalgamation of your village / city with other neighboring settlements into one amalgamated territorial community it will contribute to the development of your village / city?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population that reside in villages, UTV, and towns of no oblast significance that did not amalgamate with other settlements into one ATC)

100% in line	Will contribute 	Will not contribute 	Difficult to say / Refuse 	Potential of the group* 
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>				
- village (n=640)	40.9	38.6	20.5	<b>76.1</b>
- UTV (n=130)	42.8	26.3	30.9	<b>15.0</b>
- towns of no oblast significance (n=80)	51.8	28.1	20.2	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>				
- men (n=328)	41.7	35.0	23.3	<b>44.5</b>
- women (n=522)	42.5	36.5	21.0	<b>55.5</b>
<b>Age groups</b>				
- 18-29 years (n=97)	58.5	28.1	13.4	<b>18.3</b>
- 30-39 years (n=130)	41.5	31.5	27.0	<b>17.3</b>
- 40-49 years (n=153)	38.8	37.8	23.4	<b>17.1</b>
- 50-59 years (n=194)	35.9	43.1	21.0	<b>18.5</b>
- 60-69 years (n=164)	40.2	42.1	17.7	<b>12.5</b>
- 70+ years (n=112)	36.6	33.9	29.5	<b>16.3</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=91)	32.5	31.3	36.2	<b>11.1</b>
- secondary school education (n=289)	36.7	37.8	25.5	<b>33.3</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=285)	50.7	30.9	18.4	<b>32.9</b>
- higher education (n=183)	42.1	43.1	14.9	<b>22.3</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=139)	45.7	23.8	30.5	<b>19.3</b>
- officer (n=60)	42.1	37.7	20.2	<b>6.2</b>
- professionals (n=75)	38.6	48.4	13.0	<b>9.4</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=39)	50.2	32.8	17.0	<b>5.0</b>
- housewife (n=89)	47.5	37.7	14.8	<b>10.0</b>

100% in line	Will contribute 	Will not contribute 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* 
- retiree (n=328)	39.3	37.1	23.6	<b>33.6</b>
- unemployed (n=78)	34.5	41.6	23.9	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>				
- very low (n=154)	39.9	36.4	23.7	<b>17.8</b>
- low (n=520)	41.6	36.5	21.9	<b>59.9</b>
- middle (n=157)	47.0	35.0	18.0	<b>19.9</b>

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

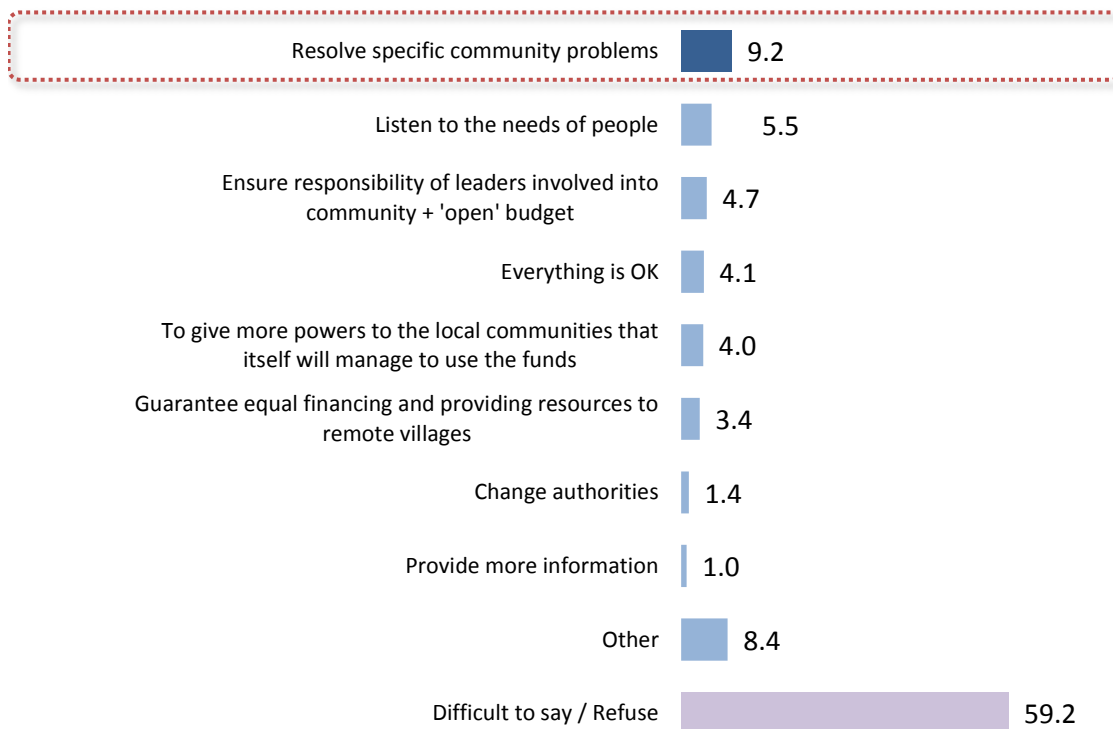
\*\* «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings but they cannot 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 Diagram 4.6.4 demonstrates the distribution of responses of ATC residents to the question about the ways to optimize the process of amalgamation of territorial communities.

Diagram 4.6.4

**In your opinion, what changes should be made in the process of amalgamating of local communities?**

(% among all ATC residents)



## CHAPTER V. CONFLICT IN THE EAST, MINSK AGREEMENTS AND REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE



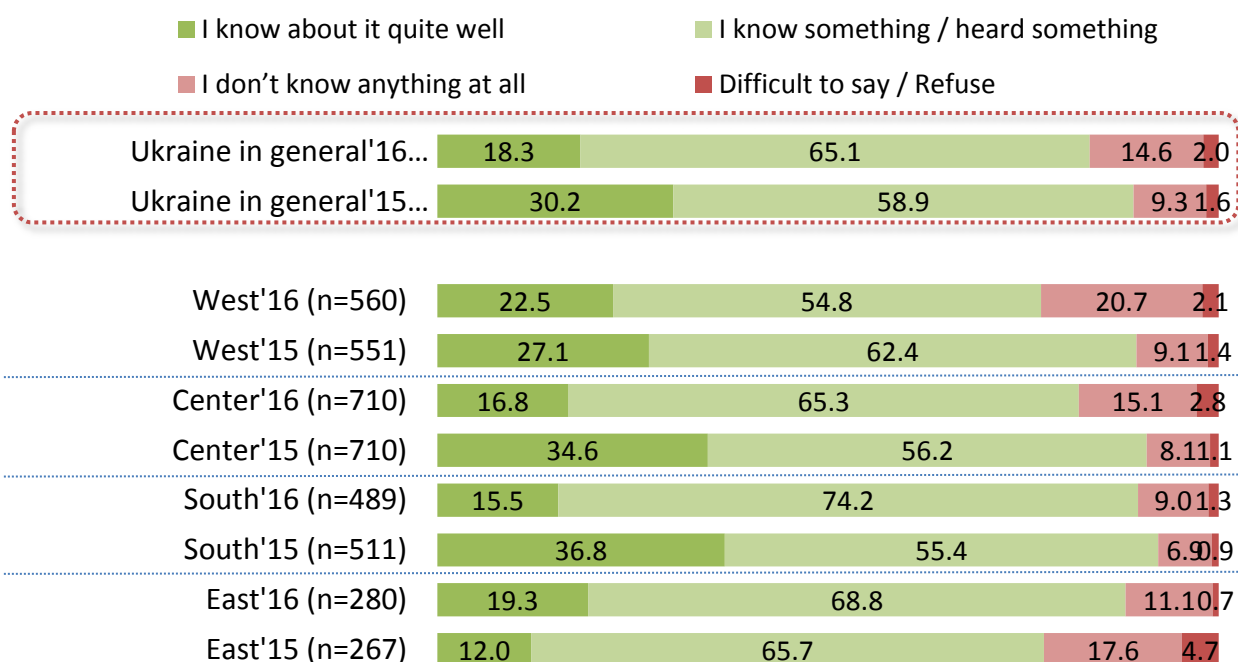
### 5.1 Public awareness and general opinion regarding Minsk Agreements

In 2015-16, the fraction of Ukrainians who know at least something about the content of the Minsk Treaty has fallen from 89% to 84% (Diagram 5.1.1). And the fraction of those who are well informed about it has fallen the most, from 30% to 18%. Apparently, before the survey in 2015, the media paid much more attention to this issue, which made the population more informed.

Diagram 5.1.1

**You, most likely, know about the armed conflict and the anti-terrorist operation in the Eastern Ukraine, in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. At the international level, there are attempts to find a way to resolve this conflict, in particular through the Minsk agreements. Do you know the content of the provisions of these agreements?**

(% among all respondents)





The level of awareness about the conflict in the East among the residents of ATCs is practically the same as among the general population of Ukraine (Table 5.1.1).

Table 5.1.1

**You, most likely, know about the armed conflict and the anti-terrorist operation in the Eastern Ukraine, in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. At the international level, there are attempts to find a way to resolve this conflict, in particular through the Minsk agreements. Do you know the content of the provisions of these agreements?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)


100% in line	Know well	Know something	Don't know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>				
All adult residents of Ukraine (n=2039)	18.3	65.1	14.6	2.0
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	18.5	66.3	14.0	1.2
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>				
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	17.7	62.6	17.8	1.9
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	13.1	69.2	17.0	0.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	15.7	48.8	34.6	0.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	11.6	80.1	7.6	0.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	22.3	56.0	18.6	3.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	5.0	72.9	15.8	6.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	31.6	47.0	20.2	1.2


The Table 5.1.2 presents the data according to particular population groups.

Table 5.1.2

**You, most likely, know about the armed conflict and the anti-terrorist operation in the Eastern Ukraine, in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. At the international level, there are attempts to find a way to resolve this conflict, in particular through the Minsk agreements. Do you know the content of the provisions of these agreements?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Don't know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* 
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>					
- village (n=690)	18.7	63.7	16.3	1.4	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	20.5	72.8	5.9	0.7	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	22.9	63.4	13.7	0.0	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	16.6	65.0	15.3	3.1	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>					
- men (n=811)	20.4	65.1	12.4	2.1	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	16.7	65.2	16.3	1.8	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>					
- 18-29 years (n=304)	16.9	62.4	18.5	2.2	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	17.7	69.8	12.2	0.3	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	17.5	65.0	14.5	3.0	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	21.7	62.7	13.4	2.2	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	20.0	63.7	13.2	3.1	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	16.6	67.8	14.3	1.3	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	9.1	68.7	21.7	0.5	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	17.0	62.7	17.6	2.8	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	17.0	65.6	15.4	2.0	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	22.7	65.8	9.9	1.6	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	15.6	67.8	14.5	2.1	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	16.8	63.4	19.2	0.5	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	19.7	66.7	10.1	3.5	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	22.0	70.4	6.1	1.4	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	16.4	66.5	14.6	2.5	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	19.6	63.7	14.5	2.2	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	9.5	67.0	23.5	0.0	<b>4.6</b>

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Don't know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* 
- unemployed (n=132)	19.7	60.4	18.5	1.4	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>					
- very low (n=407)	15.0	65.8	18.1	1.2	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	18.6	66.9	12.9	1.6	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	18.8	62.3	15.4	3.5	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	30.1	66.3	3.5	0.0	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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.

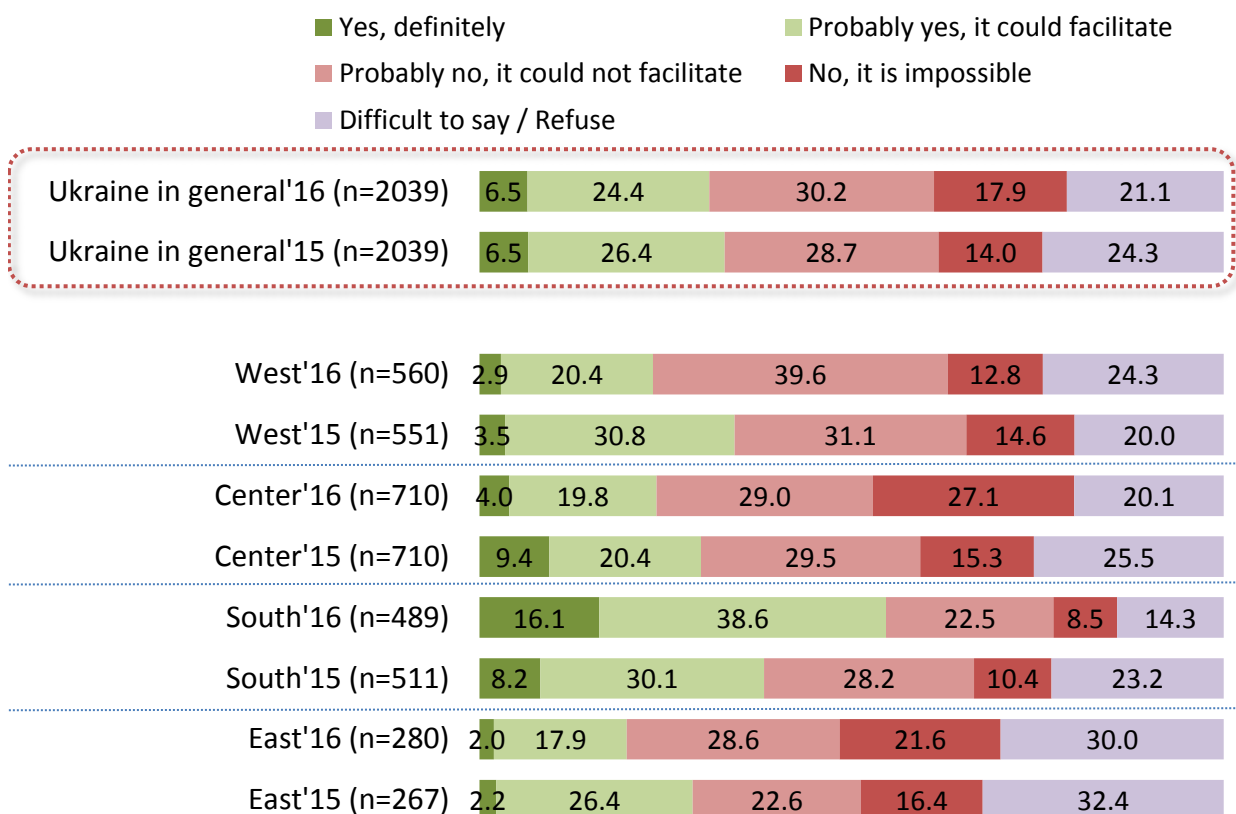
## 5.2 The ability of the reform of local self-governance to facilitate the resolution to the conflict in Eastern Ukraine

Ukrainian population is rather not inclined to think that the self-governance reform and decentralization will facilitate the resolution of the conflict in the east — this opinion is shared by 48% (Diagram 5.2.1). 31% do believe in the possibility of facilitating the resolution of the conflict. And the distrust in the possibility to facilitate the resolution of the conflict has even become more widespread since 2015 (in 2015, 43% did not believe in it).

Diagram 5.2.1

**Do you believe that the currently proposed reform of the local self-governance, decentralization and changes to the Constitution of Ukraine might facilitate the resolution of the conflict?**

(% among all respondents)

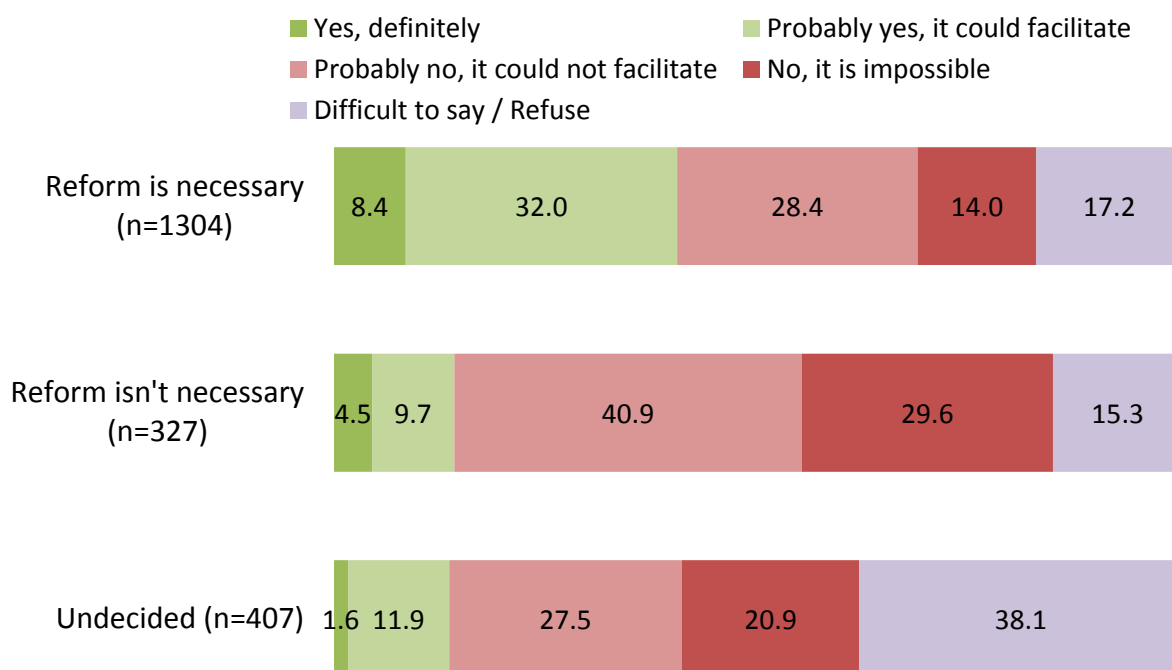


Even among those who think that the local self-governance reform is necessary, only 40% expect it to facilitate the resolution of the conflict in the East, and 42% do not believe in it (Diagram 5.2.2).

Diagram 5.2.2

**Do you believe that the currently proposed reform of the local self-governance, decentralization and changes to the Constitution of Ukraine might facilitate the resolution of the conflict?**

(% among respondents who think and do not think that the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of power are necessary)





Just as the general population of Ukraine, only a quarter of the residents of ATCs think that the currently proposed self-government reform, decentralization and the planned changes in the Constitution of Ukraine can help to resolve the conflict (Table 5.2.1)

Table 5.2.1

**Do you believe that the currently proposed reform of the local self-governance, decentralization and changes to the Constitution of Ukraine might facilitate the resolution of the conflict?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)





100% in line	Yes 	No 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>			
All adult residents of Ukraine (n=2039)	30.9	48.1	21.1
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	21.9	55.7	22.5
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>			
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	26.1	50.7	23.2
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	24.3	54.0	21.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	16.8	47.8	35.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	28.3	57.3	14.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	28.0	47.3	24.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	19.9	51.6	28.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	32.3	45.1	22.6




The Table 5.2.2 below lists the answers to this question according to particular socio-demographic population groups.

Table 5.2.2

**Do you believe that the currently proposed reform of the local self-governance, decentralization and changes to the Constitution of Ukraine might facilitate the resolution of the conflict?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	Yes 	No 	Difficult to say / Refuse ? 	Potential of the group* 
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>				
- village (n=690)	21.5	56.2	22.3	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	25.9	51.1	23.0	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	30.5	45.6	23.9	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	38.8	42.0	19.2	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>				
- men (n=811)	32.6	49.1	18.3	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	29.4	47.2	23.4	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>				
- 18-29 years (n=304)	35.3	45.6	19.1	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	29.2	49.2	21.6	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	32.5	48.2	19.2	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	29.1	52.0	18.9	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	32.1	47.1	20.8	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	25.3	46.0	28.7	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	18.1	46.6	35.3	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=570)	26.7	49.4	23.8	<b>27.4</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	33.2	44.5	22.4	<b>31.7</b>
- higher education (n=659)	34.1	51.0	14.9	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	26.8	52.2	21.0	<b>16.1</b>
- officer (n=195)	38.2	43.4	18.4	<b>9.5</b>
- professionals (n=280)	36.2	51.1	12.6	<b>14.9</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	42.6	40.4	17.0	<b>5.9</b>
- housewife (n=163)	26.2	42.1	31.7	<b>7.9</b>
- retiree (n=744)	27.4	48.0	24.5	<b>30.8</b>
- pupil, student (n=66)	39.6	45.9	14.5	<b>4.6</b>
- unemployed (n=132)	22.5	55.5	22.0	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>				

100% in line	Yes 	No 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* 
- very low (n=407)	37.1	42.6	20.3	<b>19.1</b>
- low (n=1073)	28.1	48.7	23.2	<b>50.9</b>
- middle (n=493)	31.3	52.5	16.3	<b>26.2</b>
- high (n=25)	37.3	45.3	17.4	<b>1.5</b>

\* 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 cloth and 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.



### 5.3 Status of the territories of Donbass that temporarily are not controlled by the Government of Ukraine

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The population of Ukraine do not have a single opinion about what the relationship with the occupied territories of Donbas should be in case they are returned under Ukraine's control (Diagram 5.3.1a-б). **Around a half of the population (46%) think that the relationship must be the same as with all the other oblasts.** This opinion is notably prevalent in the West, the Center, and the South. In contrast, in the East, only 37% share this view.

At the same time, 25% of Ukrainians even support stricter state control over local government bodies of the occupied territories (38% in the West, about a quarter of the population of the Center and the South, and only 4% of the East). **18% of the population are ready to give some type of preferences to these oblasts, including the 10% who are ready to allow them autonomy as a part of Ukraine.** In Eastern Ukraine, 44% agree that there must be some expansion of powers, including the 18% who are prepared to agree to the autonomy.

Among the population of Donbas (the territories controlled by Ukraine), 30% support the option of wider competencies for the local government, and 21% support the autonomy option.

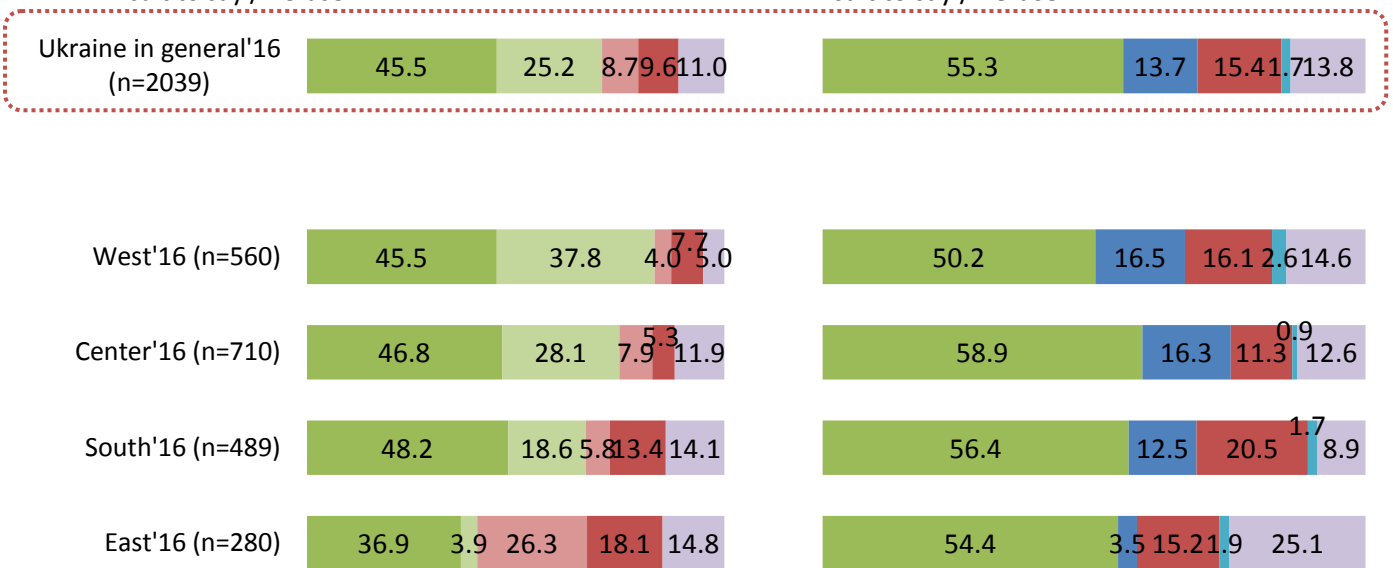
At the same time, **55% of Ukrainians share the opinion that the decision about the status of these temporarily occupied territories must be made at a nation-wide referendum.** Only 14% think that the decision must be made by the Parliament, and only 15% believe that it can be done based on international treaties.

**a. What should be the relations between state and currently non-controlled territories of Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts in case Ukraine restores the control?**

**6. How should the status of currently non-controlled territories of Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts be resolved in case Ukraine restores the control?**

(% among all respondents)

- The same
- More strict state control
- Referendum
- Decision of parliament
- Should obtain more power
- Autonomy
- International negotiations
- Other
- Difficult to say / Refuse
- Difficult to say / Refuse



Residents of UTCs share basically the same opinions about the status of Donbas (Table 5.3.2a-b).

Table 5.3.2a-6

**a. What should be the relations between state and currently non-controlled territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts in case Ukraine restores the control? / б. How should the status of currently non-controlled territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts be resolved in case Ukraine restores the control?**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	a. Status of occupied territories					б. Decision				
	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
<b>General population of Ukraine</b>										
All adult residents of Ukraine (n=2039)	45.5	25.2	8.7	9.6	11.0	55.3	13.7	15.4	1.7	13.8
Residents of non-oblast significance towns, UTV, villages (n=930)	50.5	27.3	5.7	8.3	8.3	51.5	15.4	14.5	2.2	16.4
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities</b>										
All adult residents of ATC (n=400)	50.8	28.2	6.6	4.2	10.2	39.4	12.7	19.1	5.7	23.1
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=200)	46.7	35.1	6.5	4.4	7.2	39.8	11.5	16.4	10.9	21.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=70)	69.3	14.7	3.7	3.6	8.7	45.5	10.3	9.6	0.0	34.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=130)	34.6	46.1	8.0	4.9	6.5	36.7	12.2	20.1	16.7	14.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=200)	54.8	21.4	6.8	3.9	13.1	39.0	13.8	21.8	0.5	24.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=70)	51.7	24.9	6.2	6.8	10.4	34.4	11.2	22.4	1.6	30.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=130)	56.5	19.5	7.0	2.3	14.6	41.5	15.2	21.5	0.0	21.8

The Table 5.3.2a-b presents data for particular socio-demographic groups of Ukrainian population.

Table 5.3.2a-6

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective population)

100% in line	a. 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	
<b>Type and size of the settlement</b>											
- village (n=690)	53.5	25.9	4.5	7.7	8.5	48.8	17.4	14.8	1.3	17.7	<b>33.8</b>
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (n=210)	41.4	30.7	8.6	11.5	7.7	56.8	10.2	14.7	5.5	12.9	<b>10.0</b>
- town with population 20-99K (n=210)	44.5	20.5	12.6	7.4	14.9	60.7	8.9	12.8	1.4	16.3	<b>10.1</b>
- large city (100K and more) (n=929)	40.7	24.5	10.9	11.2	12.7	58.6	12.9	16.6	1.3	10.7	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>											
- men (n=811)	46.9	26.9	9.1	9.1	7.9	56.0	14.6	14.9	2.7	11.7	<b>45.2</b>
- women (n=1228)	44.3	23.8	8.4	10.0	13.5	54.7	13.0	15.8	0.9	15.5	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Age groups</b>											
- 18-29 years (n=304)	44.5	27.4	8.5	7.9	11.7	51.5	18.1	17.6	0.8	11.9	<b>21.2</b>
- 30-39 years (n=335)	49.0	20.8	8.6	11.0	10.7	55.4	13.8	13.7	2.2	14.8	<b>18.5</b>
- 40-49 years (n=339)	42.3	31.0	7.6	10.5	8.6	56.4	12.0	17.4	3.0	11.3	<b>16.6</b>
- 50-59 years (n=421)	46.3	24.3	10.6	7.9	10.9	60.9	11.2	13.3	1.0	13.6	<b>17.7</b>
- 60-69 years (n=369)	46.8	23.3	7.0	11.9	11.0	61.6	9.2	14.2	1.9	13.1	<b>12.4</b>
- 70+ years (n=271)	43.9	23.5	9.7	9.7	13.3	47.0	16.2	15.7	1.5	19.6	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>											
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=142)	50.3	23.1	9.2	5.2	12.2	47.5	16.4	9.6	0.4	26.2	<b>6.9</b>
- secondary school	45.8	22.8	7.7	9.9	13.7	54.4	13.9	13.6	0.9	17.2	<b>27.4</b>

100% in line	a. Status of occupied territories					6. 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		
education (n=570)												
- specialized secondary education (n=659)	43.6	25.2	8.6	11.6	11.0	53.7	12.4	17.6	2.7	13.5	<b>31.7</b>	
- higher education (n=659)	45.9	27.4	9.7	8.4	8.6	59.2	14.0	15.9	1.7	9.1	<b>33.5</b>	
<b>Terms of occupation</b>												
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=290)	46.4	25.3	8.4	10.8	9.1	56.3	14.2	12.5	2.0	14.9	<b>16.1</b>	
- officer (n=195)	48.2	22.8	11.4	5.8	11.8	58.1	15.6	15.8	0.0	10.6	<b>9.5</b>	
- professionals (n=280)	46.1	27.6	8.9	9.3	8.1	64.6	9.5	15.6	1.2	9.0	<b>14.9</b>	
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=109)	48.0	28.9	6.9	10.6	5.8	55.4	14.3	21.5	2.3	6.4	<b>5.9</b>	
- housewife (n=163)	41.6	24.9	7.8	12.6	13.1	48.7	9.8	18.7	2.3	20.4	<b>7.9</b>	
- retiree (n=744)	44.3	22.6	9.0	10.2	13.9	53.0	12.4	15.4	1.5	17.6	<b>30.8</b>	
- pupil, student (n=66)	40.4	32.7	10.8	7.8	8.2	39.7	38.0	16.5	0.0	5.8	<b>4.6</b>	
- unemployed (n=132)	51.9	25.1	6.4	6.0	10.5	57.8	11.6	9.0	5.1	16.6	<b>7.0</b>	
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>												
- very low (n=407)	38.5	19.2	11.6	14.8	15.9	53.2	11.5	18.3	2.5	14.5	<b>19.1</b>	
- low (n=1073)	46.8	26.1	8.1	8.9	10.1	55.9	14.6	12.8	1.5	15.1	<b>50.9</b>	
- middle (n=493)	47.2	26.7	8.1	8.5	9.4	57.2	12.8	17.3	1.5	11.3	<b>26.2</b>	
- high (n=25)	70.1	23.1	3.5	3.2	0.0	55.4	20.2	20.8	3.5	0.0	<b>1.5</b>	

\* 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 cloth and 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.