SOCIOLOGICAL POLL FOR UNITER PROJECT

Prepared for USAID

Project managers:
Darina Mikhanchuk, Researcher GfK Ukraine, Darina.Mikhanchuk@gfk.com
Inna Volosevych, Senior Researcher GfK Ukraine, Inna.Volosevych@gfk.com

General project information

General project information

Fieldwork dates

September 2 – September 23, 2014

Sample size

- **1,959 residents of Ukraine** (not including Crimea and population of «DPR/LPR» territories; interviews in the latter areas were conducted in Donestk and Luhansk oblasts which are under control of Ukrainian authorities)
- **103 residents of Crimea**
- **198 IDPs** living in camps in 5 oblasts

Methods

- 2,157 face-to-face interviews at respondents' homes/camps (including 1,959 residents of Ukraine and 198 IDPs living in camps)
- 103 telephone interviews with residents of Crimea*

Sample design

Three samples were built:

- **1,957 residents of Ukraine** aged 18 years and older. Data are weighted by gender, age, type of settlement and region**
- **103 residents of Crimea** aged 18 years and older. Data are weighted by gender, age, type of settlement and region**
- **198 IDPs** who lived in camps in oblasts with the largest number of IDPs*** (Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Kyivska, Zaporizka oblasts). Data are weighted by sex, age and oblast. Socio-demographic quotas were made on the basis of information obtained from the coordinators of the IDP's camps.

Duration of the interview

20-25 minutes

* It is currently dangerous to conduct face-to-face interviews in Crimea on political topics. Typically, more people with higher income are reached by telephone interviews than by face-to-face interviews

** Sample design was based on the distribution of adult population in Ukraine according to the data of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine as of January 1, 2013.

*** OCHA: 'Ukraine: Overview of population displacement (as of 1 September 2014)'

Target groups

Ukraine

Residents of Ukraine aged 18 and older, not including those who live in Crimea and in «DPR/ LPR»; hereinafter referred to as "Ukrainians" or "Ukraine"

This group also includes 21 IDPs that live in apartments and were interviewed within Ukrainian nationwide survey. According to the survey, IDPs living in apartments constitute 1% of the adult Ukrainian population, not including Crimea. The data on this group is presented on slides 67-68

Crimea

Residents of Crimea aged 18 and older. They were not asked some sensitive questions (in these cases, only the data for Ukrainians and IDPs are shown)

IDPs

IDPs aged 18 and older living in camps in five oblasts (Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Kyivska, and Zaporizka oblasts)

Key findings

Political situation (1)

- The **events of February 2014** in Ukraine are seen and perceived by Ukrainians and Crimeans in two dramatically different ways: more than half of Ukrainians have a positive outlook of the changes (61%), while the vast majority of Crimeans is against them (86%). 38% of IDPs support the political events of February 2014 while 33% are against them.
- Most Crimeans and IDPs did not take part in the **presidential election of 2014**
- 65% of Ukrainians, 66% of IDPs and 58% of Crimeans generally support pre-term elections
- Most of Ukrainians and IDPs don't want to see the following people in the new Parliament:
  - Those who have proven facts of power abuse or of involvement in corruption on their record,
  - Those who conceal their declarations and sources of income,
  - Those whose lifestyle does not correspond to the declared income,
  - Those who violated the Constitutional requirement to vote personally in the Parliament during the last term,
  - Those who have called against unity of Ukraine,
  - Those who in their previous term had systematically missed Parliamentary sessions,
  - Those who voted on January 16, 2014 for the laws that introduced strict control on civil liberties.
- The most important **features for the new MPs** are the following:
  - the ability to implement radical, sometimes painful reforms;
  - active support of anti-corruption laws,
  - honesty,
  - openness about personal income

Political situation (2)

- The majority of Ukrainians tends to put the **blame on Russia** for the military operations and occupation in Crimea and Donbas. 65% believe that Russia provided funds and weaponry to local criminals, and 62% believe that the conflict was organized by the Russian special services.
- Crimeans believe that Russia's actions didn't cause this conflict, they only recognize the impact of Russian TV propaganda. Instead, they believe the conflict to be the result of **punitive military aggression of the new Ukrainian government against non-loyal citizens** (66%), the misrepresentation of Donbas interests in the government (63%), and the local citizens being forced to fight against nationalists (62%)
- 63% of the IDPs consider the **government's inability to restore order** to be the main reason for the conflict in Eastern Ukraine. They also note the importance of Russian financing (61%) and organization (56%) of this conflict
- Most Ukrainians and IDPs:
  - Do not know about the **sources of financing** that political parties have,
  - Think that parties should make their candidate lists **open to the public,**
  - Insist on **maximum publicity and transparency** of financing sources for the election campaign and of the candidates' income declarations,
  - See party members as the most appropriate **party sponsors.**

Awareness and evaluation of NGOs

- The **most famous types of NGOs** in Ukraine and Crimea are volunteer groups and charity foundations. 45% of Ukrainians, 24% of IDPs and 64% of Crimeans do not know a single NGO in their region
- As for specific organizations, Ukrainians most often spontaneously name **Rinat Akhmetov Foundation**, while Crimeans name Civil Organization **"Pusk".** IDPs most often spontaneously name **Rinat Akhmetov Foundation** and **Red Cross**
- When asked about certain social activities, Ukrainians name the following NGOs :
  - providing pro bono legal support to those who suffered either during the protests or fromthe ATO - **Euromaidan SOS**;
  - covering political events as online media and providing alternative information to the national media channels - **Hromadske TV;**
  - an organization that assists those who suffered (in general) – **Rinat Akhmetov Foundation**
- Among all target audiences, people that know of any specific civil society organizations tend to think that these organizations address essential issues for the society, or that their work is not systematic, but beneficial for certain groups of people
- Among Ukrainians, the **top-3 most recognizable logos** are: Hromadske TV, Femen and the Rinat Akhmetov Foundation

Participation in civil society activities

- During the last year 24% of Ukrainians and 17% of IDPs **donated to army;** 15% of Ukrainians and 5% of IDPs contributed to Euromaidan-related initiatives. About a half of Crimeans support IDPs from Donbas and those who suffered from ATO.
- In order to help **resolve the crisis, more than a half of** Ukrainians and Crimeans are willing to contribute funds to those who suffered from ATO and to help IDPs with food and shelter (40%). At the same time, Ukrainians are mostly willing to help volunteer battalions (31%) and the Ukrainian army (28%) while Crimeans are more often willling to provide material assistance to the DPR/LPR army (34%). IDPs are significantly less willing to help resolve the crisis, as compared to Ukrainians and Crimeans, which could be explained by the fact that about half of them are saving on food.
- Most Ukrainians and IDPs are **not interested in any of the proposed forms of citizens' influence on decision making** either on national or local levels, while most Crimeans are interested in participating in a peaceful assembly, public hearings or discussions, reports on corruption and infrastructure issues.
- Approximately one third of Ukrainians and Crimeans **have neither time nor motivation to participate in civic initiatives.** Most IDPs are not engaged in civic initiatives, as they need to help themselves.

Funding of civil society activities

- Over a half of respondents in all target groups believe rich people should **sponsor civic initiatives or NGOs**; about one third believe business and/or government should do it
- As for the **the size of the contributions to a cause people believe in or to an initiative that they trust,** only 1/4 of respondents from all three target groups refuse to contribute funds under any circumstances; a relative majority of Ukrainians and IDPs are ready to donate up to 100 UAH and a relative majority of Crimeans are ready to donate between 100 and 1000 UAH
- The transparency of funding is the most important factor upon which Ukrainians decide whether to support a certain civic initiative. For IDPsm the most important factors are clear goals and results

Participation in the distribution of local budget

- Most Ukrainians, IDPs and only 17% of Crimeans are not ready to spend their time on defending their needs in **local budget implementation**. 42% of Ukrainians and IDPs and the majority of Crimeans are ready to spend at least 5 hours a week on this activity
- Almost a half of Ukrainians and 58% of Crimeans support **the idea of paying public officials based on the evaluation of their effectiveness.** Among IDPs, the level of support is only 33%.
- The most known **mechanisms of budget funds allocation** are: citizens domiciliary meetings and meetings with local deputies

Access to public information

- Approximately 1/3 of Ukrainians and IDPs have heard something about the **law on access to public information**
- Only 5% of Ukrainians and 8% of IDPs have filed a **request for information** to government agencies. Among those Ukrainians who did, 53% received an answer that satisfied them, 28% received a formal reply which lacked the necessary information, and 19% never received a reply

Sources of information and attitudes to public TV

- Television is still the **main source of information for all target groups**
- News and movies are the **most popular programs**
- All target groups give television the highest rating for technical quality and the lowest for impartiality and objectivity of information (however, the level of satisfaction with the latter is above average among all groups)
- More than half of Ukrainians are interested in watching **public broadcasting television** and 55% may be ready to pay for it.
- As for **advertisement on a public broadcasting channel,** Ukrainians prefer to see social ads and ads for cultural events. Most Ukrainians consider commercials for medicines, luxury goods, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages to be unacceptable for a public broadcasting channel
- Among **public speakers on TV,** all target groups have the most trust in scholars and independent analysts

pact

Trends among Ukrainians residing in cities 100 000+ (excluding Crimea): comparison of the 2013 and 2014 surveys

- The number of Ukrainians who are aware of some volunteer groups increased from 34% in 2013 to 41% in 2014, but the number of those, who can name any specific NGO decreased from 64% to 58%. This might be explained by the fact that in 2014 media paid more attention to volunteer groups which support IDPs and/or Ukrainian army and less attention to NGOs (expect for those which assist IDPs and the army)
- The number of those who think Ukrainian government and business should fund civic initiatives decreased in 2014. The growing number of those who understand that government should not sponsor civic initiatives (52% in 2013, 70% in 2014) is a positive tendency, but the number of those who believe that citizens should fund civic initiatives (only about 25%) has not changed. Decreased trust in business funding for civic initiatives (37% in 2013, 31% in 2014) can derive from the political events of 2014, when most famous businessmen (R. Akhmetov, D. Firtash, V. Pinchuk) were unable to solve the crisis in the East of Ukraine.
- The number of Ukrainians who are ready to spend between 100 and 1,000 UAH on civic initiatives has nearly doubled (7% in 2013, 13% in 2014)
- Overall, in 2014 Ukrainians became more interested in the following civic activites : participation in a peaceful assembly for a specific cause; reporting corruption to the police or public prosecutor's office; submitting a formal complaint on a government representative; participation in public hearings; submitting a formal information request to a government agency; anonymously reporting corruption/election violation online; participation in a formal advisory body to the local government
- Fewer Ukrainians believe civil initiatives cannot influence the situation in any spheres of public life (19% in 2013 versus 15% in 2014)

Portrait of IDPs

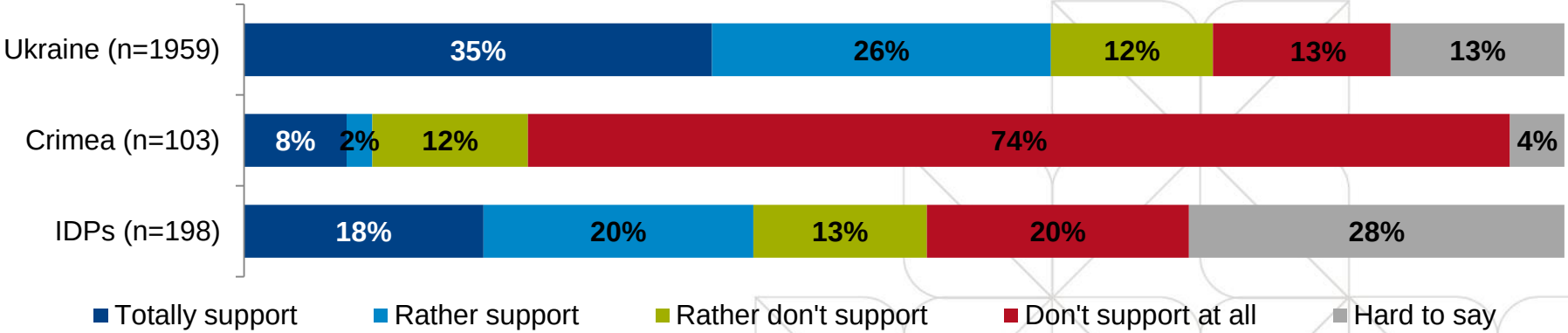
- 55% of IDPs moved from Donetska oblast, and 38% - from Luganska oblast. Most IDPs are from **Lugansk, Donetsk, and Horlivka**
- 71% of IDPs are going to return home when the military operations come to an end. More specifically, 44% are planning to return home under any circumstances, 22% are going to do so only if their home stays in Ukraine, and 5% are willing to return only if their home is no longer Ukrainian
- Compared to the entire population, there are more women and fewer people aged 55+ among IDPs
- 36% of IDPs are **temporarily unemployed** (versus 12% of Ukrainians). 47% of IDPs are in a critical situation and forced **to save on food** (versus 15% of Ukrainians)

Political situation

Attitudes to political situation and elections

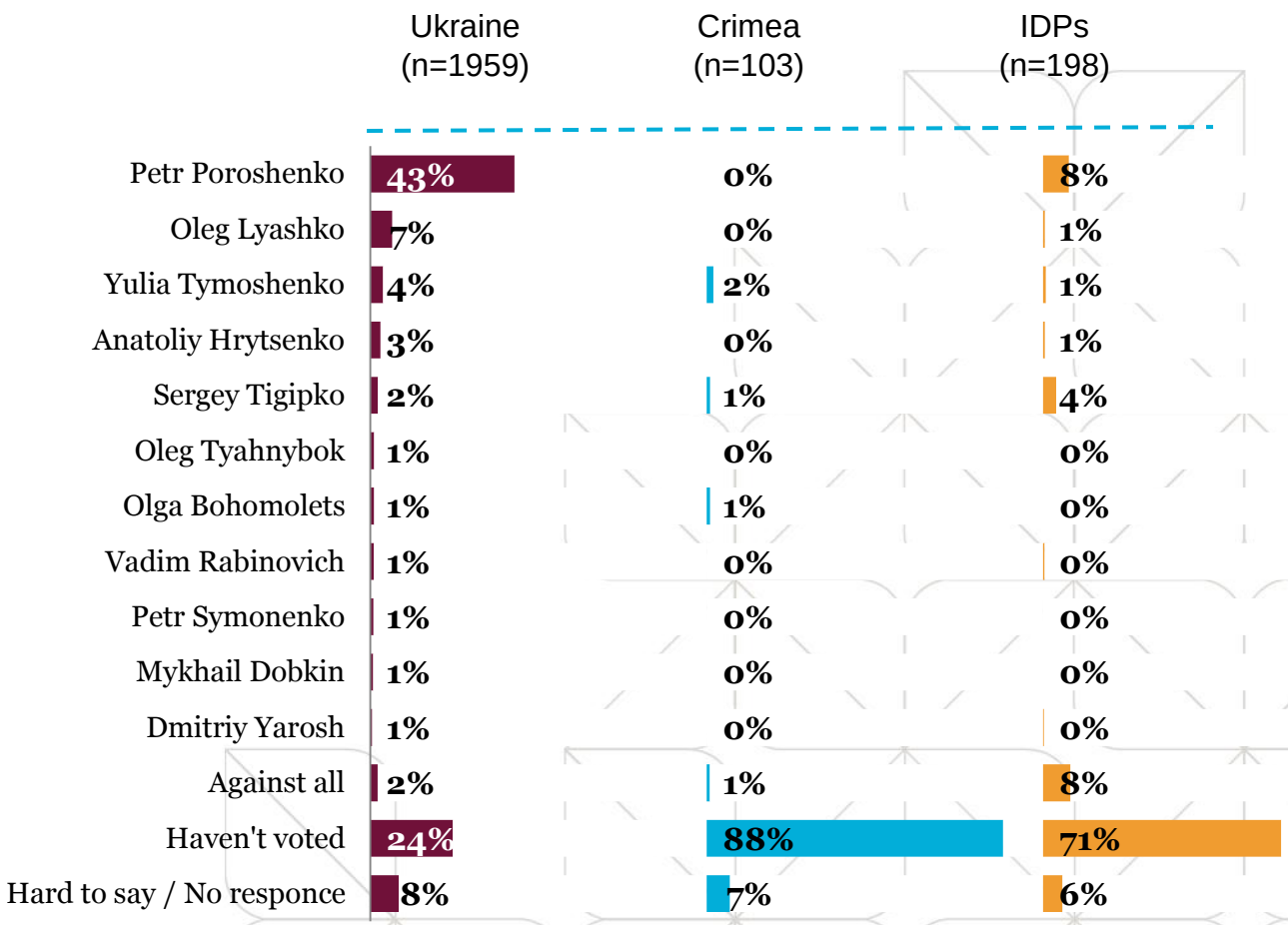
More than half of Ukrainians support the political transitions which took place in February in Ukraine, while 86% of Crimeans are against them

1. Do you support the political transitions which took place in February in Ukraine?



The absolute majority of Crimeans (88%) and IDPs (71%) did not take part in the elections of 2014

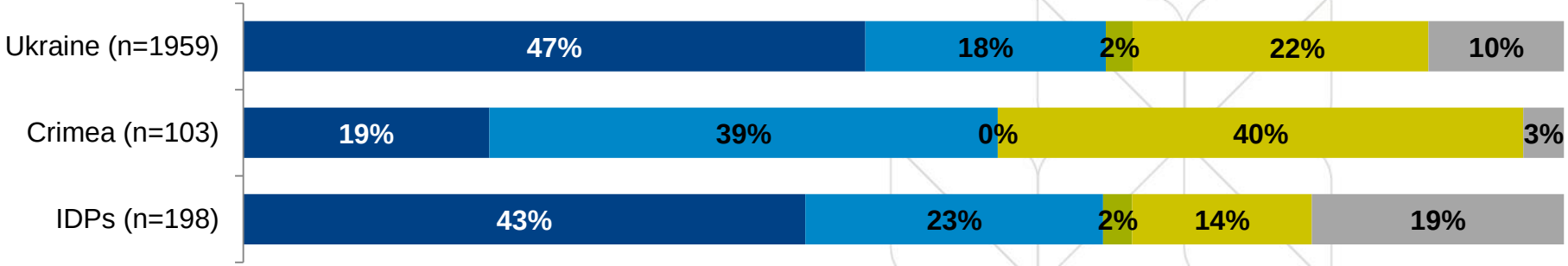
3. Whom did you vote for during the presidential election of 2014?



** This graph doesn`t show the candidates whose rating is under 1%*

65% of Ukrainians, 66% of IDPs and 58% of Crimeans generally support the pre-term elections

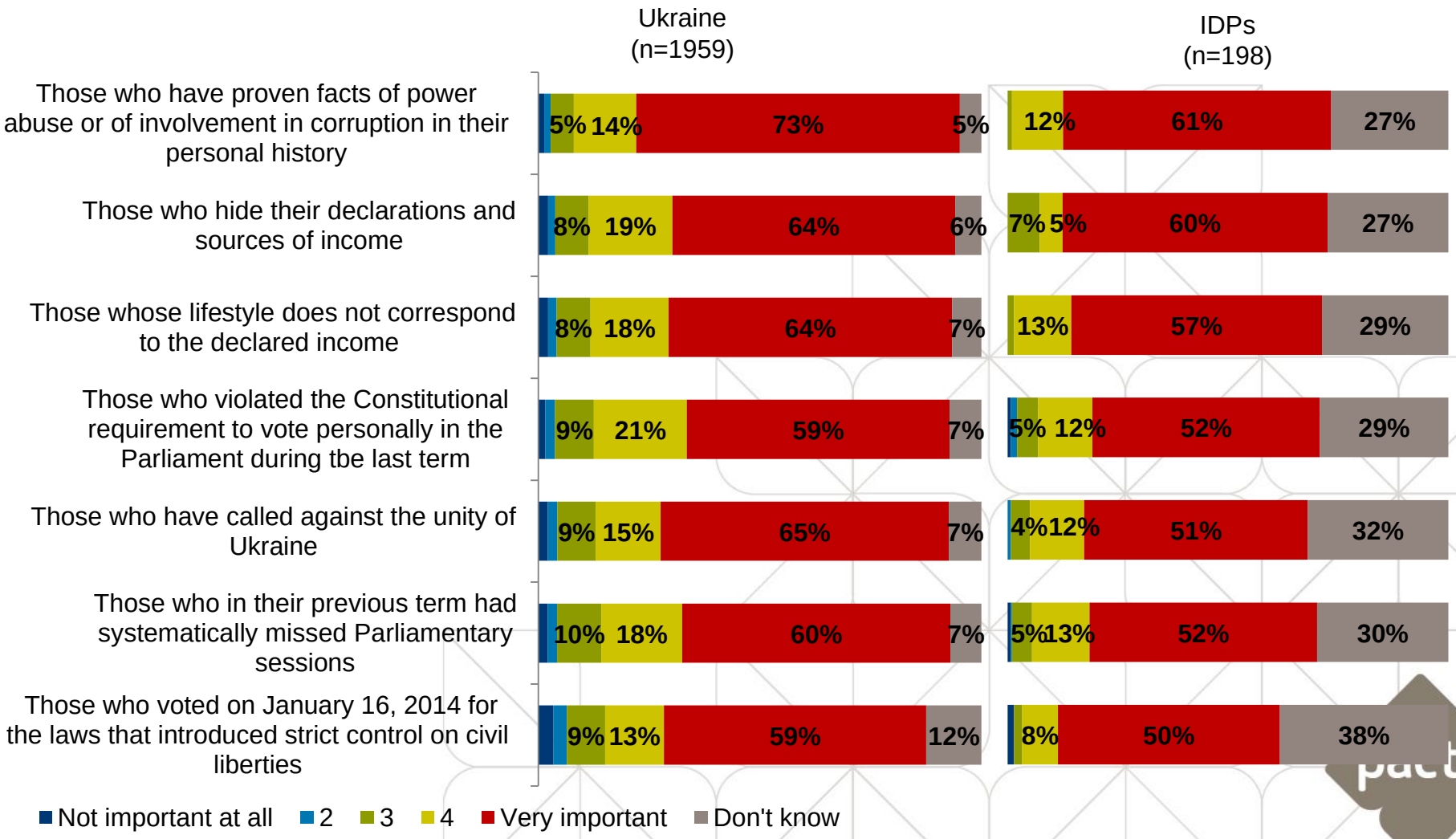
17. On the 25TH of August, the President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko declared the termination of powers of Verkhovna Rada of the 7TH convocation. The pre-term elections of Verkhovna Rada will take place on the 26th of October 2014. In your opinion, at this moment, are the pre-term elections necessary for Ukraine?



- Yes, elections should be held as soon as possible for stable development of Ukraine
- Yes, but the situation in the East should be taken into account (for example, elections should be on hold until the conflict is resolved)
- No, the parliament works normally
- No, the election won't change anything
- Don't know

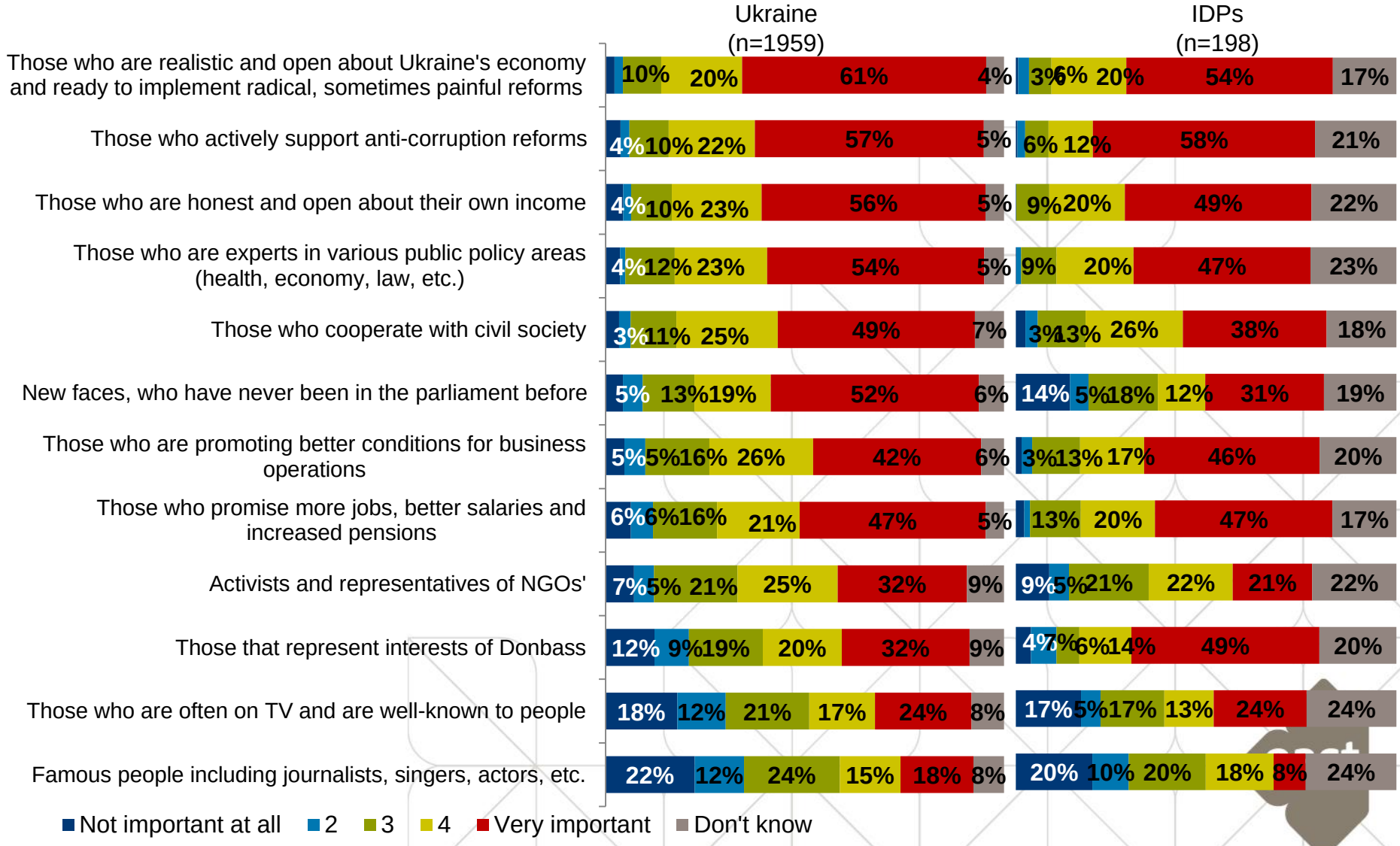
Both target groups do not wish to see the MPs who have a proven record of corruption or power abuse in the next parliament

18. As a result of the preliminary elections, which MPs should NOT get into the next Parliament?



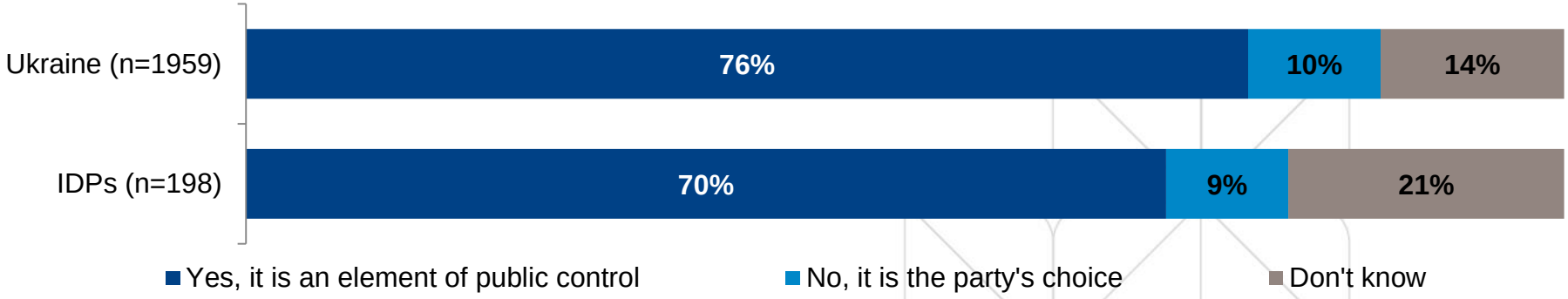
In the next parliament, both target groups want to see MPs that are ready to perform unpopular, but necessary changes, support anti-corruption reforms, and be honest and open

19. As a result of the preliminary elections, which MPs SHOULD get into the next Parliament?



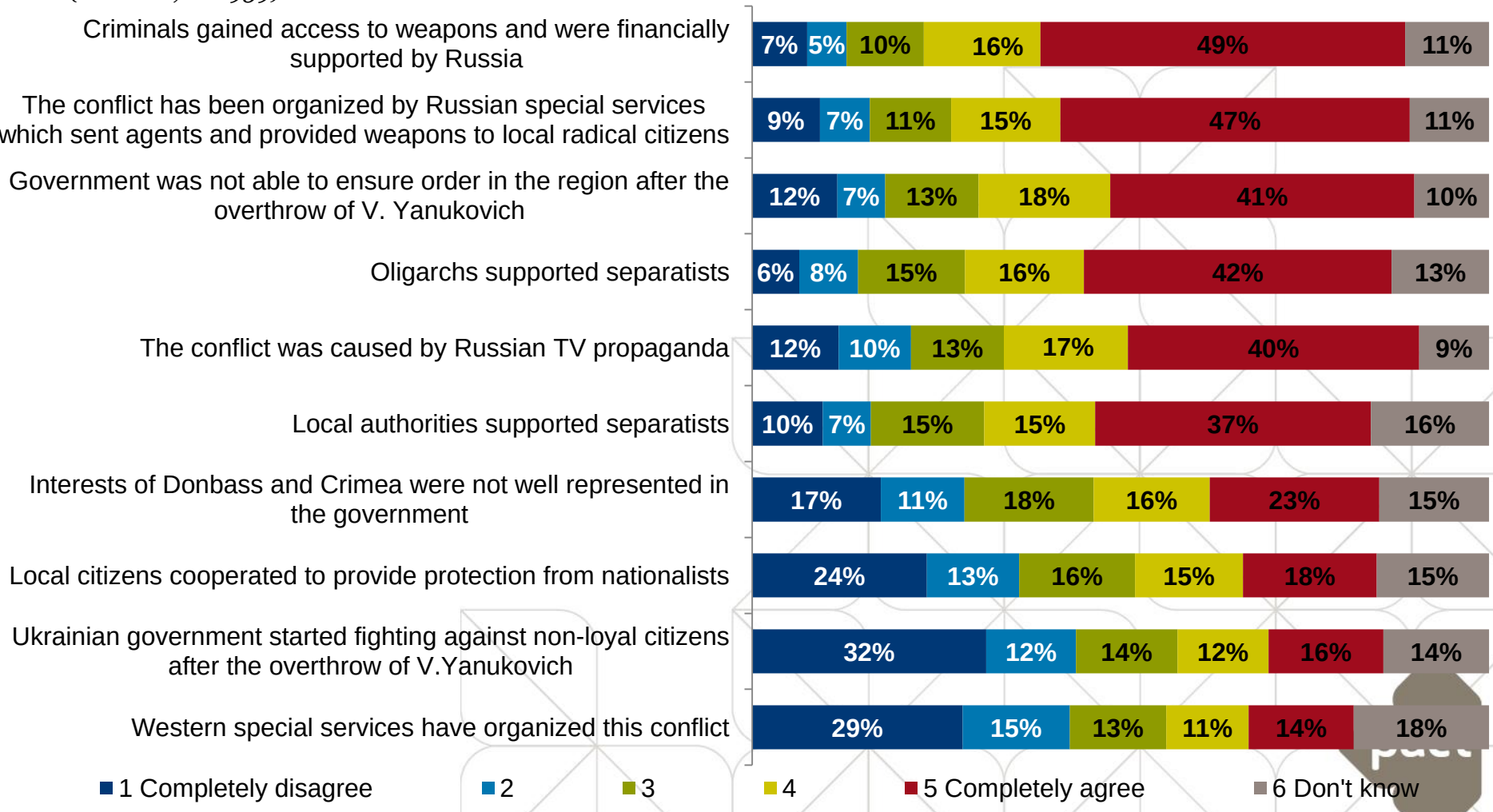
The majority of Ukrainians and IDPs believe that parties should open the candidates' lists because it is an element of public control

20. In your opinion, should parties open the candidates' lists for the public discussion before official registration in the voting commission?



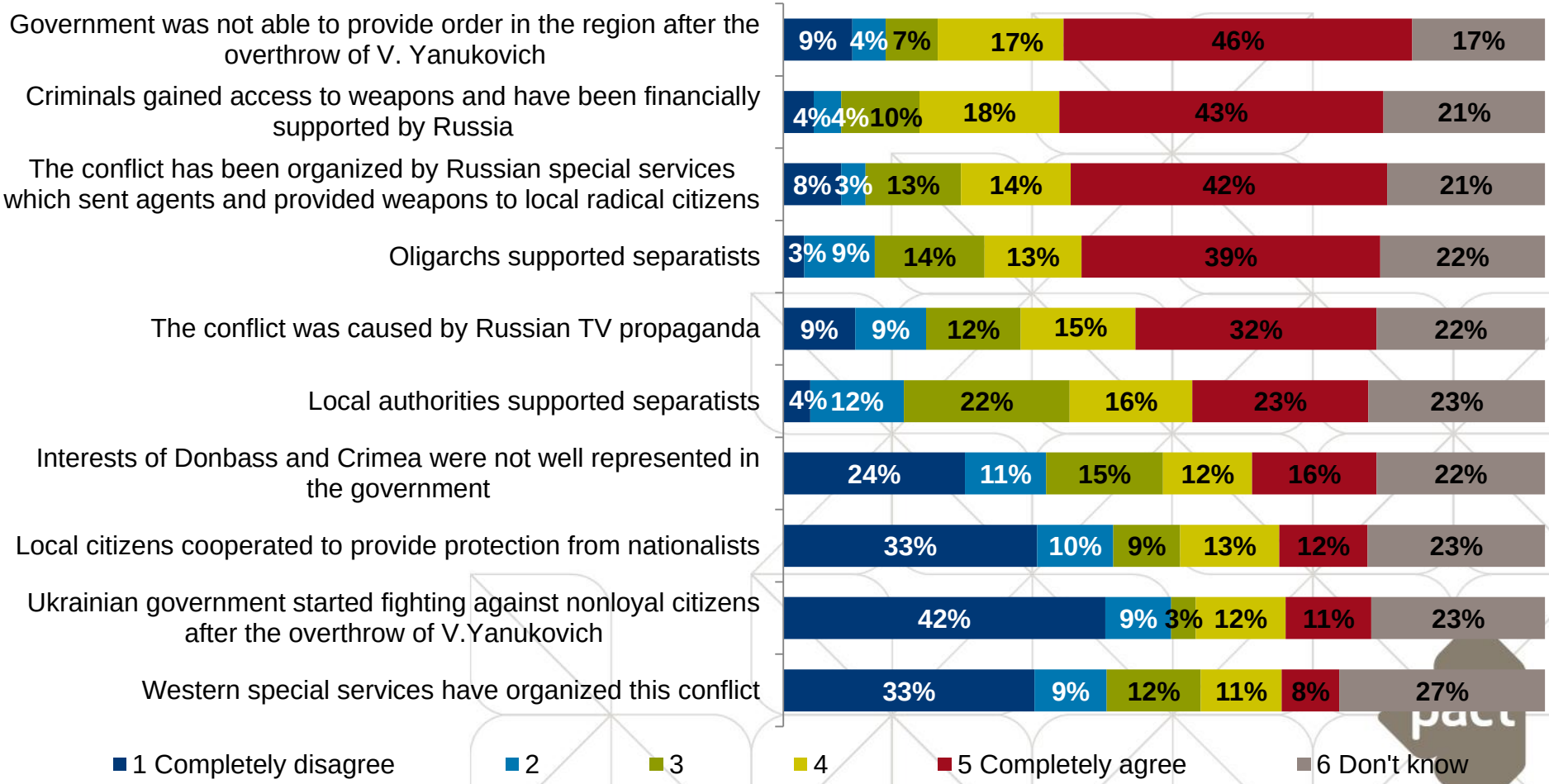
Most Ukrainians think that the military conflicts have been sponsored and organized by Russia. Also, 59% agree that the government's inability to restore order in the East is another reason for the conflict

9.1. In you opinion, why did the military operations and occupation of Crimea and Donbass region take place? (Ukraine, n=1959)



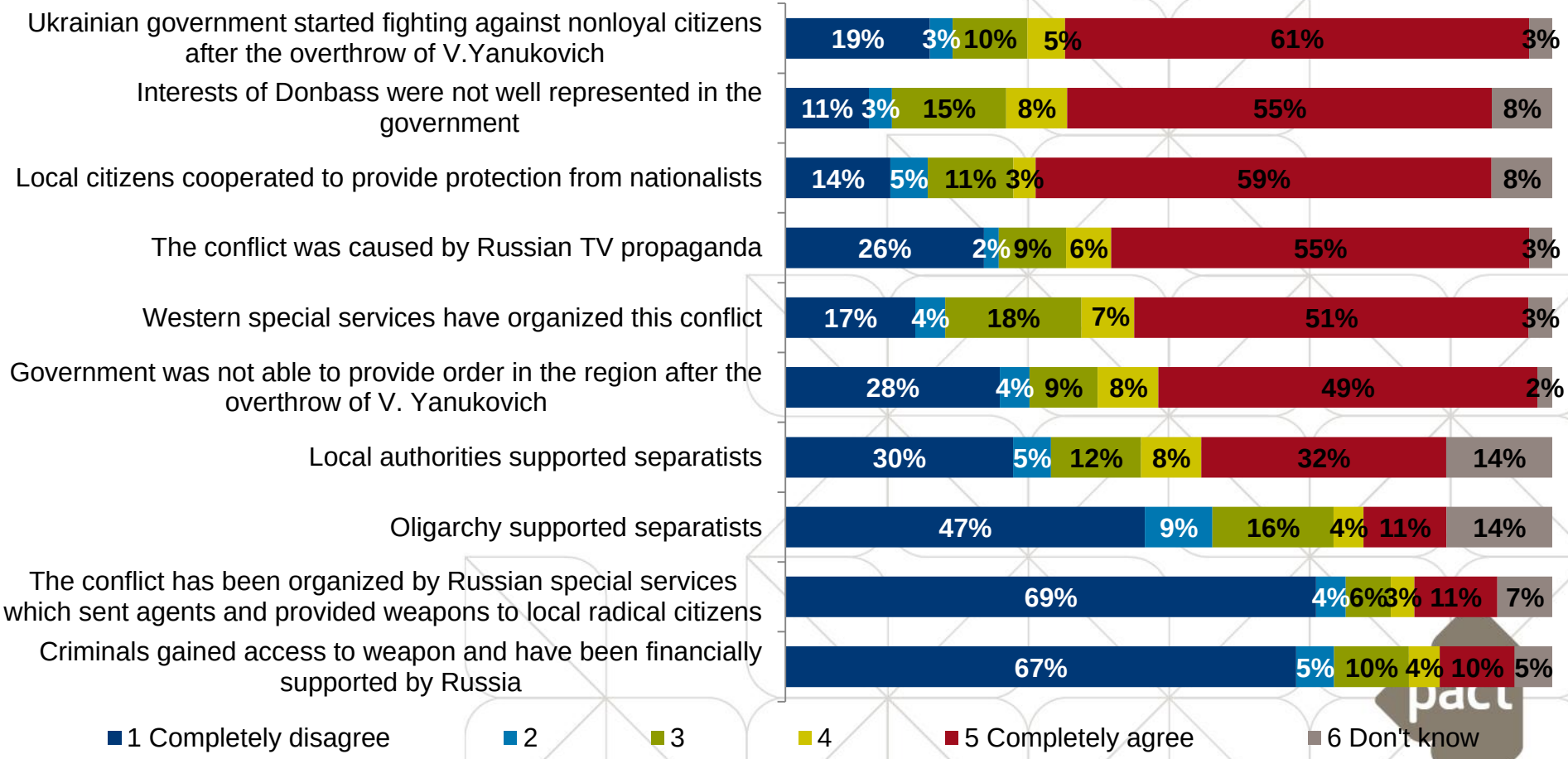
63% of IDPs consider the government's inability to restore order to be the main reason for the conflict in Eastern Ukraine. They also note the importance of Russia's financing (61%) and organization (56%) of this conflict

9.1. In your opinion, why did military operations and occupation in Crimea and Donbass region take place? (IDPs n=198)



Crimeans think the conflict happened due to military aggression of Ukrainian government against non-loyal citizens (66%), the misrepresentation of Donbass interests in the government (63%), and local citizens self-protection against nationalists (62%). Most Crimeans do not consider Russia to be responsible for the conflict, but recognize the role of Russian TV propaganda (61%)

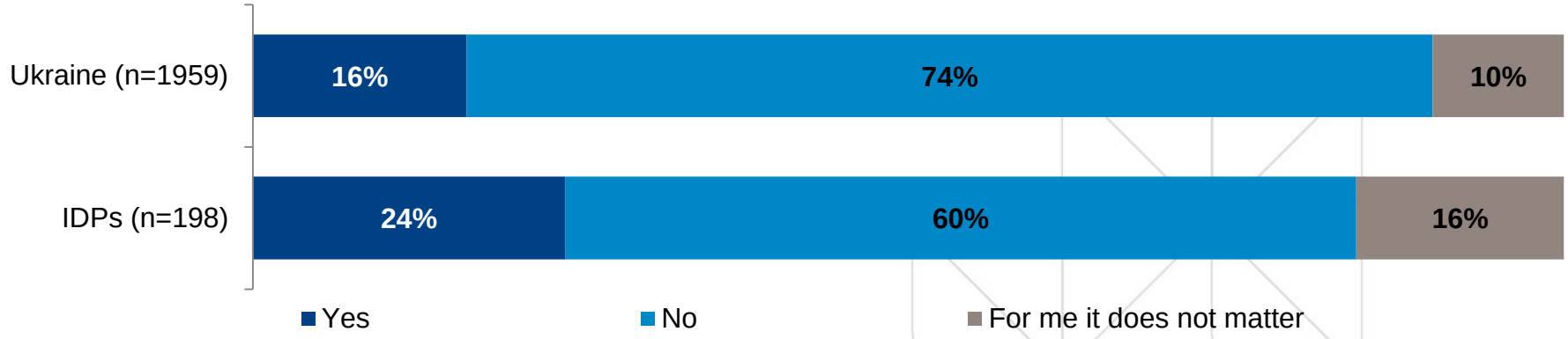
9.1. How do you think, why did military operations and occupation in Crimea and Donbass region take place? (Crimea, n=103)



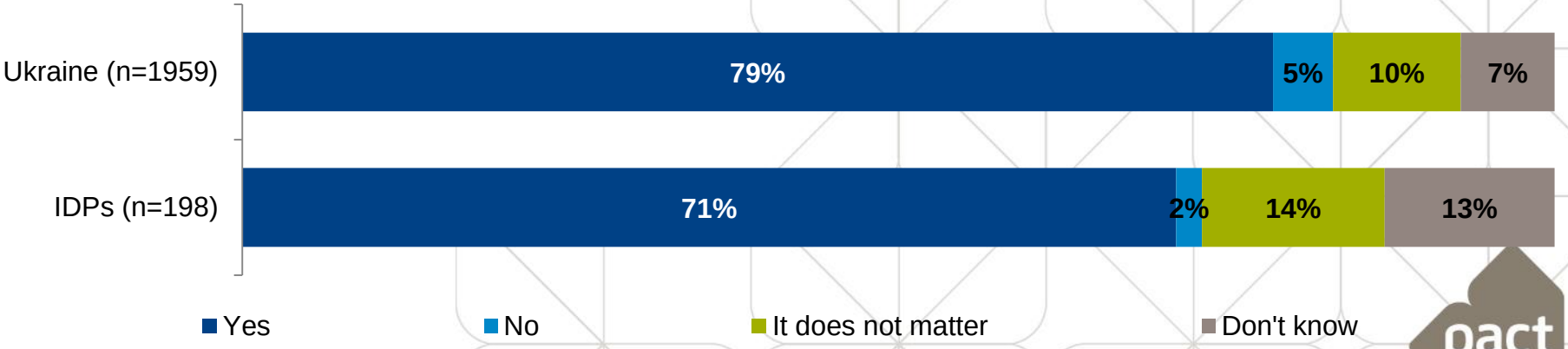
Attitudes to funding of political parties

Most Ukrainians and IDPs do not know the funding sources of candidates or political parties, but they think that such information should be open and public

21. Do you know the sources of funding of the candidate or political party which you supported in the last election?

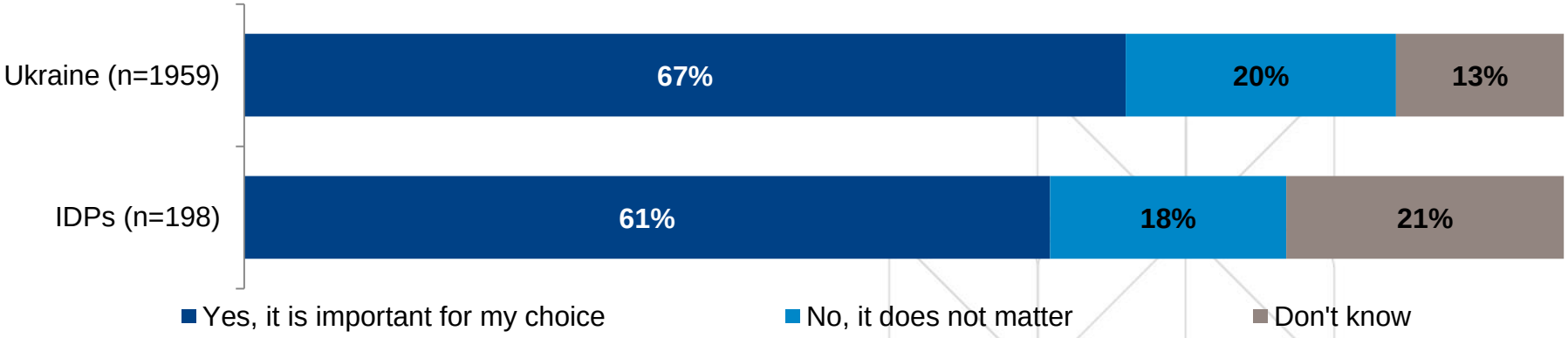


22. Do you think that the sources of funding for election campaigns of the candidates for the parliament should be opened before the election?

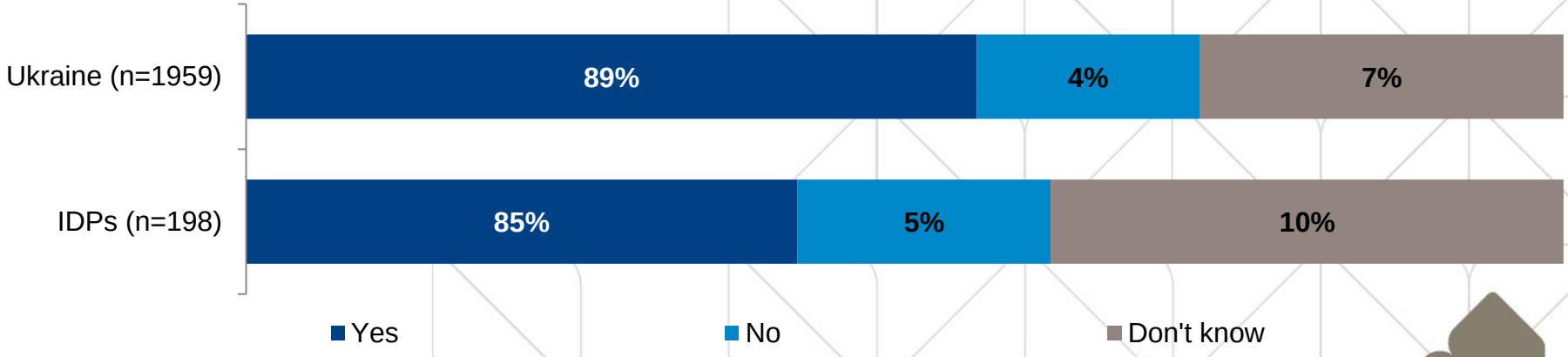


67% of Ukrainians feel that transparency of the candidates' election fund is important. Most Ukrainians (89%) and IDPs (85%) believe that deputies should make their income declarations public

23. Is the criterion of openness of the candidates election fund (funding sources, amounts, expenditures) important for your electoral choice?

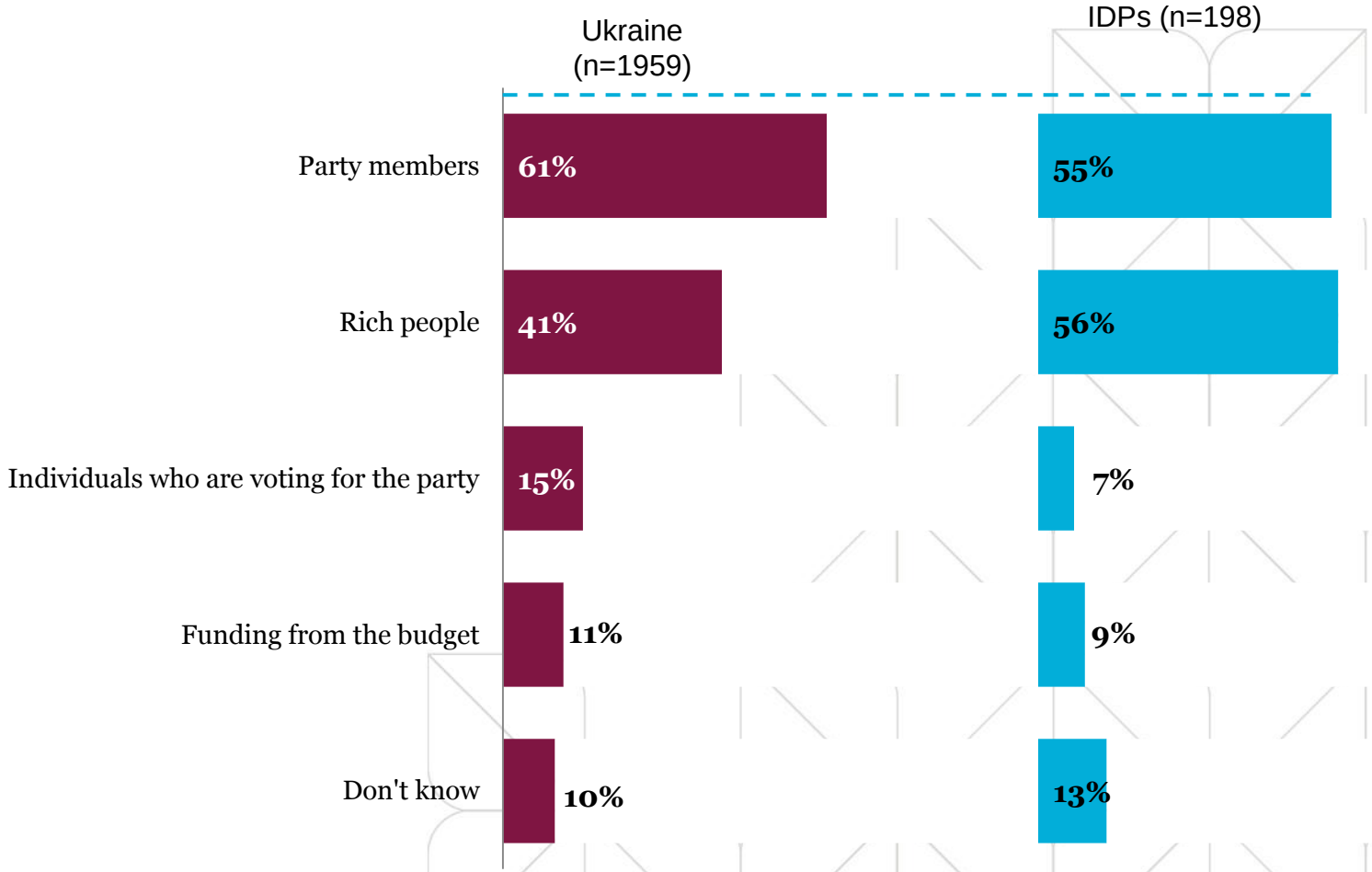


24. Should deputies make their declarations public?



More than half of Ukrainians and IDPs think that party members should fund political parties. Rich people are also a popular choice for this question (41% Ukraine, 56% IDPs)

24. In your opinion, who should be funding the political parties? (Multiple options)

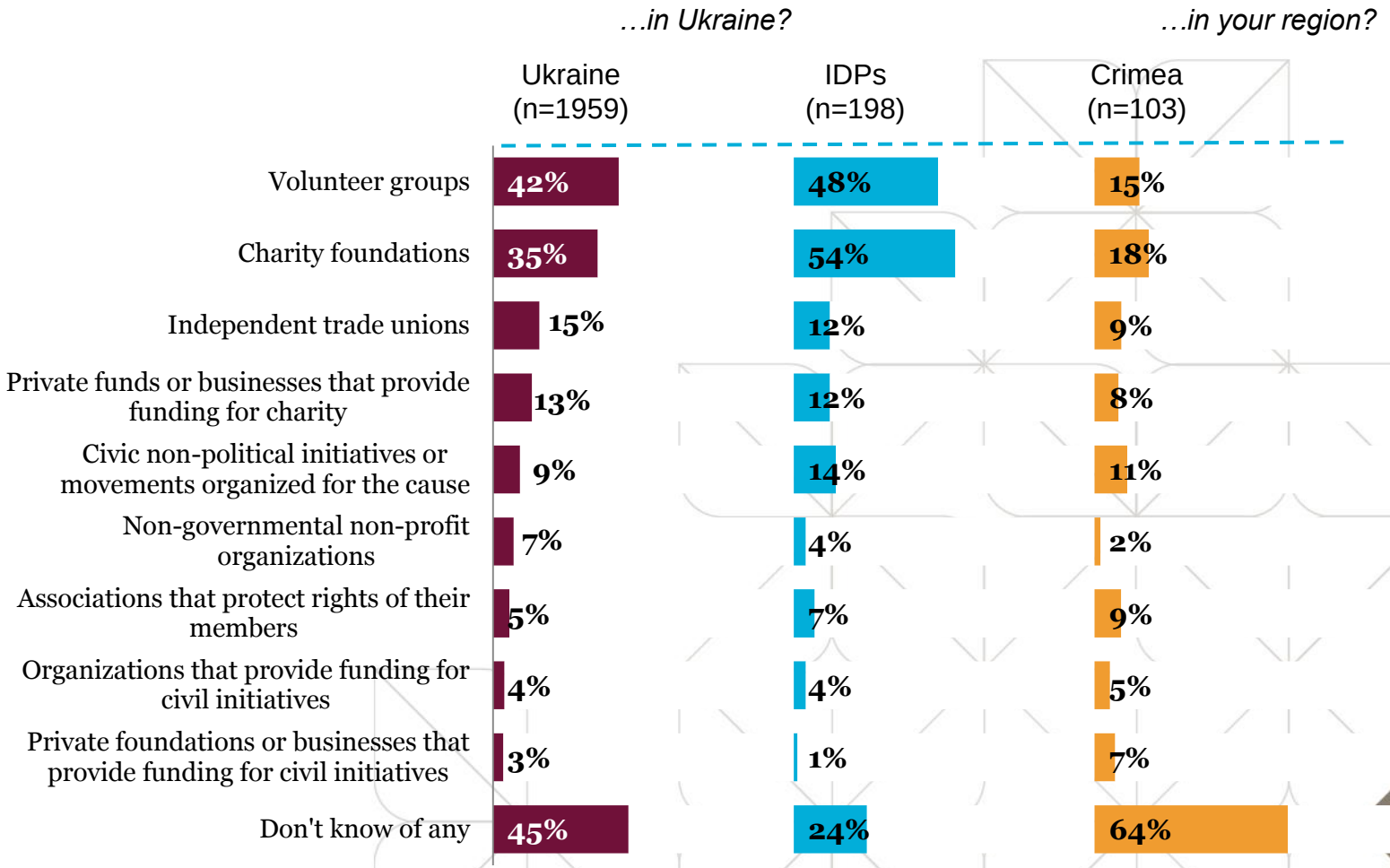


Civil society

Awareness and evaluation of NGOs

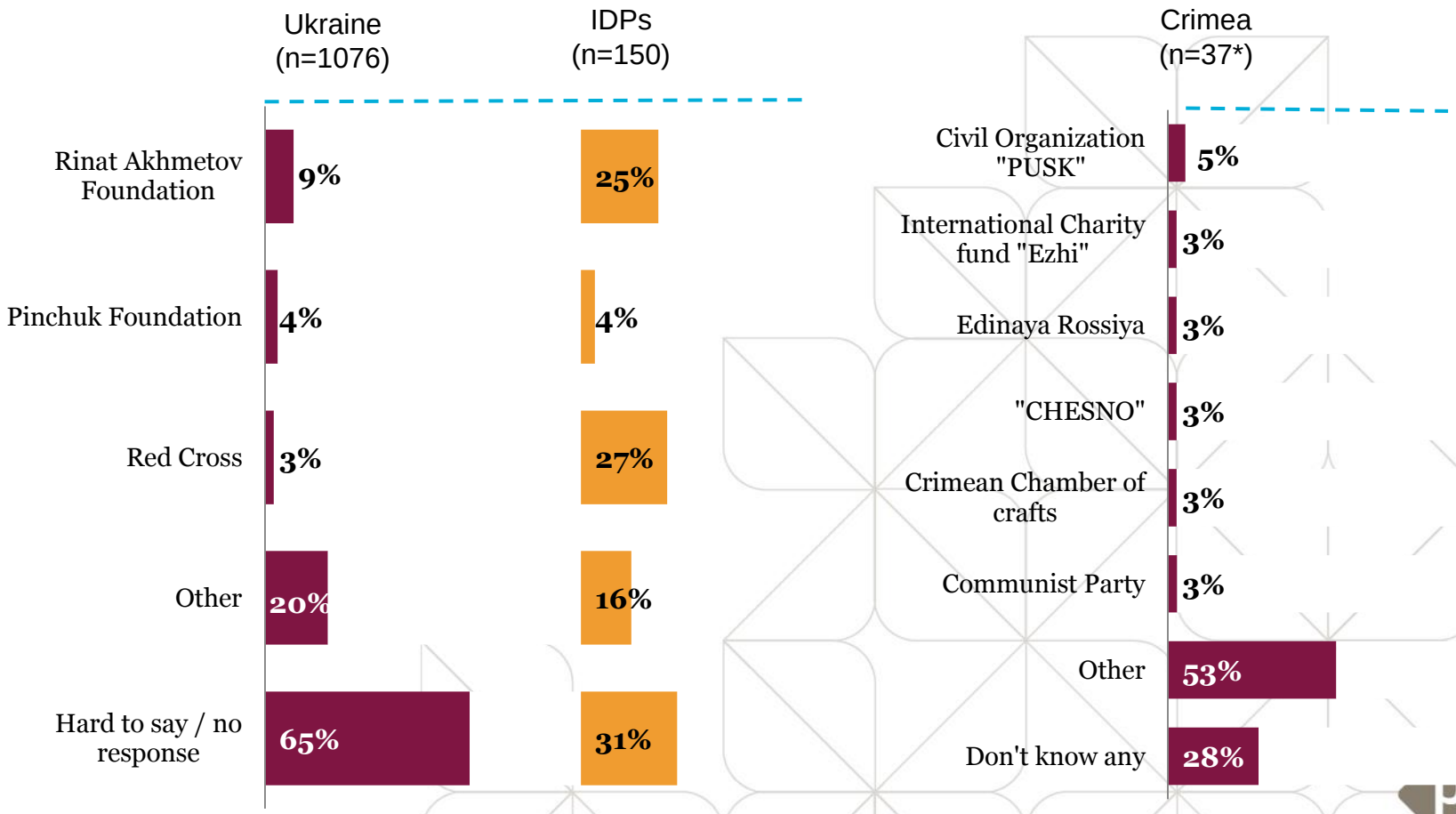
Most Ukrainians and about 50% of the IDPs know about certain NGOs or volunteer groups. Most Crimeans are unaware of NGOs or initiatives in their region

4. Do you know any organizations/initiatives of the following type that are active...



IDPs are the most informed about specific NGOs, while Crimeans are the least informed. The most commonly mentioned foundation was the Rinat Akhmetov Foundation (9%)

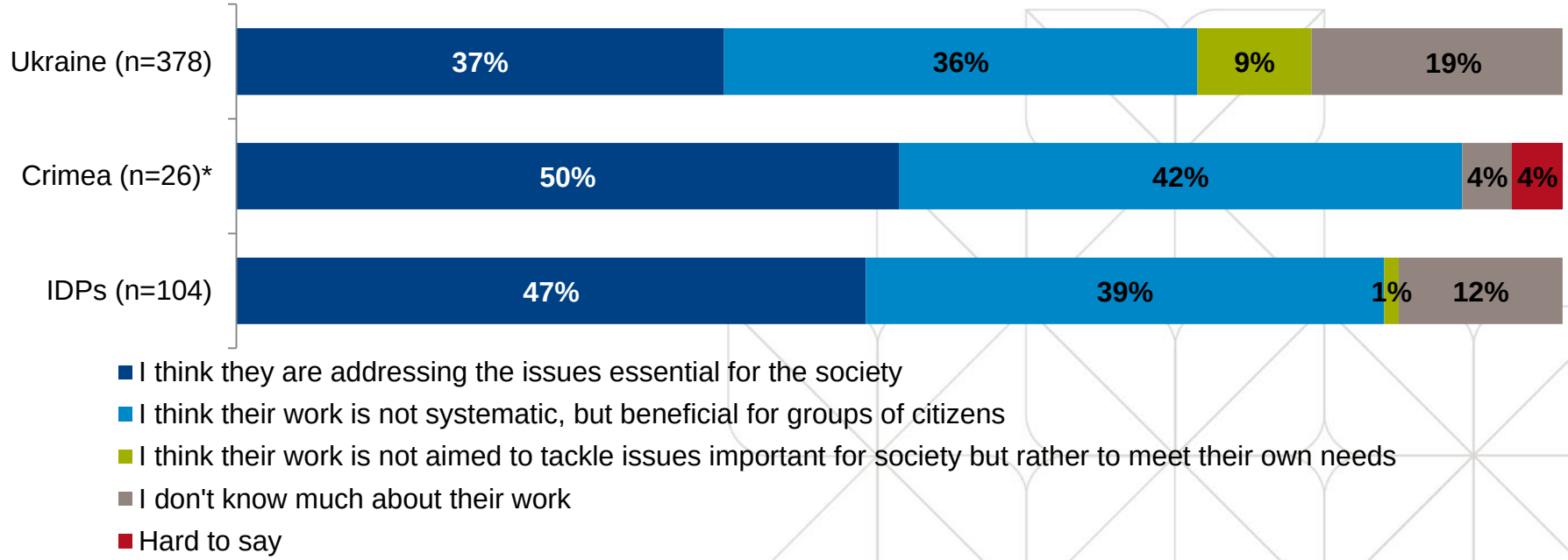
5. Can you provide a name of any of these organizations/movements? (Open question for those who gave a positive answer to the alternatives 1-9 in question 4)



** The sample is too small to be representative*

Opinions about NGO's activities are split between the belief that NGOs are addressing the issues essential for the society and a more critical opinion that they are benefit only some groups of citizens

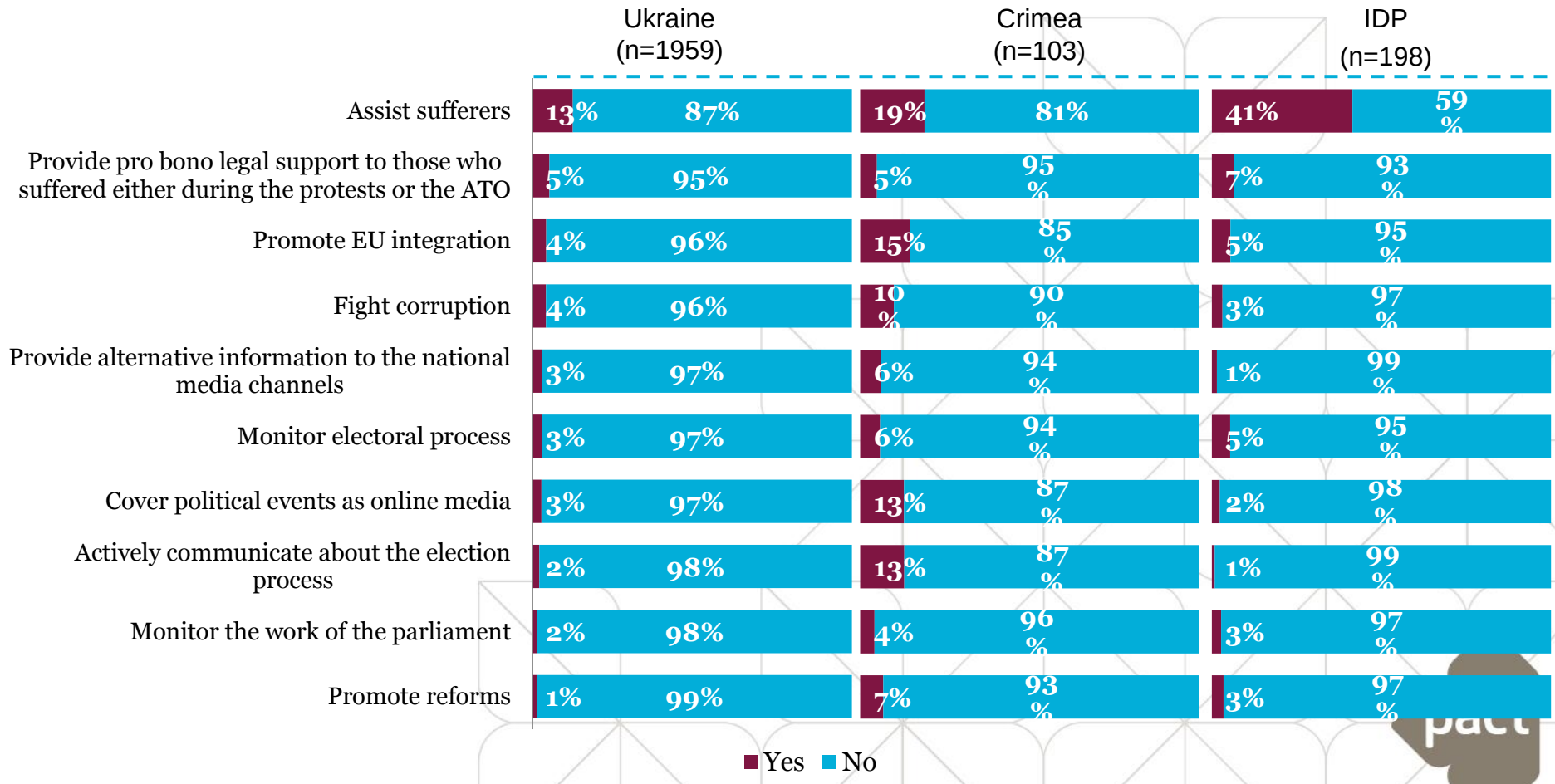
6. How would you assess the work of these civic movements/organizations? (Question for those who provided a name of any organization in question 5)



** The sample is too small to be representative*

Assistance to those who suffered is the most known activity of civic initiatives. 59% of the IDPs don't know any civic initiatives which assist the sufferers

15. Do you know of any civil initiatives that do the following:

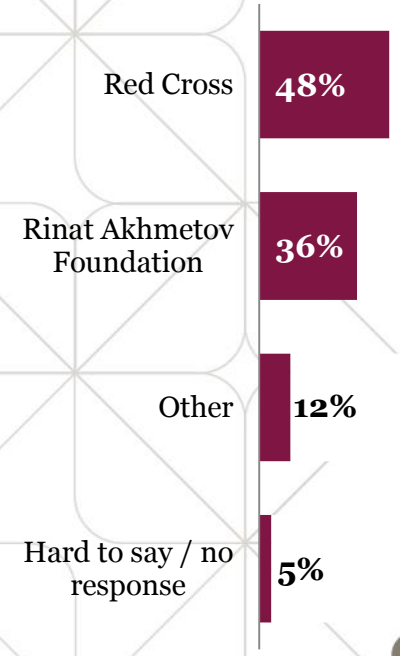


Those Ukrainians who know of NGOs that provide alternative information to the national media channels named Hromadske TV most often. As for NGOs that assist sufferers, most Ukrainians named Rinat Akhmetov Foundation and Euromaidan SOS, while most IDPs named the Red Cross.

15. Do you know of any specific civic initiatives that… (if yes, please specify)

	Rinat Akhmetov Foundation	Eurmaidan SOS	The Red Cross	Hromadske TV	President/ Poroshenko	CHESNO
Assist sufferers	18%	5%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Provide pro bono legal support to those who suffered either during the protest or the ATO	1%	24%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Promote EU integration	0%	10%	0%	0%	10%	2%
Fight corruption	0%	4%	0%	0%	2%	8%
Provide alternative information to the national media channels	0%	2%	0%	45%	0%	3%
Monitor electoral process	0%	5%	0%	3%	0%	10%
Cover political events as online media	2%	4%	0%	22%	0%	0%
Actively communicate about the election process*	0%	2%	0%	14%	2%	4%
Monitor the work of parliament*	0%	6%	0%	6%	0%	23%
Promote reforms*	0%	7%	0%	3%	0%	0%

*…assist those who suffered**. If yes, please specify (IDPs, N=82)*

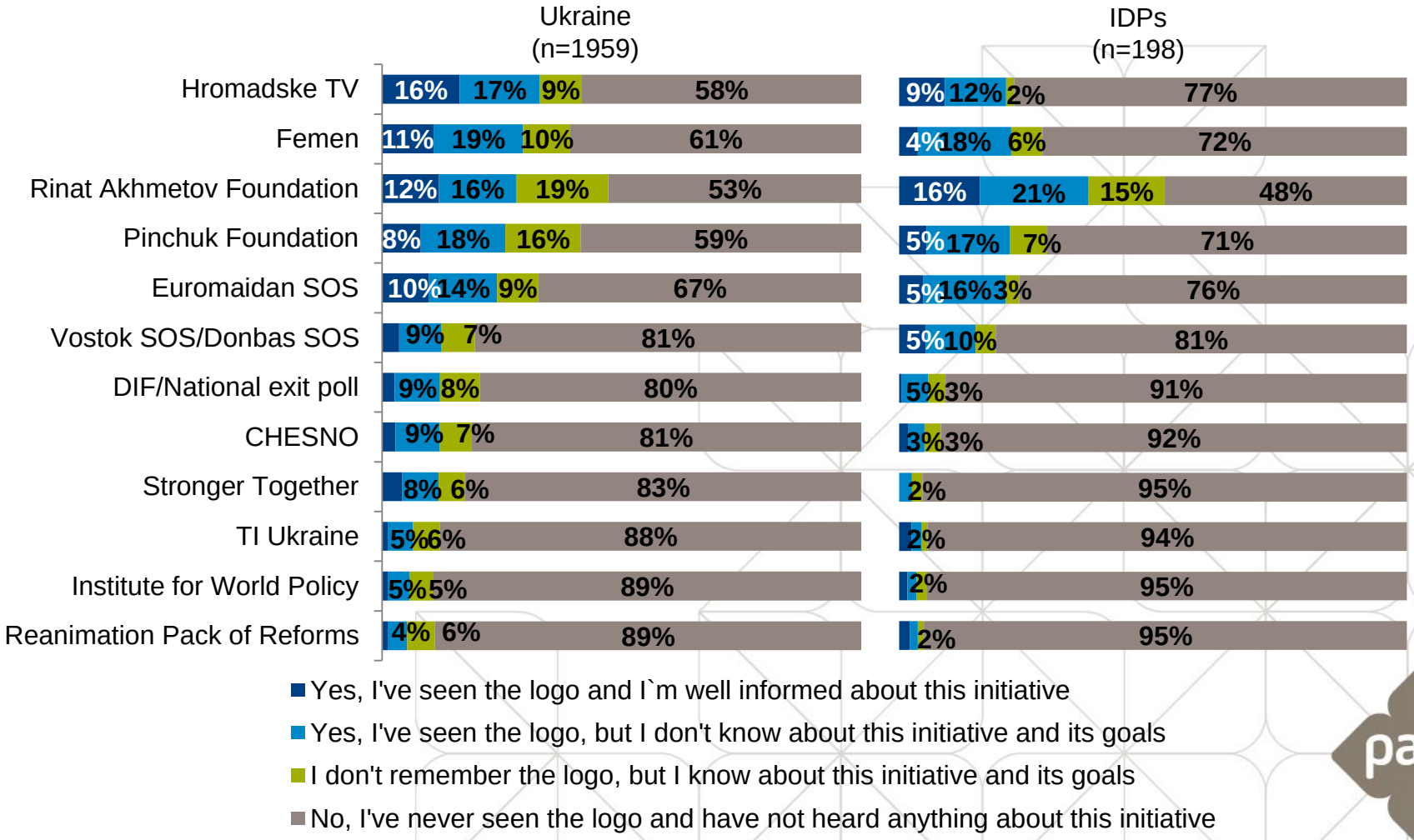


** The sample size is too small to be representative*

*** Other alternatives do not have enough responses in both samples: IDPs and Crimea*

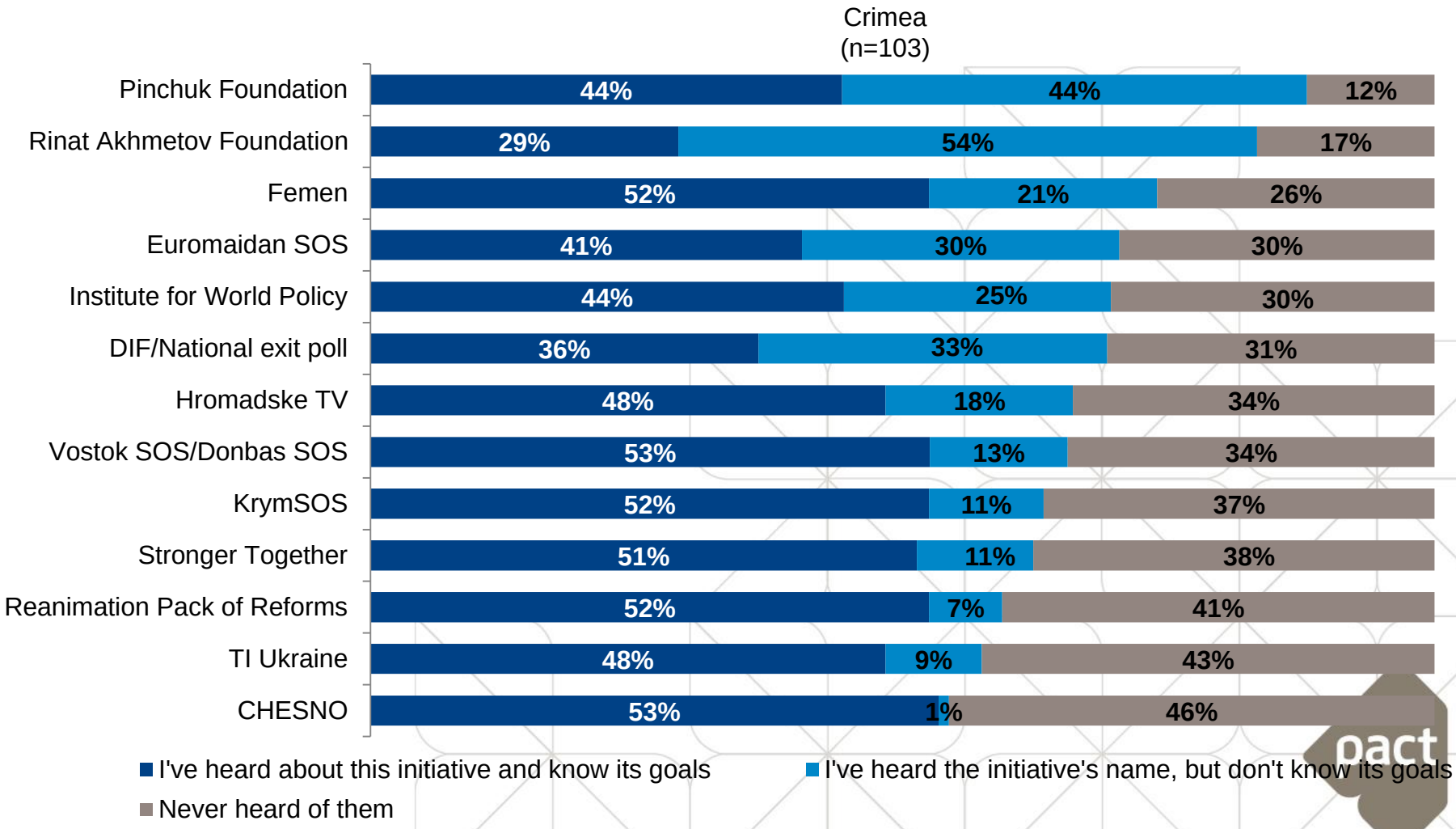
The top-3 most recognized logos among Ukrainians were Hromadske TV, Femen and the Rinat Akhmetov Foundation. The most recognized logo among the IDPs is the Rinat Akhmetov Foundation, probably due to the foundation's volunteer assistance to IDPs

16. Have you seen any of these logos? (the respondents were shown a card with the logos in full color)



Among Crimeans, the most recognizable organizations were Pinchuk Foundation, Rinat Akhmetov Foundation and Femen

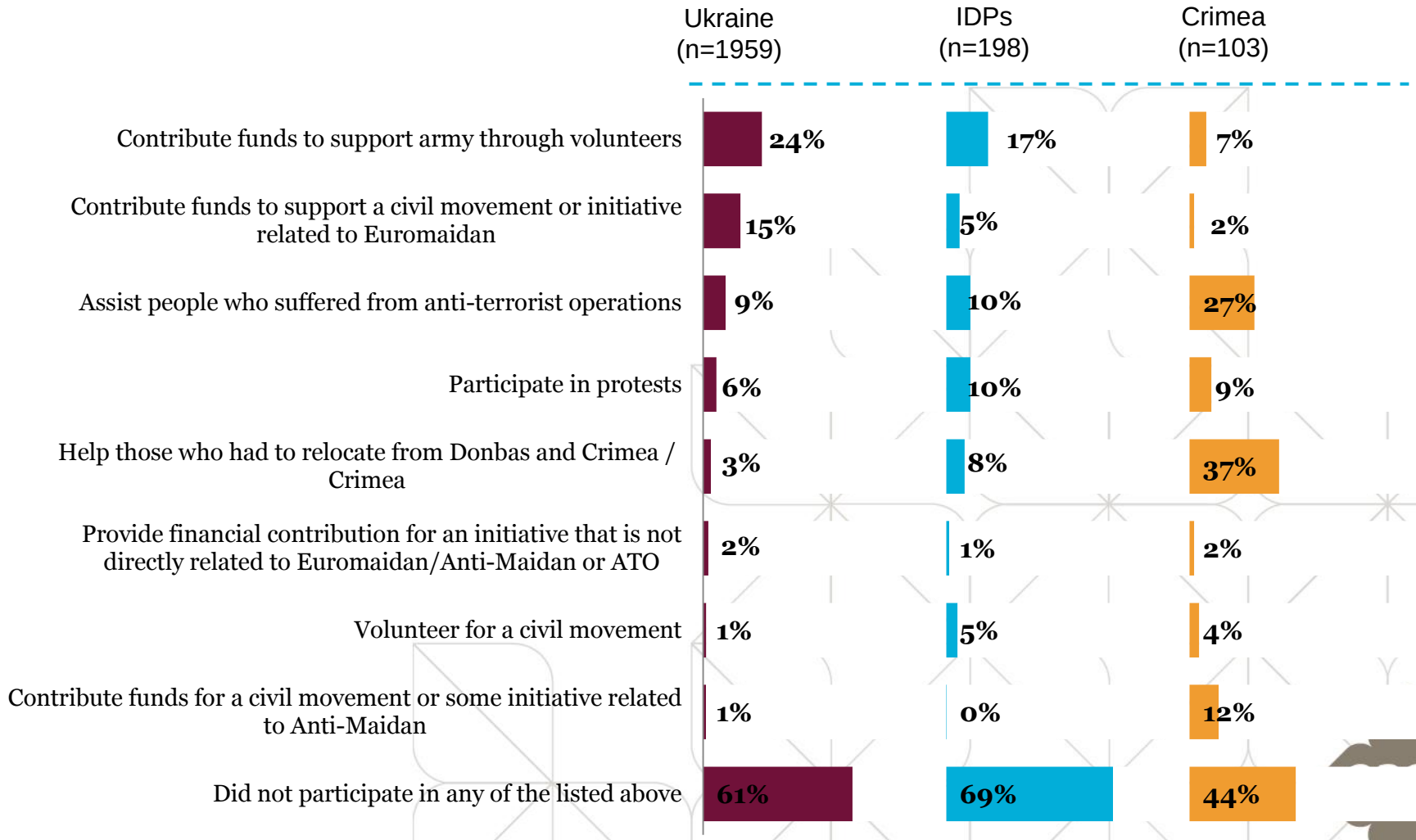
16. I will name several organizations/projects; for each them please say if you « have heard of this organization / project and know its goals», «heard the name but don't know about the goals», «never heard of them»?



Participation in civil society activities

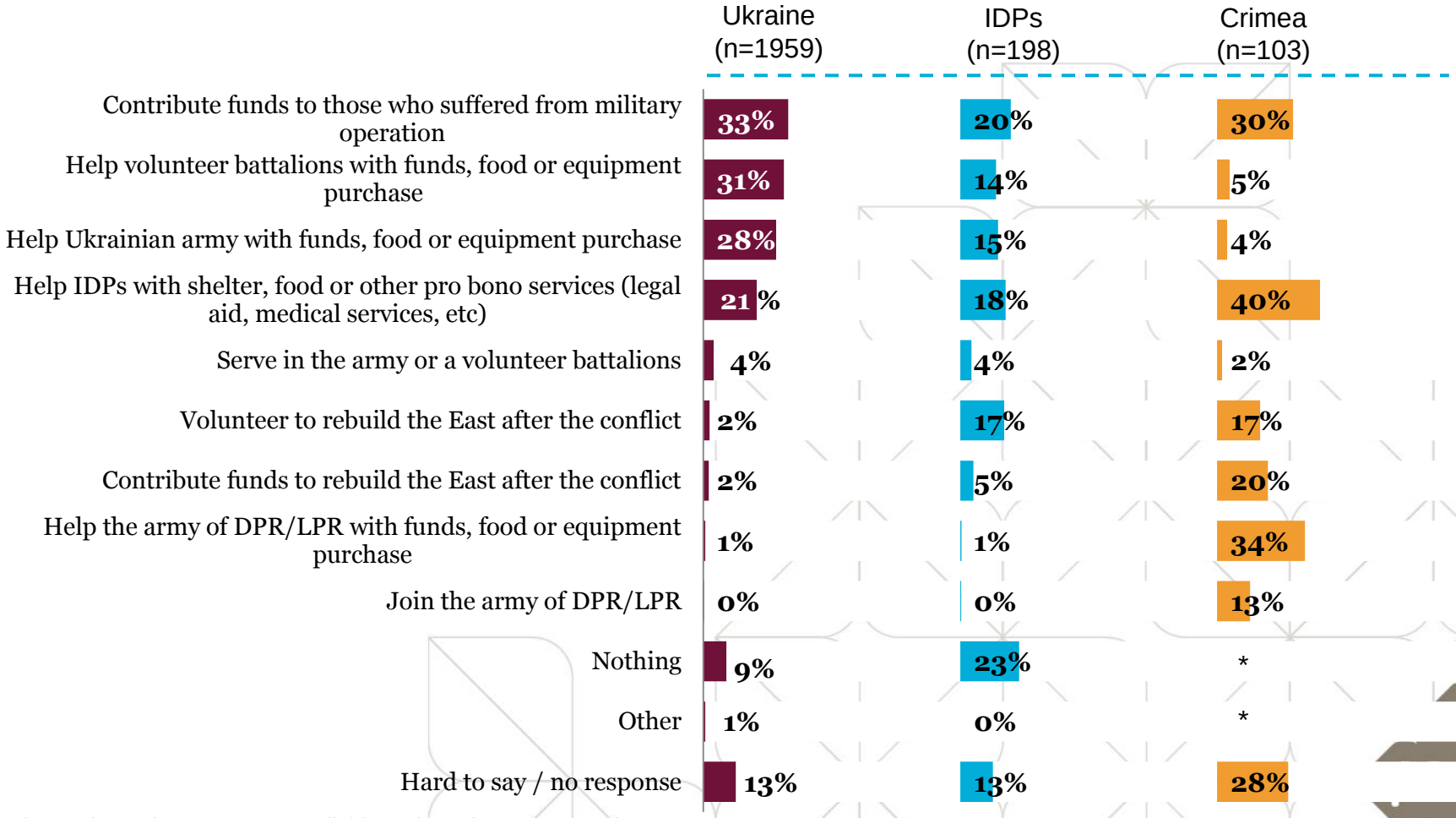
During the last year, 24% of Ukrainians supported Ukrainian army, and more than a third of Crimeans supported IDPs from Donbas

7. In the last 12 months did you do the following:



To help resolve the crisis, Ukrainians are willing to donate funds to those who suffered from military operations (33%), and to help volunteer battalions (31%) and Ukrainian army (28%). Among Crimeans, the most wide-spread activity is helping IDPs with food and shelter (40%) and providing material assistance to the DPR/LPR army (34%)

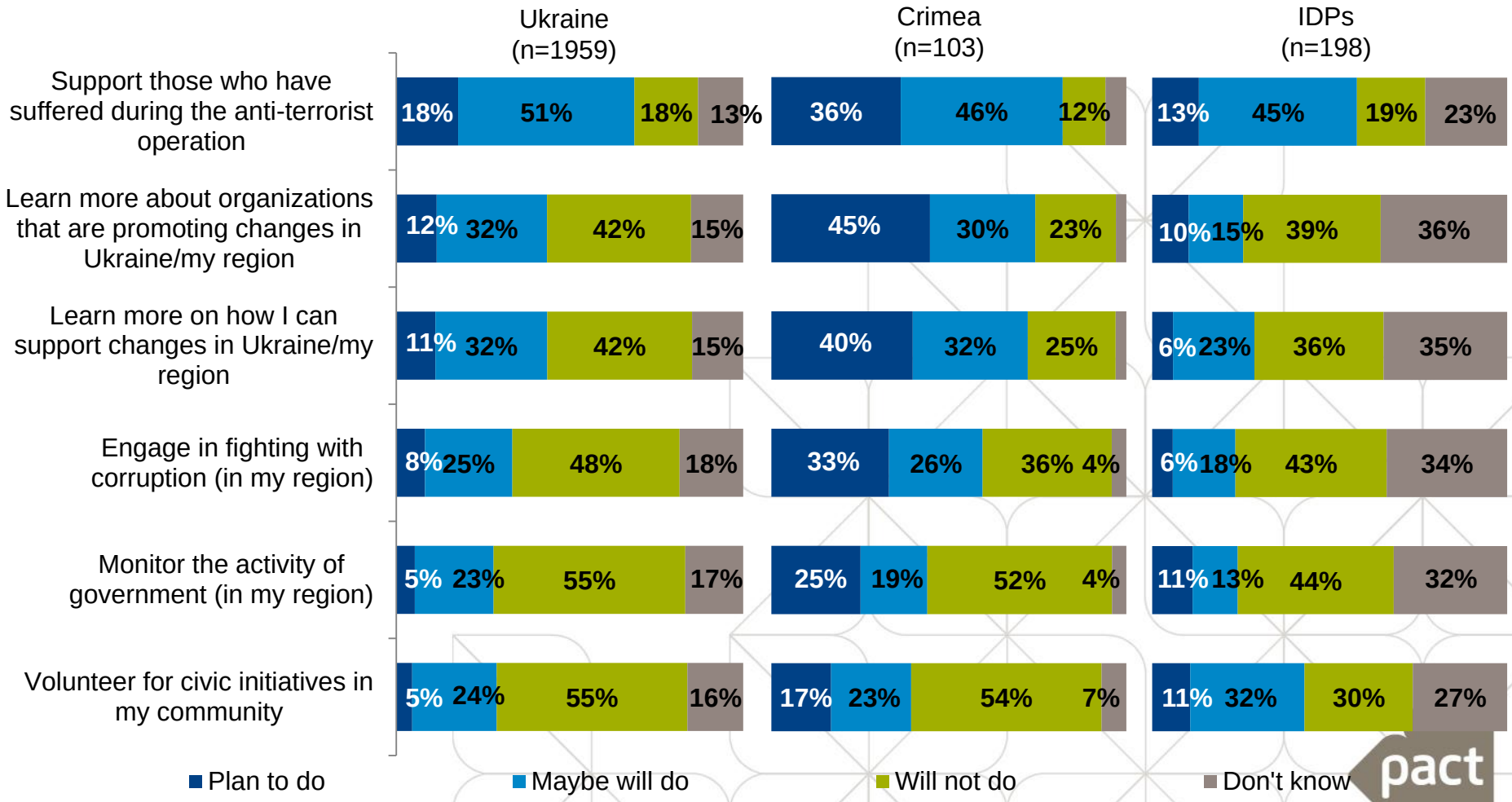
8. What are you personally willing to do to help resolve the current crisis in Eastern Ukraine:



** These alternatives were not available to the Crimean respondents*

All three target groups are mostly willing to assist those who suffered during ATO after the conflict in Eastern Ukraine is resolved

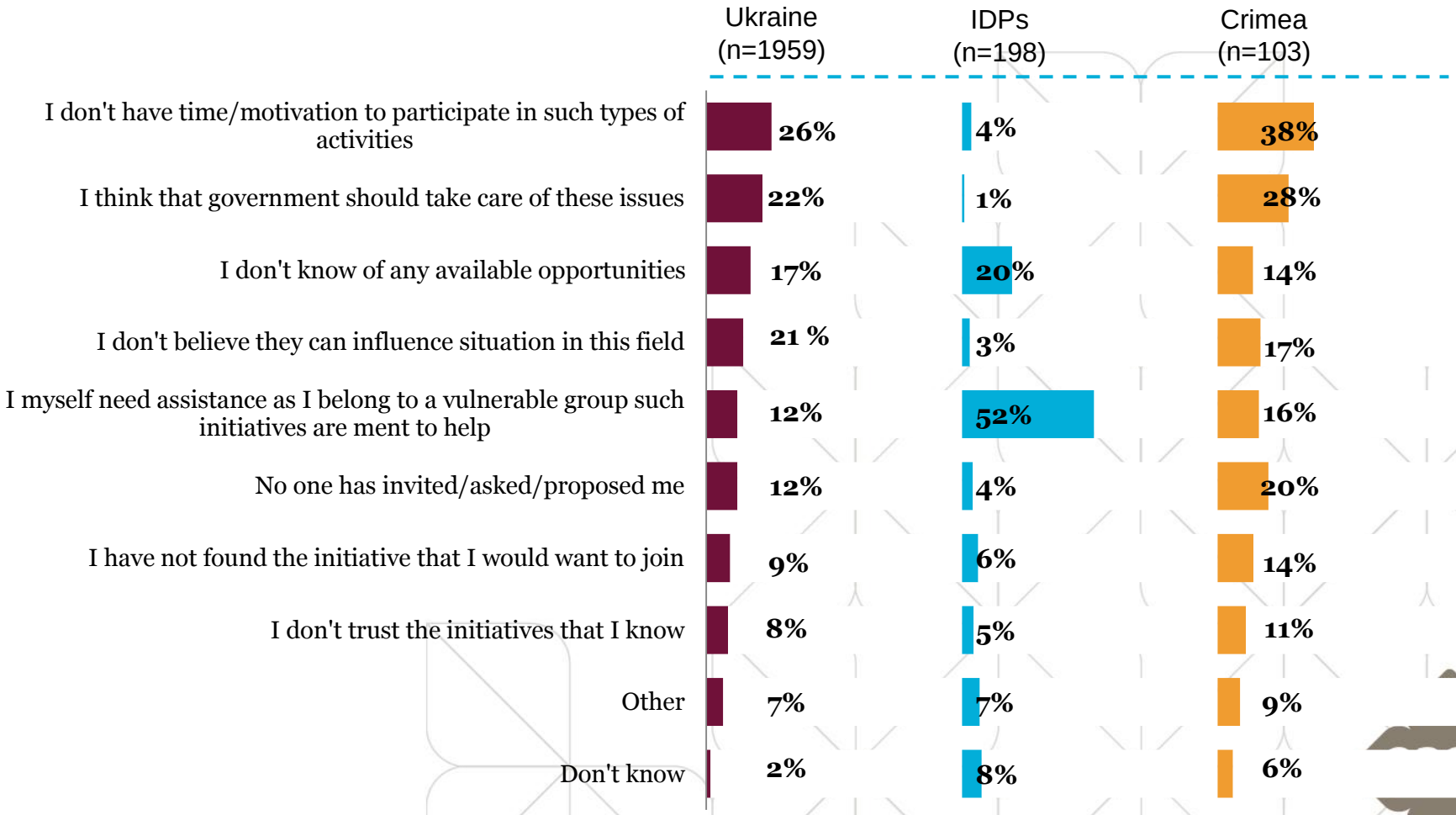
9. After the crisis in the East will be resolved, I plan to do/maybe will do/will not do the following:



** The alternative was not available for these groups of respondents.*

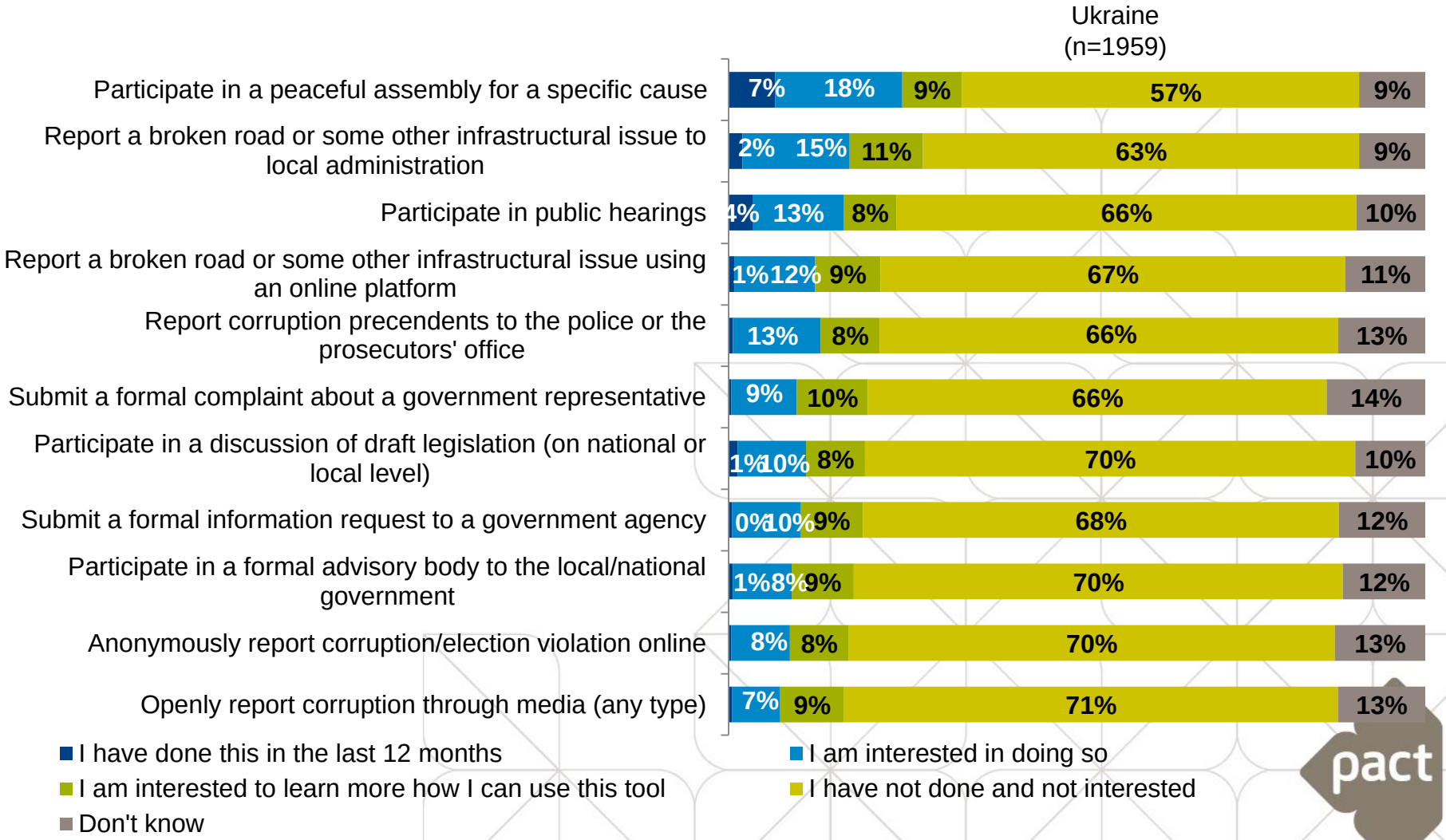
Relative majority of Ukrainians and Crimeans neither have time nor motivation to participate in civic initiatives.

10. What prevents you from being more actively engaged in civic initiatives?



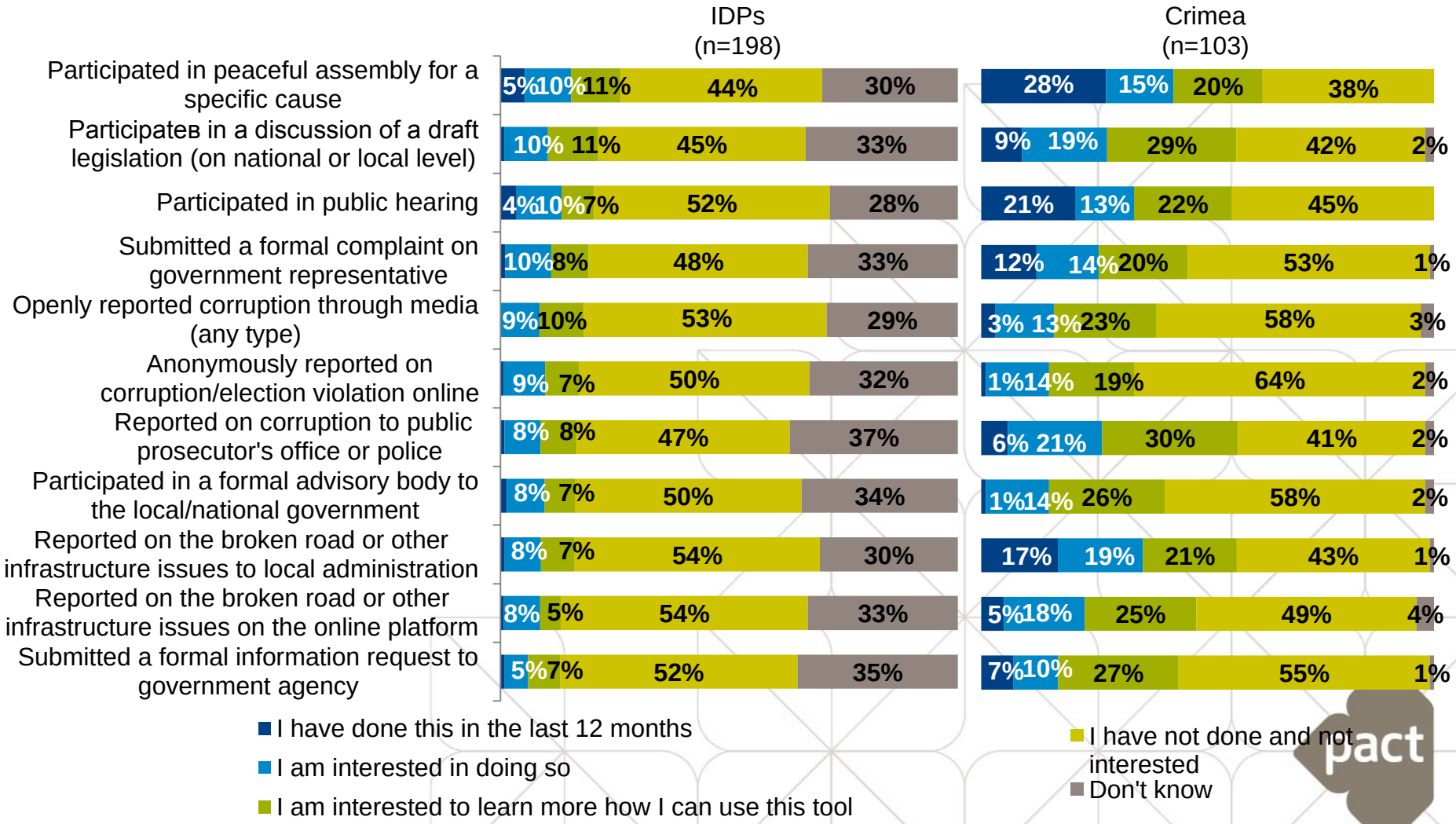
Most Ukrainians are not interested in civic activities, although a third of Ukrainians show interest in participating in a peaceful assembly for a specific cause

11. Have you ever shown interest/would be interested to perform the following actions:



IDPs and Crimeans are more interested in civic activities than Ukrainians

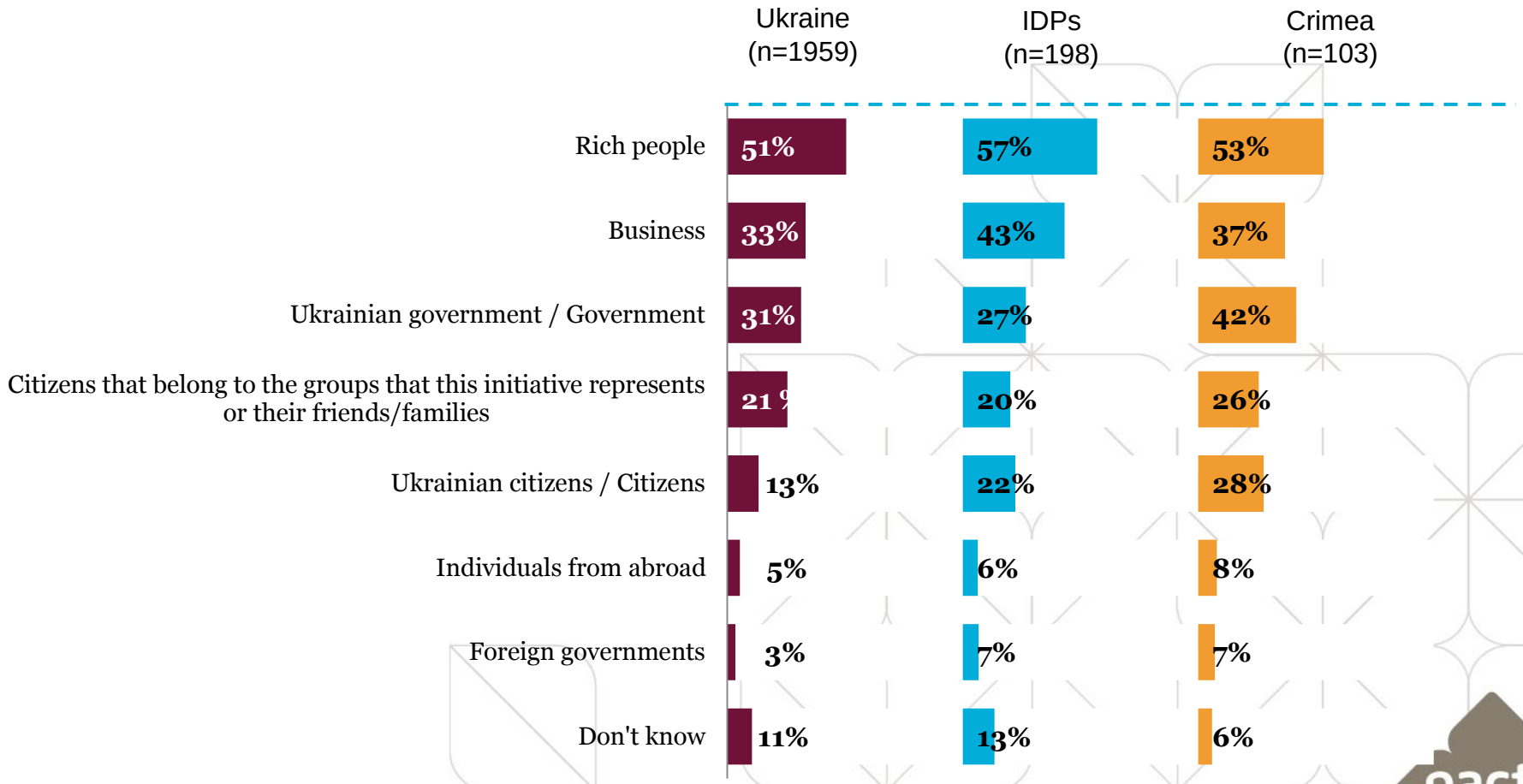
11. Have you ever shown interest/would be interested to perform the following actions:



Funding of civil society activities

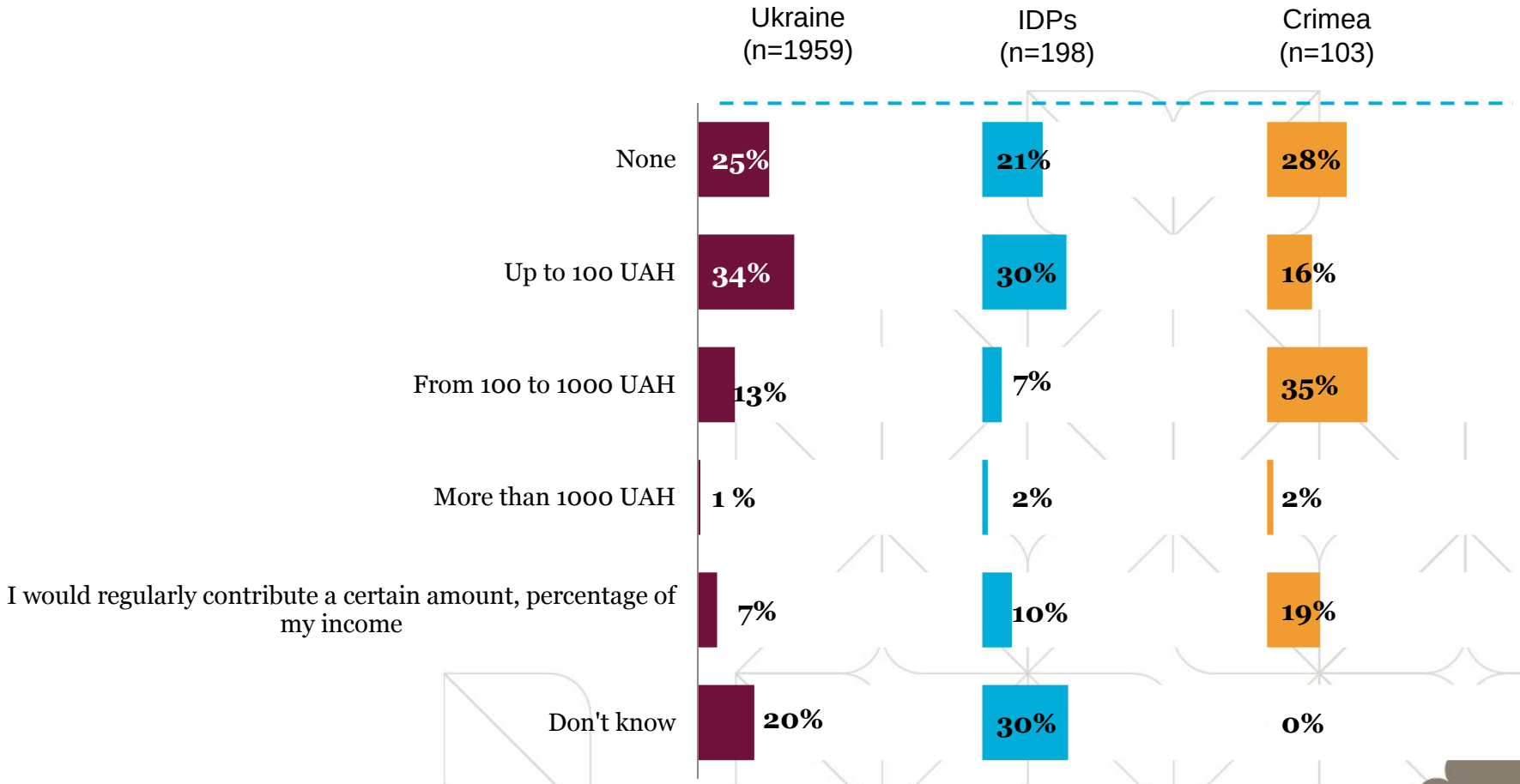
At least a half of the respondents in all three target groups think that civic initiatives should be sponsored by rich people. 42% of Crimeans and 31% of Ukrainiansthink that the government should finance such initiatives

12. Who do you think should finance civic initiatives/NGOs? (multiple options)



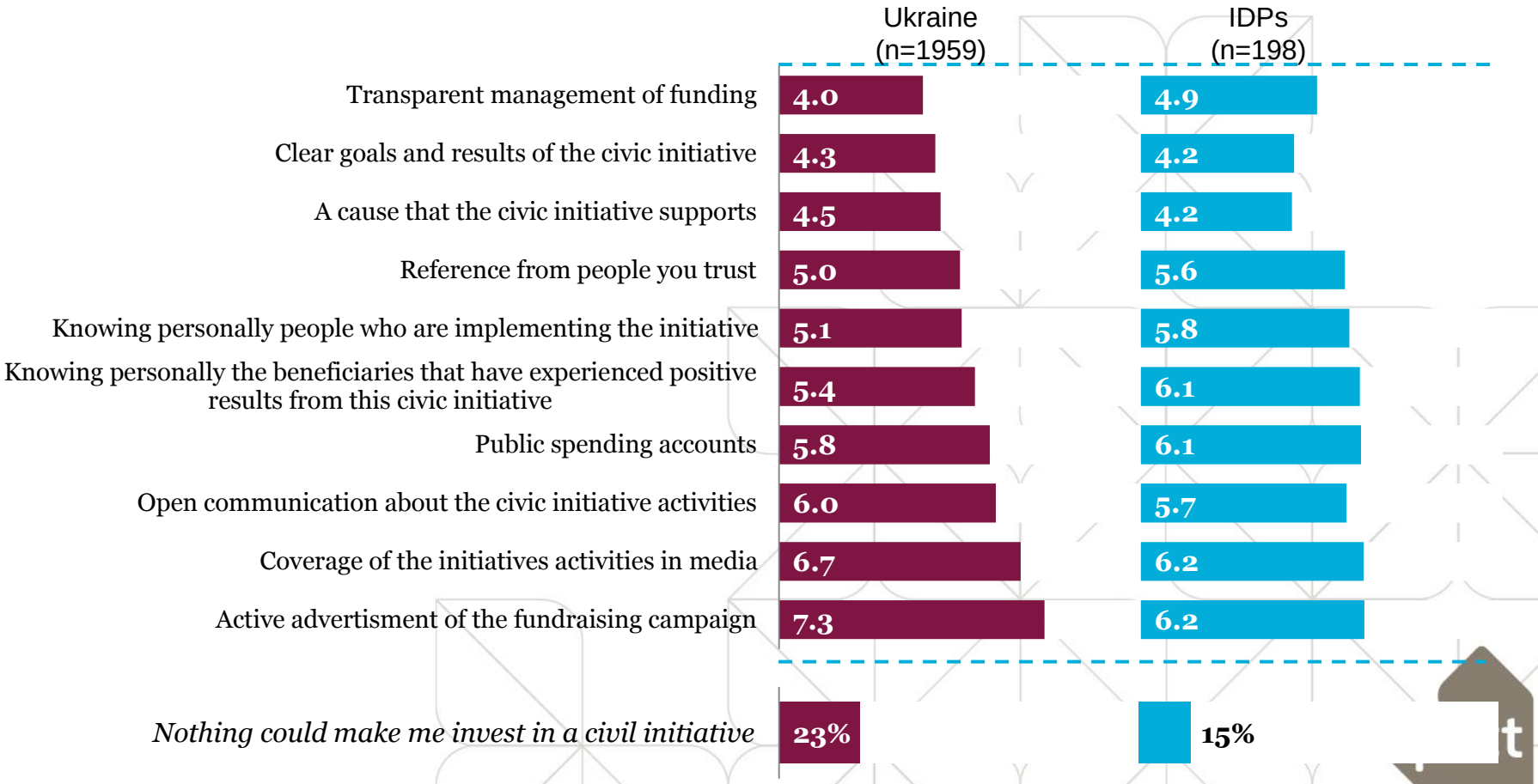
A third of Ukrainians and IDPs are ready to donate up to 100 UAH to civic initiatives. Among Crimeans, 35% are ready to donate between 100 and 1,000 UAH

13. What amount would you contribute personally to the cause that you believe in and to the initiative that you trust?



The transparent management of funding is the most important factor, upon which Ukrainians would decide whether to support a certain civic initiative. For IDPs the important factors are: clear goals, results and public support

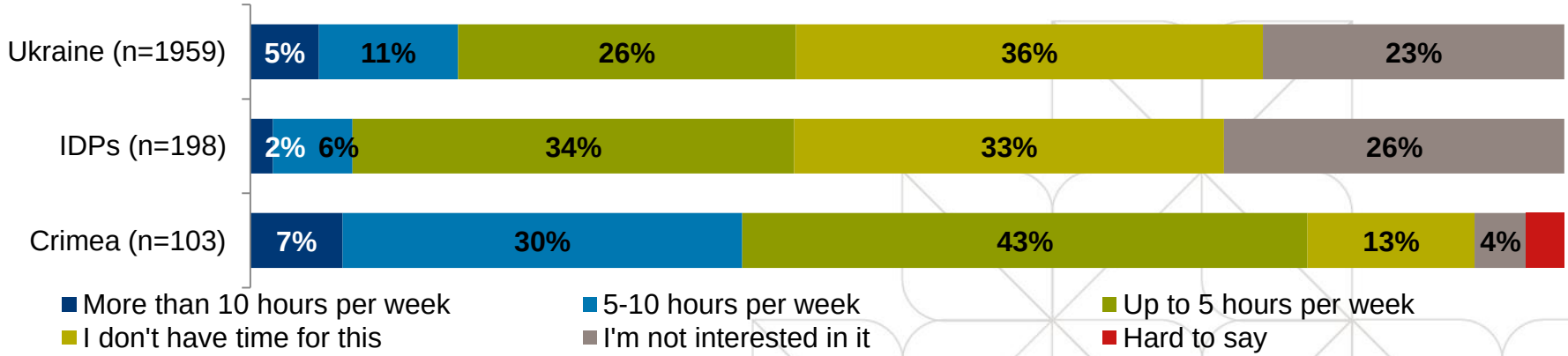
14. If you decide dto financially support a certain initiative, which factor would play the crucial role for you decision? Please rate them according to their importance/role, where ***1 means «The most important reason», and 10 – «the least important reason».***



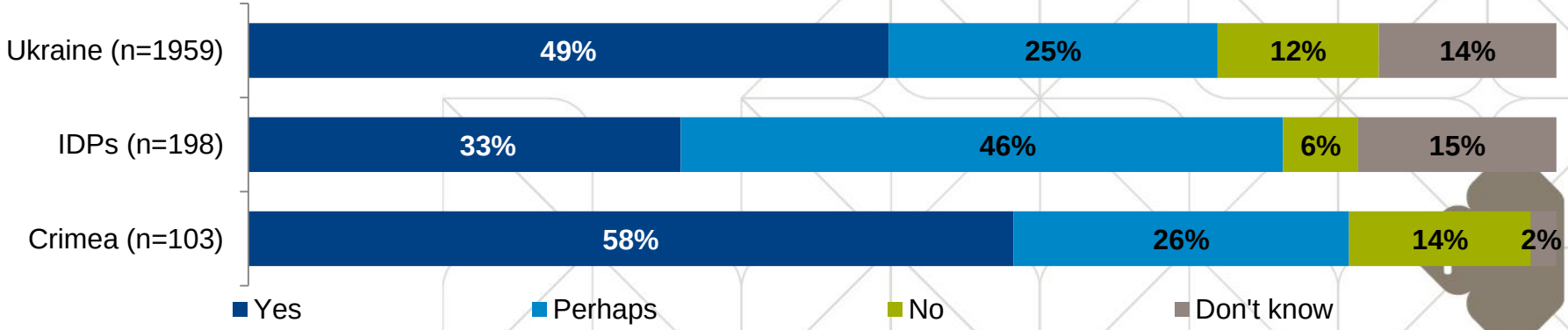
Participation in the distribution of local budget

Less than a half of Ukrainians and IDPs have no time for defending their needs on local budget implementation, while the majority of Crimeans are ready to spend at least 5 hours a week on this activity. Almost a half of Ukrainians, a third of IDPs and 58% of Crimeans support the idea of paying public officials based on their effectiveness

37. If you could influence local budget implementation (for example, building playgrounds, front door or road maintenance etc.), how many hours per week would you be ready to spend on defending your needs?

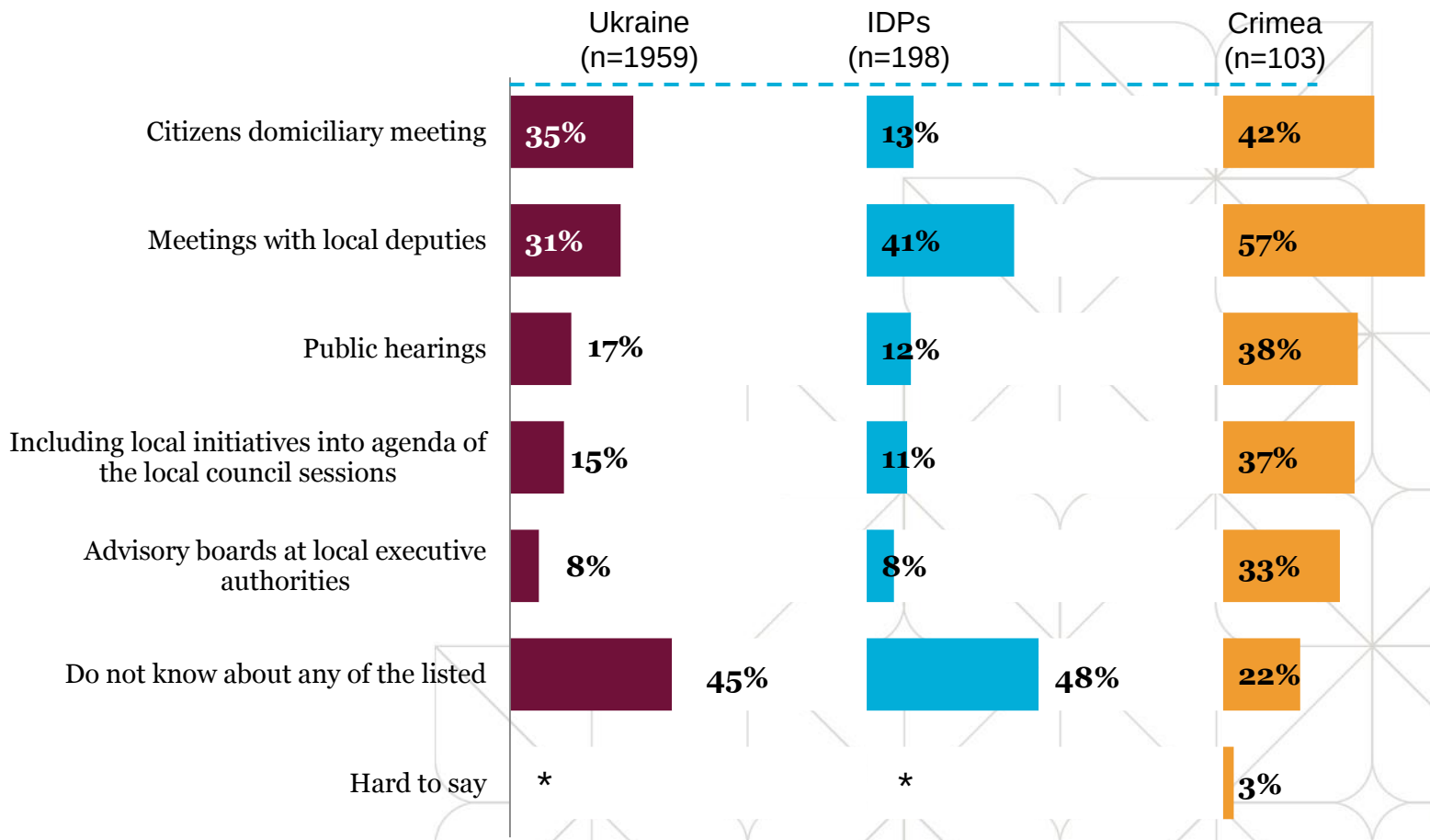


39. One of the methods of participation in local budgets implementation is the remuneration of public officials based on their effectiveness. For example, the staff of public institutions receive bonuses based on how satisfied the citizens are with the provided services. Would you like police, healthcare staff and other public institutions' employees to receive salaries depending on citizens' evaluation?



Approximately 1/3 of Ukrainians are familiar with such mechanisms of budgetary funds allocation as citizens domiciliary meetings and meetings with local deputies. Meetings with local deputies are also the most known mechanism among Crimeans

38. Have you heard about any of the mechanisms of influence which are listed below that let citizens decide how to spend budgetary funds?

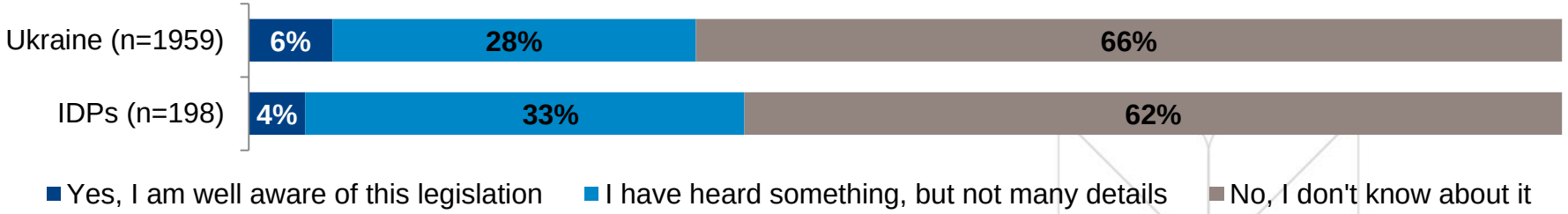


** The alternative was not available for these groups of respondents*

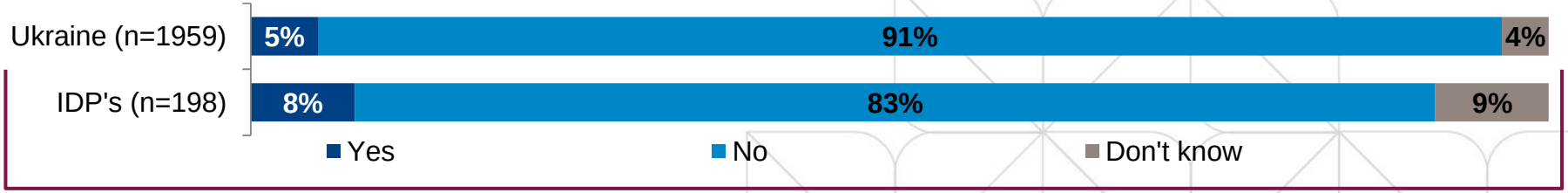
Access to public information

Approximately 1/3 of Ukrainians have heard something about the law on access to public information, but only 5% have ever filed a request. Among those who did, only 19% never received a reply

34. Do you know about the law on access to public information that was approved by Verkhovna Rada in 2010?

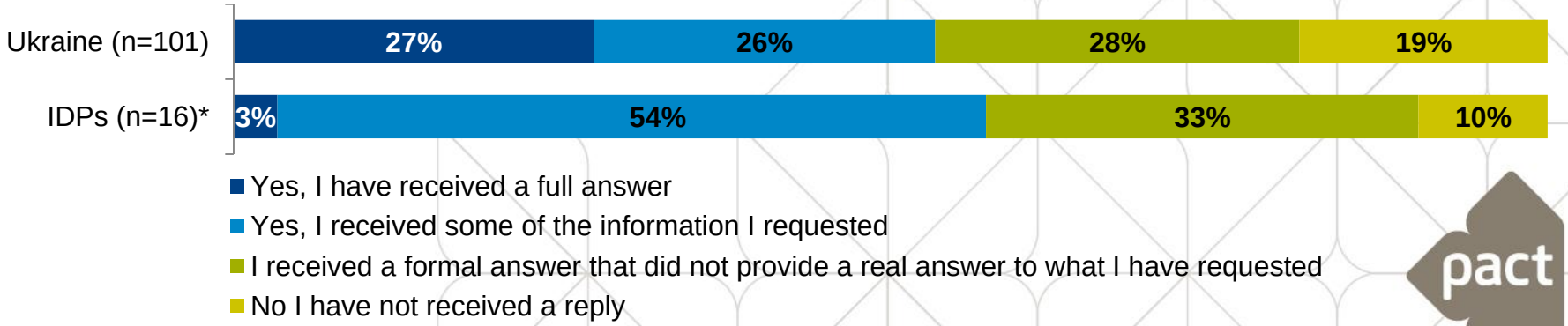


35. Have you ever sent a request for information to government agencies?



If 'Yes'

36. Did you receive information that you requested?

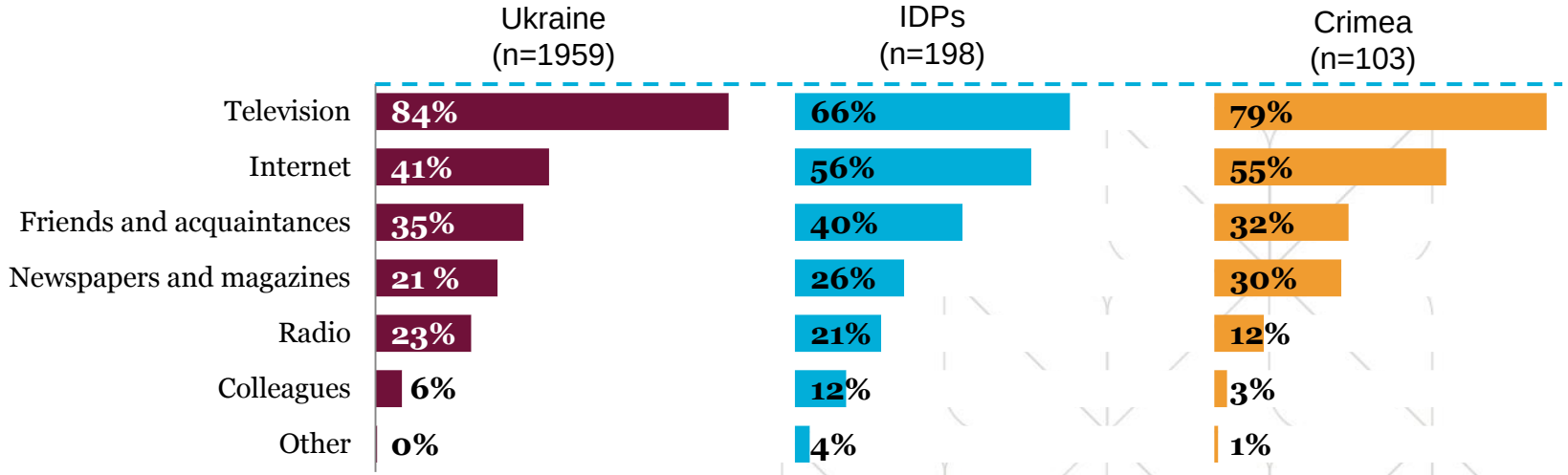


** The sample size is too small to be representative*

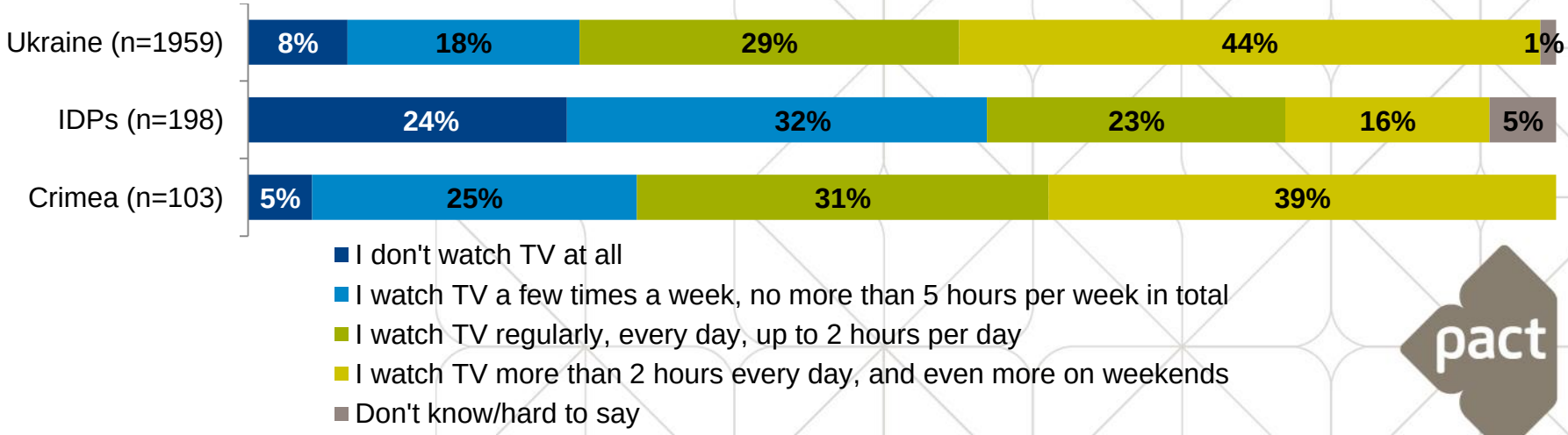
Sources of information and attitudes to public TV

Television remains the main source of information for all target groups. 44% of Ukrainians and 39% of Crimeans watch TV more than 2 hours every day. IDPs don't watch as much television – mostly less than 5 hours a week

26. What is the main source of information for you?

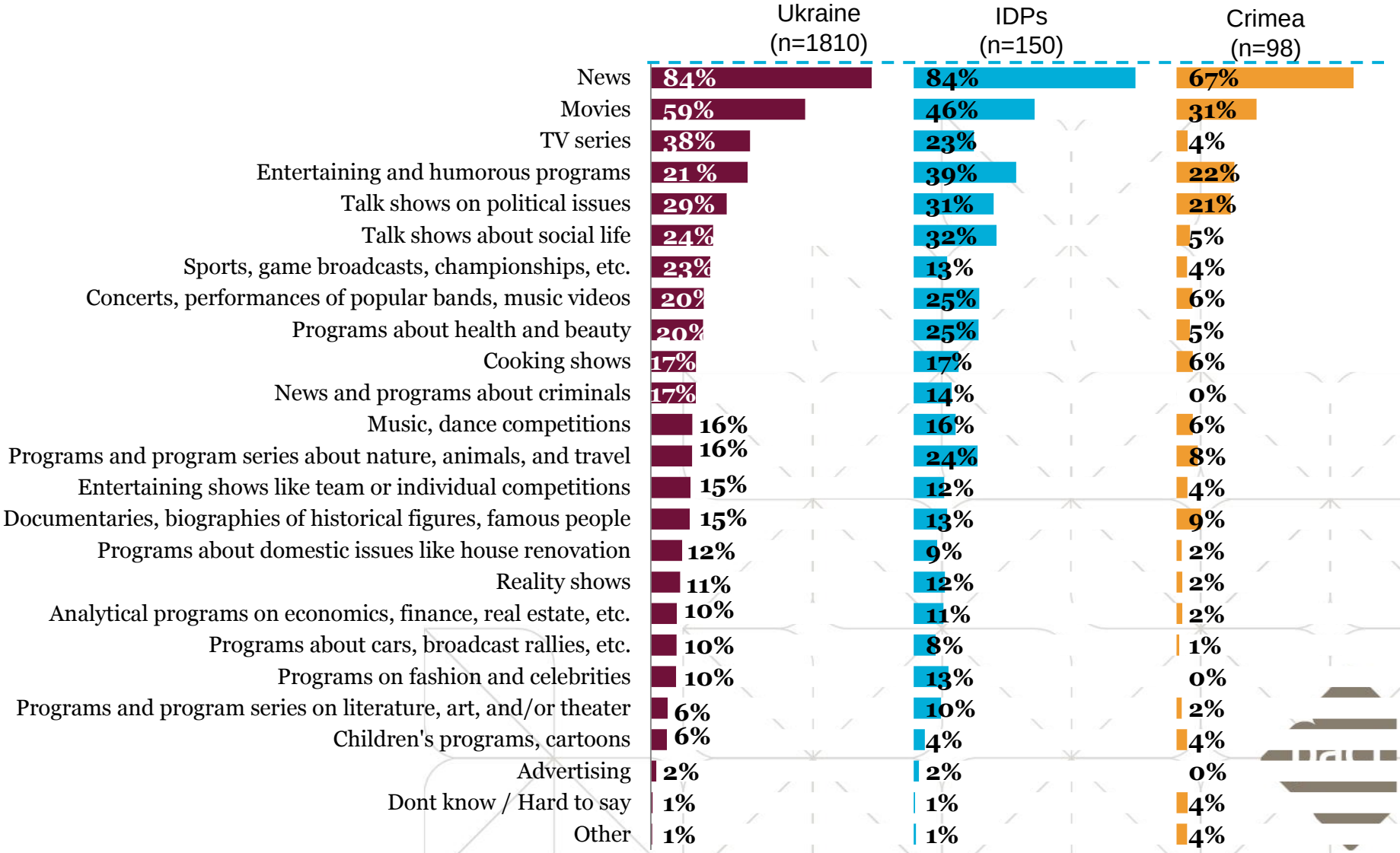


27. How often do you usually watch TV?



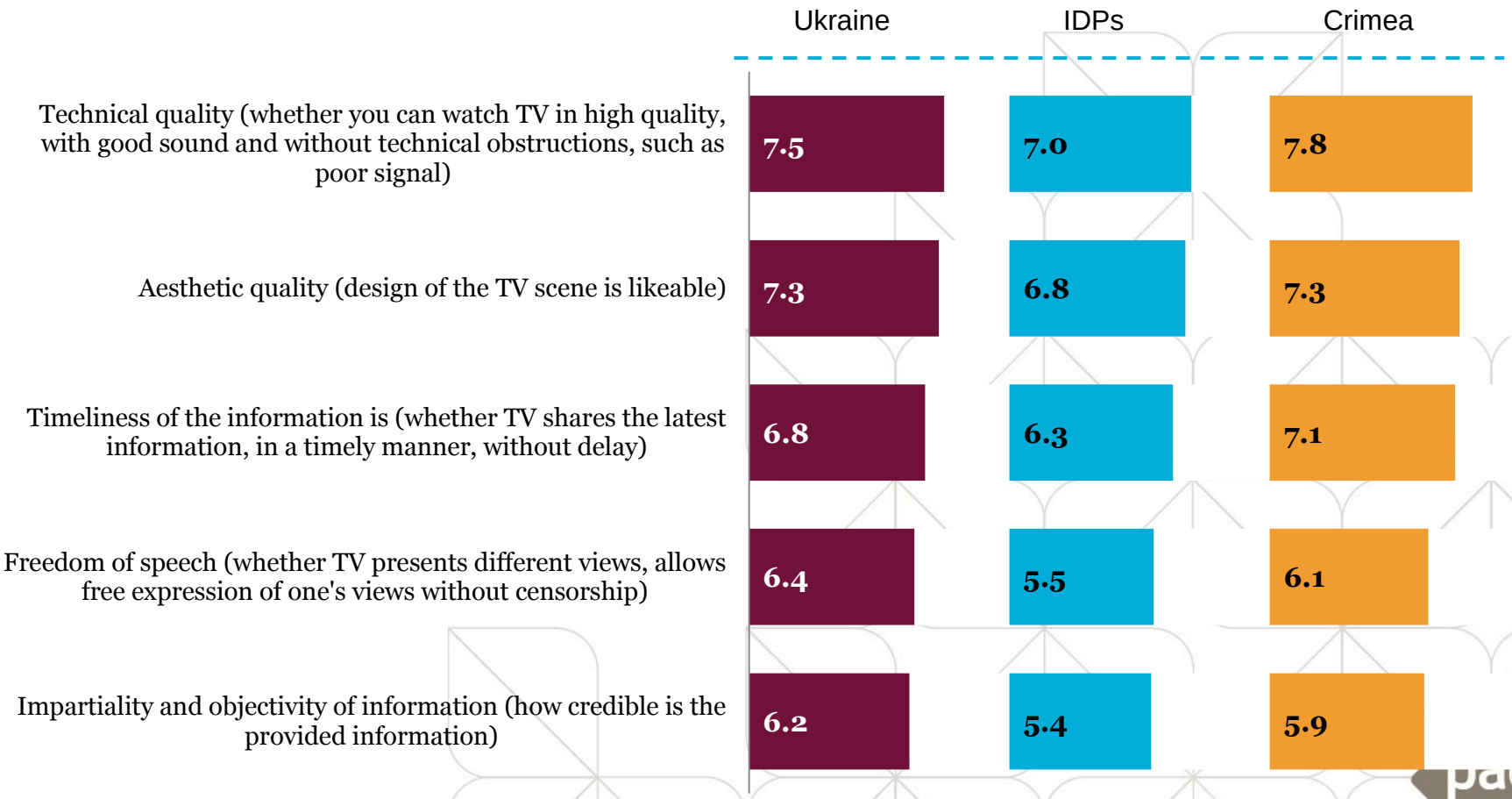
All three target groups prefer to watch the news. Movies are the next most popular program

28. Which TV shows do you like the most? (This question was answered only by those who watch TV (question 27))



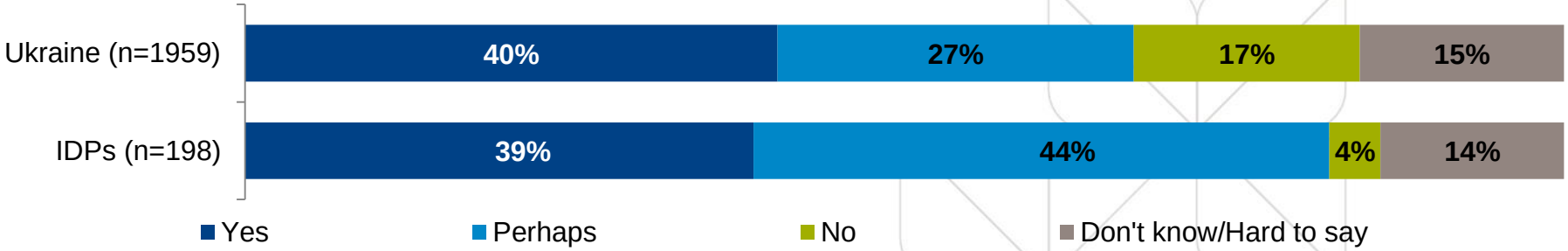
In all three target groups, people who watch TV give television the highest rating for technical quality and the lowest for impartiality and objectivity of information

29. Are you satisfied with the overall level of television broadcast that is available in your region? Rate each statement with a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means «Absolutely unsatisfied» and 10 is «Fully satisfied», 0 – Difficult to answer.

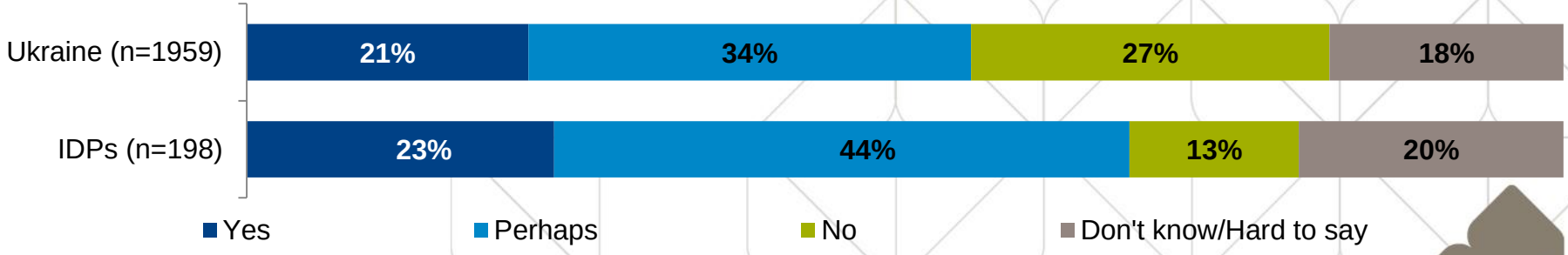


More than half of Ukrainians are interested in watching public broadcasting television, and 55% may be ready to pay for it. These ratings are higher among IDPs, of whom 83% are interested and 67% may be ready to pay for it.

30. Are you generally interested in having access to a new channel, which does not belong to the state and responds to the interests of the viewers, which is so-called "public broadcasting"?

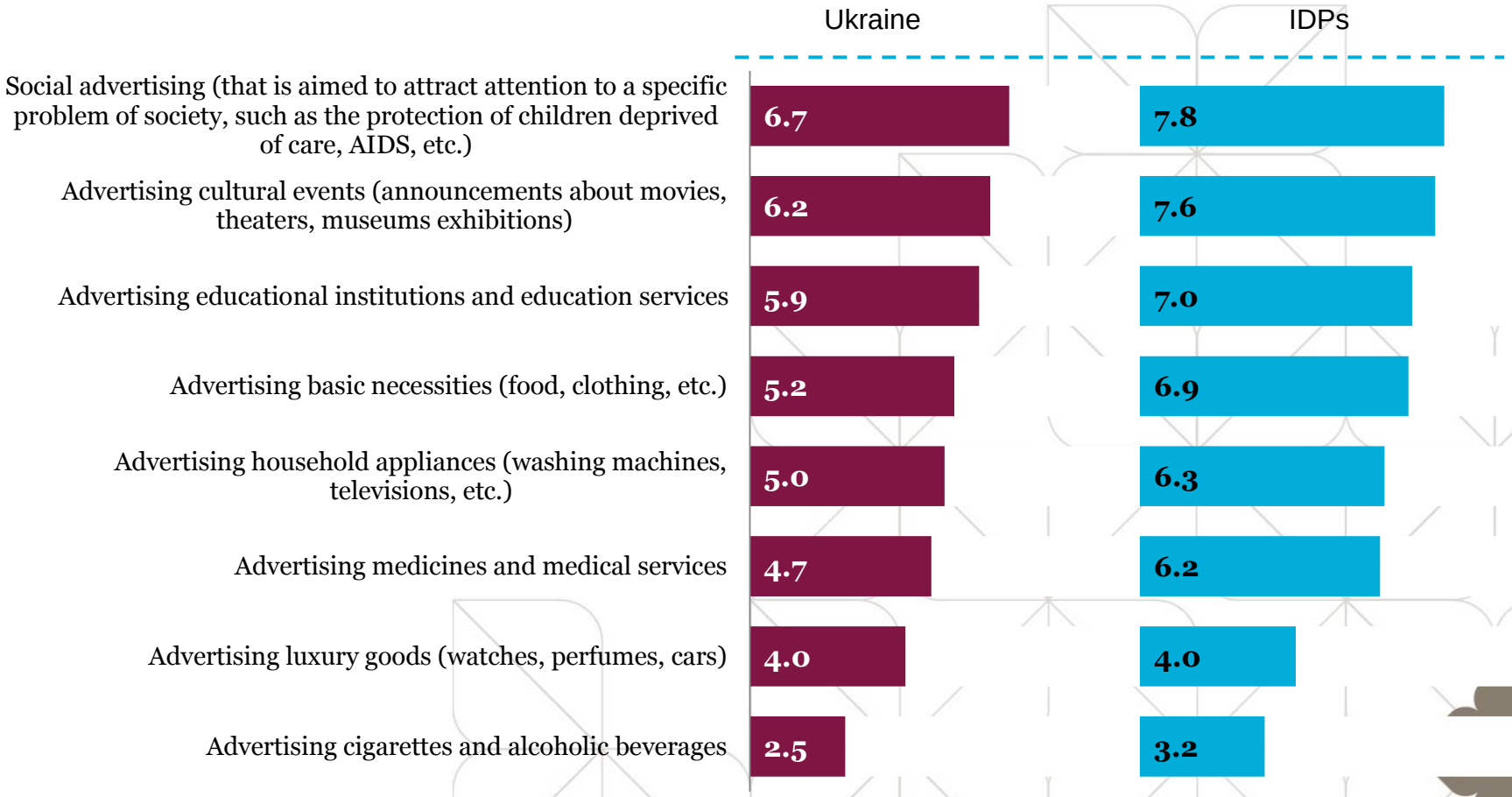


31. To be independent from the government, public broadcasting has to be funded from other sources (monthly fee for viewers, advertising revenue, support of independent sponsors, sale of services, subsidies, etc.). If public broadcasting was operating in your region, would you be willing to subscribe to view it and pay a monthly fee?



Ukrainians and IDPs see social commercials and ads for cultural events as the most acceptable types of advertisement for public broadcast television . Advertising luxury goods, cigarettes, and alcoholic beverages is the least acceptable

32. In order to cover the operating costs public broadcast television could sell certain advertising services. Please rate each type of advertisement according to how acceptable it is on public television from 1 to 10, where 1 means «absolutely unacceptable», and 10 – «definitely acceptable», 0 – do not know.



For IDPs and Ukrainians, the top-3 trusted television speakers are scholars, independent analysts and civic activists. Crimeans tend to trust scholars, analysts and representatives of creative professions

33. Please rate your trust level to these people,that appear on TV from time to time. Use a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 means «absolutely do not trust», 10 – «fully trust». 0 – difficult to answer.

Trends of 2013 – 2014

Waves of the survey

2013 (N=1204)

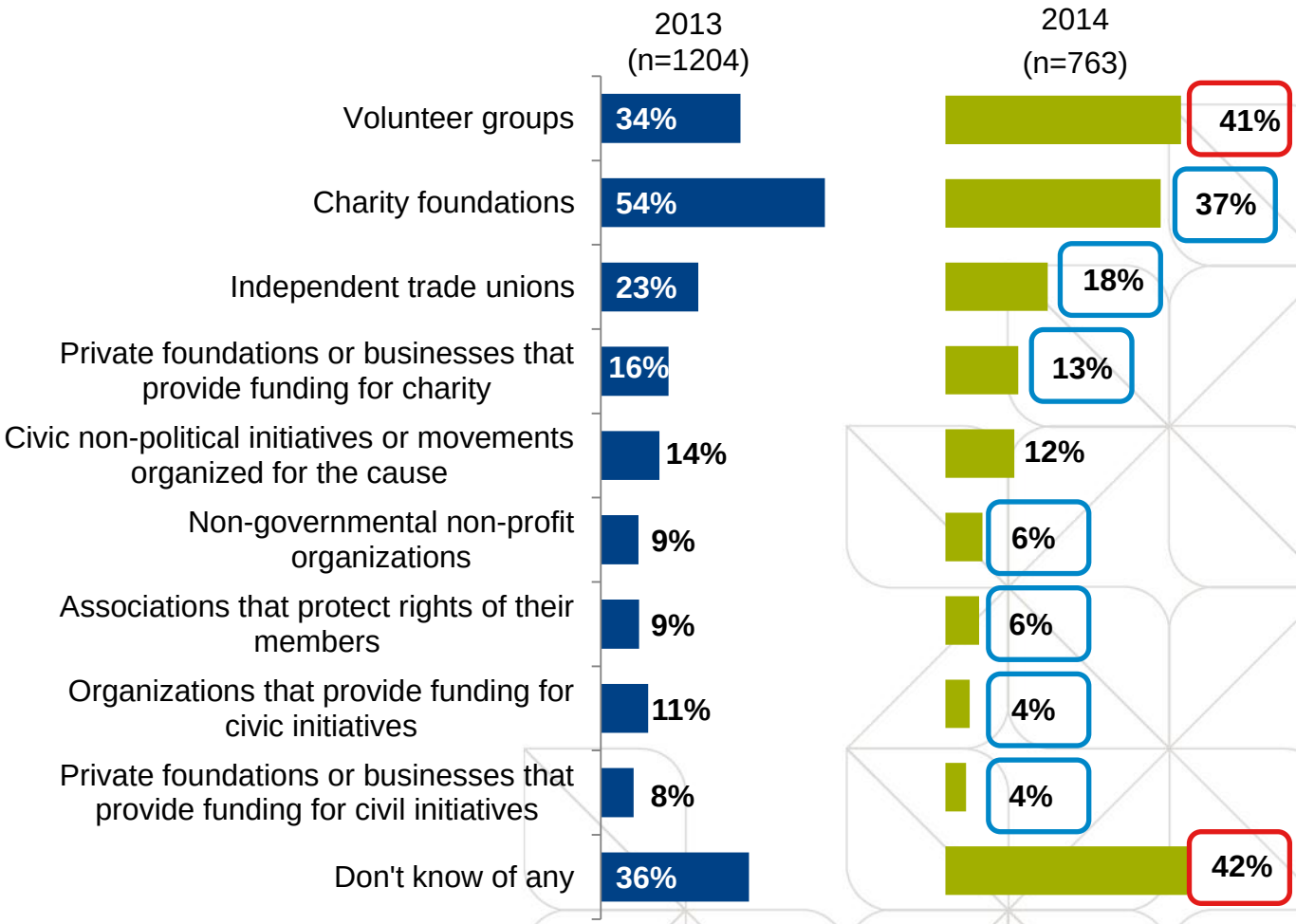
A nationwide survey for the UNITER project was conducted in May of 2013. The research covered cities with the population over 100,000 residents. For a correct comparison, we removed Crimea from the sample.

2014 (N=763)

A nationwide survey for the UNITER project was conducted in August of 2014. For a correct comparison, we removed all cities with a population under 100,000 residents from the sample.
Note that the 2013 survey covered cities in the whole Donetska and Luhanska oblasts, while the 2014 survey – only those cities which are under control of Ukrainian authorities

The number of Ukrainians who know of some volunteer groups increased, but the number of those, who know of any NGOs decreased in 2014

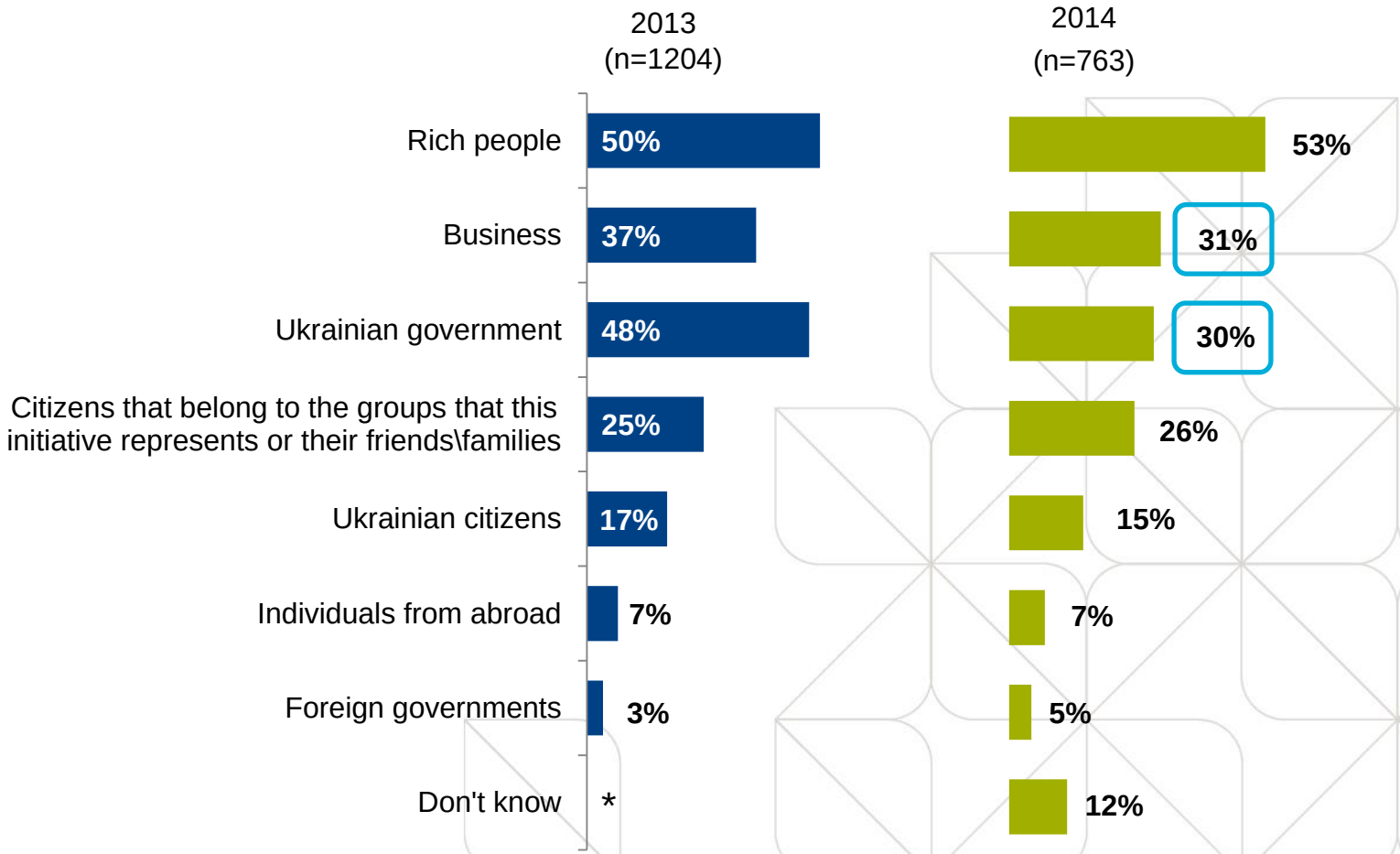
Do you know of any of the following types of organizations/initiatives that are active in Ukraine? (Multiple options)



** Hereinafter the percentages which are highlighted with red are significantly higher than in 2013. The percentages which are highlighted in blue are significantly lower than in 2013.*

The number of those who think the Ukrainian government and business should fund civic initiatives decreased in 2014

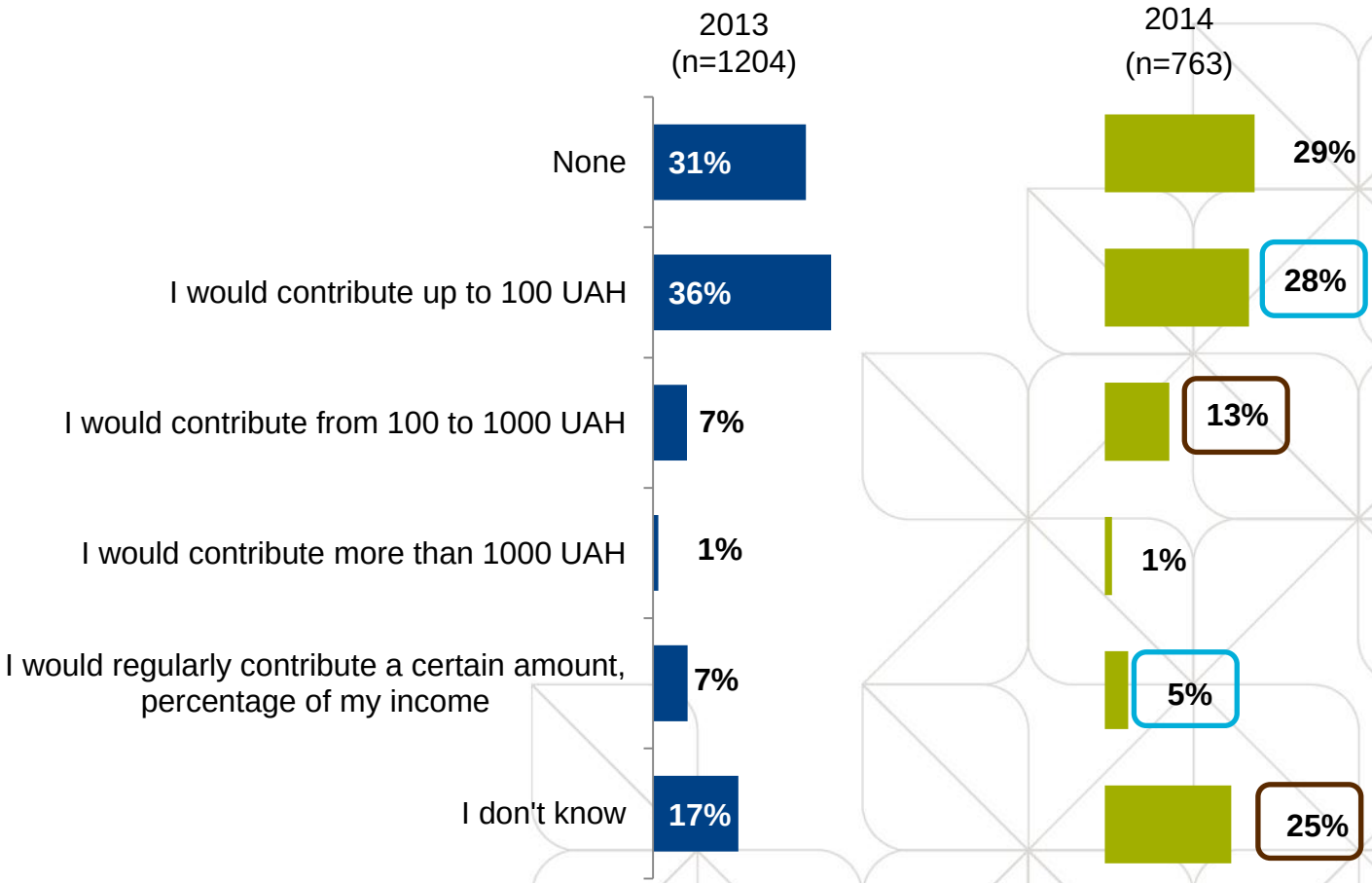
Who do you think should fund civic initiatives/NGOs? (Multiple responses)



** The alternative was not available*

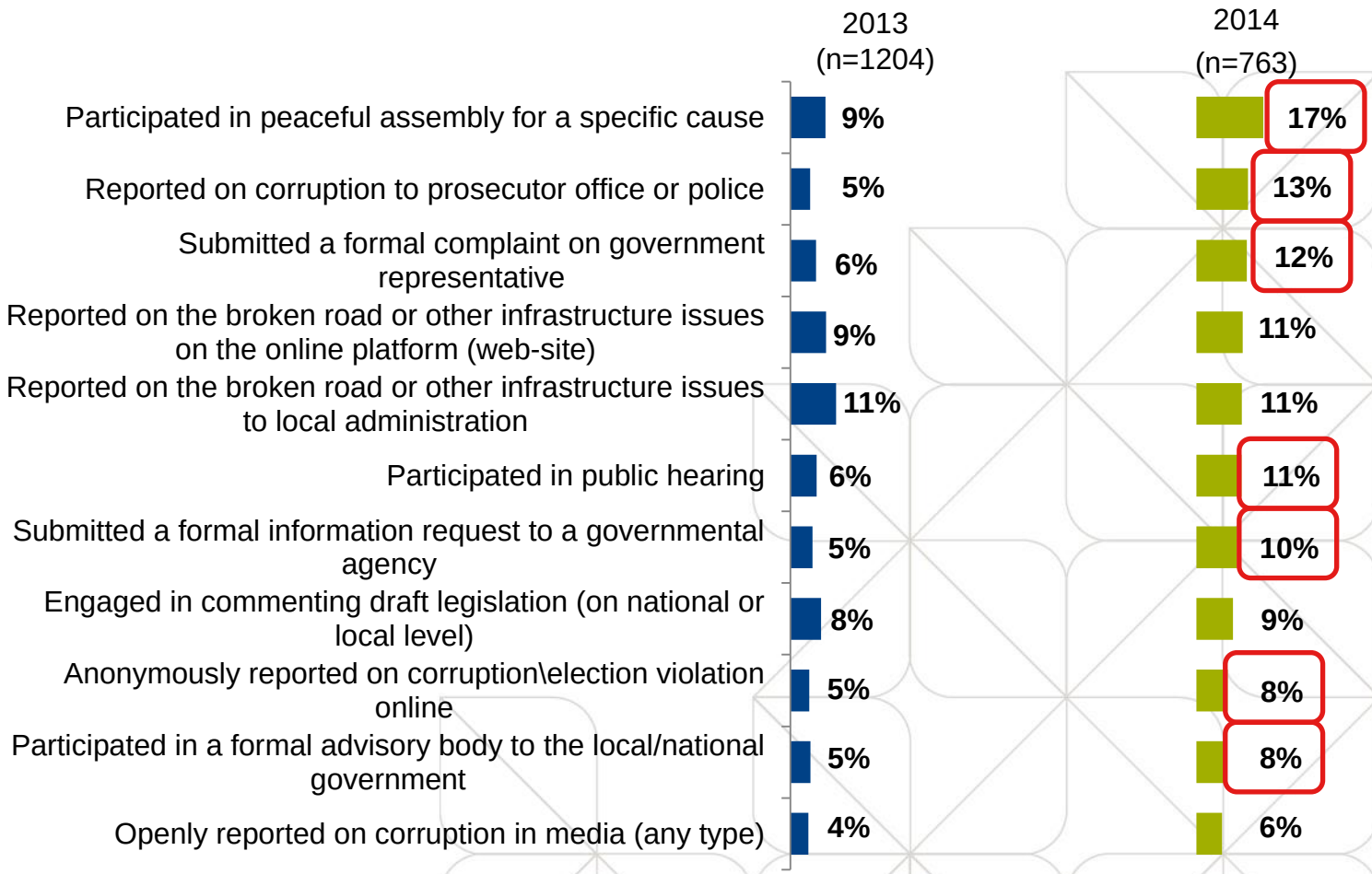
The number of Ukrainians who are ready to spend between 100 and 1,000 UAH on civic initiatives increased. The increased number of «don't know» answers could be explained by unstable economic situation in 2014

What amount would you contribute personally to the cause that you believe in and to the initiative that you trust?



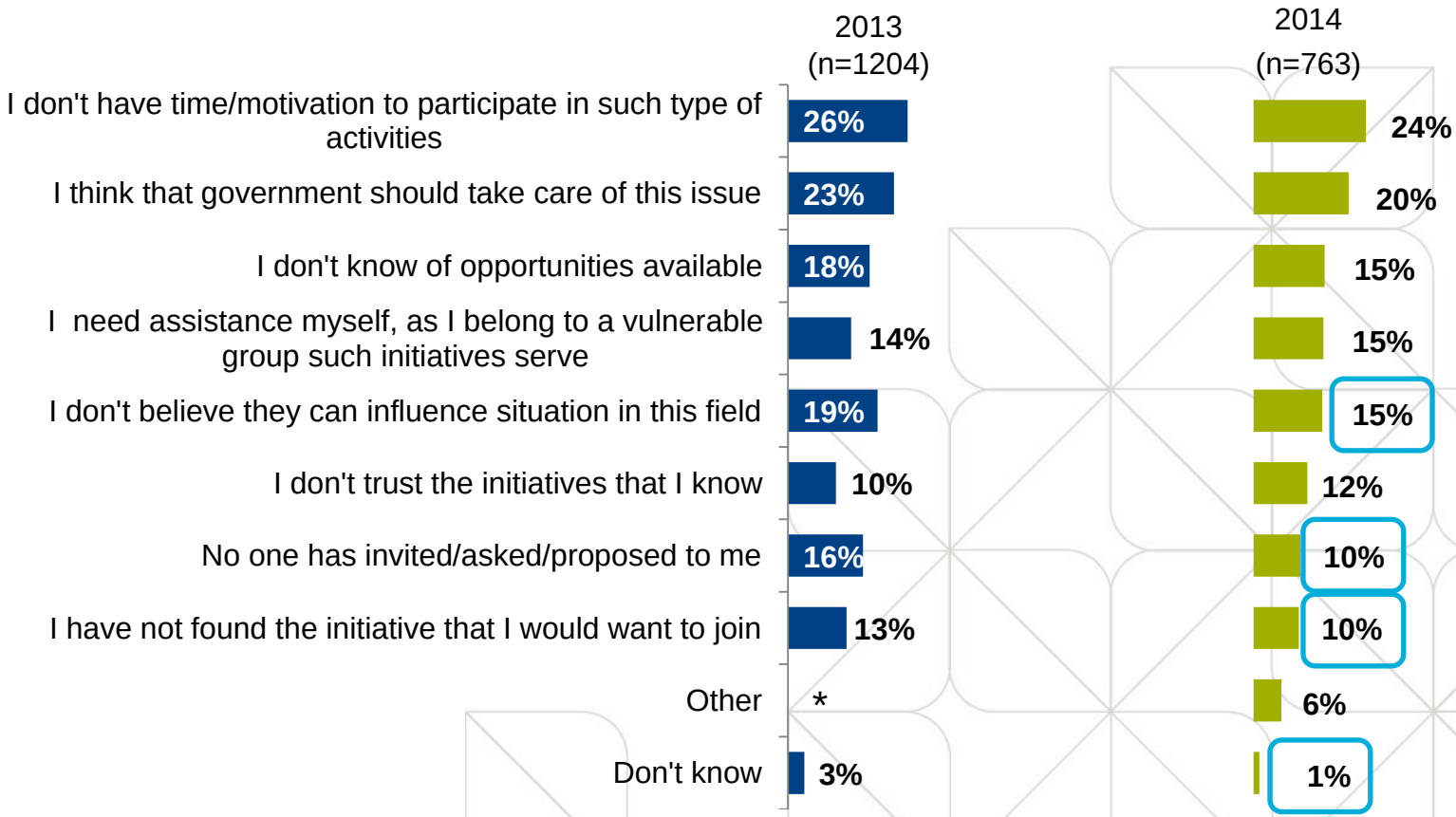
Overall, Ukrainians became more interested in civic initiatives in 2014

Have you ever been interested in such activities? The share of those who've chosen «I'm interested in doing so»:



Fewer Ukrainians believe civic initiatives cannot influence the situation in any spheres of public life

What prevents you from more active engagement in civic initiatives?

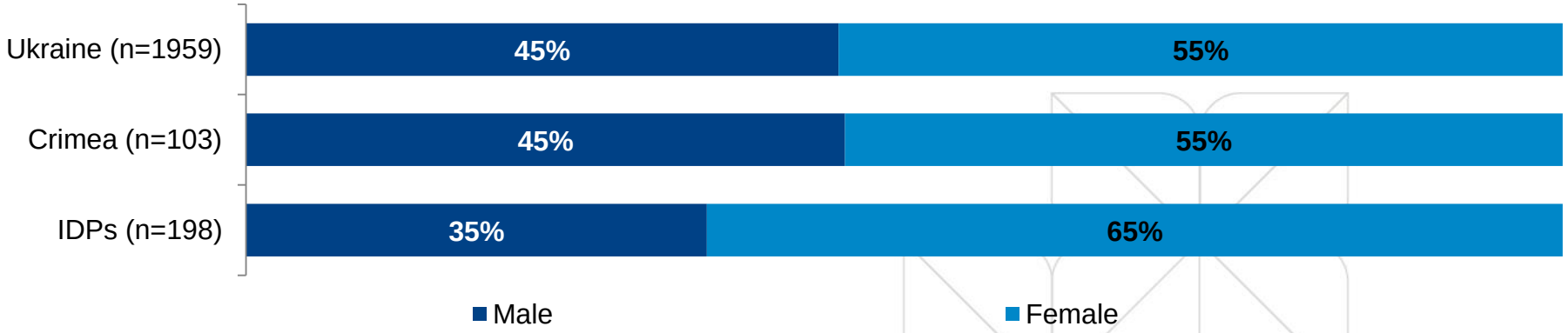


** This alternative was not available*

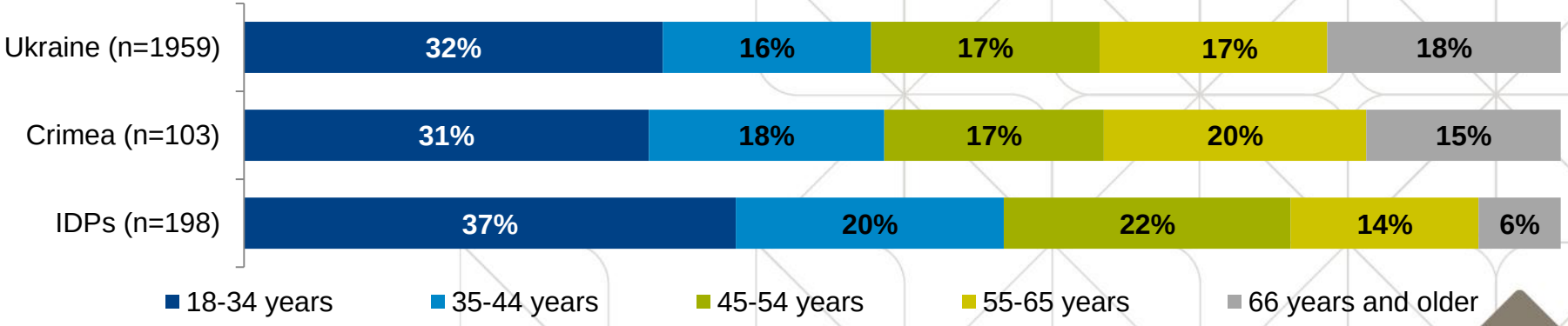
Socio-demographic characteristics

The prevailing age group among IDPs is 18 – 34 years old. There are considerably more women among IDPs

Gender

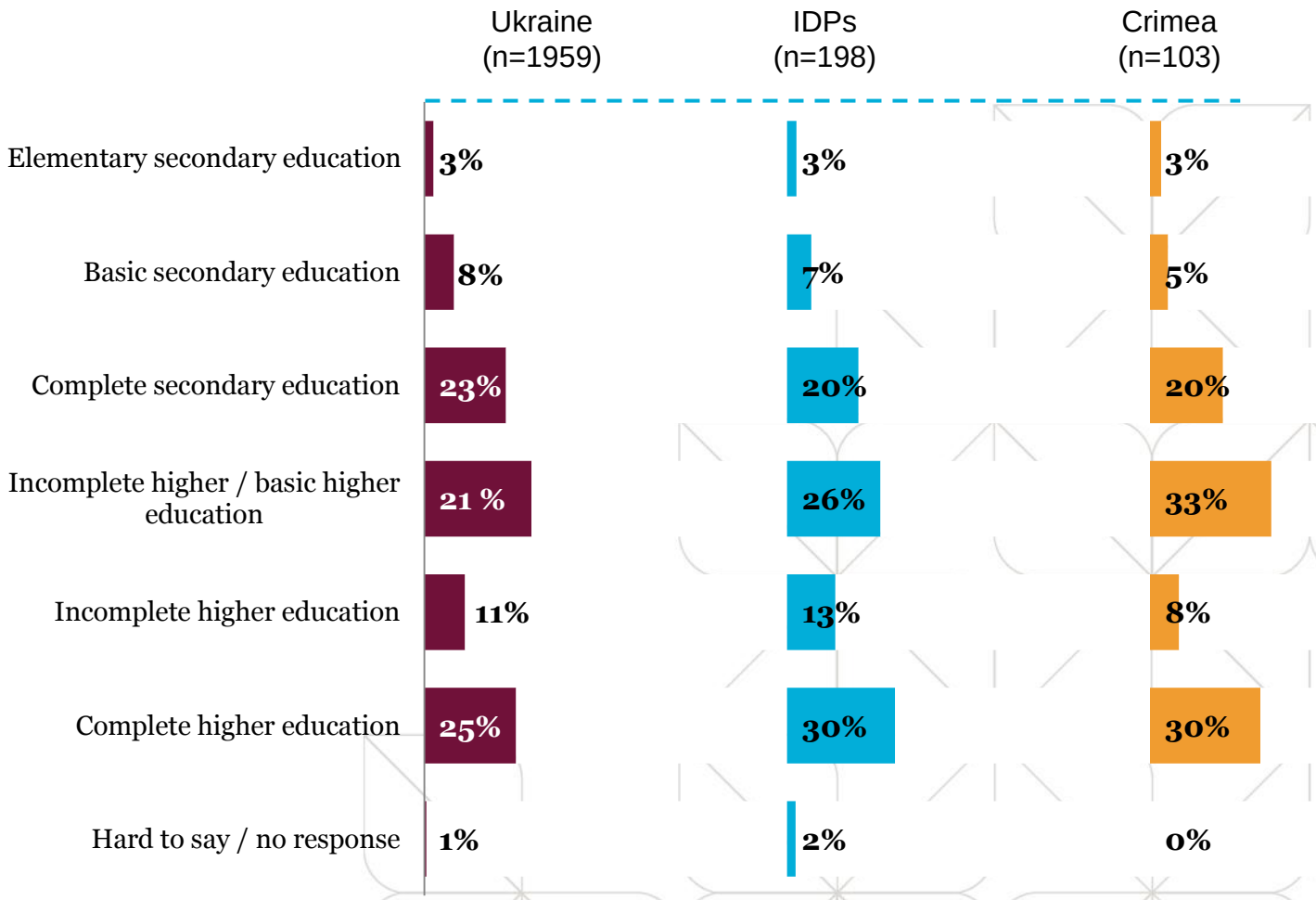


Age group



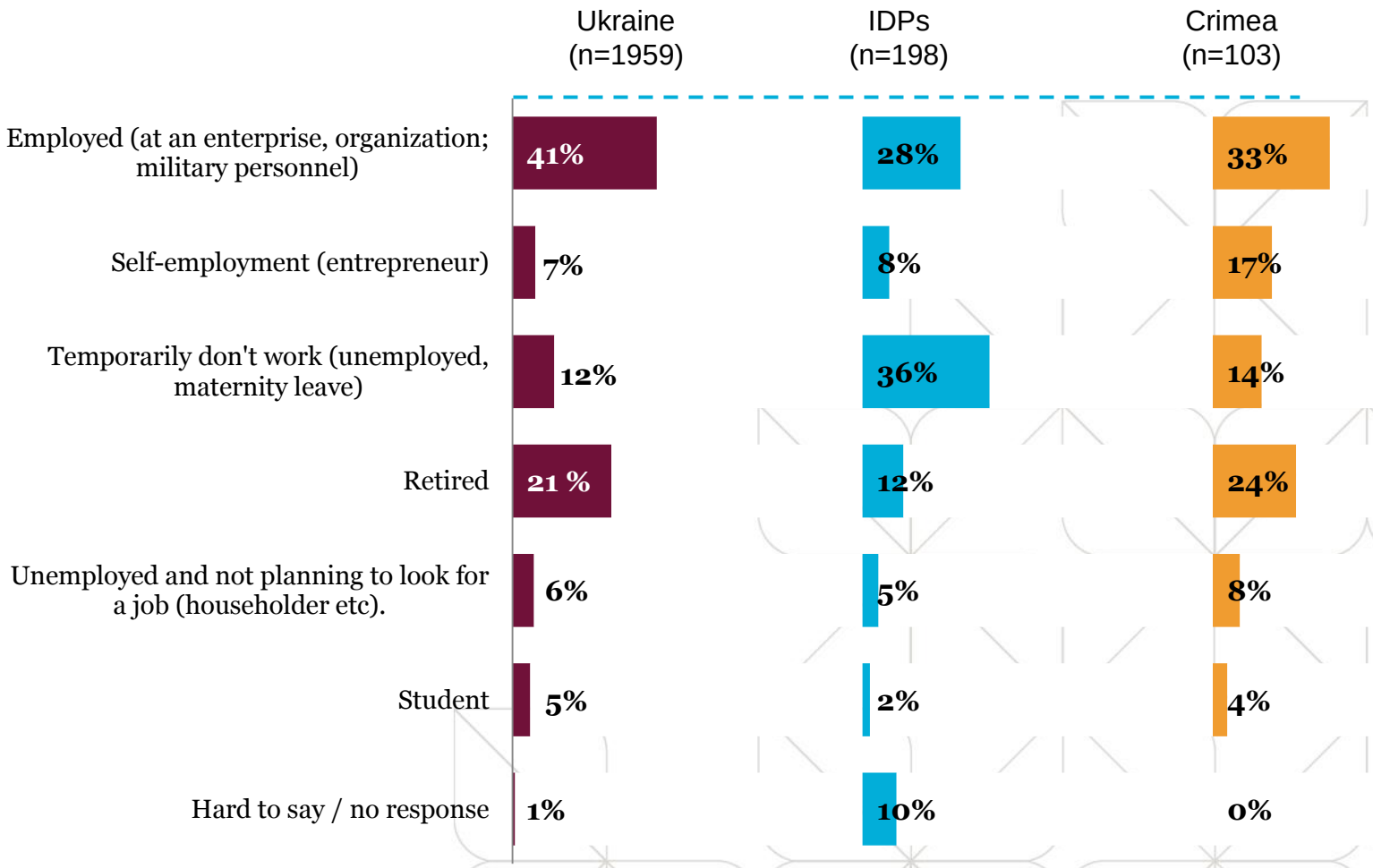
Approximately 1/3 of the IDPs have higher education, and 26% have incomplete higher / basic higher education

A8. What education do you have?



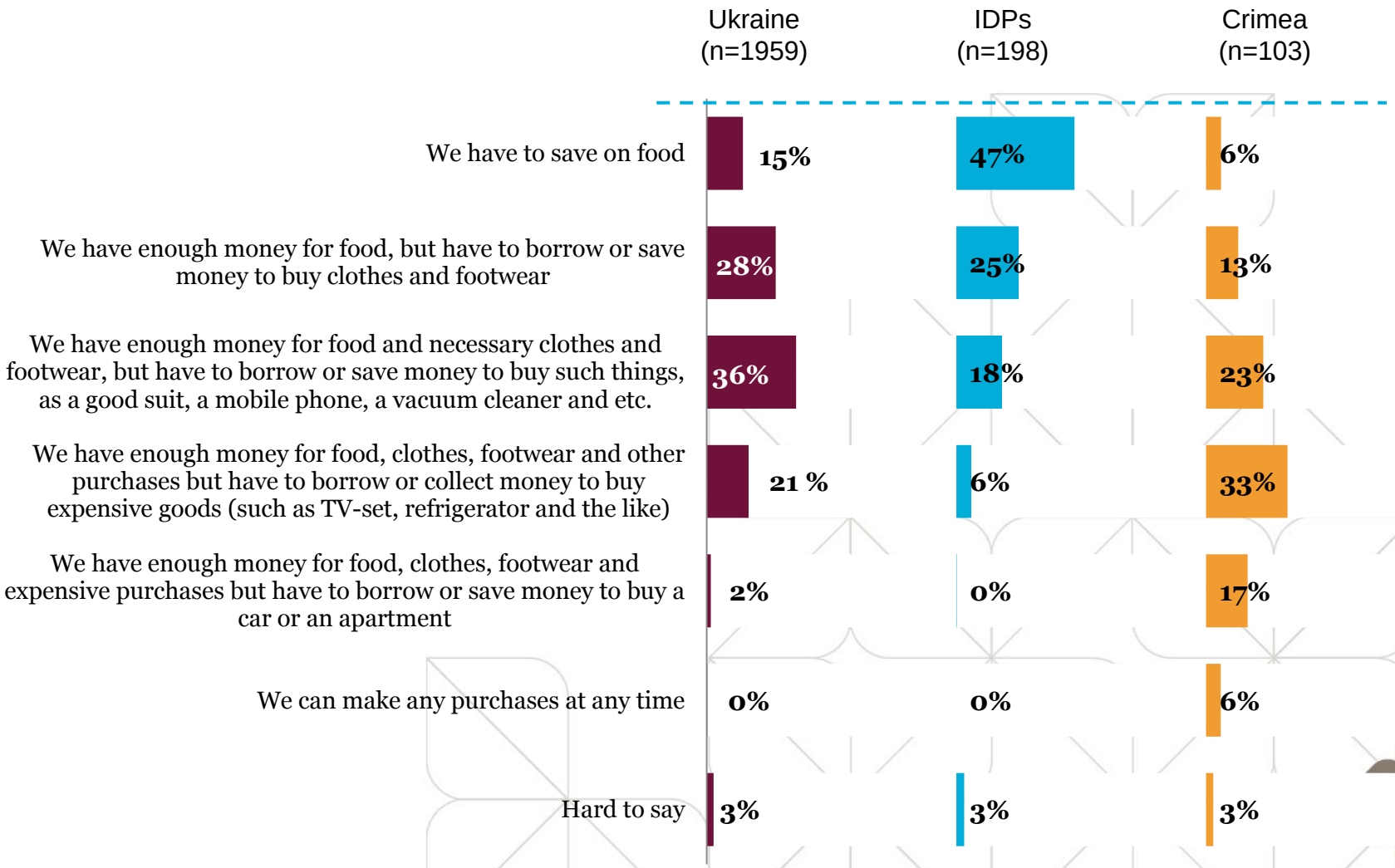
There are more self-employed people among Crimeans. A third of IDPs are temporarily unemployed

A9. What is your occupation, what kind of work do you mainly do?



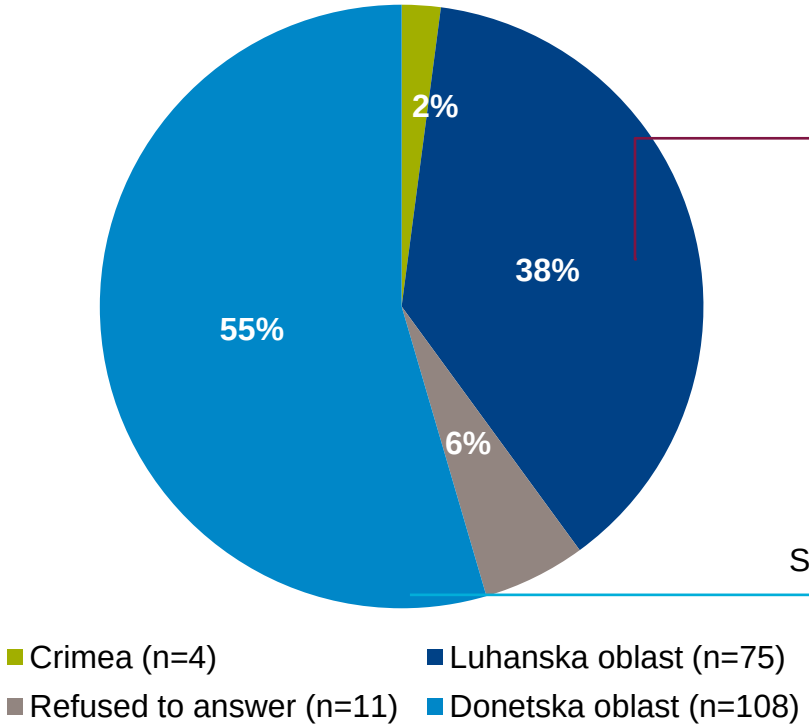
Crimeans rate their financial status higher than Ukrainians. Almost 50% of the IDPs are in a critical situation and forced to save on food

A10. What can you tell about the financial status of your family?

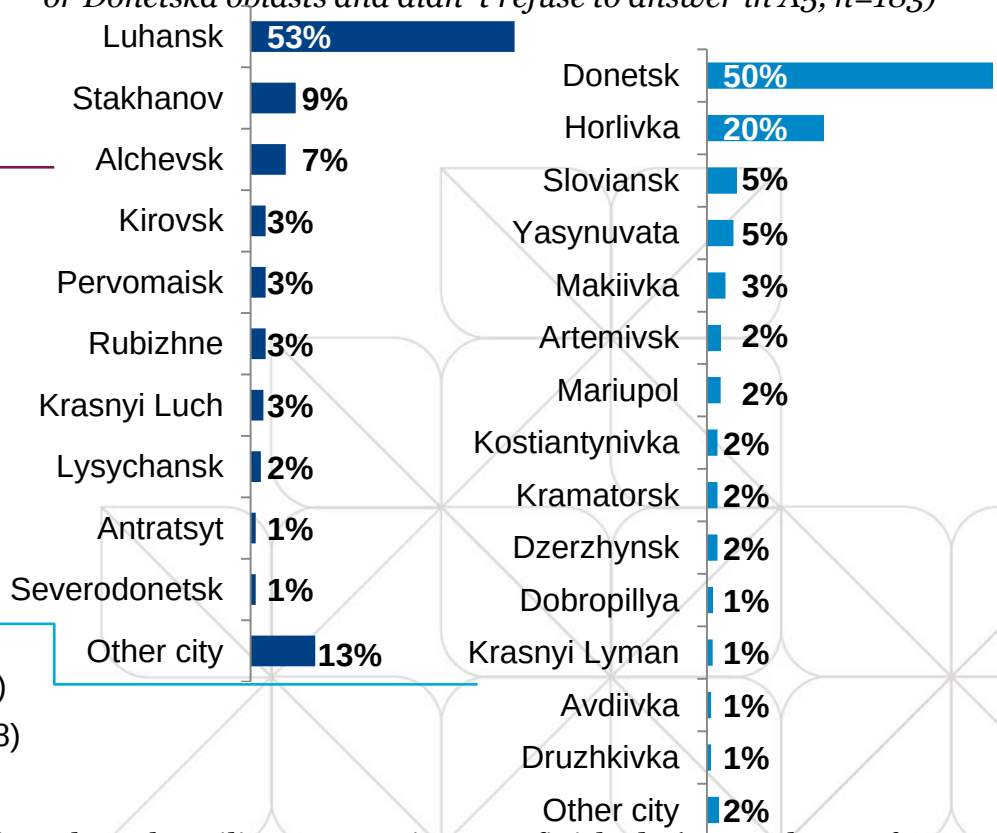


Origin of IDPs

A5. Where have you moved from? (IDPs, n=198)



A6. Which city have you moved from? (IDPs who are from Luhanska or Donetska oblasts and didn `t refuse to answer in A5, n=183)

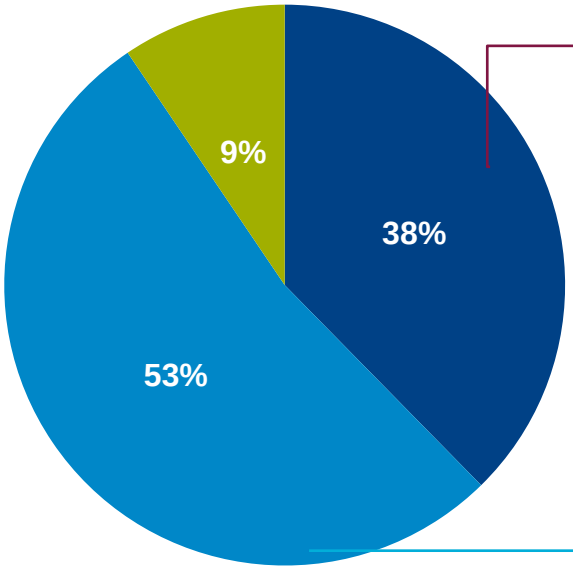


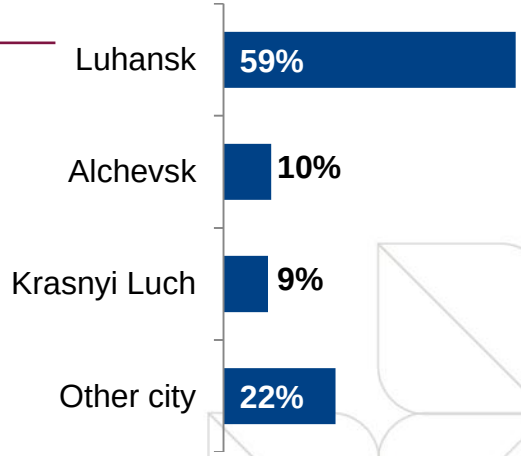
A7. Are you going to return to the place you used to live when the military operations are finished? (IDPs who are from Luhanska or Donetska oblasts, n=194)

Origin of IDPs which live in apartments/houses

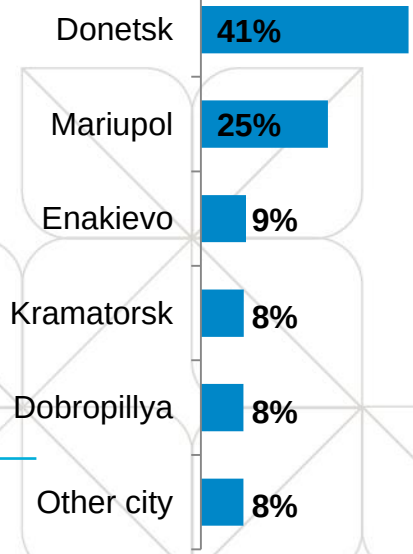
IDPs that live in apartments and were randomly interviewed during our nationwide Ukrainian survey

A5. Where have you moved from? (Those who move from the military action zone or occupied territories, n=21)*





A6. Which city have you moved from? (Those who are from Luhanska or Donetska oblasts, n=19)*



- Luhanska oblast (n=8)
- Donetska oblast (n=11)
- Crimea (n=2)

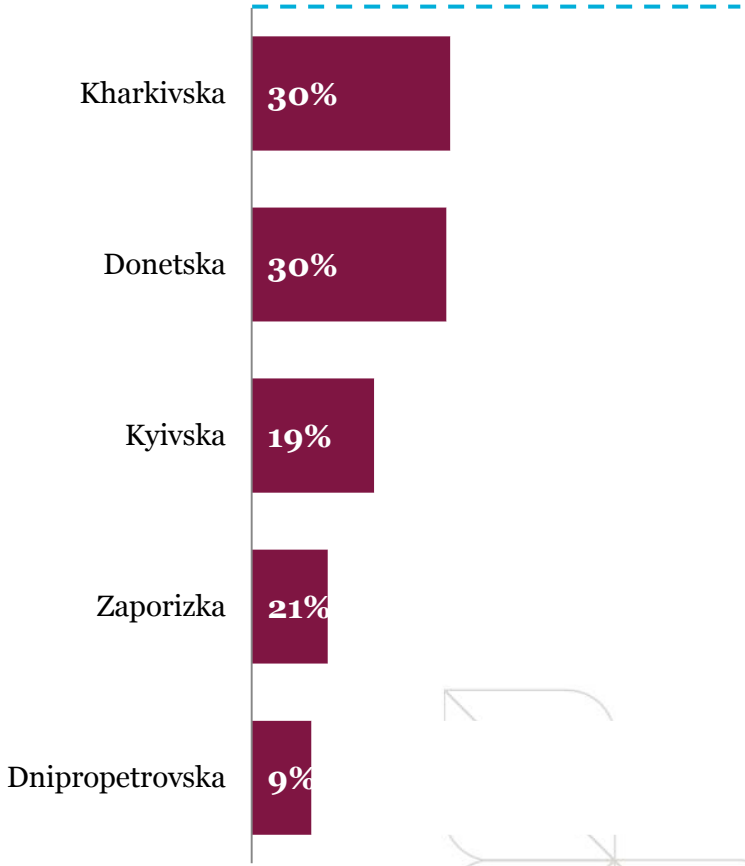
A7. Are you going to return to the place where you used to live when the military operations are over? (Those who are from Luhanska or Donetska oblasts, n=19)*

- Yes
- Yes, if this place belongs to Ukraine
- Yes, if this place doesn't belong to Ukraine
- No decision
- No

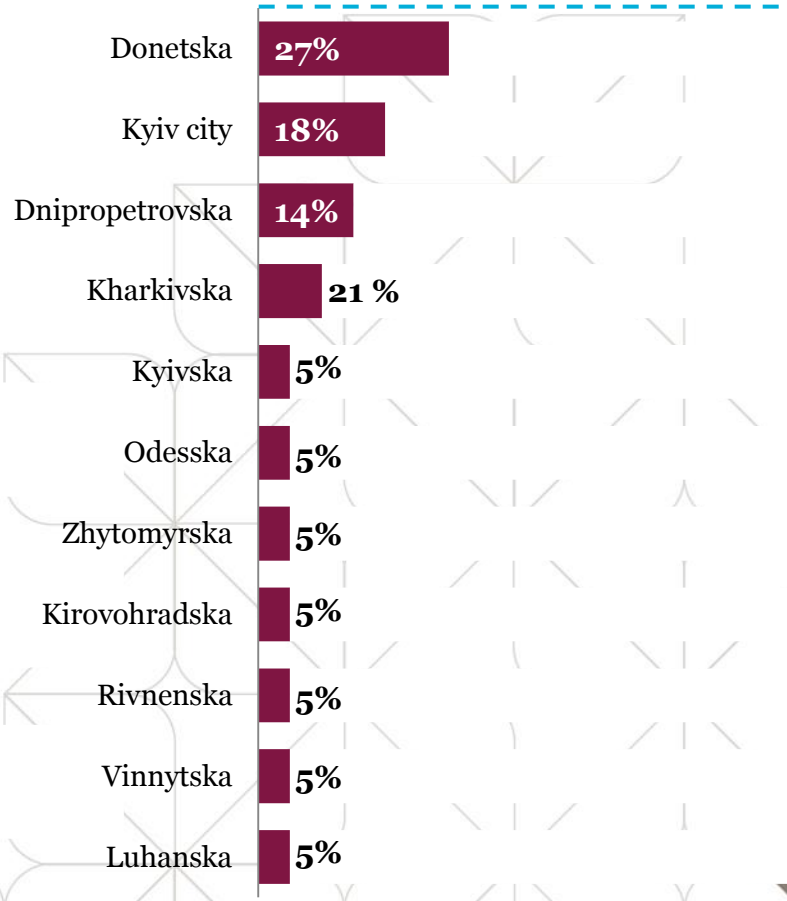
** The sample size is too small to be representative*

Oblasts were IDPs currently reside

IDPs (n=198)



IDPs which live in flats/houses (*n=21)**



** The sample size is too small to be representative*