

# DECENTRALISATION AND REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT: RESULTS OF THE SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AMONG RESIDENTS OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES AMALGAMATED IN 2015-2016



ANALYTICAL REPORT  
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## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The All-Ukrainian sociological research “Decentralisation and reform of local self-government: social-politic dispositions of residents of territorial communities amalgamated in 2015-2016” was conducted by Center “Social indicators” in November-December 2017 on the request of Council of Europe Program “Decentralisation 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 ATCs (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.

Stratified three-staged sample, which is randomly organized on each stage, was designed for the survey. The sample depicts an adult population that resides in territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015-2016 and does not pass military service and is not imprisoned or hospitalized (either in hospitals or medical boarding). The sample is designed in a way to be representative separately for the communities that amalgamated in 2015, and separately for the communities that amalgamated in 2016.

The population of the amalgamated territorial communities was first stratified into 4 macro-regions (West, Center, South and East<sup>1</sup>) 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 (UTVs);
- 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

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<sup>1</sup> The structure of the macro-regions is as follows: *Western* macro-region – Volyn oblast, Rivne oblast, Lviv oblast, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, Ternopil oblast, Zakarpattya oblast, Khmelnytskyi oblast, Chernivtsi oblast; *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.

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 11<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> of December 2017. Totally, within this survey 2000 interviews were conducted with residents of 200 amalgamated territorial communities (totally 1000 respondents in 100 communities that amalgamated in 2015 and totally 1000 respondents in 100 communities that amalgamated in 2016).

The margin of error for sample 2040 respondents (with the probability of 0.95 and with the design effect 1.5) does not exceed:

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

In 2016, the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology conducted a survey of 2000 ATCs residents that amalgamated in 2015 on the request of Council of Europe. Where relevant, the results of the current survey are compared with the 2016 research. Also, in 2017, KIIS conducted an All-Ukrainian research using a similar questionnaire. In the report presented, where relevant, the views and opinions of ATCs residents are compared with the opinions and views of the entire adult population of Ukraine.

## MAIN RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

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

- Among ATC residents, we can observe a slightly higher level of interest in politics than among residents of Ukraine in general; in this category, **51% are rather or very interested** in politics, while among the population of Ukraine in general, the figure is 45%. At the same time, 47% of the residents of amalgamated territorial communities are not interested in politics.
- **The key reasons** why residents of ATCs are **not interested in politics** is that they **do not trust politicians** (this explanation is given by 40% of those who are rather not interested in politics or are not interested at all), **believe that nothing depends on them anyway** (35%) and **do not trust the authorities in general** (34%). In general, OTC residents give the same explanations as the population of Ukraine in general.
- In political issues, **relatively the most ATC residents trust their family members and close acquaintances** (35% of all respondents). All the other institutes or authority figures are trusted in terms of political issues by no more than 13% of the total population. The second place belongs to the Church (13% of ATC residents trust it, compared to 9% of the population of Ukraine in general), and the third belongs to the local governments (10% compared to 8% of the population of Ukraine in general). At the same time, **35% of respondents said they do not trust anyone at all**.
- In the communities which amalgamated in 2015, a positive trend can be observed: in the past year, the fraction of those who do not trust anyone at all has fallen from 42% to 31%. The tendency for trust to increase can be observed in the cases of all the institutions / authority figures, but it is particularly worth noting that **the number of those who trust the local government has increased from 8% to 11%**.
- **The main source of information** about the latest news for the **absolute majority** of ATC population (**86%**) is **television**. Every fourth respondent (37%) obtains information from the International. Other sources were mentioned by no more than 15% of the population.

### REFORM OF THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

- **The majority of the population of the communities (60%) believe that the local self-government reform and decentralization are necessary**, but only 17% of them think that it is *definitely* necessary. At the same time, if we compare the numbers with the population of Ukraine in general, the number of those who believe the reform is necessary is slightly higher for residents of these communities — 60% compared to 58%.
- The support for the reform is related to knowledge about it: if among those residents of the communities who know a lot about the reform the level of support

is at 76%, among those who only "know something", the level of support is 60%. And among those who have not heard anything about it, the level of support is only 31%. At the same time, the fraction of those who do not support the reform is approximately the same (16-17%) in all the three categories.

- In general, 86% of residents of the communities know something about the decentralization reform (the number is higher than for the population of Ukraine in general, where it is 79%), but only 25% of them think that they know about the issue quite well.
- At the same time, 37% of the residents believe that the reform is happening slowly / too slowly. **32% said that the pace of the local self-government reform and decentralization of power in Ukraine is normal.** Only 10% believe that the reform is happening quickly or even too quickly. At the same time, the perception of this aspect is still more positive than among the general population of Ukraine (of which 55% say that the pace is slow and only 21% say that it is normal).
- Meanwhile, if last year, 54% believed that the pace of the reform is slow, now the number is 38%. At the same time, the fraction of those who think that the pace of the reform is normal has increased from 25% to 32%.
- **Nearly half of the residents of amalgamated communities (43%) have noticed positive changes for the better in their settlements.** In the communities which amalgamated in 2015, 47% of the population noticed changes, and in the communities which amalgamated in 2016, 40% did. Another 21% have not noticed changes yet, but have heard about them. So, in total, as of the end of 2017, **64% of ATC residents either have felt an improvement or are expecting it.** Compared to the Ukrainian population in general, the fraction of those who have noticed changes is the same. However, at the same time, the number of those who say that such changes are planned is slightly higher in the ATCs.
- **The most noticeable improvement** of the situation is the **repair of road and yard pavement** (noted by 56% of those who have noticed or heard about some positive changes in their settlement), **lighting** (49%) and **renovation of public buildings** (48%). Among the population of Ukraine in general, more people mentioned road repairs, while among ATC residents, significantly more people have noticed improvements in lighting and renovation of public buildings.
- Among the residents of ATCs created in 2015, the fraction of those who either noticed or know about planned changes has increased from 62% to 66%.
- Even among the residents of settlements which have not become community centers, 41% have already noticed actual positive changes.
- In general, **50% of ATC residents expect that decentralization will help improve the situation in Ukraine in general** (which is slightly higher than among the population of Ukraine in general, of which 46% expect improvement). Another 26% think that nothing will change, and only 8% believe that the situation will become worse. That is, **in general, expectations of the amalgamated communities remain positive-neutral.**



- At the same time, **52% of residents of amalgamated communities believe that the current local self-government reform and decentralization will facilitate the development of Ukrainian communities** (among the population of Ukraine in general the number is 45%), although only 12% of them are completely sure of this. 27% of the population do not believe in the reform's potential.
- Among the residents of the communities which amalgamated in 2015, the fraction of those who expect the situation to improve has increased from 42% to 51%.
- **With better knowledge of the decentralization reform, optimism about its results increases.** While only 20% those who know nothing about the reform expect improvement and 13% believe that it will promote community development (compared to 39% who do not believe so), in the case of those who "know something" already 50% expect improvement of the situation and 52% believe that it will promote community development (against 27%). Of those who **know about the reform very well, 67% expect some improvement of the situation in Ukraine in general, and 72% believe that this will promote community development** (against 23%).
- **The most expected result from the reform is improvement in the quality and accessibility of services** — 65% of respondents would like to see this consequence, and 24% call it "the expected consequence number 1" for them. The next results according to the level of expectation are improvements in welfare of the communities (57% and 19%, respectively) and reduction of corruption (50% and 25%). The population of Ukraine in general share the same priorities in their expectations.
- In general, **no more than 21% of residents of the communities expect the quality of services to deteriorate** in some spheres as a result of the local self-government reform and decentralization.
- **Expectations are the most positive in the case of road and sidewalk repair and maintenance (50% expect the quality to improve, 30% believe that nothing will change) and beautification (48% and 32%).** However, only 10% and 10%, respectively, believe that the situation will improve *considerably*. Therefore, in this case, it is better to speak about "cautious" optimism (also typical of the Ukrainian population in general). Compared to the general population of Ukraine, more ATC residents expect that the situation will improve in particular spheres.
- **In other spheres, around a third of respondents expect that the quality will improve,** and between a third and a half think that there will be no change; that is, the sentiment remains rather neutral-positive.
- Among the residents of the communities that amalgamated in 2015, positive expectations from the implementation of the reform have increased significantly. For example, while last year 22% expected that the situation in the sphere of administrative service provision will improve, now 40% expect an improvement. Basically, in all spheres, the number of those who expect improvements has increased considerably.



- **Half of the population of the communities (50%) think that local self-government bodies are generally prepared** to use the new powers given to them for the benefit of the community, although only 10% of them are fully convinced of this (at the same time, this figure is lower among the general population of Ukraine, namely 44%). Similar numbers can also be observed in the case of beliefs about the preparedness of the respondents' own local council: 53% believe that their own local government is prepared (among the general population of Ukraine the figure is 44%)
- The population of the communities have contradictory opinions about the possible consequences of giving additional powers to the local government bodies: 36% expect acceleration of development, and 19% expect decrease of corruption. At the same time, 22% believe it can help create a closed and practically unaccountable local government, and 19% expect that corruption will become worse. **In general, one of the positive consequences is expected by 45%, and one of the negative consequences is expected by 34% of the population.**
- Compared to the general population of Ukraine, the perception of consequences is more positive, since among the residents of Ukraine in general one of the positive consequences is expected by 38%, and one of the negative consequences is expected by 37% of the population.
- **A third of residents of the communities (35% say that in the past year, the quality of service provision has improved.** Among the residents of the communities which amalgamated in 2015, the number reaches 40%. Among the general population of Ukraine, the number of people who noted that the services improved was 28%.
- If last year, 20% of the residents of communities which amalgamated in 2015 said that service provision quality has improved, now their fraction doubled, reaching 40%.
- The respondents were also specifically asked about the dynamics of the quality of services in the period since the creation of the amalgamated community. In this case, 37% noted that the quality of services has improved (and only 11% noted that it deteriorated. Moreover, among the residents of ATCs created in 2015, 44% spoke about improvement in quality, while among the residents of ATCs created in 2016, only 32% did, yet.
- Last year, 24% of residents of the ATCs created in 2015 spoke about improving service quality. Now as many as 44% of them do.
- The changes receive the best evaluation from the residents of villages which became the centers of their communities – 54% of them noted an improvement. At the same time, in the towns and urban-type villages which became centers, as well as among the villages which were attached to other settlements, the percentage was 31-40%. Nevertheless, across all types of settlements, more people noted an improvement in the ATCs that were created in 2015, compared to the residents of similar settlements whose communities were created in 2016.

- The absolute majority of the population (**87%**) believe that it is **necessary to establish state supervision** over the legitimacy of decisions of local self-government bodies. However, there are different opinions on who exactly has to carry out the supervision: an executive body specially created for this purpose was named by 34% of the respondents, the Prosecutor's Office was named by 27%, and 20% of the respondents think that the supervision must be carried out by the local state administration (before the introduction of changes into the Constitution) or the prefect (after the introduction of changes to the Constitution).
- In addition, **89% of respondents believe that local self-governance bodies must be held responsible for inaction** which has led to negative consequences, namely that their powers must be terminated early. As for the body which should decide on the early termination of the powers, the opinions also differ: 42% believe that a referendum is needed, local state administrations/prefects are trusted with this responsibility by 19% of respondents, and 15% believe that it should be done by the court. The minority mentioned central government bodies: 2% mentioned the Verkhovna Rada, and the same fraction of respondents mentioned the President.
- On average, on a 5-point scale (where 1 is "very bad" and 5 is "very good"), the respondents give their local self-government bodies **3.3-3.5**. In general, residents of ATC gave a slightly better mark to their government bodies than the population of Ukraine in general (who, on average, gave their government bodies 3.1-3.3 points).
- In total, 42% positively evaluated the work of their settlement head (only 11% evaluated it negatively), 31% gave positive evaluation to their local executive body (11% gave negative evaluation), 31% positively assessed the work of their local council (12% evaluated it negatively). Another 29-30% think that the work of their local government bodies is "neither good nor bad." Thus, the evaluations are rather **positive-neutral**.

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

- **A half** of the population of the communities (**51%**) believe that **amendments to the Constitution are necessary** (although only 17% of them are completely sure about this), and 15% oppose these amendments. Among the residents of Ukraine in general, the sentiment is approximately the same.
- At the same time, the population's opinions about the possibility of a local self-governance reform and decentralization without amending the Constitution have split: **30% believe that the reform is possible without constitutional amendments**, 31% do not believe so. Another 39% could not answer this question.
- 52% of ATC residents **know** at least something about amendments of the Constitution (but only 6% of them who know a lot about the amendments) (among the population of Ukraine in general, the fraction is 50%).
- **The majority of ATC residents (67%) accept** that if they are given additional explanation, they may **change their opinion** about their attitude to the planned reforms. Only 15% deny this possibility.

## AMALGAMATION OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES

- If among the general Ukrainian population 71% know about amalgamation of territorial communities, among the residents of ATCs 84% know about it.
- 40% of ATC residents remember some events related to the local self-government reform. The respondents most often mentioned events organized by the local government.
- In general, 61% of ATC residents support the process of amalgamation of territorial communities. 23% of them are against it.
- Among the residents of the communities that amalgamated in 2015, the fraction of those who generally support the process of ATC creation has increased from 55% to 63%.
- The absolute majority of respondents (84%) think that the starosta must be elected by the village residents. The highest fraction of respondents (54%) support the option of election at the general assembly.
- In the past year, the fraction of those who support the appointment of starostas by the Community Council among the residents of the communities that amalgamated in 2015 has decreased from 17% to 8%.
- 8383% of residents of the communities think that amalgamation of communities must be voluntary. The absolutely dominant opinion (75%) among these people is that the decision on this question must be made by the population of the communities.
- 60% of the residents of ATCs believe that their local raion state administrations support the creation of amalgamated communities.
- Among the residents of the communities that amalgamated in 2015, the fraction of those who believe that their local administrations support the process of amalgamation has increased from 53% to 60%.
- Among the residents of ATCs, **55% believe that the amalgamation of their settlement with others into one community will promote the development of their settlement**. At the same time, 27% do not believe so. At the same time, among the residents of the communities that amalgamated in 2015, the fraction of those who believe that amalgamation will promote development has grown in the past year from 50% to 56%.

# CHAPTER I. THE LEVEL OF INTEREST IN POLITICS



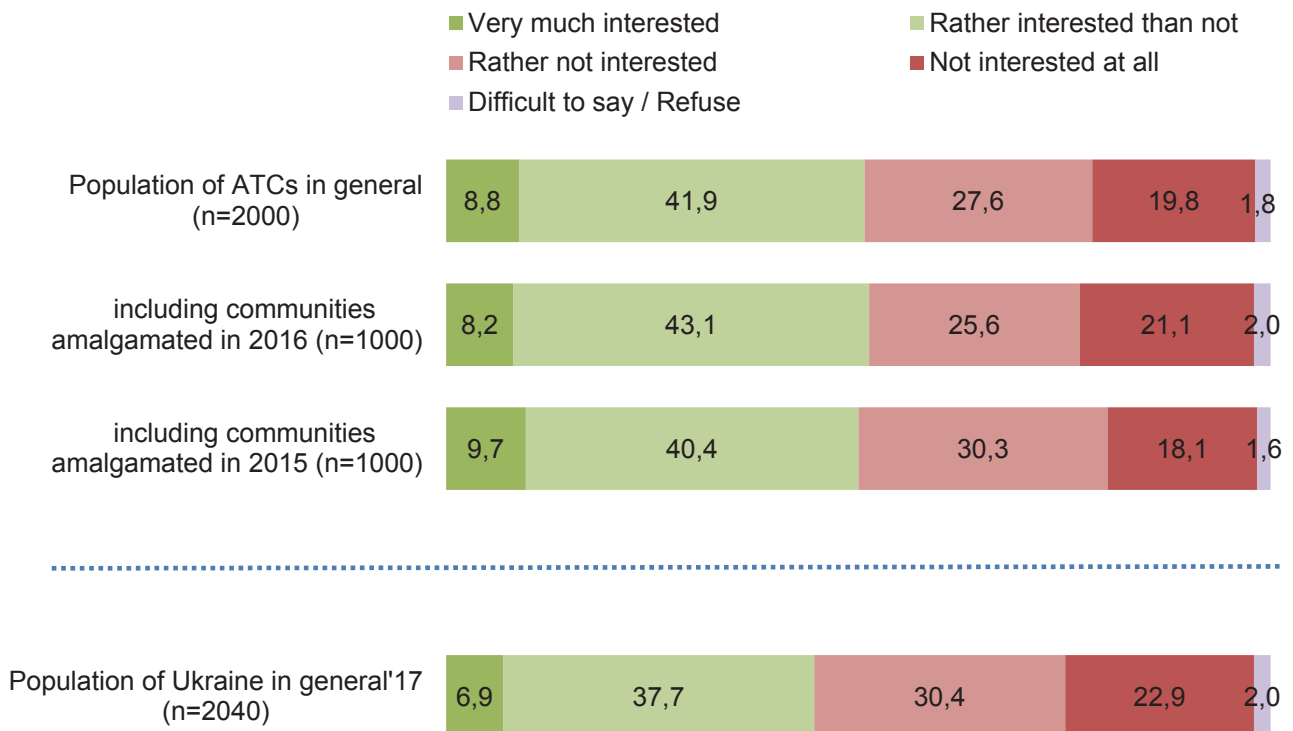
## 1.1 The level of interest in politics among the population of ATCs

Among ATC residents, we can observe a slightly higher level of interest in politics than among residents of Ukraine in general; in this category, **51% are rather or very interested** in politics, while among the population of Ukraine in general, the figure is 45% (Diagram 1.1.1). At the same time, 47% of the residents of amalgamated territorial communities are not interested in politics.

Diagram 1.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)

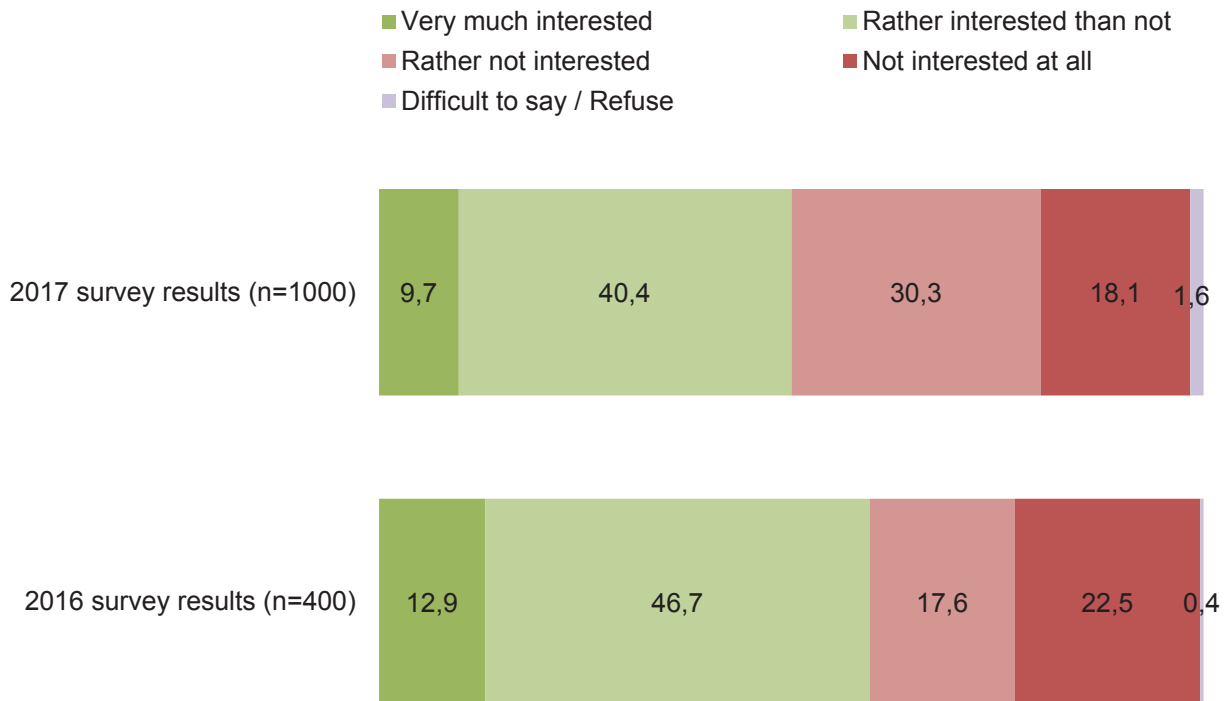


At the same time, while last year 60% of residents of the communities which underwent the amalgamation process in 2015 were interested in politics, by now only 50% of them are (Diagram 1.1.2). Probably the higher level of interest in the past was related to the fact that their communities were only just created, and active processes were happening, including elections, which "mobilized" people to be more interested in politics.

Diagram 1.1.2

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)





In the Table 1.1.1, the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements. In general, the level of interest in politics is approximately the same in all types.

Table 1.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)



100% in line	Interested	Not interested	Difficult to say / Refuse
			?
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	48.8	49.7	1.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	49.0	49.6	1.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	48.5	49.9	1.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	52.4	45.4	2.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	53.2	43.7	3.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	51.5	47.6	0.9
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	50.1	48.2	1.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	49.5	49.3	1.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	52.2	45.2	2.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	52.4	45.2	2.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	53.7	42.7	3.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	50.7	48.5	0.8
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	47.1	51.7	1.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	48.3	50.1	1.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	43.8	55.7	0.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	52.4	45.7	1.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	52.5	44.9	2.5
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	52.3	46.6	1.1

In the Table 1.1.2 the level of interest is presented according to different regions.

Table 1.1.2

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Interested	Not interested	Difficult to say / Refuse
			?
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>			
- Western region (n=800)	51.1	46.7	2.2
- Central region (n=600)	47.1	52.2	0.7
- Southern region (n=500)	54.1	42.6	3.4
- Eastern region (n=100)	54.4	45.4	0.2
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>			
- Western region (n=260)	55.5	42.7	1.8
- Central region (n=380)	46.4	52.8	0.7
- Southern region (n=300)	53.0	42.1	4.9
- Eastern region (n=60)	57.1	42.6	0.3
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>			
- Western region (n=540)	48.3	49.2	2.4
- Central region (n=220)	48.9	50.5	0.5
- Southern region (n=200)	55.9	43.3	0.8
- Eastern region (n=40)	50.8	49.2	0.0







Below, in the Table 1.1.3 the level of interest in politics is presented for particular sociodemographic strata of population.

Table 1.1.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Interested 	Not interested 	Difficult to say / Refuse 	Potential of the group* 
<b>Gender groups</b>				
- men (n=835)	54.6	43.0	2.4	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	47.5	51.1	1.4	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>				
- 18-29 years (n=240)	36.4	60.9	2.8	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	46.9	51.9	1.2	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	57.8	39.7	2.6	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	58.2	40.6	1.2	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	37.8	61.5	0.8	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	50.2	47.9	1.9	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	56.3	42.3	1.4	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	50.5	46.3	3.2	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	51.5	46.5	2.0	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	50.6	46.4	3.1	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	56.5	43.0	0.6	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	40.1	59.9	0.0	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	48.9	50.0	1.1	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	55.3	43.3	1.3	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	45.7	52.2	2.1	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>				
- very low (n=320)	46.0	52.6	1.4	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	52.0	46.2	1.8	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	52.1	45.7	2.1	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	43.2	56.8	0.0	<b>2.9</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.

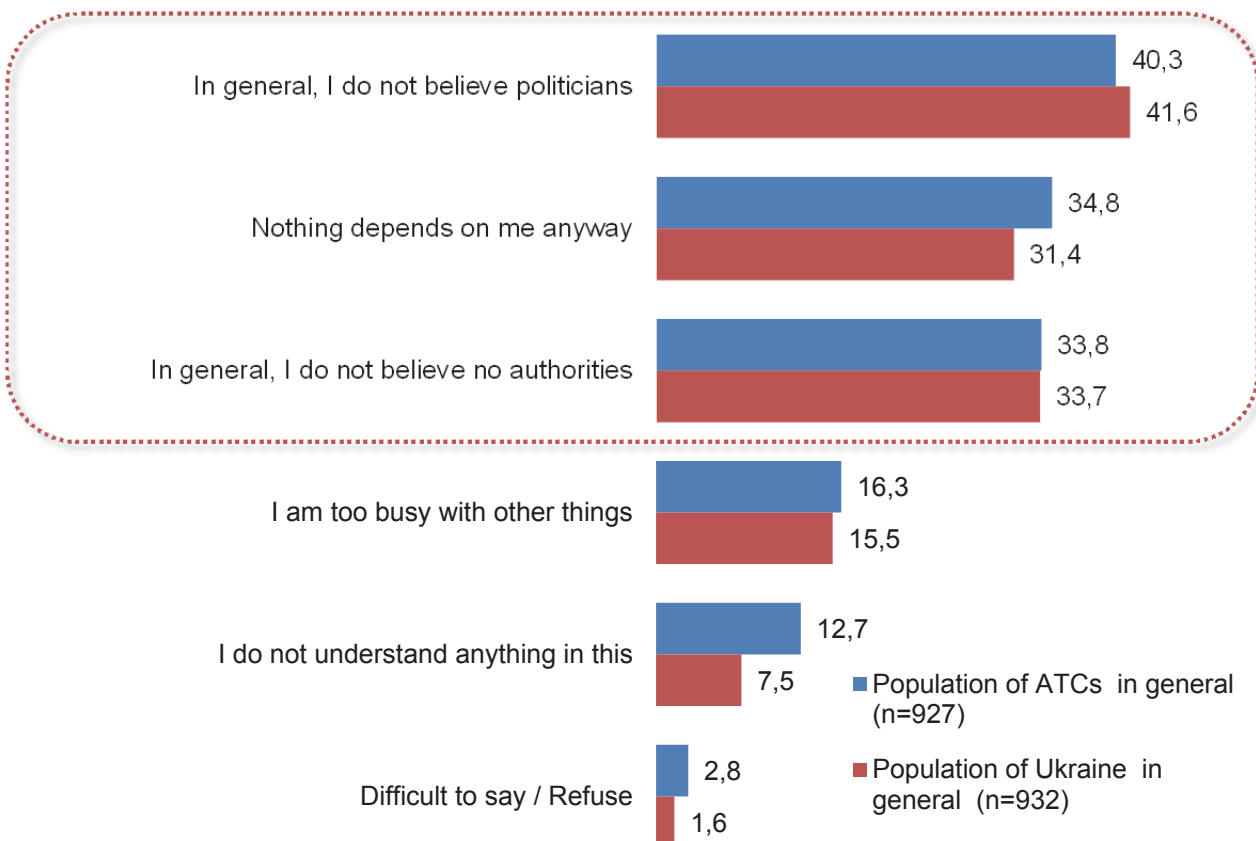
## 1.2 Main reasons of the political indifference among the population of ATCs

The key reasons why residents of ATCs are **not interested in politics** is that they **do not trust politicians** (this explanation is given by 40% of those who are rather not interested in politics or are not interested at all), **believe that nothing depends on them anyway** (35%) and **do not trust the authorities in general** (34%) (Diagram 1.2.1). In general, OTC residents give the same explanations as the population of Ukraine in general.

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)



### 1.3 Social institutions or competent individuals regarding political issues

In political issues, **relatively the most ATC residents trust their family members and close acquaintances** (35% of all respondents) (Diagram 1.3.1). All the other intitutes or authority figures are trusted in terms of political issues by no more than 13% of the total population.

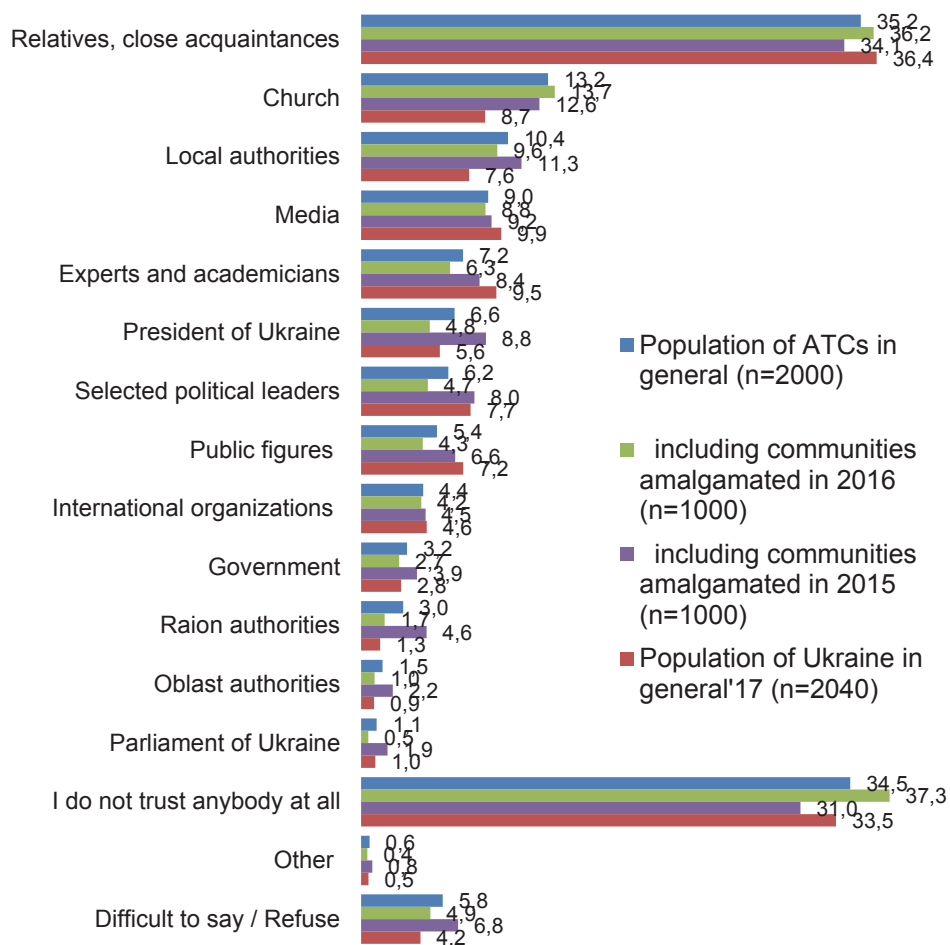
It is also worth noting that the second place belongs to the Church (13% of ATC residents trust it, compared to 9% of the population of Ukraine in general), and the third belongs to the local governments (10% compared to 8% of the population of Ukraine in general).

At the same time, **35% of respondents said they do not trust anyone at all.**

Diagram 1.3.1

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

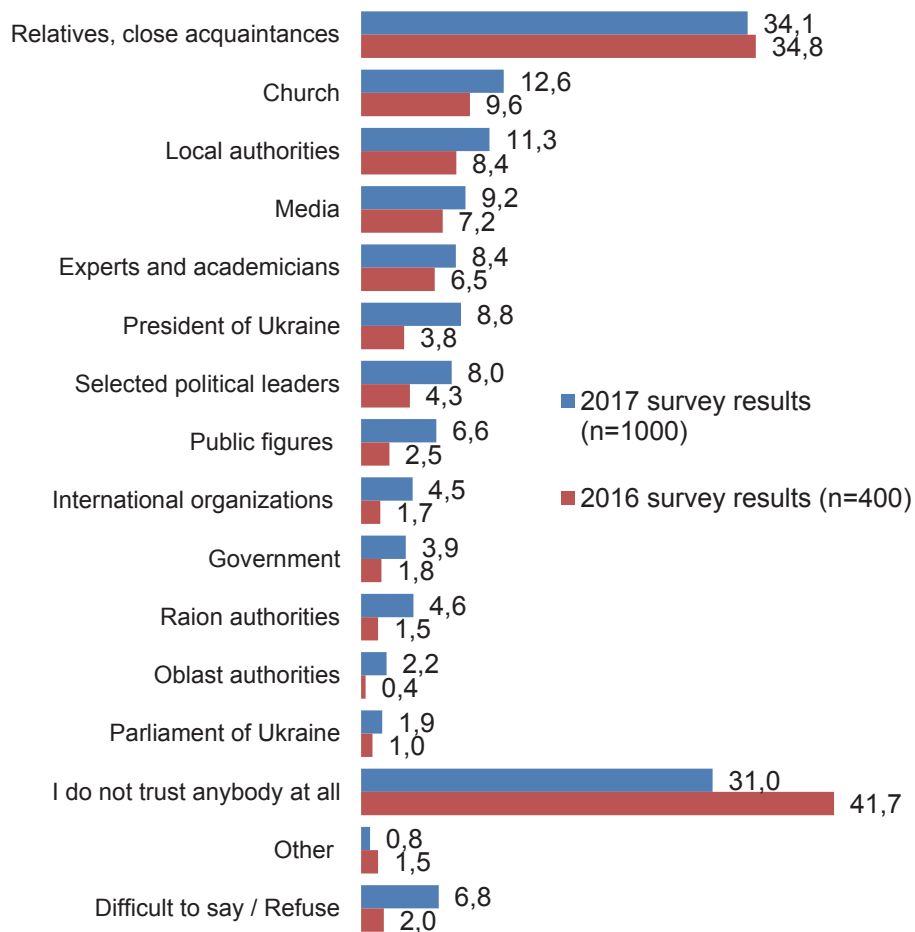
(% among all respondents)



In the communities which amalgamated in 2015, a positive trend can be observed: in the past year, the fraction of those who do not trust anyone at all has fallen from 42% to 31% (Diagram 1.3.2). The tendency for trust to increase can be observed in the cases of all the institutions / authority figures, but it is particularly worth noting that **the number of those who trust the local government has increased from 8% to 11%**.

Diagram 1.3.2

**Which of the following do you trust most in term of political issues?**  
 (% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)



In the Table 1.3.1 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 1.3.2 they are presented for different regions.

Table 1.3.1

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

(% among all respondents)

% 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>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>														
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	6.7	3.6	0.9	0.9	3.2	10.4	11.3	7.1	5.8	8.9	5.1	9.0	35.4	38.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	6.1	3.0	0.3	0.5	3.6	9.3	10.4	8.5	5.8	9.3	5.3	9.3	34.3	41.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	8.4	5.2	2.7	2.1	2.0	13.3	13.6	3.2	5.8	7.7	4.7	7.9	38.7	28.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	6.5	2.9	1.3	2.1	2.8	10.4	14.9	5.3	5.0	5.7	3.7	9.0	35.1	31.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	8.8	2.3	1.7	3.0	3.8	11.0	14.6	4.5	3.8	6.9	3.5	11.4	32.7	32.5
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	3.3	3.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	9.4	15.3	6.4	6.5	4.1	4.0	5.6	38.3	29.4
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>														
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	5.2	3.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	8.3	10.9	5.8	4.7	7.9	3.4	8.4	35.2	41.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	4.7	3.1	0.0	0.3	1.3	6.3	10.7	7.1	3.8	7.7	2.9	8.3	33.8	45.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	6.5	3.9	0.8	1.4	0.6	14.3	11.6	1.6	7.4	8.5	5.2	8.7	39.3	31.4

% 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>centers (n=280)</b>														
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	4.5	2.1	0.8	1.3	2.2	10.9	16.3	3.7	4.0	4.7	5.0	9.1	37.1	33.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	6.0	1.5	0.8	1.7	3.0	13.8	18.3	3.3	3.0	4.6	4.2	10.6	34.4	35.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	2.6	2.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	6.8	13.5	4.2	5.5	5.0	6.0	7.1	40.9	29.8
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>														
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	8.8	3.9	1.9	1.4	6.0	13.2	11.8	9.0	7.3	10.2	7.4	9.8	35.8	33.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	8.0	2.8	0.7	0.7	6.9	13.7	10.1	10.5	8.7	11.6	8.7	10.8	34.9	36.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	10.8	6.8	5.1	3.0	3.7	12.0	16.1	5.2	3.8	6.7	4.2	7.1	38.1	24.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	8.8	4.0	1.8	3.0	3.5	9.7	13.3	7.2	6.1	6.8	2.2	8.8	32.7	29.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	12.3	3.2	2.9	4.6	4.8	7.7	10.2	5.9	4.8	9.7	2.6	12.5	30.6	29.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	4.2	4.9	0.3	0.8	1.8	12.4	17.3	8.8	7.8	3.2	1.6	3.9	35.4	28.9

Table 1.3.2

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

(% among all respondents)

% 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>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>														
- Western region (n=800)	10.7	4.5	1.8	2.5	3.1	7.3	20.7	6.1	8.2	9.5	6.2	12.7	35.2	27.2
- Central region (n=600)	3.7	2.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	10.7	10.2	5.1	3.0	2.0	1.2	8.0	27.1	47.5
- Southern region (n=500)	4.8	2.3	0.6	1.3	6.2	15.7	4.8	7.1	2.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	48.9	26.9
- Eastern region (n=100)	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	9.9	9.0	8.2	9.0	21.1	2.4	0.0	28.0	44.4
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>														
- Western region (n=260)	7.5	3.1	0.0	1.0	1.2	5.1	33.0	3.3	7.5	11.9	10.8	15.4	42.7	27.1
- Central region (n=380)	3.4	3.6	0.9	0.5	1.1	12.7	9.6	6.4	2.8	2.3	1.4	7.1	24.2	49.0
- Southern region (n=300)	5.5	1.3	0.6	1.7	3.6	10.9	0.9	2.4	1.1	2.7	2.0	6.5	52.5	24.7
- Eastern region (n=60)	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	5.0	5.3	9.0	12.4	19.9	2.5	0.0	21.0	55.3
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>														
- Western region (n=540)	12.7	5.4	2.9	3.3	4.3	8.6	13.0	7.9	8.7	7.9	3.3	11.1	30.5	27.2
- Central region (n=220)	4.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	5.5	11.9	1.5	3.4	1.2	0.6	10.7	35.2	43.6
- Southern region (n=200)	3.5	3.9	0.6	0.7	10.7	23.6	11.5	15.0	4.4	11.8	13.0	5.2	42.8	30.6
- Eastern region (n=40)	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.2	16.5	14.2	7.2	4.4	22.8	2.3	0.0	37.7	29.3





% 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
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	3.4	2.9	0.6	0.6	3.5	10.9	10.7	5.4	3.1	6.0	6.5	7.3	32.3	36.0
- officer (n=163)	9.8	4.6	1.0	3.8	1.7	12.2	10.7	7.7	4.3	5.8	2.8	8.1	31.6	36.8
- professionals (n=147)	5.0	5.2	1.5	4.2	3.2	15.1	5.9	12.2	12.0	8.9	4.9	9.9	42.4	24.9
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	7.0	1.8	0.6	2.8	0.9	9.2	18.2	12.0	9.7	11.5	7.7	11.3	29.2	42.6
- housewife (n=190)	4.6	0.3	1.6	1.3	2.2	4.9	18.0	2.0	5.0	11.4	4.2	9.7	37.5	36.2
- retiree (n=735)	9.1	4.0	1.2	0.9	3.2	10.7	17.6	5.8	4.6	5.5	2.6	7.7	36.5	31.7
- unemployed (n=225)	4.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	3.2	12.1	10.4	3.7	3.9	7.0	1.9	9.6	34.0	41.1
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>														
- very low (n=320)	3.3	1.5	0.9	0.3	2.7	8.1	13.5	4.1	2.3	3.7	1.9	7.3	33.4	45.7
- low (n=1199)	5.2	2.9	1.0	1.1	2.5	9.4	13.9	5.9	5.6	6.4	4.9	7.9	34.8	33.8
- middle (n=391)	11.3	5.7	1.7	2.5	3.6	14.7	9.7	7.5	7.0	9.7	4.5	11.3	35.4	32.7
- high (n=48)	19.2	3.3	0.7	10.1	10.3	14.1	25.9	14.0	5.1	26.9	2.1	21.1	42.8	12.8

\* 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.

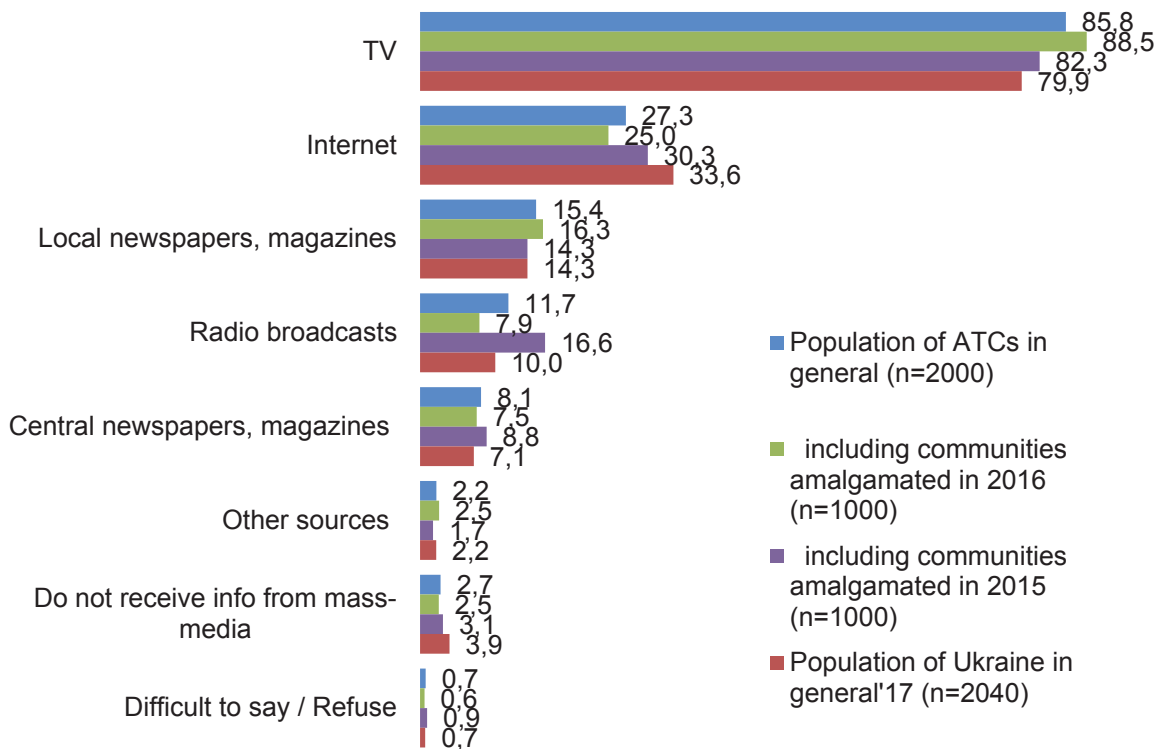
## 1.4 The structure of the sources that provide news and information

The main source of information about the latest news for the absolute majority of ATC population (86%) is television (Diagram 1.4.1). Every fourth respondent (37%) obtains information from the Internet. Other sources were mentioned by no more than 15% of the population.

Diagram 1.4.1

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

(% among all respondents)

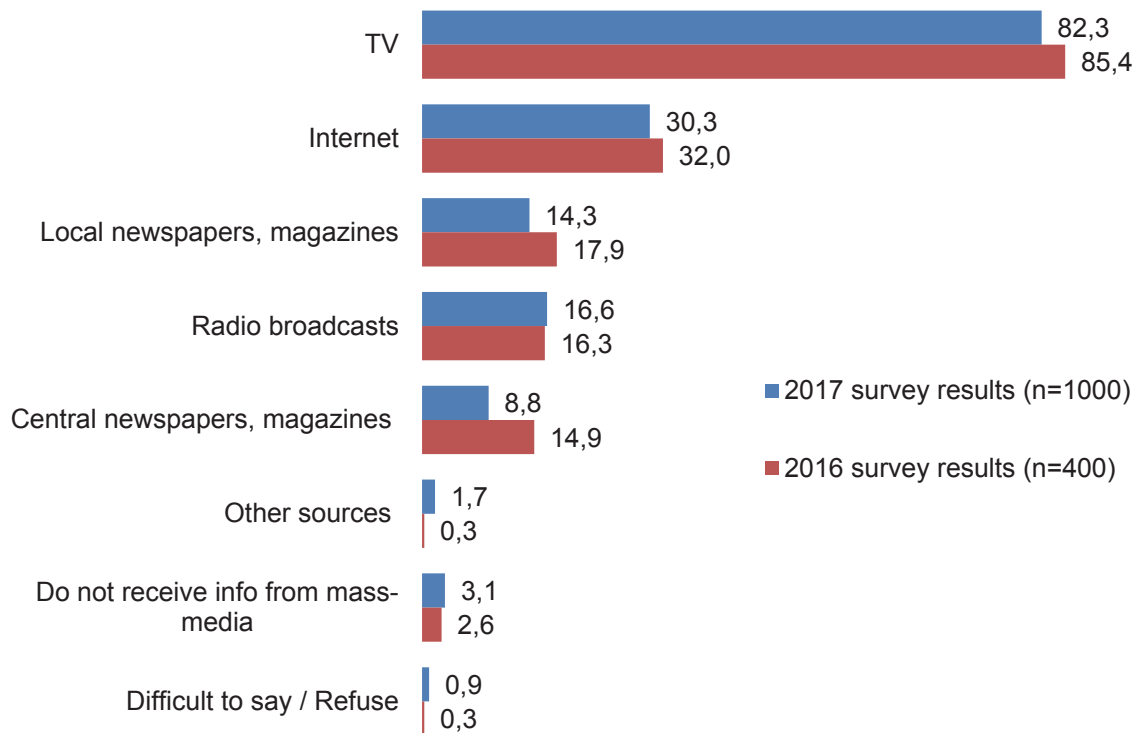


In the communities amalgamated in 2015, we can observe a trend towards less use of printed media: the fraction of those who obtain information from local publications has fallen from 18% to 14%, and the fraction of those who obtain information from central publications has fallen from 15% to 9% (Diagram 1.4.2).

Diagram 1.4.2

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)



In the Table 1.4.1 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 1.4.2 for different regions.

Table 1.4.1

**Which of the following are sources of information and news for you?**  
(% among all respondents)

% in line	TV	Radio broadcasts	Central newspapers	Local newspapers, magazines	Internet	Other sources	Do not receive info	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	85.7	10.3	9.3	14.1	30.2	2.2	2.7	0.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	84.5	10.1	9.1	11.7	30.4	2.3	3.0	0.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	89.0	10.8	9.8	20.9	29.3	1.9	1.9	0.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	85.9	13.1	7.1	16.6	24.8	2.2	2.8	0.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	81.0	13.8	6.2	15.4	25.0	2.1	4.0	1.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	92.3	12.1	8.3	18.1	24.6	2.2	1.1	0.3
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	85.4	5.7	7.8	12.9	27.4	2.7	3.3	0.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	84.1	5.0	7.5	11.8	27.4	3.0	3.6	0.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	89.5	7.7	8.9	16.3	27.1	1.6	2.5	0.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	91.5	10.0	7.2	19.6	22.8	2.4	1.7	0.6
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	91.0	10.5	7.7	20.8	20.6	2.6	2.5	0.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	92.0	9.3	6.6	17.9	25.9	2.1	0.5	0.5
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	86.0	16.5	11.3	15.8	34.0	1.5	1.8	0.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	85.1	17.3	11.4	11.6	34.7	1.3	2.1	0.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	88.4	14.6	11.0	26.7	32.1	2.1	1.1	1.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	79.2	16.7	6.9	13.0	27.2	1.9	4.1	1.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	68.9	17.8	4.3	9.0	30.3	1.6	5.8	2.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	92.7	15.3	10.2	18.3	23.1	2.3	1.8	0.0

Table 1.4.2

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

(% among all respondents)

% in line	TV	Radio broadcasts	Central newspapers	Local newspapers, magazines	Internet	Other sources	Do not receive info	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>								
- Western region (n=800)	85.7	15.3	8.8	14.5	31.0	1.5	1.6	1.2
- Central region (n=600)	87.6	12.2	9.4	13.5	20.4	0.6	2.9	0.5
- Southern region (n=500)	83.8	8.0	7.5	22.1	32.3	5.9	4.5	0.2
- Eastern region (n=100)	84.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	20.2	1.5	3.1	0.9
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>								
- Western region (n=260)	91.0	9.5	9.2	20.5	26.1	2.1	1.5	1.6
- Central region (n=380)	89.8	9.5	6.9	12.9	21.0	0.7	2.0	0.4
- Southern region (n=300)	86.1	5.7	8.8	20.5	32.2	6.0	3.5	0.0
- Eastern region (n=60)	79.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	18.6	2.6	5.3	0.0
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>								
- Western region (n=540)	82.4	18.9	8.6	10.8	34.1	1.0	1.7	1.0
- Central region (n=220)	81.3	19.8	16.2	15.1	18.7	0.3	5.3	0.8
- Southern region (n=200)	80.0	11.9	5.3	24.9	32.6	5.7	6.0	0.6
- Eastern region (n=40)	91.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	22.4	0.0	0.0	2.1

In the Table 1.4.3, the structure of information sources is presented according to different strata of the population of amalgamated communities.

Table 1.4.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	TV	Radio broadcasts	Central newspapers	Local newspapers, magazines	Internet	Other sources	Do not receive info	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
<b>Gender groups</b>									
- men (n=835)	82.5	11.3	7.0	13.7	30.9	1.2	2.9	0.8	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	88.6	12.1	9.1	16.9	24.3	3.0	2.6	0.7	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>									
- 18-29 years (n=240)	70.6	5.1	3.1	9.7	53.2	2.1	4.3	0.0	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	87.6	9.3	8.0	11.8	38.0	1.4	2.0	0.8	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	89.4	13.4	9.2	19.2	19.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	91.4	17.4	10.8	19.5	6.0	3.5	3.4	0.5	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	83.4	12.6	4.5	8.6	12.3	3.3	4.4	0.8	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	90.1	10.8	7.5	18.0	19.7	2.2	3.3	0.8	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	86.3	11.3	10.3	15.7	30.5	1.3	1.8	0.8	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	77.7	13.6	7.6	14.1	46.9	2.9	2.1	0.6	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	82.1	6.0	7.5	13.7	28.4	1.7	4.6	1.1	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	88.5	11.4	13.2	10.4	28.2	2.2	1.7	0.0	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	81.5	10.5	7.2	17.3	53.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	78.2	14.3	5.1	18.4	49.9	0.6	0.5	0.9	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	93.3	12.0	6.7	10.1	39.5	2.1	1.2	1.4	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	90.8	16.9	10.3	20.5	8.6	3.2	2.9	0.5	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	88.9	8.5	4.2	12.4	24.5	1.8	2.8	0.6	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>									
- very low (n=320)	89.3	11.3	7.4	21.9	10.8	3.3	3.5	0.7	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	85.6	12.1	9.0	15.3	22.4	2.6	3.1	0.8	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	85.0	10.6	7.2	12.5	47.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	83.2	20.7	3.6	11.2	61.9	0.0	0.4	1.6	<b>2.9</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.



## CHAPTER II. REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE



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

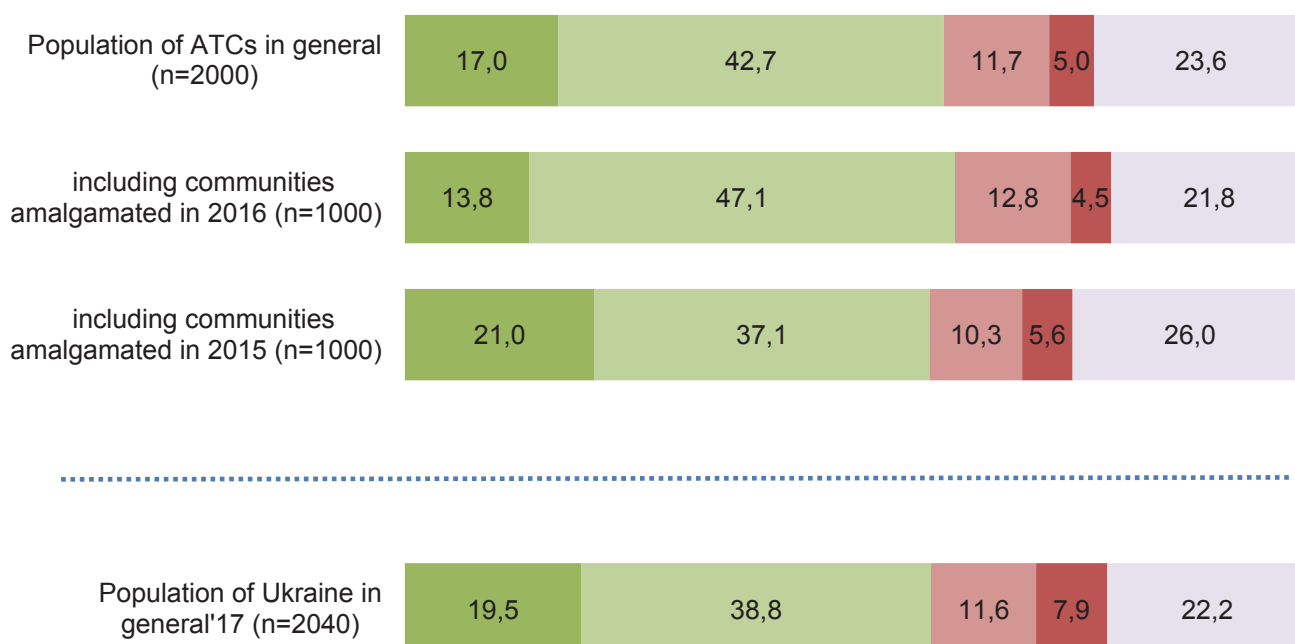
The majority of the population of the communities (60%) believe that the local self-government reform and decentralization are necessary, but only 17% of them think that it is *definitely* necessary (Diagram 2.1.1). At the same time, if we compare the numbers with the population of Ukraine in general, the number of those who believe the reform is necessary is slightly higher for residents of these communities — 60% compared to 58%.

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

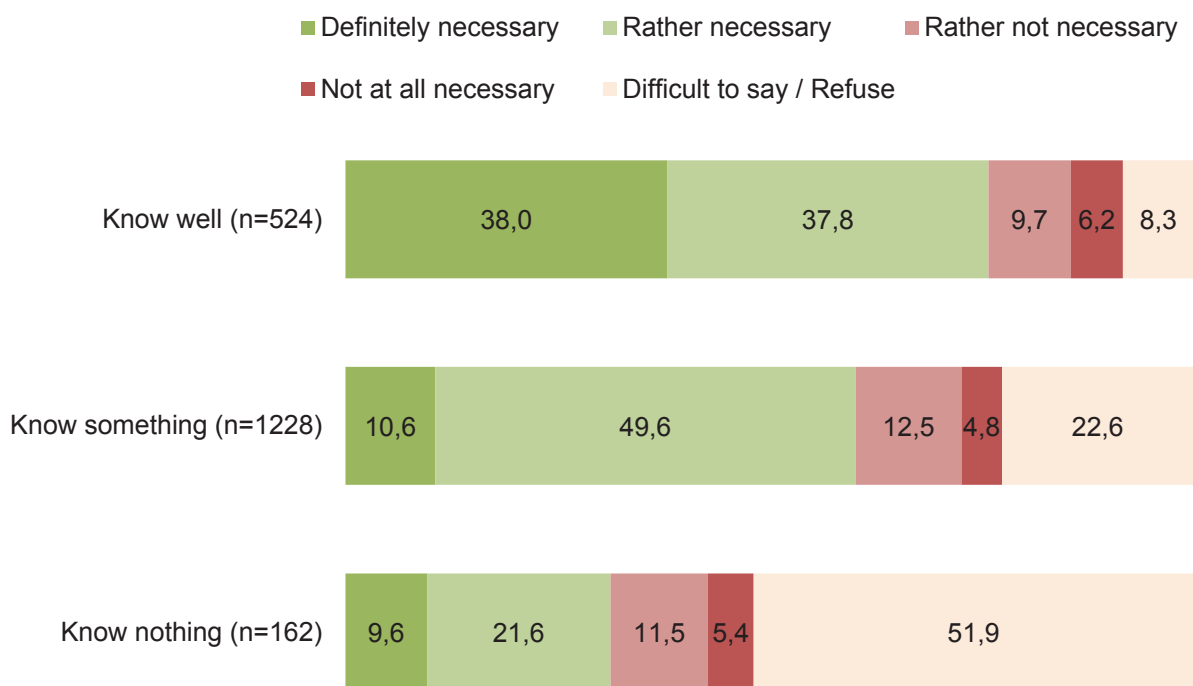


The support for the reform is related to knowledge about it: if among those residents of the communities who know a lot about the reform the level of support is at 76%, among those who only "know something", the level of support is 60% (Diagram 2.1.2). And among those who have not heard anything about it, the level of support is only 31%. At the same time, the fraction of those who do not support the reform is approximately the same (16-17%) in all the three categories.

Diagram 2.1.2

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

(% among respondents depending on level of awareness about decentralization reform)

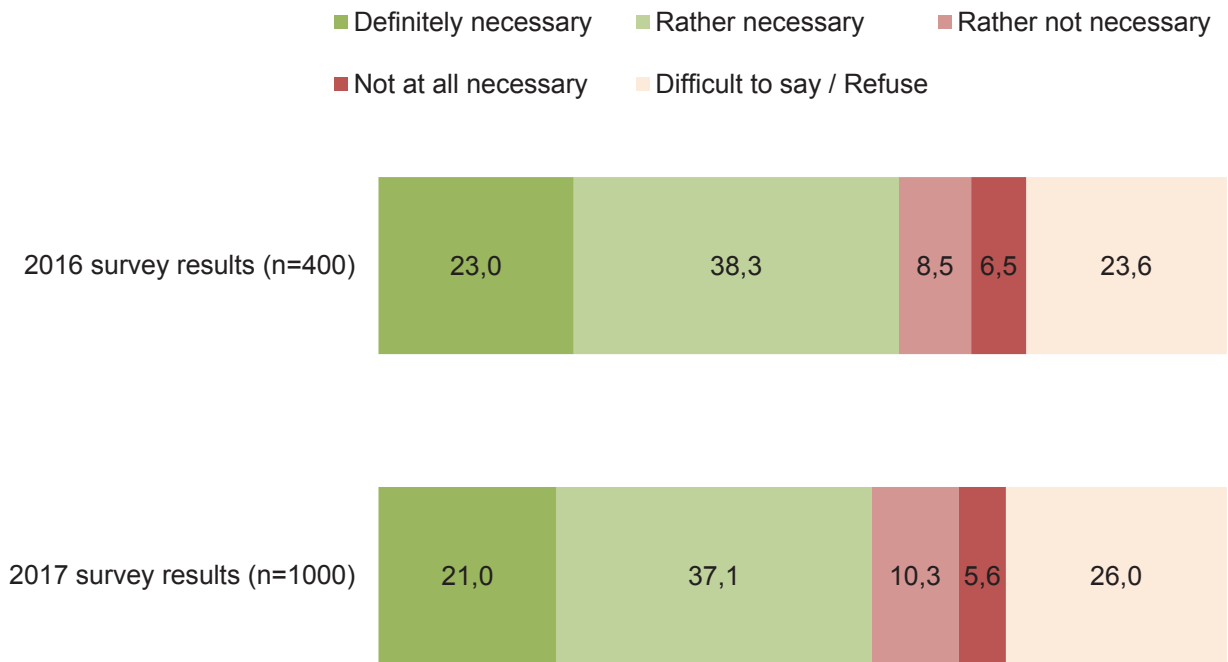


Among the residents of the communities which amalgamated in 2015, the support for the reform has remained practically unchanged for the past year (Diagram 2.1.3).

Diagram 2.1.3

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)



In the Table 2.1.1 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 2.1.2 it is presented for different regions.

Table 2.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)





100% in line	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse
			?
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	58.0	15.9	26.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	55.8	16.4	27.8
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	64.3	14.8	20.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	61.2	17.3	21.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	59.5	19.7	20.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	63.5	14.1	22.4
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	58.9	17.9	23.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	56.4	19.3	24.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	66.4	13.6	20.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	62.9	16.7	20.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	63.4	18.8	17.9
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	62.4	13.8	23.8
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	56.9	13.3	29.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	55.1	12.1	32.8
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	61.8	16.2	22.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	59.1	18.0	22.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	54.8	20.7	24.5
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	64.7	14.4	20.9

Table 2.1.2

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

(% among all respondents)





100% in line	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse
			?
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>			
- Western region (n=800)	62.6	15.6	21.7
- Central region (n=600)	56.3	21.8	21.9
- Southern region (n=500)	57.2	13.1	29.7
- Eastern region (n=100)	66.2	11.0	22.8
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>			
- Western region (n=260)	66.3	14.9	18.8
- Central region (n=380)	59.6	21.9	18.5
- Southern region (n=300)	53.5	13.2	33.3
- Eastern region (n=60)	73.9	14.8	11.3
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>			
- Western region (n=540)	60.3	16.1	23.6
- Central region (n=220)	47.1	21.4	31.6
- Southern region (n=200)	63.4	13.0	23.6
- Eastern region (n=40)	55.5	5.7	38.8

Below, in the Table 2.1.3, the perception of the relevance of the local self-government reform and decentralization is presented according to particular population strata.

Table 2.1.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
				
<b>Gender groups</b>				
- men (n=835)	62.2	18.0	19.8	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	57.6	15.5	26.9	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>				
- 18-29 years (n=240)	62.4	12.4	25.2	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	63.7	16.0	20.3	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	59.9	18.4	21.7	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	53.6	18.8	27.6	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	41.1	22.1	36.9	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	56.6	17.8	25.7	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	63.1	17.2	19.7	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	72.0	10.1	17.9	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	60.3	15.2	24.5	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	64.6	16.6	18.9	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	71.7	11.3	17.0	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	75.7	16.5	7.8	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	62.0	15.0	23.0	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	53.7	19.7	26.6	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	53.7	18.5	27.8	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>				
- very low (n=320)	48.9	19.7	31.4	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	58.1	18.0	23.9	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	69.2	13.3	17.5	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	80.9	4.7	14.4	<b>2.9</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.

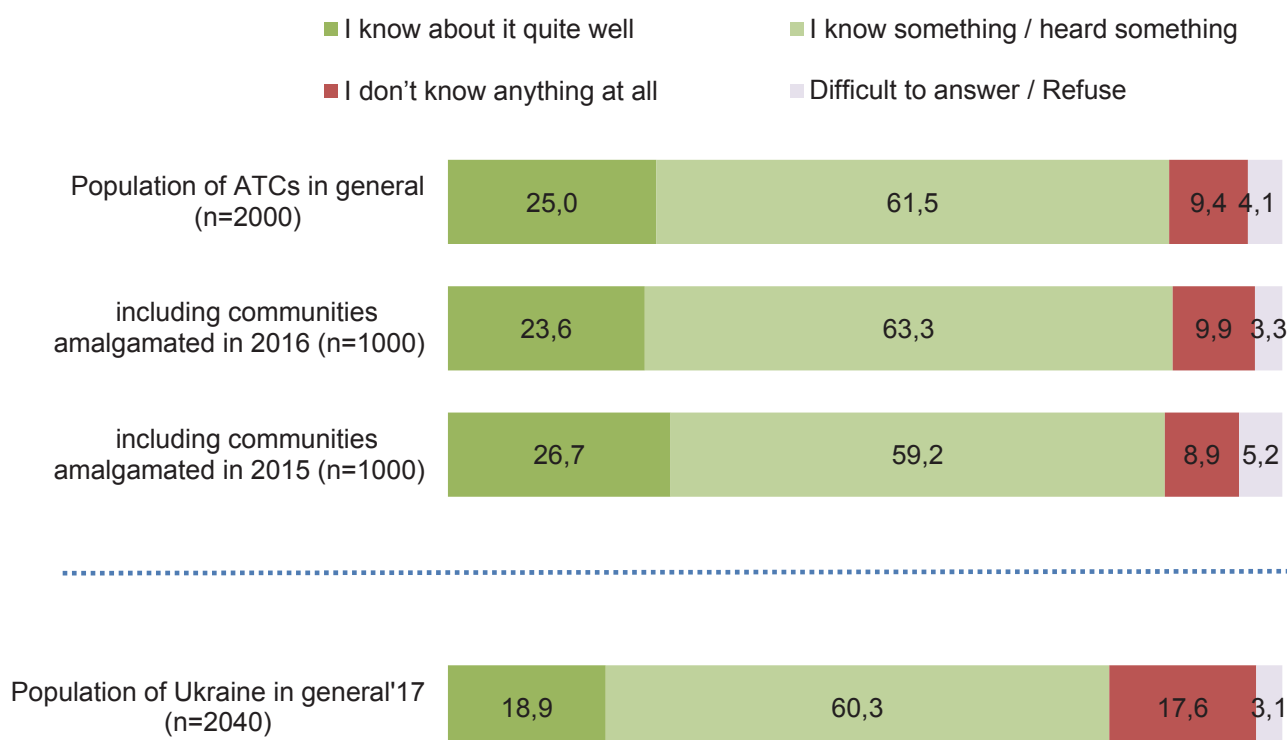
## 2.2 Awareness regarding developments in reformation of local self-governance and decentralization

In general, 86% of residents of the communities know something about the decentralization reform (the number is higher than for the population of Ukraine in general, where it is 79%), but only 25% of them think that they know about the issue quite well (Diagram 2.2.1).

Diagram 2.2.1

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

(% among all respondents)



At the same time, 37% of the residents believe that the reform is happening slowly / too slowly (Diagram 2.2.2). **32% said that the pace of the local self-government reform and decentralization of power in Ukraine is normal.** Only 10% believe that the reform is happening quickly or even too quickly. At the same time, the perception of this aspect is still more positive than among the general population of Ukraine (of which 55% say that the pace is slow and only 21% say that it is normal).

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)



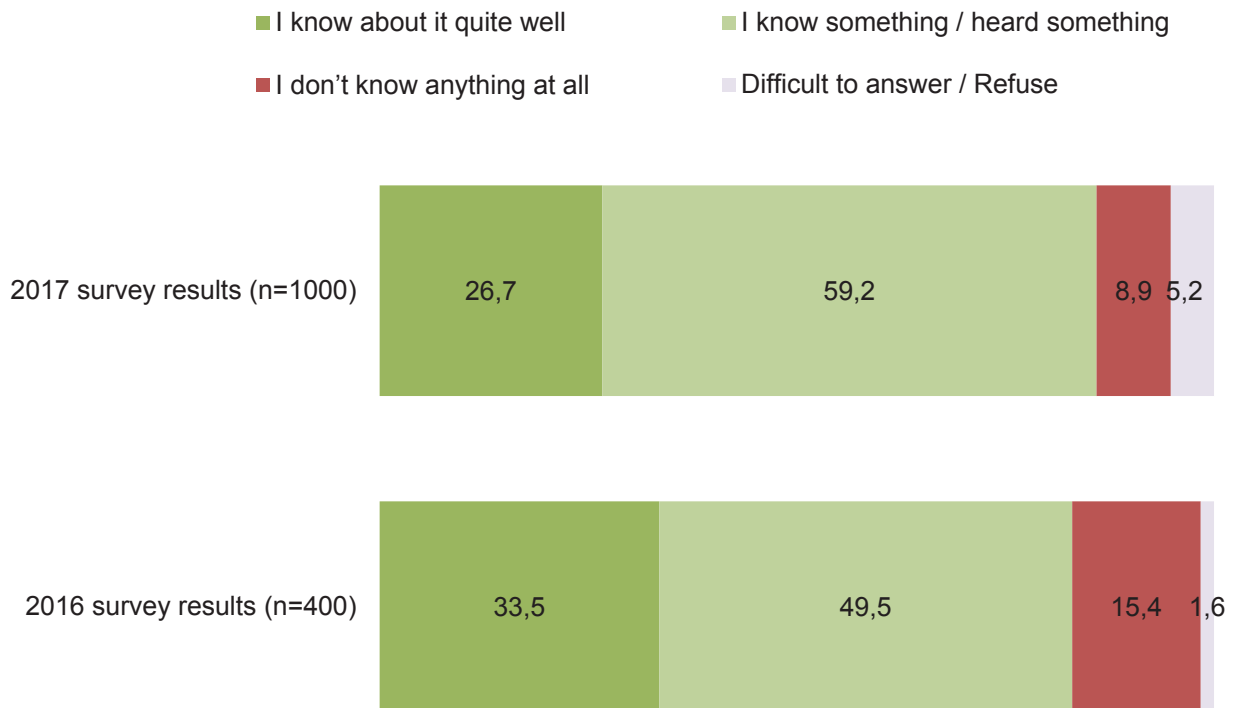


Among the residents of the communities that underwent the process of amalgamation in 2015, the fraction of those who know at least something about the reform has grown from 83% to 86% (Diagram 2.2.3). At the same time, the fraction of those who are well-informed about it has fallen from 34% to 27%.

Diagram 2.2.3

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)

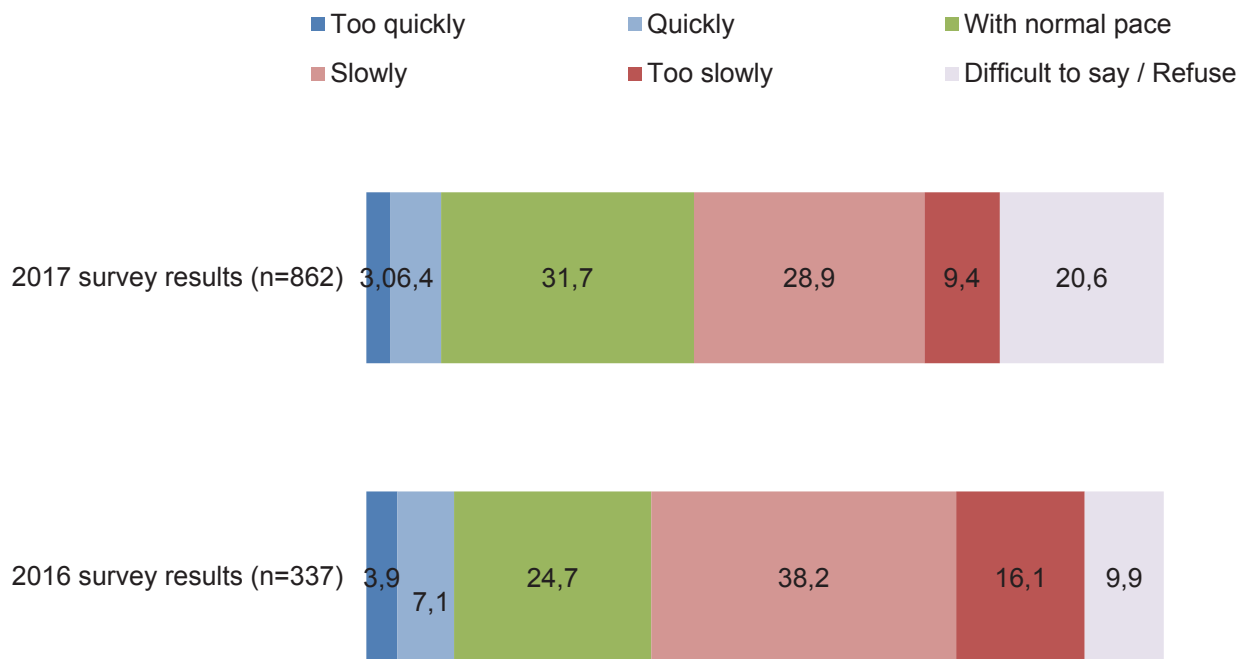


Meanwhile, if last year, 54% believed that the pace of the reform is slow, now the number is 38% (Diagram 2.2.4). At the same time, the fraction of those who think that the pace of the reform is normal has increased from 25% to 32%.

Diagram 2.2.4

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015 and who know about the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers quite well or something)



In the Table 2.2.1a-b the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 2.2.2a-b it is presented for different regions.

Table 2.2.1a-b

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Awareness with developments				Pace of reforms (% out of those who knows about reform)						
	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>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>											
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	22.9	63.0	9.3	4.8	2.1	7.4	31.4	27.0	8.7	23.5	
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	21.2	63.3	10.5	5.1	1.4	7.7	30.2	26.2	8.5	26.0	
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	27.8	62.2	5.9	4.0	3.7	6.6	34.6	29.1	9.3	16.8	
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	26.8	60.1	9.6	3.5	2.8	6.8	32.9	26.0	12.4	19.2	
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	27.0	57.8	11.6	3.7	3.9	8.3	32.0	25.9	12.5	17.3	
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	26.5	63.3	6.9	3.3	1.4	4.8	34.1	26.0	12.2	21.5	
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>											
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	22.0	65.0	9.9	3.1	1.6	8.5	30.2	26.1	10.4	23.1	
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	21.0	64.6	11.5	3.0	1.6	9.4	28.4	24.7	10.8	25.1	
- including residents of villages that became community centers	25.0	66.3	5.4	3.3	1.5	6.1	35.4	30.2	9.3	17.6	

100% in line	Awareness with developments				Pace of reforms (% out of those who knows about reform)						
	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	
<i>(n=280)</i>											
Residents of villages that did not become community centers <i>(n=500)</i>	25.1	61.6	9.8	3.5	2.5	6.7	34.9	23.0	12.7	20.3	
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV <i>(n=220)</i>	25.2	59.4	11.3	4.1	3.5	8.1	34.9	24.0	13.3	16.3	
- including villages that were joined to other villages <i>(n=280)</i>	25.1	64.7	7.7	2.5	1.2	4.9	34.8	21.8	11.9	25.5	
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>											
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers <i>(n=500)</i>	24.2	60.3	8.3	7.1	2.8	5.8	33.0	28.3	6.2	24.0	
- including residents of towns / UTV <i>(n=180)</i>	21.4	61.5	9.0	8.0	1.2	5.3	32.7	28.5	5.0	27.3	
- including residents of villages that became community centers <i>(n=320)</i>	31.3	57.2	6.6	4.9	6.6	7.2	33.6	27.7	9.2	15.7	
Residents of villages that did not become community centers <i>(n=500)</i>	28.7	58.3	9.4	3.6	3.2	6.9	30.7	29.4	12.0	17.9	
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV <i>(n=180)</i>	29.2	55.8	11.9	3.1	4.5	8.7	28.5	28.2	11.5	18.6	
- including villages that were joined to other villages <i>(n=320)</i>	28.1	61.6	6.0	4.3	1.6	4.6	33.3	30.9	12.6	16.9	

Table 2.2.2a-b

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Awareness with developments				Pace of reforms (% out of those who knows about reform)					
	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>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>										
- Western region (n=800)	19.8	64.8	7.1	8.3	2.8	8.4	36.5	26.8	7.5	18.1
- Central region (n=600)	27.0	61.5	10.3	1.3	3.0	8.4	29.0	25.1	10.2	24.2
- Southern region (n=500)	28.1	57.5	12.8	1.6	1.3	4.6	29.9	28.6	12.7	23.0
- Eastern region (n=100)	36.5	54.4	8.8	0.3	1.7	0.8	29.6	23.7	24.7	19.6
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>										
- Western region (n=260)	12.7	75.5	3.7	8.2	1.1	8.9	44.0	24.6	7.1	14.3
- Central region (n=380)	31.0	55.6	11.9	1.5	3.8	9.6	28.4	25.4	9.9	23.0
- Southern region (n=300)	26.2	57.6	14.7	1.5	0.4	4.5	29.8	22.9	12.7	29.5
- Eastern region (n=60)	14.4	79.5	5.6	0.5	1.4	1.3	21.0	24.6	34.5	17.1
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>										
- Western region (n=540)	24.3	58.2	9.2	8.4	3.9	8.1	31.5	28.2	7.7	20.6
- Central region (n=220)	15.8	77.8	5.8	0.7	1.2	5.4	30.7	24.5	10.9	27.3
- Southern region (n=200)	31.4	57.3	9.6	1.8	2.6	4.7	29.9	37.6	12.6	12.5
- Eastern region (n=40)	67.1	19.6	13.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	42.4	22.3	9.9	23.3

In the Table 2.2.3a-b the data are presented for particular population strata.

Table 2.2.3a-b

**a. Do you know about some current developments in reformation of local self-governance and decentralization of powers in Ukraine, which lead to the transfer of greater powers, competencies and resources to the local level? / b. 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 (% out of those who knows about reform)						Potential of the group*
	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Too quickly	quickly	With normal pace	Slowly	Too slowly	Difficult to say / Refuse	
<b>Gender groups</b>											
- men (n=835)	24.9	62.7	8.4	4.0	2.0	7.9	33.1	27.9	9.6	19.5	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	25.0	60.5	10.3	4.2	2.9	6.3	31.4	25.2	11.6	22.6	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>											
- 18-29 years (n=240)	24.7	59.0	13.8	2.4	1.9	7.9	33.9	24.2	10.7	21.4	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	25.1	60.9	9.9	4.2	3.2	6.8	36.8	25.6	10.0	17.8	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	24.3	63.2	7.8	4.7	2.1	5.5	29.5	32.7	9.1	21.0	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	25.6	62.3	7.4	4.7	2.5	8.2	29.1	23.0	12.7	24.5	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>											
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	8.6	64.0	17.3	10.0	0.8	7.1	25.4	22.9	12.8	31.0	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	22.9	64.0	8.9	4.2	1.7	5.3	32.3	26.1	13.6	21.0	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	26.7	61.1	8.5	3.7	2.6	9.0	31.3	26.9	9.1	21.0	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	36.6	55.3	7.1	1.0	4.3	7.1	36.9	28.1	6.7	16.9	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>											
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	21.6	62.2	8.7	7.5	0.5	6.4	36.5	23.4	10.6	22.6	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	25.3	69.1	2.1	3.4	5.2	8.8	23.2	24.5	12.8	25.4	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	39.9	52.6	6.7	0.9	2.2	5.0	33.0	36.9	4.9	18.1	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	27.2	52.2	20.1	0.5	5.5	1.6	45.6	14.0	11.8	21.5	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	21.5	63.9	11.7	2.9	0.6	8.4	40.9	25.6	11.0	13.6	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	25.1	63.1	6.9	5.0	2.4	7.4	29.7	24.8	11.7	24.0	<b>31.3</b>

100% in line	Awareness with developments				Pace of reforms (% out of those who knows about reform)							Potential of the group*
	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Too quickly	quickly	With normal pace	Slowly	Too slowly	Difficult to say / Refuse		
- unemployed (n=225)	23.3	61.1	14.8	0.8	2.7	6.2	25.8	36.1	12.6	16.5	<b>10.0</b>	
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>												
- very low (n=320)	19.3	63.1	13.7	4.0	2.1	4.2	22.8	34.7	15.2	21.1	<b>14.5</b>	
- low (n=1199)	22.6	64.9	8.0	4.5	1.8	7.3	30.9	24.9	11.6	23.5	<b>58.9</b>	
- middle (n=391)	32.4	55.3	8.7	3.6	3.8	8.9	39.1	25.4	4.4	18.4	<b>21.8</b>	
- high (n=48)	44.7	42.6	12.6	0.0	6.4	5.0	48.1	35.4	3.9	1.2	<b>2.9</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.

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

Nearly half of the residents of amalgamated communities (43%) have noticed positive changes for the better in their settlements (Diagram 2.3.1). In the communities which amalgamated in 2015, 47% of the population noticed changes, and in the communities which amalgamated in 2016, 40% did.

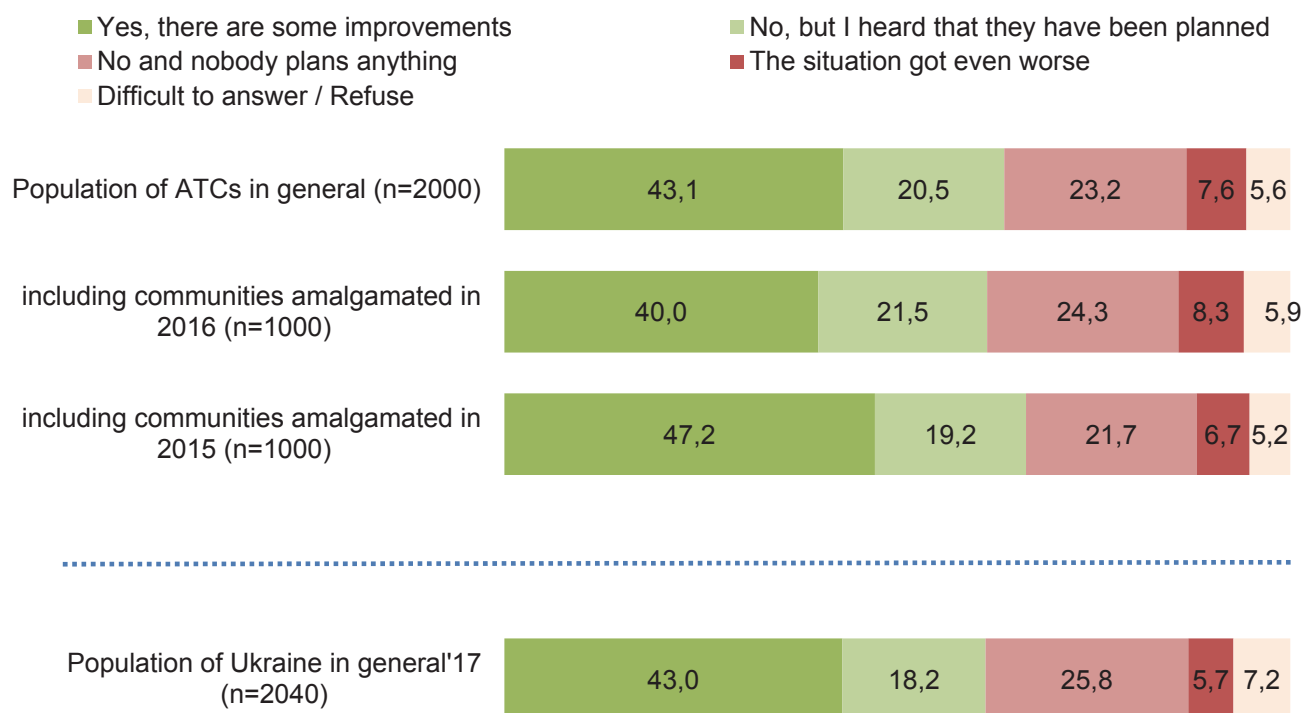
Another 21% have not noticed changes yet, but have heard about them. So, in total, as of the end of 2017, **64% of ATC residents either have felt an improvement or are expecting it.**

Compared to the Ukrainian population in general, the fraction of those who have noticed changes is the same. However, at the same time, the number of those who say that such changes are planned is slightly higher in the ATCs.

Diagram 2.3.1

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

(% among all respondents)



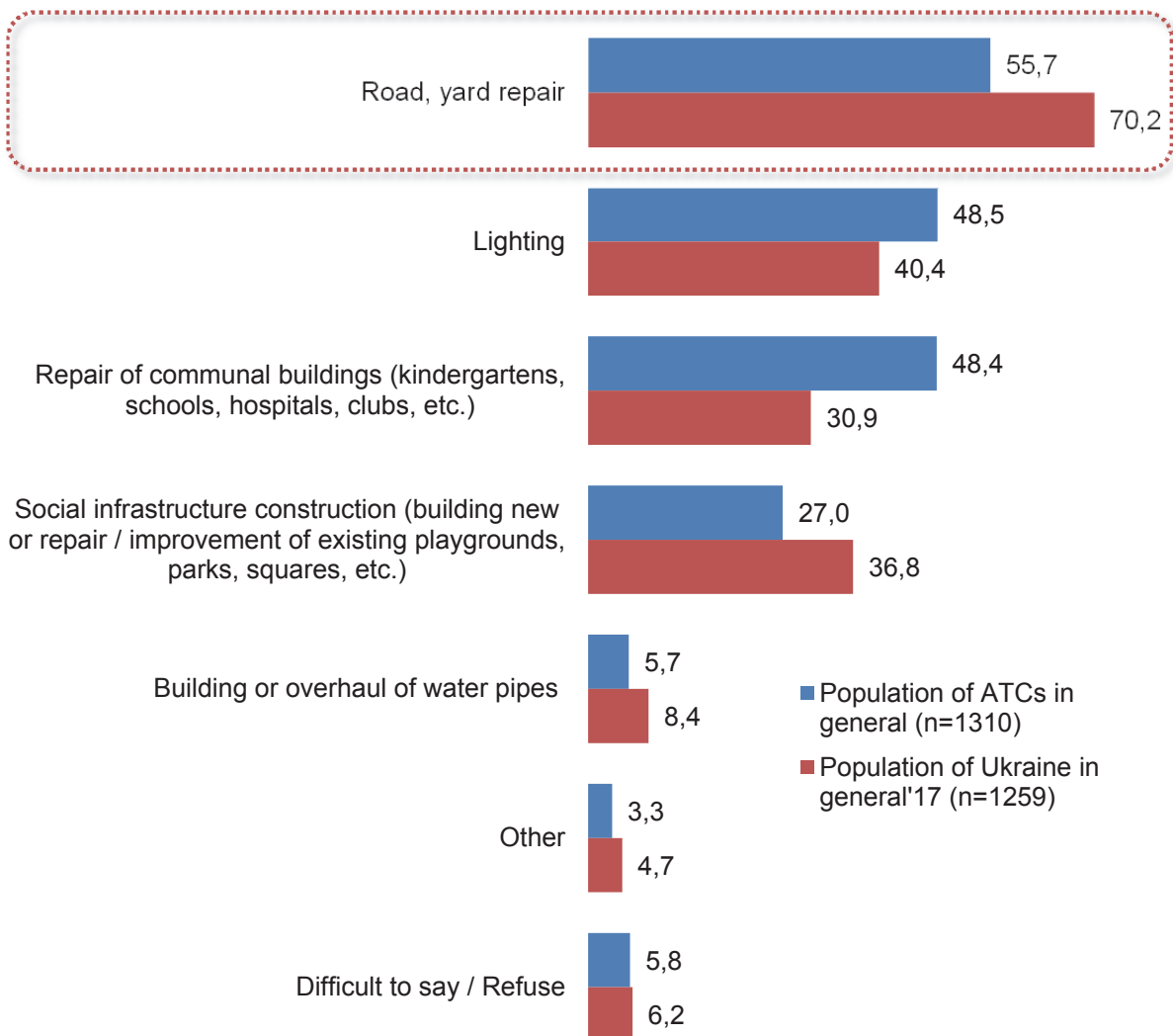


The most noticeable improvement of the situation is the **repair of road and yard pavement** (noted by 56% of those who have noticed or heard about some positive changes in their settlement), **lighting** (49%) and **renovation of public buildings** (48%) (Diagram 2.3.2). Among the population of Ukraine in general, more people mentioned road repairs, while among ATC residents, significantly more people have noticed improvements in lighting and renovation of public buildings.

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)



Among the residents of ATCs created in 2015, the fraction of those who either noticed or know about planned changes has increased from 62% to 66% (Diagram 2.3.3).

Diagram 2.3.3

**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 that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)

- 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



In the Table 2.3.1 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 2.3.2 it is presented for different regions. Even among the residents of settlements which have not become community centers, 41% have already noticed actual positive changes.

Table 2.3.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Yes, there are some improvements	No, but I heard that they have been planned	No and nobody plans anything	The situation got even worse	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	46.1	18.1	21.6	7.9	6.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	41.9	17.7	25.1	9.1	6.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	58.0	19.0	12.0	4.5	6.5
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	40.5	22.6	24.5	7.4	4.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	38.9	24.1	25.8	8.4	2.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	42.6	20.6	22.8	6.1	7.8
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	44.1	17.5	22.9	10.0	5.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	39.0	17.2	26.7	11.9	5.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	59.4	18.3	11.7	4.2	6.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	36.0	25.2	25.7	6.8	6.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	34.7	27.9	27.3	7.2	2.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	37.8	21.5	23.3	6.3	11.0
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	48.9	18.8	19.9	5.0	7.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	46.1	18.4	22.8	5.1	7.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	56.2	19.9	12.3	4.8	6.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	45.7	19.5	23.2	8.2	3.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	43.9	19.5	23.9	9.9	2.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	48.1	19.6	22.3	5.8	4.2

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 category)

100% in line	Yes, there are some improvements	No, but I heard that they have been planned	No and nobody plans anything	The situation got even worse	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>					
- Western region (n=800)	39.9	27.6	17.7	8.0	6.8
- Central region (n=600)	40.2	13.2	34.9	6.5	5.1
- Southern region (n=500)	56.9	20.5	10.9	7.0	4.7
- Eastern region (n=100)	30.4	10.5	43.4	12.3	3.4
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>					
- Western region (n=260)	27.5	39.5	17.1	6.5	9.3
- Central region (n=380)	40.8	14.3	33.2	7.2	4.6
- Southern region (n=300)	57.5	16.4	11.6	8.7	5.8
- Eastern region (n=60)	21.9	8.4	48.1	21.2	0.4
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>					
- Western region (n=540)	47.6	20.2	18.0	9.0	5.2
- Central region (n=220)	38.7	9.9	39.9	4.8	6.7
- Southern region (n=200)	55.9	27.4	9.9	4.1	2.7
- Eastern region (n=40)	42.0	13.3	37.0	0.0	7.7


In the Table 2.3.3 the data are presented according to particular sociodemographic population strata.

Table 2.3.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Yes, there are some improvements	No, but I heard that they have been planned	No and nobody plans anything	The situation got even worse	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* ↑
<b>Gender groups</b>						
- men (n=835)	44.2	22.6	22.0	6.6	4.7	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	42.3	18.7	24.2	8.5	6.4	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>						
- 18-29 years (n=240)	44.1	22.6	24.2	3.7	5.4	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	46.1	17.8	22.9	8.0	5.2	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	41.7	22.9	20.8	9.6	5.0	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	40.9	19.2	24.9	8.3	6.6	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	26.6	22.8	25.5	14.2	11.0	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	42.7	21.8	25.2	5.9	4.4	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	43.5	20.0	22.9	8.5	5.1	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	54.0	17.0	18.2	5.4	5.4	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	47.2	19.6	23.0	4.0	6.2	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	39.3	24.7	21.4	3.3	11.3	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	61.9	14.7	18.9	2.7	1.9	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	37.1	26.8	16.7	16.0	3.3	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	37.0	23.5	23.6	13.4	2.5	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	39.2	20.6	24.5	9.5	6.3	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	40.4	19.8	26.2	8.6	5.1	<b>10.0</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* 
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>						
- very low (n=320)	33.9	24.5	18.4	16.8	6.3	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	42.6	19.5	26.5	6.0	5.3	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	49.8	20.3	19.3	5.1	5.5	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	57.4	27.3	7.2	7.4	0.7	<b>2.9</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.

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

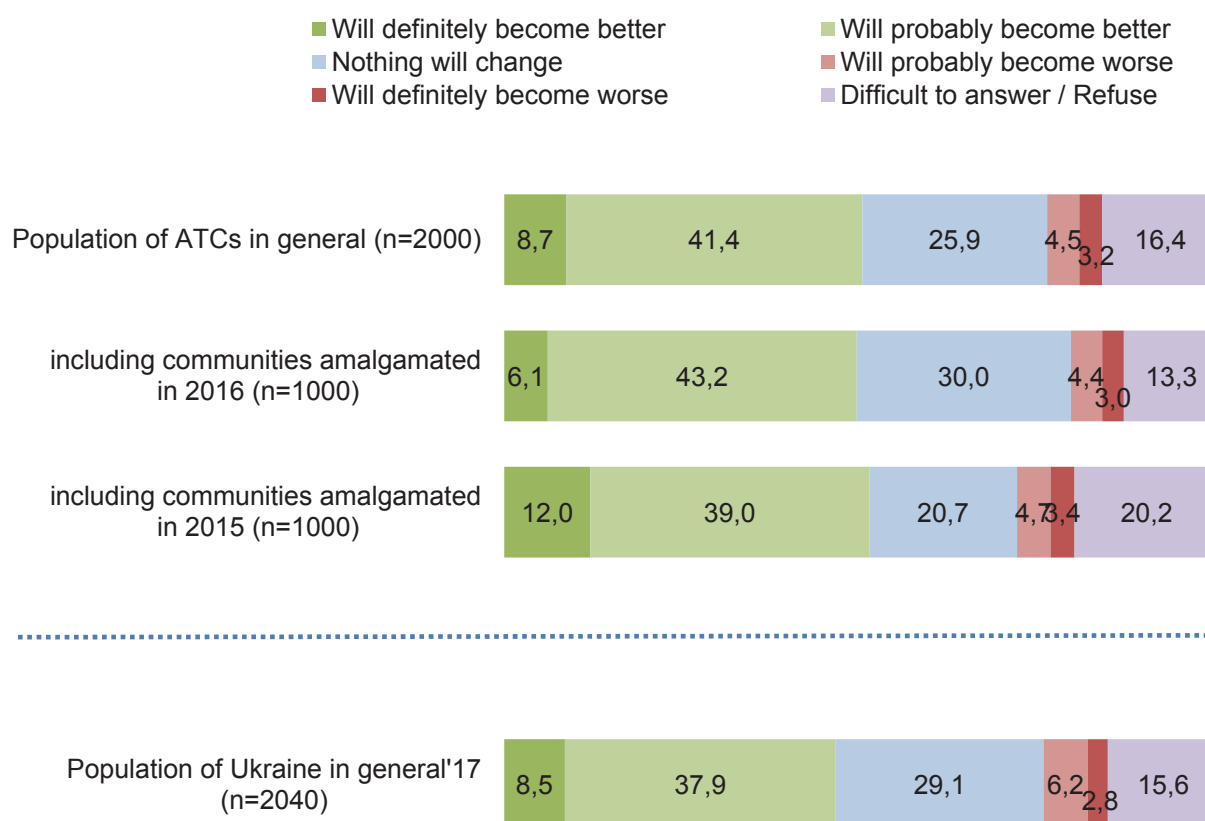
In general, **50% of ATC residents expect that decentralization will help improve the situation in Ukraine in general** (which is slightly higher than among the population of Ukraine in general, of which 46% expect improvement) (Diagram 2.4.1).

Another 26% think that nothing will change, and only 8% believe that the situation will become worse. That is, **in general, expectations of the amalgamated communities remain 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)

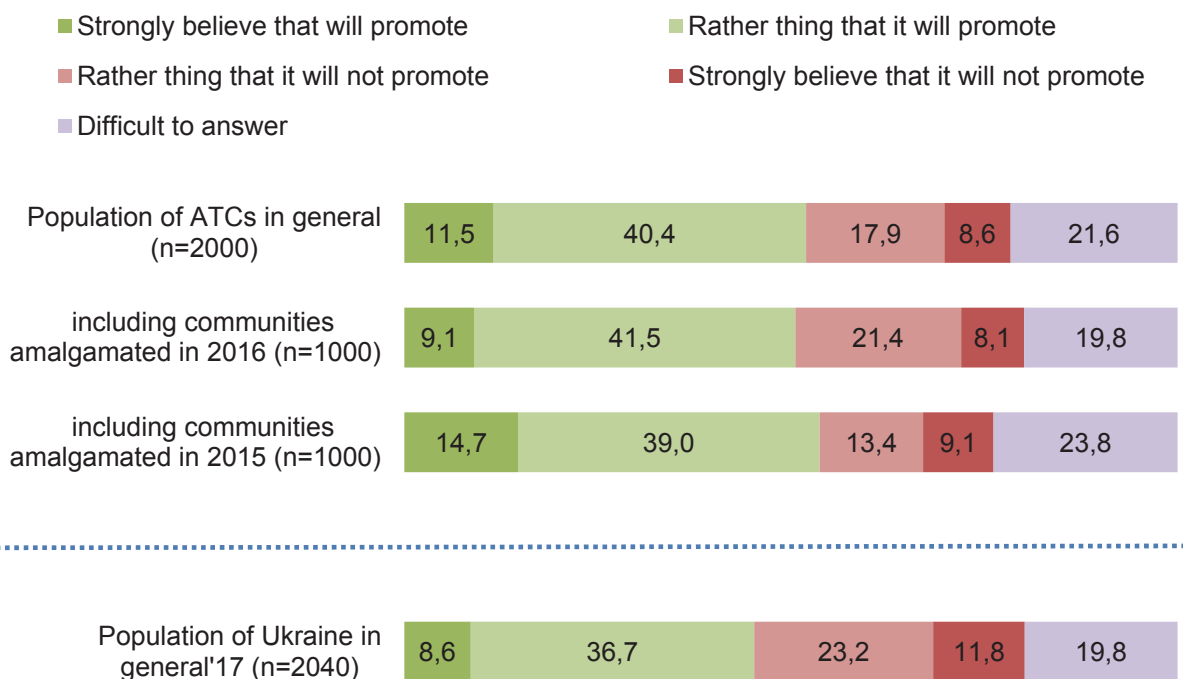


At the same time, **52% of residents of amalgamated communities believe that the current local self-government reform and decentralization will facilitate the development of Ukrainian communities** (among the population of Ukraine in general the number is 45%), although only 12% of them are completely sure of this (Diagram 2.4.2). 27% of the population do not believe in the reform's potential.

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)





**With better knowledge of the decentralization reform, optimism about its results increases.** While only 20% those who know nothing about the reform expect improvement and 13% believe that it will promote community development (compared to 39% who do not believe so), in the case of those who "know something" already 50% expect improvement of the situation and 52% believe that it will promote community development (against 27%) (Table 2.4.1a-b). Of those who **know about the reform very well, 67% expect some improvement of the situation in Ukraine in general, and 72% believe that this will promote community development** (against 23%).

Table 2.4.1a-b

- 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? /**  
**b. 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 level of awareness about reform)

	100% in column	Know well (n=524)	Know something (n=1228)	Do not know nothing (n=162)
<b>a. Effects on situation</b>				
☺	Will become better	66.7	49.8	20.1
☺	Nothing will change	14.0	27.0	45.1
☹	Will become worse	8.0	7.6	10.4
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	11.3	15.6	24.5
<b>b. Community development</b>				
☺	Will contribute	71.8	52.0	12.5
☹	Will not contribute	22.6	27.0	38.6
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	5.6	21.1	48.9

Among the residents of the communities which amalgamated in 2015, the fraction of those who expect the situation to improve has increased from 42% to 51% (Diagram 2.4.3).

Diagram 2.4.3

**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 respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)



The fraction of those who believe in the success of the reform has also increased from 50% to 54% (Diagram 2.4.4).

Diagram 2.4.4

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)

- Strongly believe that will promote
- Rather thing that it will promote
- Rather thing that it will not promote
- Strongly believe that it will not promote
- Difficult to answer



In the Table 2.4.2a-b the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 2.4.3a-b they are presented for different regions.

Table 2.4.2a-b

- 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? /**  
**b. 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				b. 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>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	48.2	27.9	7.8	16.1	50.8	27.3	21.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	45.4	29.1	8.3	17.2	48.2	28.3	23.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	56.2	24.5	6.1	13.2	58.3	24.3	17.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	51.8	24.1	7.6	16.6	52.9	25.7	21.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	51.8	23.9	7.5	16.8	54.0	25.7	20.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	51.7	24.2	7.7	16.3	51.5	25.6	22.9
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	47.1	34.2	7.8	10.9	50.2	32.4	17.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	42.6	37.7	8.5	11.2	47.2	35.5	17.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	60.5	23.8	5.5	10.2	59.3	23.4	17.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	51.4	26.0	7.0	15.6	50.9	26.9	22.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	51.8	27.7	7.8	12.7	51.9	29.1	19.0

100% in line	a. Effects on situation				▶	b. Community development		
	Will become better ☺	Nothing will change 😐	Will become worse ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?		Will contribute ☺	Will not contribute ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	50.9	23.5	6.0	19.6		49.5	23.9	26.6
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	49.8	19.3	7.7	23.2		51.8	20.3	28.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	49.3	16.9	8.1	25.7		49.7	18.2	32.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	51.0	25.4	6.8	16.8		57.2	25.5	17.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	52.2	21.8	8.3	17.8		55.3	24.3	20.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	51.7	19.3	7.2	21.7		56.6	21.7	21.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	52.7	25.1	9.7	12.6		53.7	27.7	18.7

Table 2.4.3a-b

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? /

b. 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				b. 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>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>							
- Western region (n=800)	55.1	20.5	6.0	18.5	56.4	23.5	20.1
- Central region (n=600)	42.7	32.0	9.9	15.4	45.2	36.7	18.1
- Southern region (n=500)	49.1	25.8	9.6	15.5	53.8	19.9	26.2
- Eastern region (n=100)	57.4	30.8	1.1	10.7	49.8	18.8	31.4
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>							
- Western region (n=260)	54.6	24.0	6.2	15.2	56.8	24.8	18.4
- Central region (n=380)	45.0	34.9	7.3	12.8	46.5	37.3	16.1
- Southern region (n=300)	48.5	26.6	10.4	14.6	51.5	22.1	26.5
- Eastern region (n=60)	56.1	37.5	1.9	4.4	45.5	30.8	23.8
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>							
- Western region (n=540)	55.3	18.3	5.8	20.5	56.1	22.7	21.2
- Central region (n=220)	36.2	23.8	17.3	22.7	41.5	34.8	23.7
- Southern region (n=200)	50.2	24.4	8.2	17.2	57.9	16.3	25.8
- Eastern region (n=40)	59.1	21.5	0.0	19.4	55.8	2.2	41.9

In the Table 2.4.4a-b the data are presented according to particular sociodemographic population strata.

Table 2.4.4a-b

**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? /**  
**b. 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				b. 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>Gender groups</b>								
- men (n=835)	53.1	25.4	7.3	14.1	54.7	26.8	18.5	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	47.5	26.2	8.0	18.3	49.6	26.2	24.2	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>								
- 18-29 years (n=240)	49.5	26.4	5.6	18.5	57.1	20.8	22.0	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	53.6	26.4	7.6	12.4	54.6	26.6	18.8	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	49.0	25.7	8.5	16.8	51.5	27.8	20.7	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	48.1	25.2	8.4	18.3	46.0	29.1	24.9	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>								
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	38.0	26.4	10.9	24.7	34.5	31.3	34.2	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	46.1	26.9	8.1	18.9	48.2	28.0	23.8	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	53.6	24.5	6.3	15.5	55.7	24.9	19.4	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	59.7	25.8	7.2	7.3	64.2	22.9	12.8	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>								
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	51.7	25.2	7.1	16.0	53.2	22.0	24.8	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	54.0	24.9	6.2	14.8	63.5	21.9	14.6	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	58.7	20.7	9.3	11.4	61.1	27.2	11.7	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	54.0	25.8	6.2	14.0	56.8	37.8	5.5	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	49.3	24.8	6.7	19.1	53.7	21.2	25.0	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	47.9	25.6	8.8	17.7	45.6	29.8	24.6	<b>31.3</b>

100% in line	a. Effects on situation				b. 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 ?	
- unemployed (n=225)	41.3	37.0	8.1	13.6	43.1	29.4	27.5	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>								
- very low (n=320)	36.2	32.9	13.4	17.6	38.2	31.8	29.9	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	50.5	26.1	7.6	15.8	50.5	27.4	22.1	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	55.4	22.1	4.1	18.4	63.2	20.9	15.9	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	78.8	15.5	4.7	1.0	67.6	31.1	1.3	<b>2.9</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.



## 2.5 The expected results of the local self-governance reform and decentralization

The most expected result from the reform is improvement in the quality and accessibility of services — 65% of respondents would like to see this consequence, and 24% call it "the expected consequence number 1" for them (Table 2.5.1). The next results according to the level of expectation are improvements in welfare of the communities (57% and 19%, respectively) and reduction of corruption (50% and 25%). The population of Ukraine in general share the same priorities in their expectations.

Table 2.5.1

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

(% among all respondents)

% in column	Population of ATCs in general (n=2000)		ATCs that amalgamated in 2016 (n=1000)		ATCs that amalgamated in 2015 (n=1000)		Population of ATCs in general (n=2040)	
	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1
<b>Improvement of quality and accessibility of services</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>
<b>Greater prosperity of communities</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>17.5</b>
<b>Reduction of corruption and arbitrary behavior by the authority</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>
More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	39.1	7.2	39.4	7.4	38.8	6.8	39.6	7.8
Recovery and development of Ukraine in general	27.8	7.4	26.3	7.2	29.7	7.5	30.1	6.0
Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	21.8	7.9	19.6	6.6	24.5	9.5	25.0	7.3
Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	17.4	2.8	16.6	2.7	18.4	2.9	21.4	3.6

Among the residents of communities which amalgamated in 2015, we can observe increasing expectations for improvement in the quality and accessibility of services; at the same time, the number of those who expect corruption to be reduced has become smaller (Table 2.5.2).

Table 2.5.2

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)

% in column	2017 survey results (n=1000)		2016 survey results (n=400)	
	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1
<b>Improvement of quality and accessibility of services</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>Greater prosperity of communities</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>
<b>Reduction of corruption and arbitrary behavior by the authority</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>38.3</b>
More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	38.8	6.8	45.2	8.5
Recovery and development of Ukraine in general	29.7	7.5	23.0	5.3
Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	24.5	9.5	23.0	5.8
Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	18.4	2.9	18.5	2.4

In the Table 2.5.3a-b the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 2.5.4a-b they are presented for different regions.

Table 2.5.3a

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

**One out of top-3 the most expected results**

(% among all respondents)

% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Reduction of corruption	Opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict	Higher professionalism of the authorities
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	64.2	54.7	51.8	39.8	29.0	24.4	18.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	63.5	53.7	53.1	37.2	28.6	27.8	17.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	66.3	57.7	48.1	47.3	30.2	14.8	21.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	66.3	58.5	49.3	38.5	26.7	19.4	16.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	65.3	57.9	50.4	35.5	25.9	23.1	18.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	67.7	59.1	47.8	42.5	27.9	14.5	14.5
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	67.1	48.6	54.1	40.5	28.1	24.0	16.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	66.9	46.6	56.6	36.3	27.4	28.8	13.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	67.8	54.8	46.5	53.0	30.2	9.6	23.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	68.6	57.5	47.6	38.3	24.6	15.4	16.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	69.5	56.2	49.3	34.1	24.4	20.4	16.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	67.3	59.2	45.3	44.2	24.9	8.5	17.0

% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Reduction of corruption	Opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict	Higher professionalism of the authorities
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	60.3	63.1	48.6	38.9	30.2	25.0	20.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	58.7	63.8	48.0	38.5	30.2	26.4	21.8
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	64.5	61.3	50.2	40.2	30.1	21.2	18.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	63.7	59.6	51.2	38.7	29.2	24.1	16.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	60.2	60.0	51.6	37.2	27.7	26.3	20.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	68.3	59.1	50.7	40.6	31.2	21.2	11.6

Table 2.5.3b

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

**The most expected result**

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Reduction of corruption	Opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict	Higher professionalism of the authorities
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	23.3	19.1	25.2	6.0	8.5	9.2	2.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	22.4	18.6	26.0	5.1	8.6	10.4	2.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	25.8	20.5	22.8	8.5	8.3	5.8	3.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	25.1	19.1	24.4	8.2	6.4	6.7	3.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	24.5	18.2	27.9	6.8	6.0	7.3	3.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	25.9	20.3	19.6	10.2	6.9	5.9	2.8
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	24.6	15.3	27.6	6.0	8.0	8.7	2.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	24.3	12.7	29.6	4.8	7.8	10.5	1.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	25.5	23.2	21.7	9.6	8.6	3.3	3.5
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	24.5	18.5	24.1	8.8	6.5	4.6	3.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	22.2	19.0	30.4	5.6	5.1	5.7	3.5
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	27.7	17.9	15.4	13.2	8.3	3.1	2.7
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	21.6	24.4	21.8	5.9	9.1	9.9	3.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	19.8	27.1	20.9	5.4	9.6	10.3	2.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	26.2	17.3	24.1	7.1	7.8	8.9	4.2

100% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Reduction of corruption	Opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict	Higher professionalism of the authorities
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	25.8	19.8	24.7	7.6	6.2	9.1	2.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	27.2	17.3	24.9	8.1	7.0	9.1	2.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	23.9	23.0	24.4	6.9	5.2	9.0	2.9

Table 2.5.4a

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

One out of top-3 the most expected results

(% among all respondents)

% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Reduction of corruption	Opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict	Higher professionalism of the authorities
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>							
- Western region (n=800)	60.5	56.0	57.8	45.3	24.9	22.2	17.1
- Central region (n=600)	65.1	57.7	50.4	31.4	29.2	25.2	16.4
- Southern region (n=500)	74.3	58.9	39.5	35.7	35.1	17.4	16.0
- Eastern region (n=100)	66.4	48.3	41.8	48.4	14.4	17.2	28.5
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>							
- Western region (n=260)	58.0	51.5	59.4	49.6	22.0	23.1	17.0
- Central region (n=380)	71.3	54.2	53.6	34.2	23.5	21.6	13.9
- Southern region (n=300)	71.0	56.4	35.4	34.7	38.4	14.0	16.5
- Eastern region (n=60)	75.8	41.4	54.9	45.2	16.9	14.2	31.7
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>							
- Western region (n=540)	62.0	58.9	56.9	42.7	26.6	21.7	17.2
- Central region (n=220)	47.7	67.5	41.6	23.6	45.3	35.4	23.5
- Southern region (n=200)	79.9	63.1	46.5	37.3	29.6	23.2	15.2
- Eastern region (n=40)	53.3	57.8	23.7	52.7	10.8	21.3	24.1

Table 2.5.4b

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

**The most expected result**

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Reduction of corruption	Opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict	Higher professionalism of the authorities
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>							
- Western region (n=800)	24.4	18.9	30.3	8.7	4.8	6.5	1.6
- Central region (n=600)	21.8	20.0	22.0	4.5	10.4	11.5	3.2
- Southern region (n=500)	27.3	18.4	19.4	8.0	8.8	6.6	2.6
- Eastern region (n=100)	24.4	18.7	21.2	7.1	4.3	3.5	9.9
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>							
- Western region (n=260)	19.0	16.6	33.1	10.8	4.6	7.1	2.2
- Central region (n=380)	26.6	18.3	26.2	4.7	5.9	7.7	2.7
- Southern region (n=300)	26.7	17.4	15.4	8.9	12.3	4.5	1.9
- Eastern region (n=60)	26.8	8.8	32.1	4.5	7.4	6.0	8.1
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>							
- Western region (n=540)	27.7	20.4	28.6	7.4	4.9	6.2	1.2
- Central region (n=220)	8.4	24.7	10.3	4.0	22.7	21.9	4.4
- Southern region (n=200)	28.4	20.0	26.3	6.4	3.0	10.1	3.6
- Eastern region (n=40)	21.2	32.4	6.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	12.4



In the Table 2.5.5a and 2.5.5b the data are presented according to the particular strata of the population of the communities.

Table 2.5.5a

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

**One out of top-3 the most expected results**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

<b>% in line</b>	<b>Improvement of quality and accessibility of services</b>	<b>Greater prosperity of communities</b>	<b>Reduction of corruption</b>	<b>Opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions</b>	<b>Recovery of Ukraine in general</b>	<b>Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict</b>	<b>Higher professionalism of the authorities</b>	<b>Potential of the group*</b>
<b>Gender groups</b>								
- men (n=835)	66.0	59.4	51.7	38.0	28.2	19.9	18.1	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	64.8	54.4	49.4	40.1	27.5	23.3	16.8	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>								
- 18-29 years (n=240)	69.5	58.6	47.0	37.7	24.4	19.9	18.3	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	63.3	59.2	53.5	44.1	28.6	21.2	16.3	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	68.2	54.0	53.5	38.6	26.1	24.6	16.4	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	61.7	55.4	47.0	35.6	31.0	20.9	18.9	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>								
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	65.0	44.1	43.3	35.8	30.2	22.7	18.8	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	66.2	60.7	51.2	36.7	25.6	20.0	17.3	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	64.4	56.1	51.4	42.6	28.8	20.5	18.4	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	65.4	57.9	51.8	40.1	29.1	26.8	15.0	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>								
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	64.9	60.2	50.4	41.0	29.6	19.4	14.7	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	71.9	46.9	57.9	42.8	25.1	23.4	20.6	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	70.0	64.8	47.9	34.3	31.6	23.3	20.3	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	67.4	54.5	56.6	38.2	24.8	34.2	13.8	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	67.1	55.3	54.1	44.5	21.6	19.9	17.1	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	61.1	54.0	48.0	36.2	29.7	22.1	18.9	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	71.4	63.8	51.3	40.3	23.2	15.4	16.7	<b>10.0</b>

% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Reduction of corruption	Opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict	Higher professionalism of the authorities	Potential of the group*
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>								
- very low (n=320)	73.4	54.0	48.6	38.7	25.0	21.0	19.0	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	63.2	59.7	51.4	39.8	28.0	22.2	15.5	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	67.8	54.3	49.6	37.8	29.3	17.8	22.1	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	63.2	54.6	51.6	35.8	31.7	46.5	8.9	<b>2.9</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.

Table 2.5.5b

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

**The most expected result**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Reduction of corruption	Opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict	Higher professionalism of the authorities	Potential of the group*
<b>Gender groups</b>								
- men (n=835)	24.6	16.7	27.2	7.8	7.1	8.1	2.7	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	23.9	21.1	22.7	6.7	7.6	7.7	2.9	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>								
- 18-29 years (n=240)	25.6	16.8	24.6	5.6	9.8	6.5	3.2	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	23.1	18.9	27.9	10.0	5.8	6.7	3.0	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	23.4	19.9	24.8	6.5	7.6	9.5	2.6	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	25.2	20.4	21.7	6.2	7.0	8.5	2.6	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>								
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	30.1	17.3	19.5	4.2	6.5	9.2	2.0	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	23.8	21.6	23.4	6.8	6.7	7.9	3.2	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	23.2	18.7	26.9	10.1	6.7	6.8	2.3	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	23.4	16.1	27.3	4.7	10.5	8.8	3.5	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>								
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	22.5	22.2	25.1	6.9	7.8	7.3	1.8	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	25.3	14.0	28.3	10.2	7.0	10.9	1.2	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	22.5	14.7	24.9	3.6	18.1	8.9	3.2	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	22.9	16.3	29.1	16.2	2.2	8.6	1.5	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	17.5	17.9	27.5	6.5	7.4	9.7	6.4	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	24.3	20.0	23.6	6.2	6.7	8.1	2.6	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	30.6	21.8	20.0	6.7	4.8	5.6	4.8	<b>10.0</b>

100% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	Reduction of corruption	Opportunities to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery of Ukraine in general	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict	Higher professionalism of the authorities	Potential of the group*
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>								
- very low (n=320)	27.6	20.8	22.7	6.3	6.5	6.8	3.3	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	23.9	19.8	25.2	7.1	7.1	8.2	2.5	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	26.7	15.2	26.2	7.0	8.3	6.6	3.3	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	11.8	30.3	23.0	5.3	12.3	10.4	3.3	<b>2.9</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.

In general, **no more than 21% of residents of the communities expect the quality of services to deteriorate** in some spheres as a result of the local self-government reform and decentralization (Diagram 2.5.1).

**Expectations are the most positive in the case of road and sidewalk repair and maintenance (50% expect the quality to improve, 30% believe that nothing will change) and beautification (48% and 32%).** However, only 10% and 10%, respectively, believe that the situation will improve *considerably*. Therefore, in this case, it is better to speak about "cautious" optimism (also typical of the Ukrainian population in general, see Table 2.5.6). Compared to the general population of Ukraine, more ATC residents expect that the situation will improve in particular spheres.

**In other spheres, around a third of respondents expect that the quality will improve**, and between a third and a half think that there will be no change; that is, the sentiment remains rather neutral-positive.

Diagram 2.5.1

**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, n=2000)

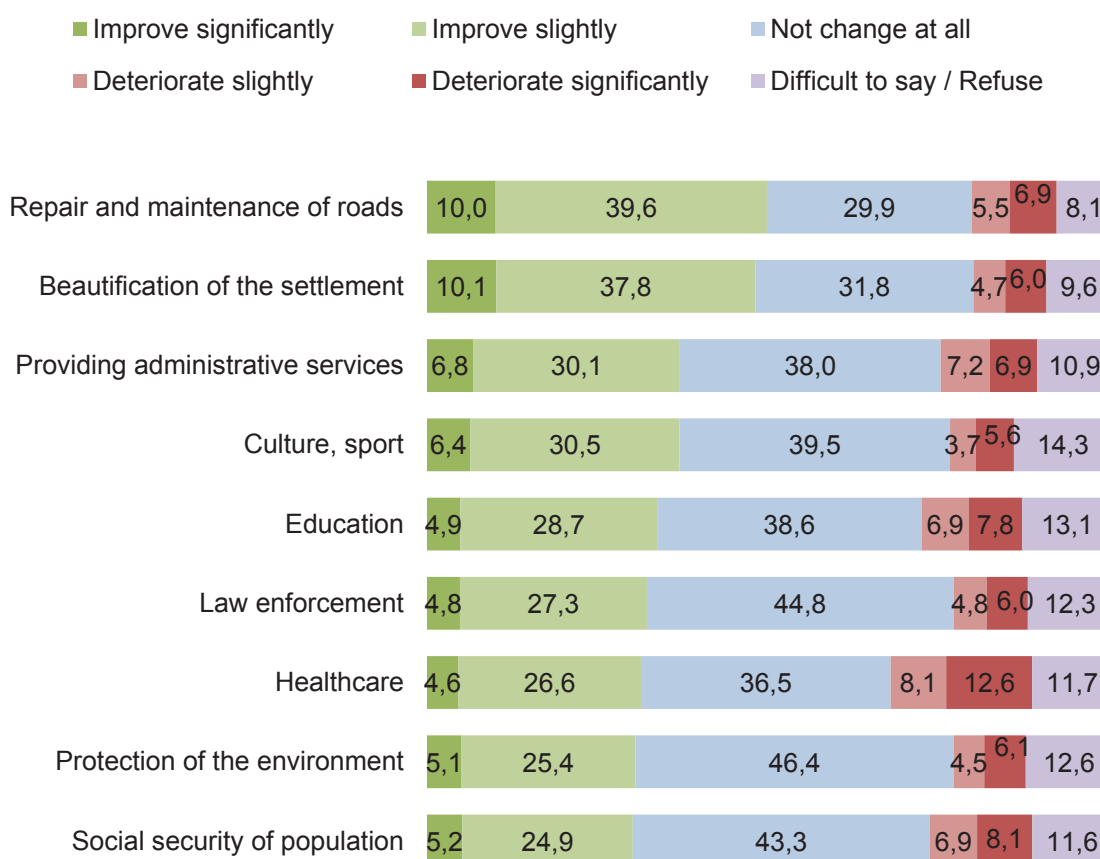


Table 2.5.6

**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)

	100% in column	Population of ATCs in general (n=2000)	ATCs that amalgamated in 2016 (n=1000)	ATCs that amalgamated in 2015 (n=1000)	Population of ATCs in general (n=2040)
<b>Healthcare</b>					
☺	Improve	31.2	29.0	34.1	24.9
☹	Not change	36.5	36.7	36.2	41.2
⊗	Deteriorate	20.7	23.2	17.5	21.0
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	11.7	11.2	12.3	13.0
<b>Education</b>					
☺	Improve	33.6	30.9	37.1	25.3
☹	Not change	38.6	41.0	35.5	43.6
⊗	Deteriorate	14.7	16.1	12.9	16.8
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	13.1	12.0	14.5	14.3
<b>Repair and maintenance of roads, sidewalks</b>					
☺	Improve	49.6	45.5	54.8	50.3
☹	Not change	29.9	32.9	26.1	28.5
⊗	Deteriorate	12.4	15.3	8.7	10.9
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	8.1	6.3	10.3	10.3
<b>Social security of population</b>					
☺	Improve	30.1	26.0	35.1	27.2
☹	Not change	43.3	47.0	38.7	43.9
⊗	Deteriorate	15.0	16.2	13.4	15.3
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	11.6	10.7	12.8	13.7
<b>Providing administrative services</b>					
☺	Improve	36.9	34.4	40.1	34.4
☹	Not change	38.0	40.3	35.1	36.2
⊗	Deteriorate	14.1	16.7	10.9	15.8
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	10.9	8.6	13.9	13.7
<b>Beautification of the settlement</b>					
☺	Improve	47.9	44.1	52.8	45.9
☹	Not change	31.8	34.3	28.6	32.6
⊗	Deteriorate	10.6	12.8	7.9	10.6
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	9.6	8.8	10.6	10.9

	100% in column	Population of ATCs in general (n=2000)	ATCs that amalgamated in 2016 (n=1000)	ATCs that amalgamated in 2015 (n=1000)	Population of ATCs in general (n=2040)
<b>Protection of the environment</b>					
☺	Improve	30.4	27.6	34.1	23.5
☹	Not change	46.4	49.3	42.8	47.3
⊗	Deteriorate	10.5	13.0	7.4	13.2
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	12.6	10.1	15.8	16.0
<b>Law enforcement</b>					
☺	Improve	32.1	31.8	32.5	21.9
☹	Not change	44.8	46.2	43.0	50.2
⊗	Deteriorate	10.8	12.2	9.0	13.1
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	12.3	9.8	15.5	14.8
<b>Culture, sport</b>					
☺	Improve	36.9	34.7	39.6	27.3
☹	Not change	39.5	41.7	36.6	45.9
⊗	Deteriorate	9.3	11.5	6.6	9.5
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	14.3	12.0	17.2	17.3

Among the residents of the communities that amalgamated in 2015, positive expectations from the implementation of the reform have increased significantly (Table 2.5.7). For example, while last year 22% expected that the situation in the sphere of administrative service provision will improve, now 40% expect an improvement. Basically, in all spheres, the number of those who expect improvements has increased considerably.

Table 2.5.7

**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 that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)

	100% in column	2017 survey results (n=1000)	2016 survey results (n=400)
<b>Healthcare</b>			
☺ Improve		34.1	19.0
☹ Not change		36.2	60.4
☹ Deteriorate		17.5	11.7
? Difficult to say / Refuse		12.3	8.9
<b>Education</b>			
☺ Improve		37.1	24.7
☹ Not change		35.5	57.8
☹ Deteriorate		12.9	8.6
? Difficult to say / Refuse		14.5	8.9
<b>Repair and maintenance of roads, sidewalks</b>			
☺ Improve		54.8	45.9
☹ Not change		26.1	40.7
☹ Deteriorate		8.7	5.6
? Difficult to say / Refuse		10.3	7.9
<b>Social security of population</b>			
☺ Improve		35.1	26.8
☹ Not change		38.7	55.6
☹ Deteriorate		13.4	9.0
? Difficult to say / Refuse		12.8	8.6
<b>Providing administrative services</b>			
☺ Improve		40.1	21.9
☹ Not change		35.1	55.1
☹ Deteriorate		10.9	14.2
? Difficult to say / Refuse		13.9	8.8
<b>Beautification of the settlement</b>			
☺ Improve		52.8	43.8
☹ Not change		28.6	42.4
☹ Deteriorate		7.9	4.6
? Difficult to say / Refuse		10.6	9.2



	100% in column	2017 survey results (n=1000)	2016 survey results (n=400)
<b>Protection of the environment</b>			
☺	Improve	34.1	16.3
☹	Not change	42.8	69.1
☹	Deteriorate	7.4	4.1
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	15.8	10.5
<b>Law enforcement</b>			
☺	Improve	32.5	17.5
☹	Not change	43.0	65.5
☹	Deteriorate	9.0	5.2
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	15.5	11.8
<b>Culture, sport</b>			
☺	Improve	39.6	26.1
☹	Not change	36.6	57.6
☹	Deteriorate	6.6	4.4
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	17.2	11.9

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

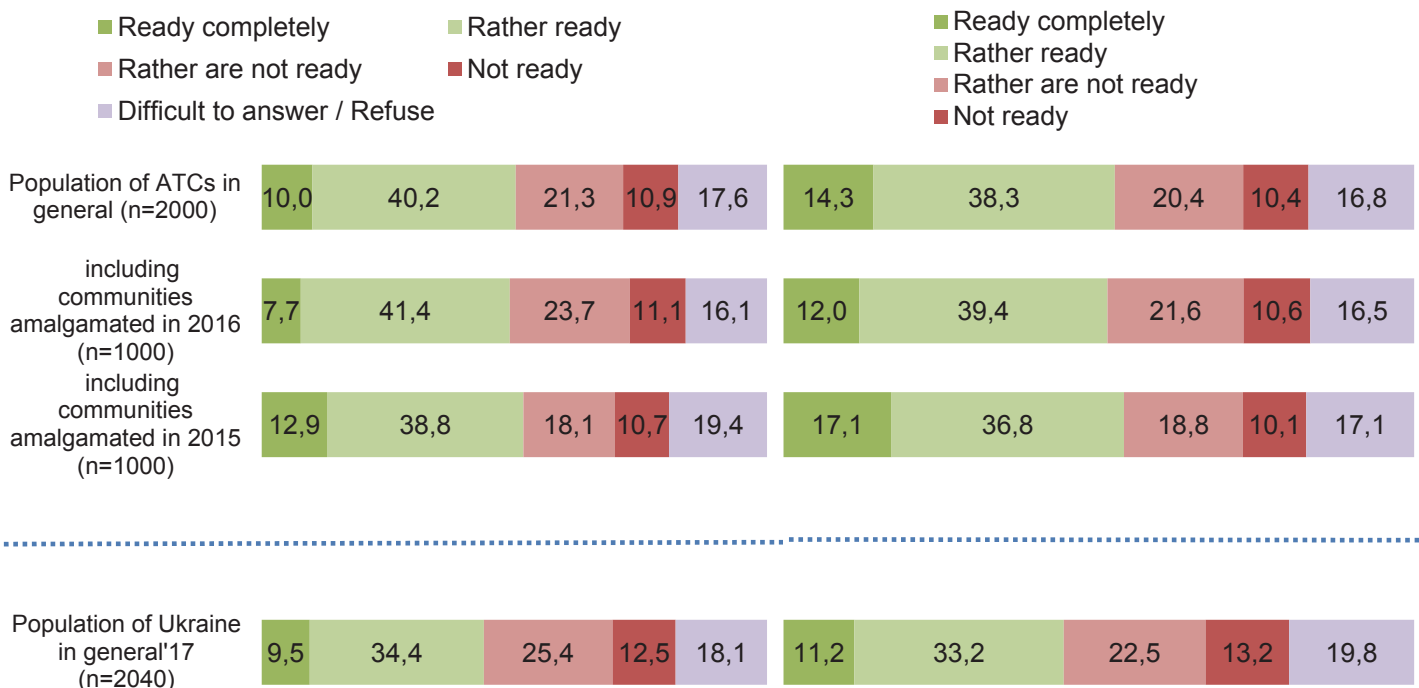
Half of the population of the communities (50%) think that local self-government bodies are generally prepared to use the new powers given to them for the benefit of the community, although only 10% of them are fully convinced of this (at the same time, this figure is lower among the general population of Ukraine, namely 44%) (Diagram 2.6.1a-b). Similar numbers can also be observed in the case of beliefs about the preparedness of the respondents' own local council: 53% believe that their own local government is prepared (among the general population of Ukraine the figure is 44%).

Diagram 2.6.1a-b

**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?**

**b. 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 the communities which amalgamated in 2015, the opinions about these questions have remained practically unchanged in the past year.

Diagram 2.6.2a-b

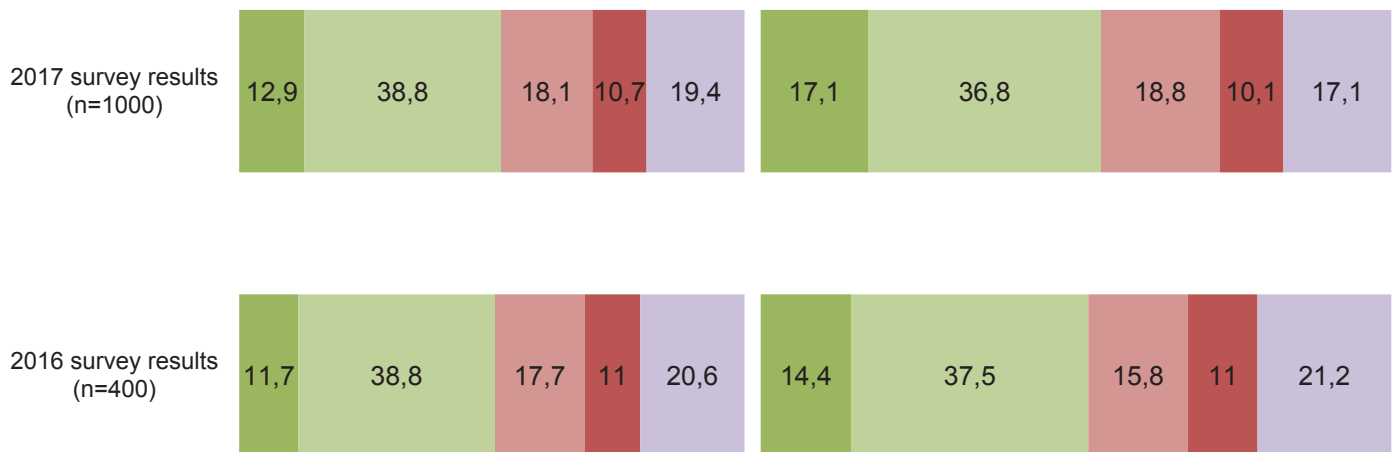
**a. In your opinion, are local governments (local councils) ready to use fully new powers and resources provided to them to the benefit of their community?**

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)

■ Ready completely      ■ Rather ready  
■ Rather are not ready      ■ Not ready  
■ Difficult to answer / Refuse

■ Ready completely  
■ Rather ready  
■ Rather are not ready  
■ Not ready



In the Table 2.6.1a-b the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 2.6.2a-b they are presented for different regions.

Table 2.6.1a-b

**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? / b. 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			▶	b. Readiness of council		
	Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse		Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse
	☺	☹	?		☺	☹	?
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	48.8	34.4	16.9		50.8	32.5	16.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	44.5	38.1	17.4		46.1	36.3	17.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	60.8	23.9	15.3		63.9	21.8	14.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	51.6	30.2	18.2		54.1	29.1	16.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	51.8	32.5	15.7		53.1	32.0	15.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	51.3	27.1	21.6		55.5	25.2	19.2
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	47.5	38.3	14.1		50.1	35.4	14.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	41.9	44.2	13.9		44.9	41.0	14.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	64.5	20.7	14.8		65.9	18.7	15.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	50.6	31.4	18.0		52.6	29.0	18.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	49.6	36.0	14.4		49.3	35.4	15.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	51.9	25.2	22.9		57.1	20.2	22.6

100% in line	a. Readiness of local councils in general			▶	b. Readiness of council		
	Ready ☺	Not ready ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?		Ready ☺	Not ready ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	50.5	28.9	20.6		51.6	28.6	19.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	48.3	29.3	22.4		47.8	29.7	22.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	56.2	27.8	15.9		61.5	25.6	12.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	52.8	28.8	18.4		55.9	29.2	14.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	54.4	28.4	17.2		57.6	27.9	14.5
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	50.6	29.3	20.0		53.7	31.0	15.4

Table 2.6.2a-b

**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? / b. 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			▶	b. Readiness of council		
	Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse		Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse
	☺	☹	?		☺	☹	?
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>							
- Western region (n=800)	52.7	30.4	16.9		56.4	30.1	13.5
- Central region (n=600)	44.5	35.2	20.2		46.2	35.0	18.8
- Southern region (n=500)	54.8	29.0	16.1		54.9	24.8	20.3
- Eastern region (n=100)	46.8	39.5	13.8		49.9	34.4	15.7
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>							
- Western region (n=260)	52.6	33.3	14.1		55.5	31.2	13.3
- Central region (n=380)	45.6	35.9	18.5		47.6	34.8	17.6
- Southern region (n=300)	52.8	30.3	16.8		54.3	26.1	19.7
- Eastern region (n=60)	41.8	50.9	7.3		46.3	42.1	11.6
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>							
- Western region (n=540)	52.8	28.5	18.6		57.0	29.4	13.6
- Central region (n=220)	41.5	33.5	25.0		42.4	35.4	22.2
- Southern region (n=200)	58.1	26.9	15.0		56.1	22.7	21.2
- Eastern region (n=40)	53.6	23.6	22.8		55.0	23.6	21.4

In the Table 2.6.3a-b the data are presented according to particular sociodemographic population strata.

Table 2.6.3a-b

**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? / b. 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			▶	b. Readiness of council			Potential of the group* ↑
	Ready 😊	Not ready ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?		Ready 😊	Not ready ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
<b>Gender groups</b>								
- men (n=835)	49.4	35.3	15.3		52.6	31.8	15.5	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	51.0	29.6	19.5		52.4	29.8	17.8	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>								
- 18-29 years (n=240)	56.0	29.4	14.6		57.6	25.1	17.2	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	47.8	33.2	19.0		51.8	33.0	15.2	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	51.3	33.3	15.4		52.0	31.1	16.8	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	47.6	32.1	20.3		50.0	32.2	17.9	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>								
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	35.5	38.1	26.4		36.4	38.8	24.8	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	49.5	30.4	20.1		55.0	26.3	18.7	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	52.5	32.1	15.4		52.3	33.2	14.5	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	57.4	32.1	10.5		58.3	30.2	11.6	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>								
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	53.5	28.7	17.8		56.5	27.6	15.9	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	53.9	26.6	19.5		54.9	29.0	16.1	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	60.8	28.3	10.8		60.3	27.8	12.0	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	48.7	33.4	17.9		43.8	44.1	12.2	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	49.8	30.4	19.8		53.6	29.0	17.4	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	47.2	33.9	18.9		49.4	32.8	17.7	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	40.4	46.6	13.0		44.9	35.6	19.5	<b>10.0</b>

100% in line	a. Readiness of local councils in general			▶	b. Readiness of council			Potential of the group* ↑
	Ready 😊	Not ready ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?		Ready 😊	Not ready ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>								
- very low (n=320)	45.4	39.7	14.9		47.1	33.4	19.5	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	48.4	33.1	18.6		50.8	32.4	16.9	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	56.3	25.9	17.8		58.6	25.5	15.9	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	67.3	22.6	10.0		70.3	22.4	7.3	<b>2.9</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.



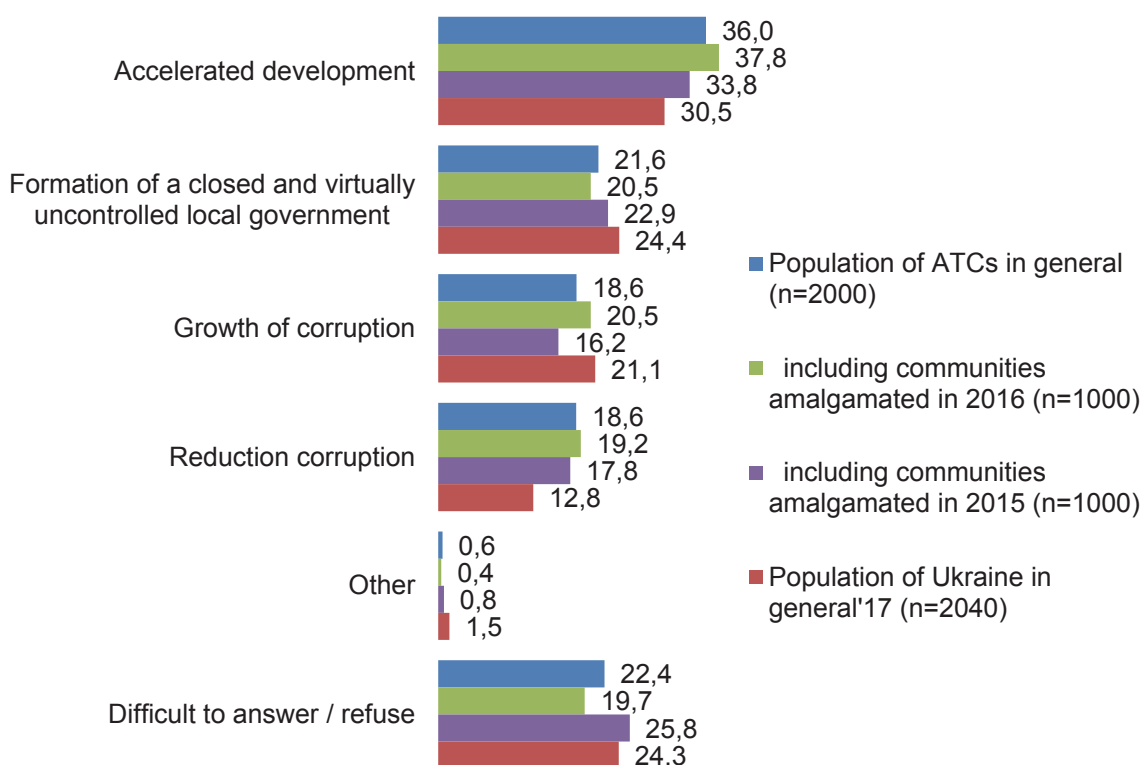
The population of the communities have contradictory opinions about the possible consequences of giving additional powers to the local government bodies: 36% expect acceleration of development, and 19% expect decrease of corruption (Diagram 2.6.2). At the same time, 22% believe it can help create a closed and practically unaccountable local government, and 19% expect that corruption will become worse. **In general, one of the positive consequences is expected by 45%, and one of the negative consequences is expected by 34% of the population.**

Compared to the general population of Ukraine, the perception of consequences is more positive, since among the residents of Ukraine in general one of the positive consequences is expected by 38%, and one of the negative consequences is expected by 37% of the population.

Diagram 2.6.3

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

(% among all respondents)



In the Table 2.6.4 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 2.6.5 they are presented for different regions.

Table 2.6.4

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

(% among all respondents)

% in line	Accelerated development	Formation of a closed and virtually uncontrolled local government	Growth of corruption	Reduction of corruption	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	36.1	22.1	16.3	19.6	0.2	22.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	33.0	23.4	15.2	21.6	0.2	23.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	45.0	18.3	19.5	13.7	0.2	21.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	36.0	21.1	20.6	17.8	0.9	22.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	34.9	22.5	21.5	20.4	1.2	19.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	37.4	19.2	19.4	14.2	0.6	25.5
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	37.1	20.6	16.8	23.6	0.4	17.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	33.1	23.5	15.2	27.3	0.4	16.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	48.8	12.1	21.5	12.3	0.3	20.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	38.5	20.4	21.5	17.6	0.5	22.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	40.6	23.9	22.8	20.6	0.7	16.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	35.4	15.6	19.7	13.5	0.3	30.4
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	34.8	24.1	15.6	14.0	0.0	30.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	32.8	23.4	15.1	13.5	0.0	33.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	40.3	25.9	17.0	15.4	0.0	22.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	33.0	21.8	19.5	17.9	1.4	21.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	28.0	20.7	19.8	20.1	1.8	23.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	39.5	23.2	19.1	15.0	0.9	20.0

Table 2.6.5

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

(% among all respondents)

% in line	Accelerated development	Formation of a closed and virtually uncontrolled local government	Growth of corruption	Reduction of corruption	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>						
- Western region (n=800)	41.1	18.8	28.0	16.0	0.5	21.5
- Central region (n=600)	30.7	21.6	12.6	24.4	0.4	23.3
- Southern region (n=500)	33.9	26.0	10.0	15.5	1.2	23.6
- Eastern region (n=100)	36.9	23.8	17.3	18.2	0.0	19.2
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>						
- Western region (n=260)	44.8	20.3	32.5	15.2	0.0	20.8
- Central region (n=380)	33.8	17.8	15.1	26.3	0.3	18.4
- Southern region (n=300)	35.8	24.0	9.5	16.1	1.3	23.6
- Eastern region (n=60)	39.7	25.3	24.3	24.6	0.0	8.9
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>						
- Western region (n=540)	38.8	17.8	25.2	16.5	0.7	22.0
- Central region (n=220)	22.2	32.2	5.5	19.2	0.7	36.8
- Southern region (n=200)	30.7	29.3	10.7	14.5	1.2	23.7
- Eastern region (n=40)	33.0	21.7	7.5	9.5	0.0	33.4

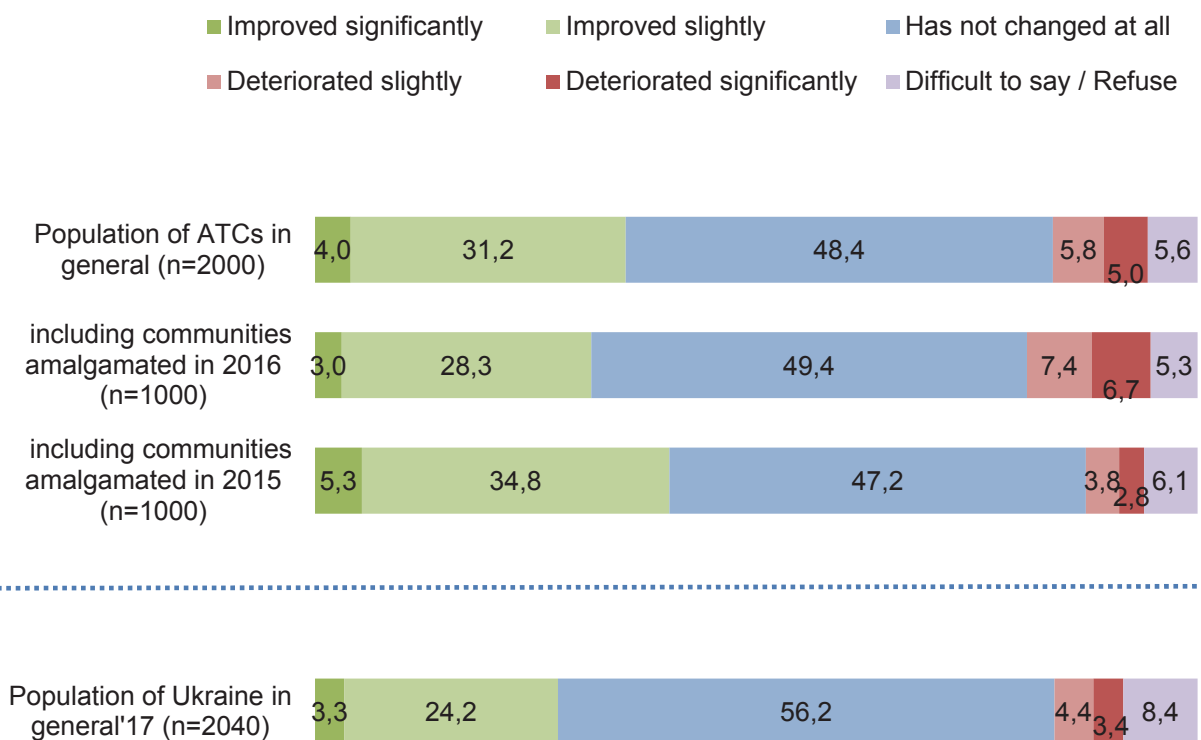
## 2.7 Dynamics of the quality of services provided in community

**A third of residents of the communities (35% say that in the past year, the quality of service provision has improved** (Diagram 2.7.1). Among the residents of the communities which amalgamated in 2015, the number reaches 40%. Among the general population of Ukraine, the number of people who noted that the services improved was 28%.

Diagram 2.7.1

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

(% among all respondents)



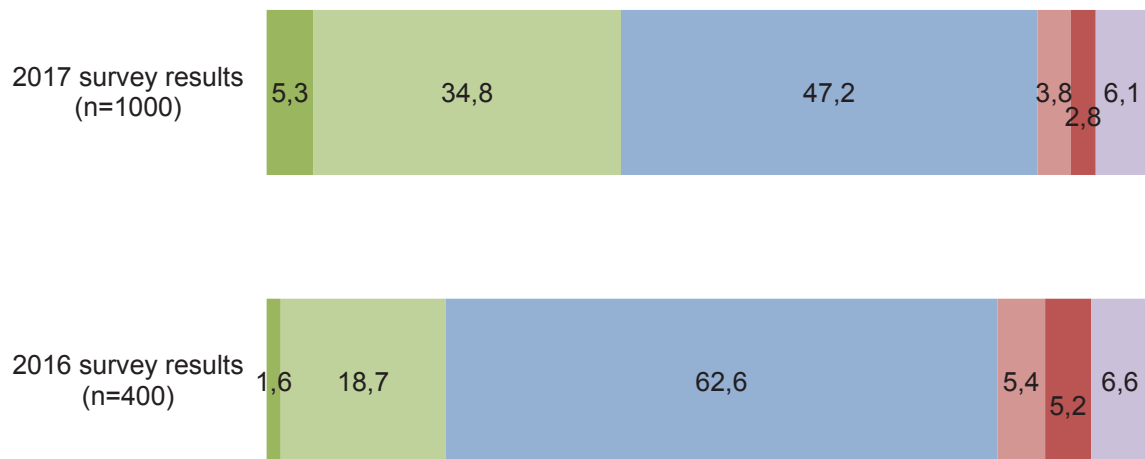
If last year, 20% of the residents of communities which amalgamated in 2015 said that service provision quality has improved, now their fraction doubled, reaching 40% (Diagram 2.7.2).

Diagram 2.7.2

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)

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



In the Table 2.7.1 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 2.7.2 they are presented for different regions.

Table 2.7.1

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

(% among all respondents)





100% in line	Improved 	Has not changed 	Deteriorated 	Difficult to say / Refuse 
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	37.6	46.3	10.8	5.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	34.0	47.8	12.9	5.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	47.6	42.0	4.9	5.5
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	33.1	50.3	10.7	5.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	32.2	49.7	12.7	5.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	34.3	51.1	7.9	6.7
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	34.6	45.4	15.2	4.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	30.3	45.6	18.6	5.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	47.4	44.6	4.9	3.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	28.2	53.2	12.9	5.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	26.5	52.8	16.6	4.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	30.6	53.7	7.7	8.1
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	41.7	47.5	4.9	5.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	39.3	50.9	4.8	5.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	47.9	38.7	4.9	8.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	38.9	46.9	8.1	6.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	39.1	45.9	8.0	7.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	38.6	48.2	8.1	5.1

Table 2.7.2

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

(% among all respondents)






100% in line	Improved ☺	Has not changed ☹	Deteriorated ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>				
- Western region (n=800)	42.4	41.7	9.2	6.7
- Central region (n=600)	25.5	56.6	13.6	4.3
- Southern region (n=500)	37.9	47.1	10.2	4.8
- Eastern region (n=100)	26.9	56.4	8.9	7.8
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>				
- Western region (n=260)	39.3	41.0	10.6	9.1
- Central region (n=380)	25.7	54.2	15.7	4.5
- Southern region (n=300)	35.5	46.0	14.8	3.7
- Eastern region (n=60)	16.8	67.3	15.3	0.6
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>				
- Western region (n=540)	44.4	42.1	8.2	5.3
- Central region (n=220)	25.2	63.1	8.0	3.7
- Southern region (n=200)	41.9	48.9	2.5	6.8
- Eastern region (n=40)	40.9	41.3	0.0	17.8

In the Table 2.7.3 the data are presented according to particular sociodemographic population strata.

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 category)

100% in line	Improved 	Has not changed 	Deteriorated 	Difficult to say / Refuse 	Potential of the group* 
<b>Gender groups</b>					
- men (n=835)	34.7	48.3	11.1	5.9	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	35.7	48.5	10.5	5.4	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>					
- 18-29 years (n=240)	37.2	46.9	10.4	5.5	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	37.0	47.6	11.1	4.3	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	35.2	48.2	11.1	5.5	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	32.1	50.5	10.3	7.1	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	24.6	40.9	18.8	15.7	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	30.2	54.8	10.7	4.3	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	39.4	47.5	8.7	4.5	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	44.7	42.2	9.2	3.9	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	37.6	49.7	8.5	4.2	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	41.8	45.8	7.7	4.7	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	37.9	44.1	12.7	5.3	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	36.5	38.8	17.5	7.2	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	39.1	44.1	11.4	5.5	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	32.5	49.6	10.7	7.2	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	26.3	55.9	15.4	2.4	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>					
- very low (n=320)	26.0	51.4	17.9	4.6	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	32.9	50.3	10.3	6.5	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	44.1	45.0	6.7	4.2	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	60.9	35.3	3.7	0.0	<b>2.9</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.

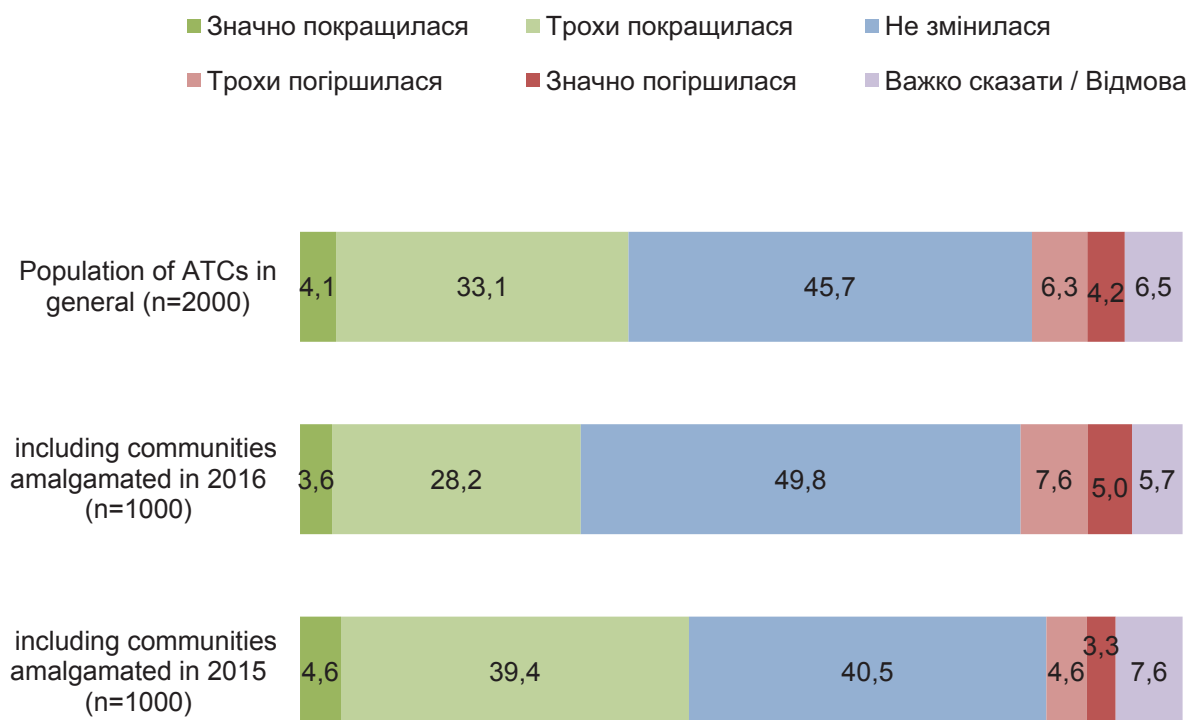


The respondents were also specifically asked about the dynamics of the quality of services in the period since the creation of the amalgamated community. In this case, 37% noted that the quality of services has improved (and only 11% noted that it deteriorated (Diagram 2.7.3). Moreover, among the residents of ATCs created in 2015, 44% spoke about improvement in quality, while among the residents of ATCs created in 2016, only 32% did, yet.

Diagram 2.7.3

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

(% among all respondents)



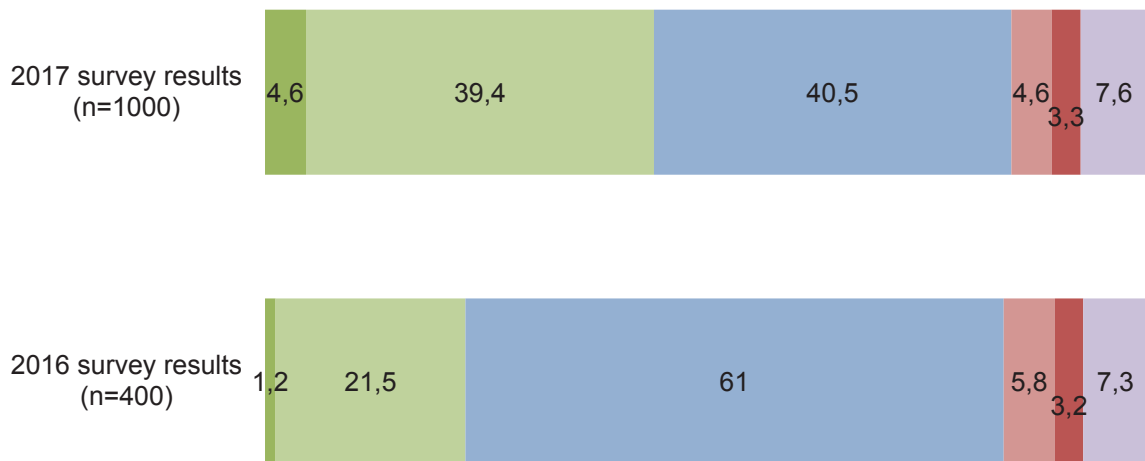
Last year, 24% of residents of the ATCs created in 2015 spoke about improving service quality (Diagram 2.7.4). Now as many as 44% of them do.

Diagram 2.7.4

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)

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







In the Table 2.7.4 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements. The changes receive the best evaluation from the residents of villages which became the centers of their communities – 54% of them noted an improvement. At the same time, in the towns and urban-type villages which became centers, as well as among the villages which were attached to other settlements, the percentage was 31-40%. Nevertheless, across all types of settlements, more people noted an improvement in the ATCs that were created in 2015, compared to the residents of similar settlements whose communities were created in 2016.

Table 2.7.4

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Improved 	Has not changed 	Deteriorated 	Difficult to say / Refuse 
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	40.0	43.7	10.1	6.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	35.0	46.4	12.2	6.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	54.2	35.8	4.4	5.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	34.8	47.5	10.9	6.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	31.2	49.0	13.9	5.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	39.5	45.5	6.7	8.3
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	34.7	46.1	14.3	4.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	28.2	48.8	17.8	5.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	54.5	37.9	3.8	3.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	29.0	53.4	11.0	6.6
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	26.6	54.9	14.1	4.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	32.4	51.2	6.7	9.6
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	47.2	40.3	4.4	8.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	44.7	43.0	4.2	8.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	53.7	33.3	5.1	7.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	41.5	40.6	10.7	7.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	36.8	41.9	13.7	7.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	47.7	38.9	6.7	6.7

## 2.8 Factors to be taken into consideration by reformers

In general, according to residents of ATCs, the reformers must, first of all, take into account **the public opinion through members of local councils** (63% believe that their opinions should be taken into account, and 35% believe that their opinions are the most important), **the public opinion through leaders of civil movements** (56% and 20%, respectively) and **the opinions of experts** (53% and 12%) (Diagram 2.8.1).

Table 2.8.1

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

(% among all respondents)

% in column	Population of ATCs in general (n=2000)		ATCs that amalgamated in 2016 (n=1000)		ATCs that amalgamated in 2015 (n=1000)		Population of ATCs in general (n=2040)	
	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1
<b>Pay attention to the opinions of the publics rendered through local deputies</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>32.1</b>
<b>Pay attention to the opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders, public organizations</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>
<b>Pay attention to the opinions of qualified experts and academia</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Pay attention to international experience and recommendations of international organizations	39.8	10.2	37.4	8.9	42.9	11.7	40.0	9.8
Pay attention to best domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	38.9	9.4	44.6	11.8	31.7	6.5	40.8	10.7

Compared to last year, fewer of the residents of the communities which amalgamated in 2015 now recommend to rely on the opinions of local council members, and more of them propose to rely on the opinions of local civil leaders (Table 2.8.2).

Table 2.8.2

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)

% in column	2017 survey results (n=1000)		2016 survey results (n=400)	
	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1
<b>Pay attention to the opinions of the publics rendered through local deputies</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>52.7</b>
<b>Pay attention to the opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders, public organizations</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Pay attention to the opinions of qualified experts and academia</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Pay attention to international experience and recommendations of international organizations	42.9	11.7	39.6	3.4
Pay attention to best domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	31.7	6.5	49.0	12.5

In the Table 2.8.3a-b the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 2.8.3a-b they are presented for different regions.

Table 2.8.3a

**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 category)

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of the publics rendered through the NGO	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	international experience and recommendations	Domestic experience and recommendations
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	58.8	55.3	55.7	40.8	39.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	55.7	53.9	56.4	40.6	39.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	67.6	59.4	53.7	41.4	40.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	67.1	57.0	51.0	38.9	38.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	64.7	55.2	51.3	41.8	38.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	70.4	59.4	50.6	35.0	38.0
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	59.1	51.3	56.8	39.3	47.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	56.7	47.7	57.3	38.6	49.8
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	66.4	62.3	55.1	41.5	40.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	68.9	54.7	53.6	35.5	42.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	69.1	48.7	56.1	36.6	48.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	68.7	63.1	50.2	34.1	33.1
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	58.4	60.8	54.2	42.8	28.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	54.2	62.8	55.1	43.5	23.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	69.0	55.8	51.9	41.2	41.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	65.0	59.7	47.8	42.9	34.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	59.3	63.1	45.4	48.2	27.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	72.4	55.3	51.0	36.0	43.7

Table 2.8.3b

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

### The most important factor

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of the publics rendered through the NGO	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	international experience and recommendations	Domestic experience and recommendations
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	31.1	20.5	14.9	9.1	10.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	28.4	21.0	15.4	9.0	11.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	38.6	19.3	13.3	9.3	9.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	37.8	19.8	10.3	11.1	8.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	37.6	19.6	11.1	10.7	8.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	38.0	20.1	9.1	11.6	8.4
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	33.8	18.0	14.3	6.6	14.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	31.8	17.9	14.7	5.4	15.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	39.8	18.3	13.1	10.2	8.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	42.1	14.7	10.9	11.2	9.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	43.1	12.2	12.4	10.6	11.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	40.7	18.2	8.9	12.0	6.5
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	27.3	24.0	15.7	12.5	6.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	23.6	25.4	16.5	14.1	4.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	37.1	20.5	13.5	8.3	10.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	32.7	25.8	9.5	11.0	6.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	31.0	28.5	9.6	10.9	4.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	35.0	22.2	9.4	11.2	10.6

Table 2.8.4a

## 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 category)

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of the publics rendered through the NGO	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	International experience and recommendations	Domestic experience and recommendations
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>					
- Western region (n=800)	64.4	56.1	52.8	41.5	37.0
- Central region (n=600)	62.7	58.7	48.1	39.1	35.8
- Southern region (n=500)	65.0	53.7	59.7	43.4	40.6
- Eastern region (n=100)	51.5	54.1	57.6	20.4	60.3
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>					
- Western region (n=260)	66.9	51.0	63.0	37.8	49.9
- Central region (n=380)	67.5	55.6	47.8	36.6	37.2
- Southern region (n=300)	57.7	52.8	55.6	42.1	41.4
- Eastern region (n=60)	56.5	47.3	65.4	22.8	79.1
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>					
- Western region (n=540)	62.9	59.2	46.4	43.8	28.9
- Central region (n=220)	49.6	67.1	49.1	46.0	31.7
- Southern region (n=200)	77.3	55.3	66.6	45.6	39.2
- Eastern region (n=40)	44.6	63.6	46.8	17.1	34.2



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

### The most important factor

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of the publics rendered through the NGO	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	international experience and recommendations	Domestic experience and recommendations
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>					
- Western region (n=800)	31.4	21.0	14.9	10.2	8.7
- Central region (n=600)	43.3	21.1	10.4	6.6	5.2
- Southern region (n=500)	31.4	18.8	11.3	16.8	11.3
- Eastern region (n=100)	24.6	14.6	10.9	4.2	27.7
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>					
- Western region (n=260)	30.1	17.4	19.7	10.5	12.8
- Central region (n=380)	50.5	15.9	9.1	6.2	5.9
- Southern region (n=300)	30.2	18.1	10.7	12.2	12.8
- Eastern region (n=60)	25.5	7.8	10.8	7.2	39.1
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>					
- Western region (n=540)	32.2	23.2	11.9	10.0	6.2
- Central region (n=220)	23.6	35.7	14.1	7.7	3.5
- Southern region (n=200)	33.6	20.0	12.2	24.5	8.6
- Eastern region (n=40)	23.3	24.1	11.1	0.0	11.8

In the Table 2.8.5a and 2.8.5b the data are presented for particular population strata.

Table 2.8.5a

**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 category)

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of the publics rendered through the NGO	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	international experience and recommendations	Domestic experience and recommendations	Potential of the group*
<b>Gender groups</b>						
- men (n=835)	63.8	56.9	54.5	44.4	40.4	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	62.6	55.7	52.1	36.0	37.7	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>						
- 18-29 years (n=240)	56.4	54.4	60.2	39.7	40.0	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	65.0	56.2	53.4	37.6	43.1	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	65.7	60.9	49.1	43.7	36.2	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	63.9	53.2	51.8	38.4	36.5	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	54.3	46.0	47.0	37.3	30.0	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	67.4	57.4	53.0	40.5	39.4	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	58.8	56.3	50.0	38.2	39.2	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	68.2	60.2	63.3	42.9	43.2	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	58.0	54.4	50.1	40.1	40.0	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	69.9	58.6	49.5	37.8	36.6	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	58.8	53.5	61.4	52.9	53.8	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	71.8	54.7	51.4	41.7	42.1	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	63.0	62.4	55.8	29.9	36.7	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	63.0	54.7	50.2	37.7	35.8	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	71.2	61.1	57.3	44.1	41.6	<b>10.0</b>

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of the publics rendered through the NGO	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	international experience and recommendations	Domestic experience and recommendations	Potential of the group*
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>						
- very low (n=320)	64.8	52.9	59.0	44.3	45.8	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	61.9	56.1	50.5	39.4	36.3	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	64.6	59.7	56.6	40.0	41.1	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	78.2	48.7	61.3	34.0	41.0	<b>2.9</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.

Table 2.8.5b

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

### The most important factor

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of the publics rendered through the NGO	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	international experience and recommendations	Domestic experience and recommendations	Potential of the group*
<b>Gender groups</b>						
- men (n=835)	34.2	19.4	12.9	12.2	10.4	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	35.0	20.7	12.1	8.4	8.6	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>						
- 18-29 years (n=240)	28.2	20.8	14.4	12.9	9.6	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	34.5	19.8	12.1	10.1	10.3	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	35.3	22.6	12.2	10.6	8.2	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	38.7	17.6	11.6	7.8	9.6	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	30.9	13.2	13.1	6.4	10.6	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	35.7	22.1	10.8	11.6	8.4	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	33.2	20.1	12.7	9.2	9.6	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	37.2	20.7	14.9	11.3	10.5	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	30.7	22.8	11.5	9.1	9.9	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	37.7	23.9	9.6	7.9	10.0	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	28.9	18.3	24.1	14.8	9.3	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	29.2	23.0	15.8	13.3	7.0	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	32.8	20.8	13.6	8.9	8.9	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	36.9	18.6	11.3	7.6	9.8	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	43.5	18.8	5.8	15.2	10.7	<b>10.0</b>

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of the publics rendered through the NGO	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	international experience and recommendations	Domestic experience and recommendations	Potential of the group*
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>						
- very low (n=320)	32.7	21.8	16.9	10.8	8.9	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	36.6	17.8	11.0	9.6	10.0	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	32.2	24.0	13.1	11.8	8.5	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	30.2	30.0	16.8	4.8	8.2	<b>2.9</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.

## 2.9 Agents and opponents of local government reform and decentralization

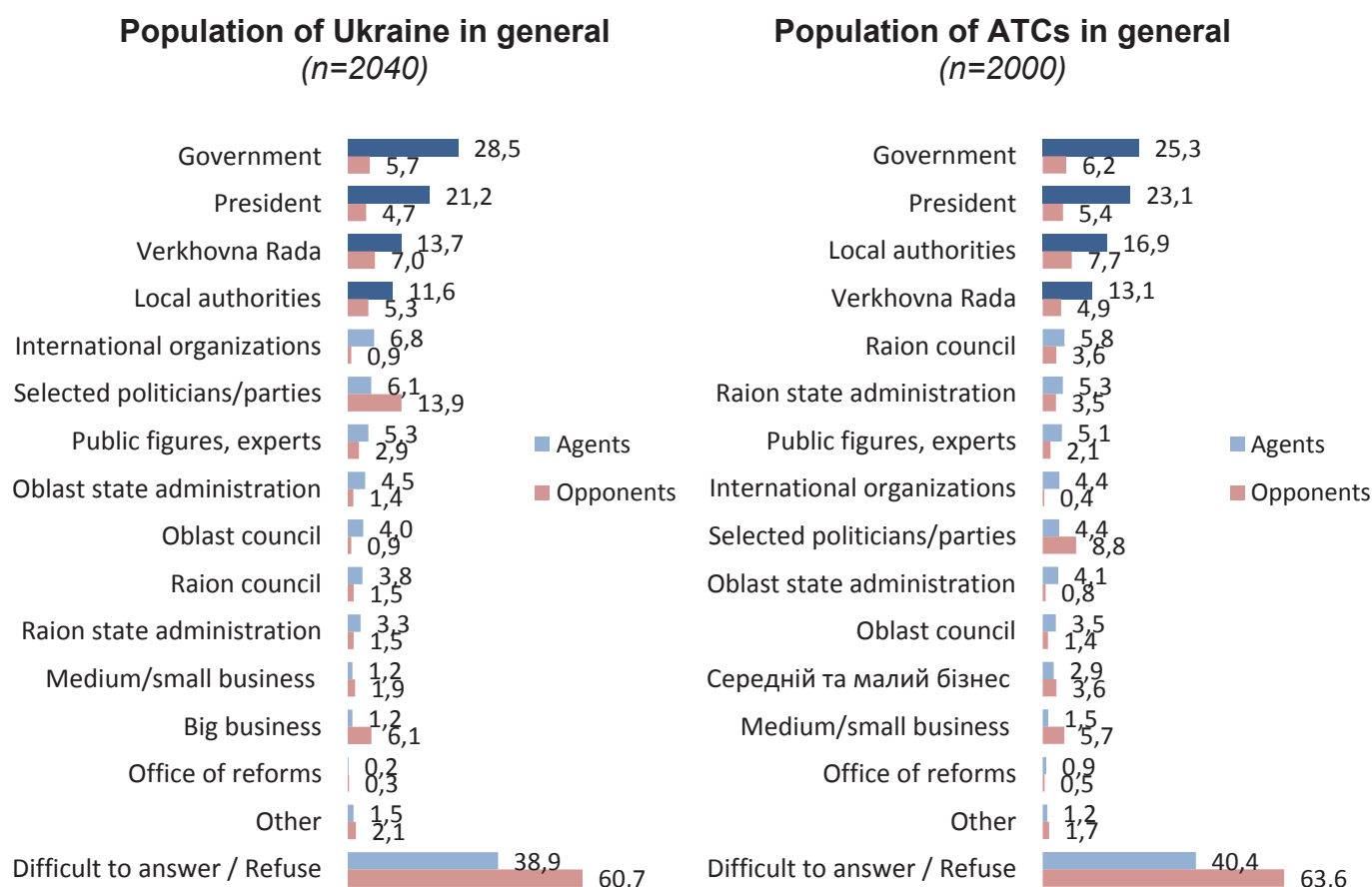
Among major agents of the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of power the one most often mentioned by the respondents was the **Government (25%** of respondents picked this option) (Diagram 2.9.1a-b). **At the same time, somewhat few people (23%) believe that the president of Ukraine is one of the major agents of reform.** Another 17% mentioned the Parliament, and 13% mentioned local governments. One third of the respondents could not answer this question.

In case of opponents to the reform, 64% of respondents could not answer the question. Relatively more often mentioned were individual politicians/parties (9%).

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)







In the Table 2.9.1 the data are presented separately for the communities which amalgamated in 2015 and 2016.

Table 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)

% in column	ATCs that amalgamated in 2016 (n=1000)		ATCs that amalgamated in 2015 (n=1000)	
	Agents	Opponents	Agents	Opponents
				
<b>Agents / opponents of the reform</b>				
Government	23.4	6.1	27.8	6.4
President	21.2	6.0	25.6	4.5
Local authorities	17.6	8.8	16.1	6.3
Verkhovna Rada	11.1	3.7	15.6	6.3
Raion council	5.6	4.2	5.9	2.8
Raion state administration	4.5	3.5	6.3	3.6
Public figures, experts	5.1	1.2	5.1	3.1
International organizations	6.1	0.4	2.2	0.5
Selected political leaders or parties	4.0	5.9	4.9	12.6
Oblast state administration	3.1	0.6	5.4	1.0
Oblast council	2.6	1.2	4.6	1.7
Medium and small business	1.9	2.9	4.2	4.5
Big business	2.1	4.9	0.7	6.8
Office of reforms in your oblast	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.3
Other	1.5	0.9	0.9	2.7
Difficult to answer / Refuse	41.4	67.9	39.1	58.2

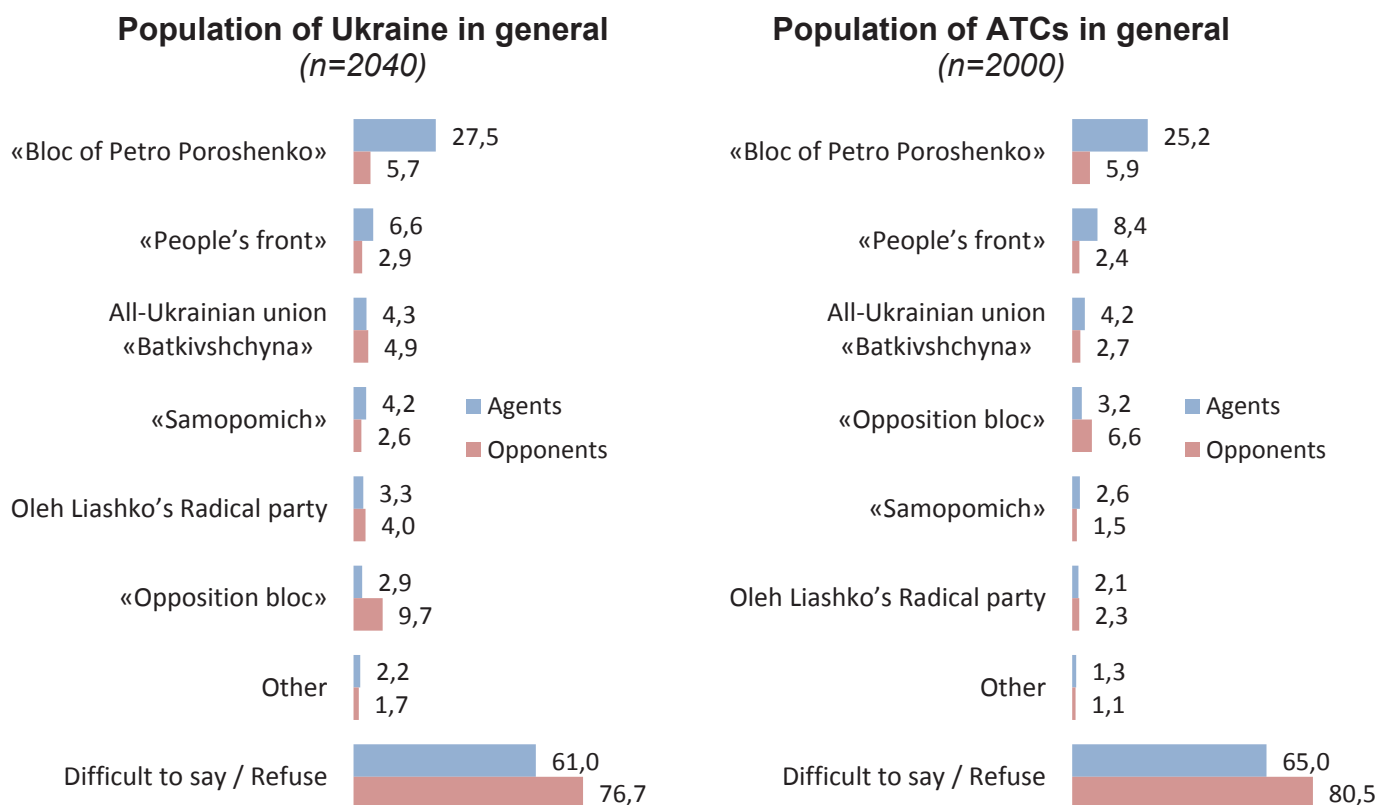
The majority of residents of the communities cannot say which parties are agents / opponents of the local self-governance reform (65% hesitated to answer about the agents, and 81% about the opponents) (Diagram 2.9.2).

At the same time, in case of the agents, the one that was mentioned relatively more often was the Bloc of Petro Poroshenko (25% think that it is an agent of reform); other parties were mentioned by no more than 8% of respondents. At the same time, in the case of the opponents, the Opposition Bloc was mentioned relatively the most often (7% of Ukrainians think that this party is an opponent of the reform), and other parties were picked by no more than 6% of the respondents.

Diagram 2.9.2

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

(% among all respondents)









In the Table 2.9.2 the data are presented separately for the communities which amalgamated in 2015 and 2016.

Table 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)

% in column	ATCs that amalgamated in 2016 (n=1000)		ATCs that amalgamated in 2015 (n=1000)	
	Agents 	Opponents 	Agents 	Opponents 
<b>Agents / opponents of the reform</b>				
«Bloc of Petro Poroshenko»	22.4	6.4	28.8	5.4
«People's front»	5.6	1.8	12.0	3.1
All-Ukrainian union «Batkivshchyna»	4.1	1.9	4.3	3.7
«Opposition bloc»	2.7	4.9	3.9	8.8
«Samopomich»	1.2	0.6	4.3	2.7
Oleh Liashko's Radical party	1.6	1.8	2.8	3.0
Other	0.9	0.6	1.9	1.8
Difficult to say / Refuse	68.7	83.4	60.2	76.9

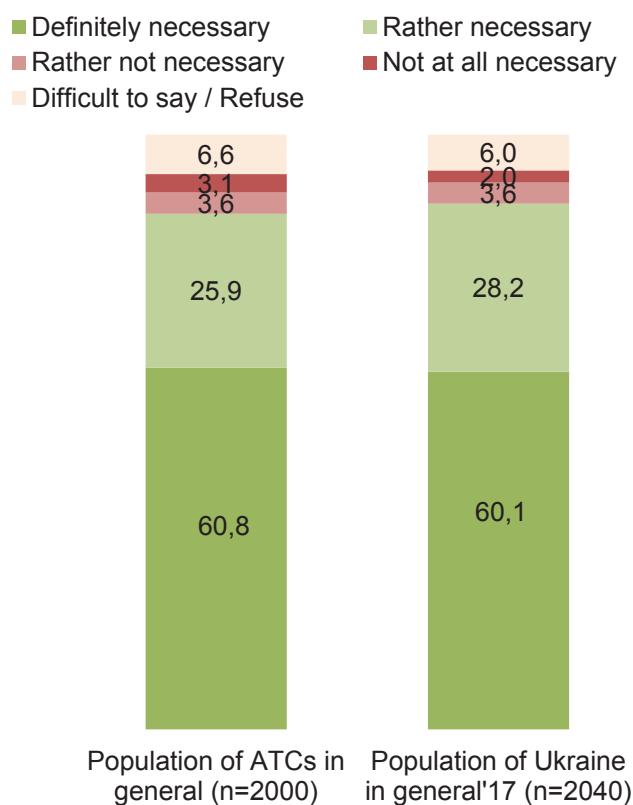
## 2.10 Supervision over the activities of local self-government bodies

The absolute majority of the population (**87%**) believe that it is **necessary to establish state supervision** over the legitimacy of decisions of local self-government bodies (Diagram 2.10.1). However, there are different opinions on who exactly has to carry out the supervision: an executive body specially created for this purpose was named by 34% of the respondents, the Prosecutor's Office was named by 27%, and 20% of the respondents think that the supervision must be carried out by the local state administration (before the introduction of changes into the Constitution) or the prefect (after the introduction of changes to the Constitution).

Diagram 2.10.1a-b

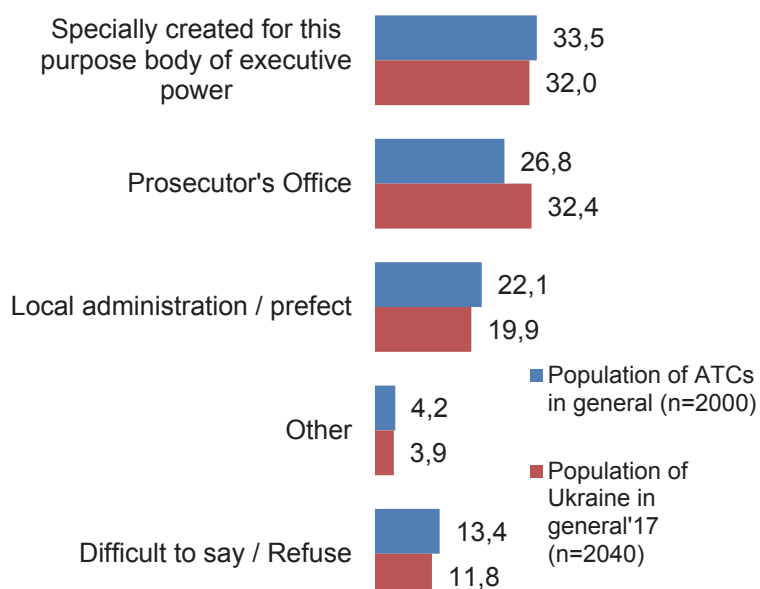
### a. Do you think it is necessary or not to establish state supervision over the legitimacy of decisions of local self-government bodies?

(% among all respondents)



### b. And which body should carry out state supervision?

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



The Diagram 2.10.2a-b presents the data separately for the communities which amalgamated in 2015 and 2016.

Diagram 2.10.2a-b

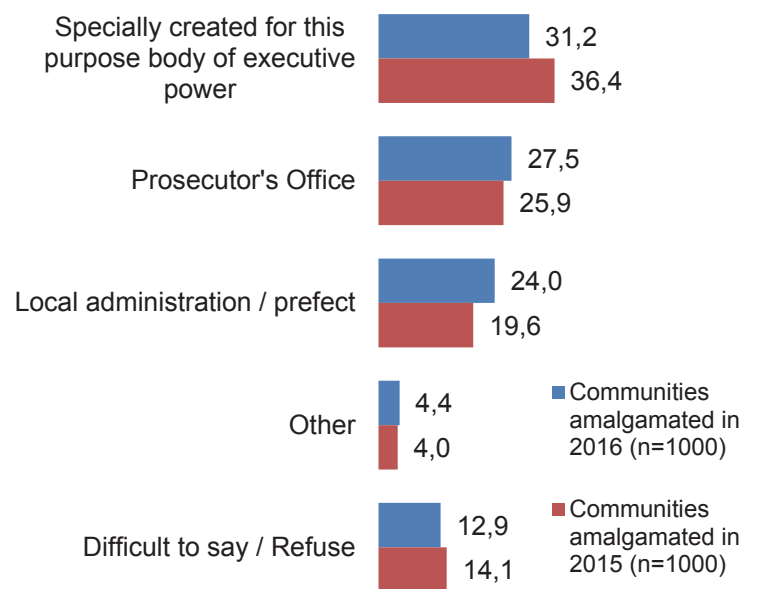
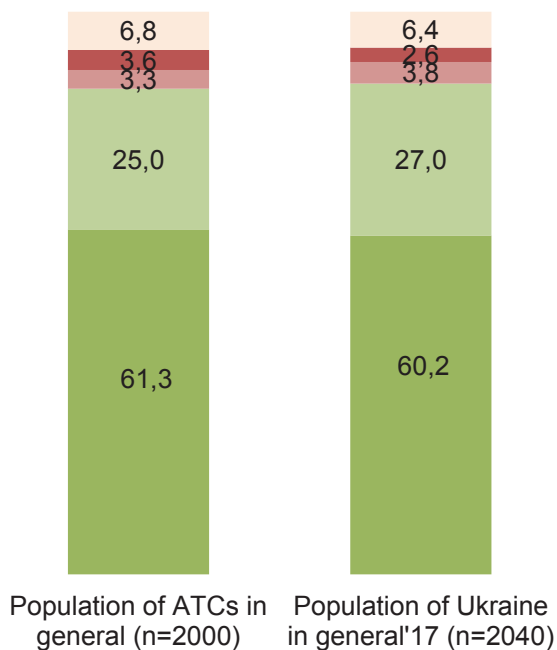
**a. Do you think it is necessary or not to establish state supervision over the legitimacy of decisions of local self-government bodies?**

(% among all respondents)

**b. And which body should carry out state supervision?**

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

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



In the Table 2.10.1 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 2.10.2 they are presented for different regions.

Table 2.10.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity of supervision			Who should supervise				
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Special Body	Prosecutor's Office	Local administration / prefect	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	87.2	8.3	4.6	34.5	27.2	20.3	4.7	13.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	87.0	8.3	4.6	32.5	28.4	21.2	4.9	13.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	87.6	8.1	4.3	40.1	24.0	17.8	4.1	14.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	86.3	5.3	8.5	32.7	26.4	23.7	3.7	13.6
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	85.8	4.6	9.6	24.4	25.5	32.0	4.1	14.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	87.0	6.2	6.9	43.8	27.5	12.6	3.3	12.9
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	86.6	9.0	4.4	32.0	27.9	21.8	5.0	13.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	86.7	9.2	4.1	29.2	28.7	23.4	5.9	12.8
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	86.2	8.4	5.3	40.7	25.6	16.9	2.2	14.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	86.1	4.9	9.1	30.4	27.1	26.2	3.8	12.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	86.1	3.9	10.0	24.9	24.4	35.6	5.0	10.1

100% in line	Necessity of supervision			Who should supervise				
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Special Body	Prosecutor's Office	Local administration / prefect	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	85.9	6.2	7.9	37.9	30.8	13.6	2.0	15.7
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	88.0	7.2	4.8	37.8	26.3	18.2	4.3	13.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	87.5	7.1	5.4	37.2	27.9	18.0	3.5	13.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	89.2	7.6	3.2	39.4	22.1	18.8	6.4	13.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	86.6	5.7	7.7	35.3	25.5	20.8	3.7	14.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	85.4	5.4	9.2	23.8	26.8	27.8	2.9	18.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	88.2	6.1	5.7	50.4	23.7	11.5	4.7	9.7

Table 2.10.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity of supervision			▶	Who should supervise				
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse		Special Body	Prosecutor's Office	Local administration / prefect	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>									
- Western region (n=800)	84.3	8.1	7.6		35.8	27.0	22.4	2.8	12.0
- Central region (n=600)	84.3	8.4	7.3		29.8	24.1	22.5	6.1	17.4
- Southern region (n=500)	91.7	3.4	4.8		38.4	29.0	17.8	3.3	11.6
- Eastern region (n=100)	96.0	1.2	2.8		19.9	29.5	32.4	7.1	11.1
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>									
- Western region (n=260)	83.9	8.5	7.6		39.1	26.7	21.6	3.5	9.2
- Central region (n=380)	83.0	9.5	7.5		26.5	28.0	24.6	6.4	14.5
- Southern region (n=300)	91.3	2.8	6.0		35.1	26.9	19.1	2.9	16.0
- Eastern region (n=60)	97.6	0.0	2.4		12.7	30.2	47.5	2.3	7.4
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>									
- Western region (n=540)	84.5	7.7	7.7		33.7	27.2	23.0	2.4	13.7
- Central region (n=220)	87.8	5.4	6.8		38.8	13.8	16.7	5.4	25.3
- Southern region (n=200)	92.6	4.5	3.0		43.7	32.3	15.7	3.9	4.4
- Eastern region (n=40)	93.7	2.8	3.5		30.4	28.6	10.6	14.0	16.4

In the Table 2.10.3 the data are presented for particular population strata.

Table 2.10.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity of supervision			Who should supervise					Potential of the group*	
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Special Body	Prosecutor's Office	Local administration / prefect	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse		
<b>Gender groups</b>										
- men (n=835)	88.0	7.2	4.7	33.3	27.1	23.7	5.2	10.7	<b>45.8</b>	
- women (n=1165)	85.6	6.2	8.2	33.7	26.5	20.7	3.3	15.8	<b>54.2</b>	
<b>Age groups</b>										
- 18-29 years (n=240)	86.7	5.5	7.9	37.4	27.3	21.4	3.4	10.5	<b>19.7</b>	
- 30-44 years (n=503)	87.0	6.4	6.6	33.3	27.0	19.6	4.8	15.3	<b>27.1</b>	
- 45-59 years (n=625)	84.2	9.7	6.1	34.1	27.9	21.2	4.7	12.2	<b>25.8</b>	
- 60+ years (n=632)	88.9	5.0	6.2	30.6	25.2	25.8	3.7	14.8	<b>27.4</b>	
<b>Terms of education</b>										
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	83.1	6.7	10.2	23.2	31.7	20.4	2.0	22.7	<b>11.9</b>	
- secondary school education (n=778)	87.0	6.9	6.1	34.1	26.8	20.6	4.4	14.0	<b>37.2</b>	
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	86.8	7.1	6.0	35.3	25.7	22.8	4.7	11.5	<b>32.4</b>	
- higher education (n=348)	88.2	5.4	6.4	35.5	25.7	24.6	4.2	10.1	<b>18.4</b>	
<b>Terms of occupation</b>										
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	83.0	7.9	9.1	31.2	25.5	22.9	3.9	16.4	<b>21.7</b>	
- officer (n=163)	92.5	5.9	1.6	32.6	36.4	19.1	2.2	9.6	<b>8.1</b>	
- professionals (n=147)	85.4	8.2	6.4	35.7	27.0	22.8	4.0	10.5	<b>8.6</b>	
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	87.1	9.1	3.8	44.0	27.8	16.1	9.4	2.7	<b>5.4</b>	
- housewife (n=190)	85.7	6.3	8.0	42.8	24.3	18.7	3.7	10.5	<b>9.3</b>	
- retiree (n=735)	88.7	5.0	6.3	31.7	24.8	24.7	3.4	15.3	<b>31.3</b>	
- unemployed (n=225)	87.6	7.1	5.2	30.6	32.5	17.9	4.8	14.3	<b>10.0</b>	
<b>Terms of material well-</b>										

100% in line	Necessity of supervision			Who should supervise					Potential of the group*
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Special Body	Prosecutor's Office	Local administration / prefect	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse	
<b>being**</b>									
- very low (n=320)	89.2	6.6	4.3	24.0	37.9	21.7	4.8	11.7	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	84.6	6.9	8.5	32.5	27.4	22.3	3.4	14.4	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	90.5	5.2	4.3	37.4	21.2	22.4	6.3	12.8	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	87.7	12.3	0.0	62.3	12.2	14.2	3.5	7.8	<b>2.9</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.



In addition, **89% of respondents believe that local self-governance bodies must be held responsible for inaction** which has led to negative consequences, namely that their powers must be terminated early (Diagram 2.10.2a-b). As for the body which should decide on the early termination of the powers, the opinions also differ: 42% believe that a referendum is needed, local state administrations/prefects are trusted with this responsibility by 19% of respondents, and 15% believe that it should be done by the court. The minority mentioned central government bodies: 2% mentioned the Verkhovna Rada, and the same fraction of respondents mentioned the President.

Diagram 2.10.3a-b

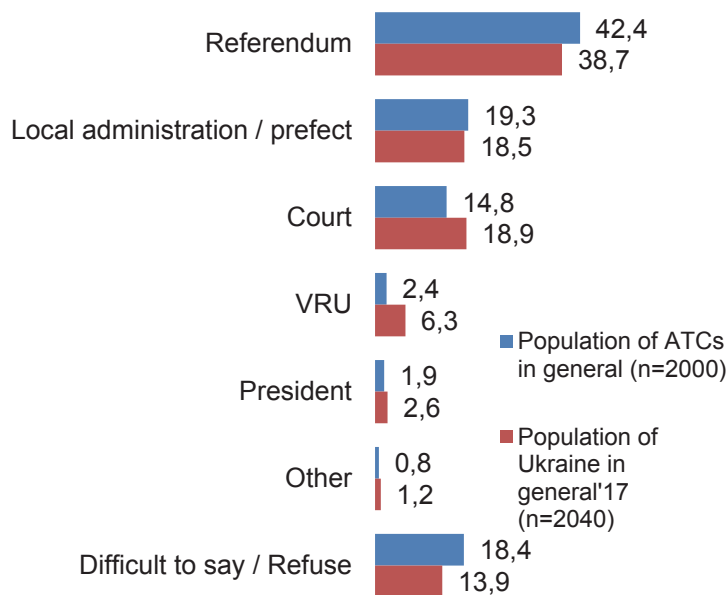
**a. Do you think it is necessary or not to establish the responsibility of local self-government bodies for inaction, which led to negative consequences in the form of early termination of the powers of the local council and village, town, city mayor?**

(% among all respondents)

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

(% among all respondents)

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



On the Diagram 2.10.4a-b the data are presented separately for the communities which amalgamated in 2015 and 2016.

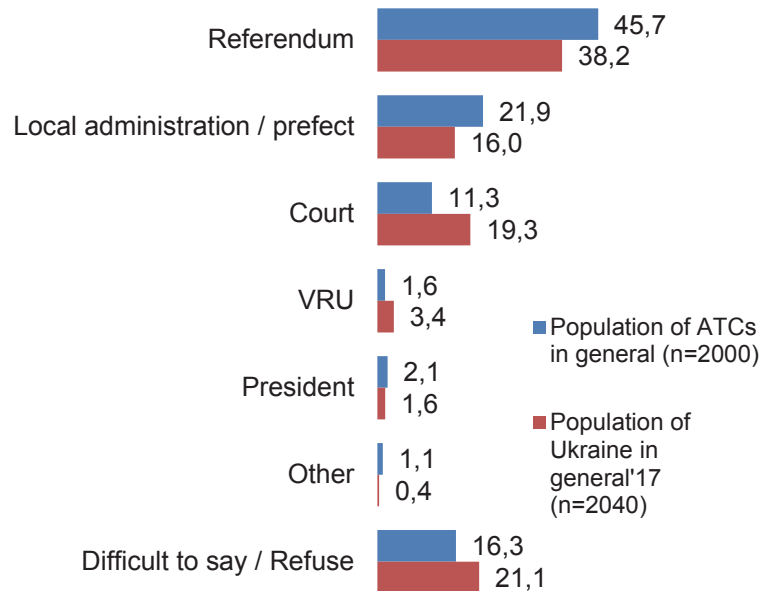
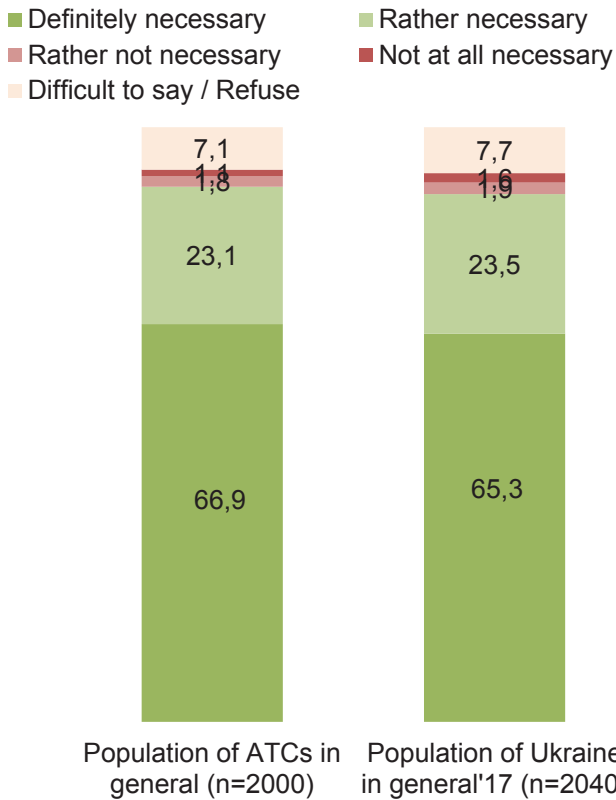
Diagram 2.10.4a-b

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

(% among all respondents)

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

(% among all respondents)



In the Table 2.10.4a-b the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 2.10.5a-b they are presented for different regions.

Table 2.10.4a-b

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity to establish the responsibility			Who should decide					
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Local administration / prefect	Referendum	Court	VRU	President	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>									
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	90.4	2.9	6.6	19.8	42.4	14.0	2.0	1.7	19.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	90.6	3.0	6.4	21.0	42.7	12.9	1.9	1.5	19.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	89.9	2.6	7.5	16.2	41.7	16.9	2.1	2.1	18.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	88.5	3.4	8.1	18.9	42.4	15.5	2.8	2.1	17.6
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	89.8	2.9	7.3	22.8	39.8	14.3	2.9	3.2	16.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	86.8	4.1	9.1	13.5	46.0	17.2	2.6	0.7	18.8
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>									
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	90.3	4.0	5.7	20.4	47.8	10.8	2.6	2.1	15.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	90.9	4.3	4.7	20.9	51.0	8.1	2.8	2.3	14.5

100% in line	Necessity to establish the responsibility			Who should decide					
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Local administration / prefect	Referendum	Court	VRU	President	Difficult to say / Refuse
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	88.3	2.9	8.8	18.9	38.1	19.1	1.9	1.2	16.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	89.7	1.9	8.5	23.2	43.7	11.7	0.7	2.2	17.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	90.9	1.5	7.5	29.6	45.0	6.2	0.2	3.5	15.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	87.9	2.3	9.7	14.3	42.0	19.4	1.4	0.3	20.4
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>									
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	90.7	1.5	7.9	18.9	35.0	18.3	1.2	1.1	25.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	90.2	1.1	8.7	21.2	30.7	19.8	0.7	0.3	26.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	91.8	2.4	5.8	12.9	46.1	14.3	2.4	3.2	19.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	87.2	5.2	7.6	13.7	40.9	20.1	5.2	2.1	17.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	88.5	4.6	7.0	14.5	33.6	24.1	6.3	2.8	18.5
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	85.5	6.1	8.4	12.7	50.5	14.8	3.9	1.1	17.0

Table 2.10.5a-b

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity to establish the responsibility			Who should decide					
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Local administration / prefect	Referendum	Court	VRU	President	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>									
- Western region (n=800)	85.1	4.0	10.8	17.0	41.5	17.6	3.2	1.0	19.4
- Central region (n=600)	91.6	1.9	6.5	21.0	36.5	9.8	1.8	3.3	27.2
- Southern region (n=500)	92.3	3.9	3.8	16.9	55.7	15.5	1.6	1.8	6.3
- Eastern region (n=100)	96.4	1.4	2.3	33.6	31.5	19.1	2.8	1.4	11.6
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>									
- Western region (n=260)	83.8	3.4	12.7	20.6	43.7	14.6	2.0	1.5	17.2
- Central region (n=380)	91.4	2.3	6.3	25.4	37.3	8.3	2.2	3.7	22.8
- Southern region (n=300)	92.7	3.7	3.6	11.9	63.3	12.4	0.6	0.5	7.8
- Eastern region (n=60)	96.3	1.3	2.4	42.8	39.6	11.7	0.0	1.3	4.8
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>									
- Western region (n=540)	85.9	4.4	9.7	14.8	40.1	19.4	3.9	0.7	20.8
- Central region (n=220)	92.0	0.7	7.3	8.7	34.0	13.8	0.8	2.1	39.4
- Southern region (n=200)	91.5	4.4	4.1	25.2	42.8	20.8	3.4	4.0	3.8
- Eastern region (n=40)	96.5	1.4	2.1	20.9	20.3	29.3	6.7	1.6	21.2

In the Table 2.10.6 the data are presented for particular population strata.

Table 2.10.6a-b

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity to establish the responsibility			Who should decide						Potential of the group*
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Local administration / prefect	Referendum	Court	VRU	President	Difficult to say / Refuse	
<b>Gender groups</b>										
- men (n=835)	91.0	3.0	6.0	21.0	44.1	13.7	2.4	1.5	16.1	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	88.1	3.3	8.6	17.8	41.0	15.7	2.4	2.3	20.3	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>										
- 18-29 years (n=240)	90.9	3.5	5.6	21.0	44.7	12.3	1.7	2.1	17.8	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	88.2	3.9	7.9	19.5	42.3	14.1	2.2	1.9	19.4	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	88.2	2.6	9.2	20.3	39.2	15.5	2.9	0.8	19.8	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	90.8	2.7	6.5	16.9	44.0	16.7	2.7	2.8	16.5	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>										
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	81.7	4.7	13.6	11.2	34.2	17.8	7.4	3.7	25.3	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	89.4	2.9	7.7	20.0	40.0	14.4	1.6	2.1	20.9	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	88.8	3.7	7.5	21.1	43.7	15.3	1.7	1.3	16.2	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	95.6	1.9	2.5	20.0	50.2	12.9	2.0	1.5	12.6	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>										
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	86.1	4.4	9.5	22.9	36.3	11.4	1.6	1.2	25.4	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	92.1	1.3	6.6	15.9	45.7	18.4	1.0	1.6	15.2	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	91.9	2.2	5.9	16.5	51.9	11.4	0.9	0.6	18.1	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers	94.6	1.5	3.8	24.2	40.6	15.8	4.7	9.3	5.4	<b>5.4</b>

100% in line	Necessity to establish the responsibility			Who should decide						Potential of the group*
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Local administration / prefect	Referendum	Court	VRU	President	Difficult to say / Refuse	
(n=87)										
- housewife (n=190)	87.1	3.9	9.0	16.3	44.4	14.9	2.8	0.5	21.1	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	89.6	2.7	7.7	17.4	41.4	16.8	2.7	2.7	18.4	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	89.7	3.8	6.5	20.8	48.2	11.7	2.5	0.6	15.7	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>										
- very low (n=320)	89.2	4.5	6.3	21.0	36.7	19.9	4.4	2.6	12.9	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	88.7	2.9	8.3	19.4	42.5	13.2	1.7	1.9	20.9	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	89.8	3.2	7.0	19.4	43.0	16.3	2.1	1.7	17.5	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	98.2	0.7	1.1	8.3	64.0	12.3	3.3	0.0	12.0	<b>2.9</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.

## 2.11 Evaluation of the activities of local self-government bodies

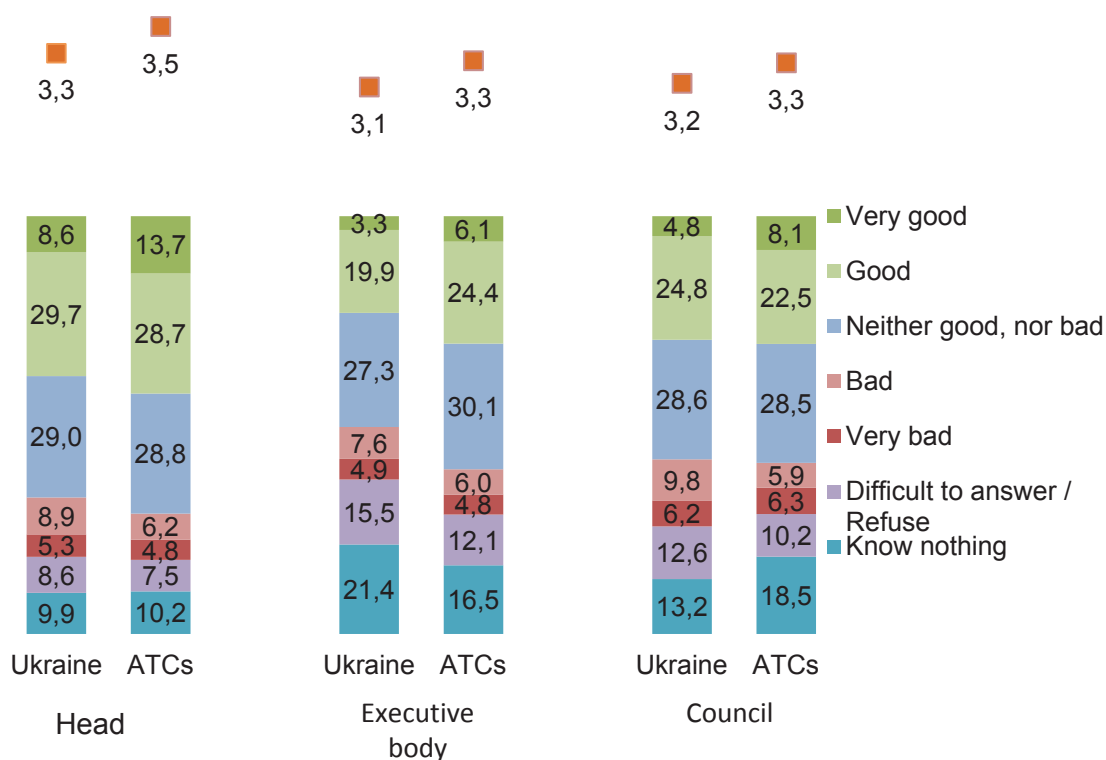
On average, on a 5-point scale (where 1 is "very bad" and 5 is "very good"), the respondents give their local self-government bodies **3.3-3.5** (Diagram 2.1.11). In general, residents of ATC gave a slightly better marks to their government bodies than the population of Ukraine in general (who, on average, gave their government bodies 3.1-3.3 points).

In total, 42% positively evaluated the work of their settlement head (only 11% evaluated it negatively), 31% gave positive evaluation to their local executive body (11% gave negative evaluation), 31% positively assessed the work of their local council (12% evaluated it negatively). Another 29-30% think that the work of their local government bodies is "neither good nor bad." Thus, the evaluations are rather **positive-neutral**.

Diagram 2.11.1

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

(% / mean among all respondents)





On the Diagram 2.11.2a-b, the data are presented separately for the communities which amalgamated in 2015 and 2016.

Diagram 2.11.2

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

(% / mean among all respondents)



In the Table 2.11.1a-c the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 2.11.2a-c they are presented for different regions.

Table 2.11.1a

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

**Head**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)






100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse 	Know nothing 
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	11.2	28.8	42.6	5.9	11.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	11.6	31.1	37.1	6.2	14.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	10.2	22.4	58.1	5.0	4.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	10.9	28.7	42.3	9.0	9.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	11.1	31.0	39.3	8.5	10.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	10.7	25.6	46.5	9.7	7.5
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	12.2	27.4	42.5	5.8	12.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	13.1	29.1	37.3	6.1	14.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	9.5	22.5	58.3	4.6	5.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	11.7	30.7	41.2	8.0	8.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	11.5	36.2	38.2	6.6	7.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	12.0	23.0	45.4	9.9	9.7
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	9.9	30.7	42.6	6.1	10.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	9.4	33.9	36.8	6.3	13.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	11.0	22.4	57.7	5.5	3.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	10.0	26.4	43.6	10.2	9.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	10.6	24.6	40.5	10.8	13.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	9.2	28.6	47.7	9.5	5.0

Table 2.11.1b

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

### Executive authority

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)




100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	11.6	27.3	30.3	11.9	18.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	12.6	27.3	25.0	12.7	22.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	8.8	27.4	45.2	9.8	8.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	10.1	32.5	30.7	12.3	14.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	11.5	35.3	26.0	12.7	14.5
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	8.3	28.8	36.9	11.9	14.1
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	12.3	26.7	31.2	9.1	20.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	13.9	26.4	25.2	10.0	24.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	7.5	27.6	49.1	6.4	9.5
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	10.8	33.7	29.6	12.8	13.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	14.0	37.9	24.3	13.3	10.5
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	6.5	27.9	37.0	12.1	16.7
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	10.8	28.3	29.0	15.8	16.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	10.9	28.7	24.7	16.5	19.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	10.5	27.2	40.3	14.0	8.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	9.3	31.2	31.9	11.8	15.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	8.5	32.2	28.0	11.9	19.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	10.4	29.8	36.9	11.7	11.1

Table 2.11.1c

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

### Council

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)




100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	11.8	25.9	30.1	11.0	21.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	12.2	25.6	25.2	11.8	25.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	10.8	26.5	43.9	8.8	10.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	12.6	30.8	31.0	9.4	16.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	14.8	34.1	26.8	7.7	16.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	9.8	26.4	36.6	11.6	15.6
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	13.3	24.0	31.5	8.0	23.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	14.9	23.6	25.3	8.5	27.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	8.6	25.2	50.3	6.4	9.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	11.8	31.3	31.5	9.2	16.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	15.7	35.6	27.2	6.5	15.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	6.3	25.4	37.3	13.0	17.9
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	9.8	28.4	28.2	15.3	18.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	8.4	28.5	25.2	16.6	21.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	13.4	28.2	36.0	11.8	10.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	13.7	30.2	30.4	9.6	16.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	13.6	32.3	26.3	9.3	18.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	13.7	27.5	35.7	10.1	13.0

Table 2.11.2a

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

### Head

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)




100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>					
- Western region (n=800)	9.7	28.9	45.3	6.4	9.7
- Central region (n=600)	12.1	29.8	40.4	7.9	9.8
- Southern region (n=500)	11.7	20.9	45.6	10.9	10.9
- Eastern region (n=100)	12.3	49.6	23.3	1.5	13.3
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>					
- Western region (n=260)	9.2	35.2	43.4	6.0	6.3
- Central region (n=380)	13.8	28.8	41.4	6.8	9.2
- Southern region (n=300)	13.4	15.9	48.2	10.0	12.6
- Eastern region (n=60)	7.3	54.4	15.1	0.3	22.9
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>					
- Western region (n=540)	10.1	25.0	46.5	6.7	11.8
- Central region (n=220)	7.6	32.7	37.5	11.0	11.2
- Southern region (n=200)	8.9	29.4	41.4	12.4	7.9
- Eastern region (n=40)	19.2	42.9	34.7	3.2	0.0

Table 2.11.2b

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

### Executive authority

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)




100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>					
- Western region (n=800)	10.5	31.7	37.5	7.5	12.8
- Central region (n=600)	11.5	29.9	23.7	17.5	17.4
- Southern region (n=500)	11.2	21.8	32.1	13.7	21.2
- Eastern region (n=100)	8.9	49.2	13.0	10.4	18.5
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>					
- Western region (n=260)	10.8	36.7	39.4	5.9	7.3
- Central region (n=380)	12.8	29.0	26.6	15.8	15.8
- Southern region (n=300)	11.2	19.7	33.0	10.6	25.5
- Eastern region (n=60)	8.6	50.0	6.8	4.3	30.3
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>					
- Western region (n=540)	10.3	28.6	36.4	8.5	16.2
- Central region (n=220)	8.0	32.2	15.9	22.1	21.8
- Southern region (n=200)	11.1	25.3	30.6	19.0	14.0
- Eastern region (n=40)	9.4	48.2	21.5	18.8	2.1

Table 2.11.2c

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

### Council

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good ☺	Good ☺	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>					
- Western region (n=800)	12.5	29.4	36.3	7.8	14.0
- Central region (n=600)	13.1	30.5	25.6	9.0	21.7
- Southern region (n=500)	11.8	18.7	31.4	15.8	22.3
- Eastern region (n=100)	8.2	46.3	15.5	11.5	18.5
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>					
- Western region (n=260)	11.2	32.3	40.6	7.3	8.6
- Central region (n=380)	15.4	28.7	28.0	7.0	20.9
- Southern region (n=300)	8.9	16.8	33.7	13.7	26.9
- Eastern region (n=60)	14.2	43.8	6.8	4.9	30.3
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>					
- Western region (n=540)	13.3	27.6	33.6	8.1	17.4
- Central region (n=220)	6.8	35.8	19.1	14.4	23.9
- Southern region (n=200)	16.7	21.9	27.6	19.3	14.5
- Eastern region (n=40)	0.0	49.8	27.4	20.8	2.1

Below, in the Table 2.11.3a-c, the evaluation is presented according to particular population strata.

Table 2.11.3a

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

**Head**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good 😐	Good 😊	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group*
<b>Gender groups</b>						
- men (n=835)	11.1	29.4	40.9	9.2	9.4	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	11.0	28.2	43.8	6.1	10.9	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>						
- 18-29 years (n=240)	10.7	24.5	42.1	5.8	16.9	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	10.0	30.3	43.6	8.7	7.5	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	10.7	30.5	43.3	8.0	7.5	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	12.8	28.7	40.7	7.2	10.6	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	18.0	22.6	24.6	16.6	18.3	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	10.5	28.5	44.1	8.1	8.9	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	10.4	29.3	45.3	5.0	10.0	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	9.1	32.3	45.6	5.1	7.9	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	7.3	24.2	50.1	10.9	7.5	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	11.0	29.8	44.7	3.5	11.0	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	12.5	31.1	48.3	3.2	4.9	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	17.2	39.4	30.2	4.8	8.5	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	9.5	33.8	36.2	5.0	15.6	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	13.1	29.1	40.2	7.1	10.4	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	14.1	25.3	40.3	13.2	7.2	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>						
- very low (n=320)	12.6	30.7	37.4	10.5	8.7	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	12.0	25.7	42.5	7.6	12.2	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	7.4	35.7	45.8	4.8	6.4	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	4.8	42.2	46.5	6.5	0.0	<b>2.9</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.



Table 2.11.1b

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

### Executive authority

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good 😐	Good 😊	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group*
<b>Gender groups</b>						
- men (n=835)	11.0	30.0	29.0	14.6	15.3	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	10.7	30.1	31.7	10.0	17.5	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>						
- 18-29 years (n=240)	9.4	25.9	30.6	12.3	21.8	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	9.6	30.0	31.9	12.2	16.4	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	11.5	32.7	30.9	12.2	12.7	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	12.5	30.7	28.6	11.9	16.2	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	17.0	24.1	17.4	20.1	21.4	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	10.5	30.5	29.4	14.3	15.2	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	10.1	31.1	33.1	8.6	17.1	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	8.9	31.2	36.5	8.8	14.6	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	9.9	27.3	32.1	16.2	14.5	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	9.3	33.8	32.8	9.7	14.3	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	9.3	26.9	39.0	8.5	16.3	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	21.8	37.4	21.1	6.2	13.4	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	8.4	30.9	32.8	8.0	19.8	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	11.2	30.9	29.2	11.5	17.3	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	13.3	30.6	25.1	19.4	11.5	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>						
- very low (n=320)	14.8	31.0	26.3	16.8	11.1	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	11.5	29.3	27.9	11.9	19.4	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	6.3	32.3	37.1	10.7	13.5	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	6.6	33.5	57.3	1.0	1.6	<b>2.9</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.

Table 2.11.1c

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

**Council**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse 	Know nothing 	Potential of the group*
<b>Gender groups</b>						
- men (n=835)	11.6	28.4	29.8	13.5	16.7	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	12.8	28.6	31.2	7.4	20.0	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>						
- 18-29 years (n=240)	11.4	22.8	31.6	10.4	23.8	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	11.6	31.4	30.4	9.4	17.1	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	11.1	28.5	31.9	12.3	16.2	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	14.6	29.7	28.7	8.7	18.3	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	14.9	22.6	20.5	20.4	21.6	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	13.7	25.6	31.4	11.4	17.9	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	11.8	32.5	29.4	6.6	19.6	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	8.5	30.8	37.4	7.4	15.8	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	11.5	25.2	30.6	16.0	16.6	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	9.1	35.0	34.7	4.4	16.9	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	11.0	24.3	39.2	5.4	20.1	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	21.8	40.4	19.1	4.6	14.0	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	10.2	29.6	32.1	6.8	21.3	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	13.4	29.5	29.7	8.6	18.8	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	13.3	25.9	27.7	17.5	15.7	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>						
- very low (n=320)	19.8	22.4	30.8	13.5	13.6	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	12.1	27.4	28.8	10.0	21.7	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	6.7	35.3	34.1	9.0	14.9	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	15.7	39.2	43.5	1.7	0.0	<b>2.9</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.

## CHAPTER III. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM



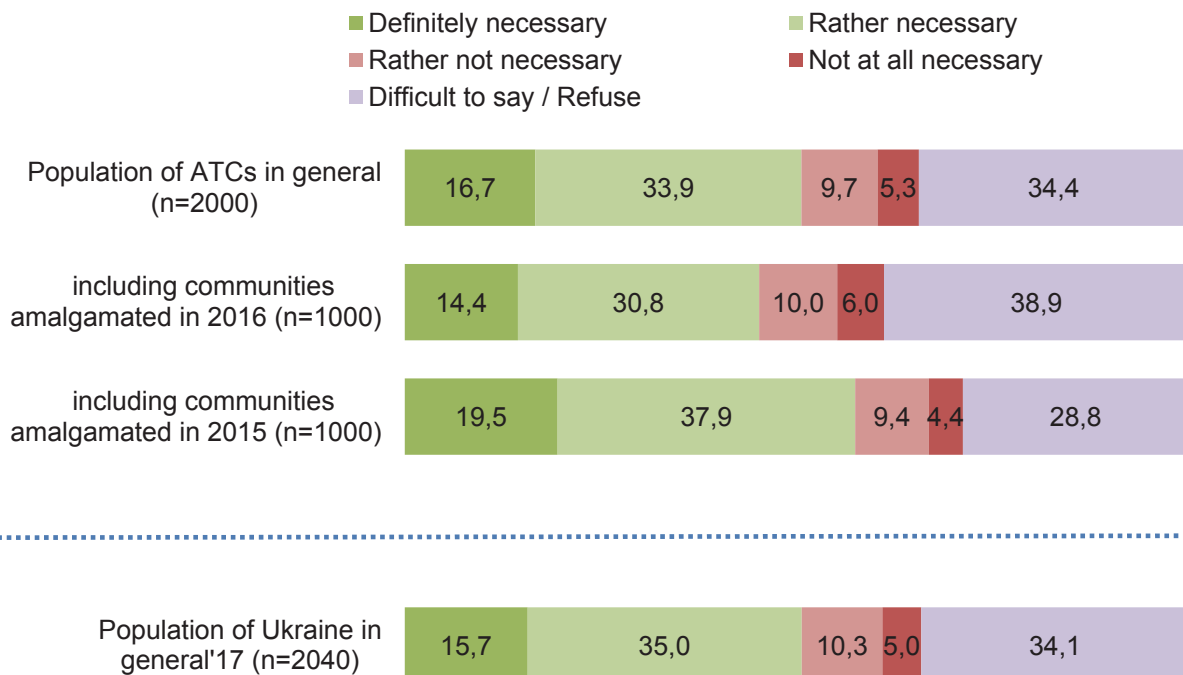
### 3.1 The relevance of amendments to the Constitution and possibility to conduct the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers without amendments

A half of the population of the communities (51%) believe that **amendments to the Constitution are necessary** (although only 17% of them are completely sure about this), and 15% oppose these amendments (Diagram 3.1.1). Among the residents of Ukraine in general, the sentiment is approximately the same.

Diagram 3.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)

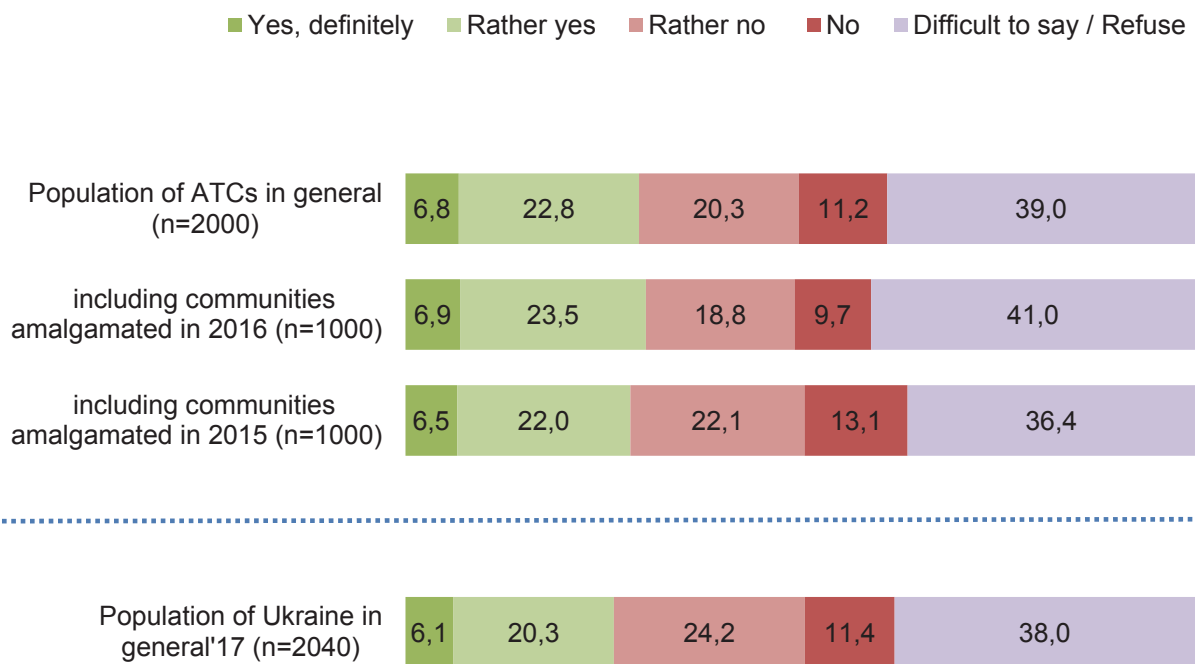


At the same time, the population's opinions about the possibility of a local self-governance reform and decentralization without amending the Constitution have split: **30% believe that the reform is possible without constitutional amendments**, 31% do not believe so. Another 39% could not answer this question (Diagram 3.1.2).

Diagram 3.1.2

**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)

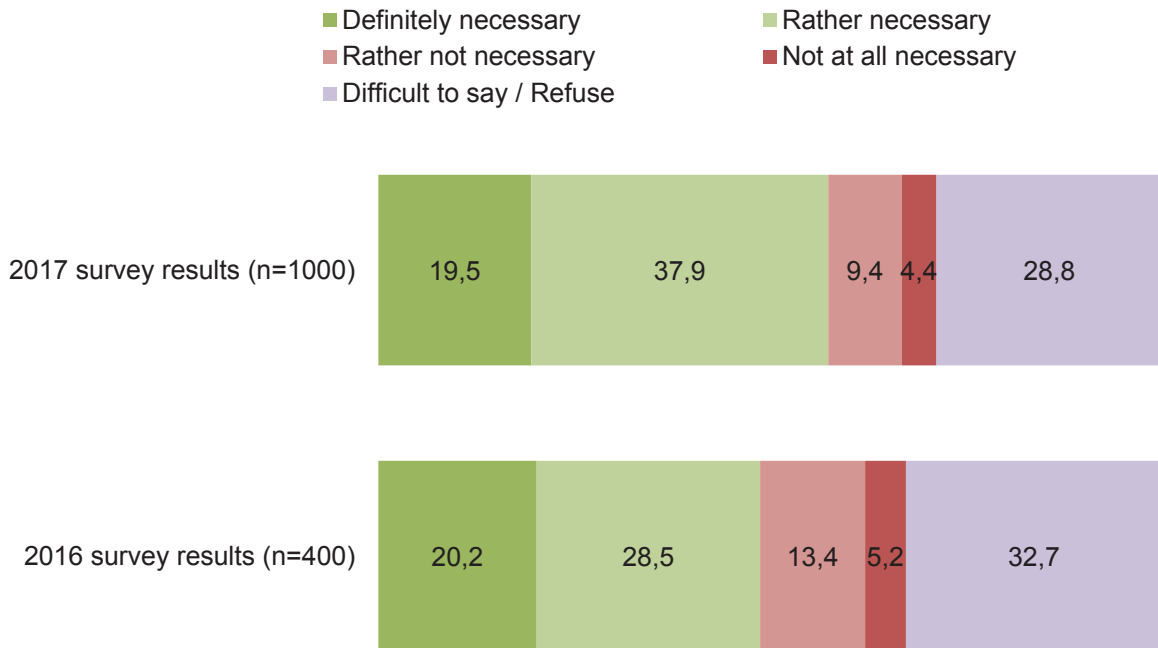


Among the residents of the communities which amalgamated in 2015, the fraction of those who believe that amendments to the constitution are necessary has grown from 49% to 57% in the past year (Diagram 3.1.3).

Diagram 3.1.3

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)

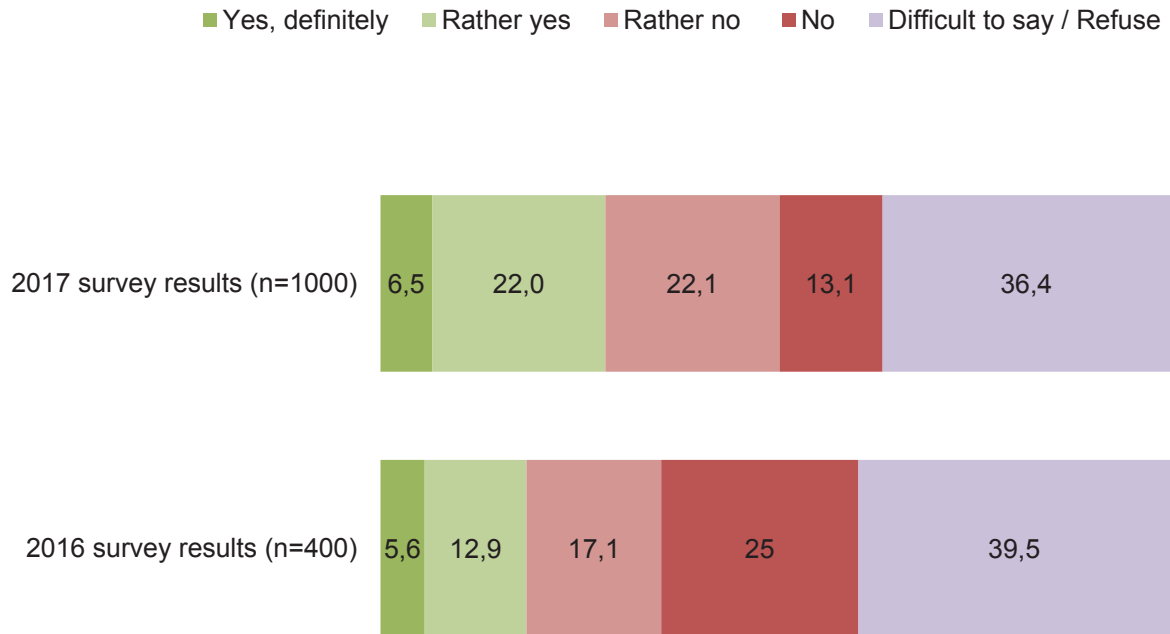


At the same time, the fraction of those among them who think that the reform is possible without amending the constitution has also grown from 19% to 29% (Diagram 3.1.4).

Diagram 3.1.4

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)









In the Table 3.1.1a-b the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 3.1.2a-b they are presented for different regions.

Table 3.1.1a-b

**Distribution of the population of ATCs on opinions on amendments to the Constitution and the opinions on the need for such a reform**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	a. Necessity of amendments			b. Possibility of reform		
	Necessary 	Not necessary 	Difficult to say / Refuse 	Yes 	No 	Difficult to say / Refuse 
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	51.9	14.8	33.3	29.2	32.6	38.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	50.3	15.4	34.3	31.0	29.9	39.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	56.4	13.0	30.7	24.3	40.4	35.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	49.5	15.1	35.4	29.9	30.4	39.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	48.7	16.3	35.0	34.5	24.7	40.9
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	50.5	13.5	36.0	23.7	38.1	38.2
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	47.1	16.4	36.5	33.1	30.5	36.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	44.5	18.0	37.5	36.0	27.2	36.8
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	55.0	11.7	33.3	24.4	40.7	34.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	43.4	15.5	41.1	27.9	26.6	45.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	43.4	17.9	38.7	33.7	21.6	44.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	43.5	12.1	44.4	19.9	33.6	46.5
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	58.5	12.6	29.0	23.9	35.5	40.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	58.6	11.8	29.6	23.9	33.8	42.4







100% in line	a. Necessity of amendments			b. Possibility of reform		
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Yes	No	Difficult to say / Refuse
						
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	58.1	14.5	27.4	24.1	39.9	36.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	56.6	14.7	28.7	32.2	34.8	33.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	55.1	14.4	30.4	35.5	28.3	36.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	58.5	15.1	26.4	28.0	43.3	28.7



Table 3.1.2a-b

**Distribution of the population of ATCs on opinions on amendments to the Constitution and the opinions on the need for such a reform**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	a. Necessity of amendments			▶	b. Possibility of reform		
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse		Yes	No	Difficult to say / Refuse
	👍	👎	?		👍	👎	?
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>							
- Western region (n=800)	57.5	15.7	26.7		35.6	33.7	30.7
- Central region (n=600)	37.7	15.2	47.1		20.5	23.4	56.1
- Southern region (n=500)	55.1	13.0	32.0		23.8	41.8	34.4
- Eastern region (n=100)	53.3	15.9	30.8		54.7	19.6	25.6
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>							
- Western region (n=260)	47.3	19.5	33.2		37.8	29.7	32.5
- Central region (n=380)	37.8	17.8	44.5		22.7	25.6	51.7
- Southern region (n=300)	52.1	9.1	38.8		26.1	34.8	39.0
- Eastern region (n=60)	55.8	15.2	29.0		62.2	18.2	19.6
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>							
- Western region (n=540)	63.9	13.4	22.7		34.2	36.3	29.5
- Central region (n=220)	37.6	8.1	54.3		14.4	17.3	68.3
- Southern region (n=200)	60.1	19.5	20.5		19.8	53.6	26.6
- Eastern region (n=40)	49.9	16.9	33.2		44.3	21.6	34.1

Below, in the Table 3.1.3a-b, the attitudes to constitutional amendments and the possibility of reform without such amendments is presented according to different sociodemographic strata.

Table 3.1.3a-b

**Distribution of the population of ATCs on opinions on amendments to the Constitution and the opinions on the need for such a reform**

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	a. Necessity of amendments			b. Possibility of reform			Potential of the group* ↑
	Necessary 👍	Not necessary 👎	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Yes 👍	No 👎	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
<b>Gender groups</b>							
- men (n=835)	53.3	14.2	32.5	33.0	31.1	35.8	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	48.4	15.6	36.0	26.7	31.7	41.6	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>							
- 18-29 years (n=240)	51.2	11.5	37.3	24.3	33.0	42.7	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	52.7	15.9	31.3	35.0	28.5	36.4	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	53.5	14.3	32.2	29.0	34.6	36.4	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	45.4	17.1	37.5	28.6	30.2	41.3	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	37.2	17.2	45.6	30.8	19.5	49.6	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	47.1	15.5	37.4	26.2	30.6	43.1	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	54.0	15.9	30.2	32.1	32.5	35.4	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	60.4	10.9	28.7	30.9	38.9	30.1	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>							
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	47.2	12.4	40.4	31.5	24.8	43.7	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	53.9	14.5	31.6	37.0	28.5	34.5	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	57.0	15.1	27.9	27.3	29.1	43.6	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	58.0	26.1	15.9	39.7	42.6	17.8	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	54.5	16.2	29.3	26.1	37.0	36.9	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	46.1	17.0	36.9	28.8	30.4	40.8	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	55.5	10.9	33.6	26.3	39.8	34.0	<b>10.0</b>

100% in line	a. Necessity of amendments			▶	b. Possibility of reform			Potential of the group* ↑
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse		Yes	No	Difficult to say / Refuse	
	👍	👎	?		👍	👎	?	
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>								
- very low (n=320)	46.0	23.4	30.6		29.6	38.7	31.8	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	47.9	14.5	37.7		28.7	27.5	43.8	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	58.8	10.8	30.5		33.1	33.5	33.4	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	65.1	16.0	18.9		22.0	59.1	18.8	<b>2.9</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.

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

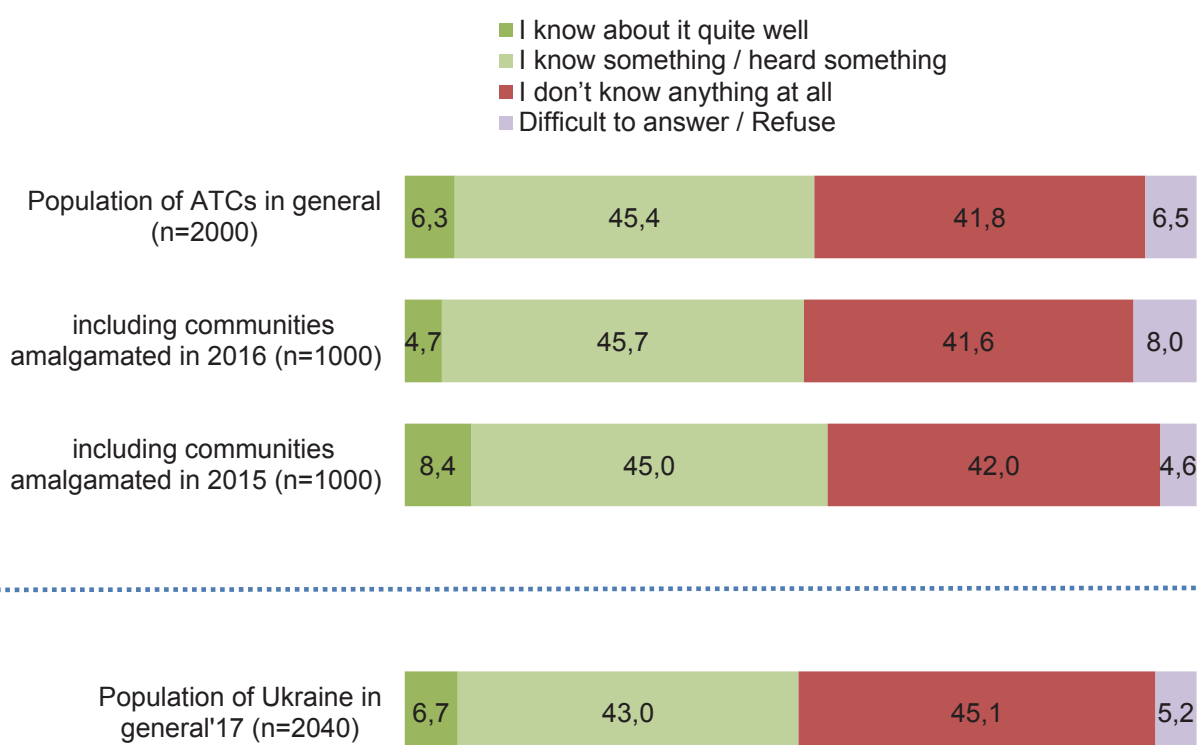
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52% of ATC residents **know** at least something about amendments of the Constitution (but only 6% of them who know a lot about the amendments) (among the population of Ukraine in general, the fraction is 50%) (Diagram 3.2.1).

Diagram 3.2.1

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

(% among all respondents)

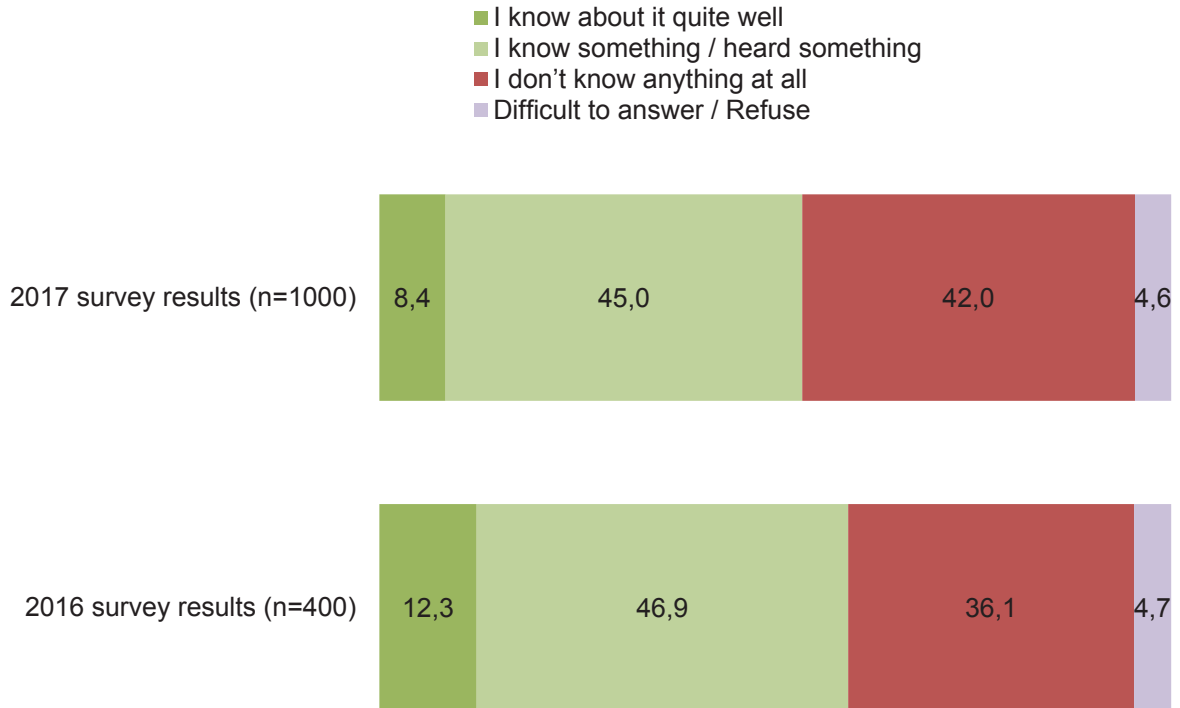


However, among the residents of the communities which amalgamated in 2015, the fraction of those who know about such plans has decreased from 59% to 53% in the past year (Diagram 3.2.2).

Diagram 3.2.2

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)



In the Table 3.2.1 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 3.2.2 they are presented for different regions.

Table 3.2.1

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	6.6	43.9	44.7	4.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	5.6	42.0	47.9	4.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	9.3	49.5	35.8	5.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	6.1	46.7	39.2	8.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	4.6	44.4	42.9	8.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	8.1	49.8	34.2	7.9
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	5.2	44.0	45.4	5.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	4.7	42.0	47.8	5.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	6.9	49.9	38.3	4.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	4.2	47.3	38.0	10.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	3.5	44.6	40.5	11.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	5.1	51.2	34.6	9.2
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	8.4	43.9	43.8	3.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	7.0	41.9	48.1	3.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	12.2	49.0	32.7	6.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	8.3	46.0	40.5	5.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	5.9	44.2	45.7	4.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	11.5	48.4	33.8	6.4

Table 3.2.2

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

(% among all respondents)


100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>				
- Western region (n=800)	5.0	49.6	37.7	7.7
- Central region (n=600)	5.8	41.8	44.3	8.1
- Southern region (n=500)	7.3	41.5	48.3	2.9
- Eastern region (n=100)	13.7	49.9	33.0	3.3
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>				
- Western region (n=260)	1.9	58.2	27.9	12.0
- Central region (n=380)	5.6	38.3	47.2	8.9
- Southern region (n=300)	6.0	39.6	50.8	3.6
- Eastern region (n=60)	6.2	60.9	31.5	1.4
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>				
- Western region (n=540)	6.9	44.3	43.9	4.9
- Central region (n=220)	6.4	51.4	36.3	5.9
- Southern region (n=200)	9.5	44.6	44.2	1.8
- Eastern region (n=40)	24.1	34.8	35.0	6.1

In the Table 3.2.3 the data are presented for particular population strata.

Table 3.2.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* 
<b>Gender groups</b>					
- men (n=835)	7.9	48.0	37.8	6.3	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	5.0	43.2	45.2	6.6	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>					
- 18-29 years (n=240)	6.2	42.2	44.2	7.4	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	5.7	46.2	42.2	5.9	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	6.0	49.8	39.9	4.3	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	7.4	42.8	41.4	8.4	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	2.5	32.4	52.3	12.7	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	4.7	44.1	45.5	5.7	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	6.1	48.3	39.5	6.1	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	12.4	51.2	31.7	4.7	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	5.1	45.4	42.9	6.6	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	6.2	58.4	27.1	8.3	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	9.2	57.7	28.3	4.8	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	5.1	46.4	44.7	3.7	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	5.9	45.9	44.7	3.5	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	8.1	41.1	42.6	8.2	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	2.6	42.3	49.3	5.8	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>					
- very low (n=320)	7.4	36.8	51.7	4.1	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	5.2	45.0	42.0	7.8	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	8.2	52.3	34.7	4.8	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	11.2	41.0	43.4	4.4	<b>2.9</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.



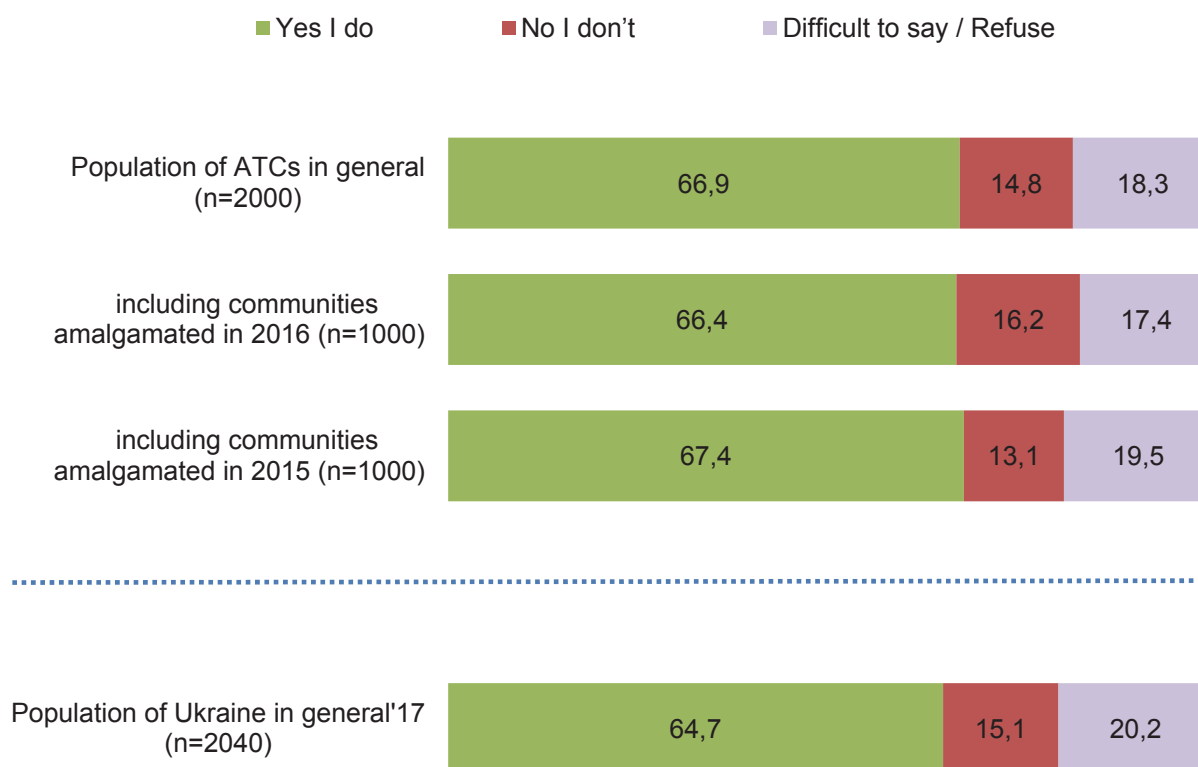
### 3.3 The possibility of changing the opinion on decentralization, local self-governance reform and the amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine in case of acquisition of additional explanations

The majority of ATC residents (67%) accept that if they are given additional explanation, they may **change their opinion** about their attitude to the planned reforms (Diagram 3.3.1). Only 15% deny this possibility.

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)

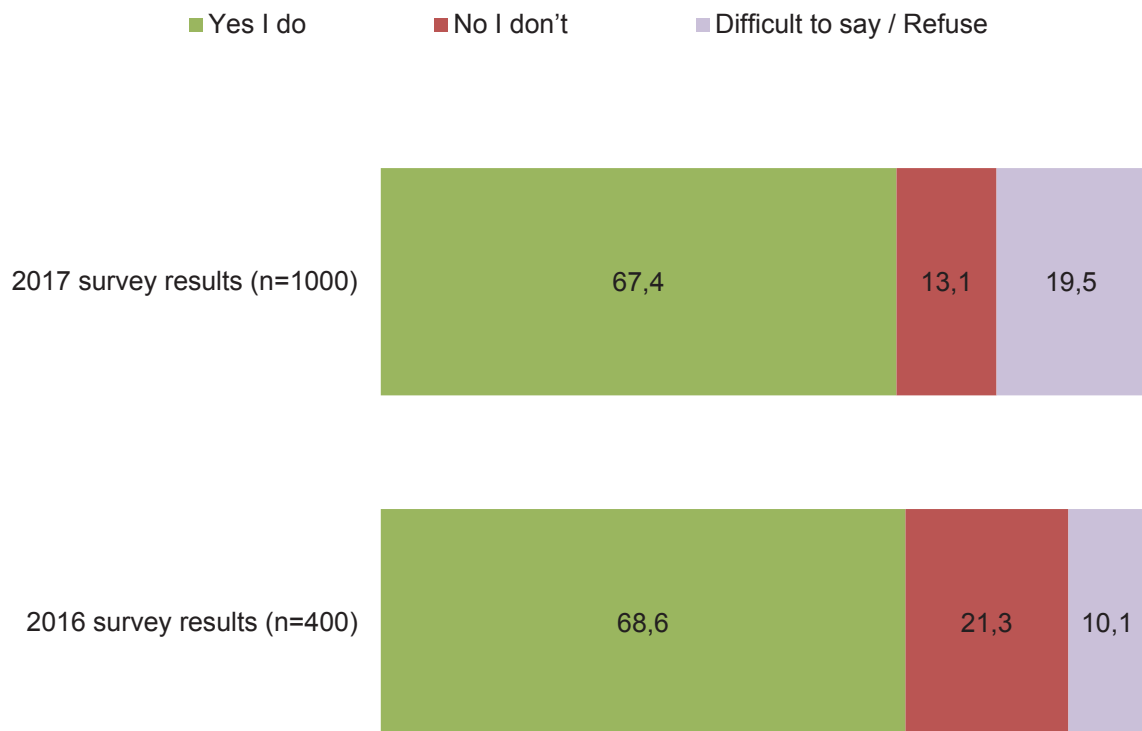


Among the residents of the communities that amalgamated in 2015, the number of those who deny that they could change their opinion has fallen from 21% to 13% in the past year (Diagram 3.3.2).

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 that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)



In the Table 3.3.1 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 3.3.2 they are presented for different regions.

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 all respondents)

100% in line	Yes, I do	No, I do not	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	66.1	15.7	18.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	66.2	15.5	18.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	65.7	16.3	18.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	67.6	14.0	18.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	70.1	13.2	16.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	64.2	15.2	20.6
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	66.0	17.7	16.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	66.5	18.4	15.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	64.3	15.5	20.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	66.9	14.7	18.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	70.8	14.1	15.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	61.5	15.6	22.9
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	66.3	12.9	20.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	65.8	11.3	22.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	67.4	17.2	15.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	68.4	13.2	18.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	69.2	12.1	18.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	67.3	14.7	18.0

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 all respondents)

100% in line	Yes, I do	No, I do not	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>			
- Western region (n=800)	64.0	15.1	20.8
- Central region (n=600)	64.0	16.4	19.6
- Southern region (n=500)	74.0	13.4	12.6
- Eastern region (n=100)	74.2	9.7	16.1
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>			
- Western region (n=260)	58.4	18.5	23.1
- Central region (n=380)	64.9	18.1	17.1
- Southern region (n=300)	71.1	12.9	16.0
- Eastern region (n=60)	92.0	6.8	1.2
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>			
- Western region (n=540)	67.5	13.0	19.4
- Central region (n=220)	61.5	11.9	26.6
- Southern region (n=200)	78.9	14.1	7.0
- Eastern region (n=40)	49.7	13.7	36.6

In the Table 3.3.3 the distribution of answers is presented according to particular sociodemographic population strata.

Table 3.3.3

**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	Potential of the group* ↑
<b>Gender groups</b>				
- men (n=835)	68.2	15.8	16.0	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	65.8	13.9	20.3	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>				
- 18-29 years (n=240)	70.3	14.0	15.7	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	68.0	16.1	15.9	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	63.6	17.9	18.5	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	66.4	11.2	22.4	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	58.0	12.3	29.6	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	64.5	15.4	20.1	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	69.7	15.1	15.3	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	72.5	14.8	12.7	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	61.7	15.7	22.6	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	66.2	15.3	18.5	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	83.4	10.3	6.3	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	64.9	18.6	16.5	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	68.8	18.7	12.6	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	65.4	12.8	21.8	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	72.4	16.0	11.6	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>				
- very low (n=320)	61.6	23.6	14.7	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	67.2	13.7	19.1	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	74.0	9.0	17.0	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	54.2	26.7	19.1	<b>2.9</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.

## CHAPTER IV. AMALGAMATION OF THE TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES



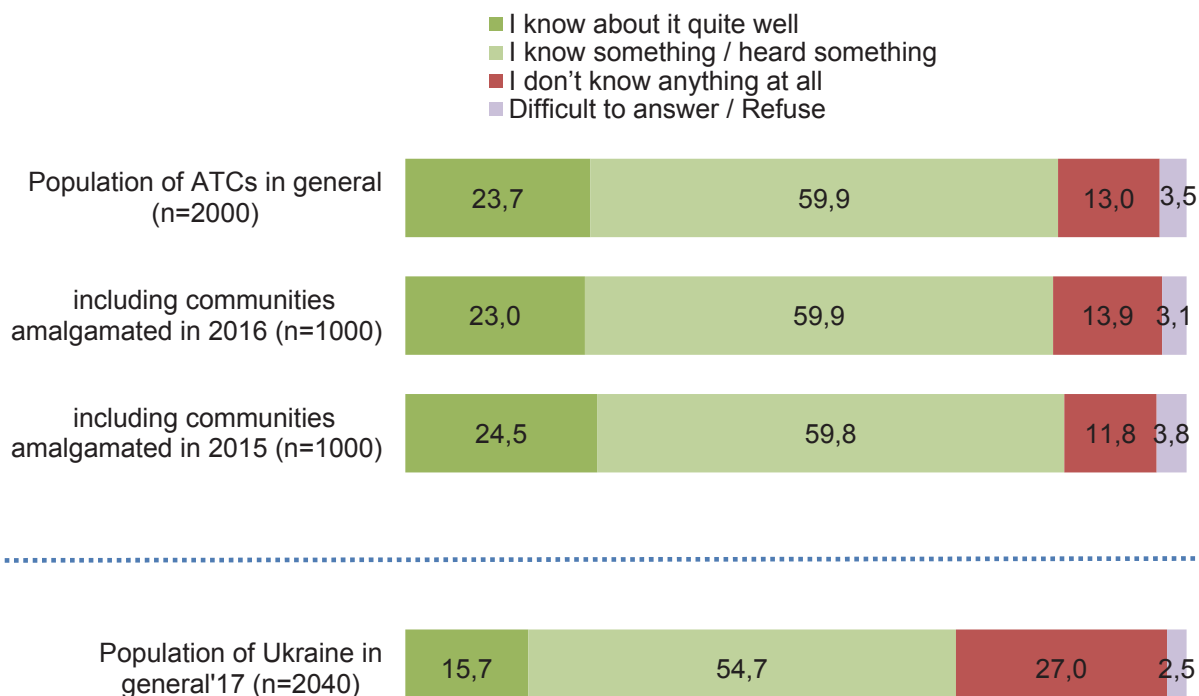
### 4.1 Awareness of the amalgamation of the territorial communities. Requisite knowledge of the actions connected with the amalgamation of the territorial communities

If among the general Ukrainian population 71% know about amalgamation of territorial communities, among the residents of ATCs 84% know about it (Diagram 4.1.1).

Diagram 4.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)

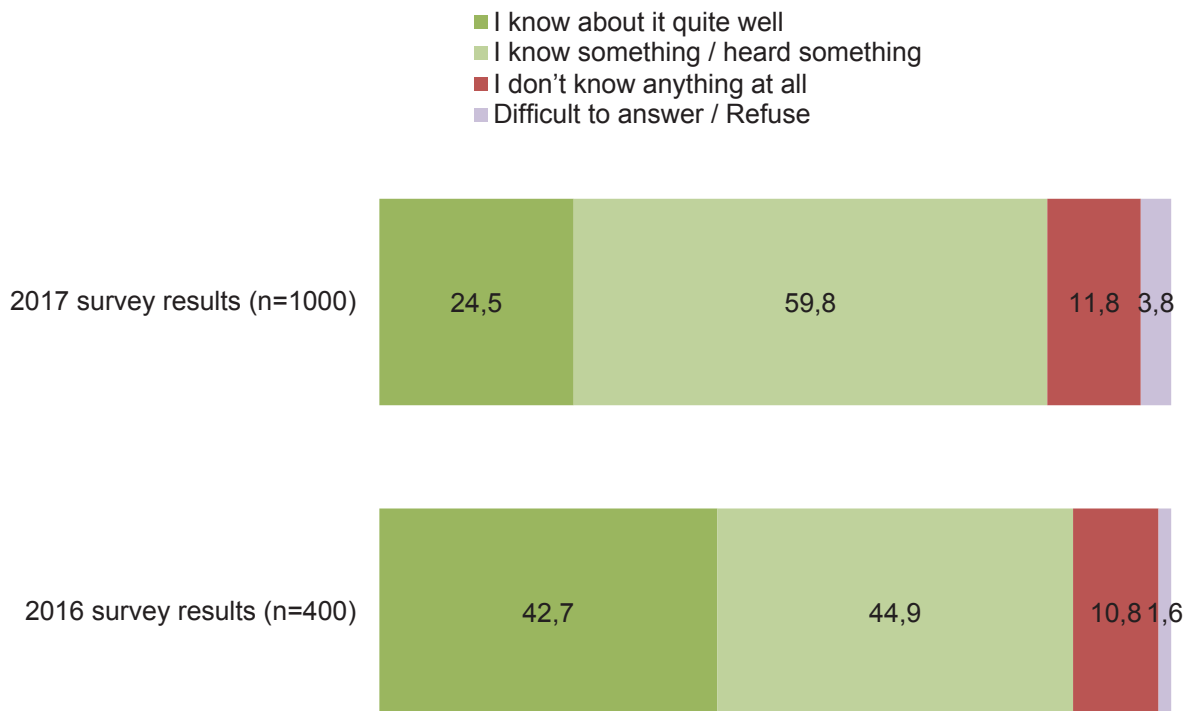


Among the residents of the communities that amalgamated in 2015, the fraction of those who are aware of amalgamation of communities has decreased slightly (from 88% to 84%) (Diagram 4.1.2). In addition, while last year as many as 43% claimed they were well-informed about it, now only 25% do.

Diagram 4.1.2

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)



In the Table 4.1.1 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 4.1.2 they are presented for different regions.

Table 4.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	20.3	62.7	14.9	2.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	17.3	63.9	17.0	1.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	29.0	59.4	9.1	2.5
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	26.7	57.4	11.3	4.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	21.8	59.8	13.6	4.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	33.2	54.0	8.2	4.6
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	18.7	61.9	17.3	2.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	15.2	62.1	20.7	2.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	29.4	61.1	7.0	2.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	27.0	58.1	10.8	4.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	21.2	62.0	13.5	3.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	35.2	52.7	6.9	5.2
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	22.5	63.9	11.7	1.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	20.2	66.4	11.7	1.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	28.4	57.4	11.7	2.5
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	26.2	56.5	11.9	5.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	22.5	57.2	13.7	6.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	31.0	55.5	9.6	3.9



Table 4.1.2

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

(% among all respondents)


100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>				
- Western region (n=800)	20.7	61.0	11.6	6.7
- Central region (n=600)	25.7	61.4	12.0	0.9
- Southern region (n=500)	24.7	54.3	18.9	2.1
- Eastern region (n=100)	28.7	64.9	6.1	0.3
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>				
- Western region (n=260)	14.6	67.5	10.8	7.0
- Central region (n=380)	26.9	58.8	13.3	1.0
- Southern region (n=300)	28.6	49.1	19.3	3.0
- Eastern region (n=60)	13.4	75.6	10.5	0.5
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>				
- Western region (n=540)	24.5	56.9	12.1	6.4
- Central region (n=220)	22.5	68.5	8.3	0.7
- Southern region (n=200)	18.1	63.1	18.3	0.4
- Eastern region (n=40)	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0

In the Table 4.1.3 the level of awareness is presented according to particular strata of Ukrainian population.

Table 4.1.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* 
<b>Gender groups</b>					
- men (n=835)	25.1	60.2	11.9	2.8	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	22.5	59.6	13.9	4.0	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>					
- 18-29 years (n=240)	19.7	59.8	16.3	4.2	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	23.2	59.5	13.7	3.6	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	25.8	58.0	11.9	4.3	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	25.0	62.1	10.9	2.0	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	11.1	62.1	22.9	3.9	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	24.1	58.9	13.0	4.1	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	23.8	60.8	12.0	3.4	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	30.8	58.8	8.5	1.9	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	18.3	62.5	12.5	6.7	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	21.5	71.6	4.6	2.3	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	35.5	54.8	7.5	2.1	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	20.3	45.3	30.9	3.5	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	20.6	59.2	17.0	3.2	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	25.7	61.0	11.0	2.2	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	27.3	56.6	13.7	2.4	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>					
- very low (n=320)	17.9	62.5	17.3	2.3	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	23.1	61.1	11.4	4.4	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	27.9	59.6	11.0	1.6	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	32.8	37.8	27.1	2.4	<b>2.9</b>

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

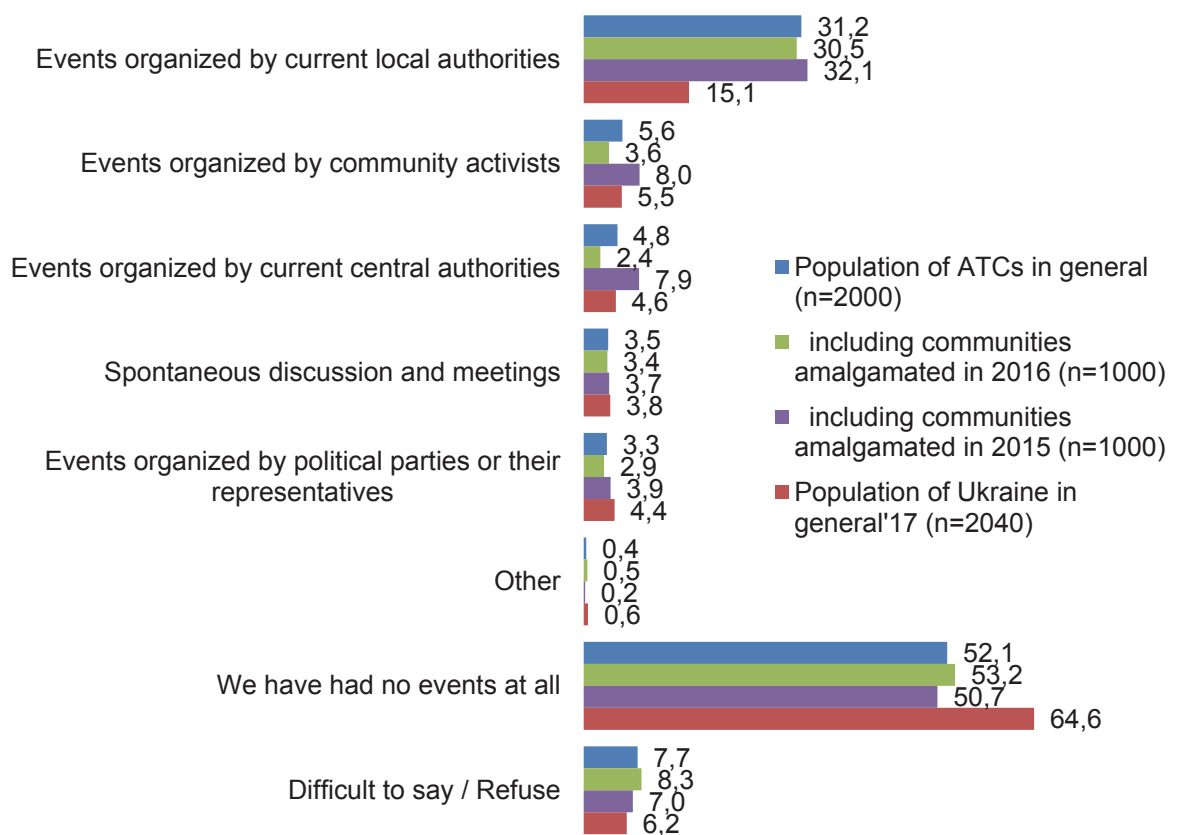
\*\* «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings but they cannot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

40% of ATC residents remember some events related to the local self-government reform (Diagram 4.1.2). The respondents most often mentioned events organized by the local government.

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)

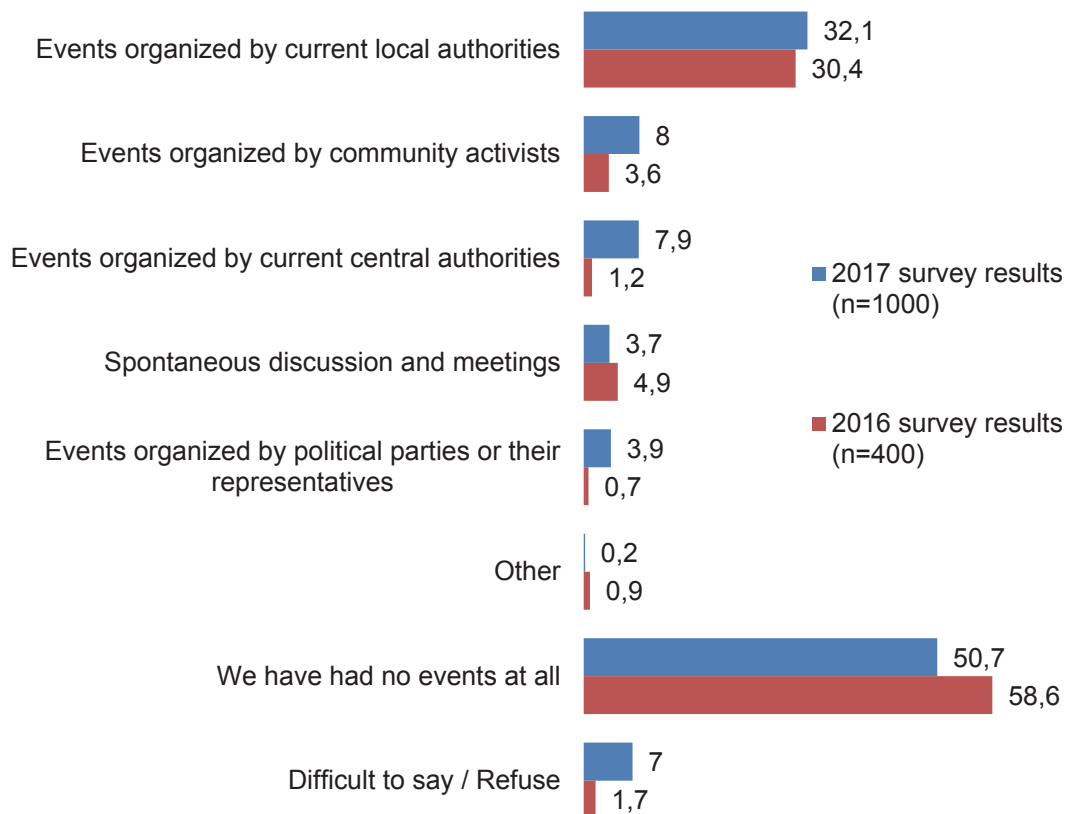


If last year, 40% of the residents of the communities that amalgamated in 2015 remembered some events, now 42% of them do (Diagram 4.1.4).

Diagram 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 that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)



In the Table 4.1.2 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 4.1.4 they are presented for different regions.

Table 4.1.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

<b>% in line</b>	<b>Events organized by current central authorities</b>	<b>Events organized by current local authorities</b>	<b>Events organized by political parties</b>	<b>Events organized by community activists</b>	<b>Spontaneous discussion and meetings</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>We have had no events at all</b>	<b>Difficult to say / Refuse</b>
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	6.6	29.4	3.2	6.1	3.2	0.8	54.2	7.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	7.1	26.4	3.9	5.3	3.0	0.8	58.0	8.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	5.4	37.9	1.3	8.5	3.8	0.5	43.7	6.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	3.3	32.8	3.4	5.0	3.8	0.0	50.3	7.6
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	3.3	32.7	3.2	5.1	2.8	0.0	53.5	5.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	3.2	33.1	3.6	4.9	5.0	0.1	46.0	10.1
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	4.1	25.6	2.8	4.2	3.3	1.0	57.0	8.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	4.2	21.9	3.2	2.1	3.0	1.1	61.8	9.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	3.9	36.7	1.3	10.4	4.2	0.6	42.6	5.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	0.7	35.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	0.1	49.7	7.9

<b>% in line</b>	<b>Events organized by current central authorities</b>	<b>Events organized by current local authorities</b>	<b>Events organized by political parties</b>	<b>Events organized by community activists</b>	<b>Spontaneous discussion and meetings</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>We have had no events at all</b>	<b>Difficult to say / Refuse</b>
<i>- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)</i>	0.6	36.0	4.3	1.4	2.3	0.0	53.5	6.3
<i>- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)</i>	0.9	34.4	1.4	5.4	5.1	0.2	44.5	10.1
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	10.0	34.7	3.9	8.8	3.1	0.4	50.5	6.9
<i>- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)</i>	11.1	32.9	4.9	9.8	3.1	0.4	52.5	6.8
<i>- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)</i>	7.3	39.3	1.5	6.0	3.4	0.5	45.1	7.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	6.2	30.0	3.8	7.4	4.1	0.0	50.9	7.1
<i>- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)</i>	6.6	28.7	2.0	9.6	3.5	0.0	53.5	5.0
<i>- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)</i>	5.8	31.6	6.2	4.4	4.8	0.0	47.7	10.0

Table 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 respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	Events organized by current central authorities	Events organized by current local authorities	Events organized by political parties	Events organized by community activists	Spontaneous discussion and meetings	Other	We have had no events at all	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>								
- Western region (n=800)	8.4	30.8	4.1	7.0	1.9	0.4	49.4	8.4
- Central region (n=600)	3.3	30.4	2.8	1.1	2.8	0.0	52.2	10.8
- Southern region (n=500)	1.3	40.7	3.7	10.7	7.0	1.1	47.6	3.7
- Eastern region (n=100)	2.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	84.3	2.8
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>								
- Western region (n=260)	2.1	32.0	2.5	5.1	2.0	0.7	48.6	10.6
- Central region (n=380)	3.1	32.7	3.4	1.5	3.9	0.0	49.5	10.3
- Southern region (n=300)	2.1	33.3	3.5	6.5	5.1	1.3	52.4	4.4
- Eastern region (n=60)	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.6	0.9
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>								
- Western region (n=540)	12.2	30.0	5.1	8.3	1.8	0.1	49.9	7.1
- Central region (n=220)	3.8	23.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	12.1
- Southern region (n=200)	0.0	53.1	4.1	17.7	10.1	0.7	39.5	2.5
- Eastern region (n=40)	5.1	11.8	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	65.8	5.4

In the Table 4.1.5 the data are presented for particular population strata.

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 category)

100% in line	Events organized by current central authorities	Events organized by current local authorities	Events organized by political parties	Events organized by community activists	спонтанні обговорення і дискусії	Other	We have had no events at all	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* ↑
<b>Gender groups</b>									
- men (n=835)	5.6	30.8	2.9	5.7	3.1	0.6	52.0	8.8	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	4.2	31.6	3.7	5.5	3.9	0.2	52.3	6.8	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>									
- 18-29 years (n=240)	4.6	30.8	3.2	2.9	1.9	0.0	56.3	6.9	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	4.7	30.6	2.6	8.9	3.4	0.9	51.4	8.6	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	5.2	31.6	3.2	4.7	4.0	0.2	49.5	9.0	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	4.9	31.8	4.2	4.9	4.3	0.3	52.4	6.3	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	4.2	25.5	2.2	2.5	1.4	0.2	56.2	14.0	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	3.1	34.7	1.9	5.0	4.1	0.4	49.8	8.3	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	5.5	27.2	5.2	5.8	3.5	0.2	56.2	6.1	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	7.4	34.8	3.7	8.3	3.7	0.9	47.2	5.4	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	5.1	32.1	2.3	6.1	1.1	1.1	48.3	12.5	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	3.4	36.3	3.3	6.9	1.7	0.5	40.6	14.1	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	9.1	40.8	4.5	6.4	6.6	0.0	45.5	1.6	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	8.2	35.0	10.5	3.2	5.3	0.0	51.9	3.2	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	1.7	22.1	1.9	5.9	3.0	0.0	64.2	5.4	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	4.0	30.7	3.6	4.9	4.7	0.2	53.7	6.4	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	3.4	27.3	1.6	5.7	4.4	0.0	56.4	7.1	<b>10.0</b>



100% in line	Events organized by current central authorities	Events organized by current local authorities	Events organized by political parties	Events organized by community activists	spontaneous discussion and meetings	Other	We have had no events at all	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* †
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>									
- very low (n=320)	1.5	28.0	0.6	6.9	8.3	0.3	53.6	9.0	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	4.8	30.4	3.2	5.2	2.7	0.2	53.1	8.1	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	6.9	35.0	5.2	6.0	3.1	1.0	49.8	5.7	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	6.8	37.5	6.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	43.1	6.0	<b>2.9</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.

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

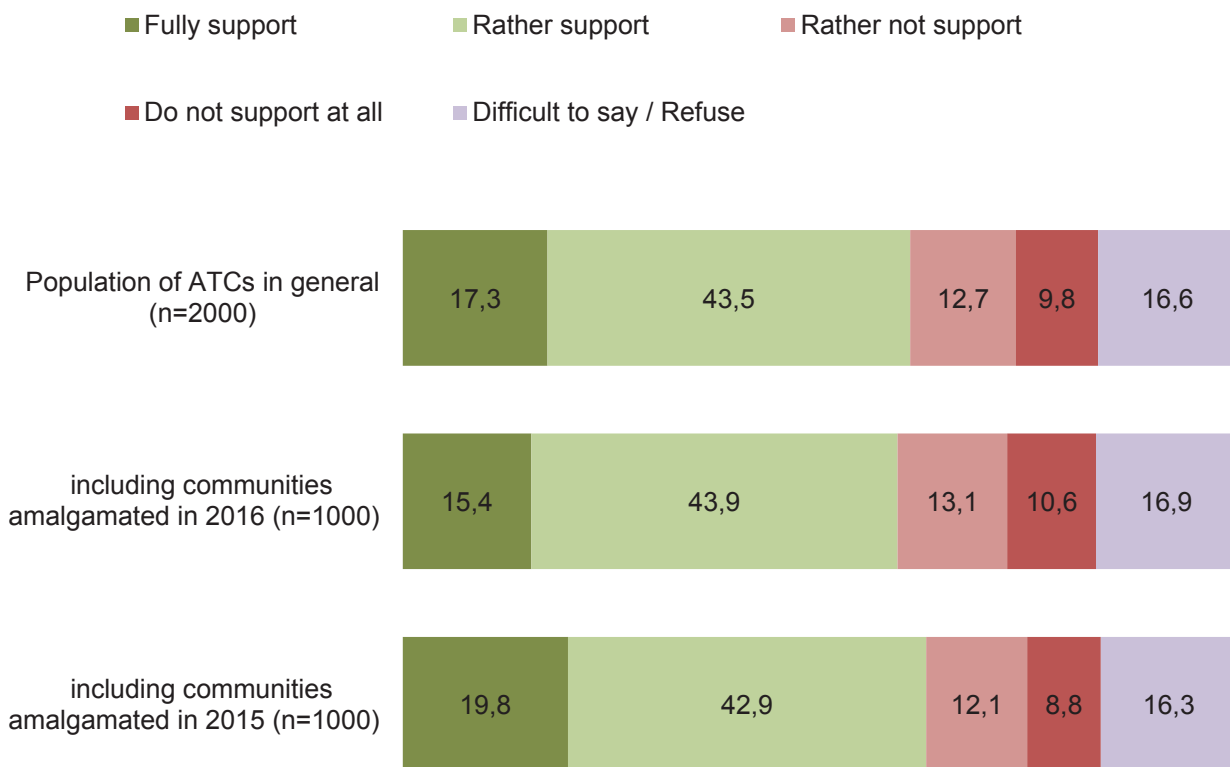
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In general, 61% of ATC residents support the process of amalgamation of territorial communities (Diagram 4.2.1). 23% of them are against it.

Diagram 4.2.1

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

(% among all respondents)

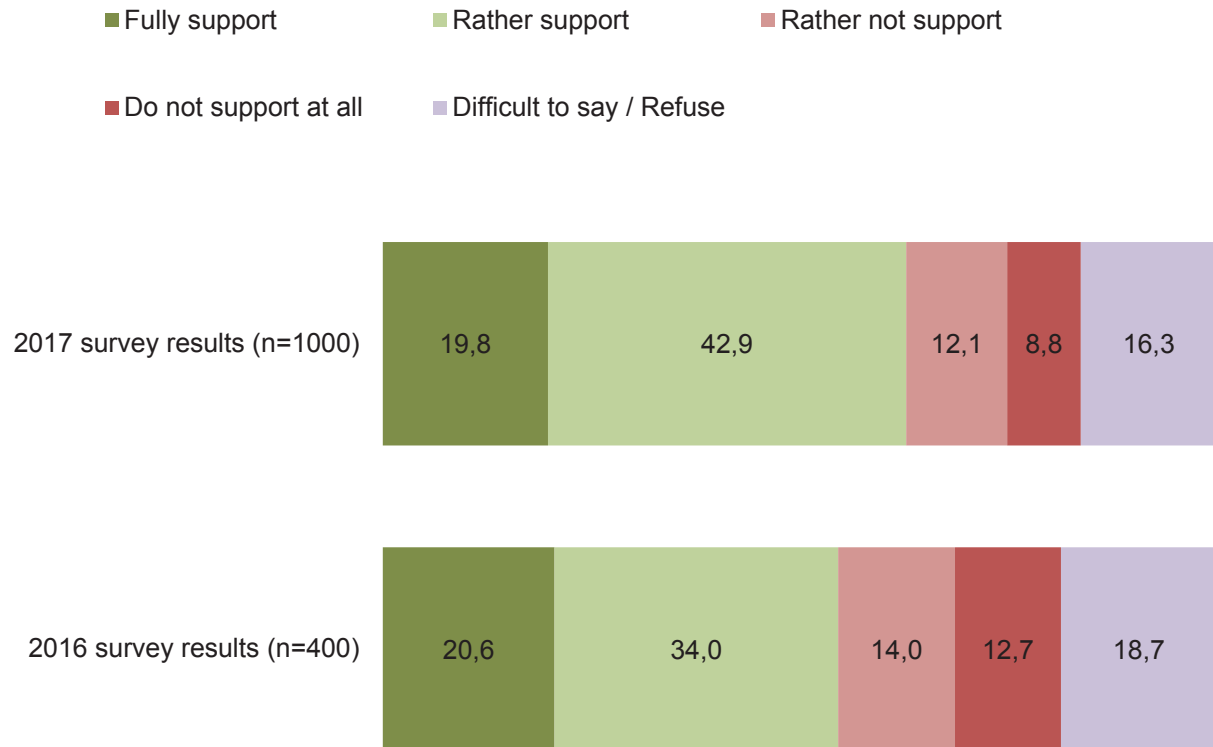


Among the residents of the communities that amalgamated in 2015, the fraction of those who generally support the process of ATC creation has increased from 55% to 63% (Diagram 4.2.2).

Diagram 4.2.2

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)



In the Table 4.2.1 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 4.2.2 they are presented for different regions. Amalgamation of communities is supported both by the residents of settlements which have become centers of new communities and by the residents of the settlements which have not become centers.

Table 4.2.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)





100% in line	Support 	Do not support 	Difficult to say / Refuse  ?
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	60.6	21.3	18.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	58.7	21.8	19.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	66.1	19.6	14.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	61.0	23.7	15.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	60.2	24.1	15.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	62.2	23.1	14.7
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	58.6	23.8	17.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	55.6	25.5	18.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	67.7	18.6	13.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	60.0	23.8	16.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	59.2	25.1	15.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	61.1	21.9	17.0
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	63.4	17.8	18.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	63.1	16.6	20.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	64.2	20.9	14.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	62.2	23.5	14.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	61.3	22.8	15.9
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	63.4	24.4	12.1

Table 4.2.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)





100% in line	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse
			?
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>			
- Western region (n=800)	66.5	18.6	14.8
- Central region (n=600)	55.0	31.3	13.7
- Southern region (n=500)	58.4	19.8	21.7
- Eastern region (n=100)	60.9	14.6	24.5
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>			
- Western region (n=260)	64.8	17.8	17.4
- Central region (n=380)	56.8	30.4	12.8
- Southern region (n=300)	55.0	21.7	23.3
- Eastern region (n=60)	67.3	16.5	16.2
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>			
- Western region (n=540)	67.6	19.2	13.2
- Central region (n=220)	50.1	33.6	16.3
- Southern region (n=200)	64.2	16.6	19.2
- Eastern region (n=40)	52.0	12.0	36.0

In the Table 4.2.3 the data are presented for particular population strata.

Table 4.2.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
				
<b>Gender groups</b>				
- men (n=835)	61.7	21.8	16.5	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	60.1	23.2	16.7	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>				
- 18-29 years (n=240)	64.3	19.6	16.0	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	66.0	20.2	13.7	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	58.6	23.7	17.7	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	55.3	25.7	19.0	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	46.6	29.0	24.4	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	57.1	24.2	18.8	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	64.2	21.2	14.6	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	71.7	17.5	10.9	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	64.7	16.0	19.4	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	70.3	23.1	6.7	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	67.9	18.6	13.5	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	60.4	31.4	8.2	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	64.1	19.2	16.8	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	54.2	27.5	18.4	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	58.8	22.0	19.2	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>				
- very low (n=320)	49.9	31.4	18.7	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	60.1	23.0	16.8	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	69.2	17.5	13.3	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	71.8	11.1	17.0	<b>2.9</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.

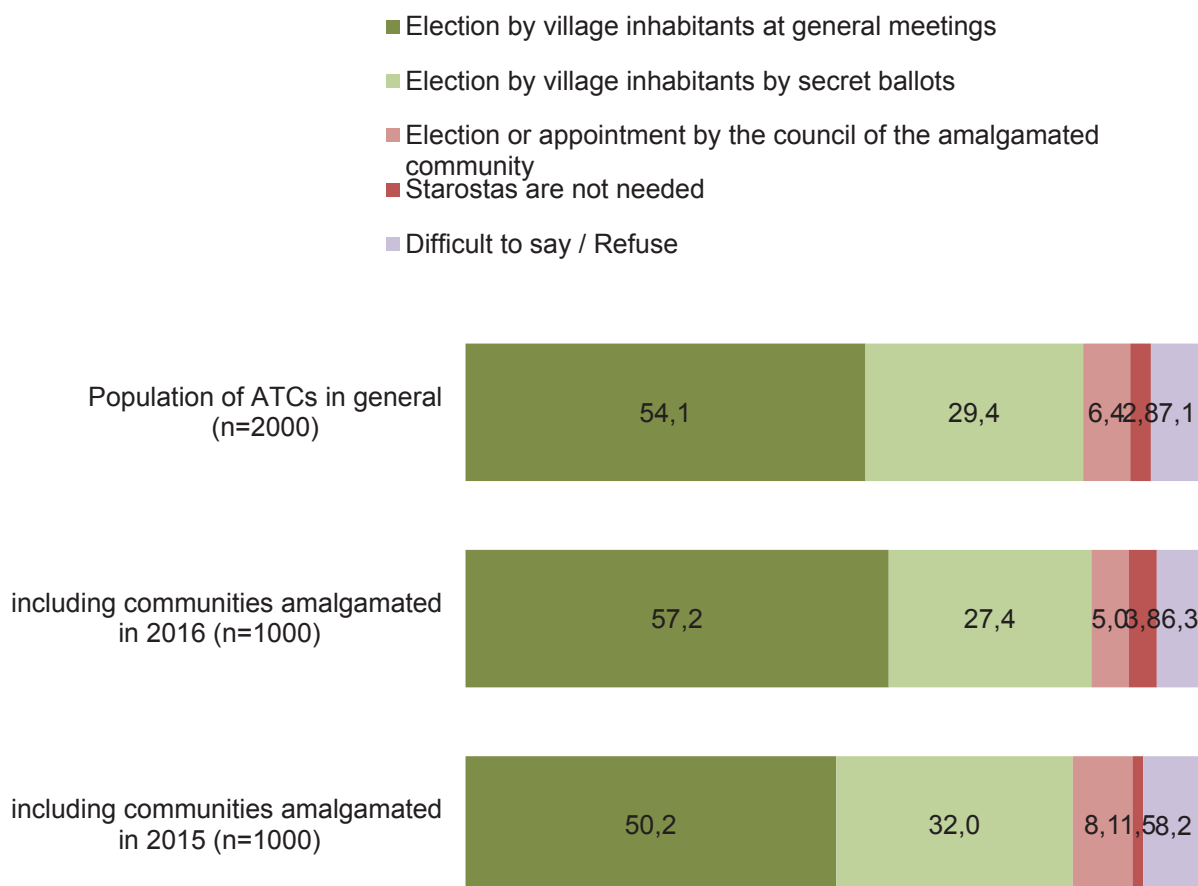
### 4.3 Method of starosta election in settlements that did not become community center

The absolute majority of respondents (84%) think that the starosta must be elected by the village residents (Diagram 4.3.3). The highest fraction of respondents (54%) support the option of election at the general assembly.

Diagram 4.3.1

**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 all respondents)

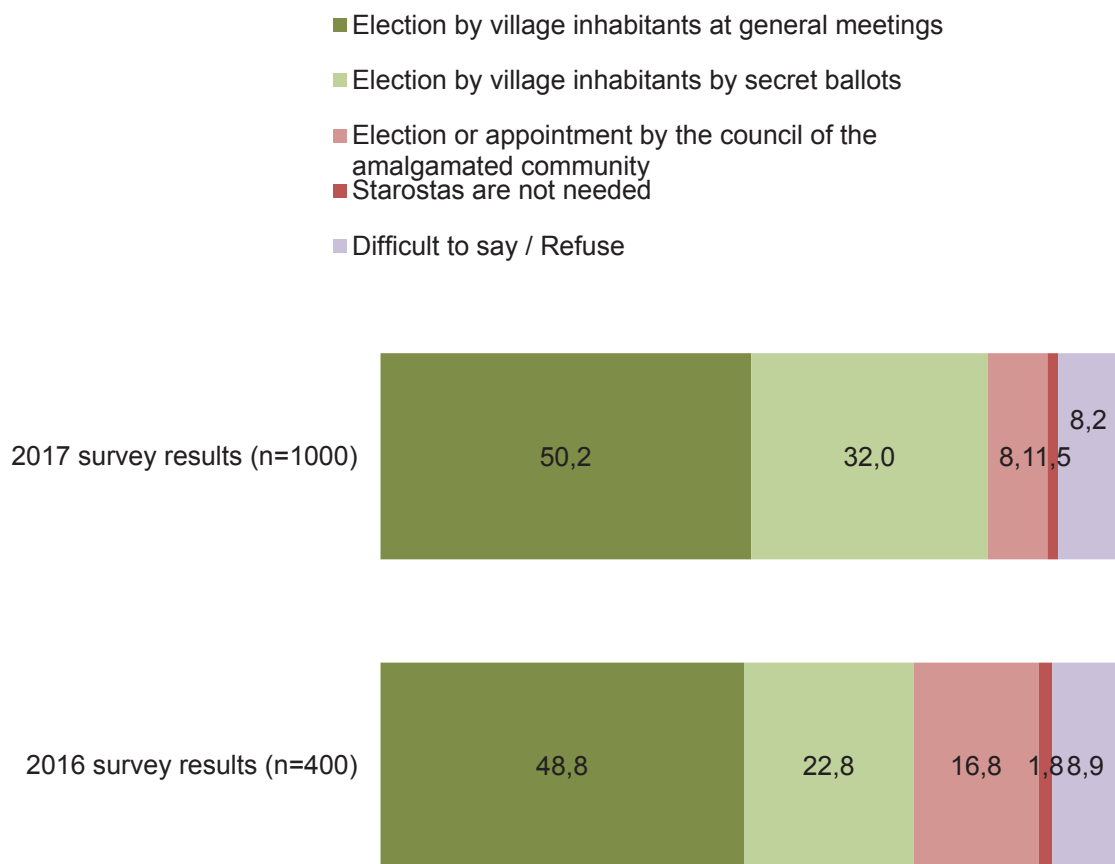


In the past year, the fraction of those who support the appointment of starostas by the Community Council among the residents of the communities that amalgamated in 2015 has decreased from 17% to 8% (Diagram 4.3.2).

Diagram 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 communities that amalgamated in 2015)





In the Table 4.3.1 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 4.3.2 they are presented for different regions.

Table 4.3.1

**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 all respondents)

100% in line	Starostas Election				
	General meetings	Secret ballots	Appointment	Starostas are not needed	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	55.4	23.6	7.2	3.9	9.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	56.3	20.8	7.5	3.4	11.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	53.1	31.6	6.2	5.2	4.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	52.9	34.6	5.7	1.8	4.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	53.5	34.6	5.3	1.9	4.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	52.2	34.6	6.1	1.6	5.1
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	60.8	19.5	6.3	5.7	7.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	64.0	15.3	6.0	5.8	8.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	51.0	32.2	6.9	5.6	4.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	53.7	34.9	3.9	1.9	5.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	56.5	33.3	3.7	2.0	3.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	49.8	37.1	4.1	1.8	6.6
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	48.1	29.3	8.5	1.3	12.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	45.3	28.7	9.7	0.0	16.3
- including residents of villages that became community	55.6	30.8	5.3	4.7	3.6

100% in line	Starostas Election				
	General meetings	Secret ballots	Appointment	Starostas are not needed	Difficult to say / Refuse
<i>centers (n=320)</i>					
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	51.9	34.3	7.8	1.6	4.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	49.7	36.1	7.3	1.8	5.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	54.8	31.9	8.4	1.3	3.4

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 all respondents)

100% in line	Starostas Election				
	General meetings	Secret ballots	Appointment	Starostas are not needed	Difficult to say / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>					
- Western region (n=800)	51.9	33.9	6.0	1.5	6.5
- Central region (n=600)	53.2	26.8	5.5	5.7	8.5
- Southern region (n=500)	58.4	28.6	7.2	1.6	4.1
- Eastern region (n=100)	57.4	17.0	9.9	1.1	14.5
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>					
- Western region (n=260)	54.8	36.3	1.6	1.8	5.0
- Central region (n=380)	53.3	25.5	5.4	7.1	8.2
- Southern region (n=300)	61.0	23.9	9.4	1.1	4.6
- Eastern region (n=60)	75.9	14.5	0.9	1.9	6.9
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>					
- Western region (n=540)	50.1	32.4	8.8	1.2	7.5
- Central region (n=220)	53.0	30.2	5.6	1.6	9.5
- Southern region (n=200)	54.0	36.7	3.5	2.6	3.3
- Eastern region (n=40)	31.8	20.5	22.5	0.0	25.1


In the Table 4.3.3 the data are presented for particular sociodemographic strata.

Table 4.3.3

**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 belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Starostas Election					Potential of the group* Y
	General meetings	Secret ballots	Appointment	Starostas are not needed	Difficult to say / Refuse	
<b>Gender groups</b>						
- men (n=835)	55.7	28.3	6.3	3.7	6.0	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	52.7	30.4	6.5	2.0	8.1	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>						
- 18-29 years (n=240)	59.4	22.1	3.9	2.9	11.3	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	51.9	31.3	7.2	3.5	6.1	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	52.5	31.9	6.1	2.6	6.5	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	54.0	30.6	7.6	2.1	5.8	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	52.7	25.3	5.6	1.2	15.2	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	58.1	26.1	4.9	3.0	7.6	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	52.5	30.1	9.0	3.4	4.9	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	49.8	37.6	5.4	2.2	5.1	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	59.9	24.7	3.3	2.9	9.1	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	44.8	39.6	6.1	4.3	5.2	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	44.8	45.3	2.3	4.4	3.2	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	49.8	31.9	11.6	3.1	3.6	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	55.8	28.2	4.9	2.4	8.0	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	53.6	30.3	7.9	2.4	5.8	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	57.7	21.8	10.9	2.4	6.2	<b>10.0</b>

100% in line	Starostas Election					Potential of the group*
	General meetings	Secret ballots	Appointment	Starostas are not needed	Difficult to say / Refuse	
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>						
- very low (n=320)	63.6	20.4	7.7	1.8	6.6	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	54.1	29.2	6.1	3.1	7.1	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	47.1	35.5	6.6	2.6	8.1	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	46.0	40.3	7.4	0.0	6.3	<b>2.9</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.

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

83% of residents of the communities think that amalgamation of communities must be voluntary (Diagram 4.4.1). The absolutely dominant opinion (75%) among these people is that the decision on this question must be made by the population of the communities.

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



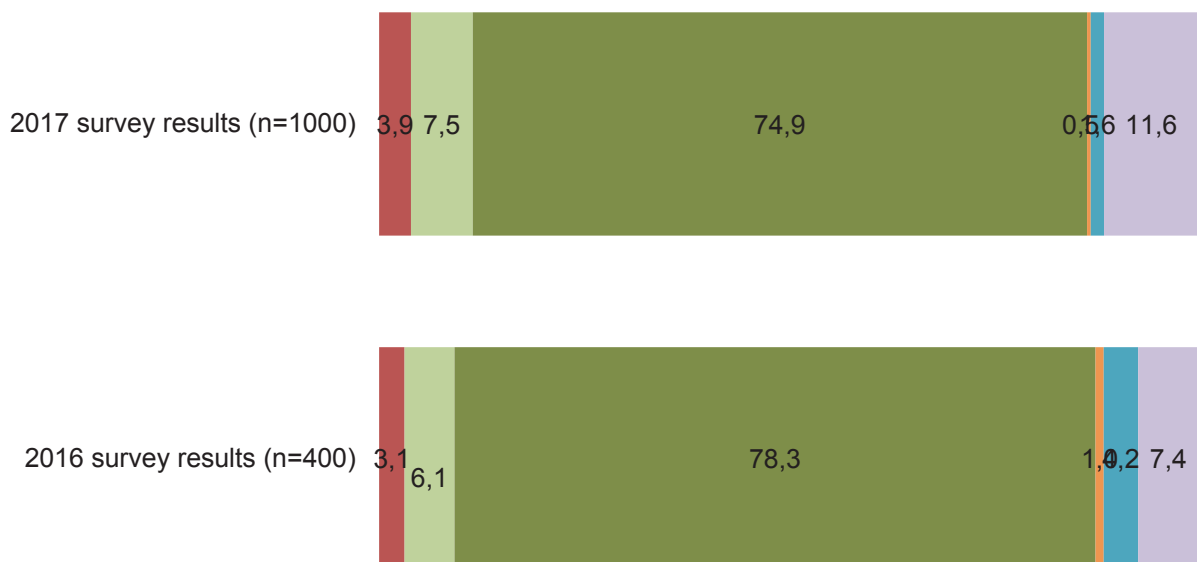
The opinions of the residents of the communities created in 2015 have remained practically unchanged in the past year (Diagram 4.4.2).

Diagram 4.4.2

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

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)

- 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



In the Table 4.4.1 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 4.4.2 they are presented for different regions.

Table 4.4.1

**On what basis, in your opinion, should the territorial communities amalgamate?**  
(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Amalgamation of the communities					
	Mandatory	Voluntary	Voluntary, upon the plan to amalgamate	Other	Amalgamation is not needed on any conditions	Difficult to answer / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	5.0	8.4	73.1	0.4	1.2	11.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	5.6	8.1	71.9	0.4	0.9	13.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	3.1	9.5	76.5	0.3	2.2	8.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	4.6	8.3	76.4	0.3	2.2	8.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	5.4	8.6	73.4	0.4	1.9	10.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	3.4	7.9	80.3	0.1	2.6	5.7
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	6.5	10.8	71.1	0.0	1.4	10.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	7.9	11.0	69.7	0.0	1.3	10.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	2.6	10.1	75.4	0.0	1.7	10.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	4.3	7.3	78.1	0.4	2.2	7.6
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	7.3	7.9	75.1	0.8	1.3	7.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	0.3	6.4	82.3	0.0	3.4	7.7
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	2.8	5.2	75.7	0.9	1.0	14.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	2.4	3.9	74.9	1.0	0.3	17.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	3.7	8.6	77.8	0.7	2.8	6.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	4.8	9.4	74.3	0.1	2.1	9.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	3.1	9.3	71.4	0.0	2.5	13.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	7.1	9.6	78.1	0.1	1.7	3.5

Table 4.4.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Amalgamation of the communities					
	Mandatory	Voluntary	Voluntary, upon the plan to amalgamate	Other	Amalgamation is not needed on any conditions	Difficult to answer / Refuse
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>						
- Western region (n=800)	3.8	10.1	72.6	0.1	1.2	12.1
- Central region (n=600)	4.7	7.2	77.7	0.5	1.7	8.2
- Southern region (n=500)	5.7	6.7	77.0	0.7	1.9	8.0
- Eastern region (n=100)	7.0	8.5	67.2	0.0	4.6	12.8
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>						
- Western region (n=260)	2.1	10.3	76.7	0.0	0.7	10.3
- Central region (n=380)	6.2	8.8	73.9	0.6	1.7	8.8
- Southern region (n=300)	7.3	8.1	74.2	0.0	1.6	8.8
- Eastern region (n=60)	7.7	7.8	73.4	0.0	7.9	3.2
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>						
- Western region (n=540)	5.0	10.0	70.1	0.2	1.6	13.3
- Central region (n=220)	0.7	2.7	88.3	0.2	1.7	6.5
- Southern region (n=200)	3.1	4.4	81.9	1.8	2.3	6.6
- Eastern region (n=40)	6.0	9.5	58.5	0.0	0.0	26.0




In the Table 4.4.3 the data are presented for particular population strata.

Table 4.4.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Amalgamation of the communities						Potential of the group* 
	Mandatory	Voluntary	Voluntary, upon the plan to amalgamate	Other	Amalgamation is not needed on any conditions	Difficult to answer / Refuse	
<b>Gender groups</b>							
- men (n=835)	4.8	9.5	74.4	0.3	1.4	9.6	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	4.7	7.3	75.1	0.4	2.0	10.4	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>							
- 18-29 years (n=240)	8.6	7.4	67.7	0.0	0.9	15.4	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	2.9	9.6	76.4	0.7	1.8	8.6	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	4.8	6.7	77.7	0.2	1.5	9.1	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	3.8	9.3	75.6	0.3	2.5	8.5	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	3.9	8.7	67.6	0.0	3.0	16.8	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	2.4	6.7	81.2	0.5	2.0	7.2	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	5.6	8.6	72.7	0.0	1.3	11.8	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	8.5	11.1	70.1	0.8	1.3	8.2	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>							
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	2.2	11.0	70.1	0.0	0.6	16.1	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	4.3	8.9	70.4	0.0	1.0	15.4	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	10.4	9.3	73.5	1.7	1.7	3.3	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	9.5	7.1	80.3	0.0	2.7	0.4	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	4.1	1.9	84.1	0.1	2.2	7.6	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	4.5	8.1	76.3	0.2	2.5	8.3	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	3.5	9.7	79.1	0.9	2.2	4.6	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>							
- very low (n=320)	7.2	6.2	75.3	0.1	3.6	7.6	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	4.4	6.9	78.6	0.5	1.0	8.7	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	4.5	12.8	65.1	0.1	1.9	15.6	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	5.1	12.4	76.6	0.0	0.4	5.6	<b>2.9</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.

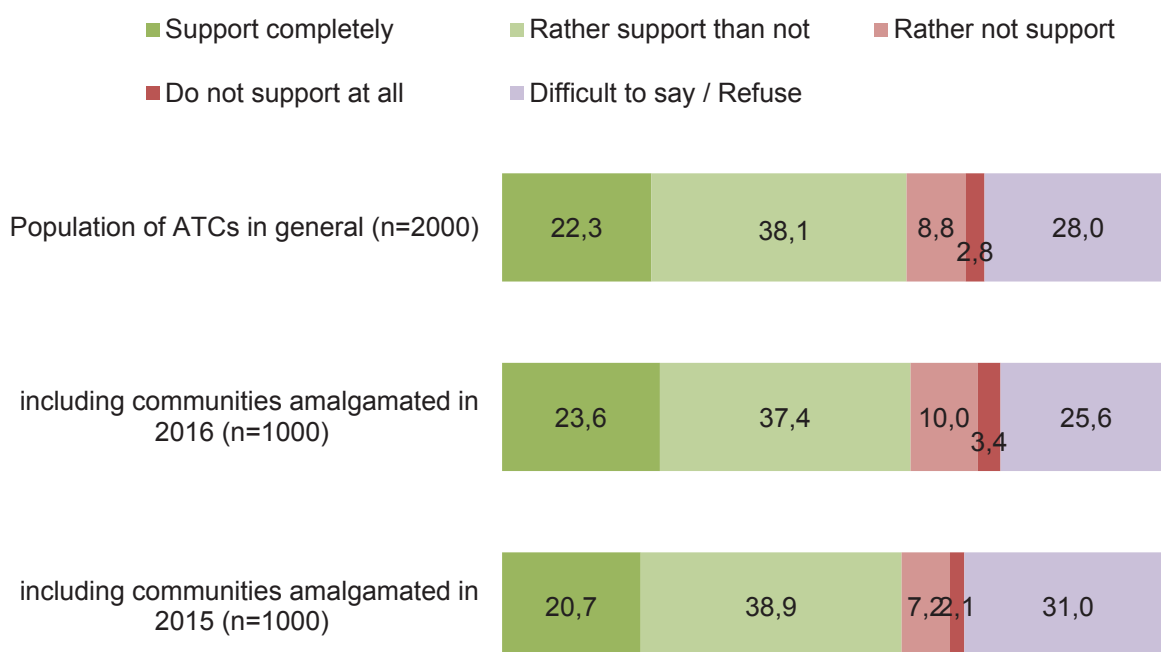
## 4.5 Attitudes of local raion state administrations to the amalgamation of territorial communities

60% of the residents of ATCs believe that their local raion state administrations support the creation of amalgamated communities (Diagram 4.5.1a-b).

Diagram 4.5.1

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

(% among all respondents)



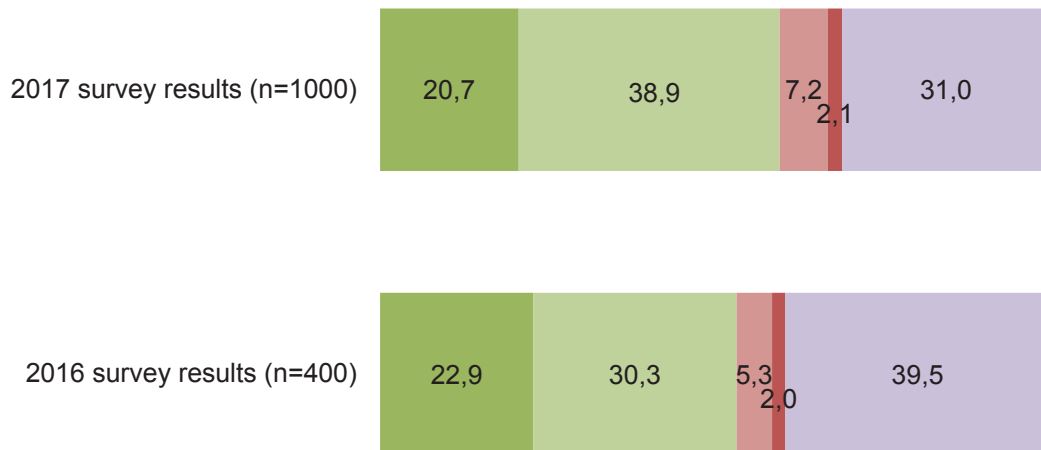
Among the residents of the communities that amalgamated in 2015, the fraction of those who believe that their local administrations support the process of amalgamation has increased from 53% to 60% (Diagram 4.5.2).

Diagram 4.5.2

**Як на вашій думці, яка є позиція місцевої державної адміністрації до об'єднання територіальних громад?**

(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)

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



In the Table 4.5.1 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 4.5.2 they are presented for different regions.

Table 4.5.1

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Attitude of local RSA		
	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse
	👍	👎	?
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	57.9	12.6	29.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	55.1	13.2	31.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	66.1	10.7	23.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	62.5	10.8	26.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	65.7	10.3	24.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	58.2	11.5	30.3
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	62.0	13.9	24.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	60.9	14.5	24.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	65.2	11.8	23.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	60.0	13.0	27.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	64.7	13.7	21.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	53.6	12.1	34.3
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	52.4	10.8	36.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	46.7	11.4	41.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	67.2	9.3	23.5

100% in line	Attitude of local RSA		
	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse
	👍	👎	?
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	65.5	8.2	26.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	67.1	6.1	26.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	63.5	10.8	25.6

Table 4.5.2

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Attitude of local RSA		
	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse
	👍	👎	?
<b>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>			
- Western region (n=800)	65.9	12.4	21.7
- Central region (n=600)	56.4	8.1	35.6
- Southern region (n=500)	59.4	14.0	26.5
- Eastern region (n=100)	48.1	15.7	36.2
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>			
- Western region (n=260)	69.8	12.2	18.0
- Central region (n=380)	59.5	10.4	30.1
- Southern region (n=300)	56.4	16.0	27.6
- Eastern region (n=60)	50.3	27.1	22.6
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>			
- Western region (n=540)	63.5	12.5	24.0
- Central region (n=220)	47.6	1.5	50.8
- Southern region (n=200)	64.6	10.7	24.7
- Eastern region (n=40)	45.0	0.0	55.0

In the Table 4.5.3 the data are presented according to particular sociodemographic population strata.

Table 4.5.3

**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	Attitude of local RSA			Potential of the group* ↑
	Support 👍	Do not support 👎	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
<b>Gender groups</b>				
- men (n=835)	60.9	11.5	27.6	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	59.9	11.8	28.3	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>				
- 18-29 years (n=240)	61.6	13.5	24.9	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	58.5	13.6	27.9	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	59.9	11.6	28.5	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	61.8	8.3	29.9	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	45.3	13.2	41.5	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	59.2	9.8	31.1	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	60.4	14.0	25.5	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	72.4	10.2	17.4	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	57.8	12.4	29.8	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	55.6	15.4	28.9	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	68.8	17.0	14.2	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	57.6	17.4	25.1	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	64.4	7.9	27.7	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	61.7	8.5	29.9	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	55.3	12.4	32.3	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>				
- very low (n=320)	58.0	9.6	32.5	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	59.3	12.4	28.3	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	64.3	10.3	25.4	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	66.8	19.4	13.8	<b>2.9</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

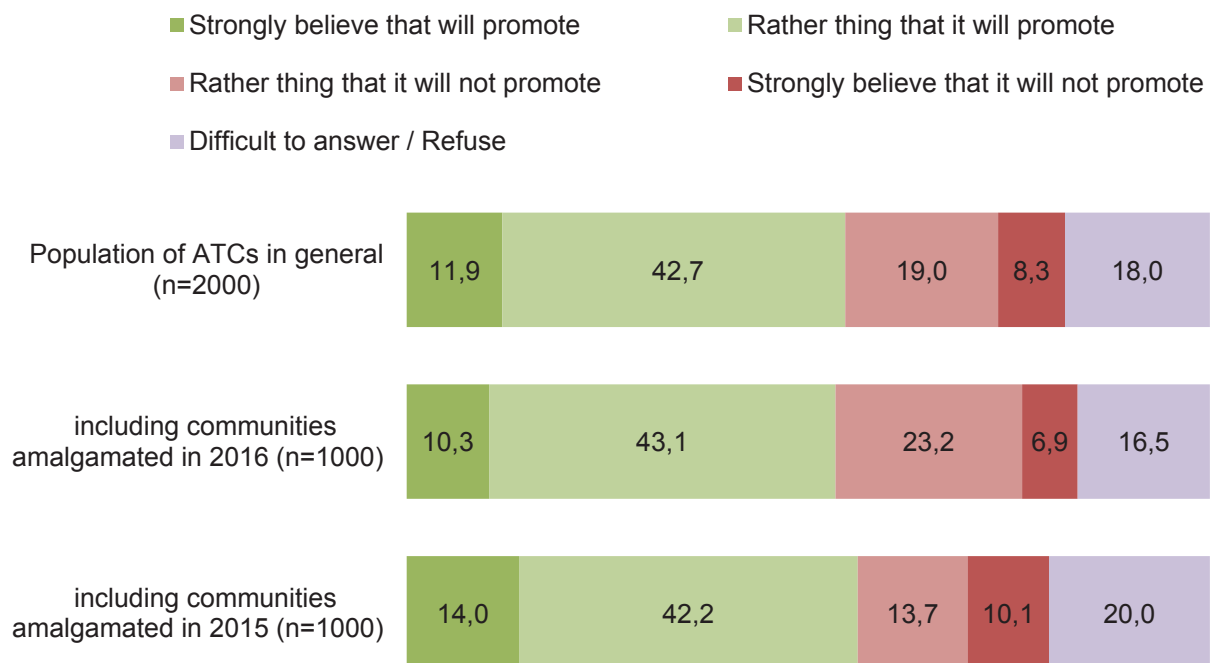
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Among the residents of ATCs, **55%** believe that the amalgamation of their settlement with others into one community will promote the development of their settlement (Diagram 4.6.1). At the same time, 27% do not believe so.

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 all respondents)



At the same time, among the residents of the communities that amalgamated in 2015, the fraction of those who believe that amalgamation will promote development has grown in the past year from 50% to 56% (Diagram 4.6.2).

Diagram 4.6.2

**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 communities that amalgamated in 2015)

- Strongly believe that will promote
- Rather thing that it will promote
- Rather thing that it will not promote
- Strongly believe that it will not promote
- Difficult to answer / Refuse





In the Table 4.6.1 the data are presented for different types of communities / settlements, and in the Table 4.6.2 they are presented for different regions.

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>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	53.9	27.4	18.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	51.3	29.5	19.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	61.3	21.7	17.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	55.2	27.3	17.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	54.3	30.0	15.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	56.5	23.6	19.9
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	52.4	32.0	15.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	49.1	35.8	15.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	62.5	20.9	16.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	54.3	28.4	17.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	55.4	33.1	11.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	52.7	21.8	25.5
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	55.9	21.1	23.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	54.4	20.4	25.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	59.9	22.7	17.5
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	56.3	26.1	17.6
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	52.9	26.3	20.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	60.8	25.8	13.5

Table 4.6.2

**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>Amalgamated territorial communities in general</b>			
- Western region (n=800)	60.0	21.6	18.4
- Central region (n=600)	47.5	36.6	15.9
- Southern region (n=500)	55.7	25.2	19.1
- Eastern region (n=100)	50.9	26.9	22.2
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016</b>			
- Western region (n=260)	56.0	23.7	20.3
- Central region (n=380)	50.4	35.9	13.7
- Southern region (n=300)	55.2	26.7	18.0
- Eastern region (n=60)	53.4	35.2	11.4
<b>Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015</b>			
- Western region (n=540)	62.5	20.3	17.2
- Central region (n=220)	39.3	38.7	22.0
- Southern region (n=200)	56.5	22.6	21.0
- Eastern region (n=40)	47.5	15.4	37.1

In the Table 4.6.3 the data are presented according to particular sociodemographic population strata.

Table 4.6.3

**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 ?	Potential of the group* ⚡
<b>Gender groups</b>				
- men (n=835)	54.6	27.0	18.4	<b>45.8</b>
- women (n=1165)	54.6	27.7	17.8	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>				
- 18-29 years (n=240)	56.0	22.1	22.0	<b>19.7</b>
- 30-44 years (n=503)	56.8	27.7	15.5	<b>27.1</b>
- 45-59 years (n=625)	53.9	28.3	17.8	<b>25.8</b>
- 60+ years (n=632)	52.1	30.0	18.0	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Terms of education</b>				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=250)	45.1	30.2	24.7	<b>11.9</b>
- secondary school education (n=778)	51.2	29.6	19.2	<b>37.2</b>
- specialized secondary education (n=623)	58.1	24.4	17.5	<b>32.4</b>
- higher education (n=348)	61.4	26.2	12.4	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Terms of occupation</b>				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=372)	53.0	22.0	25.0	<b>21.7</b>
- officer (n=163)	62.7	23.5	13.8	<b>8.1</b>
- professionals (n=147)	65.8	23.5	10.7	<b>8.6</b>
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=87)	55.3	33.7	10.9	<b>5.4</b>
- housewife (n=190)	59.4	21.6	19.0	<b>9.3</b>
- retiree (n=735)	51.1	31.6	17.3	<b>31.3</b>
- unemployed (n=225)	50.5	34.2	15.2	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Terms of material well-being**</b>				
- very low (n=320)	42.6	38.1	19.3	<b>14.5</b>
- low (n=1199)	54.7	27.1	18.2	<b>58.9</b>
- middle (n=391)	61.6	21.3	17.0	<b>21.8</b>
- high (n=48)	58.7	25.7	15.6	<b>2.9</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.



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