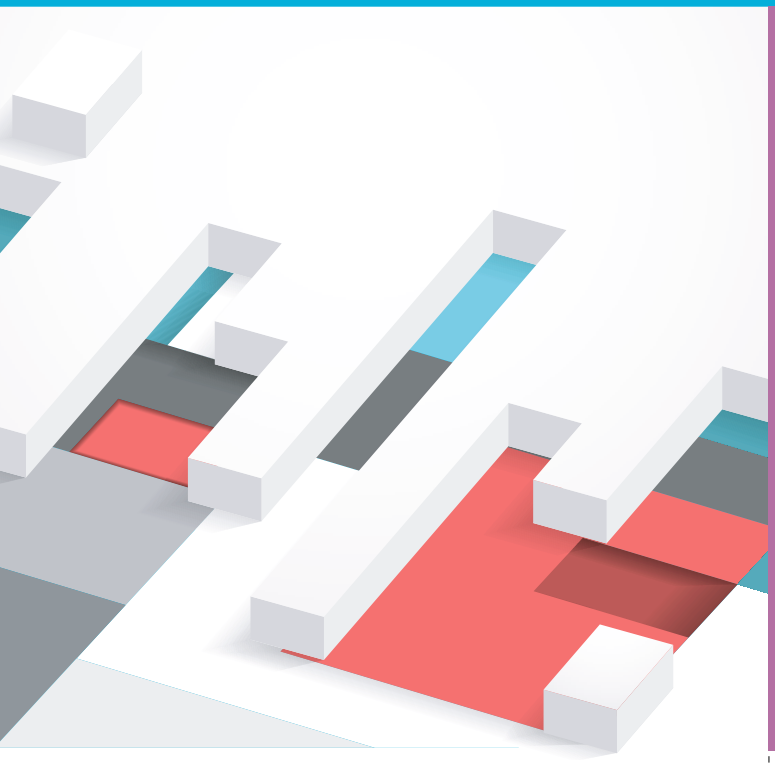
DECENTRALISATION AND REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT: RESULTS OF THE THIRD WAVE OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH



ANALYTICAL REPORT

2017

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

CONTENT

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Field stage of the research lasted from the 3th to 19th of November 2017. During the research 2040 interviews were carried out with respondents from 110 settlements located in Ukraine.

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%.

MAIN RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

INTEREST IN POLITICS AND THE STRUCTURE OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- **There is an observable decline of interest in politics —** if in 2015, 58 percent were rather or very interested in it, in 2016 the number was 52 percent, and in 2017 it was 45 percent. Meanwhile, the fraction of those who are not intersted in politics has grown from 41 percent in 2015 to 53 percent in 2017.
- **The main reasons** why Ukrainians **are not interested in politcs** are still the fact that they **do not trust politicians** (this explanation is given by 42% of those who are rather or completely not interested in politics), **do not trust the authorities in general** (36%) and **believe that nothing depends on them anyway** (31%). In general, in 2017 60% of Ukrainians who are not interested in politics explained it by one (or both) of the options “do not trust politicians” and “do not trust the authorities” (in 2015 – 55%).
- Both among those who are interested in politics and among those who are not, **in terms of political issues, Ukrainians still trust most their family members and close acquaintances** (36% of the whole population, 33-40% of the two highlighted groups). All the other intitutes or authority figures are trusted in terms of political issues by no more than 10% of the total population. It is noteworthy that the level of trust to scientists and experts is higher compared to other institutions (except for mass media), which testifies to the demand of a tangible share of the population to assume responsibility for the proposed directions of change for this particular category.
- The president is trusted only by 6%, the government is trusted by 3%, the parliament by 1%. At the same time, 8% trust local authorities, 10% trust experts and scientists, 9% trust the church.
- Among those who are interested in politics, every fourth respondents (25%) noted that he or she does not trust anyone at all. At the same time, the number of such people among those who are not interested in politics is 41%.
- Since 2015 in general **the fraction of those who do not trust anyone has grown from 27% to 34%**. That is, we can observe however gradual, but actual process of increasing distrust. Even in case of close social circle, the fraction of people who trust this category in terms of politics has fallen from 41% to 36% in the past year.
- **The main source of information** about the up-to-date news **for the absolute majority** of the population (**80%**) is still **television**. Every third respondent (34%) receives information from the Internet. Other sources were mentioned by up to 14% of the population.

REFORM OF THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

- **The majority of the population (58%) continue to think that the local self-governance reform and decentralization are necessary,** but only 20% of them think that it is *definitely* necessary.
- At the same time, while the fraction of those who believe that the reform is necessary slightly grew between 2015 and 2016 (to 64%), now it returned to its 2015 level. However, we can still state that in the past two years a stable majority of Ukrainians recognize the relevance of the reform.
- The leve of awareness of the local self-governance reform and decentralization of power remains practically the same since 2015. Just as before, **the overwhelming majority of the population know about the reform of local self-governance and decentralization** (at present, 79% are aware of certain steps in this direction, while in 2015-16 the proportion was 80-82%), but, at the same time, still **only 19% of the population claim that they know about it quite well** (the proportion was approximately the same in 2015-16).
- Just as last year, the majority of the people who know at least something about the reform (55%) believe that it is happening slowly / too slowly. **Only 21% speak about normal pace of the local self-governance reform and decentralization of power in Ukraine.** Only 6% think tha the reform is happening quickly or even too quickly.
- If in 2015, only 19% noted some **changes for the better** in their settlement as a result of increased local budgets, in 2016, the number of such people grew almost 2.5 times and reached 46%. In 2017, the total fraction dropped slightly, from 46% to 43%. Another 18% have not noticed the changes yet but have heard about them. That is, in total, as of the end of 2017, **61% of Ukrainians have either felt an improvement or are expecting it** (in 2016, the proportion was 67%).
- **The most noticeable improvement** of the situation, which was mentioned by **70%** of those who noticed or heard about certain positive changes in their settlement, is still (just as before) **the road and yard pavement repairs**. Quite a lot of respondents noted positive change in lighting (40%), social infrastructure construction (37%), repair of communal buildings (31%).
- In total, **46% of Ukrainians expect that decentralization will facilitate the improvement of the situation in Ukraine in general**. Compared to 2016, optimism has become slightly less widespread (last year, it was at 49%), but it is still higher than the level of 2015, and it remains, given the general Ukrainian context, at a rather high level.
- At the same time, **45% of Ukrainians believe that the present reform of local self-governance and the decentralization will promote the development of communities in Ukraine,** although only 9% of them are completely sure about it. 35% of the population do not believe in the reform's potential. IN general, all the regions display such "cautious" optimism, except for the East, where the numbers of people who believe and who do not believe in the reform's potential are approximately equal. Meanwhile, this indicator has decreased, although slightly, since 2016 (from 51% to 45%).

- **With growing awareness, the optimism about the decentralization reform results also grows.** If among those who know nothing about the reform, only 27% expect improvement and 17% believe that it will promote community development (compared to 37% of those who do not believe so), among those who "know something," 48 percent expect the situation to improve and 51% believe that it will promote community development (compared to 34%). In the case of those who **know a lot** about the reform, **62% expect that the situation in Ukraine in general will improve, and 58% believe that it will promote community development** (38% against).
- **The most expected result of the reform currently is the improvement of the quality and accessibility of services —** 63% would like to see this consequence, and 24% call it the "expected consequence No. 1" for them. The next in the level of expectation are the reduction of corruption (52% and 29%, respectively) and greater prosperity of communities (51% and 18%).
- Compared to last year, the structure of expectations has changed somewhat. The expectation of corruption reduction become notably less prominent (the number of people who would like to see this consequence fell from 67% to 52%). If in the past two years this expectation was the most important, now the first place has been captured by the more pragmatic expectation of better service quality. It is likely that while before the corruption was the dominant factor in general and respondents did not distinguish who was responsible for fighitng it, now, after the creation of anti-corruption bodies and their notable activities, the emphasis of expectations has shifted to areas that really correspond to the efforts of local authorities. There is stable year to year increase in the expectation about prosperity of communities, from 40% in 2015 to 46% in 2016 and to 51% now. At the same time, the expectation of "quicker resolution of the conflict in the East of Ukraine" has been stably falling, from 47% in 2015 to 29% in 2016 and to 25% now. This could be an indication that the population is more and more beginning to perceive the situation that decentralization can only indirectly affect conflict resolution.
- In total, **no more than 21% of Ukrainians expect that the quality of services will fall** in particular spheres as a result of the local self-governance reform and decentralization (in 2016, the maximum number was 15%). Therefore, just as before, in the worst case, Ukrainians do not believe in change rather than are "afraid" of negative consequences.
- **The most positive expectations** are, again, related to **road and pavement repairs and maintenance (50% believe that the quality will improve,** 29% think that nothing will change) and **beautification (46%** and 33%). At the same time, only 8% and 11%, respectively, believe in a *considerable* improvement of the situation. That is, in this case, it is more appropriate to speak about "cautious" optimism (which matches the last year's findings).
- **In case of other spheres, from one fourth to one third of respondents expect improvement of quality,** and from one third to one half believe that there will be no change. That is, the sentiment remains rather neutral-positive.

Moreover, a tangible share of the population expects improvements in social spheres – for example, 25% expect improvement in the health care sphere.

- Although the trend towards somewhat lowering the positive expectations of local self-governance reform is negligible, it is, however, an alarming signal. Especially on the background of the fact that 55% consider the pace of reform to be slow / too slow. Obviously, there is an urgent request for the speedy adoption of the necessary laws and decisions. At present, the public opinion is on the side of supporting reform measures, but if the trend continues, then the next periods for the adoption of laws and decisions will be less favorable in the context of their perception by the public.
- **Around a half of the population (44%) think that local governments are generally ready** to use the new powers provided to them to the benefit of their community, although only 10% of them are fully convinced of it (in 2016, 45% believet they were ready). At the same time, a third of Ukrainians (38%, while in 2016, the number was 33%) has the opposite opinion. Similar numbers can be observed also in the case of the readines of their own local council: 44% believe that their own local council is ready for it (last year, the number was 47%), 36% do not think so (29% last year).
- The population of Ukraine have contradictory opinions about the possible consequences of providing additional powers to local government bodies: 31% expect accelerated development, and 13% expect reduction of corruption. At the same time, 24% think that it can facilitate the formation of closed and virtually uncontrolled local governments, and 21% expect that corruption will increase. **In general, 38% expect one of the positive consequences, and 37% expect one of the negative consequences**. This is an alarming indicator, since such fears in the future may become a barrier to perceiving the results of the reform.
- At the same time, the absolute majority of the population (**88%**) expects 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: the Prosecutor's Office and an executive body specially created for this purpose were named by 32% of the respondents each, 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).
- Another **91% of respondents believe that local self-governance bodies must be held responsible for inaction** which has lead 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: 39% believe that a referendum is needed, courts and local state administrations/prefects are trusted with this responsibility by 19% of respondents each. The minority mentioned central government bodies: 6% mentioned the Verkhovna Rada, and only 3% mentioned the President.
- In general, though the respondents have different views on the body that should oversees and control the activities of local self-government bodies, it is clearly evident that there is a request for it. Obviously, this issue needs urgent

resolution. However, the authorities for their activities should take into account somewhat traditionally higher credibility to such a tool as a referendum, rather than to the institutions of power.

- In general, just as before, Ukrainians think that the reformers first of all have to take into account **expert opinion** (64% think that these opinions must be taken into consideration, and 16% believe that expert opinions are the most important), **the opinion of the public expressed through civil movement leaders** (60% and 23%, respectively) and **the opinion of the public expressed through local council members** (58% and 32%). It is noteworthy that respondents consider experience of foreign countries as a factor to be taken into account by reformers to be the least important.
- The majority of Ukrainians (56%) believe that in the past year, the quality of services in their community has not changed (last year, 58% gave the same answer). At the same time, compared to last year, the **fraction of those who noticed an improvement in the quality of service provision has increaset, even if slightly, from 25% to 28%.** Three times fewer participants (8%) speak about the deterioration of quality.
- Just as last year, 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 (29%** of respondents picked this option). **At the same time, somewhat fewr people (21%) believe that the president is one of the magor agents of reform.** Another 14% mentioned the Parliament, and 12% mentioned local governments. One third of the respondents could not answer this question. In case of opponents to the reform, 61% of respondents could not answer the question. Relatively more often mentioned were individual politicians/parties (14%). At the same time, public authorities of the regional and subregional levels were much less often called.
- At the same time, the majority of respondents can not clearly associate political parties with a decentralization reform (either with support, or with the opposition). And this can create an opportunity for manipulation of public opinion. Along with this, however, the relatively majority of people associate "Block P. Poroshenko" with the reform. It is noteworthy that there is a decrease from 15% to 10% of those who consider the Opposition Bloc to be an opponent of the reform. In general, other parties are not significantly presented on the list of those who support or oppose the reform.
- 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 **3.1-3.3**. In total, 38% positively evaluate the work of their settlement head (14% evaluate it negatively), 23% give positive evaluation to their local executive body (13% negatively), 30% positively assess the work of their local council (16% negatively). Another 27-29% 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 (**51%)** believe that **amendments to the Constitution are necessary** (although only 16% of them are completely sure about this), and 15% oppose these amendments. Compared to 2016, the fraction of those who see the necessity of constitutional amendments has fallen slightly (from 55% to 51%).
- 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: **26% belueve that the reform is possible without constitutional amendments,** 36% do not believe so. Another 38% could not answer this question.
- **Among those who think that the local self-government reform is necessary, 33% think that it is impossible to implement without amending the Constitution;** however, at the same time, 40% have the opposite opinion.
- If in 2015, 78% of Ukrainians knew at least something about amendments of the Constitution, in 2016 this fraction was only 64%, **and this year it fell to 50%** (including only 7% who know a lot about the amendments).
- **The majority of Ukrainians (65%) accept** that if they are given additional explanation, they may **change their opinion** about their attitude to the planned reforms.

AMALGAMATION OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES

- **The majority of Ukrainians (71%) know about the amalgamation of territorial communities,** but **only 16% of them know about it very well,** and the rest have only "heard something". For the past two years, the fraction of those who know about it has fluctuated between 69% and 72%.
- If between 2015 and 2016 the fraction of those who are aware of some reform-related events in their own settlement grew from 24% to 36%, now their fraction has fallen to 29%. Most often, the respondents remembered events organized by the local government.
- **Among urban residents, support for the process of amalgamation of communities continues to grow:** if in 2015, 37% rather or completely supported this process, in 2016 the fraction of supporters was 47%, and **in 2017 the level of support reached 50%**. The number of opponents of this process among the urban population is 22%.
- Among the residents of villages and urban type villages which have not undergone the process of amalgamation, **62% support amalgamation if their village / urban type village will become the center** of the new community, and 20% are opposed to it. Although compared to 2016, we can observe a slight decrease in enthusiasm (that year, the level of support was 68%), at the same time the present level of support is higher than in 2015.
- The situation becomes the mirror oposite **if the village / urban type village *does not* become the center of the community: 59% of residents *would not* support** such amalgamation, and only 20% would support it. And if we **clarify**

that as a result of such amalgamation **the quality of services will improve,** then **only 25% would support the amalgamation anyway,** and 57% will not support it (while in 2016, this option caused more optimism — that year, 33% would approve the amalgamation under these conditions).

- Just as before, the absolute majority of respondents (76%) think that the starosta must be elected by the village residents (although in 2016, the number was 83%). The highest fraction of respondents (47%) support the option of election at the general assembly.
- In the past two years, the fraction of Ukrainians who think that amalgamation of communities must be voluntary has grown from 71% to 83%). Just as before, the absolutely dominant opinion (75%) among these people is that the decision on this question must be made by the population of the communities.
- Around a half of the residents of villages, urban type villages and towns that do not have the status of oblast significance do not have an opinion about the attitude of their local council and their raion state administration to the amalgamation of territorial communities. At the same time, around a third of the population (36% in case of their own local council and 41% in case of the local raion state administration) think that the local government bodies support this process. Much fewer people believe that, on the contrary, local government bodies do not support the process of amalgamation.
- Among the residents of villages, urban type villages and towns without oblast significance (which have not undergone amalgamation), **40% believe that the amalgamation of their settlement with others into one community will promote the development of their settlement**. However, only slightly fewer of them (36%) do *not* believe so. Compared to 2016, the situation remained practically unchanged.

CHAPTER I. THE LEVEL OF INTEREST IN POLITICS

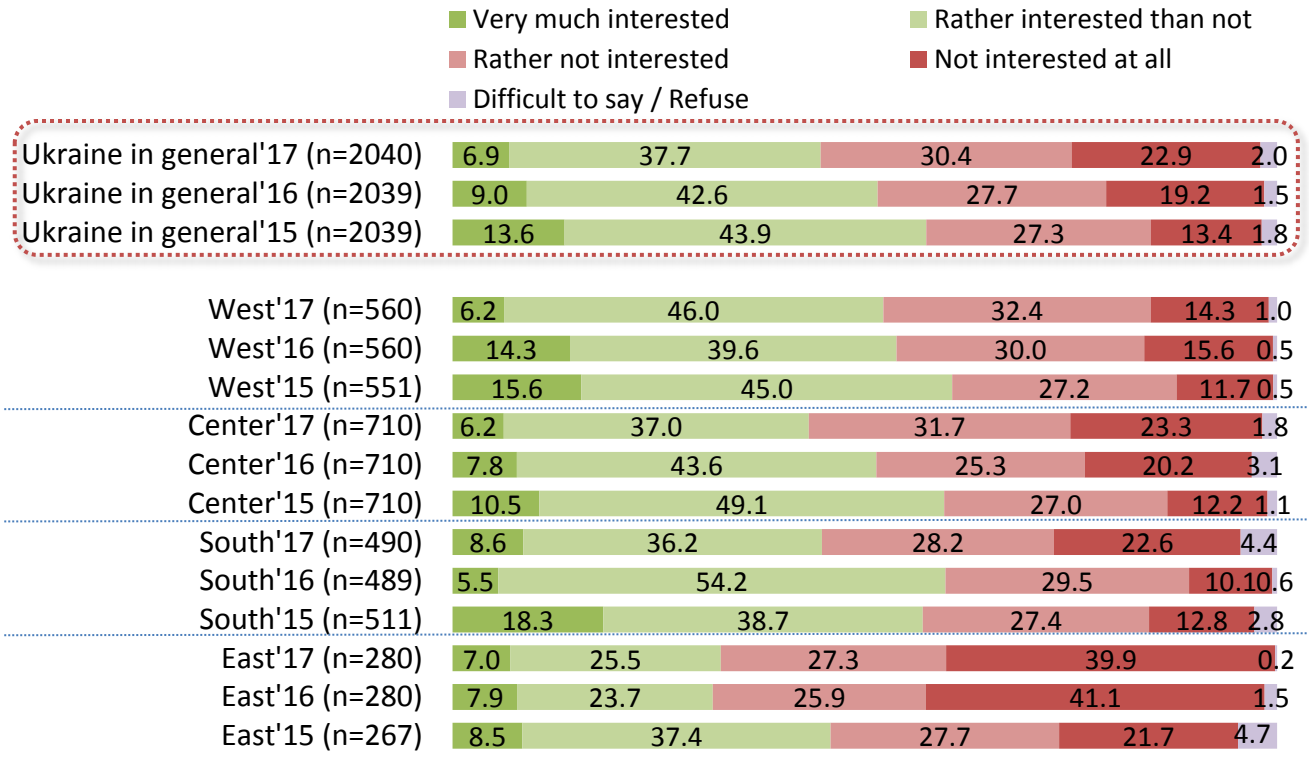
1.1 The level of interest in politics among the population of Ukraine

There is an observable decline of interest in politics — if in 2015, 58 percent were rather or very interested in it, in 2016 the number was 52 percent, and in 2017 it was 45 percent (Diagram 1.1.1). Meanwhile, the fraction of those who are not intersted in politics has grown from 41 percent in 2015 to 53 percent in 2017. The tendency of the interest to fall is noticeable in practically all Ukrainian regions. However, in the light of the growing distrust of political institutions and of the present agents of political activity, and in the wake of a number of high-profile events in the past few years, the registered decrease in the interest in politics cannot be considered radical.

Diagram 1.1.1

To what extent are you interested in politics?

(% among all respondents)



Below, in the Table 1.1.1, the level of interest in politics is presented **for particular sociodemographic population strata**. Heretofore, the report provides the "potential" of each strata based on the survey results in such Tables. By potential, we mean the demographic potential, that is, the fraction of the population which falls into the particular stratum. This information is a supplementary instrument for understanding of the importance and influentiality of the position of a particular stratum. For example, if 100% of a stratum support a certain opinion, but this stratum comprises only 3.3% of the population, then, clearly, the influence of this stratum on the general public opinion will be minimal.

Table 1.1.1

To what extent are you interested in politics?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Interested ☺	Not interested ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement				
- village (*n=690*)	50.3	48.2	1.6	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	44.1	54.0	1.9	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	39.4	58.5	2.0	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	41.5	56.1	2.4	**44.8**
Gender groups				
- men (*n=757*)	47.8	50.1	2.0	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	42.0	56.0	2.0	**54.8**
Age groups				
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	30.6	68.7	0.7	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	36.5	60.8	2.6	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	46.0	51.6	2.4	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	53.1	44.2	2.8	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	58.8	39.7	1.6	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	52.1	45.7	2.1	**13.7**
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	37.1	60.4	2.4	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	42.7	55.6	1.7	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	46.9	50.8	2.4	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	46.6	51.4	1.9	**29.0**
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	34.5	62.4	3.1	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	40.3	57.2	2.5	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	48.4	48.9	2.7	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	51.1	46.9	2.0	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	45.3	53.8	0.8	**9.0**

100% in line	Interested ☺	Not interested ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group*
- retiree (*n=736*)	54.6	44.0	1.4	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	28.0	72.0	0.0	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	36.4	60.4	3.2	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **				
- very low (*n=324*)	41.7	56.5	1.8	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	44.6	53.9	1.5	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	47.1	50.0	2.8	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	49.0	51.0	0.0	**3.3**

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

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

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

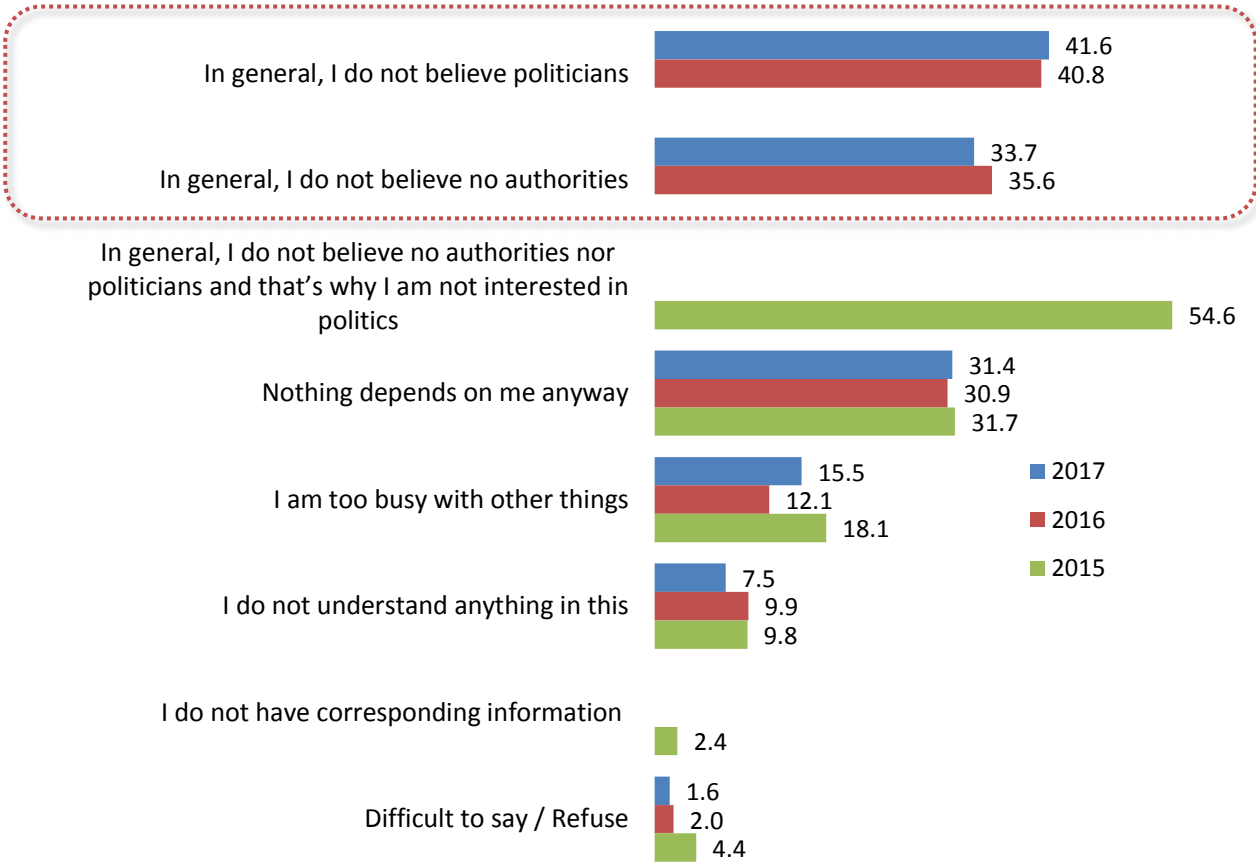
The main reasons why Ukrainians **are not interested in politcs** are still the fact that they **do not trust politicians** (this explanation is given by 42% of those who are rather or completely not interested in politics), **do not trust the authorities in general** (36%) and **believe that nothing depends on them anyway** (31%) (Diagram 1.2.1).

Compared to the previous years, the structure of reasons has remained practically unchanged. In 2015, one of the answer options was "I trust neither the authorities nor politicians," which was split into two different options in the last two survey waves. If we analyze how many respondents picked one of these two options, we will find that there were 55% of them in 2015, 62% of them in 2016, and 60% of them in 2017. That is, the general distrust of politicians/authorities remains the dominant reason for the low interest in politics.

Diagram 1.2.1

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

(% among respondents who are rather not interested in politics ot not interested at all, *n=932*)



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

1.3 Social institutions or competent individuals regarding political issues

Both among those who are interested in politics and among those who are not, **in terms of political issues, Ukrainians still trust most their family members and close acquaintances** (36% of the whole population, 33-40% of the two highlighted groups) (Diagram 1.3.1). All the other intitutes or authority figures are trusted in terms of political issues by no more than 10% of the total population.

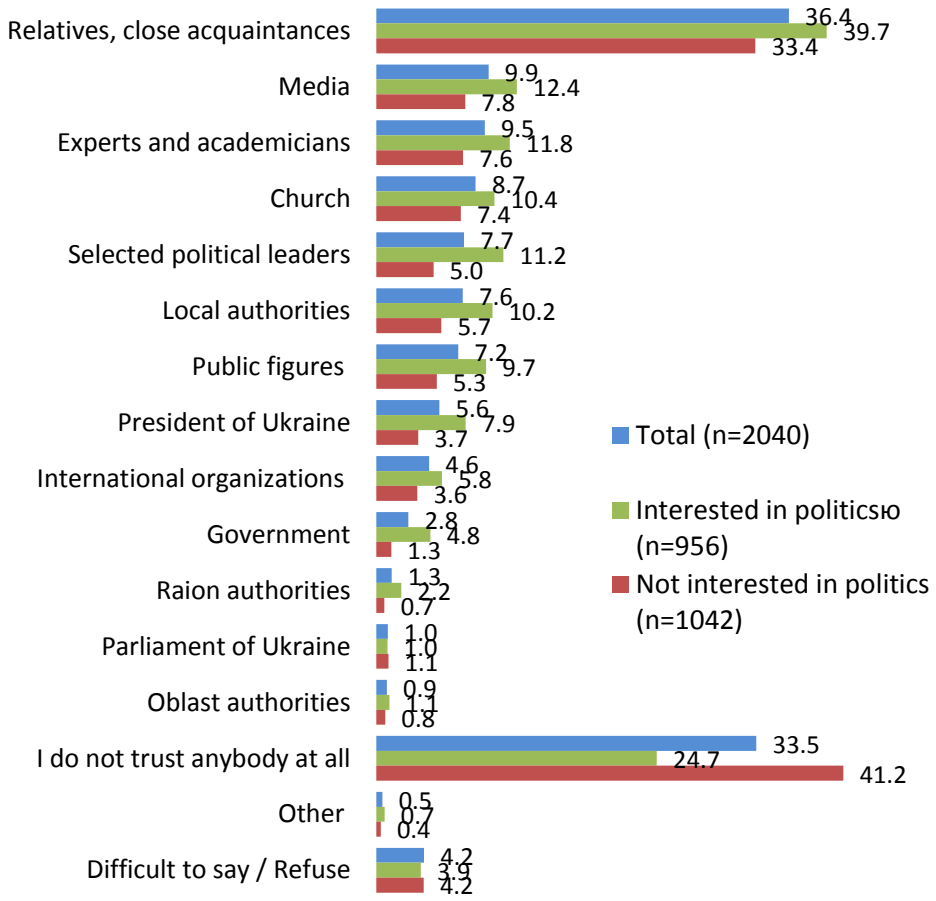
The president is trusted only by 6%, the government is trusted by 3%, the parliament by 1%. At the same time, 8% trust local authorities, 10% trust experts and scientists, 9% trust the church.

Among those who are interested in politics, every fourth respondents (25%) noted that he or she does not trust anyone at all. At the same time, the number of such people among those who are not interested in politics is 41%.

Diagram 1.3.1

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

(% among all respondents)

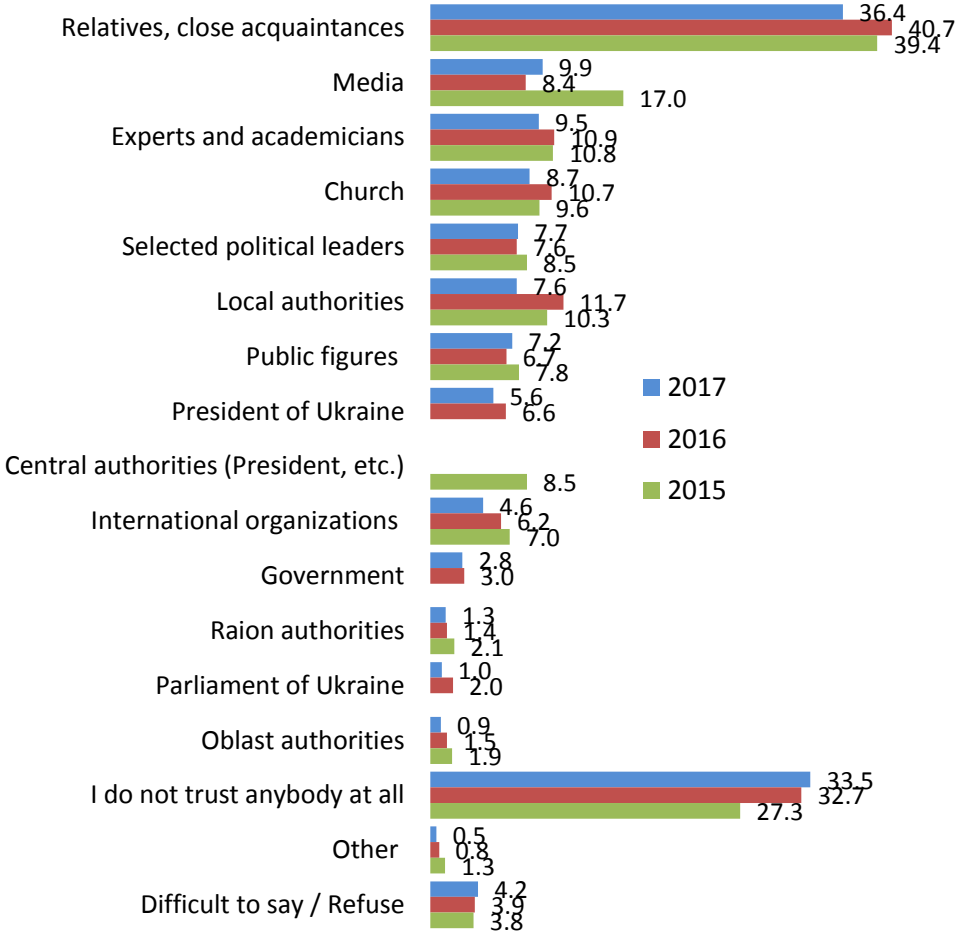


Since 2015 in general **the fraction of those who do not trust anyone has grown from 27% to 34%** (Diagram 1.3.2). That is, we can observe however gradual, but actual process of increasing distrust. Even in case of close social circle, the fraction of people who trust this category in terms of politics has fallen from 41% to 36% in the past year.

Diagram 1.3.2

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

(% among all respondents)



In the Table 1.3.1 the trust in terms of political issues is presented for particular population strata.

Table 1.3.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	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
Regions of Ukraine														
- West (*n=560*)	3.2	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	5.1	15.8	7.7	12.4	8.3	7.7	11.9	39.0	27.6
- Center (*n=710*)	6.2	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	4.6	6.4	6.9	6.9	9.4	2.6	9.1	35.8	37.5
- South (*n=490*)	8.3	4.0	2.6	1.9	3.0	13.1	6.4	10.9	4.2	10.7	4.2	10.5	34.6	31.9
- East (*n=280*)	3.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.4	10.4	4.9	4.1	3.0	10.2	4.8	6.4	35.7	38.3
Type and size of the settlement														
- village (*n=690*)	3.2	1.7	0.4	0.5	1.5	9.1	14.0	4.6	5.8	5.3	3.8	10.6	40.6	36.6
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	4.2	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.9	6.1	6.7	7.7	5.2	10.9	3.0	9.3	36.3	33.9
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	3.7	2.8	0.0	0.9	0.5	8.5	6.5	5.2	4.3	7.8	5.8	9.5	36.7	37.8
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	8.0	4.1	1.7	1.5	1.5	6.8	5.8	10.6	9.4	12.6	5.5	9.6	33.1	30.3
Gender groups														
- men (*n=757*)	5.9	3.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	6.3	7.4	7.1	7.8	10.0	5.4	8.6	34.7	36.4
- women (*n=1283*)	5.3	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	8.7	9.9	8.3	6.7	9.2	4.0	10.9	37.7	31.1
Age groups														
- 18-29 (*n=270*)	6.5	4.3	2.5	0.6	2.4	7.9	6.4	5.0	9.4	8.7	6.5	15.2	28.3	37.3
- 30-39 (*n=371*)	6.4	3.4	1.2	1.7	1.7	6.4	6.7	8.5	8.2	11.9	5.0	7.6	37.0	31.9
- 40-49 (*n=336*)	4.4	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	9.1	7.3	8.6	7.3	9.0	5.4	9.6	41.0	29.7
- 50-59 (*n=417*)	4.7	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.6	8.1	9.1	7.2	7.0	13.0	5.1	10.2	40.4	31.9
- 60-69 (*n=383*)	3.7	2.2	0.5	0.9	0.5	7.7	11.8	8.6	5.5	5.8	3.7	8.9	36.8	32.4
- 70+ (*n=263*)	7.1	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.6	6.4	13.6	9.6	4.1	7.2	0.7	5.6	36.7	37.3
Terms of education														
- elementary or incomplete secondary	8.7	3.2	2.0	0.0	0.8	6.4	13.2	6.3	3.6	9.5	3.7	10.4	35.9	34.0

% 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
education (*n=139*)														
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	5.2	3.0	1.3	0.7	1.5	8.7	11.3	6.0	3.7	5.3	3.4	7.1	35.7	37.4
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	4.3	1.3	0.3	1.7	1.5	7.3	7.8	7.2	7.1	10.5	4.1	9.1	39.9	32.1
- higher education (*n=563*)	6.5	4.1	1.1	0.6	1.2	7.1	5.7	10.6	12.3	13.6	7.0	14.0	33.2	30.3
Terms of occupation														
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	3.1	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.8	6.8	5.5	4.7	6.8	8.9	4.4	8.1	34.3	40.2
- officer (*n=182*)	4.7	3.9	1.4	0.0	2.8	7.5	3.6	9.8	6.8	12.9	4.5	9.5	36.1	33.7
- professionals (*n=235*)	9.9	5.2	0.6	2.1	1.9	8.7	7.2	10.5	10.0	14.4	7.6	16.2	35.7	24.3
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	7.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	7.1	6.6	12.0	10.2	13.8	7.5	13.0	37.8	22.8
- housewife (*n=179*)	4.9	2.5	1.4	1.3	2.6	6.0	8.6	9.2	5.3	7.1	3.9	16.6	42.7	33.7
- retiree (*n=736*)	5.1	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	7.2	12.3	8.7	5.3	7.1	2.3	7.0	37.9	34.6
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	14.8	5.7	10.9	1.6	1.6	13.5	4.7	0.0	12.2	9.0	16.4	9.3	19.9	25.7
- unemployed (*n=159*)	3.6	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	10.4	16.9	3.6	6.3	8.5	3.4	8.0	38.2	38.3
Terms of material well-being **														
- very low (*n=324*)	2.5	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.8	5.7	7.2	6.4	3.9	8.9	2.8	6.7	35.0	39.2
- low (*n=1050*)	4.9	2.8	1.4	1.3	0.7	8.2	10.2	7.3	6.8	8.0	3.7	8.7	36.0	35.2
- middle (*n=584*)	8.1	2.7	0.5	0.7	2.4	8.2	7.5	8.7	7.5	11.9	6.3	14.1	38.5	28.7
- high (*n=52*)	5.4	8.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	3.2	12.3	27.3	18.6	12.0	5.9	21.9	28.5

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

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

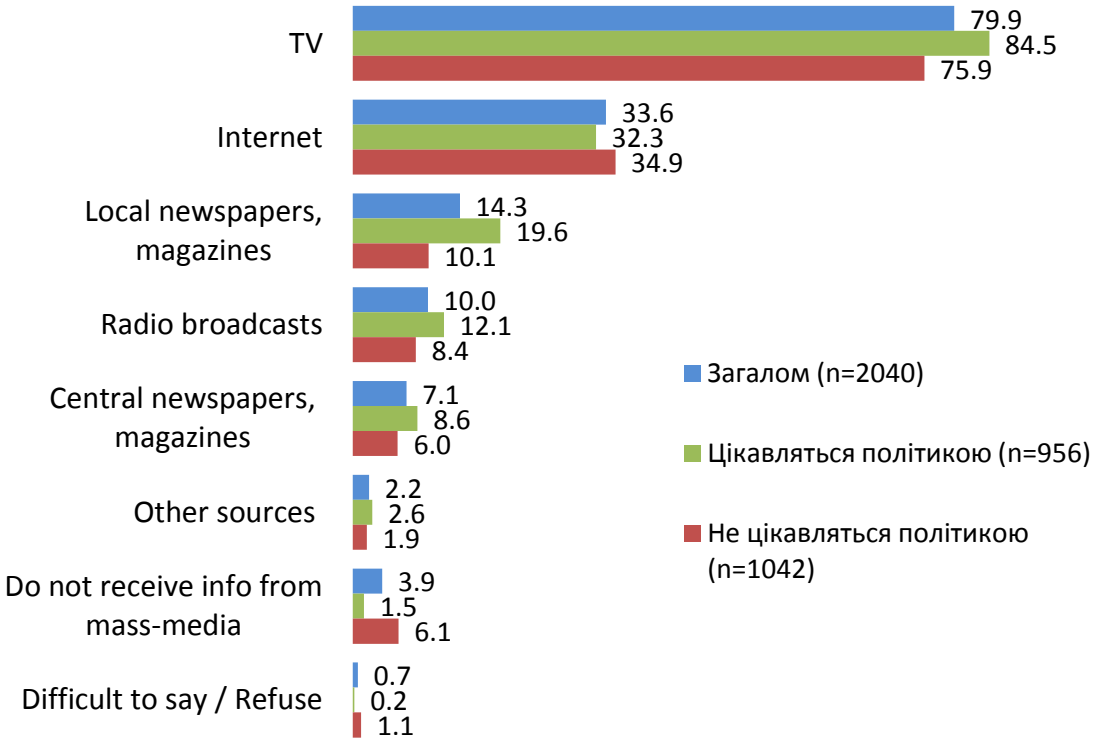
1.4 The structure of the sources that provide news and information

The main source of information about the up-to-date news **for the absolute majority** of the population (**80%**) is still **television** (Diagram 1.4.1). Every third respondent (34%) receives information from the Internet. Other sources were mentioned by up to 14% of the population.

Diagram 1.4.1

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

(% among all respondents)

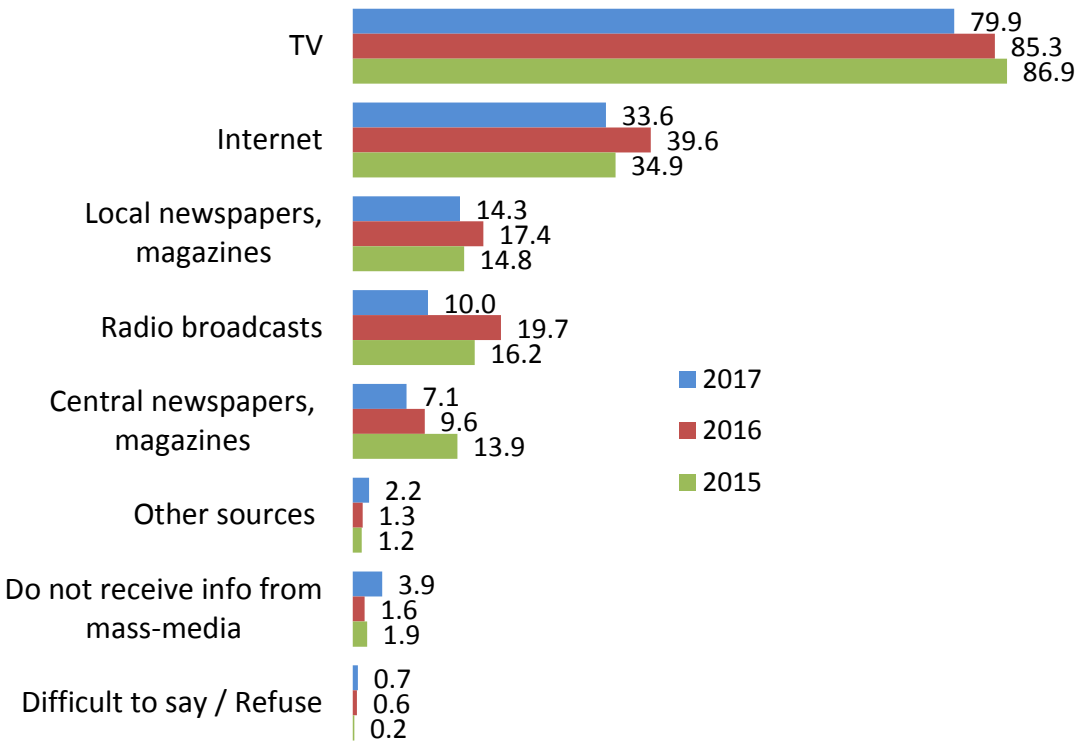


Since 2015, slowly but steadily, the number of those for whom television is the main source of information has been falling (from 87% two years ago to 80% now) (Diagram 1.4.2). A noticeable downward tendency can be obseved also in the case of radio and printed media. At the same time, the number of those who mentioned the Internet/social media remains at the 2015 level.

Diagram 1.4.2

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

(% among all respondents)



In Table 1.4.1, the structure of information sources is presented for particular strata of Ukrainian population. It should be noted that **among younger people, people with higher education, professionals and entrepreneurs, student youth, and the wealthiest Ukrainians, the majority receive information from the Internet.** And this source of information in these groups is almost as widespread as television. However, among other population strata, television is still the uncontested leader.

Table 1.4.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	TV	Radio broadcasts	Central newspapers, magazines	Local newspapers, magazines	Internet	Other sources	Do not receive info from mass-media	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Regions of Ukraine									
- West (*n=560*)	82.9	7.0	6.1	16.7	40.6	1.5	0.6	0.3	**27.0**
- Center (*n=710*)	81.3	13.2	9.4	10.1	34.5	1.0	5.0	0.9	**34.9**
- South (*n=490*)	80.8	12.5	7.8	20.1	27.8	4.5	2.7	1.0	**25.0**
- East (*n=280*)	68.2	2.9	2.1	9.1	28.2	2.0	10.1	0.5	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement									
- village (*n=690*)	84.2	7.0	10.3	21.5	24.1	3.7	3.6	0.7	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	90.5	13.9	5.6	14.1	26.1	1.8	3.7	0.6	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	78.0	6.6	6.1	16.4	33.6	0.3	5.0	0.6	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	73.9	11.7	5.4	8.5	43.1	1.4	4.0	0.7	**44.8**
Gender groups									
- men (*n=757*)	77.5	12.0	7.6	13.0	37.6	2.7	4.1	0.3	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	81.9	8.3	6.8	15.3	30.4	1.7	3.8	1.0	**54.8**
Age groups									
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	63.6	5.5	6.6	10.2	58.1	3.2	4.6	0.9	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	72.2	7.1	5.1	6.4	52.8	2.5	5.7	1.1	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	83.0	8.3	7.9	14.7	37.9	1.8	2.9	0.6	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	87.7	9.2	7.4	18.4	21.8	2.4	2.6	0.4	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	89.6	16.1	7.1	19.5	8.8	1.3	3.3	0.9	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	92.8	18.5	9.5	20.6	2.5	1.0	3.9	0.0	**13.7**
Terms of education									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	80.7	10.6	7.8	9.5	14.6	3.2	9.1	0.0	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	84.0	10.6	6.5	13.7	21.8	2.4	3.6	1.5	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	83.5	10.5	7.6	14.8	29.1	2.1	4.0	0.4	**29.8**

% in line	TV	Radio broadcasts	Central newspapers, magazines	Local newspapers, magazines	Internet	Other sources	Do not receive info from mass-media	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
- higher education (*n=563*)	71.2	8.3	7.3	15.5	57.2	1.6	2.9	0.2	**29.0**
Terms of occupation									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	85.5	8.8	8.2	9.9	32.8	2.4	4.9	0.7	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	68.1	7.0	5.2	11.4	48.0	1.7	4.9	2.0	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	71.4	7.1	7.9	13.7	61.8	2.4	1.6	0.3	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	68.4	5.5	6.5	12.1	56.9	2.9	2.1	0.0	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	81.3	4.6	5.0	13.4	44.5	2.6	2.9	1.9	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	90.9	16.5	8.6	20.1	6.4	1.7	3.7	0.4	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	43.4	12.2	10.9	10.9	64.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	75.8	4.6	4.1	13.1	32.2	4.3	5.2	0.6	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **									
- very low (*n=324*)	88.2	11.1	6.6	11.1	13.2	4.1	3.3	0.9	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	82.2	10.9	7.3	16.8	26.6	1.7	4.5	0.7	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	75.5	9.0	7.5	12.3	51.0	2.3	3.5	0.5	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	56.4	4.1	7.6	7.5	69.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	**3.3**

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

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

CHAPTER II. REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

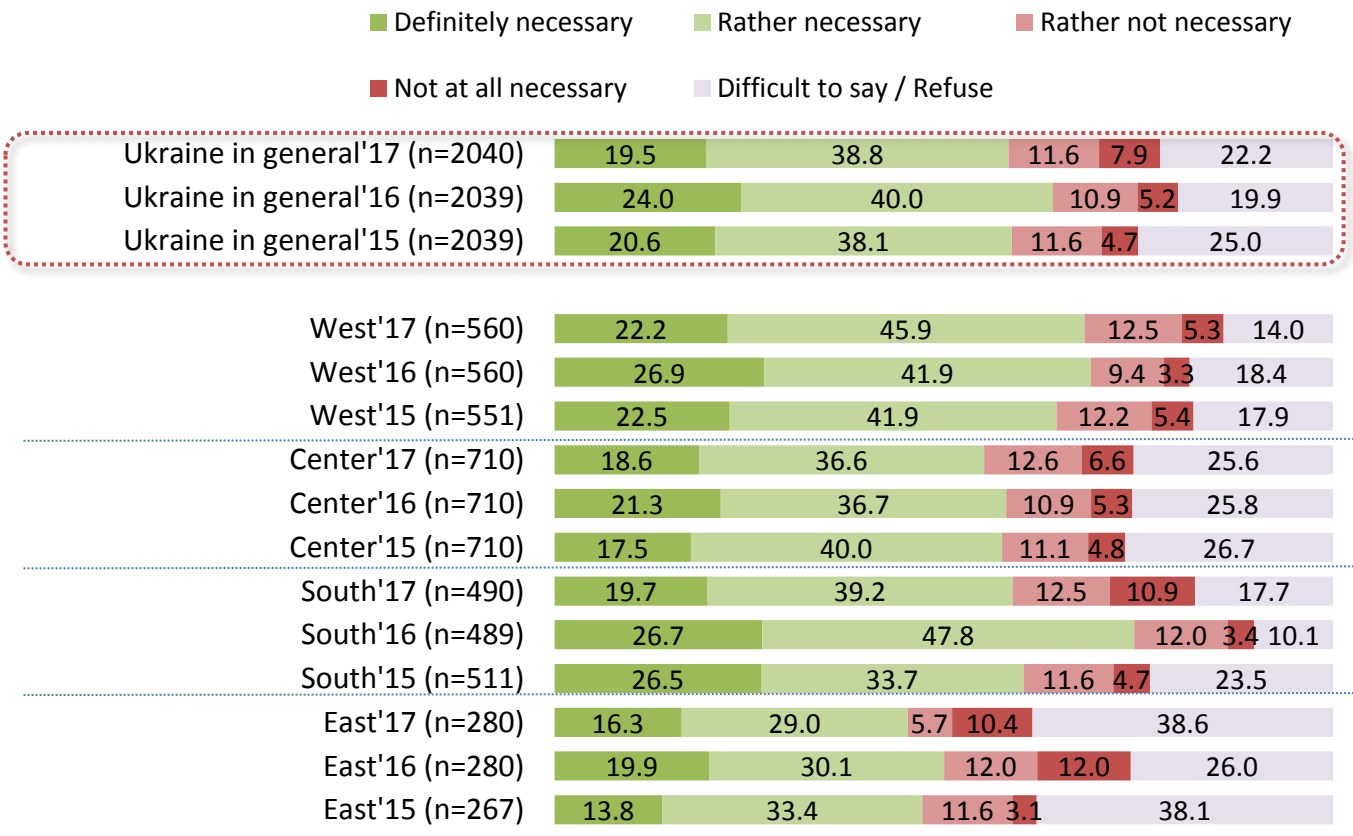
2.1 The relevance of the decentralization and local self-governance reform

The majority of the population (58%) continue to think that the local self-governance reform and decentralization are necessary, but only 20% of them think that it is *definitely* necessary (Diagram 2.1.1). At the same time, while the fraction of those who believe that the reform is necessary slightly grew between 2015 and 2016 (to 64%), now it returned to its 2015 level. However, we can still state that in the past two years a stable majority of Ukrainians recognize the relevance of the reform.

Diagram 2.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)

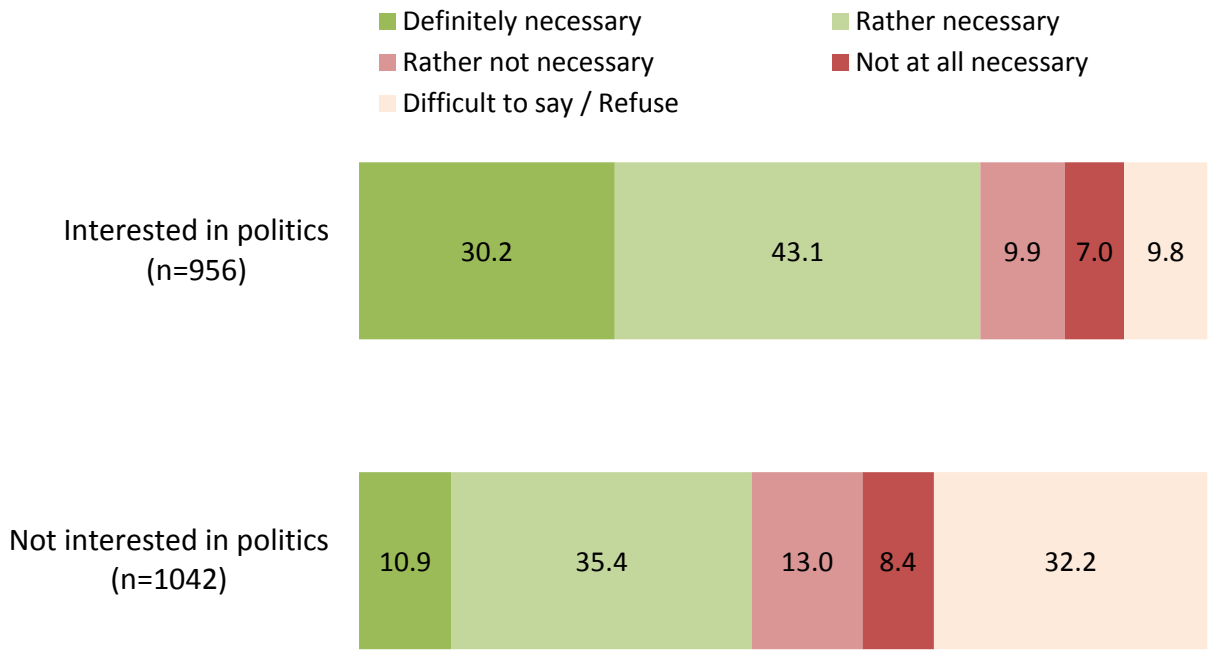


If among those who are interested in politics, 73% think that the local self-governance reform and decentralization of power are necessary, among those who are not interested in politics the proportion falls to 46% (Diagram 2.1.2). At the same time, even among those who are not intersted in politics, currently the majority believe the reform is necessary.

Diagram 2.1.2

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

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



Below, in the Table 2.1.1, the perception of the relevance of the local self-governance reform and decentralization is presented according to particular population strata.

Table 2.1.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
	👍	👎	?	
Type and size of the settlement				
- village (*n=690*)	51.6	26.1	22.3	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	58.2	19.5	22.3	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	59.3	15.4	25.3	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	63.2	15.3	21.5	**44.8**
Gender groups				
- men (*n=757*)	60.0	20.6	19.5	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	56.9	18.6	24.5	**54.8**
Age groups				
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	56.2	20.5	23.3	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	58.1	16.4	25.5	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	61.7	21.9	16.4	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	63.2	17.4	19.3	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	59.7	17.5	22.9	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	50.2	23.6	26.2	**13.7**
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	51.5	21.2	27.4	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	54.3	19.4	26.3	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	58.2	18.8	23.0	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	65.3	20.0	14.8	**29.0**
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	49.6	24.4	26.1	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	62.9	12.2	24.9	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	66.4	21.9	11.6	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	69.8	14.7	15.5	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	59.5	15.6	24.9	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	55.7	19.4	24.9	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	63.4	20.6	15.9	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	59.6	18.9	21.5	**8.5**

100% in line	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
			?	
Terms of material well-being **				
- very low (*n=324*)	53.5	20.7	25.8	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	57.2	20.1	22.7	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	63.7	19.1	17.3	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	60.6	12.5	26.8	**3.3**

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

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

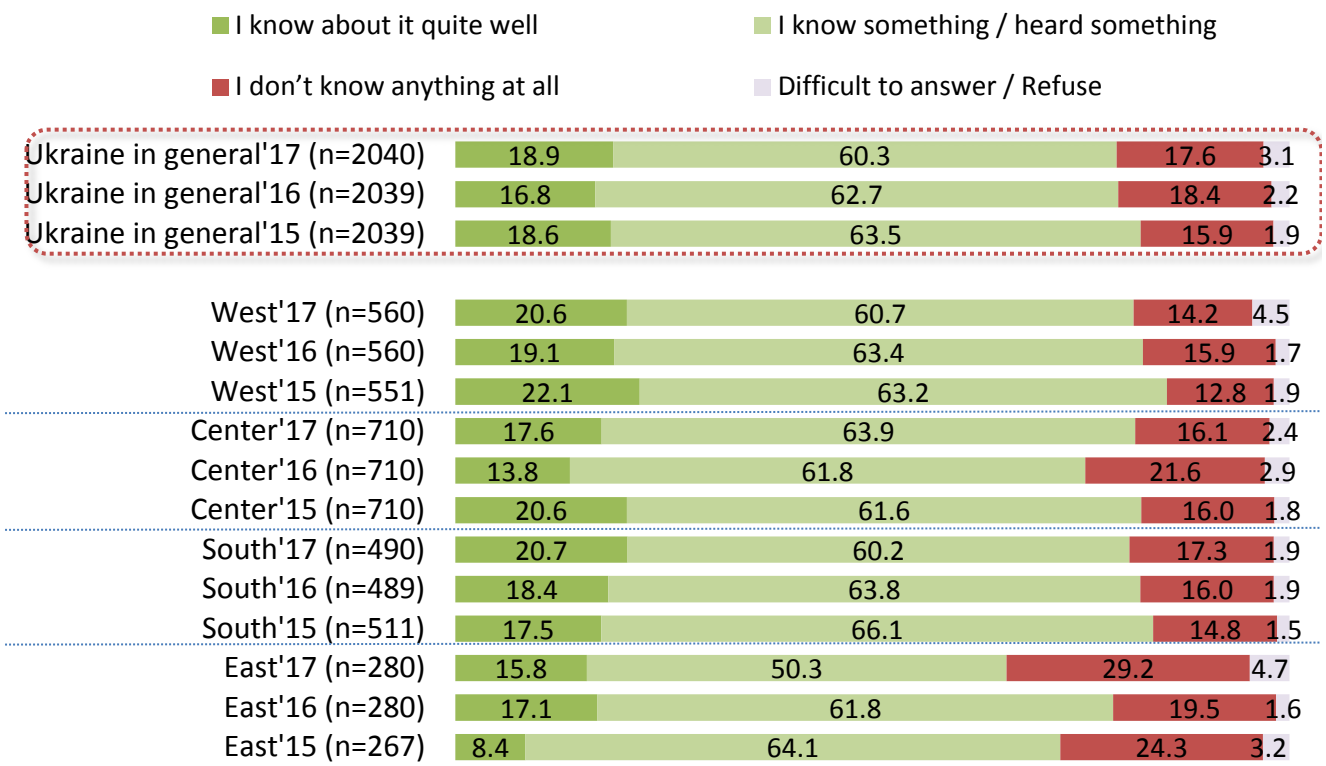
2.2 Awareness regarding developments in reformation of local self-governance and decentralization. The term for completion of the reform

The leve of awareness of the local self-governance reform and decentralization of power remains practically the same since 2015. Just as before, **the overwhelming majority of the population know about the reform of local self-governance and decentralization** (at present, 79% are aware of certain steps in this direction, while in 2015-16 the proportion was 80-82%), but, at the same time, still **only 19% of the population claim that they know about it quite well** (the proportion was approximately the same in 2015-16) (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)

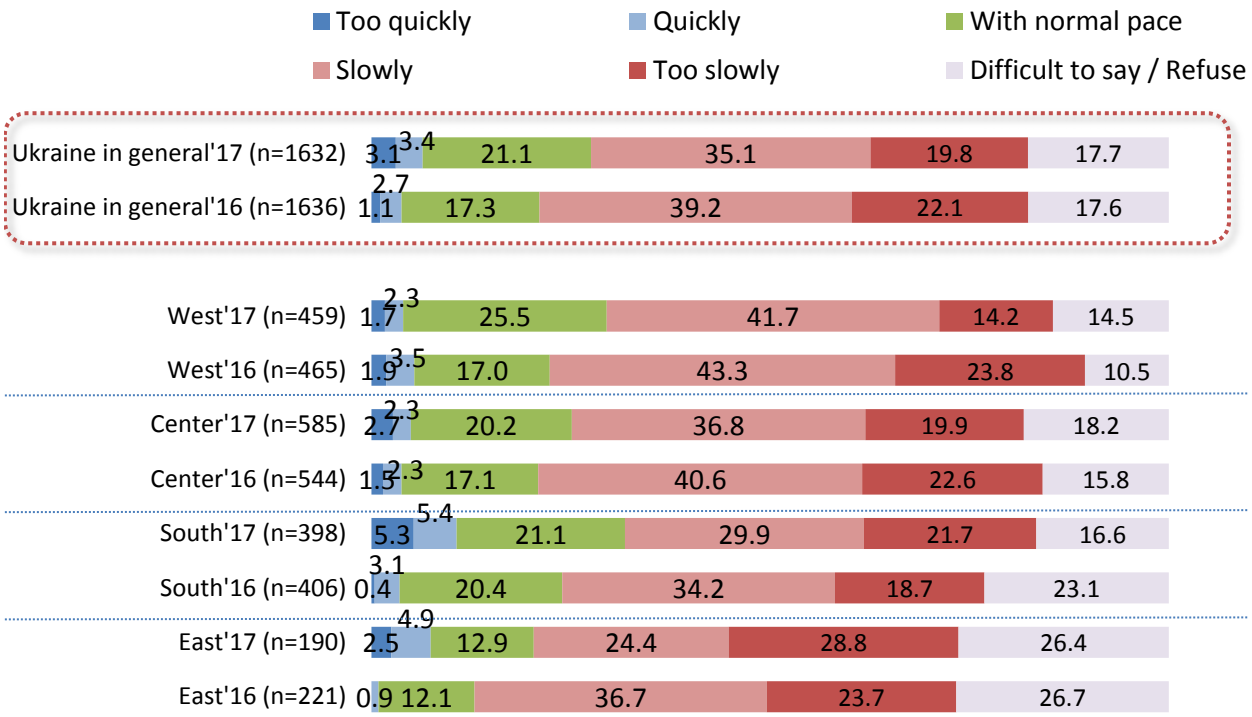


Just as last year, the majority of the people who know at least something about the reform (55%) believe that it is happening slowly / too slowly (Diagram 2.2.2). **Only 21% speak about normal pace of the local self-governance reform and decentralization of power in Ukraine.** Only 6% think tha the reform is happening quickly or even too quickly.

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 practically all population strata, no more than a quarter know about the reform very well, and, at the same time, the majority note that the pace of its implementation is slow (Table 2.2.2a-b).

Table 2.2.1a-b

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Awareness with developments				► 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	
Type and size of the settlement											
- village (*n=690*)	27.1	56.3	14.0	2.6	4.2	3.4	23.7	34.3	15.1	19.3	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	18.9	56.5	22.1	2.4	3.5	7.2	19.6	34.6	21.1	14.0	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	9.3	66.4	19.9	4.4	0.5	0.6	29.0	26.2	18.2	25.4	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	14.5	63.4	18.6	3.5	2.4	2.7	18.1	37.4	23.4	16.0	**44.8**
Gender groups											
- men (*n=757*)	18.6	61.0	17.5	2.9	2.2	2.4	21.6	35.6	20.8	17.3	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	19.1	59.8	17.7	3.3	3.7	4.2	20.7	34.6	18.9	17.9	**54.8**
Age groups											
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	14.8	61.0	22.0	2.3	2.7	2.9	26.7	32.5	15.3	19.9	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	17.1	56.7	21.6	4.7	4.3	3.2	18.8	39.0	15.5	19.2	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	19.9	61.3	16.1	2.7	2.8	3.3	23.4	32.1	20.7	17.7	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	21.4	64.6	10.8	3.3	1.6	3.9	17.3	39.2	23.0	15.0	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	23.0	60.1	14.9	2.0	3.3	3.8	20.5	34.6	21.4	16.3	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	19.6	58.0	18.5	3.8	4.1	3.1	18.8	32.1	24.5	17.3	**13.7**
Terms of education											
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	7.7	63.3	23.5	5.4	4.2	2.2	19.8	27.1	29.0	17.6	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	18.5	55.3	22.2	4.0	3.5	5.1	20.7	34.1	18.5	18.1	**33.7**

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	
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	18.5	61.6	17.1	2.8	3.1	2.3	19.8	35.0	21.2	18.6	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	22.8	64.0	11.3	1.9	2.4	2.9	23.0	37.8	17.9	16.1	**29.0**
Terms of occupation											
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	14.6	59.1	22.0	4.3	3.8	2.2	22.6	32.9	18.6	19.9	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	19.3	58.1	20.0	2.6	2.3	3.2	20.2	33.1	22.8	18.5	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	24.1	63.4	9.1	3.5	4.3	5.6	18.8	34.6	19.1	17.6	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	16.3	66.2	13.0	4.5	1.1	2.8	24.7	36.2	19.2	16.0	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	15.6	63.6	19.8	1.0	2.2	2.5	21.7	42.0	16.7	14.9	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	21.2	59.3	16.7	2.9	2.8	2.5	19.3	36.4	23.2	15.9	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	11.6	63.0	21.7	3.7	2.1	7.0	35.4	26.4	8.0	21.0	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	23.8	53.1	19.8	3.3	3.2	6.1	16.9	35.3	18.0	20.4	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **											
- very low (*n=324*)	14.7	57.6	22.3	5.4	3.2	4.4	15.8	32.0	26.0	18.6	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	18.8	60.6	17.7	3.0	3.4	3.1	21.7	37.2	19.0	15.7	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	19.7	63.8	15.0	1.6	2.1	3.8	20.8	33.7	19.0	20.6	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	39.9	38.3	14.2	7.5	2.6	0.0	34.9	36.1	17.0	9.4	**3.3**

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

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

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

If in 2015, only 19% noted some **changes for the better** in their settlement as a result of increased local budgets, in 2016, the number of such people grew almost 2.5 times and reached 46% (Diagram 2.3.1). In 2017, the total fraction dropped slightly, from 46% to 43%.

Another 18% have not noticed the changes yet but have heard about them. That is, in total, as of the end of 2017, **61% of Ukrainians have either felt an improvement or are expecting it** (in 2016, the proportion was 67%).

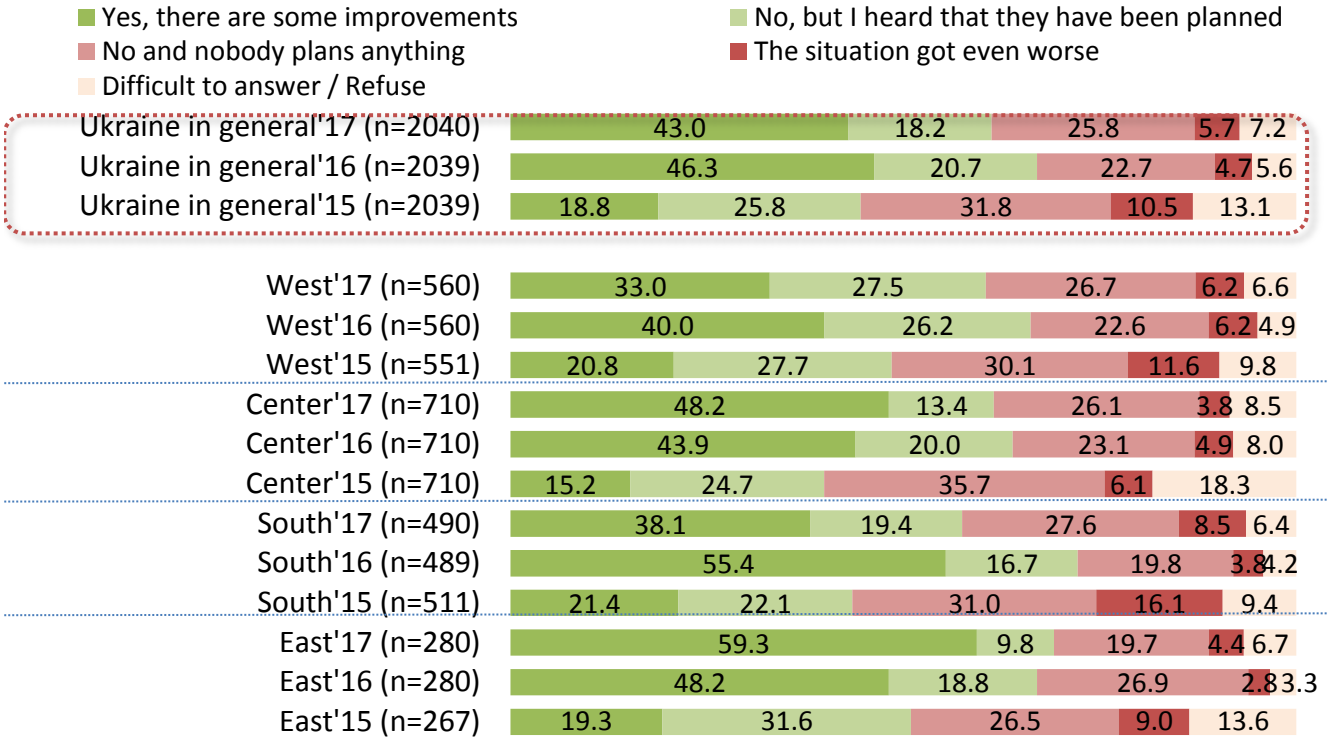
This proportion fell most prominently in the South, and less prominenly in the West. In the center, there is a tendency for it to grow, and in the East, the fraction of those who noticed positive change has grown from 28% to 59%.

Probably, in this case, the situation is that in 2016, compared to 2015 and the previous years in general, the scale of the launched works was so striking, that the population "noticed" them more. And now we are talking about the process of "routinization," the improvement of the situation is becoming the norm for the population and is noticed slightly less.

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)

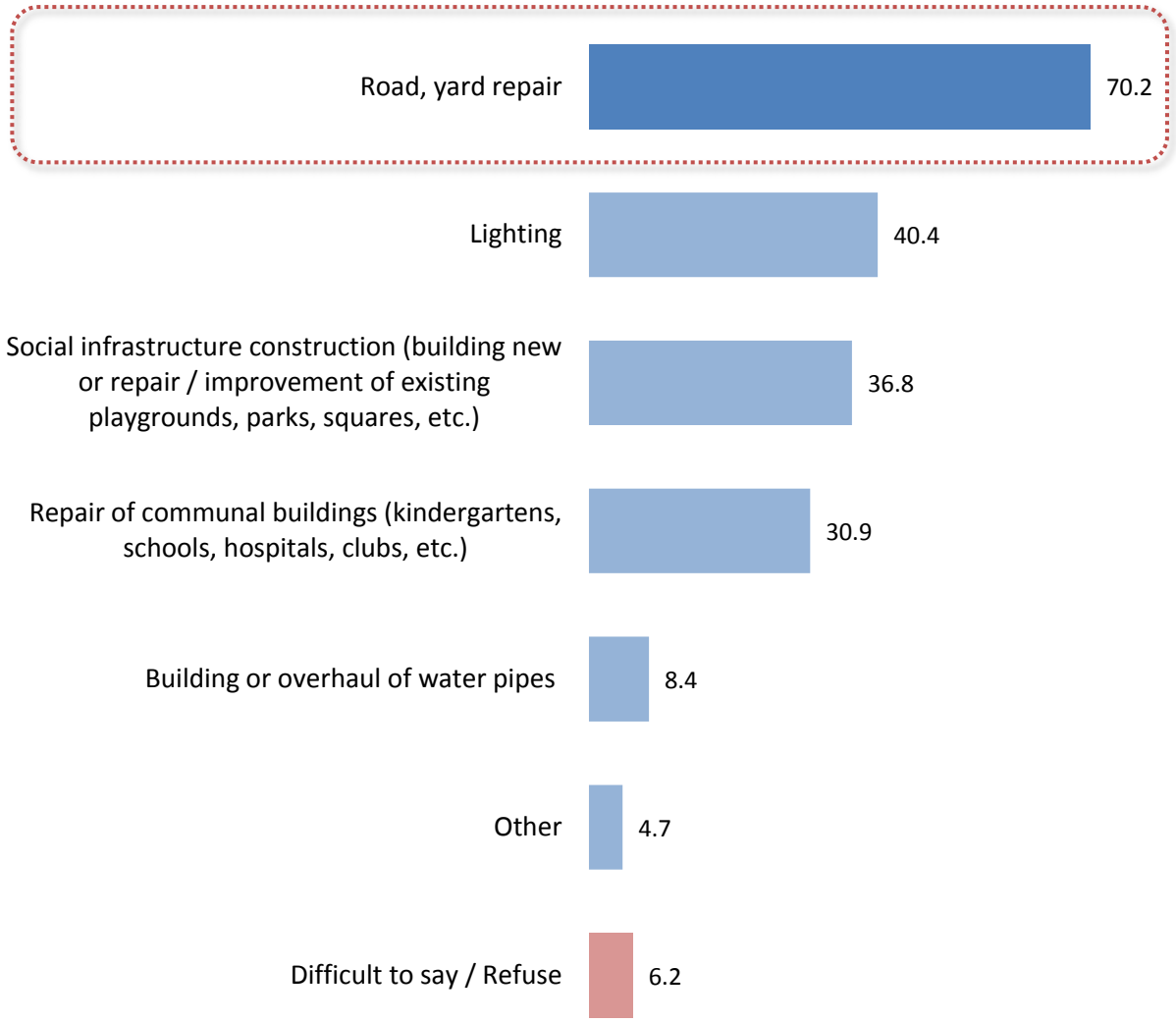


The most noticeable improvement of the situation, which was mentioned by **70%** of those who noticed or heard about certain positive changes in their settlement, is still (just as before) **the road and yard pavement repairs** (Diagram 2.3.2). Quite a lot of respondents noted positive change in lighting (40%), social infrastructure construction (37%), repair of communal buildings (31%).

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 imrpovements, *n=1259*)



In the Table 2.3.1, the data are presented according to particular sociodemographic population strata. It is reasonable to note that in the middle-sized and large cities, much more people noticed positive change (51-53%) than in villages and small towns (30-33%).

Table 2.3.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Yes, there are some improvements	No, but I heard that they have been planned	No and nobody plans anything	The situation got even worse	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement						
- village (*n=690*)	33.4	16.1	34.3	8.3	7.9	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	30.3	19.3	31.8	8.4	10.2	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	51.0	14.6	24.4	5.9	4.0	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	52.5	20.1	17.9	3.0	6.4	**44.8**
Gender groups						
- men (*n=757*)	41.6	18.6	28.2	5.6	5.9	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	44.2	17.9	23.8	5.8	8.3	**54.8**
Age groups						
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	44.4	18.7	22.4	6.2	8.2	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	44.3	20.4	26.9	3.3	5.2	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	47.4	17.4	23.8	6.5	5.0	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	41.7	16.7	28.0	6.1	7.6	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	44.2	19.7	26.1	3.7	6.3	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	34.5	15.9	29.0	8.8	11.7	**13.7**
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	33.7	15.6	33.1	5.7	11.8	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	41.1	17.7	27.2	6.9	7.2	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	41.2	18.9	26.7	6.0	7.1	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	49.7	18.7	21.5	4.1	6.0	**29.0**
Terms of occupation						

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*
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	38.2	18.1	30.1	6.7	6.9	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	61.2	10.6	18.0	2.2	7.9	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	50.2	20.7	19.8	3.4	5.9	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	44.6	21.8	20.2	4.5	8.9	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	42.8	19.3	23.3	5.6	8.9	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	38.6	17.5	28.6	6.2	9.1	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	45.5	24.4	26.5	2.0	1.7	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	35.2	21.4	30.4	10.1	2.8	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **						
- very low (*n=324*)	44.7	16.5	23.0	8.8	7.0	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	38.4	20.1	27.7	6.2	7.6	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	49.8	15.8	24.2	3.7	6.5	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	57.9	16.3	19.6	4.6	1.6	**3.3**

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

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

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

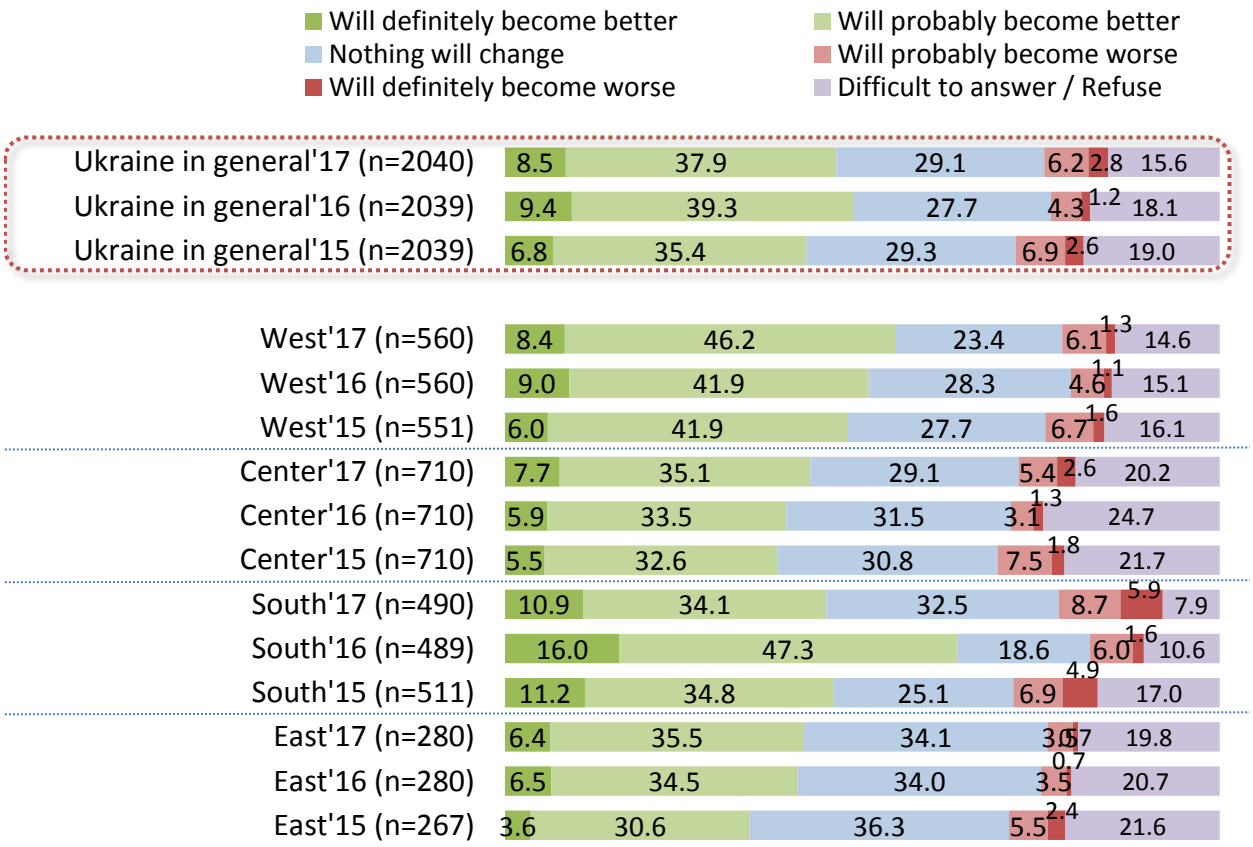
In total, **46% of Ukrainians expect that decentralization will facilitate the improvement of the situation in Ukraine in general** (Diagram 2.4.1). Compared to 2016, optimism has become slightly less widespread (last year, it was at 49%), but it is still higher than the level of 2015, and it remains, given the general Ukrainian context, at a rather high level.

Another 29% think that nothing will change, and only 9% believe that the situation will become worse. That is, **in general, the expectations of the Ukrainian population 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)



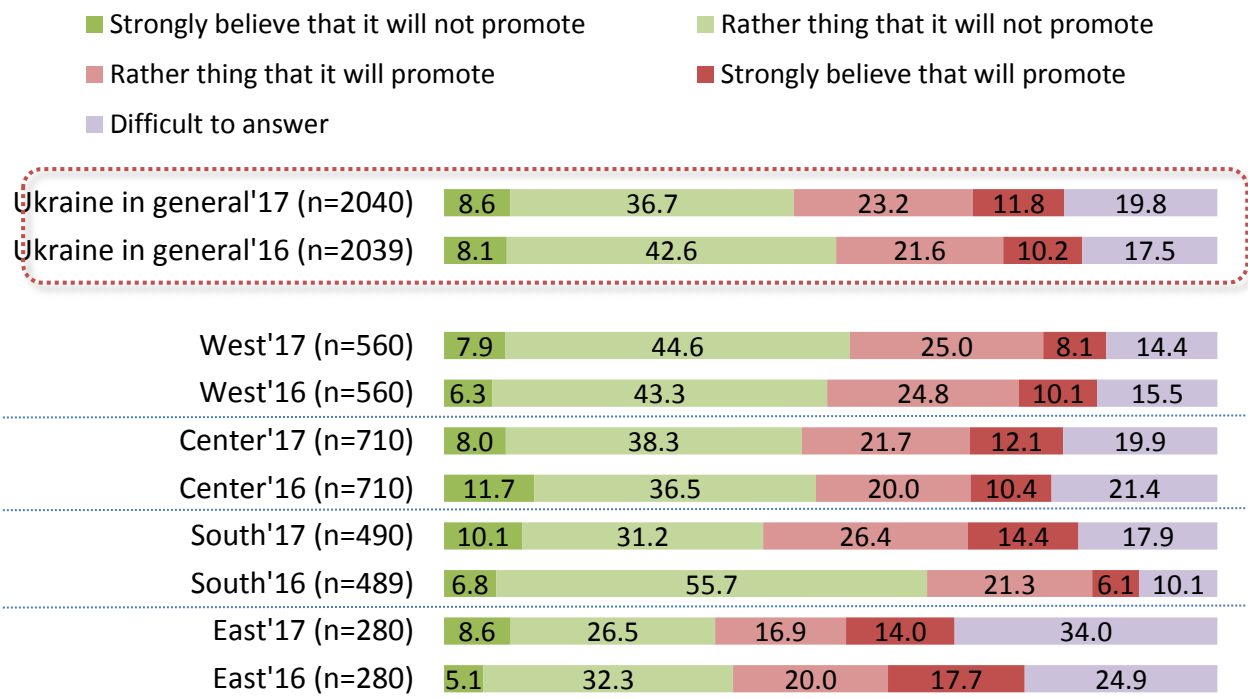
At the same time, **45% of Ukrainians believe that the present reform of local self-governance and the decentralization will promote the development of communities in Ukraine,** although only 9% of them are completely sure about it (Diagram 2.4.2). 35% of the population do not believe in the reform's potential. IN general, all the regions display such "cautious" optimism, except for the East, where the numbers of people who believe and who do not believe in the reform's potential are approximately equal.

Meanwhile, this indicator has decreased, although slightly, since 2016 (from 51% to 45%).

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 growing awareness, the optimism about the decentralization reform results also grows. If among those who know nothing about the reform, only 27% expect improvement and 17% believe that it will promote community development (compared to 37% of those who do not believe so), among those who "know something," 48 percent expect the situation to improve and 51% believe that it will promote community development (compared to 34%) (Table 2.4.1a-b). In the case of those who **know a lot** about the reform, **62% expect that the situation in Ukraine in general will improve, and 58% believe that it will promote community development** (38% against).

It is important to note that if asked about the influence on the situation in Ukraine in general, no more than 11% expect that the situation will become worse. That is, in the worst case, a large part of the population are not as much "afraid" of negative consequences of the reform as they do not really believe in its effectiveness.

Table 2.4.1a-b

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

(% серед респондентів залежно від рівня *обізнаності* з кроками щодо реформування)

	100% in column	Know well (*n=404*)	Know something (*n=1228*)	Do not know nothing (*n=348*)
	а. Effects on situation			
☺	Will become better	61.8	48.2	26.7
😐	Nothing will chanage	20.4	28.3	42.0
☹	Will become worse	10.7	8.1	10.9
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	7.1	15.3	20.4
	б. Community development			
☺	Will contribute	57.8	51.0	16.5
☹	Will not contribute	37.8	33.6	37.2
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	4.4	15.5	46.3

The Table 2.4.2a-b presents the data for particular sociodemographic strata of the population of Ukraine.

Table 2.4.2a-b

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	а. Effects on situation ► Will become better ☺	Nothing will chanage 😐	Will become worse ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	б. Community development Will contribute ☺	Will not contribute ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* 'Y'
Type and size of the settlement								
- village (*n=690*)	42.7	28.9	11.4	17.1	41.8	43.7	14.5	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	47.3	30.8	6.4	15.5	46.7	32.7	20.6	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	42.9	32.2	11.7	13.2	39.5	39.6	20.9	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	49.5	28.1	7.4	14.9	48.5	28.2	23.3	**44.8**
Gender groups								
- men (*n=757*)	46.9	28.9	9.1	15.1	47.9	34.8	17.3	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	45.9	29.2	8.9	15.9	43.1	35.1	21.8	**54.8**
Age groups								
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	47.8	27.9	9.2	15.1	44.4	37.1	18.6	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	49.2	28.4	7.3	15.1	45.6	31.3	23.1	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	47.4	29.1	8.6	14.9	46.5	37.5	16.0	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	47.8	28.2	11.4	12.6	48.8	33.8	17.4	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	44.5	29.4	9.6	16.5	46.6	34.1	19.3	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	38.9	32.5	7.8	20.8	38.8	36.1	25.1	**13.7**
Terms of education								
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	35.7	37.5	5.6	21.2	42.1	33.6	24.3	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	44.7	30.8	8.5	16.0	41.5	37.7	20.8	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	44.8	28.2	10.1	17.0	45.2	34.8	20.1	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	52.9	25.5	9.4	12.3	50.6	32.2	17.2	**29.0**
Terms of occupation								

100% in line	a. Effects on situation ►				б. Community development			Potential of the group* 'y'
	Will become better ☺	Nothing will chanage 😐	Will become worse ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Will contribute ☺	Will not contribute ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	43.5	30.9	10.0	15.6	41.5	36.1	22.4	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	47.8	28.0	6.9	17.3	43.6	31.8	24.6	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	53.9	21.2	12.1	12.8	51.9	35.0	13.1	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	60.6	18.1	7.6	13.8	54.7	26.2	19.0	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	48.4	28.9	7.8	15.0	45.2	32.8	22.0	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	42.9	30.7	8.5	17.9	43.1	35.9	21.0	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	52.1	35.7	6.0	6.2	55.2	30.6	14.1	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	42.4	31.9	9.0	16.7	40.6	41.9	17.5	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **								
- very low (*n=324*)	39.6	34.0	9.2	17.2	36.1	39.5	24.4	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	45.8	29.3	8.5	16.4	44.8	35.9	19.3	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	50.9	25.0	10.3	13.8	50.6	31.4	17.9	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	50.8	32.4	4.0	12.8	51.9	24.1	24.0	**3.3**

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

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

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

The most expected result of the reform currently is the improvement of the quality and accessibility of services — 63% would like to see this consequence, and 24% call it the "expected consequence No. 1" for them (Table 2.5.1). The next in the level of expectation are the reduction of corruption (52% and 29%, respectively) and greater prosperity of communities (51% and 18%).

Compared to last year, the structure of expectations has changed somewhat. The expectation of corruption reduction become notably less prominent (the number of people who would like to see this consequence fell from 67% to 52%). If in the past two years this expectation was the most important, now the first place has been captured by the more pragmatic expectation of better service quality.

It is also reasonable to note that the expectation about prosperity of communities has been stably growing year to year, from 40% in 2015 to 46% in 2016 and to 51% now. At the same time, the expectation of "quicker resolution of the conflict in the East of Ukraine" has been stably falling, from 47% in 2015 to 29% in 2016 and to 25% now.

Table 2.5.1

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

(% among all respondents)

% in column	2017 (n=2040)		2016 (n=2039)		2015 (n=2039)	
	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1
Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	**63.4**	**24.0**	**61.8**	**19.8**	**49.2**	**15.5**
Reduction of corruption and arbitrary behavior by the authority	**51.8**	**29.1**	**66.7**	**41.0**	**60.0**	**32.5**
Greater prosperity of communities	**51.4**	**17.5**	**45.8**	**10.6**	**40.4**	**10.3**
More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	39.6	7.8	38.9	7.9	29.5	6.5
Recovery and development of Ukraine in general	30.1	6.0	25.7	5.0	32.2	6.8
Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	25.0	7.3	29.4	9.7	46.9	19.0
Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	21.4	3.6	22.6	3.5	17.1	2.1

The Tables 2.5.2 and 2.5.3 present the data for particular strata of the population of Ukraine. As we can see, all population strata expect reduction of corruption first of all.

Table 2.5.2

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

One out of top-3 the most expected results

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Reduction of corruption	Greater prosperity of communities	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*
Regions of Ukraine								
- West (*n=560*)	65.4	60.2	53.3	39.3	23.5	25.0	19.5	**27.0**
- Center (*n=710*)	67.5	48.0	51.9	39.7	31.2	19.1	24.6	**34.9**
- South (*n=490*)	63.1	49.1	50.5	39.7	32.8	31.8	21.5	**25.0**
- East (*n=280*)	49.1	49.6	47.6	40.1	35.6	27.3	16.5	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement								
- village (*n=690*)	62.5	43.6	63.4	44.2	25.7	20.0	18.8	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	58.4	50.1	54.2	35.6	35.3	26.4	17.4	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	72.0	52.5	51.6	45.4	33.2	15.9	15.8	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	64.0	58.4	41.5	36.3	31.3	30.0	25.6	**44.8**
Gender groups								
- men (*n=757*)	61.6	52.5	50.7	42.8	30.7	24.8	22.2	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	64.9	51.2	51.9	37.0	29.6	25.1	20.7	**54.8**
Age groups								
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	64.1	53.6	42.2	40.0	31.4	28.0	23.1	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	66.5	51.9	52.2	38.8	27.1	21.4	23.7	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	62.6	53.1	51.6	44.6	28.2	25.0	18.6	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	63.0	54.4	55.9	38.4	31.3	24.2	22.4	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	62.1	50.2	53.3	39.2	34.9	22.7	21.2	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	61.0	45.3	56.5	36.1	28.5	28.1	17.7	**13.7**
Terms of education								
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	55.2	48.0	57.5	41.7	25.3	22.5	19.4	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	62.8	52.7	52.8	38.3	30.0	26.1	19.3	**33.7**

% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Reduction of corruption	Greater prosperity of communities	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*
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	61.6	51.0	51.2	42.1	30.4	21.8	25.3	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	68.1	52.2	48.4	38.1	31.0	27.5	20.6	**29.0**
Terms of occupation								
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	62.1	50.6	51.8	40.5	29.4	27.5	21.6	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	68.8	56.0	47.3	44.0	31.2	18.4	25.9	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	60.7	49.5	47.6	40.6	26.1	31.3	25.6	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	64.1	54.0	41.2	32.3	35.2	26.0	27.1	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	71.2	55.5	47.4	38.0	30.6	22.4	17.8	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	62.4	47.3	55.4	38.7	31.5	26.1	19.9	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	63.2	61.0	37.4	36.3	25.3	25.2	28.3	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	61.1	55.9	64.9	46.4	24.0	14.7	15.4	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **								
- very low (*n=324*)	60.9	48.6	53.3	34.3	29.3	34.9	19.0	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	64.7	52.6	53.5	39.4	31.9	23.1	19.9	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	61.3	49.3	49.4	42.1	27.5	22.9	26.0	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	68.9	70.1	39.0	34.3	31.5	30.9	17.0	**3.3**

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

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

Table 2.5.3

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

The most expected result

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Reduction of corruption	Greater prosperity of communities	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*
Regions of Ukraine								
- West (*n=560*)	21.2	35.3	18.3	7.7	3.8	7.4	3.2	**27.0**
- Center (*n=710*)	27.8	27.4	19.1	7.1	5.3	4.8	3.7	**34.9**
- South (*n=490*)	28.5	26.3	14.8	8.0	7.1	8.3	3.8	**25.0**
- East (*n=280*)	10.7	26.1	16.6	9.2	10.5	12.2	3.6	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement								
- village (*n=690*)	20.4	25.0	28.0	8.4	4.0	4.7	3.5	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	26.0	27.6	15.7	7.9	7.8	6.4	2.1	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	26.3	34.1	12.8	5.0	8.3	7.7	1.6	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	25.6	31.7	11.0	7.8	6.6	9.5	4.4	**44.8**
Gender groups								
- men (*n=757*)	21.6	28.7	18.6	9.6	5.8	7.1	4.2	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	25.9	29.4	16.6	6.3	6.2	7.6	3.0	**54.8**
Age groups								
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	23.7	27.8	12.7	11.3	6.4	8.1	5.7	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	24.4	28.9	18.7	7.3	5.7	6.4	2.9	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	22.4	30.1	17.3	8.1	5.9	7.5	3.8	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	25.7	30.4	18.5	8.5	3.2	7.6	3.2	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	25.2	29.1	18.7	6.0	7.0	8.1	2.4	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	22.1	28.5	21.2	3.1	8.8	6.2	2.4	**13.7**
Terms of education								
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	21.2	30.4	15.5	10.0	5.4	7.1	1.1	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	22.5	28.8	20.6	7.8	6.3	6.9	2.2	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	20.7	28.7	18.6	8.1	6.2	7.7	5.2	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	29.6	29.5	13.2	6.6	5.8	7.7	4.1	**29.0**
Terms of occupation								
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	21.8	25.7	19.2	10.7	6.9	6.9	3.2	**19.0**

100% in line	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Reduction of corruption	Greater prosperity of communities	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*
- officer (*n=182*)	24.4	29.8	13.8	12.3	5.7	7.5	5.2	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	28.0	27.4	12.6	8.0	3.6	9.5	5.2	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	23.4	36.6	13.6	0.0	8.5	8.4	4.0	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	25.6	32.8	15.1	8.5	3.9	8.5	1.3	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	24.8	28.4	20.0	5.4	6.3	7.5	2.7	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	20.5	31.2	10.7	8.5	5.4	9.4	8.1	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	20.0	28.6	23.5	9.6	6.2	2.7	4.4	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **								
- very low (*n=324*)	22.5	23.3	18.9	6.1	7.7	12.5	3.0	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	24.4	29.7	18.4	8.1	6.2	6.2	2.6	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	22.9	28.4	17.1	7.9	5.4	7.0	5.8	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	34.0	47.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.5	1.5	**3.3**

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

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

In total, **no more than 21% of Ukrainians expect that the quality of services will fall** in particular spheres as a result of the local self-governance reform and decentralization (in 2016, the maximum number was 15%) (Diagram 2.5.1). Therefore, just as before, in the worst case, Ukrainians do not believe in change rather than are "afraid" of negative consequences.

The most positive expectations are, again, related to **road and pavement repairs and maintenance (50% believe that the quality will improve,** 29% think that nothing will change) and **beautification (46%** and 33%). At the same time, only 8% and 11%, respectively, believe in a *considerable* improvement of the situation. That is, in this case, it is more appropriate to speak about "cautious" optimism (which matches the last year's findings).

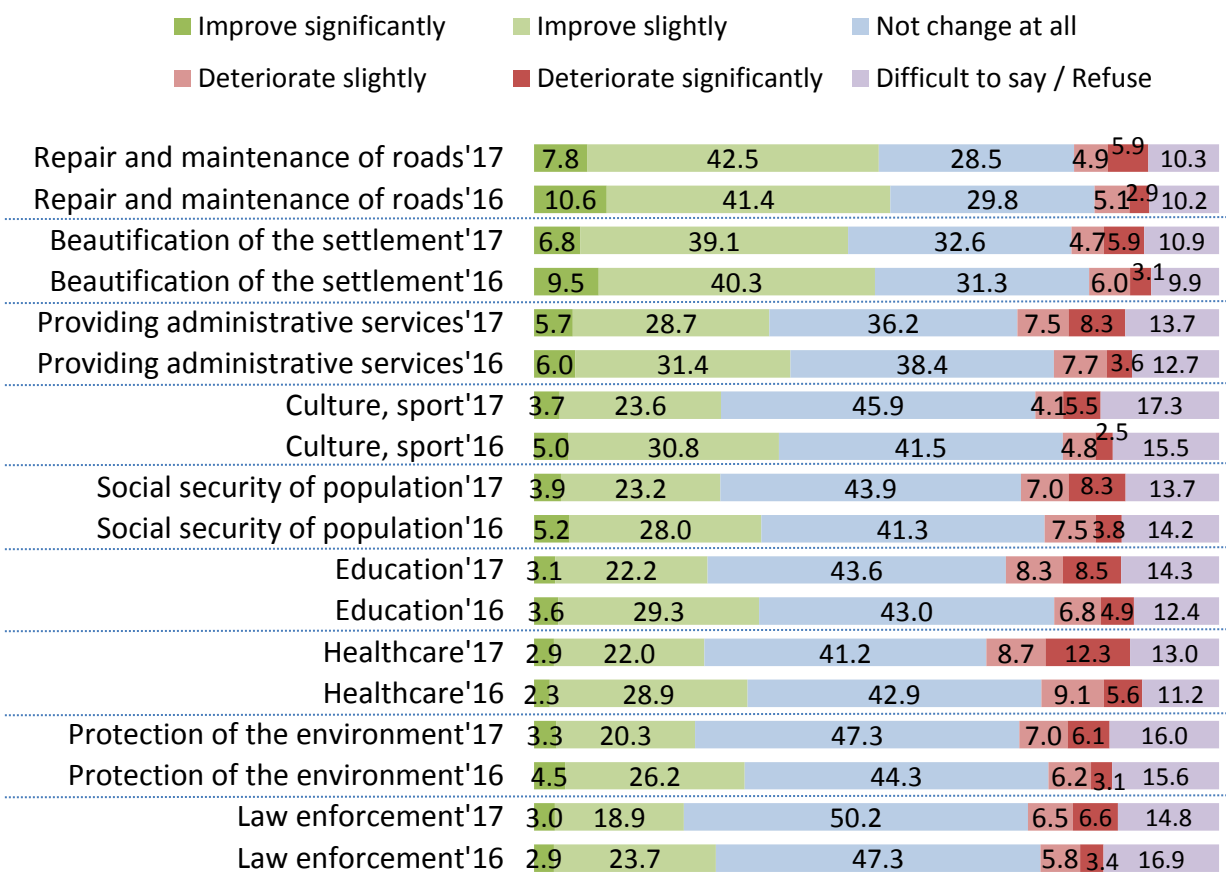
In case of other spheres, from one fourth to one third of respondents expect improvement of quality, and from one third to one half believe that there will be no change. That is, the sentiment remains rather neutral-positive.

In general, compared to 2016, optimism dropped slightly, but the changes are minor.

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)



The Table 2.5.4 below presents the data in the regional dimension.

Table 2.5.4

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective region)

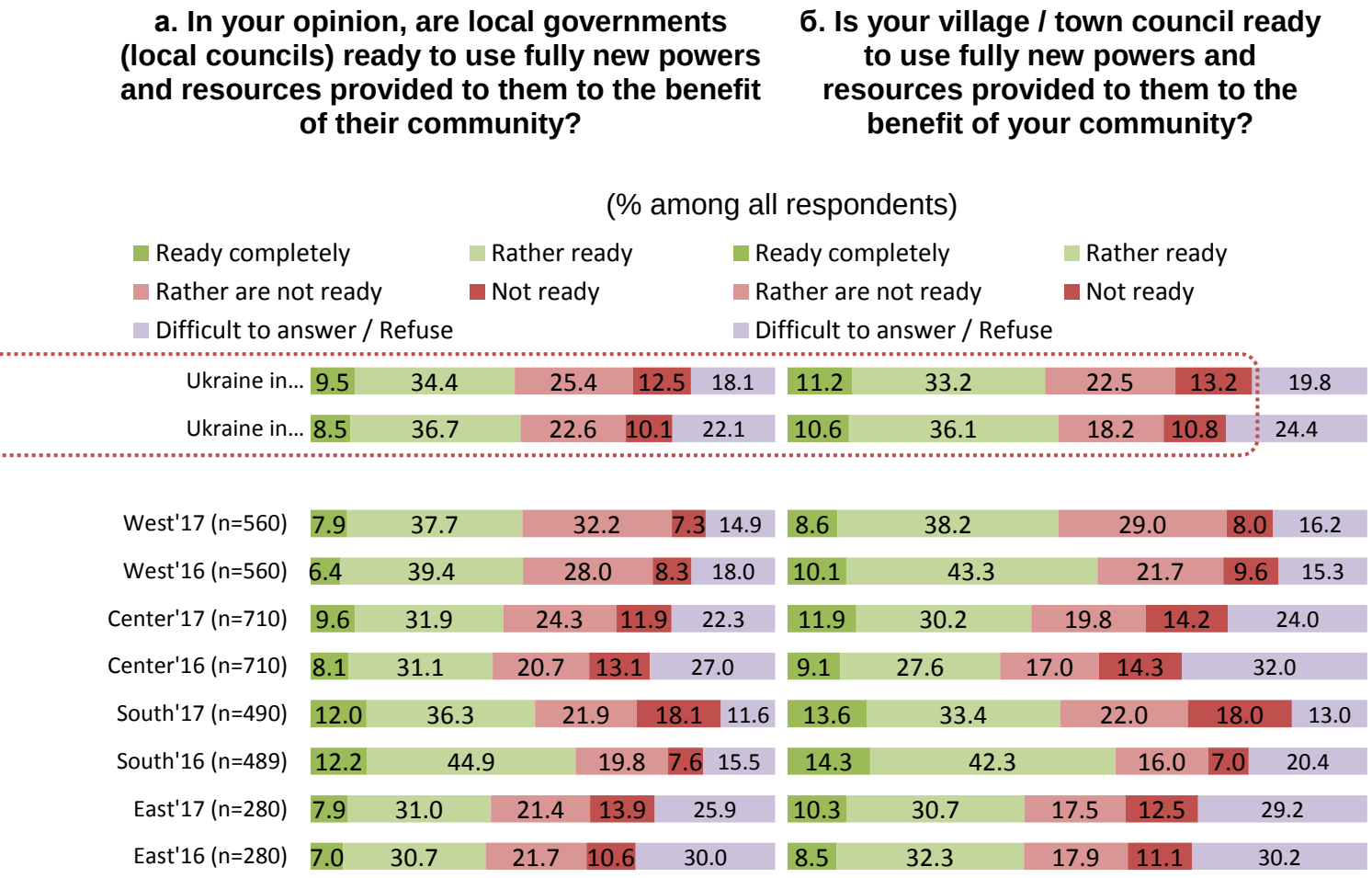
	100% in column	West		Center		South		East	
		2016 (*n=560*)	2017 (*n=560*)	2016 (*n=710*)	2017 (*n=710*)	2016 (*n=489*)	2017 (*n=490*)	2016 (*n=280*)	2017 (*n=280*)
	Healthcare								
☺	Improve	26.3	28.7	30.9	23.3	39.0	23.1	26.9	24.3
😐	Not change	44.9	46.2	42.3	37.7	37.6	38.6	50.4	44.9
☹	Deteriorate	19.0	15.4	11.3	23.7	18.0	26.6	8.9	14.4
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	9.7	9.7	15.6	15.2	5.4	11.7	13.8	16.3
	Education								
☺	Improve	26.6	29.3	35.2	24.0	39.7	24.7	26.8	21.9
😐	Not change	50.7	47.3	37.7	40.7	37.8	40.7	51.4	48.9
☹	Deteriorate	11.7	11.2	10.9	18.1	15.7	23.7	5.9	11.5
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	11.0	12.1	16.3	17.3	6.8	10.8	15.9	17.7
	Repair and maintenance of roads, sidewalks								
☺	Improve	51.9	54.7	48.7	47.7	59.8	50.0	46.0	48.7
😐	Not change	31.2	30.0	28.8	28.1	24.5	26.4	39.5	30.4
☹	Deteriorate	8.6	7.7	8.2	11.0	9.0	15.6	4.3	8.0
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	8.2	7.6	14.3	13.2	6.6	7.9	10.2	12.9
	Social security of population								
☺	Improve	29.6	29.1	34.2	25.5	37.7	27.9	29.2	26.5
😐	Not change	46.3	49.4	39.2	42.0	36.7	37.8	45.5	49.3
☹	Deteriorate	11.2	10.0	7.1	15.6	17.6	24.7	10.7	7.0
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	12.9	11.6	19.5	16.8	8.0	9.6	14.5	17.2
	Providing administrative services								
☺	Improve	39.6	41.9	36.8	31.1	39.0	30.4	31.8	35.4
😐	Not change	36.5	34.7	35.8	34.8	39.9	38.6	46.5	38.5
☹	Deteriorate	12.9	13.1	9.4	16.0	14.1	20.6	8.6	11.3
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	11.1	10.4	18.0	18.1	7.0	10.5	13.1	14.8
	Beautification of the settlement								

	100% in column	West		Center		South		East	
		2016 (*n=560*)	2017 (*n=560*)	2016 (*n=710*)	2017 (*n=710*)	2016 (*n=489*)	2017 (*n=490*)	2016 (*n=280*)	2017 (*n=280*)
☺	Improve	47.9	50.4	46.0	46.7	55.6	38.8	52.4	47.7
😐	Not change	32.9	35.5	31.6	28.9	26.4	35.1	36.5	31.8
☹	Deteriorate	10.1	6.0	8.1	11.2	12.0	16.5	3.7	7.1
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	9.2	8.1	14.3	13.2	6.0	9.6	7.4	13.5
	Protection of the environment								
☺	Improve	27.5	28.6	31.4	23.7	36.4	20.4	25.0	18.7
😐	Not change	43.0	51.5	42.4	43.9	43.8	45.1	53.2	52.1
☹	Deteriorate	14.8	8.7	6.8	12.9	9.7	21.3	3.8	7.5
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	14.7	11.1	19.4	19.6	10.1	13.2	18.0	21.7
	Law enforcement								
☺	Improve	21.8	25.2	30.7	22.9	30.5	19.7	17.8	16.5
😐	Not change	50.4	51.2	42.5	47.1	45.3	49.7	58.0	57.7
☹	Deteriorate	10.0	10.1	6.9	13.0	12.9	21.5	6.8	3.8
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	17.8	13.5	19.9	17.1	11.4	9.1	17.5	22.0
	Culture, sport								
☺	Improve	29.5	31.9	34.4	27.0	44.8	22.8	34.9	27.1
😐	Not change	47.2	49.0	39.2	40.7	36.8	49.7	44.5	45.9
☹	Deteriorate	9.2	6.4	6.4	10.9	8.3	14.1	3.6	3.6
?	Difficult to say / Refuse	14.2	12.7	20.0	21.4	10.0	13.5	16.9	23.3

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

Around a half of the population (44%) think that local governments are generally ready to use the new powers provided to them to the benefit of their community, although only 10% of them are fully convinced of it (in 2016, 45% believet they were ready) (Diagram 2.6.1a-b). At the same time, a third of Ukrainians (38%, while in 2016, the number was 33%) has the opposite opinion. Similar numbers can be observed also in the case of the readines of their own local council: 44% believe that their own local council is ready for it (last year, the number was 47%), 36% do not think so (29% last year).

Diagram 2.6.1a-b



In Table 2.6.1a-b, the data are presented for particular sociodemographic strata of the population of Ukraine.

Table 2.6.2a-b

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	а. Readiness of local councils in general ►			б. Readiness of council			Potential of the group* "▼"
	Ready ☺	Not ready ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Ready ☺	Not ready ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
Type and size of the settlement							
- village (*n=690*)	43.6	40.5	16.0	44.3	38.2	17.5	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	48.8	34.0	17.2	48.7	33.8	17.5	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	38.3	47.8	13.9	38.0	43.6	18.4	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	43.9	35.4	20.7	44.5	33.0	22.5	**44.8**
Gender groups							
- men (*n=757*)	43.7	39.8	16.4	43.1	37.9	19.0	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	44.2	36.4	19.5	45.5	34.0	20.5	**54.8**
Age groups							
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	48.8	35.9	15.3	48.6	31.8	19.6	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	40.0	38.2	21.8	41.3	38.1	20.5	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	47.0	37.4	15.6	48.9	34.9	16.2	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	45.2	39.6	15.2	44.9	37.1	18.0	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	41.7	38.5	19.8	42.5	34.8	22.7	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	38.7	38.8	22.5	38.0	38.6	23.4	**13.7**
Terms of education							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	37.4	40.9	21.7	34.8	37.4	27.8	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	42.6	37.0	20.4	45.5	34.1	20.4	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	46.5	36.4	17.1	43.4	36.2	20.4	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	44.9	39.5	15.6	47.0	36.4	16.6	**29.0**

100% in line	a. Readiness of local councils in general			►	б. Readiness of council			Potential of the group*
	Ready ☺	Not ready ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?		Ready ☺	Not ready ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
Terms of occupation								
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	44.0	37.5	18.5		42.6	37.0	20.4	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	42.1	39.5	18.4		42.0	31.7	26.3	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	46.1	37.9	15.9		49.7	33.6	16.8	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	51.5	29.6	18.9		52.4	30.9	16.7	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	48.0	33.0	19.1		47.4	35.0	17.7	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	38.5	40.1	21.3		38.4	38.9	22.7	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	64.4	23.4	12.3		64.6	21.0	14.4	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	41.7	45.7	12.7		41.8	40.8	17.4	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **								
- very low (*n=324*)	43.5	37.3	19.2		46.3	33.5	20.3	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	42.0	39.3	18.6		41.0	38.6	20.5	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	48.7	35.5	15.8		49.2	32.4	18.4	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	37.1	30.2	32.7		48.6	24.1	27.3	**3.3**

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

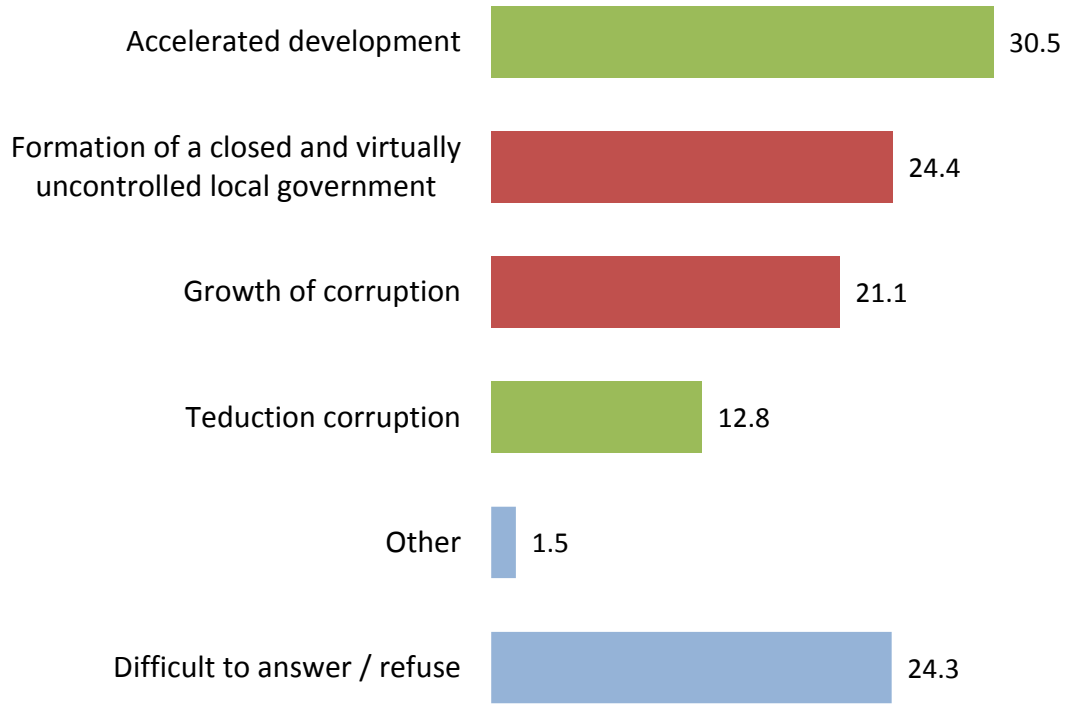
*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot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

The population of Ukraine have contradictory opinions about the possible consequences of providing additional powers to local government bodies: 31% expect accelerated development, and 13% expect reduction of corruption (Diagram 2.6.2). At the same time, 24% think that it can facilitate the formation of closed and virtually uncontrolled local governments, and 21% expect that corruption will increase. **In general, 38% expect one of the positive consequences, and 37% expect one of the negative consequences**.

Diagram 2.6.2

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

(% among all respondents, *n=2040*)



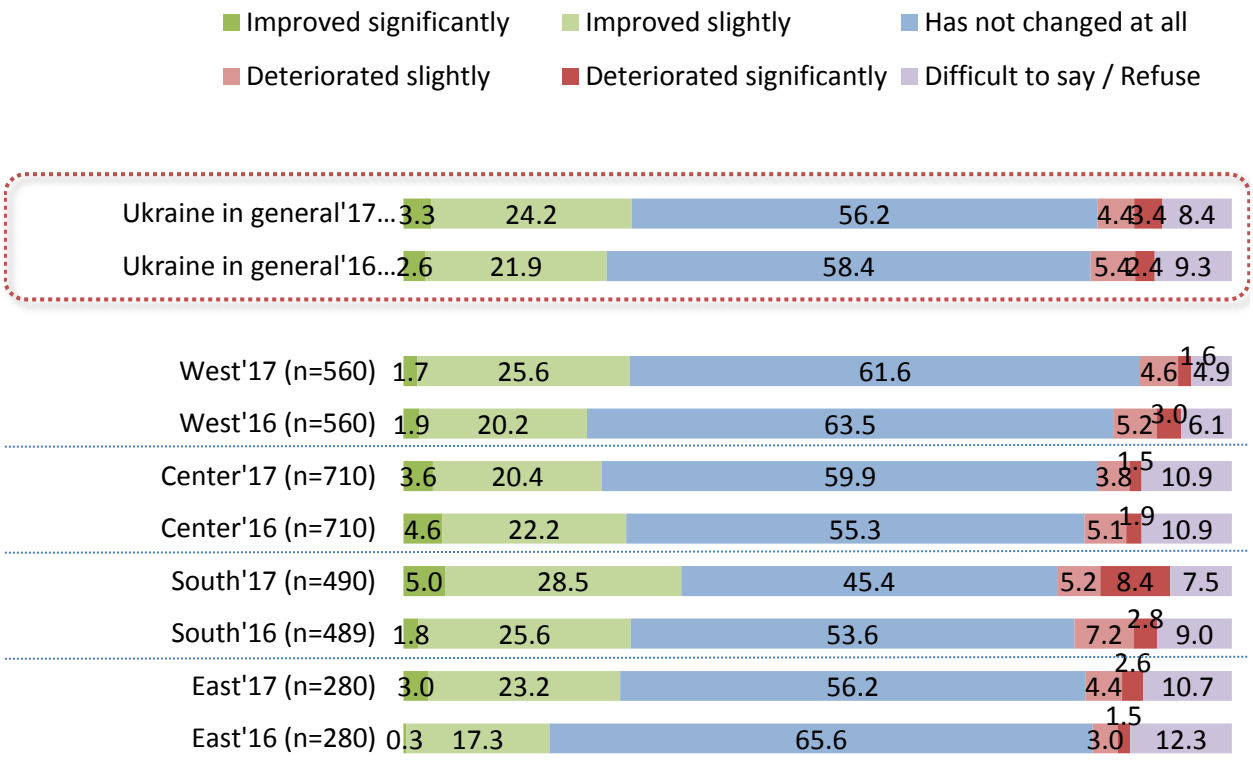
2.7 Dynamics of the quality of services provided in community

The majority of Ukrainians (56%) believe that in the past year, the quality of services in their community has not changed (last year, 58% gave the same answer) (Diagram 2.7.1). At the same time, compared to last year, the **fraction of those who noticed an improvement in the quality of service provision has increaset, even if slightly, from 25% to 28%.** Three times fewer participants (8%) speak about the deterioration of quality.

Diagram 2.7.1

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

(% among all respondents)



In Table 2.7.1 the data are presented for particular sociodemographic strata of the population of Ukraine.

Table 2.7.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Improved ☺	Has not changed 😐	Deteriorated ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement					
- village (*n=690*)	25.8	61.7	8.8	3.6	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	20.8	61.6	10.5	7.2	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	20.3	64.0	6.4	9.3	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	32.1	49.1	6.6	12.2	**44.8**
Gender groups					
- men (*n=757*)	26.6	56.8	8.6	8.0	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	28.3	55.7	7.2	8.7	**54.8**
Age groups					
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	30.3	52.1	6.8	10.7	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	26.0	57.5	6.9	9.6	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	33.9	48.7	9.6	7.8	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	25.0	60.1	9.6	5.2	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	25.3	58.4	7.0	9.3	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	22.8	63.2	7.0	7.1	**13.7**
Terms of education					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	23.3	57.7	8.5	10.5	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	25.4	57.8	9.0	7.9	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	25.4	59.4	7.6	7.6	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	33.6	50.6	6.5	9.3	**29.0**
Terms of occupation					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	22.9	58.4	11.0	7.6	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	30.6	55.8	3.6	10.1	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	34.2	49.4	6.4	10.0	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	34.7	48.3	7.7	9.3	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	27.3	55.6	6.4	10.7	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	23.3	62.4	6.8	7.5	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	48.4	45.4	0.0	6.2	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	23.3	53.7	14.8	8.2	**8.5**

100% in line	Improved ☺	Has not changed 😐	Deteriorated ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group*
Terms of material well-being **					
- very low (*n=324*)	24.2	56.5	9.9	9.4	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	24.1	59.8	8.4	7.7	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	32.6	52.2	6.0	9.1	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	48.2	36.4	3.3	12.1	**3.3**

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

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

2.8 Factors to be taken into consideration by reformers

In general, just as before, Ukrainians think that the reformers first of all have to take into account **expert opinion** (64% think that these opinions must be taken into consideration, and 16% believe that expert opinions are the most important), **the opinion of the public expressed through civil movement leaders** (60% and 23%, respectively) and **the opinion of the public expressed through local council members** (58% and 32%) (Diagram 2.8.1).

Compared to 2016, there is a decrease in the fraction of those who speak about council members and an increase in the fraction of those who speak about civil movement leaders.

Table 2.8.1

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

(% among all respondents)

% in column	2017 (n=2040)		2016 (n=2039)		2015 (n=2039)	
	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1
Pay attention to the opinions of qualified experts and academia	**64.4**	**15.9**	**64.6**	**21.3**	**64.5**	**22.9**
Думка громадськості через лідерів громадянського руху, громадських організацій	**60.3**	**22.9**	**54.5**	**15.9**	**52.8**	**19.0**
Pay attention to the opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders, public organizations	**57.5**	**32.1**	**64.0**	**36.5**	**45.5**	**24.3**
Pay attention to best domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	40.8	10.7	43.6	10.4	45.3	11.9
Pay attention to international experience and recommendations of international organizations	40.0	9.8	42.7	8.8	45.8	10.2

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

Table 2.8.2

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

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	The opinions of the publics rendered through the NGO	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	international experience and recommendations of international organizations	Potential of the group*
Regions of Ukraine						
- West (*n=560*)	65.6	65.8	58.8	37.0	36.0	**27.0**
- Center (*n=710*)	64.2	60.3	50.2	36.4	50.7	**34.9**
- South (*n=490*)	64.6	56.9	66.1	48.1	37.6	**25.0**
- East (*n=280*)	62.4	55.6	58.2	46.6	24.6	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement						
- village (*n=690*)	61.2	58.1	59.3	43.2	35.0	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	63.7	51.5	61.7	44.1	35.0	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	69.7	65.1	55.9	33.9	50.0	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	66.2	63.7	55.3	39.3	43.5	**44.8**
Gender groups						
- men (*n=757*)	65.0	61.3	54.9	41.2	40.0	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	64.0	59.6	59.7	40.4	40.0	**54.8**
Age groups						
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	64.4	59.4	57.3	39.8	38.4	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	62.6	60.7	56.7	36.0	42.6	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	65.2	63.2	54.0	44.1	39.9	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	70.1	58.9	58.1	41.7	42.9	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	63.8	60.8	61.5	44.2	35.0	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	59.2	59.1	59.1	40.5	39.9	**13.7**
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	54.9	56.9	56.3	42.8	38.1	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	64.2	58.7	59.5	40.9	36.7	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	65.1	61.0	55.3	42.8	41.1	**29.8**

% in line	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	The opinions of the publics rendered through the NGO	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	international experience and recommendations of international organizations	Potential of the group*
- higher education (*n=563*)	66.3	62.4	57.9	38.2	43.0	**29.0**
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	64.8	66.7	52.4	37.5	37.6	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	69.6	61.4	56.9	39.1	48.0	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	68.3	58.8	60.4	38.4	41.3	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	60.1	58.6	55.8	44.4	47.9	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	67.8	59.4	57.7	38.6	38.3	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	62.5	59.1	60.1	42.3	38.7	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	61.8	61.8	65.0	35.1	44.1	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	59.4	55.1	57.9	48.0	34.1	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **						
- very low (*n=324*)	63.9	54.1	56.4	49.2	36.5	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	64.4	62.3	61.5	40.7	37.1	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	64.2	61.7	53.2	36.4	46.3	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	65.1	51.1	48.8	38.0	52.9	**3.3**

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

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

Table 2.8.3

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

The most important factor

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	The opinions of the publics rendered through the NGO	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	international experience and recommendations of international organizations	Potential of the group*
Regions of Ukraine						
- West (*n=560*)	12.8	27.0	34.9	9.2	8.4	**27.0**
- Center (*n=710*)	16.7	24.1	29.6	7.2	12.7	**34.9**
- South (*n=490*)	18.6	18.0	33.5	13.8	10.4	**25.0**
- East (*n=280*)	15.1	20.4	30.2	17.0	4.0	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement						
- village (*n=690*)	14.1	21.2	35.2	10.8	7.6	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	15.9	17.5	37.2	10.4	8.5	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	14.2	31.0	30.6	8.8	8.9	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	17.6	24.2	28.5	10.9	12.0	**44.8**
Gender groups						
- men (*n=757*)	16.4	24.2	31.1	10.6	9.4	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	15.6	21.8	32.9	10.7	10.2	**54.8**
Age groups						
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	17.1	18.7	34.0	11.0	9.1	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	12.9	27.7	32.0	8.2	9.5	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	15.3	24.5	26.2	12.9	12.7	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	17.8	23.5	31.6	10.7	10.8	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	16.7	21.6	35.4	10.5	8.8	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	16.0	21.1	34.1	10.7	7.6	**13.7**
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	15.0	18.3	31.1	11.3	11.2	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	15.5	19.2	35.2	11.7	9.4	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	14.9	25.4	29.7	11.9	9.7	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	17.7	25.8	31.0	8.1	10.2	**29.0**

% in line	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	The opinions of the publics rendered through the NGO	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	international experience and recommendations of international organizations	Potential of the group*
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	14.6	24.6	28.0	10.4	11.2	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	19.2	21.8	28.2	10.7	14.4	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	16.1	26.8	33.5	7.7	8.0	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	11.0	22.5	32.2	17.6	11.6	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	15.1	21.0	33.6	11.4	8.8	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	16.6	22.3	33.9	10.6	8.1	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	21.3	22.8	41.2	4.1	7.0	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	12.5	19.2	34.2	12.9	9.9	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **						
- very low (*n=324*)	15.5	22.7	29.0	15.2	8.3	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	16.1	21.3	35.2	10.2	9.4	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	16.5	25.4	28.1	9.6	11.0	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	15.3	23.3	31.5	7.6	17.6	**3.3**

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

2.9 Agents and opponents of local government reform and decentralization

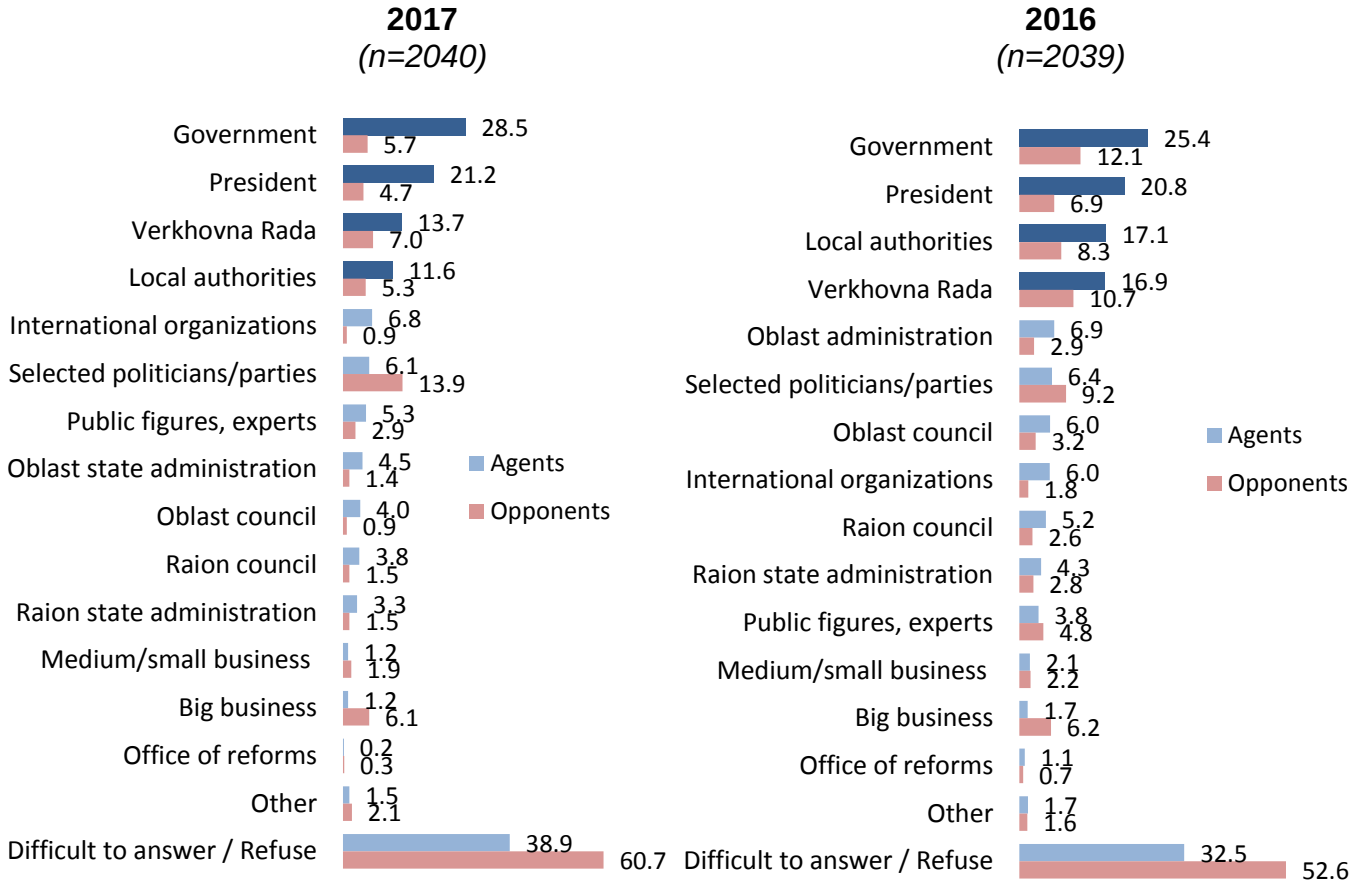
Just as last year, among **major agents of the reform** of local self-governance and decentralization of power the one **most often mentioned** by the respondents was the **Government (29%** of respondents picked this option) (Diagram 2.9.1a-b). **At the same time, somewhat fewr people (21%) believe that the president is one of the magor agents of reform.** Another 14% mentioned the Parliament, and 12% mentioned local governments. One third of the respondents could not answer this question.

In case of opponents to the reform, 61% of respondents could not answer the question. Relatively more often mentioned were individual politicians/parties (14%).

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 Table 2.9.1, the data are presented in the regional dimension.

Table 2.9.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective region)

% in column	West (*n=560*)		Center (*n=710*)		South (*n=490*)		East (*n=280*)	
	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎
Agents / opponents of the reform								
Government	28.2	6.0	28.4	3.5	37.3	9.4	12.5	3.9
President	19.6	3.7	20.9	2.6	27.2	7.6	13.4	6.8
Verkhovna Rada	19.7	7.8	9.9	3.9	13.8	12.0	11.4	4.3
Local authorities	14.1	7.3	5.6	4.9	17.3	2.8	11.2	7.0
International organizations	9.3	0.3	2.2	1.3	12.5	1.5	3.2	0.0
Selected political leaders or parties	11.6	21.9	3.7	11.4	6.5	14.2	0.4	3.2
Public figures, experts	10.5	3.1	3.0	2.2	5.5	5.1	0.5	0.0
Oblast state administration	4.9	1.0	1.5	1.1	7.7	1.2	5.8	3.8
Oblast council	5.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	5.9	1.5	4.6	0.6
Raion council	4.0	1.6	3.3	0.9	4.3	2.5	3.7	1.0
Raion state administration	3.9	1.9	2.6	1.2	3.8	1.5	2.9	1.5
Medium and small business	3.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	4.7	0.2	2.0
Big business	1.0	6.3	0.8	5.5	2.1	9.5	1.0	0.8
Office of reforms in your oblast	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Other	2.8	3.7	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.2
Difficult to answer / Refuse	29.6	54.2	49.4	71.0	27.3	48.4	51.9	70.2

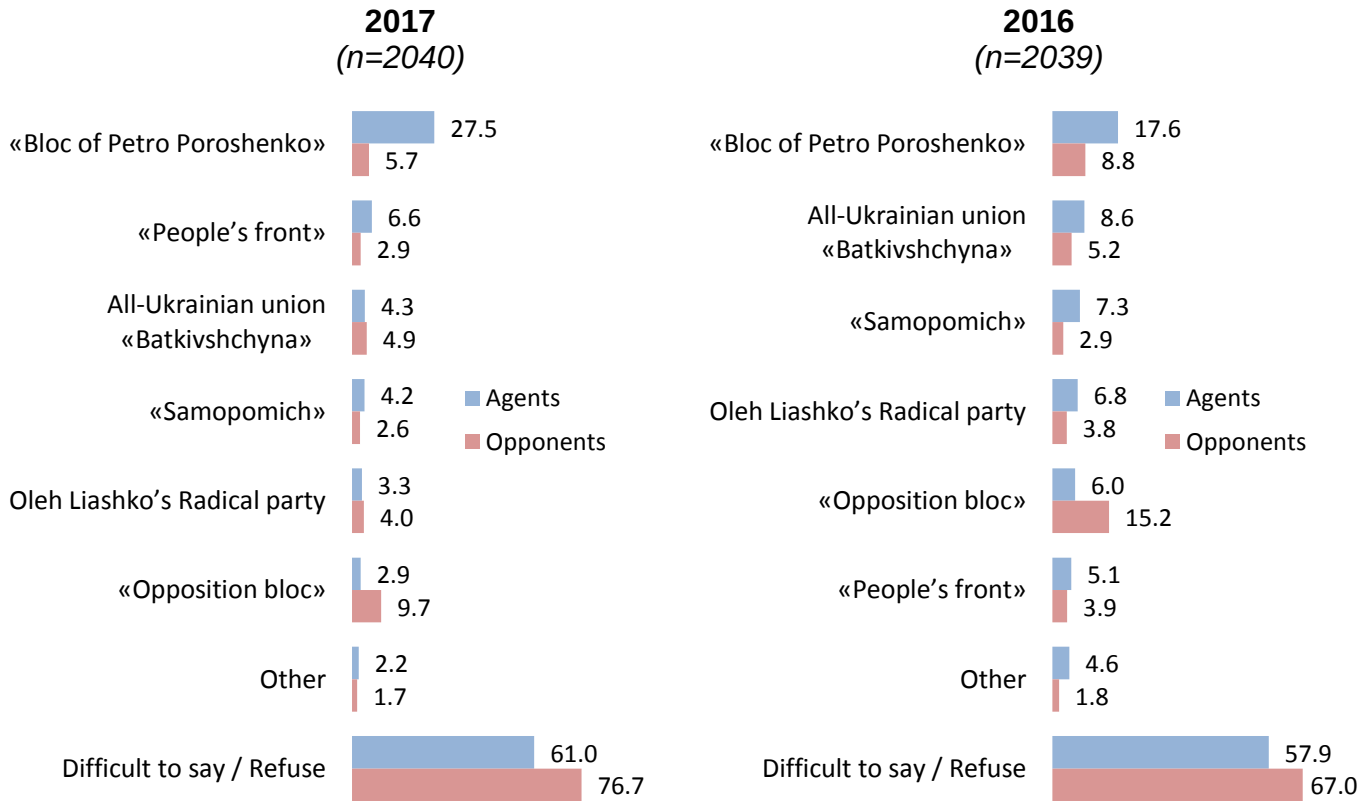
The majority of Ukraninans cannot say which parties are agents / opponents of the local self-governance reform (61% hesitated to answer about the agents, and 77% about the oponents) (Diagram 2.9.2).

At the same time, in case of the agents, the one that was mentioned relatively more often was the Bloc of Petro Poroshenko (28% think it is the agent of reform, while in 2016 this answer was picked by 18%); other parties were mentioned by no more than 7% of respondents. At the same time, in the case of the opponents, Opposition Bloc was mentioned relatively the most often (10% 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 Table 2.9.2, the data are presented according to different regions.

Table 2.9.3

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

(% among respondents from respective region)

% in column	West (*n=560*)		Center (*n=710*)		South (*n=490*)		East (*n=280*)	
	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎	Agenrs 👍	Opponents 👎
Agents / opponents of the reform								
«Bloc of Petro Poroshenko»	29.7	7.0	24.6	2.4	33.1	8.5	20.1	6.3
«People's front»	8.0	4.3	7.0	1.6	6.1	3.6	3.3	2.1
All-Ukrainian union «Batkivshchyna»	6.1	4.7	3.6	6.2	4.1	4.9	3.0	1.9
«Samopomich»	8.8	2.4	1.6	2.4	4.7	4.3	0.8	0.5
Oleh Liashko's Radical party	5.0	4.3	1.8	4.5	4.1	4.4	1.8	1.2
«Opposition bloc»	1.1	12.7	0.5	7.1	7.0	12.4	5.1	5.8
Other	4.4	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.9	3.2	0.6	0.8
Difficult to say / Refuse	54.1	75.2	68.0	82.3	52.1	66.9	73.4	83.9

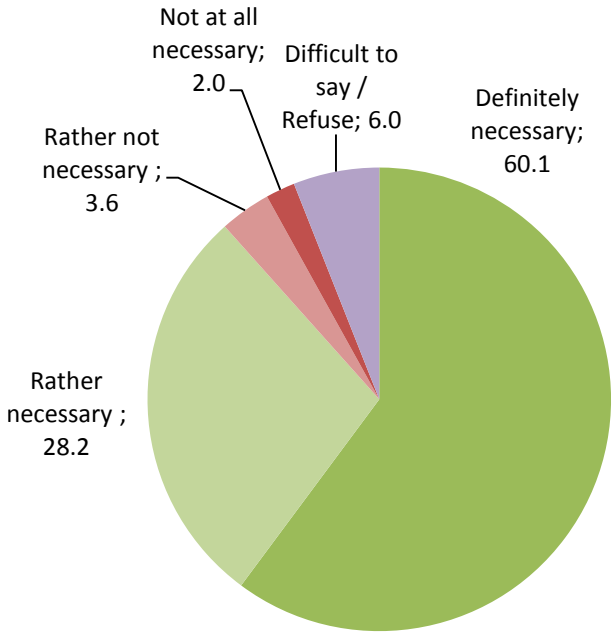
2.10 Supervision over the activities of local self-government bodies

The absolute majority of the population (**88%**) 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: the Prosecutor's Office and an executive body specially created for this purpose were named by 32% of the respondents each, 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 2.10.1

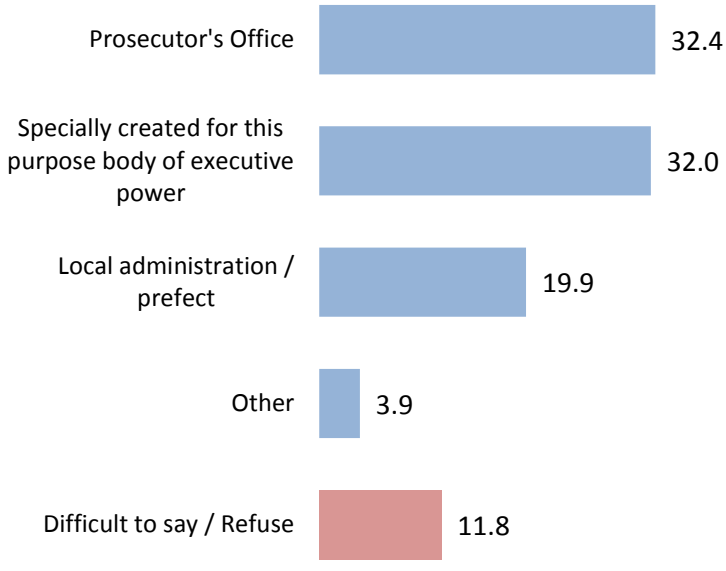
а. Do you think it is necessary or not to establish state supervision over the legitimacy of decisions of local self-government bodies?

(% among all respondents)



б. And which body should carry out state supervision?

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



The Table 2.10.1 presents the data for different population strata.

Table 2.10.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity of supervision ►			Who should supervise					Potential of the group*
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Prosecutor's Office	Special Body	Local administration / prefect	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Regions of Ukraine									
- West (*n=560*)	88.0	6.7	5.3	31.7	32.2	21.0	4.0	11.1	**27.0**
- Center (*n=710*)	87.9	5.5	6.6	34.7	29.1	16.8	5.2	14.3	**34.9**
- South (*n=490*)	89.4	4.7	5.9	32.9	38.8	18.0	0.9	9.4	**25.0**
- East (*n=280*)	88.4	5.3	6.3	26.5	26.0	30.0	6.2	11.3	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement									
- village (*n=690*)	88.4	4.7	6.9	36.2	27.9	19.7	2.9	13.3	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	90.1	6.8	3.1	38.9	26.9	18.4	6.6	9.2	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	87.8	3.5	8.7	33.3	23.3	27.3	7.9	8.2	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	87.9	6.3	5.8	26.5	39.0	19.2	3.2	12.1	**44.8**
Gender groups									
- men (*n=757*)	89.5	5.8	4.7	31.4	34.9	20.4	4.7	8.6	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	87.4	5.4	7.2	32.4	30.3	19.6	3.3	14.5	**54.8**
Age groups									
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	89.4	2.9	7.6	34.9	32.0	20.2	2.3	10.6	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	87.5	6.4	6.0	29.8	36.5	18.4	3.7	11.7	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	90.5	5.5	3.9	33.4	32.7	20.3	4.6	9.1	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	87.6	8.0	4.4	31.3	32.2	20.7	6.1	9.7	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	89.2	4.9	5.9	33.2	31.8	18.7	4.0	12.2	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	85.5	6.2	8.3	28.1	27.7	21.3	3.1	19.9	**13.7**
Terms of education									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	83.9	4.6	11.4	29.7	33.0	21.4	5.3	10.5	**7.3**

100% in line	Necessity of supervision ► Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Who should supervise ► Prosecutor's Office	Special Body	Local administration / prefect	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	90.5	5.3	4.2	33.7	29.3	19.0	3.8	14.2	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	87.6	5.2	7.2	29.3	35.7	20.7	3.4	10.9	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	87.7	6.6	5.7	33.2	32.0	20.1	4.4	10.2	**29.0**
Terms of occupation									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	86.0	7.5	6.6	29.2	36.0	20.0	2.8	12.0	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	90.6	4.9	4.5	29.6	34.0	24.2	2.6	9.7	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	88.4	7.2	4.5	29.2	33.4	22.4	3.7	11.3	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	85.9	4.5	9.6	33.8	36.4	20.2	2.8	6.7	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	89.4	5.4	5.2	39.1	32.4	10.7	3.2	14.6	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	87.8	5.5	6.7	31.0	28.6	20.6	4.9	15.0	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	91.8	0.0	8.2	38.1	32.4	23.7	0.0	5.8	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	91.1	4.2	4.6	33.3	29.9	21.2	7.2	8.4	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **									
- very low (*n=324*)	87.1	5.9	7.0	31.4	27.4	24.4	6.1	10.7	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	88.8	5.8	5.4	35.0	31.2	18.1	3.4	12.3	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	87.4	5.8	6.8	27.9	34.0	21.9	3.4	12.7	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	91.6	3.1	5.3	23.1	46.1	16.4	8.0	6.5	**3.3**

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

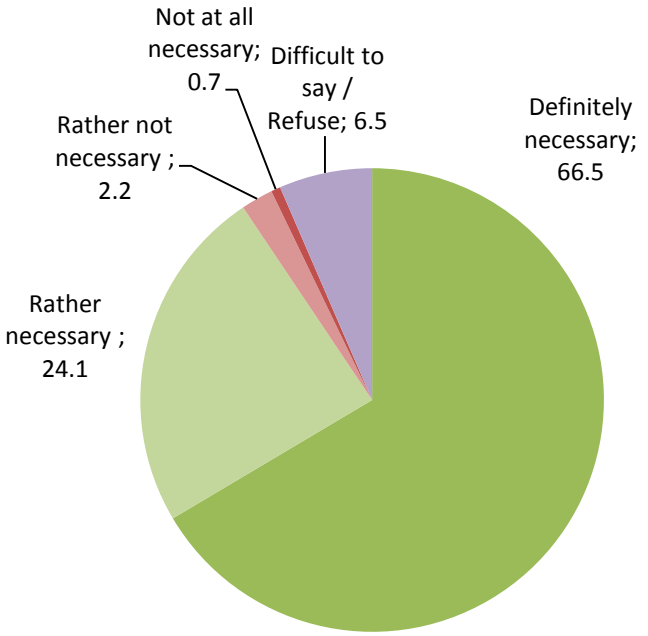
*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot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

Another **91% of respondents believe that local self-governance bodies must be held responsible for inaction** which has lead 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: 39% believe that a referendum is needed, courts and local state administrations/prefects are trusted with this responsibility by 19% of respondents each. The minority mentioned central government bodies: 6% mentioned the Verkhovna Rada, and only 3% mentioned the President.

Diagram 2.10.2a-b

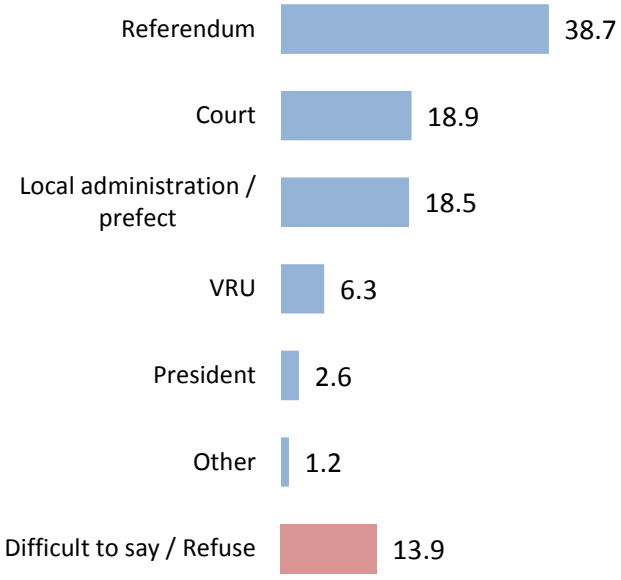
а. Do you think it is necessary or not to establish the responsibility of local self-government bodies for inaction, which led to negative consequences in the form of early termination of the powers of the local council and village, town, city mayor?

(% among all respondents)



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

(% among all respondents)



The Table 2.10.2a-b presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 2.10.2a-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? / б. Which body, in your opinion, should decide on the pre-term termination of the powers of the local council, village, town, city mayor, on the basis of a court decision?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity to establish the responsibility ►			Who should decide						Potential of the group*
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Referendum	Court	Local administration / prefect	VRU	President	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Regions of Ukraine										
- West (*n=560*)	88.8	1.8	9.4	44.7	15.2	19.5	4.1	3.1	12.6	**27.0**
- Center (*n=710*)	93.1	2.5	4.4	38.1	17.8	16.0	6.4	1.2	18.4	**34.9**
- South (*n=490*)	89.7	5.4	4.9	34.6	23.0	17.2	10.3	5.0	9.2	**25.0**
- East (*n=280*)	89.3	1.5	9.2	35.7	21.5	25.7	2.8	0.7	13.5	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement										
- village (*n=690*)	90.9	1.5	7.6	46.0	13.7	20.0	2.5	1.1	15.2	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	93.0	2.2	4.7	45.2	21.4	14.7	6.6	1.4	10.1	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	88.1	4.8	7.1	42.0	9.2	21.6	8.3	0.7	14.9	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	90.1	3.8	6.1	30.7	23.8	17.9	8.6	4.4	13.8	**44.8**
Gender groups										
- men (*n=757*)	92.3	2.7	4.9	39.6	19.3	18.3	7.0	3.5	11.4	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	89.2	3.0	7.8	38.0	18.6	18.7	5.6	1.8	15.9	**54.8**
Age groups										
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	90.7	2.2	7.1	32.0	22.7	23.9	6.4	4.0	10.3	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	89.6	3.9	6.5	36.9	22.2	15.6	4.8	3.5	15.9	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	91.5	2.2	6.3	43.1	13.8	18.8	7.6	2.4	13.1	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	89.4	3.7	6.9	44.6	17.2	17.3	4.3	1.2	14.0	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	91.0	3.0	5.9	37.8	17.3	18.9	8.6	1.9	13.9	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	91.9	2.4	5.7	39.4	18.3	14.9	6.9	1.8	17.5	**13.7**

100% in line	Necessity to establish the responsibility			► Who should decide						Potential of the group*
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Referendum	Court	Local administration / prefect	VRU	President	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Terms of education										
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	87.1	4.1	8.8	30.8	18.6	21.3	7.8	2.0	19.1	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	91.8	2.2	6.0	41.0	18.5	16.0	6.4	3.2	13.6	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	89.2	2.8	8.0	39.0	18.6	19.4	5.4	1.4	15.2	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	91.4	3.6	5.0	37.7	19.6	20.0	6.6	3.2	11.5	**29.0**
Terms of occupation										
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	88.1	3.1	8.8	41.1	19.0	17.9	3.8	2.1	15.7	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	90.4	3.9	5.7	33.9	17.9	24.1	8.0	1.6	14.4	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	92.1	3.1	4.8	27.2	25.2	19.6	7.1	4.1	14.1	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	84.0	7.9	8.1	36.6	17.3	24.3	8.5	2.1	8.1	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	89.3	2.9	7.8	40.5	23.1	13.4	5.2	2.8	14.1	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	91.6	2.3	6.2	41.9	17.2	15.7	6.2	1.6	15.9	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	92.9	1.6	5.5	27.8	12.3	30.8	12.2	7.6	9.3	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	94.9	1.7	3.5	45.1	19.3	19.7	4.8	2.3	7.7	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **										
- very low (*n=324*)	90.3	4.4	5.2	40.2	15.1	17.0	9.4	3.0	12.9	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	91.7	2.2	6.1	41.6	17.7	18.2	5.0	2.7	13.9	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	88.8	3.1	8.1	33.9	21.1	20.0	7.0	2.3	15.0	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	86.7	5.9	7.5	34.9	26.7	14.4	6.5	2.3	12.5	**3.3**

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

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

2.11 Evaluation of the activities of local self-government bodies

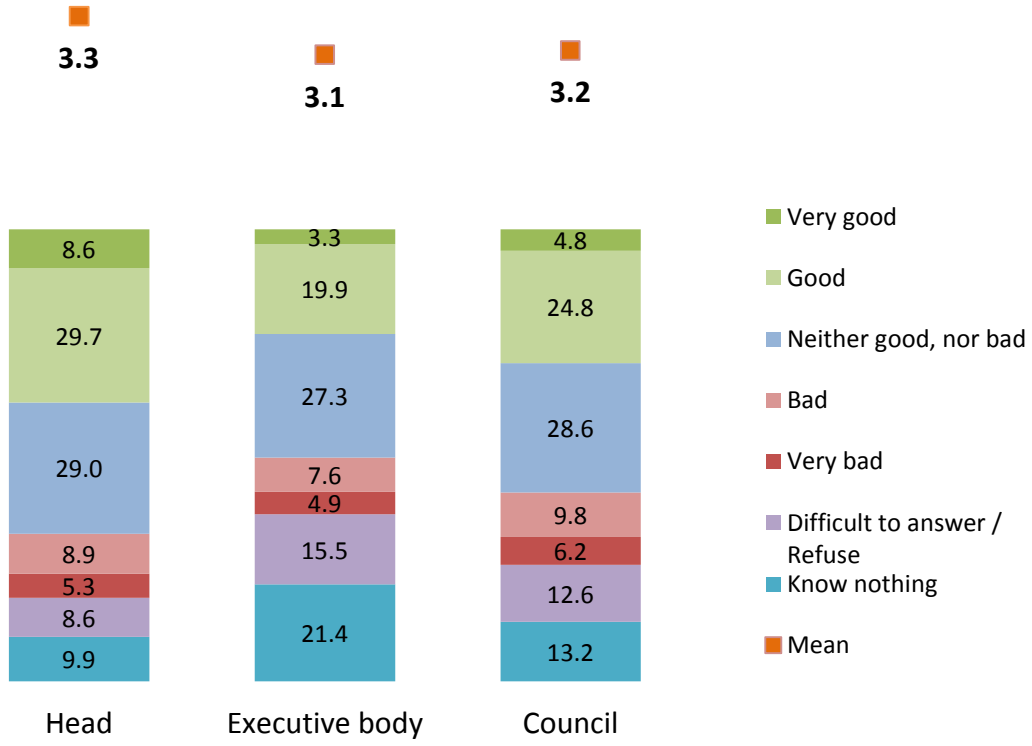
On average, on a 5-point scale (where 1 is "very bad" and 5 is "very good"), the respondents give their local self-government bodies **3.1-3.3** (Diagram 2.1.11).

In total, 38% positively evaluate the work of their settlement head (14% evaluate it negatively), 23% give positive evaluation to their local executive body (13% negatively), 30% positively assess the work of their local council (16% negatively). Another 27-29% 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)



Below, in the Table 2.11.1a-c, the evaluation is presented for particular population groups.

Table 2.11.1a

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

Head

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good 😐	Good ☺	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group*
Regions of Ukraine						
- West (*n=560*)	13.3	34.2	38.7	7.0	6.7	**27.0**
- Center (*n=710*)	12.0	29.4	39.3	9.3	10.1	**34.9**
- South (*n=490*)	19.0	23.9	33.9	11.6	11.5	**25.0**
- East (*n=280*)	12.6	27.3	42.9	4.5	12.8	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement						
- village (*n=690*)	14.6	29.3	41.1	7.6	7.4	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	12.7	30.7	37.0	7.1	12.4	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	22.9	28.7	35.9	5.2	7.3	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	12.7	28.5	37.0	10.5	11.4	**44.8**
Gender groups						
- men (*n=757*)	15.9	27.7	36.8	9.4	10.1	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	12.8	30.1	39.5	8.0	9.7	**54.8**
Age groups						
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	13.6	23.9	40.0	10.6	12.0	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	16.6	28.5	36.4	9.1	9.5	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	12.2	29.0	44.4	6.6	7.7	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	14.8	32.1	36.2	6.3	10.6	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	13.4	34.6	35.7	7.2	9.1	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	14.2	28.8	35.8	11.7	9.5	**13.7**
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	18.7	27.7	27.5	12.3	13.8	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	14.5	28.1	38.8	8.1	10.5	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	12.8	29.8	37.9	9.1	10.4	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	13.8	29.6	41.2	7.7	7.7	**29.0**

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good 😐	Good ☺	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group*
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	15.6	30.0	34.4	7.1	12.9	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	14.3	25.4	37.3	8.8	14.2	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	10.5	29.3	42.8	9.3	8.1	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	11.5	18.2	45.3	16.0	8.9	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	12.1	33.6	41.5	7.0	5.8	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	15.9	32.2	35.2	8.6	8.1	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	8.8	17.2	58.2	6.8	9.0	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	15.9	29.6	34.5	7.2	12.8	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **						
- very low (*n=324*)	16.9	31.8	33.3	7.4	10.6	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	14.7	31.2	35.5	7.6	11.1	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	11.9	25.7	45.0	9.8	7.6	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	6.2	21.6	53.5	6.8	11.9	**3.3**

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

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

Table 2.11.16

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

Executive authority

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good 😐	Good ☺	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group*
Regions of Ukraine						
- West (*n=560*)	10.0	33.0	28.3	12.7	16.0	**27.0**
- Center (*n=710*)	11.0	26.9	20.9	16.1	25.0	**34.9**
- South (*n=490*)	18.5	23.1	20.3	19.6	18.5	**25.0**
- East (*n=280*)	10.5	24.9	24.0	12.0	28.7	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement						
- village (*n=690*)	10.9	26.4	29.4	12.4	20.8	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	13.1	30.6	26.8	10.4	19.0	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	19.9	27.6	22.5	15.1	14.9	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	12.3	27.0	17.5	19.5	23.8	**44.8**
Gender groups						
- men (*n=757*)	13.3	26.4	21.7	15.6	23.0	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	11.9	28.1	24.4	15.5	20.1	**54.8**
Age groups						
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	10.2	24.4	22.9	16.9	25.5	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	15.7	24.4	21.2	15.7	23.1	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	9.9	29.8	28.6	12.7	19.0	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	13.3	28.6	22.0	14.6	21.5	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	13.7	30.4	21.6	16.6	17.7	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	13.2	28.2	22.4	16.8	19.4	**13.7**
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	18.5	26.0	17.7	16.2	21.6	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	12.5	26.7	21.9	14.6	24.3	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	12.2	27.9	23.3	16.4	20.2	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	11.3	27.8	26.0	15.4	19.6	**29.0**
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	12.8	29.6	19.4	12.8	25.4	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	12.6	22.0	26.6	13.5	25.4	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	8.4	29.4	25.9	18.0	18.1	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	9.6	17.5	28.0	27.2	17.7	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	12.4	27.4	26.9	14.8	18.4	**9.0**

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good 😐	Good ☺	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group*
- retiree (*n=736*)	14.3	30.2	21.0	16.1	18.5	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	12.0	20.8	32.0	8.4	26.7	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	13.6	25.2	20.4	15.2	25.6	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **						
- very low (*n=324*)	15.6	29.0	19.2	17.0	19.2	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	12.3	30.5	21.6	13.8	21.8	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	10.9	22.9	27.5	16.6	22.1	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	6.4	20.4	27.9	16.8	28.5	**3.3**

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

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

Table 2.11.1в

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

Council

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good 😐	Good ☺	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group*
Regions of Ukraine						
- West (*n=560*)	14.4	35.0	32.0	9.5	9.1	**27.0**
- Center (*n=710*)	14.7	29.6	28.9	13.6	13.2	**34.9**
- South (*n=490*)	21.6	21.9	26.7	15.9	13.9	**25.0**
- East (*n=280*)	12.4	25.6	32.0	10.2	19.8	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement						
- village (*n=690*)	14.7	29.8	38.2	8.7	8.6	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	13.1	29.1	33.7	8.6	15.5	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	21.5	28.2	30.4	8.0	11.9	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	16.9	27.7	21.7	17.5	16.1	**44.8**
Gender groups						
- men (*n=757*)	17.2	29.9	26.5	13.3	13.1	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	15.1	27.5	32.1	12.0	13.2	**54.8**
Age groups						
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	16.1	23.7	26.7	16.1	17.4	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	18.4	27.5	29.3	13.8	11.0	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	12.9	28.8	37.0	9.3	11.9	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	15.0	32.6	28.7	9.9	13.8	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	17.3	31.8	27.0	13.3	10.5	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	16.7	29.5	28.9	12.3	12.6	**13.7**
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	21.4	26.0	18.9	14.6	19.0	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	15.6	28.6	29.4	11.5	14.9	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	15.9	29.4	29.7	12.6	12.4	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	15.1	28.4	32.6	13.3	10.6	**29.0**
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	16.8	31.4	23.7	11.6	16.4	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	14.6	25.9	30.6	11.7	17.2	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	11.9	29.6	32.0	15.9	10.6	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	8.5	24.8	34.4	22.3	10.0	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	14.1	27.6	36.2	11.9	10.3	**9.0**

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good 😐	Good ☺	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group*
- retiree (*n=736*)	18.5	31.9	27.1	11.8	10.7	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	21.0	13.4	39.7	10.1	15.7	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	17.7	25.2	32.6	9.2	15.3	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **						
- very low (*n=324*)	18.5	29.5	25.5	12.7	13.9	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	16.1	31.7	27.7	10.6	13.9	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	14.7	24.7	34.6	14.4	11.5	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	5.9	21.4	36.4	15.9	20.4	**3.3**

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

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

CHAPTER III. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

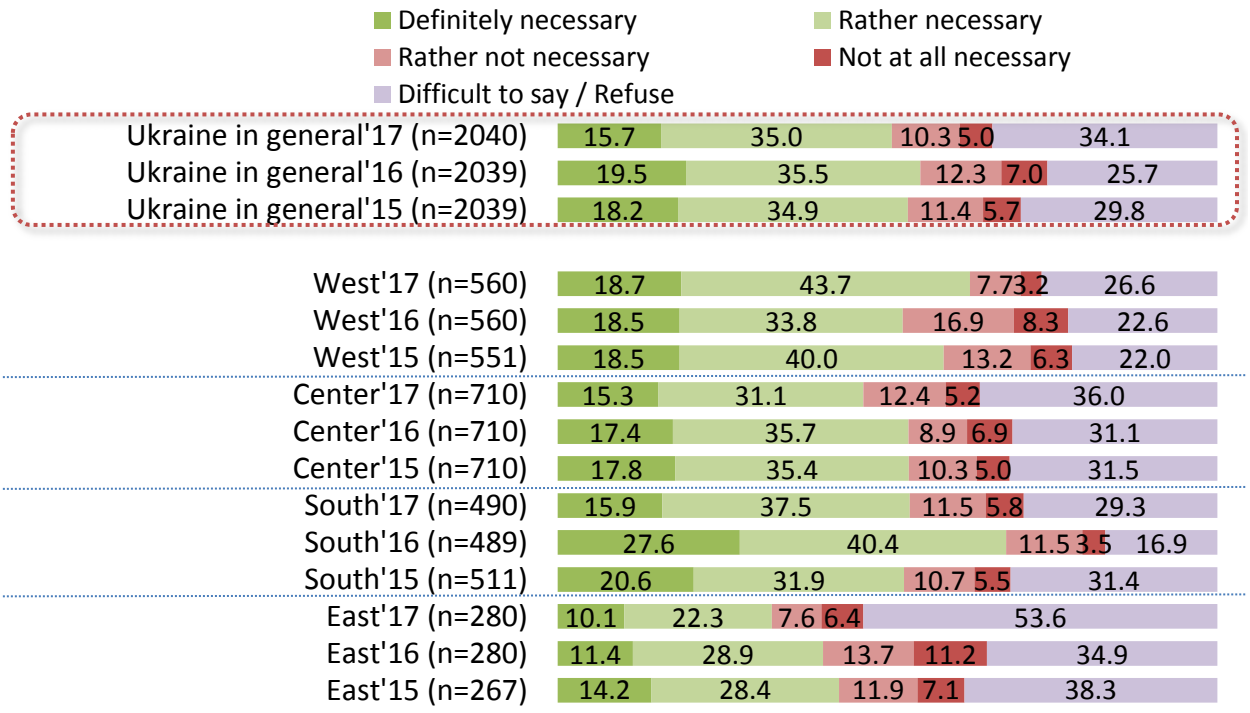
3.1 The relevance of amendments to the Constitution and possibility to conduct the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers without amendments

A half of the population (**51%)** believe that **amendments to the Constitution are necessary** (although only 16% of them are completely sure about this), and 15% oppose these amendments (Diagram 3.1.1). Compared to 2016, the fraction of those who see the necessity of constitutional amendments has fallen slightly (from 55% to 51%).

Diagram 3.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)



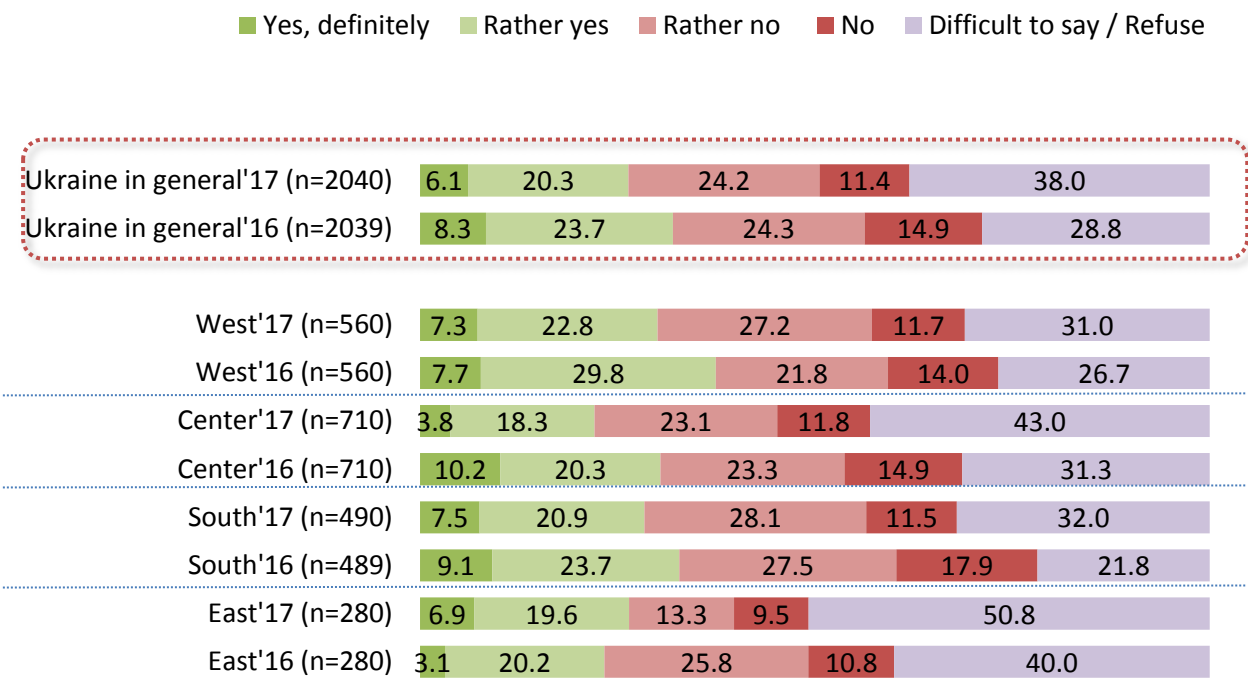
At the same time, the population's opinions about the possibility of a local self-governance reform and decentralization without amending the Constitution have split: **26% belueve that the reform is possible without constitutional amendments,** 36% do not believe so. Another 38% could not answer this question (Diagram 3.1.2).

In the past year, the fraction of those who could not answer this question has increased from 29% to 38% in the past year. As a result, we can observe a decrease in the fraction of both those who agree (from 32% to 26%) and those who disagree (from 39% to 35%) with this statement.

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)

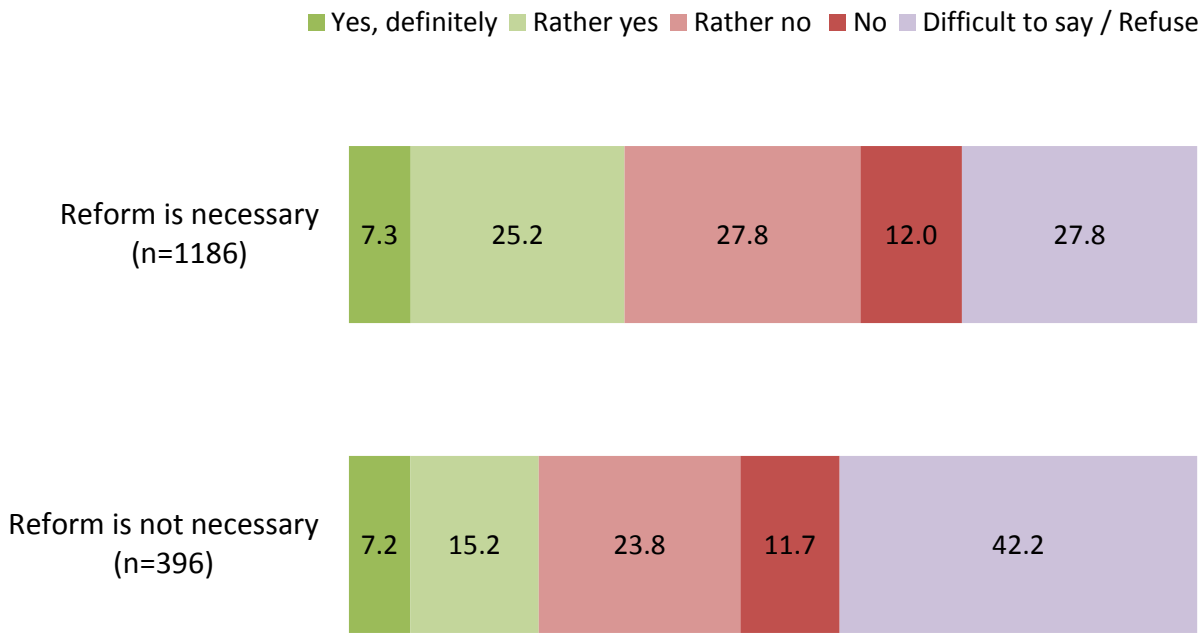


Among those who think that the local self-government reform is necessary, 33% think that it is impossible to implement without amending the Constitution; however, at the same time, 40% have the opposite opinion (Diagram 3.1.3).

Diagram 3.1.3

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

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



Below, in the Table 3.1.1a-b, the attitude to constitutional amendments and to the possibility of the reform without these amendments is presented for particular sociodemographic population strata.

Table 3.1.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	а. Necessity of amendments ► Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	б. Possibility of reform Yes	No	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement							
- village (*n=690*)	51.2	12.9	35.9	21.8	36.9	41.3	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	46.7	14.4	38.9	32.0	26.5	41.5	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	49.2	21.5	29.4	27.9	38.1	33.9	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	51.6	16.1	32.3	28.0	36.7	35.3	**44.8**
Gender groups							
- men (*n=757*)	52.5	16.5	31.0	26.7	34.4	38.9	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	49.1	14.2	36.7	26.1	36.6	37.3	**54.8**
Age groups							
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	54.4	15.0	30.6	27.2	36.3	36.5	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	48.3	15.1	36.6	24.1	38.9	37.0	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	53.1	14.7	32.2	28.1	34.7	37.2	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	55.4	14.8	29.7	25.4	39.9	34.8	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	48.5	15.1	36.4	28.3	32.4	39.3	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	40.8	17.2	42.0	25.8	28.3	45.9	**13.7**
Terms of education							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	46.0	13.4	40.6	31.6	26.5	41.9	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	46.1	14.5	39.4	23.6	30.7	45.7	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	53.0	13.9	33.2	26.3	37.3	36.4	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	54.9	17.6	27.5	28.1	41.9	30.0	**29.0**
Terms of occupation							
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	48.9	14.7	36.4	26.8	28.0	45.2	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	46.6	14.2	39.1	23.2	35.6	41.2	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	55.1	22.8	22.1	32.4	47.7	19.8	**12.1**

100% in line	a. Necessity of amendments			►	б. Possibility of reform			Potential of the group*
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse		Yes	No	Difficult to say / Refuse	
	👍	👎	?		👍	👎	?	
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	60.5	12.7	26.8		28.0	31.9	40.2	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	55.0	14.2	30.8		28.9	40.8	30.4	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	45.8	14.5	39.7		25.0	32.6	42.4	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	56.4	13.0	30.7		18.5	39.9	41.6	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	56.3	12.3	31.4		22.1	40.0	37.9	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **								
- very low (*n=324*)	44.8	19.9	35.3		28.5	32.9	38.6	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	50.4	12.3	37.3		25.2	34.2	40.6	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	53.3	18.0	28.7		27.5	38.6	33.9	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	60.4	11.3	28.3		23.0	44.0	33.0	**3.3**

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

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

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

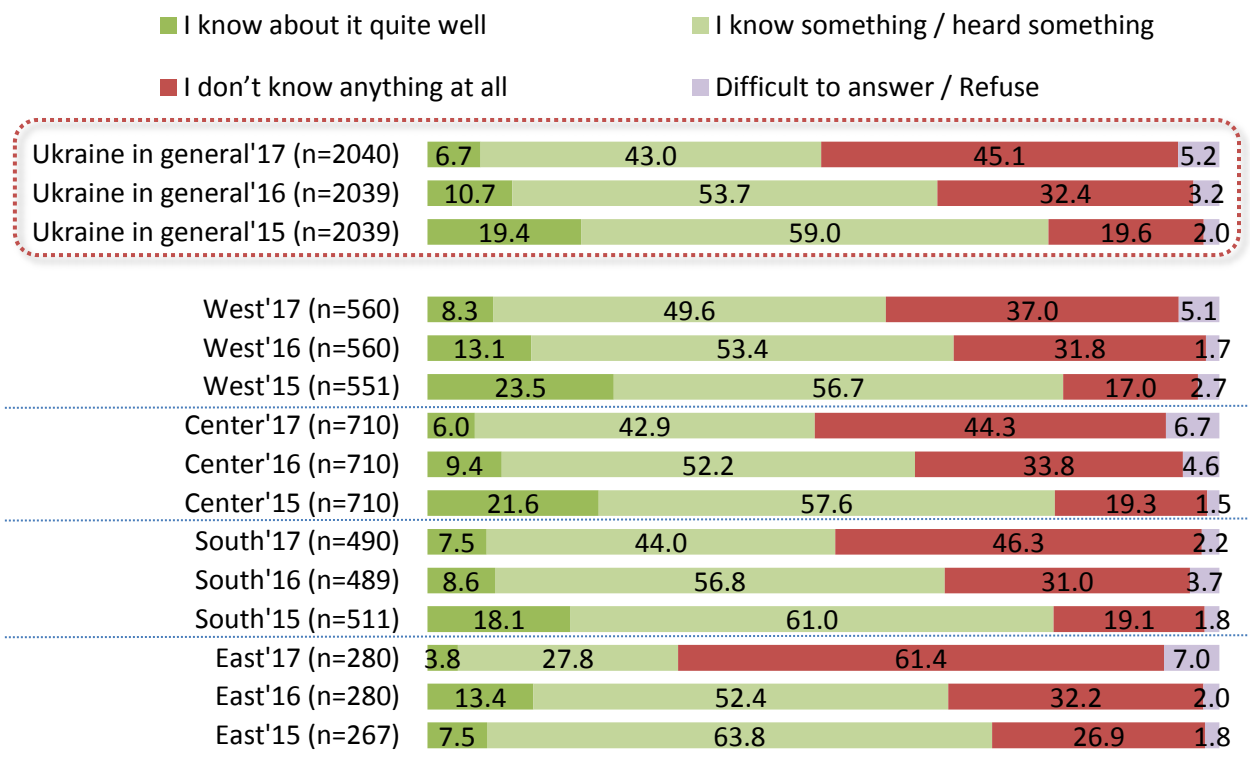
If in 2015, 78% of Ukrainians knew at least something about amendments of the Constitution, in 2016 this fraction was only 64%, **and this year it fell to 50%** (including only 7% who know a lot about the amendments) (Diagram 3.2.1).

Probably the reason is that the public discussion (available to the average Ukrainian through the mass media) has motely shifted to other topics, and therefore the population's knowledge about these issues has fallen.

Diagram 3.2.1

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

(% among all respondents)



In Table 3.2.1, the data are presented for particular population strata.

Table 3.2.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement					
- village (*n=690*)	8.0	44.8	41.6	5.6	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	4.4	35.1	54.8	5.8	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	5.8	45.2	46.1	2.8	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	6.5	43.7	44.6	5.2	**44.8**
Gender groups					
- men (*n=757*)	6.8	44.8	43.9	4.5	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	6.6	41.6	46.0	5.8	**54.8**
Age groups					
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	8.7	38.8	49.0	3.5	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	6.0	39.2	50.3	4.5	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	6.5	47.8	42.4	3.3	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	7.1	45.8	39.2	7.9	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	7.3	45.2	42.2	5.3	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	3.6	43.5	45.4	7.6	**13.7**
Terms of education					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	2.7	32.2	59.5	5.6	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	5.3	36.7	52.8	5.3	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	6.8	45.5	41.3	6.4	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	9.3	50.5	36.3	3.8	**29.0**
Terms of occupation					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	4.7	35.8	51.2	8.3	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	6.8	43.8	48.0	1.4	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	11.8	51.9	33.1	3.2	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	6.9	49.6	39.8	3.8	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	7.4	42.4	46.9	3.4	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	5.2	43.7	44.9	6.3	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	8.3	36.2	52.7	2.8	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	7.4	45.0	41.5	6.1	**8.5**

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Terms of material well-being **					
- very low (*n=324*)	3.4	40.2	47.7	8.7	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	6.3	42.8	45.5	5.5	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	8.4	45.0	42.8	3.8	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	11.8	43.3	44.8	0.0	**3.3**

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

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

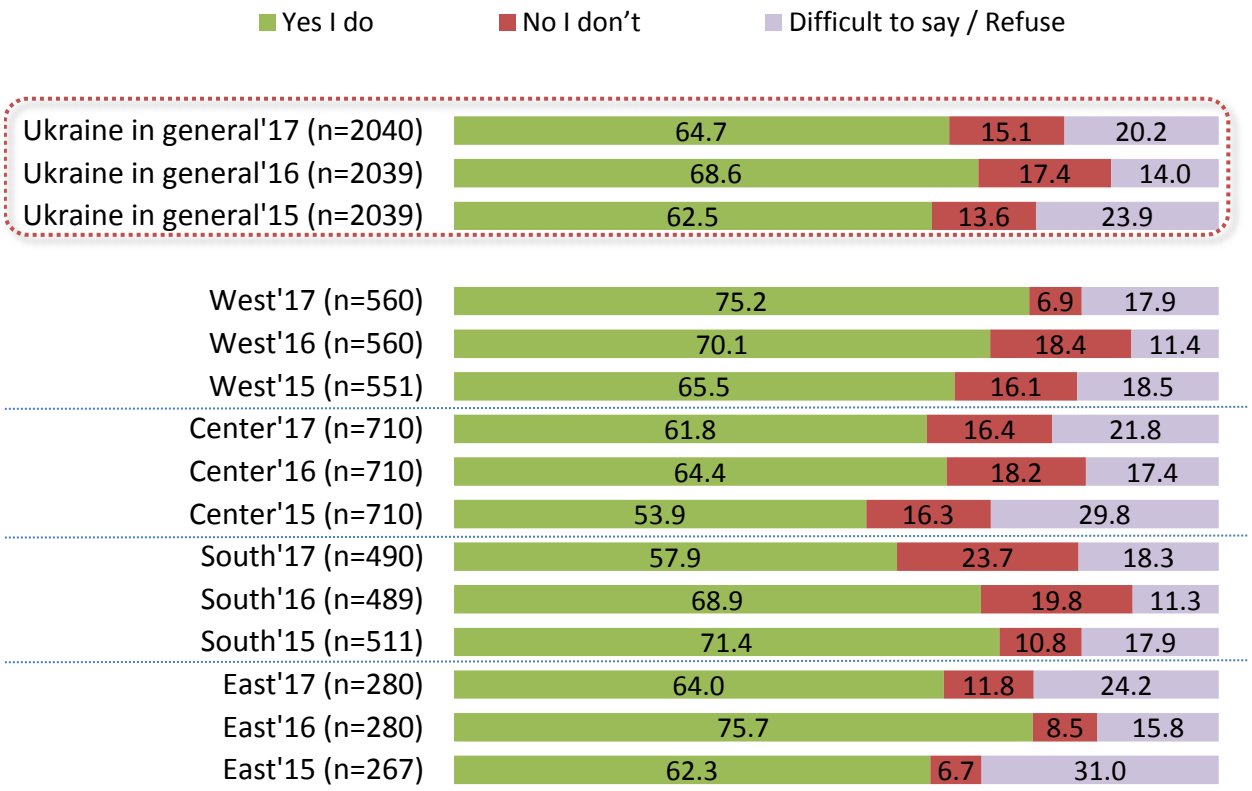
3.3 The possibility of changing the opinion on decentralization, local self-governance reform and the amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine in case of acquisition of additional explanations

The majority of Ukrainians (65%) 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 possibilty. There have been no considerable changes in this respect compared to previous years.

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)



In the Table 3.3.1, the distribution of the answers is presented according to particular sociodemographic population strata.

Table 3.3.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Yes, I do	No, I do not	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement				
- village (*n=690*)	60.4	16.3	23.3	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	62.6	11.7	25.7	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	74.3	7.6	18.2	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	66.9	16.5	16.6	**44.8**
Gender groups				
- men (*n=757*)	65.2	17.1	17.7	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	64.4	13.4	22.2	**54.8**
Age groups				
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	65.2	15.0	19.9	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	62.9	16.6	20.5	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	65.4	15.1	19.5	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	64.2	15.9	19.9	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	66.4	13.9	19.6	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	64.9	13.2	21.9	**13.7**
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	56.4	19.1	24.5	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	62.4	15.6	22.0	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	66.9	12.2	21.0	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	67.5	16.3	16.2	**29.0**
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	61.9	18.0	20.1	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	70.1	14.1	15.7	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	63.5	16.3	20.2	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	71.4	12.0	16.6	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	60.8	15.0	24.2	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	66.1	12.9	21.0	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	71.1	17.0	11.9	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	62.7	15.8	21.5	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **				

100% in line	Yes, I do	No, I do not	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
- very low (*n=324*)	60.3	19.4	20.4	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	67.6	13.4	19.1	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	62.4	16.4	21.2	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	71.1	12.0	16.9	**3.3**

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

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

CHAPTER IV. AMALGAMATION OF THE TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES

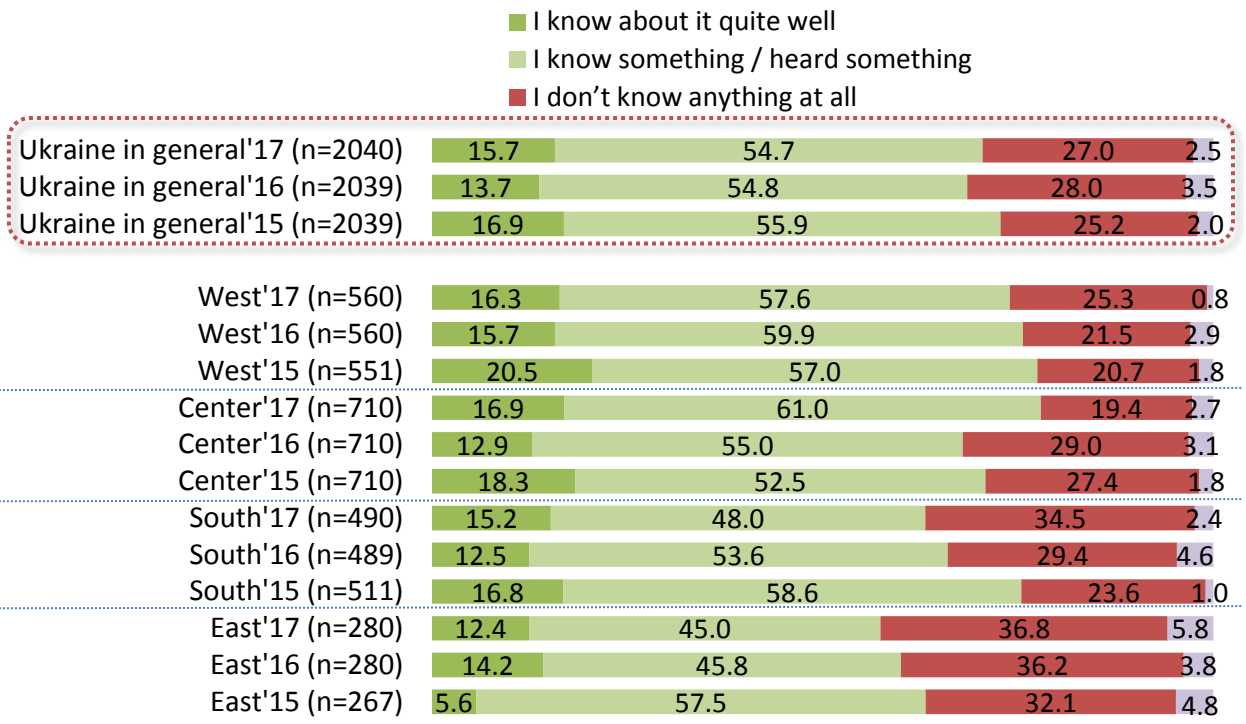
4.1 Awareness of the amalgamation of the territorial communities. Requisite knowledge of the actions connected with the amalgamation of the territorial communities

The majority of Ukrainians (71%) know about the amalgamation of territorial communities, but **only 16% of them know about it very well,** and the rest have only "heard something" (Diagram 4.1.1). For the past two years, the fraction of those who know about it has fluctuated between 69% and 72%.

Diagram 4.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)



The Table 4.1.1 presents the level of awareness among particular strata of the population of Ukraine.

Table 4.1.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement					
- village (*n=690*)	25.6	52.0	20.3	2.1	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	15.5	53.6	30.9	0.0	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	4.0	61.8	33.0	1.2	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	10.6	55.8	29.8	3.8	**44.8**
Gender groups					
- men (*n=757*)	15.7	54.7	28.0	1.6	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	15.8	54.8	26.2	3.3	**54.8**
Age groups					
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	14.8	48.1	33.9	3.2	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	14.8	57.1	25.3	2.8	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	18.3	54.4	26.6	0.7	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	16.2	60.8	21.7	1.3	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	14.7	57.7	25.9	1.6	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	15.6	51.7	27.0	5.7	**13.7**
Terms of education					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	9.1	51.3	36.8	2.8	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	16.2	49.4	31.0	3.5	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	14.6	56.0	27.7	1.7	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	18.0	60.5	19.3	2.2	**29.0**
Terms of occupation					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	14.1	48.3	35.6	1.9	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	17.4	56.2	23.0	3.4	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	19.4	63.6	14.8	2.2	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	20.2	59.4	17.6	2.8	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	14.6	54.5	28.2	2.7	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	14.6	56.8	25.7	2.9	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	12.6	45.8	41.6	0.0	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	18.3	48.3	31.3	2.2	**8.5**

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Terms of material well-being **					
- very low (*n=324*)	7.8	52.3	37.1	2.7	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	17.0	53.3	26.5	3.1	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	17.4	57.9	23.3	1.4	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	19.5	55.0	21.8	3.7	**3.3**

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

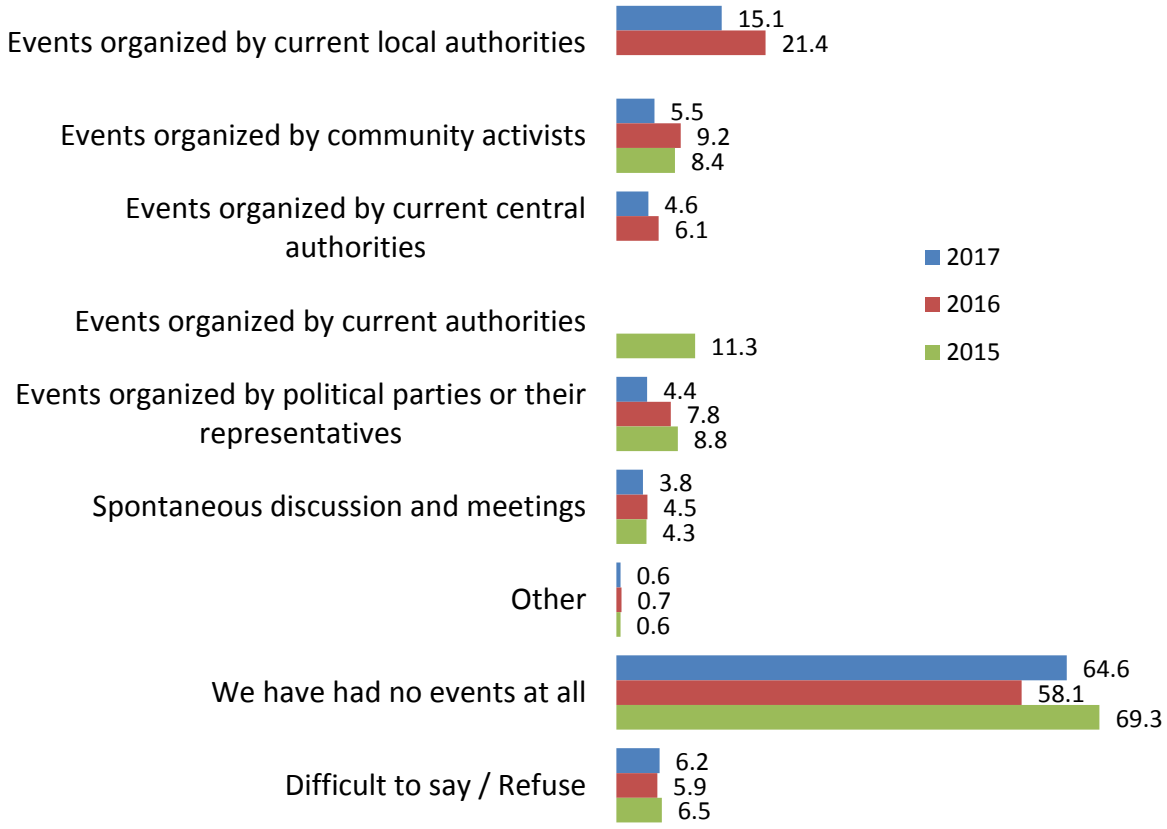
*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot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

If between 2015 and 2016 the fraction of those who are aware of some reform-related events in their own settlement grew from 24% to 36%, now their fraction has fallen to 29% (Diagram 4.1.2). Most often, the respondents remembered events organized by the local government.

Diagram 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 all respondents, *n=2040*)



The Table 4.1.2 presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 4.1.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

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* 'Y'
Regions of Ukraine									
- West (*n=560*)	7.2	13.0	6.2	10.2	5.1	0.5	60.7	5.8	**27.0**
- Center (*n=710*)	4.7	9.0	2.9	5.0	3.6	0.9	67.9	9.7	**34.9**
- South (*n=490*)	2.7	26.2	6.9	2.6	3.8	0.0	59.6	2.7	**25.0**
- East (*n=280*)	2.7	14.5	0.2	2.3	1.8	1.4	73.2	4.1	**13.1**
Type and size of the settlement									
- village (*n=690*)	3.4	20.4	1.0	6.2	4.5	0.8	61.2	6.6	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	1.4	22.4	2.7	3.3	2.0	0.0	67.4	3.3	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	1.0	7.5	2.9	2.5	2.6	1.9	74.3	10.1	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	7.2	10.4	7.8	6.1	4.1	0.5	64.5	6.0	**44.8**
Gender groups									
- men (*n=757*)	4.7	15.7	5.7	6.3	3.7	0.5	64.2	4.8	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	4.5	14.6	3.4	4.8	3.9	0.7	64.9	7.3	**54.8**
Age groups									
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	3.1	15.0	3.9	8.8	4.4	0.7	65.5	6.3	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	6.4	11.6	7.3	5.0	4.0	1.1	64.5	6.3	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	3.6	21.3	3.5	5.2	4.1	0.0	59.7	5.6	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	5.4	15.0	3.7	5.1	3.7	0.9	62.6	7.1	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	2.9	12.4	4.0	3.3	2.5	0.8	71.3	4.8	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	6.2	15.0	4.0	3.6	3.7	0.3	65.8	6.6	**13.7**
Terms of education									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	2.5	12.4	5.3	6.5	3.4	1.2	68.2	5.0	**7.3**
- secondary school education	5.0	15.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	0.3	65.3	5.6	**33.7**

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* 'Y'
(*n=699*)									
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	4.5	15.0	3.5	5.3	4.7	0.6	65.8	5.9	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	4.8	15.9	5.4	7.0	3.1	0.8	61.4	7.5	**29.0**
Terms of occupation									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	2.7	13.7	3.9	7.7	5.0	0.7	66.8	5.2	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	8.5	16.5	3.7	4.0	2.8	0.4	60.5	7.0	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	5.5	17.1	8.6	8.3	3.2	0.9	55.3	6.5	**12.1**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=101*)	6.9	20.6	8.7	7.2	5.0	1.2	59.3	5.2	**5.6**
- housewife (*n=179*)	4.2	14.7	3.4	2.9	6.4	0.0	68.0	5.3	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	4.5	12.6	2.9	3.8	3.0	0.7	69.5	6.3	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	3.9	23.0	6.6	5.1	3.1	0.0	52.6	12.3	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	2.7	15.6	1.7	6.0	3.5	0.9	62.6	7.0	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being **									
- very low (*n=324*)	2.7	18.9	3.8	3.0	3.4	0.9	62.4	7.4	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	4.6	13.8	3.3	5.3	2.9	0.6	67.4	5.8	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	5.4	15.3	5.5	7.2	6.0	0.7	60.6	6.4	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	7.2	15.2	10.0	5.0	0.8	0.0	67.1	5.6	**3.3**

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

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

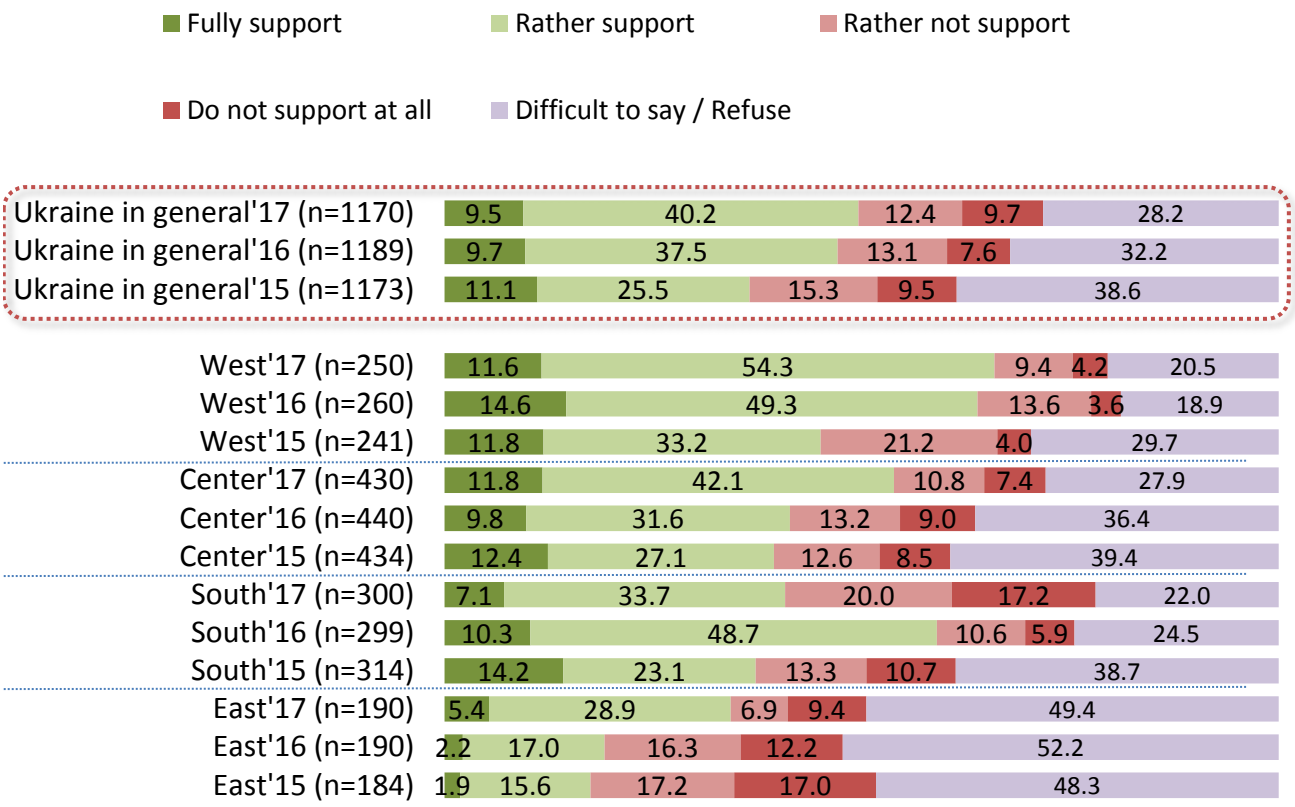
4.2 The support of the amalgamation of territorial communities among the urban residents

Among urban residents, support for the process of amalgamation of communities continues to grow: if in 2015, 37% rather or completely supported this process, in 2016 the fraction of supporters was 47%, and **in 2017 the level of support reached 50%** (Diagram 4.2.1). The number of opponents of this process among the urban population is 22%. The rest of urban residents do not have a defined opinion.

Diagram 4.2.1

Do you support the amalgamation of territorial communities?

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



In Table 4.2.1, the data are presented for particular strata of urban population.

Table 4.2.1

Do you support the amalgamation of territorial communities?

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

100% in line	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
	👍	👎	?	
Type and size of the settlement				
- Small town (up to 20K) (*n=90*)	40.1	39.6	20.2	**7.5**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	37.5	35.6	26.9	**14.4**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	52.8	18.0	29.2	**78.1**
Gender groups				
- men (*n=407*)	51.6	21.5	26.9	**44.6**
- women (*n=763*)	48.1	22.7	29.2	**55.4**
Age groups				
- 18-29 years (*n=168*)	44.7	21.8	33.5	**21.1**
- 30-39 years (*n=227*)	54.4	17.4	28.1	**20.6**
- 40-49 years (*n=193*)	55.2	23.7	21.1	**16.5**
- 50-59 years (*n=211*)	51.2	20.5	28.4	**17.4**
- 60-69 years (*n=218*)	44.6	25.8	29.6	**12.5**
- 70+ years (*n=153*)	45.6	27.3	27.1	**11.9**
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=68*)	38.1	21.1	40.8	**5.7**
- secondary school education (*n=329*)	45.8	23.4	30.8	**28.0**
- specialized secondary education (*n=366*)	51.0	22.2	26.8	**30.2**
- higher education (*n=403*)	53.4	21.3	25.3	**35.9**
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=183*)	48.9	19.8	31.2	**18.2**
- officer (*n=133*)	49.4	19.3	31.3	**11.8**
- professionals (*n=168*)	54.5	23.0	22.5	**15.4**
- entrepreneurs, farmers (*n=64*)	51.2	23.9	24.9	**6.3**
- housewife (*n=88*)	49.1	26.0	24.8	**7.4**
- retiree (*n=401*)	44.8	25.8	29.4	**27.4**
- pupil, student (*n=37*)	51.2	15.0	33.8	**4.7**
- unemployed (*n=54*)	48.2	15.7	36.1	**5.0**

100% in line	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
			?	
Terms of material well-being**				
- very low (*n=195*)	31.7	33.2	35.0	**15.3**
- low (*n=550*)	52.5	20.9	26.6	**45.6**
- middle (*n=369*)	52.1	19.0	28.9	**33.2**
- high (*n=44*)	59.6	21.5	19.0	**4.8**

** 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 clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot afford some expensive stuff (like TV or fridge). «high» – reported having enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings or can afford anything.*

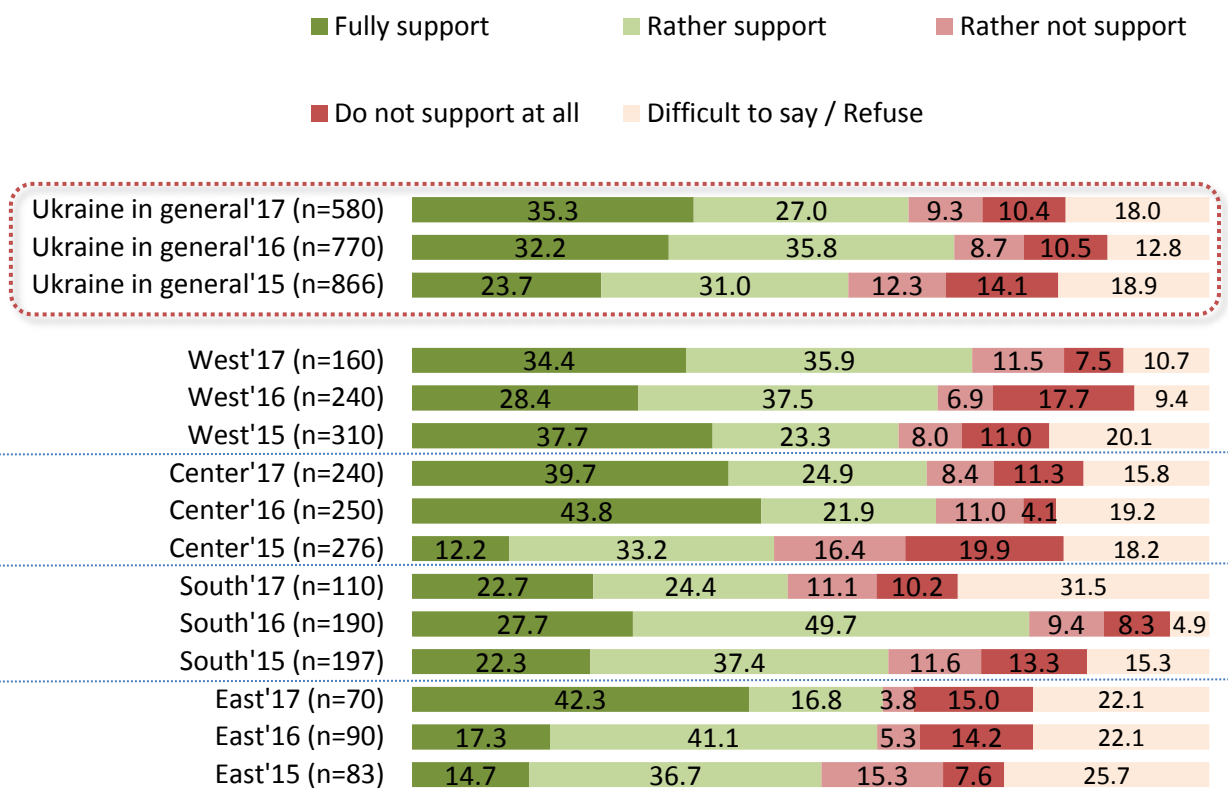
4.3 An attitude to the amalgamation of the territorial communities among the residents and the inhabitants of villages and urban type villages

Among the residents of villages and urban type villages which have not undergone the process of amalgamation, **62% support amalgamation if their village / urban type village will become the center** of the new community, and 20% are opposed to it (Diagram 4.3.1). Although compared to 2016, we can observe a slight decrease in enthusiasm (that year, the level of support was 68%), at the same time the present level of support is higher than in 2015.

Diagram 4.3.1

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

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



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

The situation becomes the mirror oposite **if the village / urban type village *does not* become the center of the community: 59% of residents *would not* support** such amalgamation, and only 20% would support it (Diagram 4.3.2). And if we **clarify** that as a result of such amalgamation **the quality of services will improve,** then **only 25% would support the amalgamation anyway,** and 57% will not support it (while in 2016, this option caused more optimism — that year, 33% would approve the amalgamation under these conditions) (Diagram 4.3.3).

Diagram 4.3.2

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

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

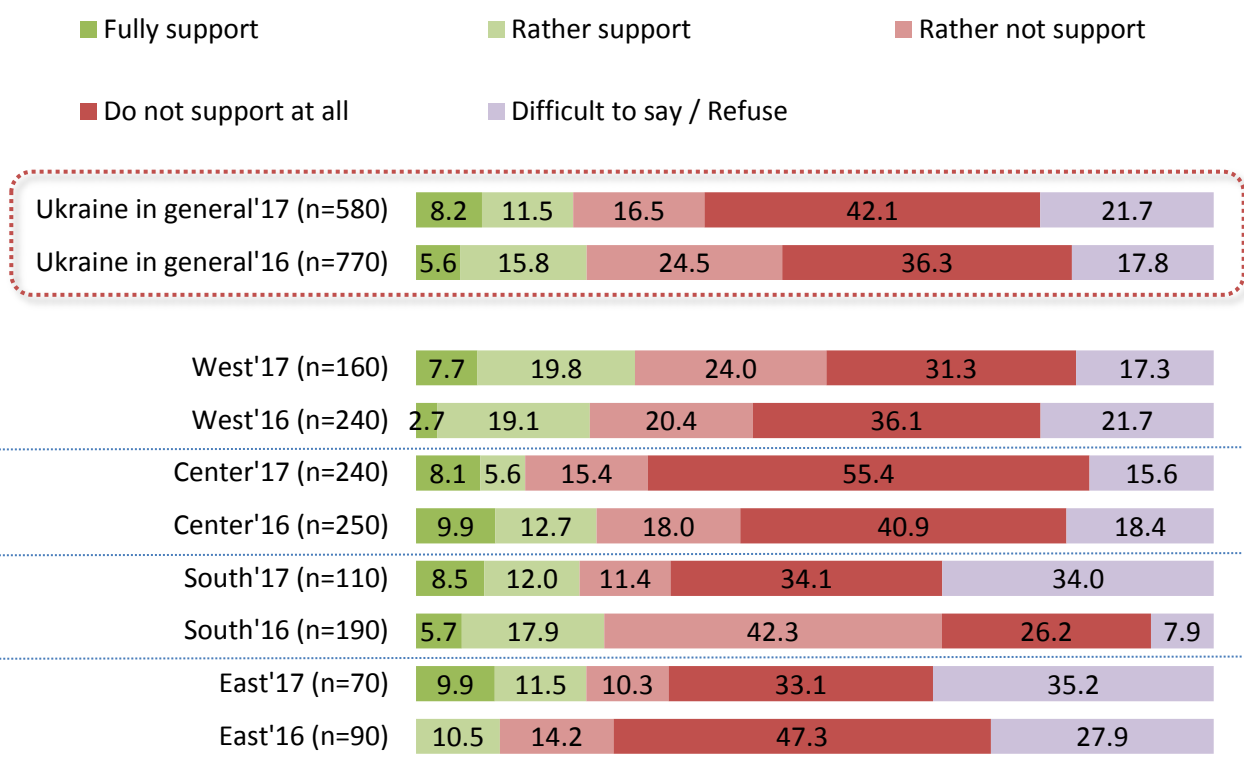
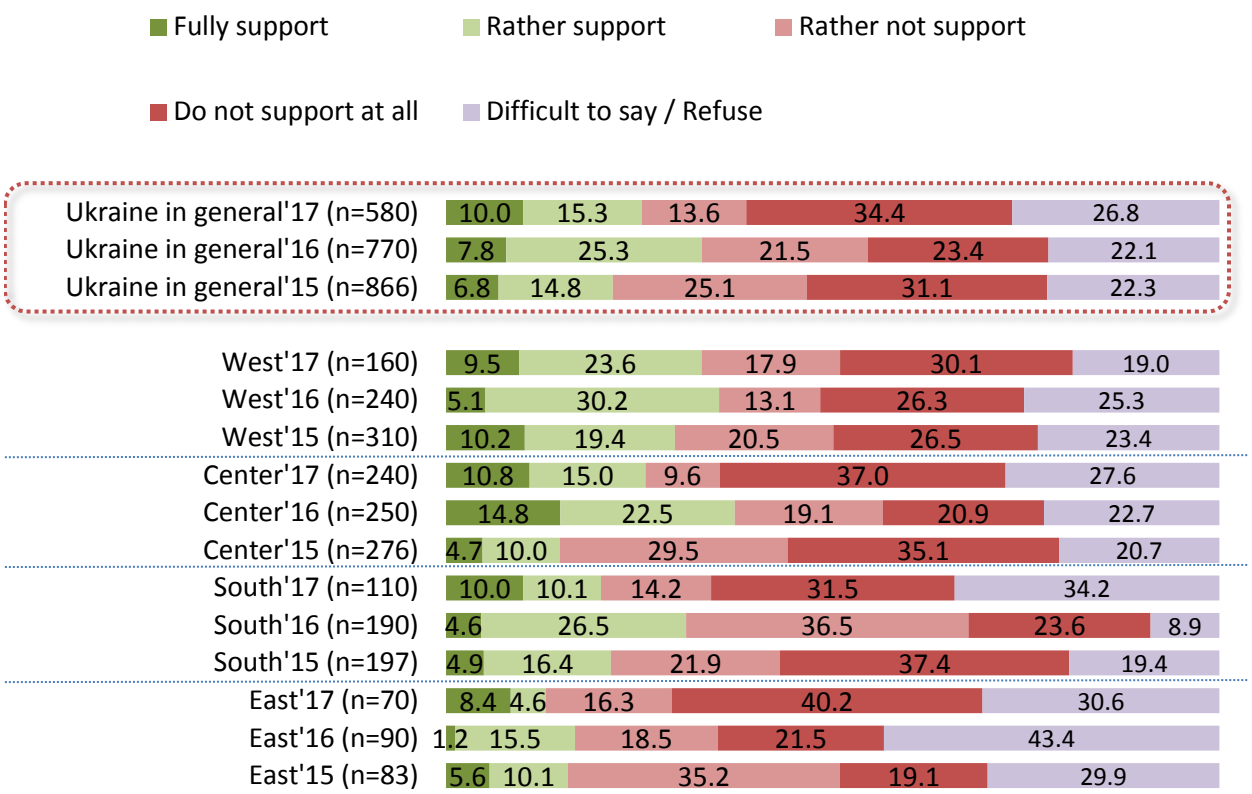


Diagram 4.3.3

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

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



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

Table 4.3.1

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

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

100% in line	Community becomes a center			Community will not become a center			Community will not become a center, but the quality of services will improve			Potential of the group* ('y')
	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Type and size of the settlement										
- village (*n=440*)	61.9	20.9	17.2	20.2	59.0	20.8	28.8	42.3	28.9	**75.5**
- UTV (*n=140*)	63.5	16.1	20.4	18.1	57.2	24.7	14.5	65.3	20.2	**24.5**
Gender groups										
- men (*n=234*)	63.5	19.8	16.7	23.6	55.4	21.0	28.7	44.9	26.3	**46.0**
- women (*n=346*)	61.3	19.6	19.1	16.4	61.2	22.4	22.4	50.5	27.1	**54.0**
Age groups										
- 18-29 years (*n=59*)	59.5	23.2	17.3	20.1	48.8	31.0	22.8	46.1	31.2	**18.5**
- 30-39 years (*n=85*)	59.4	13.8	26.8	25.2	47.5	27.4	35.0	29.1	35.9	**14.7**
- 40-49 years (*n=103*)	64.2	23.7	12.1	11.6	72.0	16.4	19.4	58.0	22.6	**18.2**
- 50-59 years (*n=150*)	65.4	17.6	17.0	24.0	59.5	16.6	27.3	51.7	20.9	**19.9**
- 60-69 years (*n=111*)	63.2	19.2	17.6	19.4	65.5	15.1	20.0	57.7	22.3	**12.8**
- 70+ years (*n=72*)	61.4	19.5	19.2	18.2	58.1	23.7	27.8	43.4	28.8	**15.9**
Terms of education										
- elementary or incomplete secondary education	41.6	19.9	38.6	5.1	52.4	42.5	17.9	39.4	42.7	**7.4**

100% in line	Community becomes a center			Community will not become a center			Community will not become a center, but the quality of services will improve			Potential of the group* ('y')
	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	
(*n=39*)										
- secondary school education (*n=247*)	63.0	20.3	16.7	22.6	56.3	21.1	28.1	45.7	26.2	**42.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=191*)	66.3	15.8	18.0	18.7	60.8	20.5	23.6	49.2	27.2	**31.3**
- higher education (*n=100*)	61.5	25.0	13.5	21.1	61.3	17.6	25.4	54.9	19.7	**18.4**
Terms of occupation										
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=109*)	65.6	19.5	14.9	19.5	60.2	20.4	28.3	45.6	26.0	**19.9**
- officer (*n=34*)	56.9	23.0	20.1	12.1	64.9	23.0	19.4	60.3	20.3	**6.1**
- professionals (*n=44*)	57.6	20.7	21.7	16.0	59.9	24.1	21.8	59.6	18.6	**7.7**
- housewife (*n=60*)	65.5	20.7	13.9	27.3	46.6	26.2	36.1	37.4	26.5	**11.6**
- retiree (*n=232*)	64.7	16.3	19.0	18.6	59.2	22.2	23.5	47.5	29.1	**35.5**
- unemployed (*n=73*)	55.1	21.8	23.1	20.5	57.2	22.3	27.7	38.3	34.0	**13.7**
Terms of material well-being**										
- very low (*n=98*)	61.9	16.8	21.3	18.8	60.6	20.6	17.3	52.4	30.3	**16.7**
- low (*n=322*)	61.7	19.6	18.7	19.7	56.2	24.1	27.4	45.2	27.4	**53.6**
- middle (*n=137*)	67.9	21.5	10.6	23.2	60.4	16.4	28.2	52.0	19.7	**24.9**

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

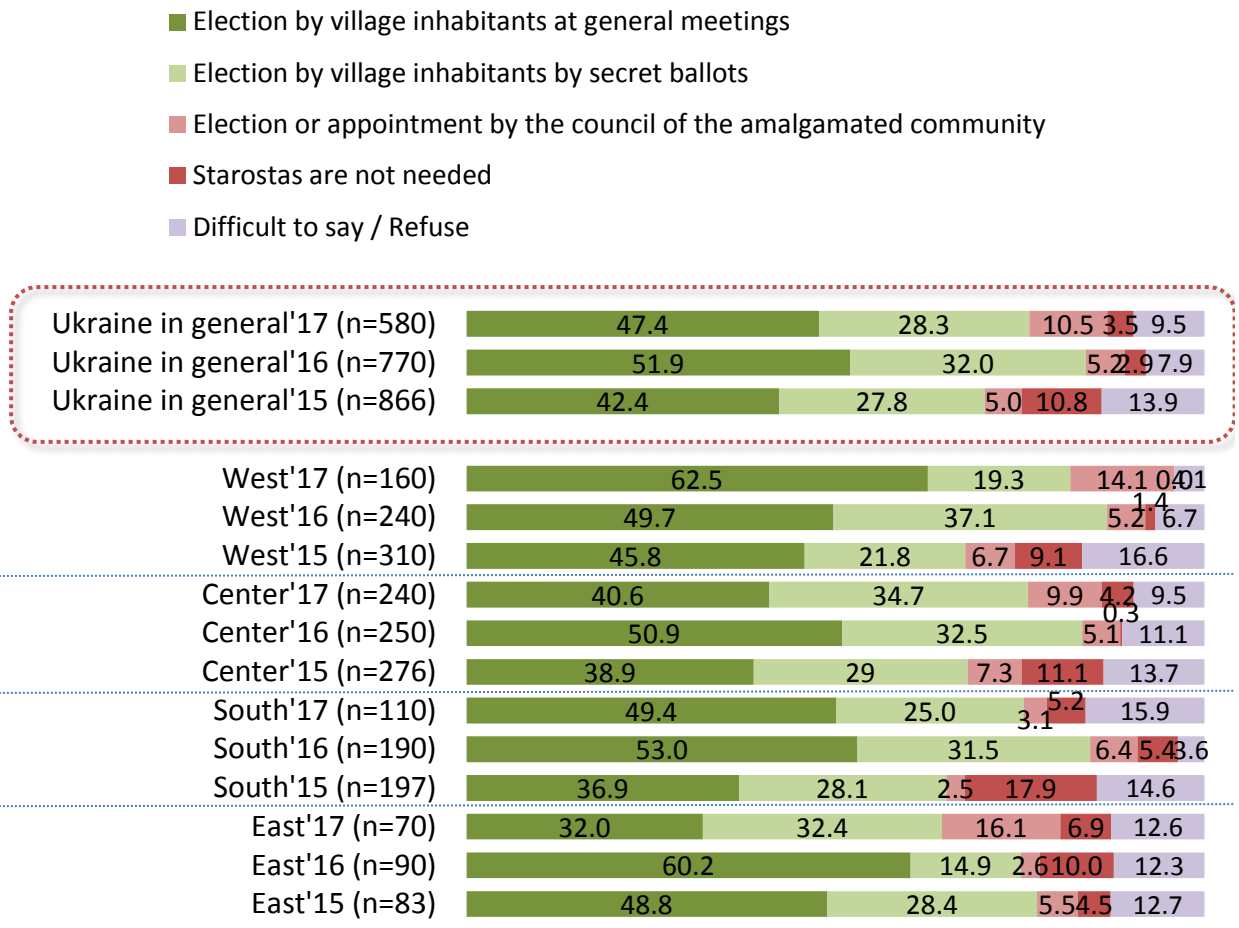
*** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and clothand they are able to make some savings but they cannot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

Just as before, the absolute majority of respondents (76%) think that the starosta must be elected by the village residents (although in 2016, the number was 83%) (Diagram 4.3.3). The highest fraction of respondents (47%) support the option of election at the general assembly.

Diagram 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 that reside in villages and urban type villages that did not amalgamate with other settlements into one ATC)



The Table 4.3.2 presents the data for particular sociodemographic strata in the vilalges and urban type villages of Ukraine.

Table 4.3.2

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

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

100% in line	Starostas Election					Potential of the group*
	General meetings	Secret ballots	Appointment	Starostas are not needed	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Type and size of the settlement						
- village (*n=440*)	46.8	27.2	12.9	3.0	9.7	**75.5**
- UTV (*n=140*)	49.3	31.6	3.3	5.1	8.9	**24.5**
Gender groups						
- men (*n=234*)	47.6	29.2	9.5	3.5	10.4	**46.0**
- women (*n=346*)	47.3	27.6	11.4	3.6	8.8	**54.0**
Age groups						
- 18-29 years (*n=59*)	43.0	30.6	7.6	4.2	14.5	**18.5**
- 30-39 years (*n=85*)	48.8	30.3	8.1	3.7	7.8	**14.7**
- 40-49 years (*n=103*)	49.9	26.2	12.7	3.6	7.5	**18.2**
- 50-59 years (*n=150*)	51.7	29.3	9.1	1.7	5.4	**19.9**
- 60-69 years (*n=111*)	46.9	28.5	11.4	2.4	10.7	**12.8**
- 70+ years (*n=72*)	43.4	24.7	14.7	5.5	11.7	**15.9**
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=39*)	41.8	26.7	8.8	0.0	22.7	**7.4**
- secondary school education (*n=247*)	51.7	23.4	11.6	4.5	8.6	**42.4**
- specialized secondary education (*n=191*)	46.9	27.4	11.4	2.7	10.6	**31.3**
- higher education (*n=100*)	39.1	42.6	7.7	4.3	5.0	**18.4**
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=109*)	54.5	23.1	6.8	3.1	10.8	**19.9**

100% in line	Starostas Election					Potential of the group*
	General meetings	Secret ballots	Appointment	Starostas are not needed	Difficult to say / Refuse	
- officer (*n=34*)	33.3	60.6	3.8	2.3	0.0	**6.1**
- professionals (*n=44*)	19.7	55.0	13.9	5.1	6.2	**7.7**
- housewife (*n=60*)	64.1	11.2	13.3	0.9	10.5	**11.6**
- retiree (*n=232*)	46.6	26.5	13.0	3.2	10.8	**35.5**
- unemployed (*n=73*)	47.0	24.0	11.0	5.0	11.7	**13.7**
Terms of material well-being**						
- very low (*n=98*)	41.5	24.1	15.3	6.4	12.8	**16.7**
- low (*n=322*)	48.5	28.3	8.2	3.1	10.7	**53.6**
- middle (*n=137*)	47.6	30.9	13.3	2.4	5.8	**24.9**

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

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

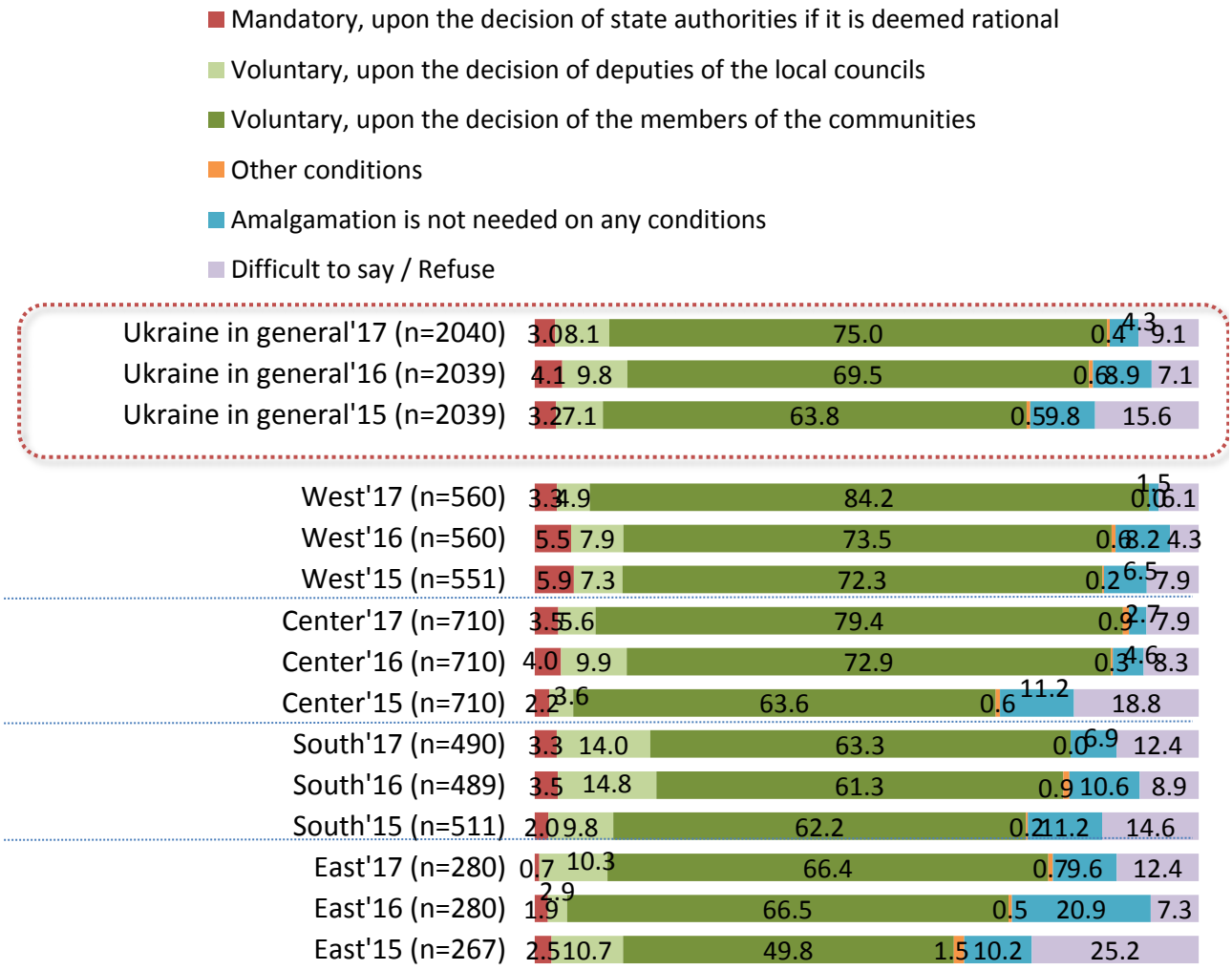
4.4 Methodology of the amalgamation process of territorial communities

In the past two years, the fraction of Ukrainians who think that amalgamation of communities must be voluntary has grown from 71% to 83% (Diagram 4.4.1). Just as before, 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)



The Table 4.4.1 presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 4.4.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	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	
Type and size of the settlement							
- village (*n=690*)	3.0	2.5	84.3	0.2	3.9	6.0	**33.8**
- UTV / town (up to 20K) (*n=270*)	4.6	8.7	72.8	0.0	7.2	6.8	**13.2**
- town with population 20-99K (*n=170*)	4.8	11.6	64.4	0.0	6.0	13.3	**8.3**
- large city (100K and more) (*n=910*)	2.3	11.6	70.6	0.7	3.5	11.3	**44.8**
Gender groups							
- men (*n=757*)	3.1	9.1	74.4	0.2	4.6	8.5	**45.2**
- women (*n=1283*)	3.0	7.4	75.5	0.6	4.1	9.6	**54.8**
Age groups							
- 18-29 years (*n=270*)	4.3	6.0	79.1	0.2	3.1	7.3	**21.2**
- 30-39 years (*n=371*)	3.7	7.6	71.7	0.6	4.6	11.8	**18.5**
- 40-49 years (*n=336*)	2.1	10.8	72.7	0.6	6.1	7.7	**16.6**
- 50-59 years (*n=417*)	2.2	9.0	76.9	0.4	4.0	7.4	**17.7**
- 60-69 years (*n=383*)	3.1	11.2	72.6	0.2	3.6	9.3	**12.4**
- 70+ years (*n=263*)	2.4	5.0	75.5	0.3	4.7	12.0	**13.7**
Terms of education							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=139*)	1.7	7.8	71.9	0.0	6.9	11.7	**7.3**
- secondary school education (*n=699*)	2.4	8.4	73.3	0.1	5.8	10.0	**33.7**
- specialized secondary education (*n=632*)	3.7	8.5	75.8	0.5	2.5	8.9	**29.8**
- higher education (*n=563*)	3.3	7.6	76.8	0.7	3.9	7.7	**29.0**
Terms of occupation							
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=347*)	2.6	10.2	72.3	0.5	6.1	8.3	**19.0**
- officer (*n=182*)	3.5	11.4	71.4	0.0	3.4	10.4	**9.2**
- professionals (*n=235*)	4.5	10.5	69.5	0.0	6.6	8.9	**12.1**
- індивідуальна зайнятість, підприємець, фермер (*n=101*)	2.8	7.3	77.9	0.7	2.8	8.6	**5.6**

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	
- housewife (*n=179*)	2.5	5.8	80.7	0.6	3.8	6.6	**9.0**
- retiree (*n=736*)	2.5	6.9	76.6	0.6	3.4	10.1	**30.1**
- pupil, student (*n=45*)	7.0	8.1	73.4	0.0	3.2	8.2	**3.7**
- unemployed (*n=159*)	2.3	4.6	79.6	0.4	3.2	9.9	**8.5**
Terms of material well-being**							
- very low (*n=324*)	1.5	7.6	69.6	0.0	6.5	14.8	**14.9**
- low (*n=1050*)	3.2	8.7	76.6	0.6	4.1	6.8	**49.8**
- middle (*n=584*)	3.9	8.1	74.4	0.2	3.8	9.6	**30.3**
- high (*n=52*)	0.0	6.8	77.3	1.6	4.5	9.9	**3.3**

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

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

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

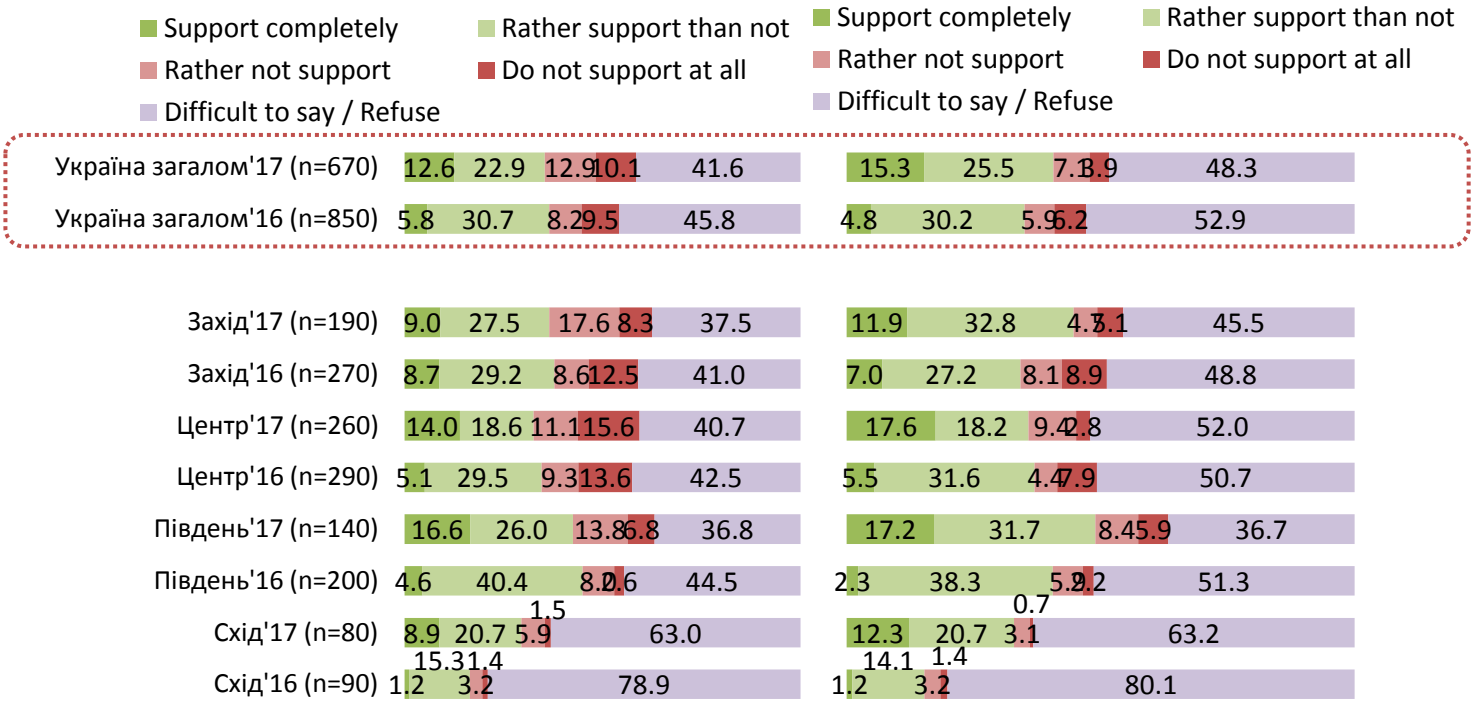
Around a half of the residents of villages, urban type villages and towns that do not have the status of oblast significance do not have an opinion about the attitude of their local council and their raion state administration to the amalgamation of territorial communities (Diagram 4.5.1a-b). At the same time, around a third of the population (36% in case of their own local council and 41% in case of the local raion state administration) think that the local government bodies support this process. Much fewer people believe that, on the contrary, local government bodies do not support the process of amalgamation.

Diagram 4.5.1a-b

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

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

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



In the Table 4.5.1a-b, the data are presented for particular sociodemographic strata of the population of villages, urban type villages and towns without the oblast significance status, which have not undergone amalgamation.

Table 4.5.1a-b

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

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

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

100% in line	а. Attitude of local council: Support	а. Attitude of local council: Do not support	а. Attitude of local council: Difficult to say / Refuse	б. Attitude of local RSA: Support	б. Attitude of local RSA: Do not support	б. Attitude of local RSA: Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement							
- village (*n=440*)	32.0	29.2	38.7	39.1	12.6	48.3	**65.1**
- UTV (*n=220*)	41.7	11.4	46.9	43.9	7.9	48.2	**33.2**
Gender groups							
- men (*n=271*)	41.9	18.1	40.0	45.6	9.2	45.2	**46.8**
- women (*n=399*)	29.9	27.2	42.9	36.4	12.6	51.0	**53.2**
Age groups							
- 18-29 years (*n=69*)	36.7	17.7	45.6	43.3	4.7	52.0	**18.5**
- 30-39 years (*n=98*)	26.0	23.9	50.1	26.5	13.2	60.3	**14.7**
- 40-49 years (*n=120*)	39.3	29.1	31.6	46.9	14.5	38.6	**18.4**
- 50-59 years (*n=165*)	39.6	25.1	35.3	45.5	12.7	41.8	**19.2**
- 60-69 years (*n=132*)	30.0	20.8	49.2	35.2	11.7	53.1	**13.4**
- 70+ years (*n=86*)	38.0	20.4	41.6	42.7	9.5	47.8	**15.8**
Terms of education							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=46*)	29.7	23.2	47.0	37.4	9.4	53.2	**7.4**
- secondary school education (*n=276*)	33.2	20.8	46.0	39.3	8.5	52.2	**40.9**
- specialized secondary education (*n=224*)	40.1	22.2	37.7	44.4	11.2	44.4	**32.4**
- higher education (*n=121*)	34.1	28.9	37.0	37.7	17.0	45.3	**18.8**
Terms of occupation							
- workmen (agriculture, industry)	39.4	22.2	38.4	46.7	10.6	42.7	**19.3**

100% in line	а. Attitude of local council			►	б. Attitude of local RSA			Potential of the group*
	Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse		Support	Do not support	Difficult to say / Refuse	
	👍	👎	?		👍	👎	?	
(*n=119*)								
- officer (*n=38*)	24.2	37.4	38.4		29.4	21.2	49.5	**5.8**
- professionals (*n=53*)	35.3	34.2	30.5		39.4	12.7	48.0	**8.0**
- housewife (*n=66*)	30.5	16.6	52.9		32.9	6.1	61.0	**11.0**
- retiree (*n=270*)	35.6	19.6	44.8		39.9	10.8	49.3	**35.7**
- unemployed (*n=80*)	32.5	25.4	42.1		35.3	11.0	53.7	**12.8**
Terms of material well-being**								
- very low (*n=119*)	28.6	18.3	53.1		41.4	6.0	52.5	**17.6**
- low (*n=371*)	36.0	21.7	42.4		39.5	11.7	48.8	**53.7**
- middle (*n=156*)	38.5	30.1	31.5		42.6	12.5	44.9	**24.3**

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

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

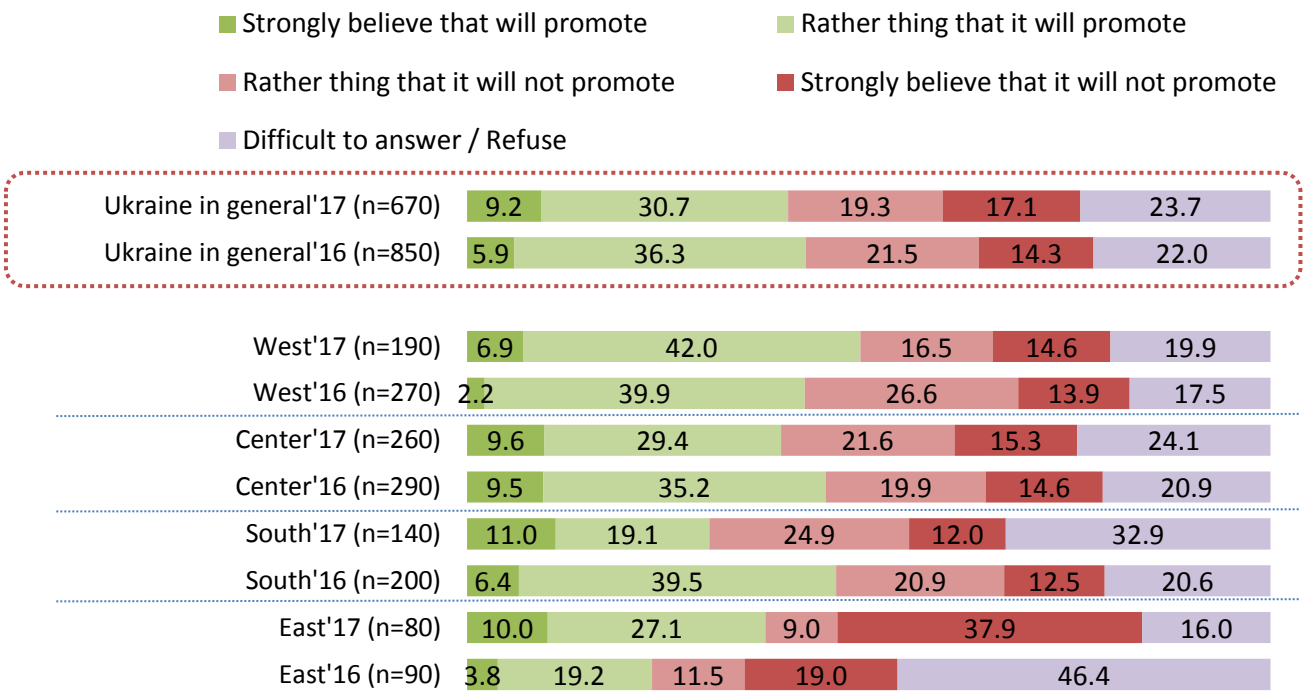
4.6 Perception of the possibility of amalgamation process contribute to community development

Among the residents of villages, urban type villages and towns without oblast significance (which have not undergone amalgamation), **40% believe that the amalgamation of their settlement with others into one community will promote the development of their settlement** (Diagram 4.6.1). However, only slightly fewer of them (36%) do *not* believe so. Compared to 2016, the situation remained practically unchanged.

Diagram 4.6.1

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

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

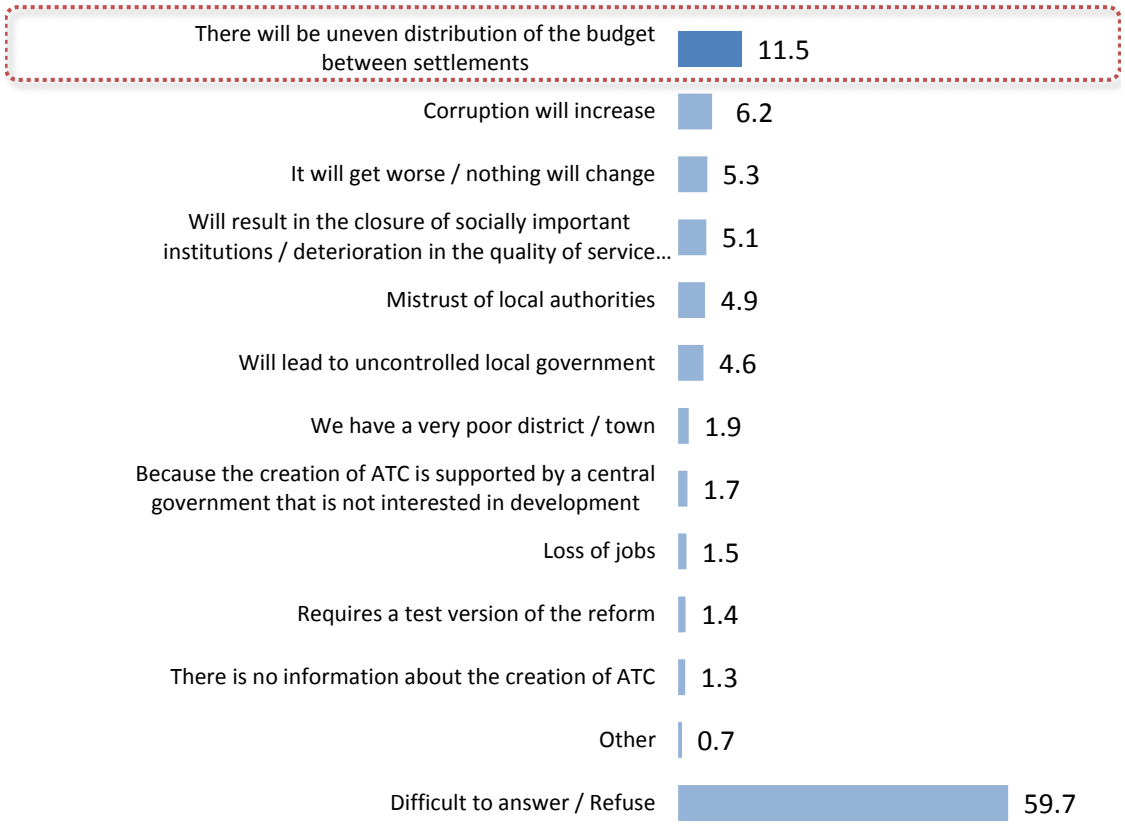


Among those residents of non-oblast centers, urban-type villages and villages who are skeptical about the consequences of the amalgamation of “their own” community, the most often mentioned reasons were the uneven distribution of budgets between settlements and the growth of corruption (Diagram 4.6.2).

Diagram 4.6.2

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

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



The Table 4.6.1 presents the data for particular sociodemographic strata of the population of villages, urban type villages and towns of no oblast significance in Ukraine, which have not undergone the process of amalgamation.

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

100% in line	Will contribute ☺	Will not contribute ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group*
Type and size of the settlement				
- village (*n=440*)	38.7	39.1	22.2	**65.1**
- UTV (*n=220*)	41.9	30.6	27.6	**33.2**
Gender groups				
- men (*n=271*)	45.4	33.1	21.5	**46.8**
- women (*n=399*)	35.1	39.3	25.6	**53.2**
Age groups				
- 18-29 years (*n=69*)	49.7	33.3	17.0	**18.5**
- 30-39 years (*n=98*)	38.2	33.8	28.0	**14.7**
- 40-49 years (*n=120*)	35.0	41.1	24.0	**18.4**
- 50-59 years (*n=165*)	43.1	34.2	22.7	**19.2**
- 60-69 years (*n=132*)	32.0	43.3	24.7	**13.4**
- 70+ years (*n=86*)	38.6	34.2	27.2	**15.8**
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (*n=46*)	43.4	30.2	26.4	**7.4**
- secondary school education (*n=276*)	39.0	41.0	20.1	**40.9**
- specialized secondary education (*n=224*)	42.6	30.7	26.7	**32.4**
- higher education (*n=121*)	37.0	37.7	25.2	**18.8**
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (*n=119*)	41.4	36.7	21.9	**19.3**
- officer (*n=38*)	28.9	41.8	29.3	**5.8**
- professionals (*n=53*)	39.9	36.2	24.0	**8.0**
- housewife (*n=66*)	46.7	31.7	21.6	**11.0**

100% in line	Will contribute ☺	Will not contribute ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group*
- retiree (*n=270*)	38.8	36.2	25.0	**35.7**
- unemployed (*n=80*)	35.8	41.4	22.8	**12.8**
Terms of material well-being**				
- very low (*n=119*)	42.6	34.7	22.6	**17.6**
- low (*n=371*)	40.4	33.4	26.1	**53.7**
- middle (*n=156*)	40.6	37.7	21.7	**24.3**

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

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

TO LEARN MORE about the Council of Europe and the Programme «Decentralisation and Territorial Consolidation in Ukraine» go to: www.slg-coe.org.ua, www.facebook.com/slgcoe/