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# KYIV AGGLOMERATION

UNDER THE FULL-SCALE RUSSIAN  
INVASION OF UKRAINE



ANALYTICAL  
REPORT

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## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



The research “Views and opinions of residents of some communities of Kyiv region and the city of Kyiv (within the context of the Russian invasion)” **was conducted by Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) in October-November 2022 upon request of the Council of Europe as part of the programme “Enhancing decentralisation and public administration reform in Ukraine” in cooperation and coordination with the local government association “Kyiv Agglomeration”**. The main stages of the research included development and programming of the questionnaire (used the OSA for CATI software), generation of mobile phone numbers, conducting interviews with respondents, quality control of the work performed, preparation of the final data set, weighting of the data set, preparation of an analytical report.

The survey was conducted using the computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) method. According to the KIIS survey, conducted with the help of personal (face-to-face) interviews with a random sample in July 2021, 96% of adult residents of Ukraine had personal mobile phones.

The first part of the interviews was conducted within the framework of the all-Ukrainian research, which was implemented by KIIS upon request of the Council of Europe in the same period using almost similar questionnaire (please refer to the detailed methodology in the corresponding report). Out of a total of 2,000 interviews based on the all-Ukrainian sample, 269 interviews were conducted in residential areas of the Kyiv agglomeration. **It was determined that the final sample should include 400 respondents from the city of Kyiv and 400 respondents from other residential areas of the Kyiv agglomeration communities**. Therefore, the second part of the interviews was an additional survey for residents of the Kyiv agglomeration communities (after the completion of the all-Ukrainian survey). KIIS used our own database of randomly generated phone numbers from previous surveys where we could identify residents of the Kyiv agglomeration communities.

**Residents of the Kyiv agglomeration communities were determined by actual residence in one of the targeted residential places**. Accordingly, residents who had moved abroad or to other residential area due to the invasion were not included in the sample. At the same time, the sample included internally displaced persons (IDPs), who currently live in residential places of the Kyiv agglomeration communities. The survey was conducted only among residents aged 18 and older. The interview was conducted in Ukrainian or Russian at the choice of the respondent.

Kyiv agglomeration targeted residential areas are the following: Kyiv, Bila Tserkva, Boryspil, Boiarka, Brovary, Bucha, Vasylkiv, Vyshneve, Vorzel, Hostomel, Irpin, Kotsiubynske urban type village, Obukhiv, Fastiv, Bezuhlivka village, Velyka Oleksandrivka village, Hnidyn village, Prolisky village, Chubynske village, Shchaslyve village, village Zazymia, Kniazhychi village, Pohreby village, Pidhirtsi village. The sample was distributed proportionally to the size of residential areas (cities, towns, and villages). After the survey completion, special statistical weights were calculated to restore the correct ratio between the city of Kyiv and other residential places (79% to 21%), as well as to adjust the sex-age structure together with the probability of being included in the sample depending on the number of mobile phone units.

**The field phase of the research lasted on November 1 - 29, 2022. In total, 801 interviews were conducted, out of which 401 in the city of Kyiv, 400 in other residential areas of the Kyiv agglomeration.**

Formally, under normal circumstances, the margin of error for the Kyiv agglomeration sample of 801 respondents (with a probability of 0.95 and a design effect of 1.1) does not exceed:

- 3.9% for indicators close to 50%,
- 3.4% for indicators close to 25 or 75%,
- 2.4% for indicators close to 10 or 90%,
- 1.7% for indicators close to 5 or 95%.

A similar margin of error separately for the city of Kyiv sample and separately for other residential places in the Kyiv agglomeration sample of 400 respondents is:

- 5.5% for indicators close to 50%,
- 4.8% for indicators close to 25 or 75%,
- 3.4% for indicators close to 10 or 90%,
- 2.5% for indicators close to 5 or 95%.

In addition, for general understanding of the survey peculiarities during the wartime, we recommend presentation of Prof. V. Paniotto (KIIS Director General) prepared for the “The Future of Social Research in Russia and Ukraine” (Delmenhorst, Germany, September 2022) conference<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Challenges of surveys during war // <https://kiis.com.ua/?lang=ukr&cat=reports&id=1137&page=3>

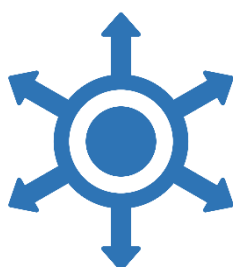




### KYIV AGGLOMERATION

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- **Compared to the 2020 survey, support of cooperation between the city of Kyiv and neighbouring communities in order to tackle common challenges has increased from 45% to 95% among residents of the Kyiv agglomeration.** In the city of Kyiv, support increased from 44% to 96.5%, in other residential places of the Kyiv agglomeration – from 48% to 90%;
- **Meanwhile, 73% of residents of the city of Kyiv and 67% of residents of other residential places of the Kyiv agglomeration (in general 72% of agglomeration population) believe that both the city of Kyiv and the neighbouring communities will benefit from such cooperation.** Besides, among Kyiv residents, 11% believe that the city of Kyiv will mostly win, while 10% think that neighbouring communities are more likely to benefit from the cooperation. Among residents of other settlements of the Kyiv agglomeration, 15.5% believe that the city of Kyiv will mostly win, while 7% – in favour of neighbouring communities;
- **52% consider the restoration of destroyed residential buildings, municipal institutions and infrastructure are to be a priority area for the cooperation.** This is followed by areas such as development of the medical facilities network (38%), addressing civil defence issues, accommodating shelters (31%), and road construction (30%);
- In 2020, 79% of residents of other settlements of the Kyiv agglomeration visited the city of Kyiv at least from time to time. Now the indicator is 72%. **In case of more frequent visits – at least once a week –in 2020 there were 41% of them, in 2022 – 38%;**
- **The main reason for travels to Kyiv was work – 46%** of those who visited Kyiv. Other reasons are non-grocery goods shopping (24%) and food shopping (19%). 19% visited Kyiv for healthcare services. 14% named leisure activities for adults. Compared to the 2020 survey, the structure of reasons for visiting Kyiv has not changed significantly, except for leisure for adults (31% in 2020).



## REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION OF POWER

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- **The absolute majority of residents of the Kyiv agglomeration (82%) believe that the reform of local government and decentralisation of power should be continued** (83% in the city of Kyiv and 80% in other residential places of Kyiv agglomeration). Only 9% believe that the reform should not be continued. Support for the reform is even higher if to compare with the national survey findings (76.5%);
- **Respondents rather believe that the reform played a positive role in the resistance to a large-scale Russian invasion.** Namely, 52% of residents of the Kyiv agglomeration believe that the reform generally had a positive impact on the resistance (and only 8% believe that the impact was negative; the rest of respondents believe that there was no impact or they did not decide on the answer). Almost identical assessments can be traced among residents of Kyiv and of other settlements of the Kyiv agglomeration.



## CURRENT SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY AND FUTURE SCENARIOS IN UKRAINE

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- **Respondents have a cautiously positive evaluation of their communities' readiness for various challenges. In general, at least half respondents consider their community to meet each 8 out of 9 criteria.** At the same time, assessments of Kyiv residents and other residential places of the Kyiv agglomeration are quite similar. On the other hand, the assessments of the Kyiv agglomeration residents are similar to the national sample;
- The respondents of the Kyiv agglomeration rated their communities' capacity to inform the local population the best (90% consider the community to be ready), to create special squads to respond to emergencies (82%), to provide backup sources of water supply (72%); local self-government representatives emergency protocol awareness (72%). Somewhat less respondents positively assessed the ability to build the Territorial Defence Forces squads (68%) and provide essential goods (67%);
- **Relatively few respondents positively evaluated the ability to provide critical infrastructure facilities with backup electricity and heat supply (55%), equip places of mass gathering of people with solid protection (55%), and set up clear evacuation plan in the event of emergency (46%);**

- **The top priorities for the community for the nearest future are the communal service sector (44%), medical care (41%) and ensuring order and security (41%)** (and these areas are leading both in the city of Kyiv and other residential places of the Kyiv agglomeration). This is followed by such areas as assistance programmes for military personnel (33%, higher relevance in the city of Kyiv), jobs (30.5%, also higher relevance in the city of Kyiv), housing for victims (28%), and repair / reconstruction of destroyed buildings (27%). Compared to the results at the level of the country as a whole, residents of the Kyiv agglomeration put more emphasis on the communal service area (44% versus 25% among the population of Ukraine in general), order and security (41% versus 27%), housing for victims (28% versus 22%) and repair/reconstruction of destroyed objects (27% versus 19%). If to compare the “rank” of areas at the all-Ukrainian level and at the level of the Kyiv agglomeration, the level of correlation is very high, which means a generally close view of the order of importance of various areas. Relatively the biggest difference is the communal service area, which is more acutely felt in the Kyiv agglomeration;
- **Residents of the Kyiv agglomeration, like the population of the country in general, is optimistic about the future of Ukraine and their community: 85% expect the situation in Ukraine to improve within 12 next months, and 78% expect improvement in their community.** Only 8% and 6%, respectively, expect the situation to worsen (5% and 13% believe that there will be no changes in the next 12 months). Almost the same level of optimism can be traced both in the city of Kyiv and other residential places of Kyiv agglomeration;
- According to respondents, reasons for optimistic outlook for their community are the following: successful national reforms implementation (40%), sufficient number of educated and active residents in the community (35%), and financial assistance from the West (35%);
- Residents of the Kyiv agglomeration (as well as the population of the country in general) do not yet have a consensus on the role of communities in the recovery process. **In general, 75.5% of the population of the Kyiv agglomeration would like to determine the priorities of cooperation between the state and the community, although some speak of a greater role of the state, others – a greater role of the community.** Of these 75.5%, in particular, 44% assign a greater role to the state, 32% to the community. Compared to Ukraine in general, the majority also support cooperation, although in the Kyiv agglomeration there are more people who place a greater role on the state. Similar trends are taking place in relation to the development of plans/projects and their implementation;





## **ACTIVITY OF LOCAL DEPUTIES FROM BANNED PRO-RUSSIAN PARTIES**

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- **Residents of the Kyiv agglomeration, as well as residents of Ukraine in general, have a tough attitude towards deputies from banned (pro-Russian) parties and local councils, where such deputies make up the majority.** Thus, in case of deputies, 74% believe that they should be deprived of their mandate, and other 15% are in favour of suspending their powers for the period of martial law (for comparison, at the level of Ukraine as a whole, the figures are 65% and 21.5%). Only 5% believe that deputies should simply become non-factional or join other political faction;
- If the majority in the local council is made up of deputies from banned parties, then in such cases, according to 78.5%, the local council should be dissolved, and a military administration established instead (at the level of Ukraine as a whole, the indicator is 75.5%). Only 15% are of the opinion that in such cases the deputies should simply leave the banned parties and the council should continue its work.



## **PLACES OF RESIDENCE AND POTENTIAL MIGRATION**

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- **Among the respondents of the Kyiv agglomeration (KA), the experience of changing their place of residence as a result of the Russian invasion is quite common:** after February 24, 2022, 36% moved (mostly) to other residential place or (less often) abroad, but returned home already (such experience is equally common among residents of Kyiv, and among residents of other settlements of Kyiv agglomeration). Other 4.5% of respondents are IDPs who lived in some other residential place until February 24, 2022;
- Compared to the population of the country as a whole, the experience of displacement as a result of the invasion is more common among the residents of the Kyiv agglomeration. Thus, among the population of Ukraine, 77% did not move anywhere after February 24, 2022, while among the population of the Kyiv agglomeration – 60% moved (in the city of Kyiv – 59%, in other residential places of Kyiv agglomeration – 63%);
- **9 out of 10 respondents (92%) are not going to move from their current place of residence** (a similar indicator for Ukraine in general – 91%). 3.5% are going to move (among the population of Ukraine in general – 6%). Among those interviewed in the city of Kyiv and other residential places, migration “attitudes” are practically identical;



## INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

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- **As among the population of the country in general, local residents of the Kyiv agglomeration who lived there permanently until February 24, 2022, mostly (73%) have positive attitude towards IDPs. At the same time, IDPs have a “mirrored” feeling of positive attitude towards themselves (86%).** At the level of the country as a whole, the indicators are, respectively, 72% and 77.5%;
- **Most locals explain their positive attitude by the fact that IDPs found themselves in a difficult situation** (77% of those who have positive attitude say this). This is followed by reasons such as maintaining public order (32%), hard work (30%), using the Ukrainian language (28%), observing rules of conduct (26%). Compared to the population of the country as a whole, the structure of reasons is approximately the same. Among the IDPs, who feel positive attitude towards themselves, the majority explain this is based on tolerant attitude towards the use of the Russian language (53%) and compassion (51%);
- **Both local residents of the Kyiv agglomeration and IDPs are generally satisfied with the assistance provided by local authorities to IDPs, although the indicators are somewhat lower than the all-Ukrainian ones.** Thus, among those who had a permanent residence until February 24, 2022, 46% are satisfied with how local authorities help IDPs, 11% are not satisfied. The similar all-Ukrainian figure is 55% versus 11%. Among the IDPs currently living in the Kyiv agglomeration, 47% are satisfied with the assistance versus 22% who are not satisfied. At the level of Ukraine as a whole, the indicators are 64% versus 17%;
- **Local residents believe that, first of all, local authorities should help IDPs with housing (43%), with retraining (38%), and humanitarian aid (34%).** This is followed by such needs as benefits for children's education (25.5%), preparation for winter (25%), generally facilitating the provision of benefits (23%), treatment and rehabilitation (20%). Residents of Kyiv and other residential places have quite similar views on this issue. Compared to the views of the population of Ukraine as a whole, residents of the Kyiv agglomeration talk more about retraining. **At the same time, IDPs primarily talked about humanitarian assistance (42%), facilitating the provision of benefits (33%), treatment and rehabilitation (32%) and retraining (30%).** Besides, 29% of IDPs spoke about help with housing, and 21% – help with preparations for winter;

- **4 out of every 5 local residents of the Kyiv agglomeration in some way helped IDPs in their community** (at the level of Ukraine as a whole the indicator is similar – 82%). The vast majority (71.5%) talk about help with money / things / etc. In addition, 24.5% shared important and useful information for IDPs. 11% spoke about provision of accommodation, 8% of respondents spoke about providing the opportunity to earn or help find a job. Among the residents of Kyiv, in other places of residence in the agglomeration, the indicators are quite similar. **At the same time, among IDPs, 17% claim that they made some contribution to development of the community** (all-Ukrainian indicator – 39%).



## **GENDER EQUALITY AND INCLUSIVENESS**

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- **The absolute majority – 92% – believe that the sex of the community mayor is not related to the quality of his/her performance under martial law** (the all-Ukrainian indicator – 85%). Only 5% believe that sex has some effect, and of these, 2% say that a female mayor can provide some advantages, while other 3% think that a male mayor has more advantages;
- **72% believe that in their community (where they currently live), the interests of various population groups are taken into account when organising measures under the martial law** (the all-Ukrainian indicator – 76%). Along with that, 16% do not think that the interests of different groups are taken into account. The indicators in the city of Kyiv and residential places across Kyiv agglomeration are quite similar.

## CHAPTER I. KYIV AGGLOMERATION

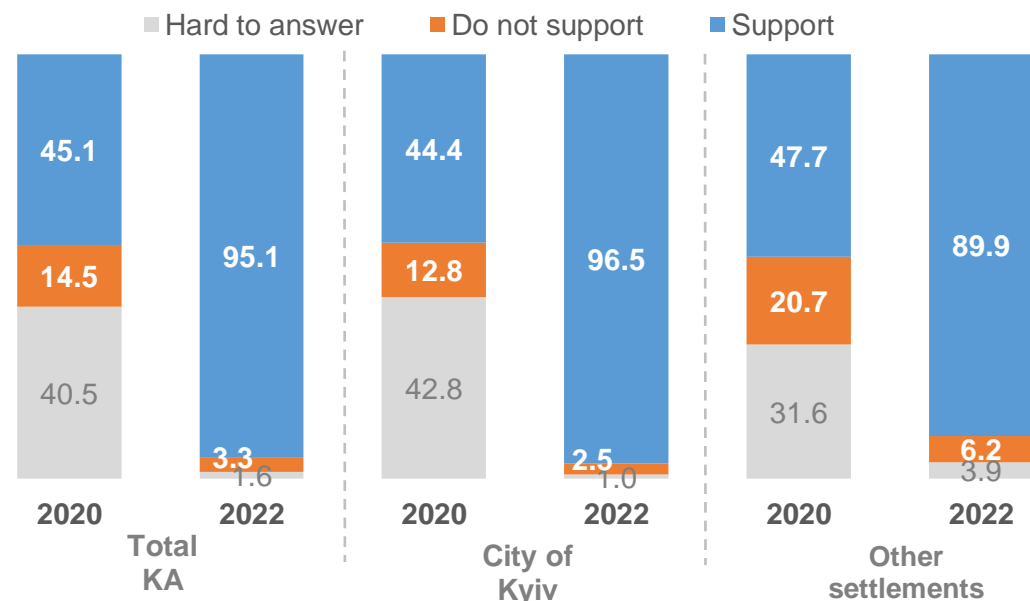


### 1.1 Attitude towards cooperation between the city of Kyiv and neighbouring communities

Compared to 2020, support for the idea of cooperation between the city of Kyiv and neighbouring communities in order to tackle common challenges has increased from 45% to 95% of population of the Kyiv agglomeration communities. In the city of Kyiv, support increased from 44% to 96.5%, in other residential places of the Kyiv agglomeration – from 48% to 90%.

Chart 1.1.1

#### Attitude towards cooperation between the city of Kyiv and neighbouring communities: support or do not support

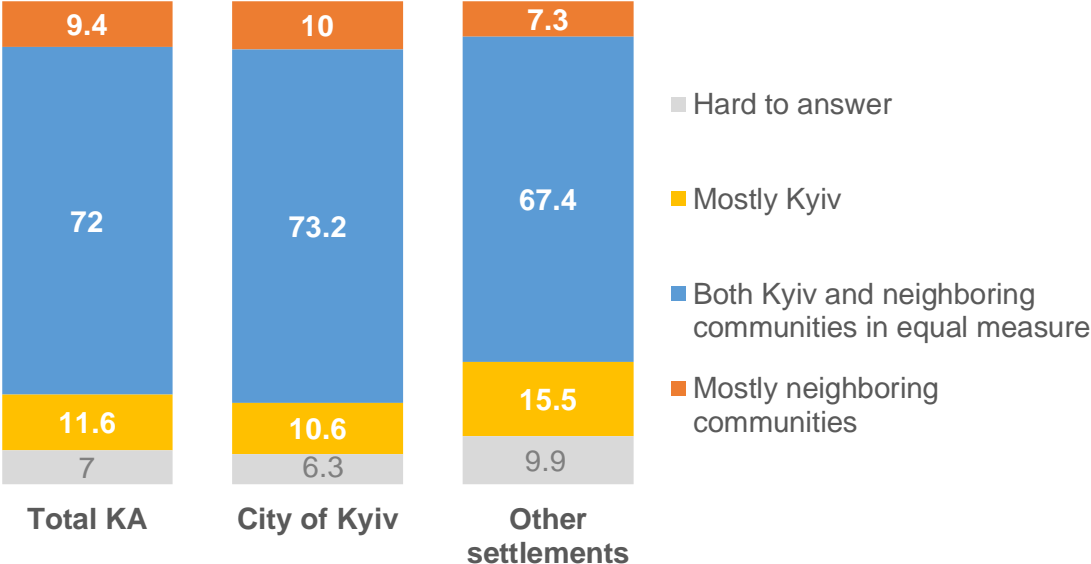


Question wording: Overall, do you support the idea of cooperation between Kyiv and neighbouring territorial communities with the aim to solve common issues??

Meanwhile, 73% of residents of the city of Kyiv and 67% of residents of other residential places of the Kyiv agglomeration (or 72% of the total agglomeration population) believe that both the city of Kyiv and the neighbouring communities will benefit from cooperation. Besides, among Kyiv residents, 11% believe that the city will mostly benefit, while 10% think that mostly the neighbouring communities might benefit from cooperation. Among residents of other settlements of the Kyiv agglomeration, 15.5% believe that the city will mostly benefit, while 7% – neighbouring communities.

Chart 1.1.2

**Attitude towards cooperation between the city of Kyiv and neighbouring communities: who will benefit from the cooperation**



Question wording: *In your opinion, who is going to benefit from cooperation between Kyiv and neighbouring communities?*

## 1.2 Priority areas for cooperation between the city of Kyiv and the neighbouring communities

The majority of respondents – 52% – consider the restoration of destroyed residential buildings, municipal institutions and infrastructure are to be priority areas for cooperation. This is followed by areas such as development of the medical facilities network (38%), addressing civil defence issues, accommodating shelters (31%), and road construction (30%).

Residents of the city of Kyiv and other settlements of the Kyiv agglomeration have fairly close views on the top areas for cooperation. One may note that residents of the city pay more attention to the construction of roads (31% in the city of Kyiv versus 26% in other settlements), cleaning of rivers (28% against 19%) and intercepting parking lots (14.5% versus 9%). Among residents of other settlements, there is a slightly greater emphasis on the development of the educational institutions network (19% versus 25%).

Table 1.2.1

### Priority areas for cooperation between the city of Kyiv and the neighbouring communities

	% in column	Total KA	City of Kyiv	Other settlements
1	Restoring ruined housing, utility facilities and infrastructure	52.1	51.7	53.3
2	Developing a network of medical facilities (ambulant clinic and stationary facilities)	37.6	36.7	40.8
3	Addressing civil defence issues, accommodating shelters	30.6	31.4	27.4
4	Building roads and transport junctions	29.8	30.9	25.8
5	Cleaning rivers and reservoirs	26.1	27.9	19.1
6	Enforcing territorial defence forces	24.8	25.6	21.5
7	Routes for public transport	23.3	23.5	22.3
8	Placement of rubbish recycling plants or other disposal sites	22.9	23.1	22.4
9	Developing a network of educational institutions (kindergartens and schools)	19.9	18.6	24.8
10	Construction of new residential neighbourhoods	16.6	16.6	16.3
11	Designing industrial parks (planning economic development)	14.3	14.3	14.3
12	Engineering green zones for recreation and leisure (ecology)	13.9	13.9	14.0
13	Construction of intercepting parking lots when entering Kyiv	13.4	14.5	9.2
14	Management of grave sites (cemeteries)	5.5	5.5	5.7
15	Bikeway routes	5.3	4.9	6.6
---	Hard to answer	4.6	3.9	7.0

*Question wording: Both Kyiv and neighbouring communities have some shared areas of interest with strong interconnections and interdependency. Which of these areas require immediate attention and solutions to accommodate the interests of all parties.*



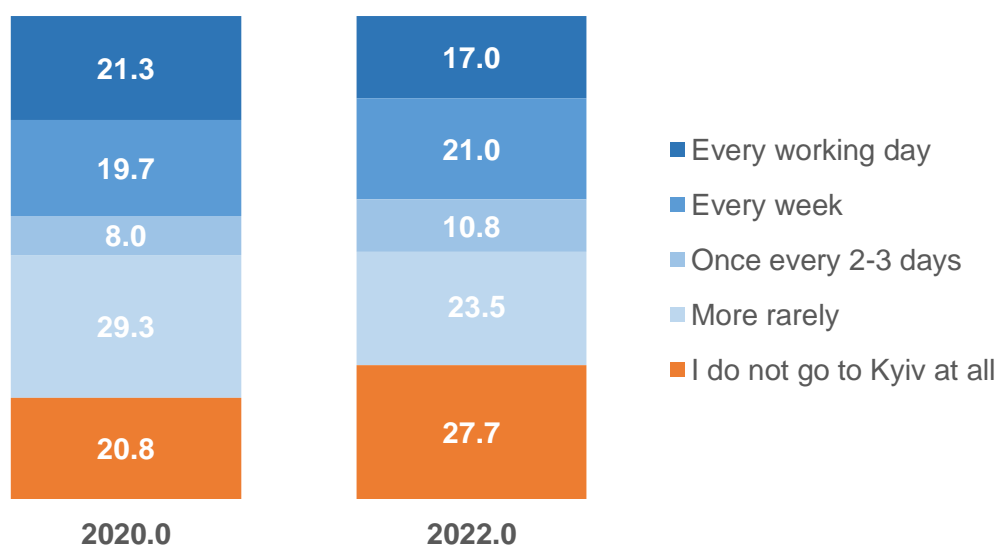
### 1.3 Commuting to the city of Kyiv

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In 2020 79% of residents of other settlements of the Kyiv agglomeration visited the city of Kyiv at least from time to time. Now the indicator is 72%. **In case of more frequent visits – at least once a week –in 2020 there were 41% of them, now – 38%.**

Chart 1.4.1

#### Frequency of trips to the city of Kyiv during the last 3 months among residents of other settlements of the Kyiv agglomeration



Question wording: How often did you have to travel to Kyiv over the last 3 months (August-September 2022)?

**Among those who had visited Kyiv, the main reason for that was work – 46%.** This is followed by non-grocery goods shopping (24%) and food shopping (19%). 19% visited Kyiv for healthcare services, 14% - adults' leisure. Compared to 2020, the structure of reasons for visiting Kyiv has not changed significantly, except for leisure for adults (31% in 2020).

Table 1.4.1

<b>Key reasons to visit the city of Kyiv during the last 3 months</b>			
<i>% in column</i>		<b>2020</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>1</b>	Work	42.4	45.7
<b>2</b>	Shopping of non-food products	24.4	23.7
<b>3</b>	Shopping of food	22.7	19.2
<b>4</b>	Healthcare services *	---	18.9
<b>5</b>	Leisure for adults	31.2	14.4
<b>6</b>	Leisure for children and teenagers	10.0	8.4
<b>7</b>	Own education	5.0	7.4
<b>8</b>	Participation in volunteer work, assistance to territorial defence and the Armed Forces *	---	7.3
<b>9</b>	Education of children or grandchildren at school	0.7	3.6
<b>10</b>	Kindergarten attendance by children or grandchildren	0.2	0.9
---	Other	7.7	6.2
---	Refuse	2.4	1.8

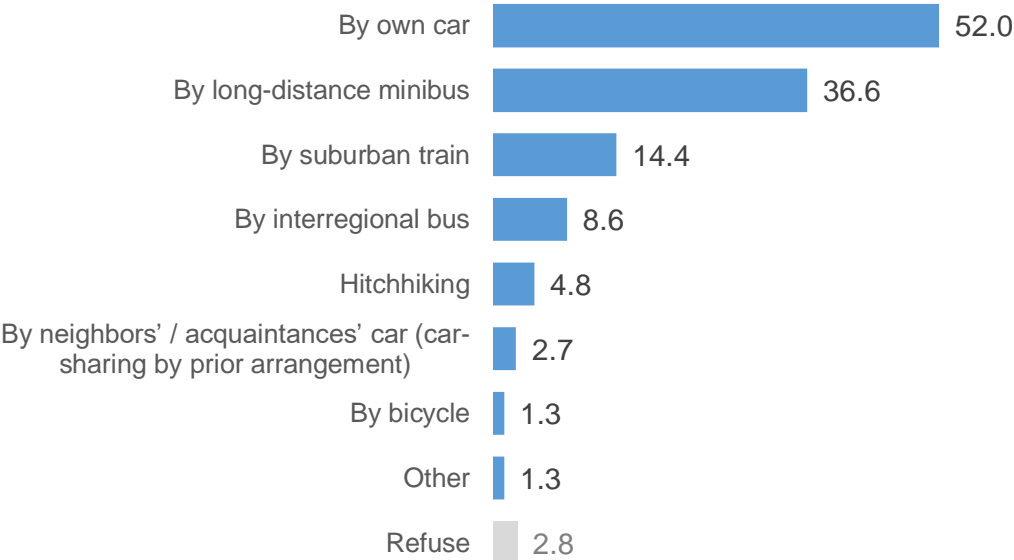
*Question wording: What were the key reasons for your trips to Kyiv over the last 3 months? Choose up to 3 options.*

*\* These options were not present in the card shown to respondents in 2020.*

**52% of those who visit the city used their own car for the travel.** The third (37%) used minibus (marshrutka), 14% – suburban train, 9% –interregional bus.

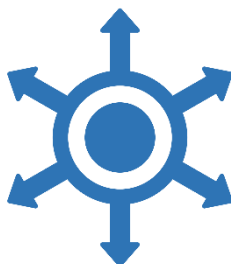
Chart 1.4.2

**Key ways to get to the city of Kyiv in the last 3 months**



*Question wording: How did you usually get to Kyiv over the last 3 months? Choose up to 3 options.*

## CHAPTER II. REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION OF POWER

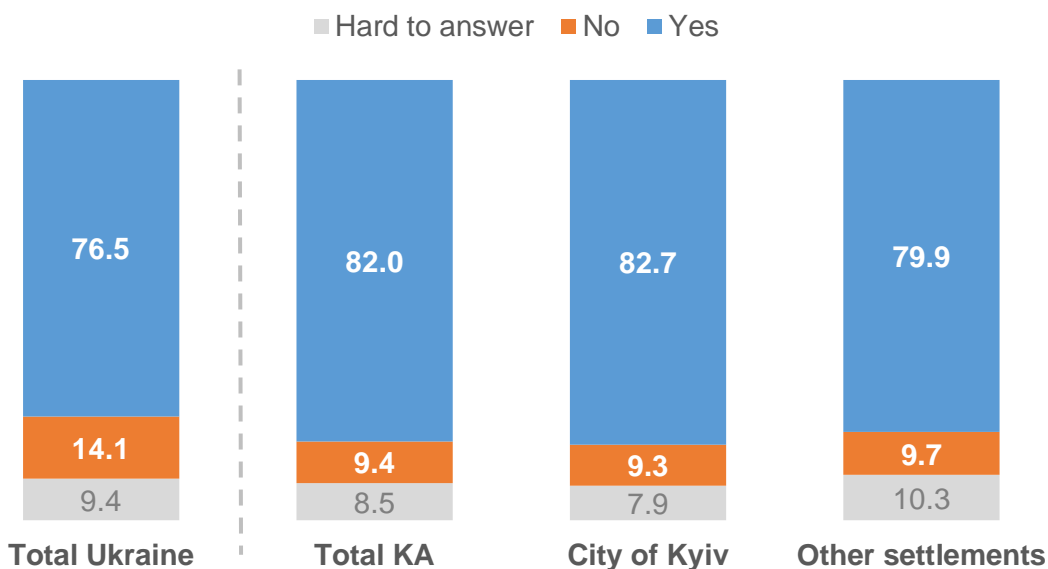


### 2.1 Expediency of continuing the reform of local self-government and decentralisation of power

The absolute majority of the Kyiv agglomeration residents (82%) believe that the reform of local government and decentralisation of power should be continued (83% in the city of Kyiv and 80% in other residential places of Kyiv agglomeration). Only 9% believe that the reform should not be continued. Support for the reform is even somewhat higher than at the level of the country as a whole (76.5%).

Chart 2.1.1

#### Does it make sense to continue the reform of local self-governance and decentralisation of power?



Question wording: *Do you think we need or need not to continue reform of local self-government and decentralisation of powers?*

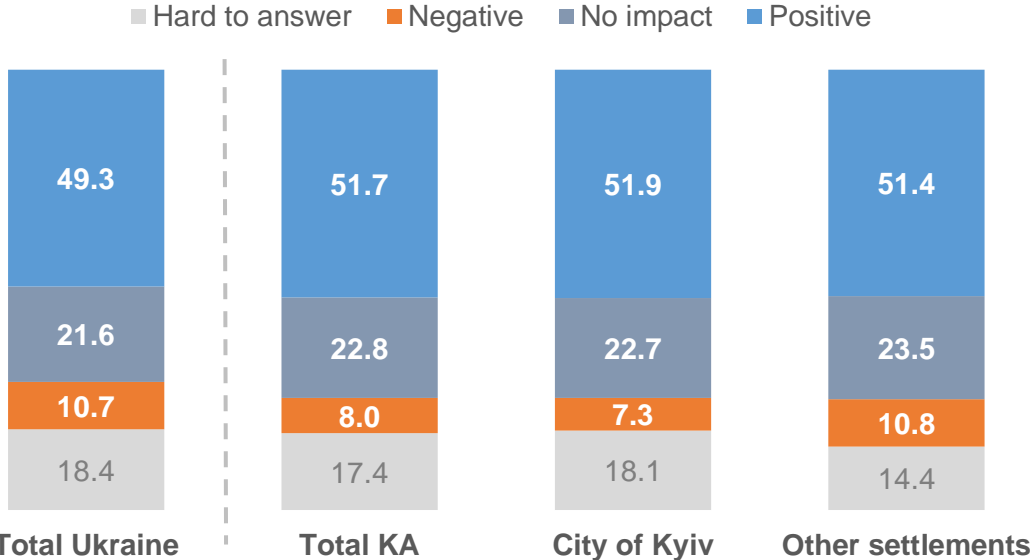
**2.2 Impact of the reform on the ability to resist the large-scale Russian invasion**

**Respondents rather believe that the reform played a positive role in the resistance to the large-scale Russian invasion.** Thus, 52% of residents of the Kyiv agglomeration believe that the reform generally had a positive impact on the resistance (and only 8% believe that the impact was negative; the rest of respondents believe that there was no impact or they did not decide on the answer) (indication at a total Ukraine level – 49%). Almost identical assessments can be traced among residents of Kyiv and among residents of other settlements of the agglomeration.

In addition to the results shown on the diagram, to assess the impact of the reform in general, respondents were asked two additional questions about the impact of establishing new districts and communities. The ratings are similar and rather positive. Thus, at the level of the agglomeration as a whole, 63% see positive impact on ability to resist in establishing new communities (negative – only 4%, indicators for Ukraine as a whole – 53.5% and 9%). As for the districts, 46% see positive impact (and only 5% see negative impact, the figures for Ukraine as a whole are 42% and 9%).

Chart 2.2.1

**Impact of the reform on ability to resist the large-scale Russian invasion**



*Question wording: Do you think that reform of local self-government and decentralisation of power overall enhanced, weakened or not impacted at all the ability to resist the large-scale Russian invasion?*

## CHAPTER III. CURRENT SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY AND FUTURE SCENARIOS IN UKRAINE



### 3.1 Emergencies/war preparedness evaluation

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Respondents have a cautiously positive evaluation of the communities' readiness where they currently live for various challenges. In general, at least half consider their community to be meet each 8 out of 9 criteria. At the same time, assessments of Kyiv residents and other residential places of the Kyiv agglomeration are quite similar. On the other hand, assessments of the Kyiv agglomeration residents are similar to the to the national sample. The respondents of the Kyiv agglomeration rated the communities' capacity to inform local population the best (90% consider the community to be ready), create special squads to respond to emergencies (82%), provide backup sources of water supply (72%); local self-government emergency protocol awareness (72%). Somewhat less respondents positively assessed the ability to build the Territorial Defence Forces squads (68%) and provide essential goods (67%).

Relatively few respondents positively evaluated the ability to provide critical infrastructure facilities with backup electricity and heat supply (55%), equip places of mass gathering of people with solid protection (55%), and set up clear emergency evacuation plan (46%). (It is important to understand that the field stage took place already after the beginning of mass shelling of the energy infrastructure of Ukraine.)

Additional correlational and factorial analysis shows that the score according to 9 criteria is closely correlated with each other and "behind" them is one factor/score. That is, in the minds of citizens, there is a certain integral perception of the readiness of their community for emergencies. Accordingly, the scores for the 9 criteria were combined into an integral index that varies from 0 to 100 score, where 0 means a completely critical assessment of the community's readiness, and 100 - a completely positive assessment of the community's readiness.

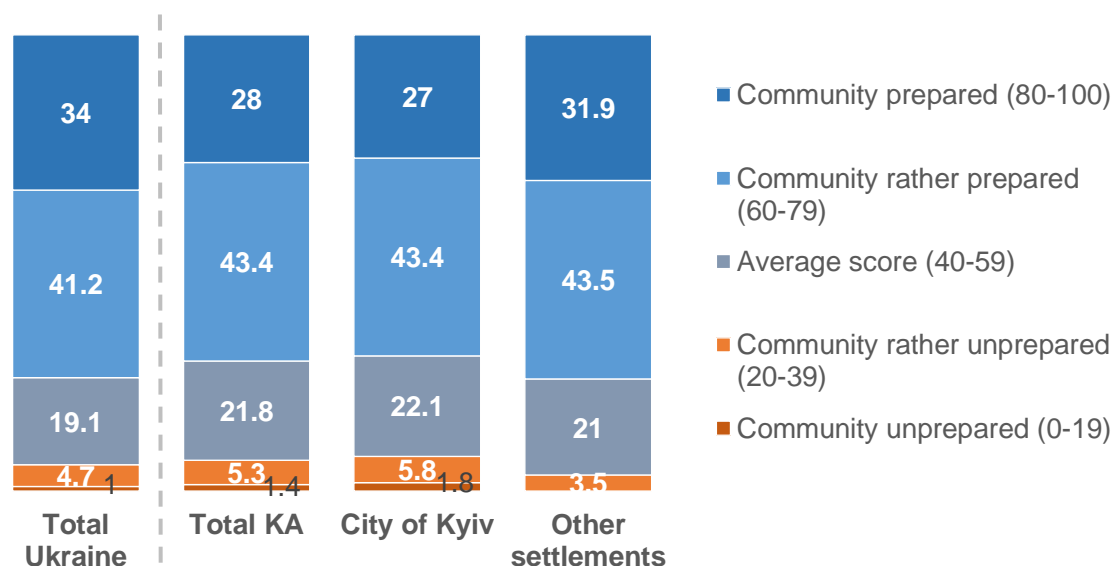
The average score for all respondents is 68 points, which corresponds to "they rather consider the community to be ready for an emergency" (a practically identical average score – 70 – is observed among the population of the country in general). **71% of respondents have a score of 60-100, that is, they consider the community to be more or less ready for an emergency. Along with this, 28% of them have a score of 80-100, and 43% have a score of 60-79 (that is, a less confident version of a positive assessment). Therefore, in general, it is more appropriate to talk about a cautiously positive assessment of the community's readiness for an emergency.** Only 7% of respondents have negative evaluations, and the remaining



22% have average evaluations. The views of the residents of Kyiv and other residential places of the agglomeration are very close to each other.

Chart 3.1.1

**Emergencies/war preparedness evaluation:  
Integral score (index)**



The index is calculated as the arithmetic mean of scores for 9 criteria, where 0 means "absolutely no", 100 - "absolutely yes", a 50 - "hard to answer".

Table 3.1.1

**Emergency preparedness evaluation:  
evaluation according to separate criteria**

% in column	Total Ukraine	Total KA	City of Kyiv	Other settlements
<b>% consider community ready according to the following criteria:</b>				
System of informing local population has been established	87.0	90.2	90.3	89.5
Community has put in place special units to respond to emergencies	78.8	82.4	81.7	84.9
Community and population have additional backup water sources	76.1	72.4	71.3	76.3
Community mayor, authorised employees know what to do in case of emergencies (emergency protocol)	76.6	71.8	72.0	71.1
Territorial defence units are put together and have clear understanding what to do	66.8	67.9	67.4	69.7
Community is able to provide citizens with essential food and commodity goods	70.5	66.8	66.7	67.5
Key infrastructure facilities in the community have the backup power and heat supplies	58.9	55.0	53.1	62.3
All facilities with mass attendance are equipped with protection constructions	60.7	54.6	53.8	57.8
Community has a clear evacuation plan	51.2	46.0	44.9	49.7

Question wording: How well do you think the community where you currently live is prepared or not prepared to the potential emergencies provoked by the large-scale Russian invasion?

### 3.2 Priority areas for community for the nearest future

The top priorities for the community for the nearest future are the communal service sector (44%), medical care (41%) and ensuring order and security (41%) (and these areas are leading both in the city of Kyiv and other residential places of the Kyiv agglomeration). This is followed by such areas as assistance programmes for military personnel (33%, higher relevance in the city of Kyiv), jobs (30.5%, also higher relevance in the city of Kyiv), housing for victims (28%), and repair / reconstruction of destroyed buildings (27%).

Compared with the national sample, residents of the Kyiv agglomeration put more emphasis on the communal area (44% versus 25% among the population of Ukraine in general), order and security (41% versus 27%), housing for victims (28% versus 22%) and repair/reconstruction of destroyed objects (27% versus 19%). If to compare the “rank” of areas at the all-Ukrainian level and at the level of the Kyiv agglomeration, the level of correlation is very high, which means a generally close view of the order of importance of various areas. Relatively the biggest difference is the communal area, which is more acutely felt in the Kyiv agglomeration.

Table 3.2.1

**Priority areas for community for the nearest future**

	<i>% in column</i>	Total Ukraine	Total KA	City of Kyiv	Other settlements
1	Communal services	25.2	44.1	45.4	39.2
2	Medical supplies	37.1	41.2	41.9	38.8
3	Order and protection	26.9	41.2	41.7	39.2
4	Support programmes for combatants	28.3	33.1	34.5	27.8
5	Provision of work places and entrepreneurship	29.8	30.5	32.0	25.0
6	Housing for victims	22.0	28.2	28.8	25.8
7	Repair / reconstruction of the ruined facilities	18.9	26.8	28.1	21.6
8	School and preschool education	23.6	23.6	23.9	22.4
9	Social protection	20.9	22.5	22.7	21.8
10	Transportation provision	17.2	15.2	16.2	11.2
11	Integration of IDPs into the community	15.0	11.8	11.6	12.4
12	Return and involvement of local residents	10.2	9.3	9.6	8.0
13	Provision of administrative services	8.2	6.8	6.3	8.8
14	Culture and sports	5.2	2.2	1.7	3.8
---	Hard to answer	10.1	5.1	4.4	8.0

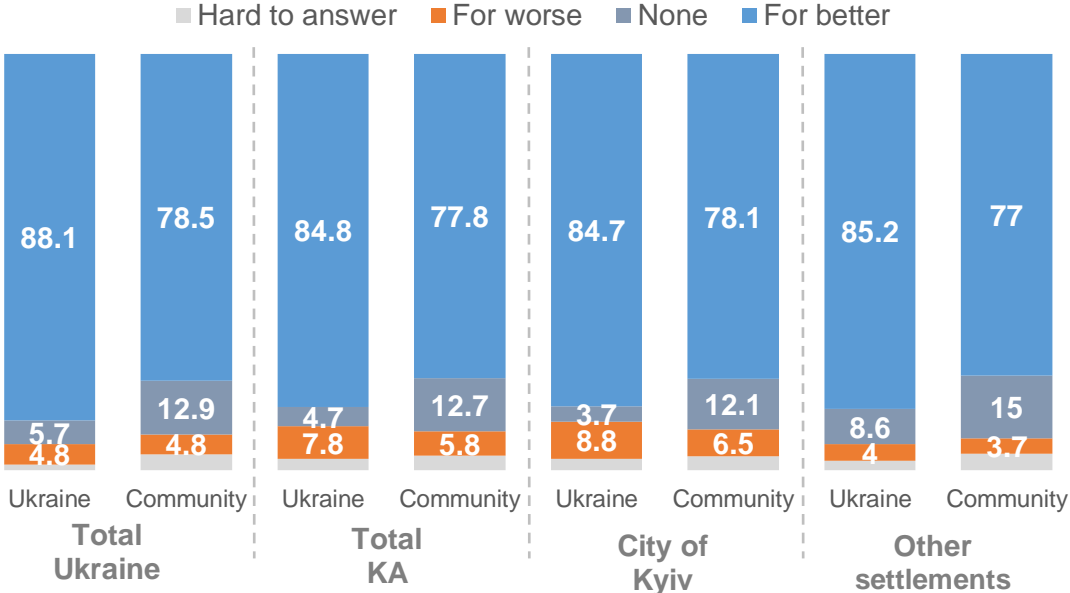
*Question wording: What activities are of the highest priority right now in the community where you currently live? Choose up to 5 answers.*

### 3.3 Expectations for the future

The population of the Kyiv agglomeration, like the population of the country in general, is optimistic about the future of Ukraine and their community: 85% expect the situation in Ukraine to improve within 12 months, and 78% expect improvement in their community. Only 8% and 6%, respectively, expect the situation to worsen (5% and 13% believe that there will be no changes in the next 12 months). Almost the same level of optimism can be traced both in the city of Kyiv and other residential places of Kyiv agglomeration.

Chart 3.3.1

#### What changes are expected in Ukraine and in their community in the upcoming 12 months

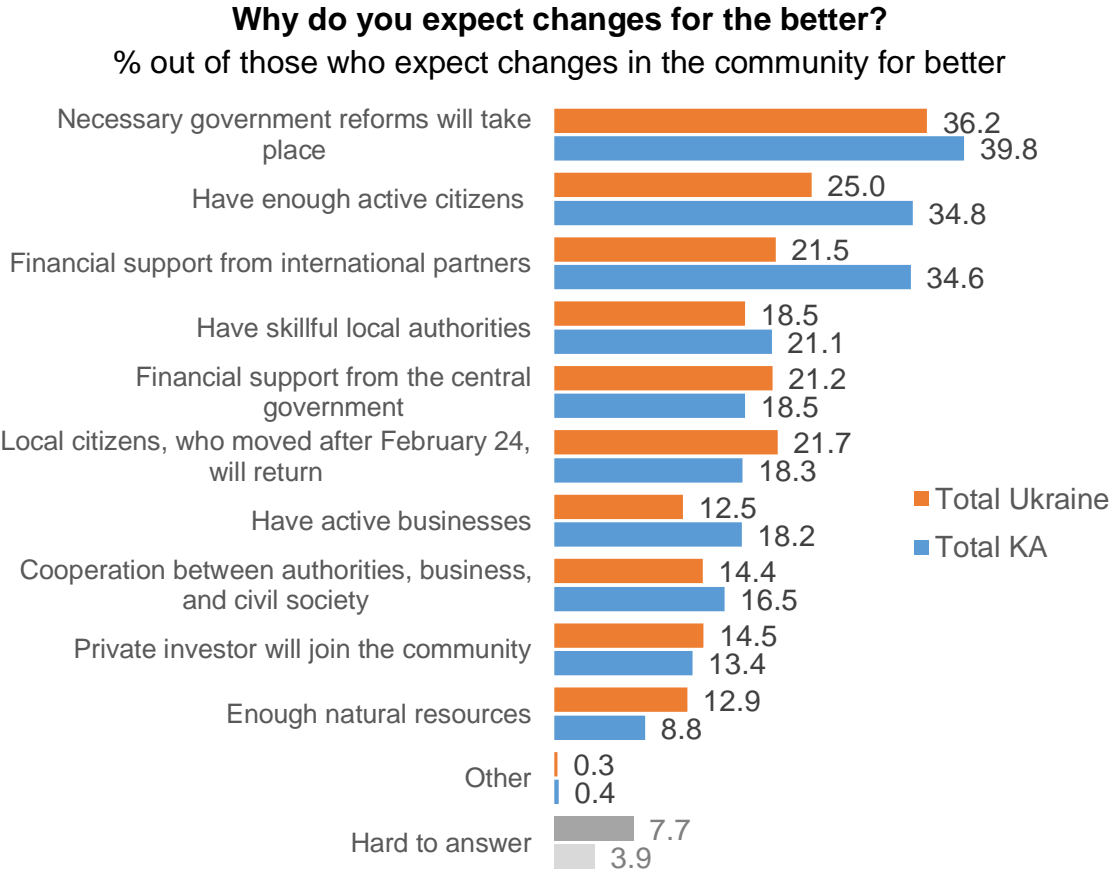


Question wording: What changes do you expect to see in Ukraine in the upcoming 12 months? What changes do you expect to see in the community where you currently live in the upcoming 12 months?

Respondents who are optimistic about the future of their community base their optimism primarily on successful national level reforms (40%), sufficient number of educated and active residents in the community (35%), and financial assistance from the international partners (35%).

Compared with the national sample, residents of the Kyiv agglomeration rely more on pro-active local residents (35% versus 25% among generally optimistic Ukrainians) and financial assistance from abroad (35% versus 21.5%).

Chart 3.3.2



*Question wording: If you expect changes for the better in the community, please share your reasons for such expectation? Choose up to 3 answers that match your expectation the best.*

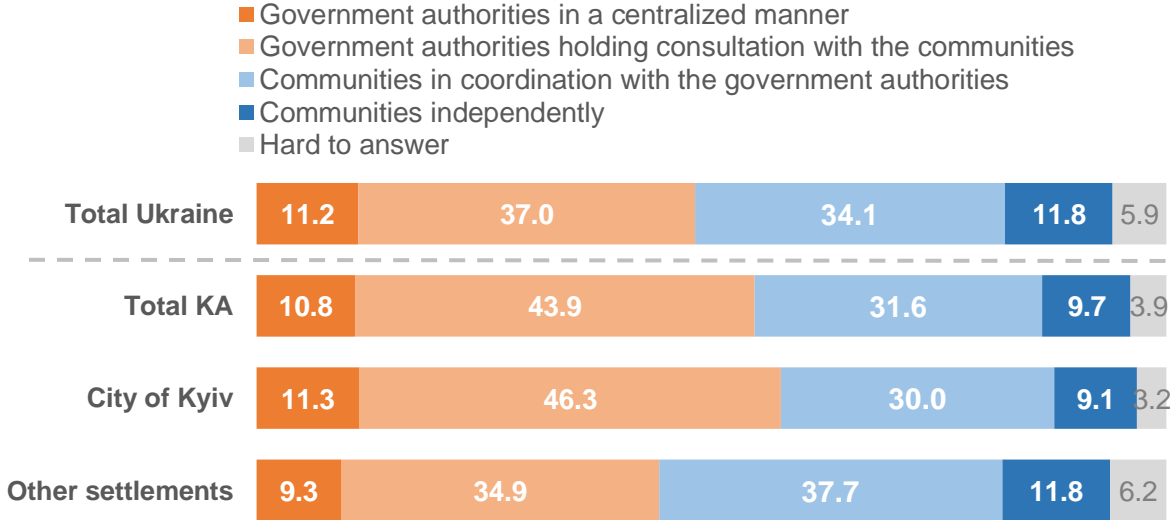
### 3.4 Role of a community in the recovery decision-making

The population of the Kyiv agglomeration (as well as the population of the country in general) does not yet have a consensus on the role of communities in the recovery decision-making. The diagram below illustrates a comparison of the national sample and the Kyiv agglomeration opinions regarding **who should determine the priorities for restoration processes**.

**In general, 75.5% of the population of the Kyiv agglomeration would like to determine the priorities of cooperation between the state and the community, although some speak of a greater role of the state, others – a greater role of the community.** Of these 75.5%, in particular, 44% assign a greater role to the state, 32% to the community. Compared to Ukraine in general, the majority also support cooperation, although in the Kyiv agglomeration there are more people who place a greater role on the state. Similar trends are taking place in relation to the development of plans/projects and their implementation.

Chart 3.4.1

#### Role of a community in the recovery decision-making: Who should decide about the recovery priorities?



*Question wording: Part of the Ukrainian territory, its communities to this or that extent suffered damage because of the large-scale Russian invasion – damaged or ruined social, cultural, housing, and other facilities. How, in your opinion, should the recovery process be planned and organised in the community? What are the roles of the government and communities in these processes?*

Table 3.4.1

**Role of a community in the recovery decision-making:  
aspects breakdown**

<i>% in column</i>	<b>Total Ukraine</b>	<b>Total KA</b>	<b>City of Kyiv</b>	<b>Other settlements</b>
<b>Setting priorities</b>				
Government authorities in a centralised manner	11.2	10.8	11.3	9.3
Government authorities holding consultation with the communities	37.0	43.9	46.3	34.9
Communities in coordination with the government authorities	34.1	31.6	30.0	37.7
Communities autonomously	11.8	9.7	9.1	11.8
Hard to answer	5.9	3.9	3.2	6.2
<b>Development of plans and projects</b>				
Government authorities in a centralised manner	9.9	8.5	7.5	12.0
Government authorities holding consultation with the communities	38.2	43.5	46.0	34.0
Communities in coordination with the government authorities	35.6	31.7	30.2	37.4
Communities autonomously	10.8	11.1	11.3	10.1
Hard to answer	5.5	5.2	4.9	6.5
<b>Provision of financing</b>				
Government authorities in a centralised manner	19.2	20.3	22.0	13.8
Government authorities holding consultation with the communities	41.1	48.6	48.9	47.4
Communities in coordination with the government authorities	28.0	21.3	20.0	25.9
Communities autonomously	6.1	4.9	4.6	6.1
Hard to answer	5.6	4.9	4.4	6.8
<b>Implementation of plans</b>				
Government authorities in a centralised manner	11.2	10.7	10.7	10.6
Government authorities holding consultation with the communities	39.3	43.3	46.8	29.9
Communities in coordination with the government authorities	34.6	30.9	28.1	41.4
Communities autonomously	9.8	10.1	9.5	12.4
Hard to answer	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.8



## CHAPTER IV. ACTIVITY OF THE LOCAL DEPUTIES FROM BANNED PRO-RUSSIAN PARTIES

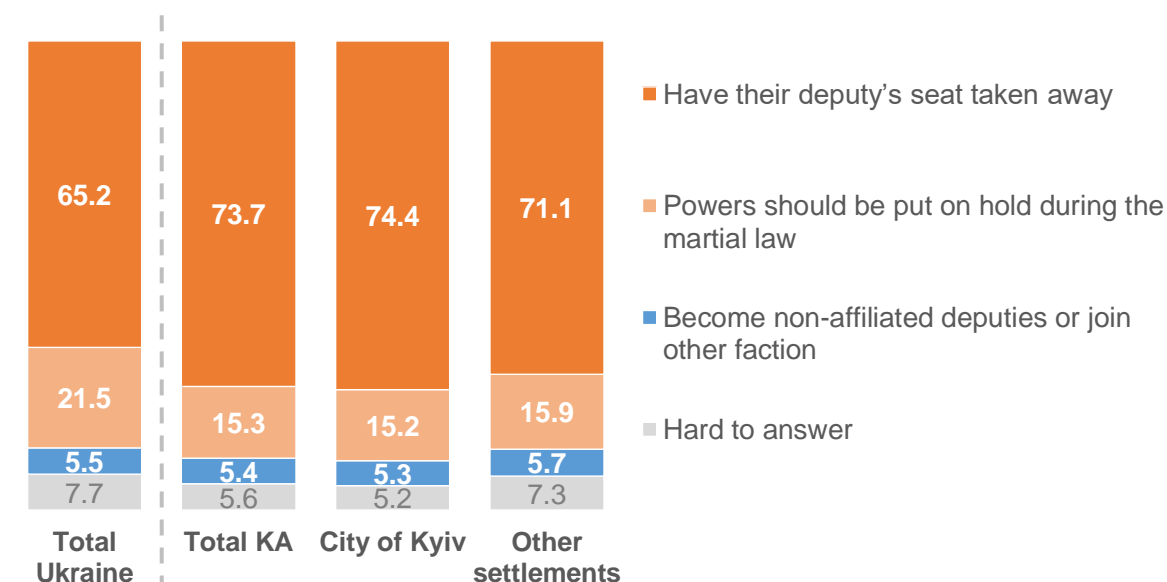
### 4.1 Activity of local deputies from banned pro-Russian parties

Residents of the Kyiv agglomeration, as well as residents of Ukraine in general, have a tough attitude towards deputies from banned (pro-Russian) parties and local councils, where such deputies make up the majority. Thus, in case of deputies, 74% believe that they should be deprived of their mandate, and 15% are in favour of suspending their powers for the period of martial law (for comparison, at the level of Ukraine as a whole, the figures are 65% and 21.5%). Only 5% believe that deputies should simply become non-factional or join other faction.

If the majority in the local council is made up of deputies from banned parties, then in such cases, according to 78.5%, the local council should be dissolved, and a military administration established instead (at the level of Ukraine as a whole, the indicator is 75.5%). Only 15% are of the opinion that in such cases the deputies should simply leave the banned parties and the council should continue its work.

Chart 4.2.1

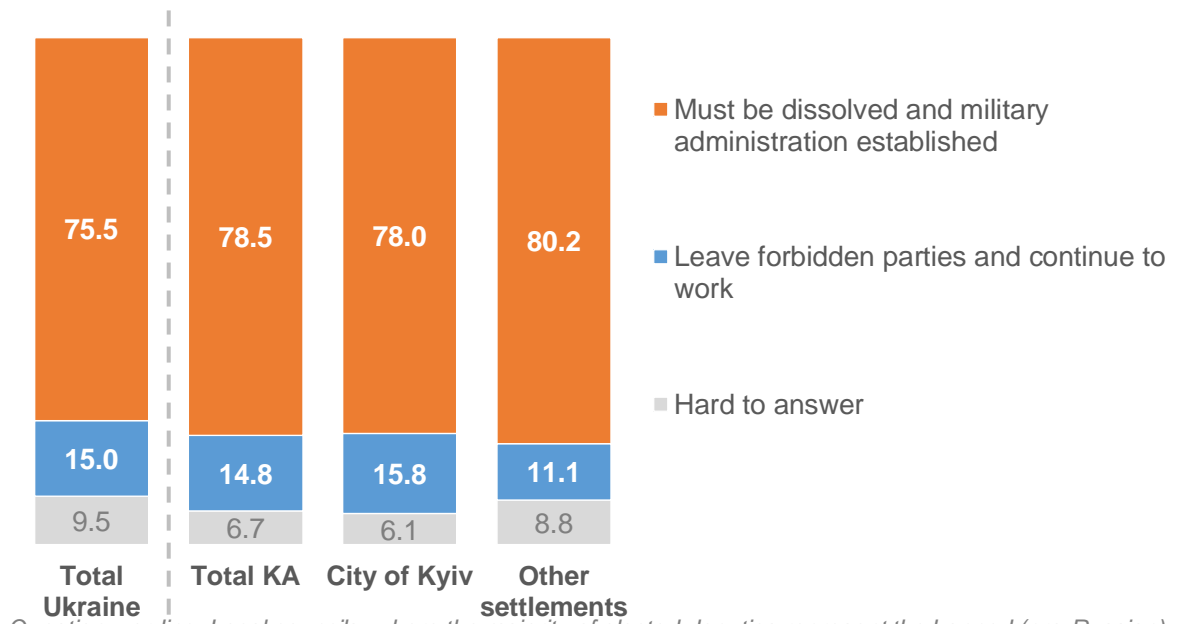
#### Activity of local deputies from banned pro-Russian parties: policy towards deputies



Question wording: Local council deputies, who were elected from the banned (pro-Russian) political parties, have to...?

Chart 4.2.2

**Activity of local deputies from banned pro-Russian parties: policy towards local councils where majority is from banned parties**



Question wording: Local councils, where the majority of elected deputies represent the banned (pro-Russian) political parties, have to...?

## CHAPTER V. PLACES OF RESIDENCE AND POTENTIAL MIGRATION



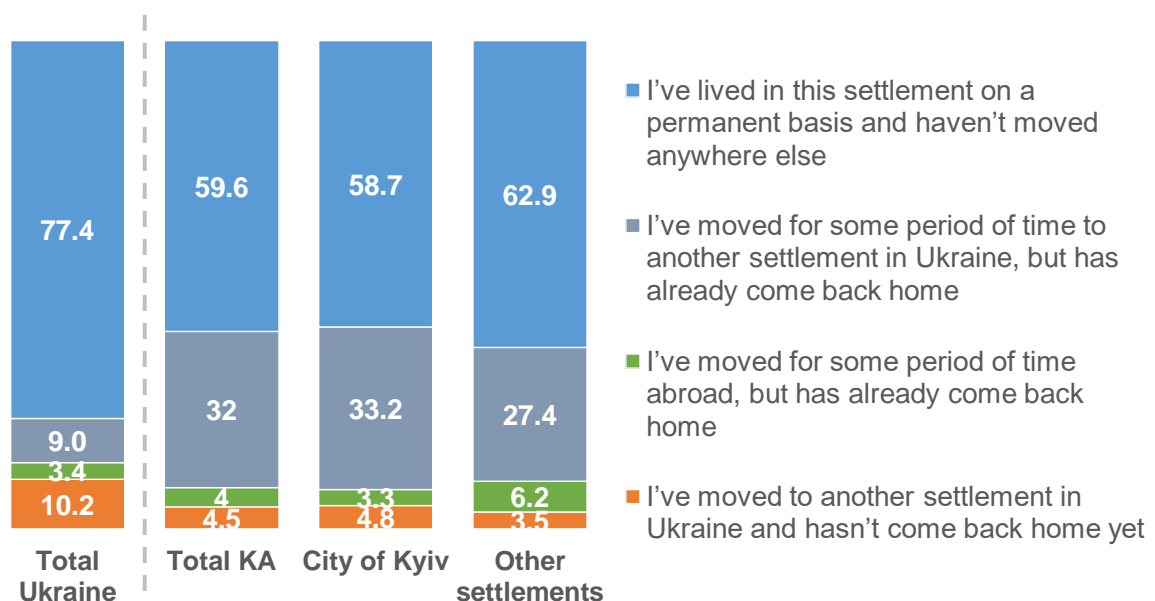
### 5.1 Population migration after February 24, 2022

Among the respondents from the Kyiv agglomeration, the experience of changing their place of residence as a result of the Russian invasion is quite common: after February 24, 2022, 36% had moved (mostly) to other residential place or (less often) abroad, but returned home already (the experience is equally common among residents of Kyiv, and among residents of other settlements of Kyiv agglomeration). Other 4.5% of respondents are IDPs who lived in other residential place until February 24, 2022.

Compared to the population of the country as a whole, the experience of displacement as a result of the invasion is more common among the residents of the Kyiv agglomeration. Thus, among the population of Ukraine, 77% did not move anywhere after February 24, 2022, while among the population of the Kyiv agglomeration – 60% moved (in the city of Kyiv – 59%, in other residential places of Kyiv agglomeration – 63%).

Chart 5.1.1

#### Did respondents move after February 24, 2022



Question wording: *Where have you lived after February 24, 2022...?*

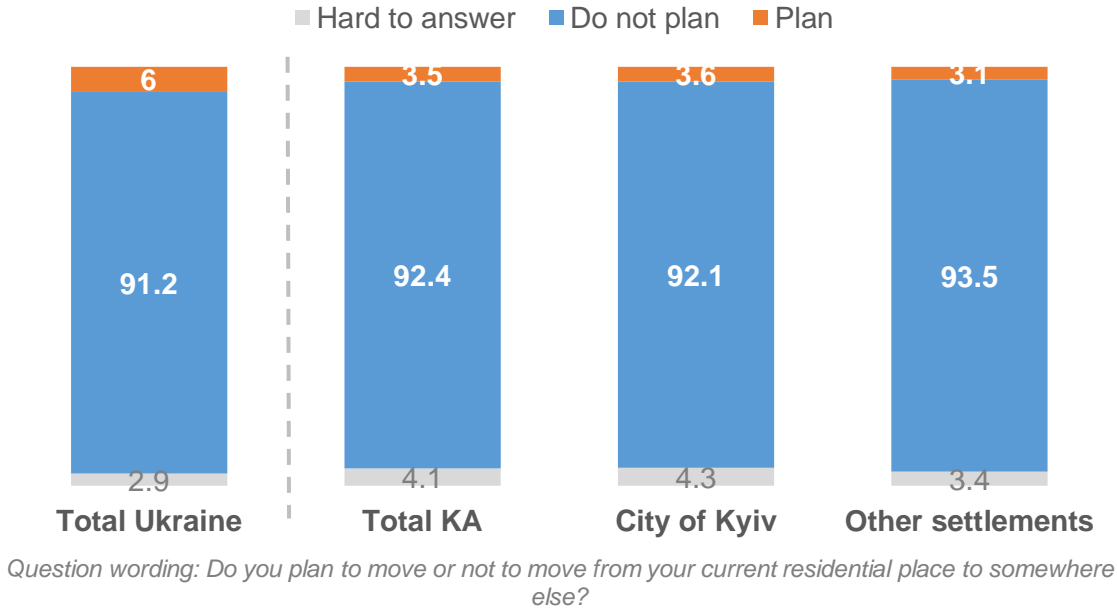
## 5.2 Identification, directions, and reasons for the potential migration

**9 out of 10 respondents (92%) are not going to move from their current place of residence** (a similar indicator for Ukraine in general – 91%). 3.5% are going to move (among the population of Ukraine in general – 6%). Among those interviewed in the city of Kyiv and other residential places, migration "attitudes" are practically identical.

Since only 27 respondents (out of total 801) plan to move to other place, the data on the directions and reasons for potential migration is not representative and can only be considered indicative. Thus, among these respondents, 58% plan to move within Ukraine (mostly to the West), and 23% wish to return home. 17% plan to move abroad. The main reasons for potential migration: a place to live in winter (51%), moving to a safer place (28%), the threat of occupation (21%), shelling (17%).

Chart 5.2.1

### Planning to move from the current place of residence



## CHAPTER VI. INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

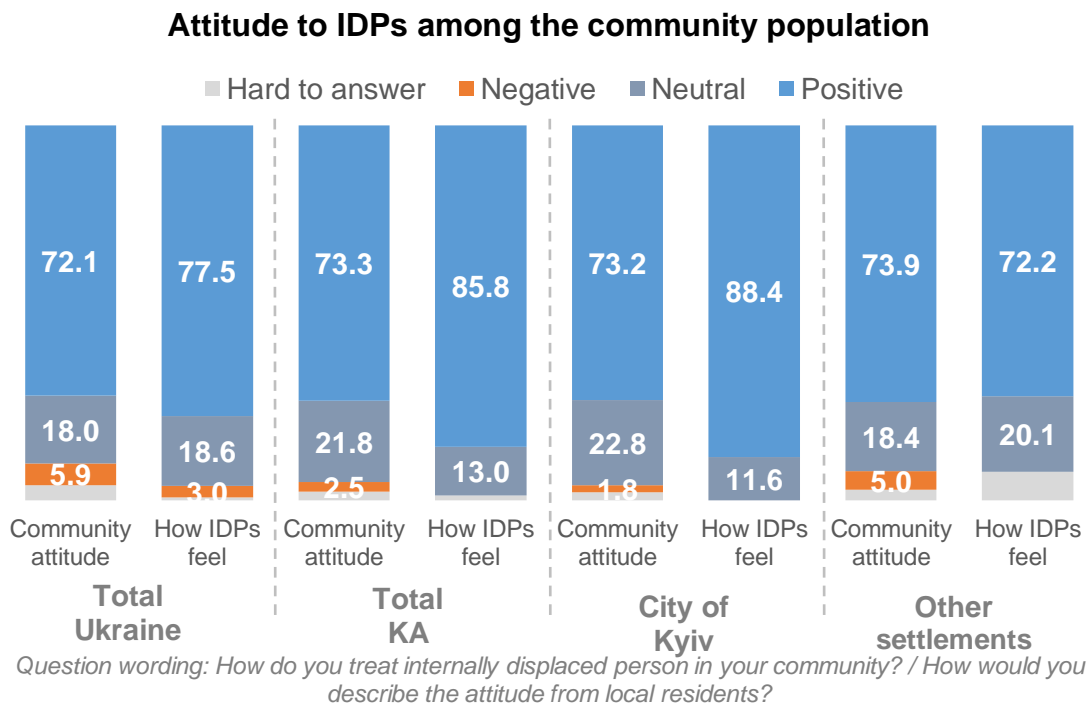


During the survey, separate sections were set for IDPs and for those who permanently lived in this community until February 24, 2022. At the same time, the questions were “mirrored”, that is, IDPs described their experiences and views and those who lived permanently – their attitude / perception of IDPs. **Among respondents, there were only 33 IDPs (Kyiv – 17, other residential places of the Kyiv agglomeration – 16), so the data for IDPs are indicative for general understanding of trends.**

### 6.1 Attitude towards IDPs

As among the population of the country in general, residents of the Kyiv agglomeration who lived there permanently until February 24, 2022, mostly (73%) have positive attitude towards IDPs. At the same time, IDPs have a “mirrored” feeling of positive attitude towards themselves (86%). At the level of the country as a whole, the indicators are, respectively, 72% and 77.5%.

Chart 6.1.1

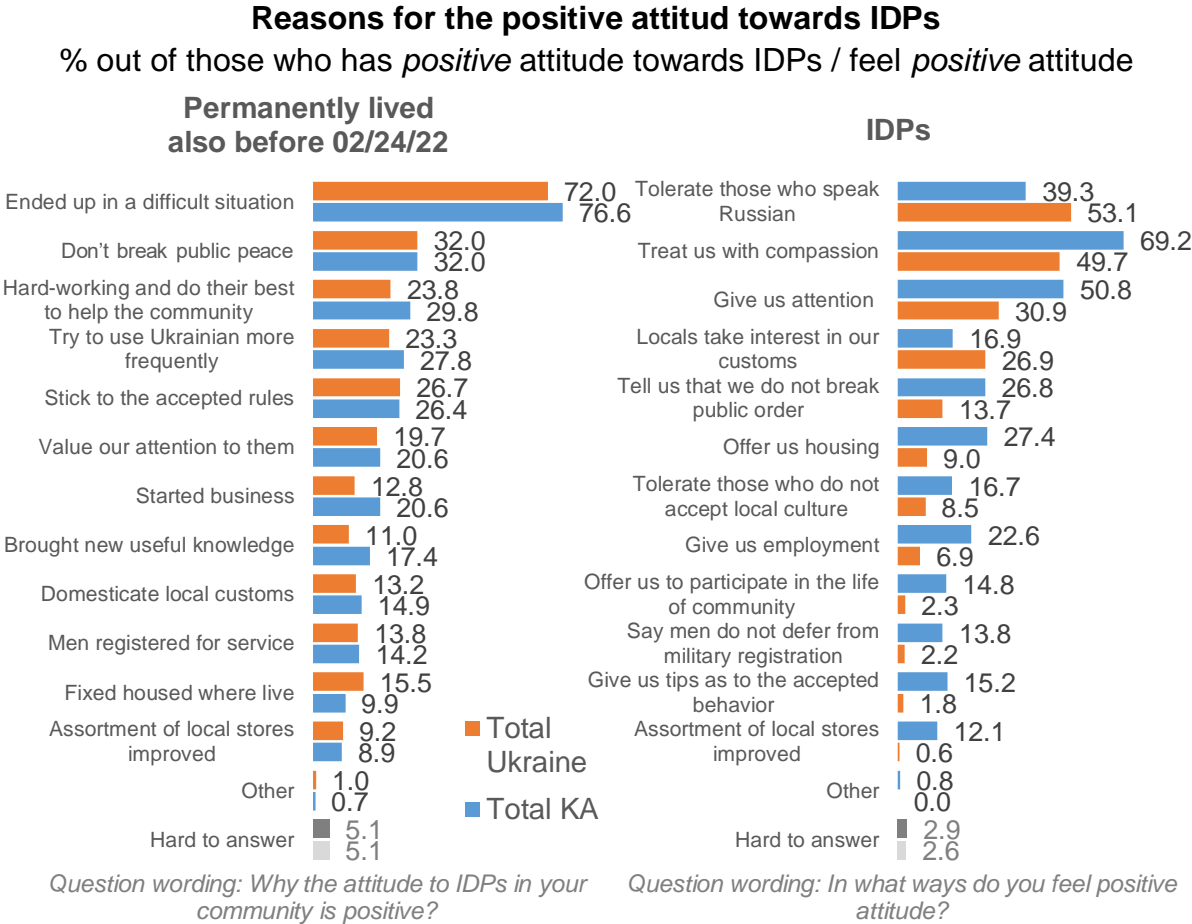


The diagram below shows the reasons for positive attitude according to the respondents themselves. **Among those who permanently lived in the community, the following explanation of positive attitude dominates – IDPs found themselves in a difficult situation** (77% of those who have positive attitude say this). This is followed by reasons such as maintaining public order (32%), hard work (30%), using the Ukrainian language (28%), observing rules of conduct (26%). Compared to the population of the country as a whole, the structure of reasons is approximately the same.

Among the IDPs, who feel positive attitude towards themselves, the majority explain this based on tolerant attitude towards the use of the Russian language (53%) and compassion (51%).

Regarding the reasons for negative attitude towards IDPs, there were a total of 24 respondents who permanently lived in the current community until February 24, 2022 and who still have negative attitude towards IDPs. Most often, they explained negative attitude by the fact that IDPs do not seem like people in difficult circumstances and they do not use the Ukrainian language. In addition, IDPs seem to demand a lot of attention (and they want everything for free), not want to work, behave improperly, and men from IDP do not register for the service.

Chart 6.1.2



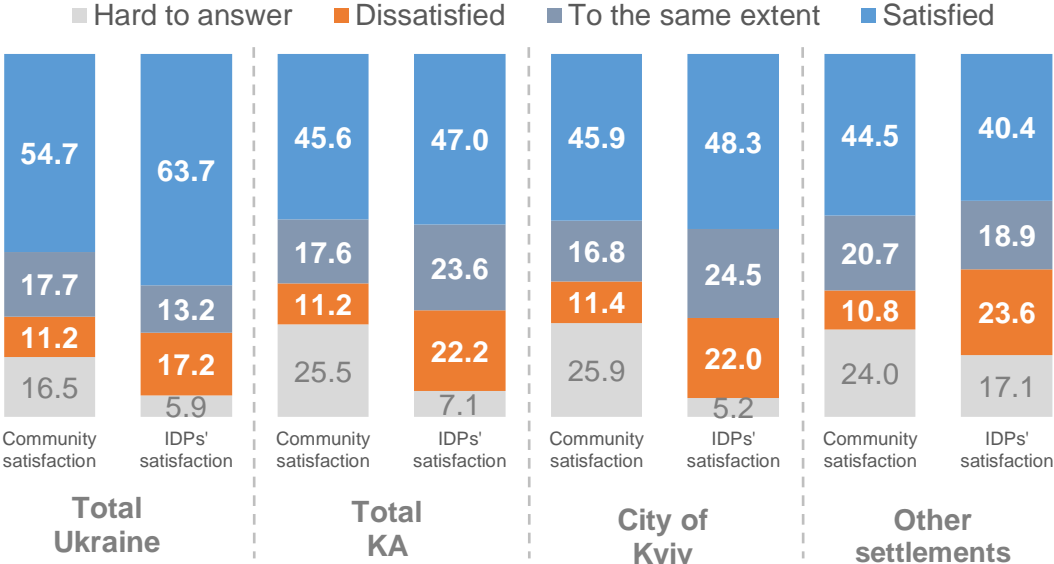


## 6.2 Evaluation of the level of support to IDPs and their needs

Both residents of the Kyiv agglomeration, who lived permanently until February 24, 2022, and IDPs are generally satisfied with the assistance provided by local authorities to IDPs, although the indicators are somewhat lower than the all-Ukrainian ones. 46% of locals are satisfied with how local authorities support IDPs, 11% are not satisfied. The similar all-Ukrainian figure is 55% versus 11%. Among the IDPs currently living in the Kyiv agglomeration, 47% are satisfied with the assistance versus 22% who are not satisfied. At the level of Ukraine as a whole, the indicators are 64% versus 17%.

Chart 6.2.1

### Evaluation of the level of support to IDPs in the community



Question wording: Are you satisfied or not with the level of support that the local authorities provide to IDPs in your community? | Are you satisfied or not with the level of support that the local authorities provide to you in the community where you currently live as an IDP?

Local residents believe that, first of all, local authorities should help IDPs with housing (43%), with retraining (38%), and humanitarian aid (34%). This is followed by such needs as benefits for children’s education (25.5%), preparation for winter (25%), generally facilitating the provision of benefits (23%), treatment and rehabilitation (20%). Residents of Kyiv and other residential places have quite similar views on this issue. Compared to the views of the population of Ukraine as a whole, residents of the Kyiv agglomeration talk more about retraining.

At the same time, IDPs respondents primarily talked about humanitarian assistance (42%), facilitating the provision of benefits (33%), treatment and rehabilitation (32%) and retraining (30%). Besides, 29% of IDPs spoke about help with housing, and 21% – help with preparations for winter.

Chart 6.2.2

**What should local authorities do for IDPs in the community?**

% in column		Total Ukraine		Total KA		City of Kyiv		Other settlements	
		Community	IDPs	Community	IDPs	Community	IDPs	Community	IDPs
1	Support with housing	41.3	41.3	43.3	28.9	42.9	32.2	44.5	12.5
2	Retraining of IDPs	27.4	28.2	37.9	30.2	39.2	34.9	33.2	6.4
3	Humanitarian aid	35.8	38.8	33.8	41.6	33.7	39.9	34.1	50.2
4	Benefits for the schools and pre-schools	25.5	20.6	25.5	13.9	25.7	12.9	24.8	18.8
5	Help for winter	25.2	20.3	24.7	21.4	25.0	22.4	23.4	16.1
6	Ease the process to get social payments	21.0	16.3	22.9	33.0	22.6	34.9	23.8	23.0
7	Cover medication and rehabilitation	18.4	15.2	20.1	31.9	19.7	38.1	21.6	0.0
8	Own business	9.3	8.7	12.5	8.5	13.1	8.9	10.1	6.2
9	Ease the process to get financial support	12.9	15.2	12.0	12.7	12.0	10.5	11.9	23.9
10	Improve information sharing	9.1	18.9	10.8	12.2	11.4	12.8	8.6	9.3
11	Provide a land lot	4.3	3.6	3.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.7	0.0
12	Participation in the decision-making	3.4	3.1	3.0	7.5	2.6	8.9	4.4	0.0
13	Other	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
14	Nothing	1.0	1.5	0.1	8.7	0.0	8.9	0.6	7.7
---	Hard to answer	5.5	4.5	5.3	3.8	4.8	0.0	7.3	23.3

Question wording: What, in your opinion, should the local authorities do for IDPs in your community in the first place? Choose 3 options that best match your opinion.

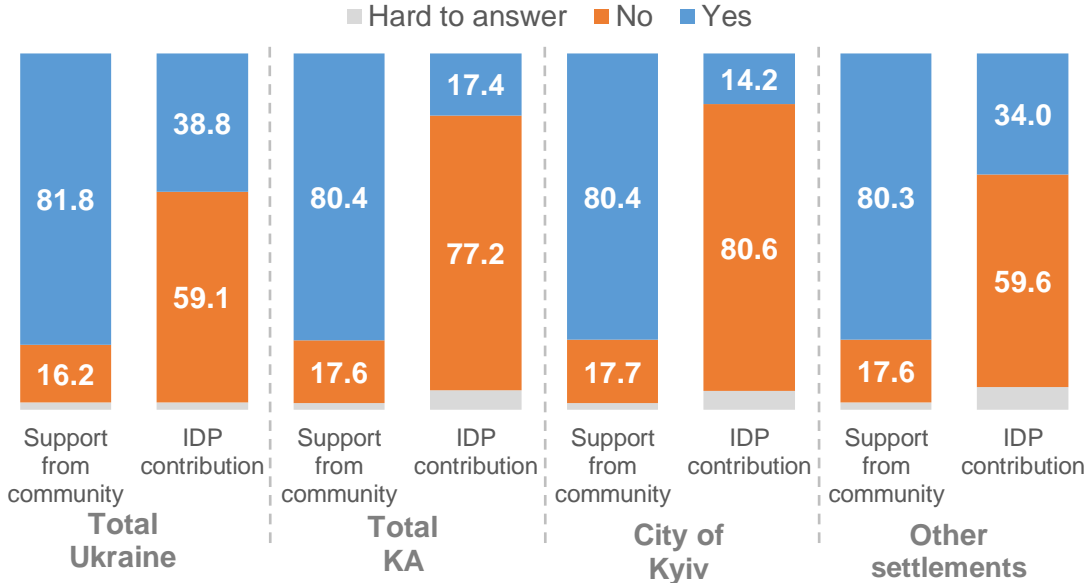
**6.3 Support to IDPs from local residents; IDPs' contribution to the community development**

**4 out of every 5 local residents of the Kyiv agglomeration (80%), in some way helped IDPs in their community** (at the level of Ukraine as a whole the indicator is similar – 82%). The vast majority (71.5%) talk about help with money / things / etc. In addition, 24.5% shared important and useful information for IDPs. 11% spoke about provision of accommodation, 8% of respondents spoke about providing the opportunity to earn or help in finding a job. Among the residents of Kyiv, in other places of residence in the agglomeration, the indicators are quite similar.

**At the same time, among the IDPs, 17% claim that they made some contribution to the development of the community** (all-Ukrainian indicator – 39%).

Chart 6.3.1

**Support to IDPs from local residents; IDPs' contribution to the community development**



Question wording: Some residents in your community have the opportunity and do support IDPs (apart from their professional duties). How about you? / Some IDPs have the opportunity and make their contribution into the community. How about you?

## CHAPTER VII. GENDER EQUALITY AND INCLUSIVENESS

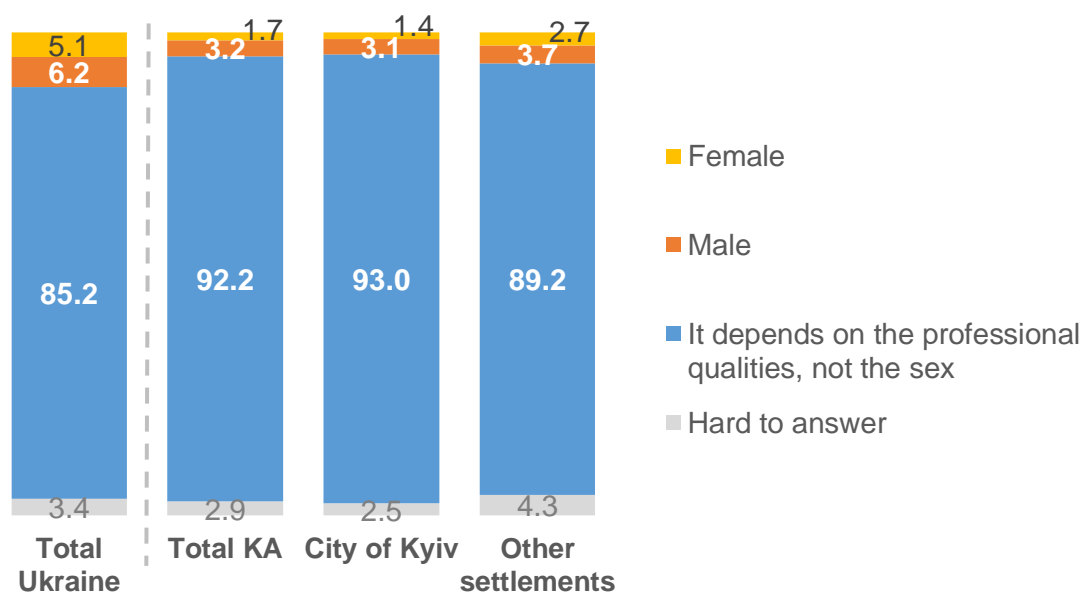


### 7.1 Gender equality

The absolute majority – 92% – believe that the sex of a community mayor is not related to the quality of his/her performance under martial law (the all-Ukrainian indicator – 85%). Only 5% believe that sex has some effect, and out of these, 2% say that a female mayor can provide some advantages, while other 3% think that a male mayor has more advantages.

Chart 7.1.1

**Who (person of what sex) can best organise the local government work during the martial law?**



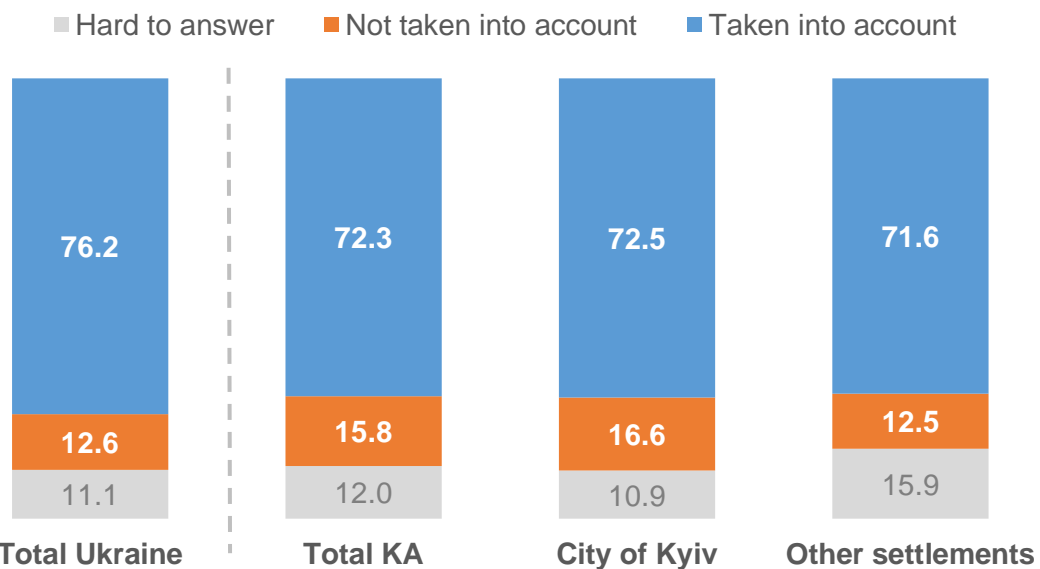
Question wording: Who (person of what sex) do you think can best organise the local government work during the martial law?

## 7.2 Inclusiveness

**72% believe that in their community (where they currently live), the interests of various population groups are taken into account when organising measures under the legal regime of martial law** (the all-Ukrainian indicator – 76%). Along with that, 16% do not think that the interests of different groups are taken into account. The indicators in the city of Kyiv and residential places across Kyiv agglomeration are quite similar.

Chart 7.2.1

### Taking into account the interests of different population groups in the community



Question wording: Do you think that needs and interests of various groups of community population are taken into account?

The survey was carried out by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology in October-November 2022. It was commissioned by the Council of Europe within its Programme "Enhancing decentralisation and public administration reform in Ukraine" in co-operation and co-ordination with the Council of Europe's consultants, local experts and the local government association "Kyiv Agglomeration".

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