



**DECENTRALIZATION AND THE REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-
GOVERNANCE:
RESULTS OF THE SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AMONG RESIDENTS OF
TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES THAT AMALGAMATED IN 2015-2016**

ANALYTICAL REPORT



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SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The All-Ukrainian sociological research “Decentralization and the reform of local self-governance: Views and opinions of the residents of territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015-2016” was conducted by Center “Social indicators” in November-December 2018 on the request of Council of Europe Program “Decentralization and local self-government reform in Ukraine” in cooperation and coordination with the Council of Europe experts, experts on local self-governance and the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine. In a course of research conducted through the survey, social-political dispositions of the adult citizens of ATCs (18 years old and older) were investigated. Main stages of the survey contained development of the questionnaire and the accompanying tools, an elaboration of the sampling, interviewing the respondents, quality control of the carried out work, data entry and verification, correction of logical errors, one- and two-dimensional distributions tables and analytical report.

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

The population of the amalgamated territorial communities was first stratified into 4 macro-regions (West, Center, South and East¹) and into four types of settlements, making up 16 strata in total. The strata based on the type of settlement are:

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

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

¹ The structure of the macro-regions is as follows: *Western* macro-region – Volyn oblast, Rivne oblast, Lviv oblast, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, Ternopil oblast, Zakarpattya oblast, Khmelnytskyi oblast, Chernivtsi oblast; *Central* macro-region – Vinnytsya oblast, Zhytomyr oblast, Sumy oblast, Chernihiv oblast, Poltava oblast, Kirovohrad oblast, Cherkasy oblast, Kyiv oblast, *Southern* macro-region – Dnipropetrovsk oblast, Zaporizhzhya oblast, Mykolaiv oblast, Kherson oblast, Odesa oblast, *Eastern macro-region* – Donetsk oblast, Luhansk oblast, Kharkiv oblast.

selected, namely a street, a building number and, in case of apartment blocks, a number of apartment, for an interviewer to start consistently visiting a given number of households, using a fixed interval. At the third stage, respondents were selected and interviewed within each household.

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

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

Field stage of the research lasted from the 2th to 30th of December 2018. Totally, within this survey 2000 interviews were conducted with residents of 200 amalgamated territorial communities (totally 1000 respondents in 100 communities that amalgamated in 2015 and totally 1000 respondents in 100 communities that amalgamated in 2016).

The margin of error for sample 2000 respondents (with the probability of 0.95 and with the design effect 1.5) does not exceed:

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

In 2016, the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology conducted a survey of 2000 ATCs residents that amalgamated in 2015 on the request of Council of Europe. In 2017 Center "Social indicators" conducted survey among ATCs that amalgamated in 2015-2016 via methodology that was implemented in the current wave. Where relevant, the results of the current survey are compared with the previous researches. Also, in 2018, KIIS conducted an All-Ukrainian research using a similar questionnaire. In the report presented, where relevant, the views and opinions of ATCs residents are compared with the opinions and views of the entire adult population of Ukraine.

MAIN RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

INTEREST IN POLITICS AND THE STRUCTURE OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- Among the residents of ATCs, the level of interest in politics is somewhat higher than among the residents of Ukraine in general: **51% of them are rather or very interested in politics**, while among the general population the percentage is 46%. At the same time, 47% of residents of ATCs are not interested in politics.
- **The key reasons** why the residents of ATCs **are not interested in politics** is that they generally **do not trust any authorities** (this explanation was given by 42% of those who are rather not interested in politics or are not interested at all), **do not trust politicians** (31%) and **believe that nothing depends on them anyway** (24%). In general, residents of ATCs give the same explanations as the population in Ukraine in general.
- In political issues, **the relatively highest number of ATC residents trust their relatives and close acquaintances** (37% of all respondents). All the other institutions or figures of authority are trusted in political issues only by up to 14% of the total population. At the same time, **30% of respondents said that they do not trust anyone at all**.
- There is a positive trend of the reduction of the fraction of respondents who do not trust anyone at all — in general, from 34.5% to 30%. At the same time, for ATCs created in 2015, the reduction between 2016 and 2018 was from 42% to 28%.
- **The main source of information** about the relevant news for the **absolute majority** of ATC residents (**78%**) is **television**. One in three respondents obtain information from the internet. Other sources were mentioned by up to 11.5% of the population

REFORM OF THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

- **The majority of the population of amalgamated communities (63.5%) believe that the local self-government and decentralization reform is necessary**, but only 19% of them consider it *definitely necessary*. Compared to the general population of Ukraine, the percentage of those who believe that the reform is necessary is somewhat higher among the residents of ATCs — 63.5% compared to 58%.
- Compared to 2017, **the fraction of those who support the decentralization reform has grown from 60% to 63.5%**.
- The support of the reform is linked to knowledge about it: while among the well-informed residents of the communities 81% are its supporters, among

- those who know only “something” about the reform the level of support is 63%. And among those who have not heard anything about it, only 26% support it..
- In general, 88% of ATC residents know something about the decentralization reform (which is higher than among the population of Ukraine in general — 80%), but only 29% of them believe that they know about this issue quite well.
 - At the same time, 37% of the residents who know at least something about the reform think that the reform is going slowly / too slowly. **29% speak about the normal pace of the local self-governance reform and decentralization of power in Ukraine.** Only 7% share the opinion that the reform is quick or too quick. Nevertheless, the perception of this aspect is still more positive among ATC residents than among the population of Ukraine in general (where 52.5% say that the pace is slow, and only 21% say that it is normal).
 - Regardless of the awareness of the decentralization reform, 7% of ATC residents believe that it should be completed by the parliamentary election of 2019, another 13.5% expect it to end by the local election of 2020, and 38% share the opinion that the reform will be completed when all the territorial communities amalgamate on their own.
 - **The highest fraction of ATC residents (39.5%) understand the decentralization reform as the transfer of powers and resources** to local self-government bodies. A smaller number of respondents spoke about the formation of capable communities (21%), increasing the responsibility of local self-government bodies (14%) and creating new enlarged areas (12%). The least frequently mentioned was the creation of executive bodies of regional and district councils (5%).
 - **Almost a half of the residents of amalgamated communities (45%) have noticed positive changes for the better in their settlements.** Another 23% have not noticed any changes yet, but have heard about them. That is, in total, as of the end of 2018, **68% of ATC residents either have experienced the improvement or expect it** (which is somewhat higher than among the general population – 62%).
 - In general, among the residents of ATCs, the fraction of those who have either noticed changes or expect them has grown from **64% to 68%**; among the residents of the communities created in 2016, the number has grown from 61.5% to 68%.
 - **The most noticeable improvements** of the situation are **road and yard repairs** (noted by 64% of those who have noticed or heard of positive changes in their settlement), **lighting** (63%) and **repair of communal buildings** (59%). Meanwhile, among the general population of Ukraine, more people speak about road repairs, and among ATC residents a significantly higher percentage have noticed improvements in lighting, the repair of communal buildings, and the improvement of the material and technical base of schools.
 - In general, **37% of ATC residents expect that decentralization will facilitate the improvement of the situation in Ukraine in general** (the same number as among the population of Ukraine in general, where 37% also

expect improvement). Another 40% believe that nothing will change, and only 9% think that the situation will deteriorate. That is, **in general, the expectations of amalgamated communities remain positive-neutral.**

- At the same time, **51% of the residents of amalgamated communities believe that the current local self-governance reform and decentralization will promote the development of Ukrainian communities** (among the general population of Ukraine, the number is 49%), although only 11.5% strongly believe in it. 29% of the population do not believe in the reform's potential.
- In the past year, the optimism about the effect on the situation in the country in general has fallen from 50% to 37%. At the same time, the fraction of those who believe that nothing will change has increased from 26% to 40%. Meanwhile, the belief in the success of the reform in terms of community development has remained practically unchanged since 2017.
- **As the level of awareness increases, the optimism about the reform's results increases, too.** If among those who do not know anything about the reform, only 10% expect any improvement and 16% believe that it will promote community development (against 54% who do not believe that it will), in case of those who "know something," 35% expect the situation to improve, and 51% believe that it will promote community development (against 28%). And among those who **know a lot** about the reform, **53% expect the situation in Ukraine to improve in general, and 68% believe that it will promote community development** (against 23%).
- **Residents of ATCs do not have a definite understanding of the areas of responsibility of local self-government bodies and central government bodies.** At the same time, the majority of respondents believe that local government bodies are responsible for beautification (72% against 22% of those who believe that the central Government or the President are responsible for it), repair and maintenance of roads (56% against 38%), administrative services provision (50% against 42%). Approximately the same number of respondents mentioned local and central government bodies in the case of environmental protection (44% against 48%). For all the other spheres from the list, the majority of respondents mentioned central government bodies, and local government bodies were mentioned by a quarter to a third of respondents.
- **The most expected result of the reform is the reduction of corruption** (55% would like to see this consequence, and 36% called it the "expected result No. 1") and the **improvement of the quality and accessibility of services** (50% and 11%, respectively). The top 3 expectations also include improved prosperity of towns, villages and urban-type villages of Ukraine.
- In general, **46% of ATC population see an improvement as a result of the decentralization reform in the sphere of road repair and maintenance (15% see a deterioration), 44% see an improvement in beautification (against 8%).** 21-21% see improvements in administrative services, preschool

education, secondary education, sports (10-15% see a deterioration in these spheres).

- **The respondents were the most critical of the situation in health care and social security** (about a third of them saw the situation get worse, and twice times fewer saw it get better). At the same time, it is worth noting that in these cases the majority of respondents believe that central government bodies are responsible, rather than local self-government bodies. Apparently, in the case of these spheres, it is not about the link between the decentralization reform and its consequences for the spheres, but rather about the general negative opinion of citizens about the changes in these spheres.
- **A half of the population of the communities (51%) believe that local self-government bodies are generally ready** to use their new powers for the benefit of their communities, although only 8% of them are completely sure about it (among the general population of Ukraine, the number is lower at 42%). Similar numbers are also observed in the case of the rediness of the respondents' own local councils: 54.5% believe that "their" local council is ready for this (among the general population of Ukraine, 45% share this opinion).
- Residents of ATCs have contradictory opinions about the possible consequences of giving new powers to local self-government bodies: 35% expect community development to accelerate, 14% expect the development of the country to accelerate, 11% and 10% expect that corruption will decrease in the community and the country in general, respectively. At the same time, 22% believe that it will increase corruption in the community, 11.5% expect that the local government will become closed and uncontrolled, and 8% expect that corruption in the country in general will increase. **In general, 54% of the population expect one of the positive consequences, and 35% expect one of the negative consequences.** And the residents of ATCs are somewhat more optimistic than the residents of Ukraine in general, of whom 49% have one of the positive expectations, and 36% have one of the negative expectations.
- **A third of the residents of the communities (41%) say that the quality of services has improved in the past year.** At the same time, among the residents of ATCs that amalgamated in 2015, the percentage is 44%. Among the general population of Ukraine, fewer people (30%) note that the quality of services has improved.
- **While 35% of ATC residents spoke about improved serices last year, this year 41% do.** The fraction of those who speak about deteriorating services has remained unchanged — 11%. Even in the villages which have not become community centers, 37% of residents noted that the quality of services has improved.
- The respondents were also asked separately about the dynamics of the quality of services in the period after the creation of the amalgamated community. In this case, 36% noted an improvement in the quality of services (and only 9% noted a deterioration).

- The absolute majority of the population of communities (**86%**) believe that **it is necessary to establish state supervision** over the legitimacy of the decisions of local self-government bodies. However, the opinions about the bodies that should carry out the supervision differ: 36.5% say that it should be carried out by the Prosecutor's Office, 32% picked an executive body created specifically for this purpose, and 20% picked the local state administration (before constitutional amendments) or the prefect (after constitutional amendments).
- Also, **86% of respondents believe that local self-government bodies should be held responsible for inaction** that leads to negative consequences, in the form of early termination of their powers. As for the bodies that should decide about the early termination of powers, the opinions diverged: 36% believe that a referendum should be held, 18% place the responsibility on the courts, 18% on the local state administration/prefect. A minority of respondents named central government bodies: 5.5% named the Verkhovna Rada, 4% named the Government, and 2% named the President.
- On average, the respondents evaluated their government bodies **at 3.2-3.4 points** on a 5-point scale (where 1 means "very bad," and 5 means "very good"). In general, the residents of ATCs give a slightly better evaluation of their government bodies than the general population of Ukraine.
- 41% of the respondents had a positive opinion about the work of their head (11% had a negative opinion), 29% evaluated the work of their executive body positively (11% evaluated it negatively, and 29% had a positive opinion about the work of their council (13% had a negative opinion). Another 32-35% thought that the work of these bodies was "neither good nor bad". That is, the evaluations are mostly **positive-neutral**.
- **A half of ATC residents (52%) believe that the district division of Ukraine should not be changed** (the same number as among the residents of Ukraine in general). 28% of them insist on the change, of whom 23% believe that districts should be enlarged, and 5% think that they should be eliminated.
- 18% of ATC residents believe that the gender of the head affects the quality of service provision. Of those who believe that the gender affects it, 68% believe that the services are better in the communities led by men, and 24% that they are better in the communities led by women.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

- **A half of ATC residents (49%) believe that amendments to the Constitution are necessary** (although only 12% are completely sure about it), and 19% are against the amendments. Among the population of Ukraine in general, the attitudes are similar, although somewhat fewer people in the general population think that the constitutional amendments are necessary.

- 54% of ATC residents **know** at least something about the plans to amend the Constitution (but only 10% of them know about the plans very well) (while 47.5% of the general population of Ukraine know about these plans).
- Only 30% of respondents believe that the constitutional amendments are suggested because they are actually required for decentralization. In turn, 34% think that they are suggested because politicians need them. At the same time, 52% of respondents do not have a definite opinion about whether the amendments will be approved, and if yes, then when exactly. 14% think that they will not be approved at all, 8% expect them to be approved by the time of the presidential election, 13% by the parliamentary election, and 14% by the next local elections.
- **The majority of ATC residents (65%) admit** that if they receive additional explanations they may **change their opinion** about supporting/not supporting the planned reforms. Only 17% reject this possibility.

AMALGAMATION OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES

- Among ATC residents, **75% are aware of the course of the amalgamation of communities** (while among the general population of Ukraine, 71% are).
- 46% of ATC residents remember some events related to the local self-government reform (while 36% of the general population of Ukraine remember such events). The most frequently remembered were events organized by local authorities.
- 71.5% of ATC residents believe that the amalgamation of communities should be voluntary. Among these people, the dominant opinion (57%) is that the population of the communities should make the decision about the amalgamation. Compared to 2017, the fraction of those who support amalgamation based on decisions of the population of communities has fallen from 75% to 57%. In turn, the percentage of those who support amalgamation upon the decision of the state has increased (from 5% to 11%), as well as the percentage of those who believe it should be based on the decision of local council members (from 8% to 15%).
- 55% of ATC residents believe that their local district state administrations support creation of amalgamated communities.
- Among ATC residents, **55.5% believe** that the amalgamation of their settlement with another settlement **will promote development**. At the same time, 25% do not believe it. Compared to the previous year, the population's attitudes have remained practically unchanged.
- Only 6% of ATC residents believe that the amalgamation of communities will not promote the local cultural identity. In turn, 36% believe that it will promote the preservation, and 40% believe that it will not affect the preservation at all.
- Among ATC residents, **21.5% believe that the level of trust between residents of specific settlements that became parts of their amalgamated**

territorial community has improved. Only 7% say that it has deteriorated. The majority (57.5%) think that the level of trust has not changed.

- The absolute majority of ATC residents (70%) claim that their ATC has joint events for the residents of all the settlements in their community. The most frequently mentioned (by 51% of respondents) were community / village / city days. Fewer respondents recalled fairs (29%), festivals (21%). The smallest number of respondents spoke about bees (*tolokas*) (6%) and designing joint community symbols (2%).

CONFLICT IN THE EASTERN UKRAINE

- The population of ATC do not have a definite opinion about what the relations with the occupied territories of Donbas should be like after they return under Ukrainian control. **Around a half of the population (55%) believe that the relations should be the same as with other regions.**
- At the same time, 23% of ATC residents are actually in favor of stricter control by the state of the local self-government bodies of the occupied territories. **11% of the population are ready to give certain preferences to these regions, including 7% who are ready to give them autonomy within Ukraine.**
- At the same time, **46% of respondents believe that the decision about the status of these temporarily occupied territories should be made at a nationwide referendum.**
- **The absolute majority** of ATC residents (**65%**) think that **IDPs should have the right to** participate in the elections to local self-government bodies in the communities where they live after the displacement. 21% are against it. At the same time, among the general population of Ukraine, the percentage of those who support the right of IDPs to participate in local elections is somewhat higher at 74%.

CHAPTER I. THE LEVEL OF INTEREST IN POLITICS



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

Among the residents of ATCs, the level of interest in politics is somewhat higher than among the residents of Ukraine in general: **51% of them are rather or very interested in politics**, while among the general population the percentage is 46% (Diagram 1.1.1). At the same time, 47% of residents of ATCs are not interested in politics.

Diagram 1.1.1

To what extent are you interested in politics?

(% among all respondents)



Compared to 2017, the level of interest in politics has remained practically unchanged (Diagram 1.1.2).

Diagram 1.1.2

To what extent are you interested in politics?

(% among all respondents)

- Very much interested
 - Rather not interested
 - Difficult to say / Refuse
- Rather interested than not
 - Not interested at all

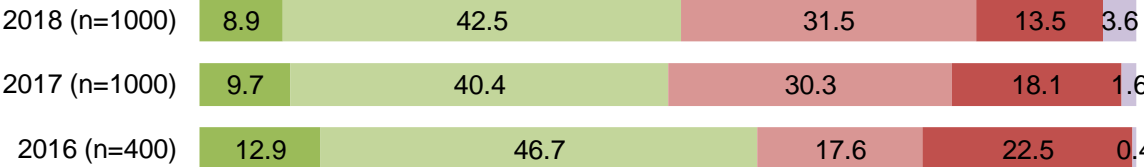
In general



ATC, amalgamated in 2016



ATC, amalgamated in 2015





The Table 1.1.1 presents the data for different communities / settlements. In general, the level of interest in politics is approximately the same across the board.

Table 1.1.1

To what extent are you interested in politics?

(% among all respondents)



100% in line	Interested 	Not interested 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	49.4	49.2	1.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	49.6	48.9	1.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	48.9	50.3	0.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	51.8	45.3	2.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	49.8	46.2	4.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	54.7	44.0	1.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	48.3	51.5	0.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	47.2	52.8	0.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	51.8	47.6	0.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	51.9	46.1	2.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	48.1	49.5	2.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	57.1	41.5	1.4
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	50.9	46.0	3.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	53.0	43.2	3.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	45.4	53.5	1.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	51.7	44.2	4.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	51.7	42.3	6.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	51.8	47.0	1.2

The Table 1.1.2 presents the level of interest in politics from the regional perspective.

Table 1.1.2

To what extent are you interested in politics?

(% among all respondents)





100% in line	Interested 	Not interested 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general			
- West (n=800)	56.1	39.1	4.7
- Center (n=600)	61.3	38.2	0.5
- South (n=500)	30.6	68.8	0.5
- East (n=100)	34.5	65.4	0.1
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016			
- West (n=260)	51.6	45.4	3.0
- Center (n=380)	62.6	37.2	0.1
- South (n=300)	34.1	65.1	0.9
- East (n=60)	28.1	71.9	0.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015			
- West (n=540)	59.0	35.2	5.8
- Center (n=220)	57.5	40.9	1.6
- South (n=200)	24.9	75.1	0.0
- East (n=40)	43.4	56.4	0.1

Below, in the Table 1.1.3 рівень зацікавленості політикою наводиться **серед окремих соціально-демографічних верств** населення.

Table 1.1.3

To what extent are you interested in politics?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Interested 	Not interested 	Difficult to say / Refuse 	Potential of the group* 
Sex				
- men (n=845)	53.3	45.2	1.5	45.8
- women (n=1155)	48.4	48.8	2.8	54.2
Age groups				
- 18-29 (n=221)	50.9	46.6	2.5	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	41.6	55.9	2.5	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	56.7	41.7	1.6	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	54.1	43.7	2.2	27.6
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	45.6	53.7	0.7	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	44.6	54.4	1.0	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	50.7	46.5	2.8	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	59.9	36.6	3.5	26.1
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	46.8	52.4	0.9	19.1
- officer (n=146)	47.2	44.2	8.6	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	54.5	44.6	0.9	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	67.5	28.9	3.6	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	42.3	55.4	2.2	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	53.8	44.0	2.2	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	42.8	56.6	0.6	8.8
Terms of material well-being**				
- very low (n=232)	58.0	41.8	0.2	10.4
- low (n=892)	49.4	49.0	1.6	41.6
- middle (n=665)	50.0	46.5	3.5	36.9
- high (n=135)	52.5	44.6	2.9	7.5

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

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

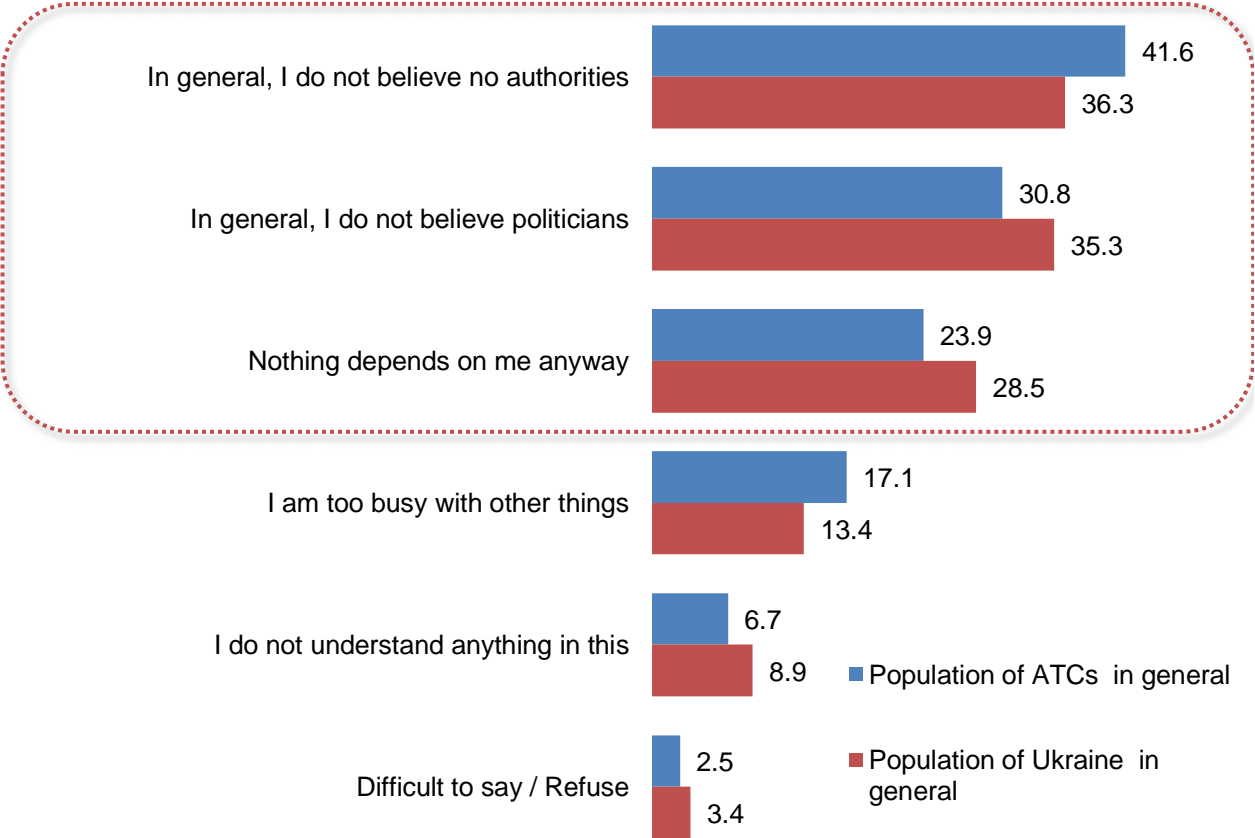
1.2 Main reasons of the political indifference among the population of ATCs

The key reasons why the residents of ATCs are not interested in politics is that they generally do not trust any authorities (this explanation was given by 42% of those who are rather not interested in politics or are not interested at all), do not trust politicians (31%) and believe that nothing depends on them anyway (24%) (Diagram 1.2.1). In general, residents of ATCs give the same explanations as the population in Ukraine in general.

Diagram 1.2.1

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

(% among respondents who are rather not interested in politics or not interested at all)



1.3 Social institutions or competent individuals regarding political issues

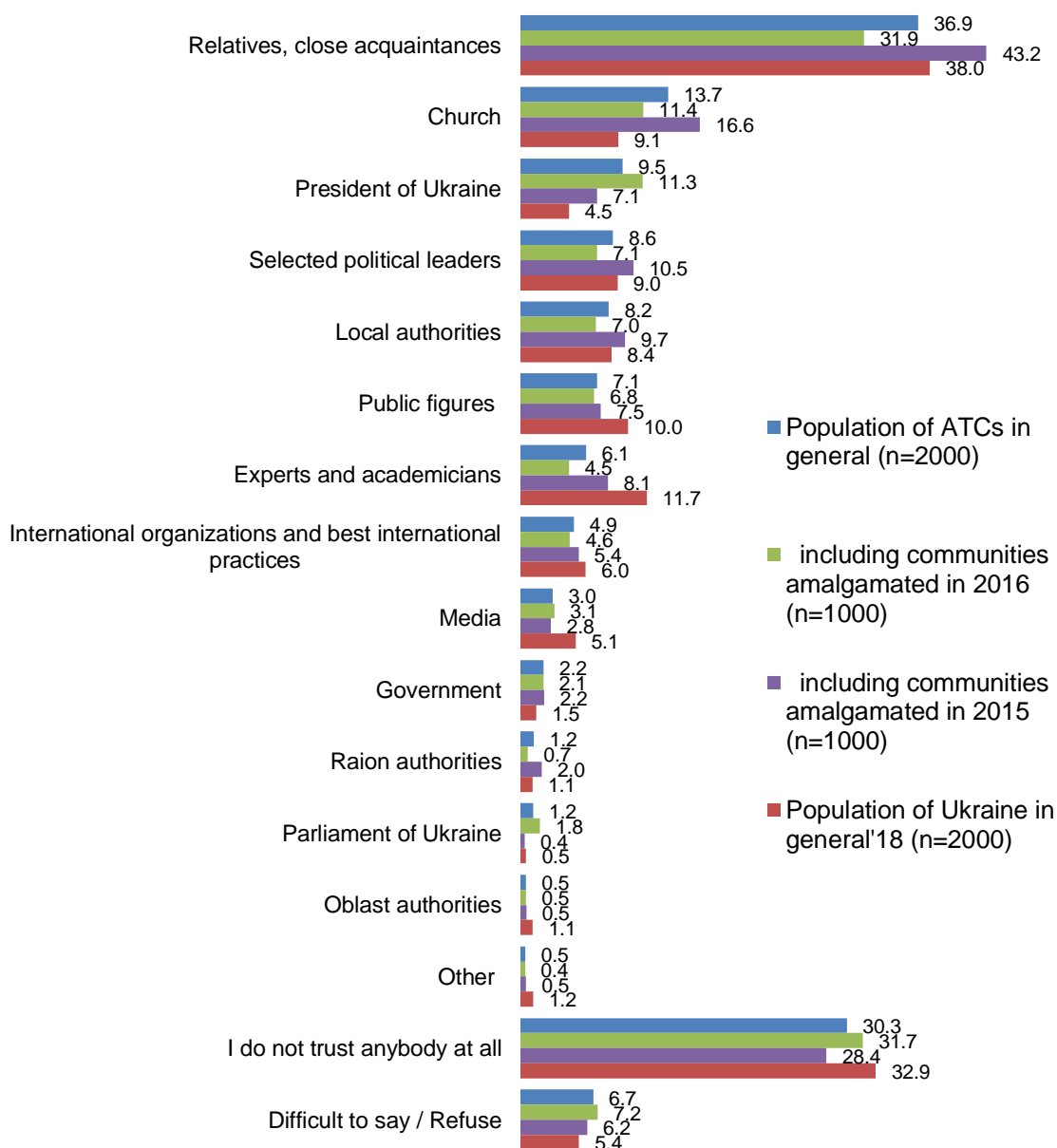
In political issues, **the relatively highest number of ATC residents trust their relatives and close acquaintances** (37% of all respondents) (Diagram 1.3.1). All the other institutions or figures of authority are trusted in political issues only by up to 14% of the total population.

At the same time, **30% of respondents said that they do not trust anyone at all.**

Diagram 1.3.1

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

(% among all respondents)



There is a positive trend of the reduction of the fraction of respondents who do not trust anyone at all — in general, from 34.5% to 30% (Diagram 1.3.1). At the same time, for ATCs created in 2015, the reduction between 2016 and 2018 was from 42% to 28%.

Table 1.3.1

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

(% among all respondents)

% in column	In general		ATC, amalgamated in 2016		ATC, amalgamated in 2015		
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2016
Relatives, close acquaintances	36.9	35.2	31.9	36.2	43.2	34.1	34.8
Church	13.7	13.2	11.4	13.7	16.6	12.6	9.6
President of Ukraine	9.5	6.6	11.3	4.8	7.1	8.8	3.8
Selected political leaders	8.6	6.2	7.1	4.7	10.5	8.0	4.3
Local authorities	8.2	10.4	7.0	9.6	9.7	11.3	8.4
Public figures	7.1	5.4	6.8	4.3	7.5	6.6	2.5
Experts and academicians	6.1	7.2	4.5	6.3	8.1	8.4	6.5
International organizations and best international practices	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.2	5.4	4.5	1.7
Media	3.0	9.0	3.1	8.8	2.8	9.2	7.2
Government	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.7	2.2	3.9	1.8
Raion authorities	1.2	3.0	0.7	1.7	2.0	4.6	1.5
Parliament of Ukraine	1.2	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.9	1.0
Oblast authorities	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	2.2	0.4
Other	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.5
I do not trust anybody at all	30.3	34.5	31.7	37.3	28.4	31.0	41.7
Difficult to say / Refuse	6.7	5.8	7.2	4.9	6.2	6.8	2.0

The Table 1.3.2 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 1.3.3 demonstrates the data for different regions.

Table 1.3.3

Which of the following do you trust most in term of political issues?
(% among all respondents)

% in line	Relatives, close acquaintances	Church	President of Ukraine	Selected political leaders	Local authorities	Public figures	Experts and academicians	International organizations	Media	Government	Raion authorities	Parliament of Ukraine	Oblast authorities	I do not trust anybody at all
Amalgamated territorial communities in general														
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	36.6	12.4	11.6	9.7	9.8	7.1	6.0	5.9	3.2	2.6	1.5	1.2	0.4	29.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	34.6	13.1	11.7	10.0	8.6	6.8	4.4	5.6	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.3	0.0	31.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	42.3	10.4	11.2	8.7	13.2	8.2	10.5	6.7	5.5	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.5	23.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	37.1	14.8	7.5	7.6	6.8	7.1	6.1	4.1	2.8	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.6	31.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	38.4	13.7	6.3	9.0	5.1	6.6	6.9	5.2	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.3	30.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	35.3	16.4	9.3	5.6	9.2	7.8	5.0	2.4	5.4	1.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	32.2
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016														
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	32.2	10.9	13.6	7.5	7.5	6.9	4.2	6.4	4.0	2.8	1.0	1.9	0.4	31.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	31.6	12.2	12.6	6.6	6.4	5.7	1.6	6.0	3.1	3.2	1.0	2.1	0.0	33.7
- including residents of villages that became	33.8	6.8	16.7	10.3	10.	10.4	12.1	7.5	6.6	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	24.9

% in line	Relatives, close acquaintances	Church	President of Ukraine	Selected political leaders	Local authorities	Public figures	Experts and academicians	International organizations	Media	Government	Raion authorities	Parliament of Ukraine	Oblast authorities	I do not trust anybody at all
<i>community centers (n=280)</i>					8									
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	31.5	11.8	9.1	6.7	6.5	6.8	4.8	2.8	2.3	1.5	0.4	1.7	0.6	31.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	34.8	11.1	7.5	7.7	5.0	5.8	4.5	2.9	1.0	1.9	0.5	2.3	0.0	30.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	26.9	12.8	11.4	5.3	8.5	8.2	5.1	2.8	4.1	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.4	33.6
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015														
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	42.6	14.5	8.9	12.6	12.9	7.5	8.5	5.3	2.0	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.4	25.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	38.8	14.4	10.6	14.8	11.6	8.2	8.5	5.1	1.3	2.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	27.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	52.7	14.8	4.5	6.8	16.0	5.6	8.5	5.6	4.0	3.4	1.6	0.5	1.4	21.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	43.7	18.4	5.7	8.7	7.1	7.4	7.8	5.5	3.5	2.0	1.7	0.6	0.7	30.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	42.5	16.8	5.0	10.6	5.1	7.5	9.8	8.0	1.0	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.6	30.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	45.4	20.6	6.7	5.9	9.9	7.3	4.9	1.9	7.0	3.3	1.5	0.5	0.8	30.7

Table 1.3.3

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

(% among all respondents)

% in line	Relatives, close acquaintances	Relatives, close acquaintances	President of Ukraine	Selected political leaders	Local authorities	Local authorities	Experts and academicians	International organizations	Media	Government	Raion authorities	Parliament of Ukraine	Oblast authorities	I do not trust anybody at all
Amalgamated territorial communities in general														
- West (n=800)	34.7	19.1	6.4	10.4	8.3	10.4	8.1	8.0	3.0	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.7	27.4
- Center (n=600)	24.1	12.3	11.1	10.6	7.1	5.3	5.9	3.9	2.7	3.0	0.6	1.9	0.4	37.9
- South (n=500)	61.8	7.5	15.5	4.6	11.3	5.2	2.7	2.2	3.7	1.0	2.0	1.8	0.5	15.0
- East (n=100)	26.3	7.0	0.1	1.4	2.1	1.7	5.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	63.9
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016														
- West (n=260)	26.0	17.5	5.5	6.2	5.2	9.7	5.3	6.8	1.2	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	28.4
- Center (n=380)	23.3	12.3	9.2	11.2	7.6	5.6	5.0	5.1	3.2	2.8	0.8	2.4	0.4	39.3
- South (n=300)	55.6	5.6	24.4	2.8	9.7	7.6	3.7	2.4	5.3	1.3	1.2	2.9	0.9	13.0
- East (n=60)	20.1	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015														
- West (n=540)	40.1	20.1	7.0	13.1	10.2	10.8	9.9	8.7	4.2	2.7	1.9	0.5	0.9	26.7
- Center (n=220)	26.2	12.4	16.5	8.8	5.5	4.7	8.5	0.7	1.4	3.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	34.2
- South (n=200)	72.3	10.8	0.6	7.6	14.1	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.0	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	18.4
- East (n=40)	34.8	15.0	0.1	0.3	3.8	4.0	12.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	56.2

The Table 1.3.4 presents the distribution of trust in terms of political issues among particular population strata.

Table 1.3.4

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	Relatives, close acquaintances	Relatives, close acquaintances	President of Ukraine	Selected political leaders	Local authorities	Local authorities	Experts and academicians	International organizations	Media	Government	Raion authorities	Parliament of Ukraine	Oblast authorities	I do not trust anybody at all
Sex														
- men (n=845)	35.7	13.3	9.4	9.4	7.4	7.6	7.0	7.1	3.1	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.5	31.1
- women (n=1155)	37.8	14.0	9.5	7.9	8.9	6.7	5.3	3.1	2.9	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.6	29.5
Age groups														
- 18-29 (n=221)	38.0	14.5	9.7	9.3	8.2	7.6	11.3	9.9	2.5	1.9	0.8	3.0	0.2	28.2
- 30-44 (n=497)	40.9	8.7	9.7	8.7	6.5	7.5	6.1	6.2	3.0	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	28.5
- 45-59 (n=630)	32.7	13.9	9.6	9.6	8.6	7.3	5.2	2.1	3.5	2.5	1.1	0.4	0.5	32.1
- 60+ (n=652)	36.0	17.9	8.9	6.9	9.5	6.2	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.3	0.3	31.7
Terms of education														
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	28.3	15.9	4.0	7.4	8.0	5.1	2.7	5.6	3.4	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	35.0
- secondary school education (n=704)	41.4	12.6	8.3	6.1	8.1	6.3	5.0	3.4	3.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.3	31.0
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	35.5	16.8	13.6	8.4	7.3	7.1	5.9	2.8	2.6	2.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	27.6
- higher education (n=493)	36.1	10.9	8.2	12.7	9.5	8.5	8.7	8.8	3.0	2.5	1.3	1.7	0.8	30.6
Terms of occupation														

% in line	Relatives, close acquaintances	Relatives, close acquaintances	President of Ukraine	Selected political leaders	Local authorities	Local authorities	Experts and academicians	International organizations	Media	Government	Raion authorities	Parliament of Ukraine	Oblast authorities	I do not trust anybody at all
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	38.8	11.0	16.2	9.5	6.6	5.4	8.0	2.9	4.0	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	27.1
- officer (n=146)	42.4	11.5	5.8	13.7	8.9	11.9	7.6	5.4	2.7	4.0	0.8	2.1	0.4	25.7
- professional s (n=186)	37.9	12.5	7.3	12.2	11.7	7.3	9.4	9.9	1.4	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	29.3
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	21.0	12.8	6.6	11.6	8.3	9.6	2.6	6.0	4.8	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.7	47.0
- housewife (n=210)	33.4	11.5	12.7	5.1	8.3	4.8	4.8	3.4	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.6	27.9
- retiree (n=728)	36.0	18.1	8.3	6.6	8.4	6.3	3.6	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.0	0.2	31.8
- unemployed (n=179)	46.7	12.8	6.3	7.8	5.9	10.1	5.6	4.7	2.6	1.3	0.4	1.9	0.4	24.7
Terms of material well-being**														
- very low (n=232)	30.5	16.5	5.7	5.0	8.4	3.8	3.2	1.3	4.6	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.2	45.9
- low (n=892)	37.8	14.8	7.3	6.7	7.3	6.6	6.0	3.9	2.7	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.4	32.7
- middle (n=665)	35.6	12.2	13.1	12.1	7.3	7.7	7.1	5.9	2.4	3.0	1.3	1.2	0.7	25.9
- high (n=135)	46.3	13.7	9.3	8.1	13.9	8.9	5.4	7.0	3.0	2.4	1.5	3.7	0.0	21.9

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

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

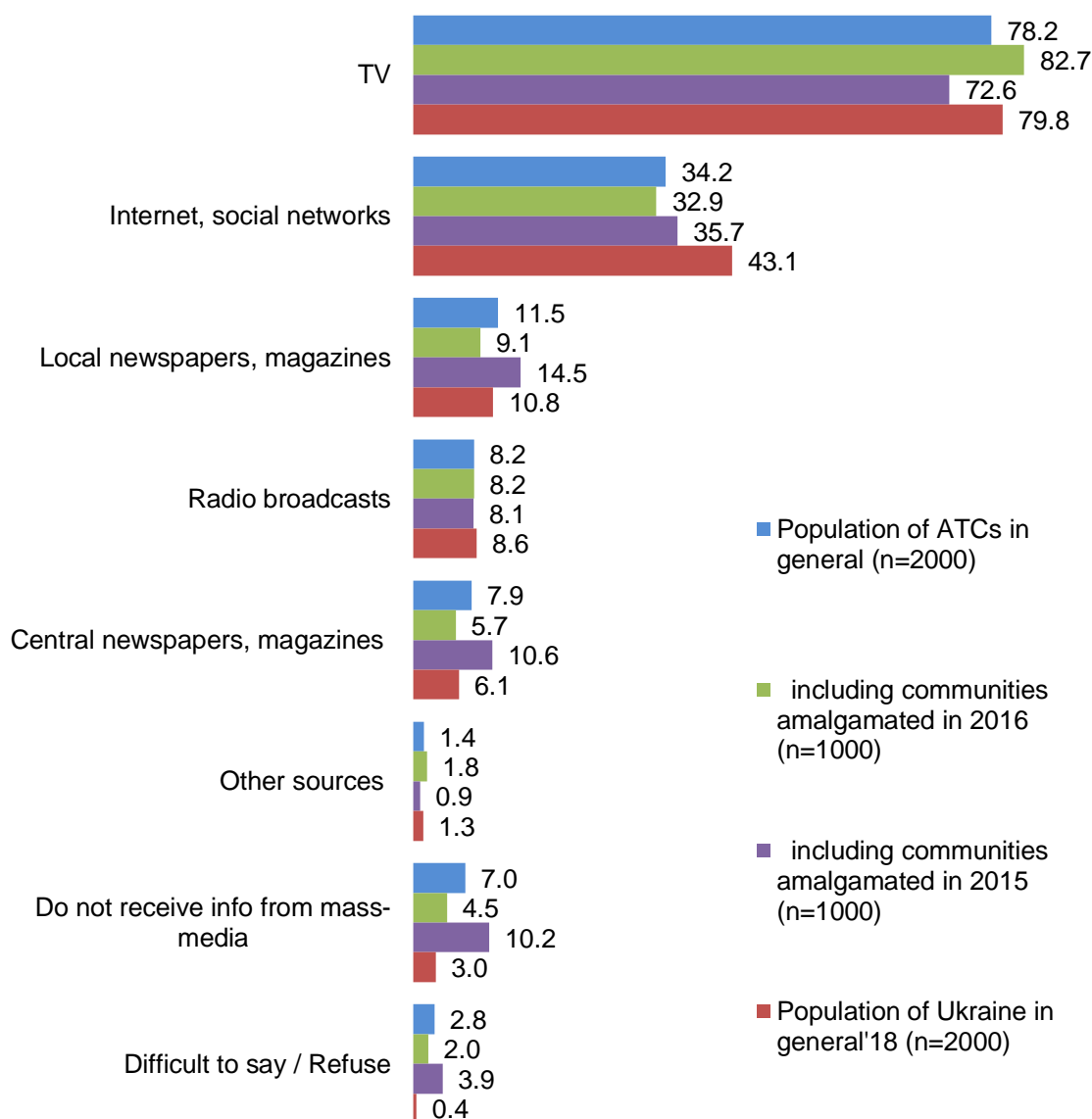
1.4 The structure of the sources that provide news and information

The main source of information about the relevant news for the **absolute majority** of ATC residents (**78%**) is **television** (Diagram 1.4.1). One in three respondents obtain information from the internet. Other sources were mentioned by up to 11.5% of the population.

Diagram 1.4.1

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

(% among all respondents)



There is a tendency for the role of television to decrease, and for the role of the internet to grow (Table 1.4.1).

Table 1.4.1

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

(% among all respondents)

% in column	In general		ATC, amalgamated in 2016		ATC, amalgamated in 2015		
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2016
TV	78.2	85.8	82.7	88.5	72.6	82.3	85.4
Internet, social networks	34.2	27.3	32.9	25.0	35.7	30.3	32.0
Internet, social networks	11.5	15.4	9.1	16.3	14.5	14.3	17.9
Radio broadcasts	8.2	11.7	8.2	7.9	8.1	16.6	16.3
Central newspapers, magazines	7.9	8.1	5.7	7.5	10.6	8.8	14.9
Other sources	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.5	0.9	1.7	0.3
Do not receive info from mass-media	7.0	2.7	4.5	2.5	10.2	3.1	2.6
Difficult to say / Refuse	2.8	0.7	2.0	0.6	3.9	0.9	0.3

The Table 1.4.2 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 1.4.3 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 1.4.2

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

% in line	TV	Internet, social networks	Local newspapers, magazines	Radio broadcasts	Central newspapers, magazines	Other sources	Do not receive info from mass-media	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	82.5	34.8	11.7	8.4	8.2	1.0	3.7	2.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	81.4	33.7	11.4	8.2	8.4	0.7	4.1	2.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	85.5	37.8	12.5	8.8	7.5	1.9	2.8	1.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	74.5	33.6	11.3	8.0	7.6	1.8	10.0	3.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	69.1	31.8	8.7	5.8	7.5	1.8	13.7	3.9
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	82.1	36.1	14.9	11.1	7.9	1.7	4.7	2.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	89.7	34.1	8.8	8.4	6.2	0.9	0.6	1.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	89.7	34.0	8.0	8.0	6.2	0.7	0.2	1.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	89.7	34.6	11.3	9.6	5.9	1.7	1.6	0.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	76.0	31.8	9.3	8.0	5.3	2.7	8.3	2.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	72.5	29.1	7.5	5.6	4.9	3.1	10.3	3.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	80.9	35.5	11.8	11.4	5.9	2.1	5.5	1.8
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	72.6	35.7	15.6	8.3	10.9	1.1	8.1	4.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	69.6	33.4	16.3	8.5	11.5	0.7	9.6	4.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	80.3	41.8	13.9	7.7	9.4	2.2	4.2	3.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	72.6	35.7	13.6	8.0	10.4	0.7	12.0	3.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	65.2	35.0	10.1	6.1	10.4	0.4	17.7	4.5

% in line	TV	Internet, social networks	Local newspapers, magazines	Radio broadcasts	Central newspapers, magazines	Other sources	Do not receive info from mass-media	Difficult to say / Refuse
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	83.4	36.9	18.6	10.8	10.4	1.3	3.7	3.0

Table 1.4.3

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

(% among all respondents)

% in line	TV	Internet, social networks	Local newspapers, magazines	Radio broadcasts	Central newspapers, magazines	Other sources	Do not receive info from mass-media	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general								
- West (n=800)	67.1	37.3	13.6	8.8	10.7	1.5	12.1	5.5
- Center (n=600)	83.1	28.1	11.2	10.9	8.0	0.7	3.3	1.2
- South (n=500)	93.3	44.9	8.3	5.7	4.6	2.6	0.7	0.3
- East (n=100)	73.5	6.8	10.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	14.1	2.5
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016								
- West (n=260)	72.9	32.7	9.3	9.4	7.1	2.1	8.8	4.7
- Center (n=380)	82.6	29.1	10.4	10.9	7.4	0.5	3.3	1.5
- South (n=300)	92.3	45.1	8.2	4.6	2.6	4.0	1.0	0.3
- East (n=60)	88.1	11.5	3.5	0.0	1.0	0.7	7.2	0.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015								
- West (n=540)	63.4	40.2	16.2	8.3	13.0	1.1	14.2	6.0
- Center (n=220)	84.5	25.3	13.2	10.9	9.6	1.4	3.4	0.6
- South (n=200)	95.0	44.4	8.5	7.5	7.9	0.2	0.4	0.2
- East (n=40)	53.3	0.3	20.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	23.6	5.8

The Table 1.4.4 presents the structure of information sources in specific strata of the population of amalgamated communities.

Table 1.4.4

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	TV	Internet, social networks	Local newspapers, magazines	Radio broadcasts	Central newspapers, magazines	Other sources	Do not receive info from mass-media	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*
Sex									
- men (n=845)	77.5	38.8	9.9	9.2	9.3	1.3	6.4	2.8	45.8
- women (n=1155)	78.9	30.2	12.8	7.3	6.7	1.5	7.6	2.9	54.2
Age groups									
- 18-29 (n=221)	66.6	62.2	5.1	4.3	1.6	2.4	8.2	3.4	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	79.5	47.8	10.0	5.8	6.9	0.8	5.2	2.1	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	80.8	28.2	12.1	6.7	9.5	0.8	7.7	2.7	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	82.5	6.8	16.7	14.5	11.7	2.0	7.5	3.3	27.6
Terms of education									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	79.9	15.7	11.2	10.7	5.2	1.9	7.9	2.9	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	83.4	28.4	10.5	7.7	7.6	1.4	4.6	2.3	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	82.2	33.9	11.9	8.5	8.7	0.8	5.4	2.2	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	66.0	47.9	12.0	7.1	8.0	2.1	11.8	4.2	26.1
Terms of occupation									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	82.4	39.9	4.6	6.1	3.9	0.5	3.3	1.4	19.1
- officer (n=146)	74.2	47.3	15.2	4.8	7.5	1.4	10.0	3.7	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	75.9	49.4	16.5	6.0	12.9	1.2	7.0	1.5	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	65.4	49.5	10.7	6.9	6.7	0.0	5.5	6.8	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	71.0	41.7	9.1	5.0	5.0	0.4	10.7	3.3	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	83.5	10.1	16.2	13.0	10.0	1.6	7.6	2.9	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	85.2	49.3	7.6	8.5	8.5	2.8	2.8	1.4	8.8
Terms of material well-being**									
- very low (n=232)	83.7	10.6	13.8	12.3	6.9	1.3	5.7	0.8	10.4
- low (n=892)	83.3	28.9	12.1	9.3	7.5	1.0	4.8	1.7	41.6
- middle (n=665)	74.8	43.1	9.4	5.7	7.5	1.4	9.3	3.5	36.9
- high (n=135)	63.0	55.3	16.5	8.1	12.3	0.5	11.1	4.2	7.5

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

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

CHAPTER II. REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE



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

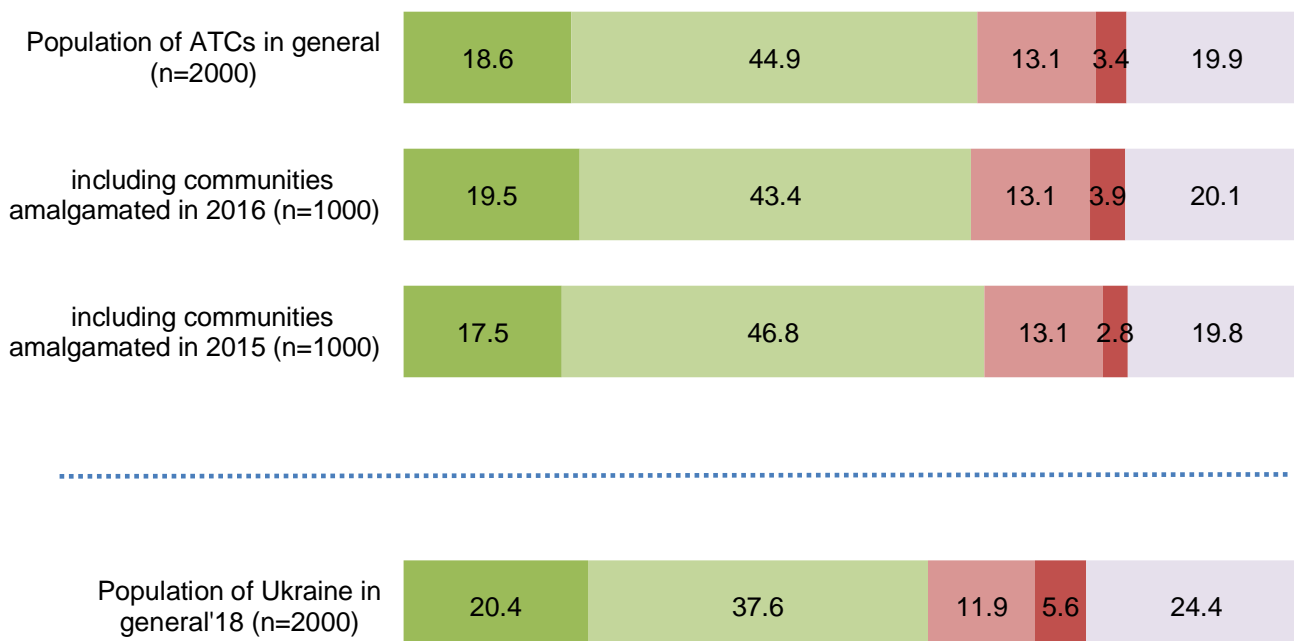
The majority of the population of amalgamated communities (63.5%) believe that the local self-government and decentralization reform is necessary, but only 19% of them consider it *definitely necessary* (Diagram 2.1.1). Compared to the general population of Ukraine, the percentage of those who believe that the reform is necessary is somewhat higher among the residents of ATCs — 63.5% compared to 58%.

Diagram 2.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)

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

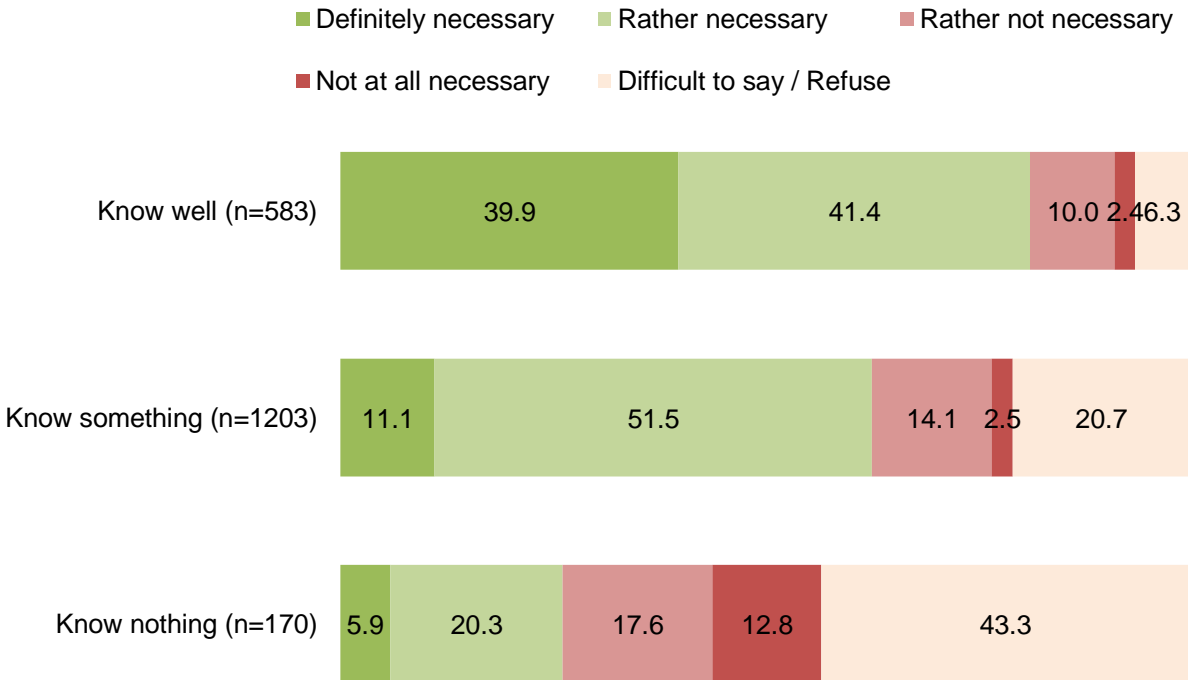


The support of the reform is linked to knowledge about it: while among the well-informed residents of the communities 81% are its supporters, among those who know only “something” about the reform the level of support is 63% (Diagram 2.1.2). And among those who have not heard anything about it, only 26% support it.

Diagram 2.1.2

Do you believe that the local self-government reform and decentralization of power is necessary?

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



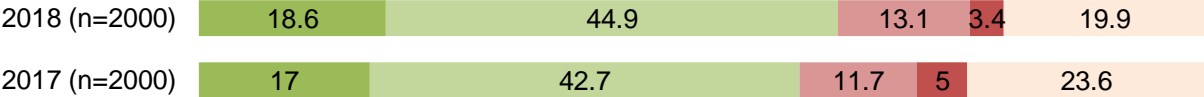
Compared to 2017, the fraction of those who support the decentralization reform has grown from 60% to 63.5% (Diagram 2.1.3).

Diagram 2.1.3

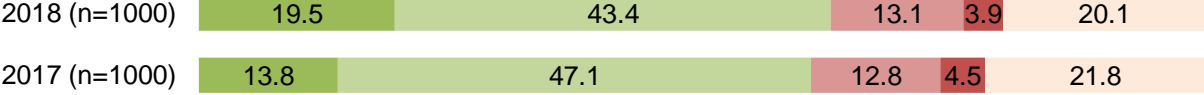
Do you believe that the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power are necessary?
 (% among all respondents)

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

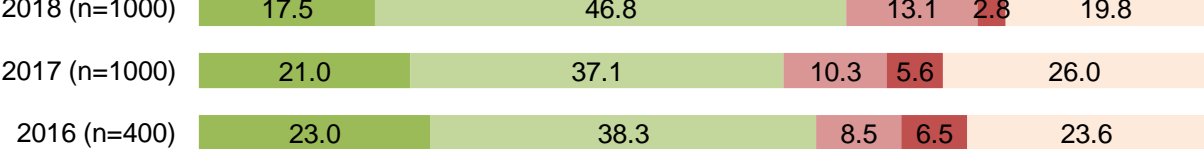
In general



ATC, amalgamated in 2016



ATC, amalgamated in 2015



The Table 2.1.1 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 2.1.2 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 2.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)





100% in line	Necessary 	Not necessary 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	65.1	14.4	20.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	64.3	15.0	20.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	67.5	12.5	20.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	62.1	18.4	19.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	57.7	17.7	24.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	68.4	19.5	12.1
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	62.7	16.7	20.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	60.8	18.0	21.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	68.3	12.9	18.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	63.0	17.4	19.6
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	56.6	18.2	25.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	72.1	16.3	11.7
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	68.4	11.2	20.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	69.2	10.8	20.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	66.5	12.1	21.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	61.0	19.7	19.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	59.0	17.1	23.9
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	63.9	23.4	12.7

Table 2.1.2

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

(% among all respondents)





100% in line	Necessary 	Not necessary 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general			
- West (n=800)	66.3	15.4	18.3
- Center (n=600)	65.8	16.8	17.4
- South (n=500)	64.4	14.8	20.8
- East (n=100)	32.2	28.1	39.7
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016			
- West (n=260)	67.9	15.2	16.9
- Center (n=380)	65.6	15.9	18.5
- South (n=300)	63.5	16.9	19.6
- East (n=60)	23.4	32.6	44.1
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015			
- West (n=540)	65.4	15.5	19.1
- Center (n=220)	66.4	19.3	14.2
- South (n=200)	65.8	11.3	22.8
- East (n=40)	44.5	21.8	33.7

Below, in the Table 2.1.3, the perception of the necessity of the local self-governance reform and decentralization is presented from the perspective of different population strata.

Table 2.1.3

Як Ви вважаєте, потрібна чи не потрібна реформа місцевого самоврядування та децентралізація влади?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessary 	Not necessary 	Difficult to say / Refuse 	Potential of the group* 
Sex				
- men (n=845)	65.4	17.9	16.7	45.8
- women (n=1155)	61.9	15.4	22.7	54.2
Age groups				
- 18-29 (n=221)	68.0	14.3	17.7	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	62.5	16.9	20.6	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	64.9	17.6	17.5	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	60.2	16.7	23.0	27.6
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	53.8	13.4	32.8	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	60.9	17.2	21.9	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	64.7	17.1	18.2	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	68.5	15.8	15.7	26.1
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	63.4	20.3	16.2	19.1
- officer (n=146)	66.7	12.3	21.0	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	71.0	17.6	11.4	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	65.1	18.1	16.8	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	64.4	11.2	24.4	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	58.6	17.7	23.7	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	62.8	17.0	20.3	8.8
Terms of material well-being**				
- very low (n=232)	59.9	21.4	18.7	10.4
- low (n=892)	61.2	14.8	24.0	41.6
- middle (n=665)	64.4	17.9	17.7	36.9
- high (n=135)	80.2	9.0	10.8	7.5

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

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

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

In general, 88% of ATC residents know something about the decentralization reform (which is higher than among the population of Ukraine in general — 80%), but only 29% of them believe that they know about this issue quite well (Diagram 2.2.1).

Diagram 2.2.1

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

(% among all respondents)

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

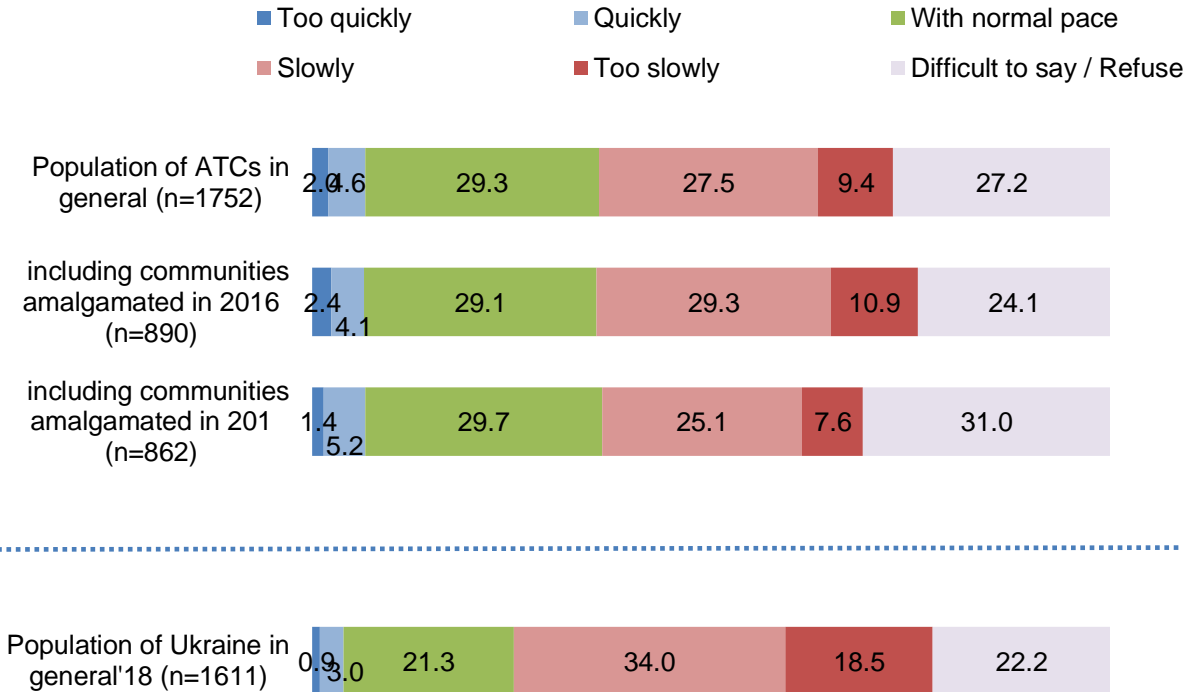


At the same time, 37% of the residents think that the reform is going slowly / too slowly (Diagram 2.2.2). **29% speak about the normal pace of the local self-governance reform and decentralization of power in Ukraine.** Only 7% share the opinion that the reform is quick or too quick. Nevertheless, the perception of this aspect is still more positive among ATC residents than among the population of Ukraine in general (where 52.5% say that the pace is slow, and only 21% say that it is normal).

Diagram 2.2.2

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

(% among respondents who know about the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers quite well or something)



In the past year, the awareness of the reform has grown from 86.5% to 88.4%; the fraction of those who know about it quite well has also grown from 25% to 29% (Diagram 2.2.3).

Diagram 2.2.3

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

(% among all respondents)

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

In general



ATC, amalgamated in 2016



ATC, amalgamated in 2015



Compared to the previous year, the situation has remained practically unchanged (Diagram 2.2.4).

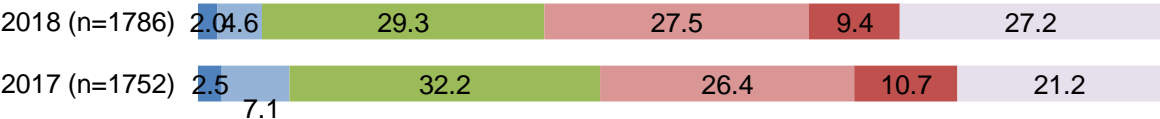
Diagram 2.2.4

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

(% among respondents who know about the reform of local self-governance and decentralization of powers quite well or something)

- Too quickly
- Quickly
- With normal pace
- Slowly
- Too slowly
- Difficult to say / Refuse

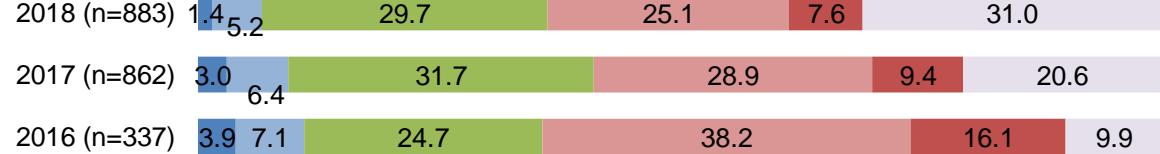
In general



ATC, amalgamated in 2016



ATC, amalgamated in 2015



The Table 2.2.1a-b presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 2.2.2a-b presents the data for particular regions.

Table 2.2.1a-6

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Awareness with developments				Pace of reforms (% out of those who knows about reform)					
	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Too quickly	quickly	With normal pace	Slowly	Too slowly	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general										
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	25.1	62.1	10.7	2.0	1.5	4.4	30.0	28.2	9.7	26.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	23.8	62.1	12.0	2.1	2.0	4.1	28.7	28.9	9.7	26.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	29.0	62.0	7.1	1.8	0.4	5.3	33.4	26.5	9.6	24.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	31.7	57.8	8.0	2.5	2.4	4.8	28.8	26.8	9.2	28.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	28.9	60.1	8.1	2.9	2.1	4.3	25.5	27.1	8.2	32.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	35.7	54.6	7.8	2.0	2.8	5.4	33.4	26.3	10.7	21.4
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016										
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	25.6	61.2	12.3	0.9	2.3	3.2	31.9	30.6	10.7	21.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	23.4	60.8	14.8	1.0	2.9	2.3	30.8	31.9	9.8	22.3
- including residents of	31.9	62.5	5.0	0.5	0.7	5.6	34.8	27.1	13.1	18.7

100% in line	Awareness with developments				Pace of reforms (% out of those who knows about reform)					
	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Too quickly	quickly	With normal pace	Slowly	Too slowly	Difficult to say / Refuse
<i>villages that became community centers (n=280)</i>										
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	32.6	57.4	8.9	1.1	2.6	5.0	26.5	28.2	11.0	26.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	25.2	62.1	12.2	0.6	1.6	4.1	22.8	29.4	10.0	32.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	43.2	50.7	4.2	1.9	3.9	6.1	31.4	26.6	12.4	19.6
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015										
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	24.6	63.4	8.5	3.6	0.5	6.1	27.4	25.1	8.3	32.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	24.2	64.1	8.1	3.6	0.7	6.6	25.8	24.9	9.6	32.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	25.5	61.4	9.7	3.3	0.0	4.9	31.4	25.7	5.1	32.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	30.6	58.3	6.9	4.2	2.1	4.5	31.6	25.0	7.1	29.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	33.3	57.7	3.3	5.7	2.7	4.5	28.6	24.5	6.2	33.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	26.7	59.2	12.2	2.0	1.3	4.5	36.1	25.9	8.4	23.7

Table 2.2.2a-6

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

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Awareness with developments				Pace of reforms (% out of those who knows about reform)						
	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Too quickly	quickly	With normal pace	Slowly	Too slowly	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Amalgamated territorial communities in general											
- West (n=800)	37.0	52.2	7.6	3.3	2.8	5.7	31.9	29.1	8.3	22.3	
- Center (n=600)	28.0	59.0	11.6	1.4	1.9	4.3	37.1	34.0	7.0	15.7	
- South (n=500)	16.8	80.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	3.9	14.3	20.2	15.7	44.7	
- East (n=100)	19.6	43.2	33.6	3.6	0.0	0.8	34.9	8.2	2.5	53.5	
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016											
- West (n=260)	38.2	52.5	7.5	1.8	3.3	3.7	30.2	31.7	9.0	22.2	
- Center (n=380)	32.1	56.2	11.0	0.7	2.5	3.5	37.6	37.5	5.6	13.3	
- South (n=300)	19.2	77.6	2.3	0.9	1.8	6.0	15.6	16.4	21.4	38.7	
- East (n=60)	11.6	37.7	50.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	26.6	16.8	5.6	50.1	
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015											
- West (n=540)	36.2	52.0	7.6	4.2	2.5	7.0	33.0	27.4	7.9	22.3	
- Center (n=220)	16.7	66.6	13.3	3.4	0.0	6.7	35.6	23.7	11.2	22.8	
- South (n=200)	12.6	84.0	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.3	12.1	26.6	6.1	54.8	
- East (n=40)	30.7	50.9	9.9	8.5	0.0	0.7	41.9	1.0	0.0	56.3	

The Table 2.2.3a-b presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 2.2.3a-6

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Awareness with developments				Pace of reforms (% out of those who knows about reform)						Potential of the group*
	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Too quickly	quickly	With normal pace	Slowly	Too slowly	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Sex											
- men (n=845)	31.4	57.5	9.6	1.5	3.1	4.9	26.8	28.6	9.7	26.9	45.8
- women (n=1155)	26.2	61.8	9.0	2.9	1.1	4.4	31.5	26.4	9.2	27.4	54.2
Age groups											
- 18-29 (n=221)	28.1	62.4	8.0	1.5	3.2	4.2	29.6	29.0	9.4	24.6	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	28.9	58.7	10.1	2.3	3.5	6.3	28.8	25.6	8.8	27.1	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	32.5	57.5	8.6	1.4	1.4	3.7	27.9	30.4	10.4	26.2	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	25.1	61.4	9.9	3.6	0.2	4.0	31.2	25.4	9.2	30.0	27.6
Terms of education											
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	16.6	68.7	10.0	4.6	0.9	2.6	27.5	35.4	9.1	24.5	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	21.8	67.1	9.4	1.7	2.8	3.7	22.6	25.6	10.1	35.1	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	26.8	58.7	10.8	3.6	1.2	5.0	33.5	29.3	8.6	22.4	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	43.2	48.7	7.2	0.8	2.3	5.7	33.2	25.0	10.0	23.8	26.1
Terms of occupation											
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	20.7	62.8	15.7	0.8	2.3	3.5	26.9	28.9	7.6	30.9	19.1
- officer (n=146)	24.5	60.6	9.2	5.7	0.0	5.0	36.0	25.3	6.7	26.9	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	37.8	56.9	4.4	0.9	4.5	4.7	37.7	23.6	9.1	20.4	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	37.0	53.1	7.6	2.2	0.9	5.9	28.7	41.7	9.2	13.6	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	28.5	64.0	6.4	1.1	1.5	4.6	30.6	30.3	10.5	22.4	10.9

100% in line	Awareness with developments				Pace of reforms (% out of those who knows about reform)							Potential of the group*
	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Too quickly	quickly	With normal pace	Slowly	Too slowly	Difficult to say / Refuse		
- retiree (n=728)	25.0	62.5	8.9	3.6	0.4	4.0	30.2	25.1	8.3	32.0	31.1	
- unemployed (n=179)	32.1	57.9	7.3	2.7	5.3	7.4	22.7	24.1	16.4	24.2	8.8	
Terms of material well-being**												
- very low (n=232)	22.7	60.2	15.7	1.4	0.6	4.4	27.4	28.3	14.6	24.8	10.4	
- low (n=892)	27.8	60.6	9.3	2.3	1.8	3.9	27.1	29.8	10.0	27.5	41.6	
- middle (n=665)	28.0	61.0	8.0	3.0	2.4	4.8	32.0	25.1	8.0	27.6	36.9	
- high (n=135)	45.5	51.8	2.4	0.3	0.0	5.6	32.5	23.8	6.7	31.5	7.5	

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

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

Regardless of the awareness of the decentralization reform, 7% of ATC residents believe that it should be completed by the parliamentary election of 2019, another 13.5% expect it to end by the local election of 2020, and 38% share the opinion that the reform will be completed when all the territorial communities amalgamate on their own (Diagram 2.2.5).

Diagram 2.2.5

In your opinion, when should the reform of local self-government be completed?

(% among all respondents)

- Before the regular elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in 2019
- Before the next local council elections in 2020
- When all the territorial communities will complete the association on their own
- Other
- I do not care
- Difficult to answer / Refuse

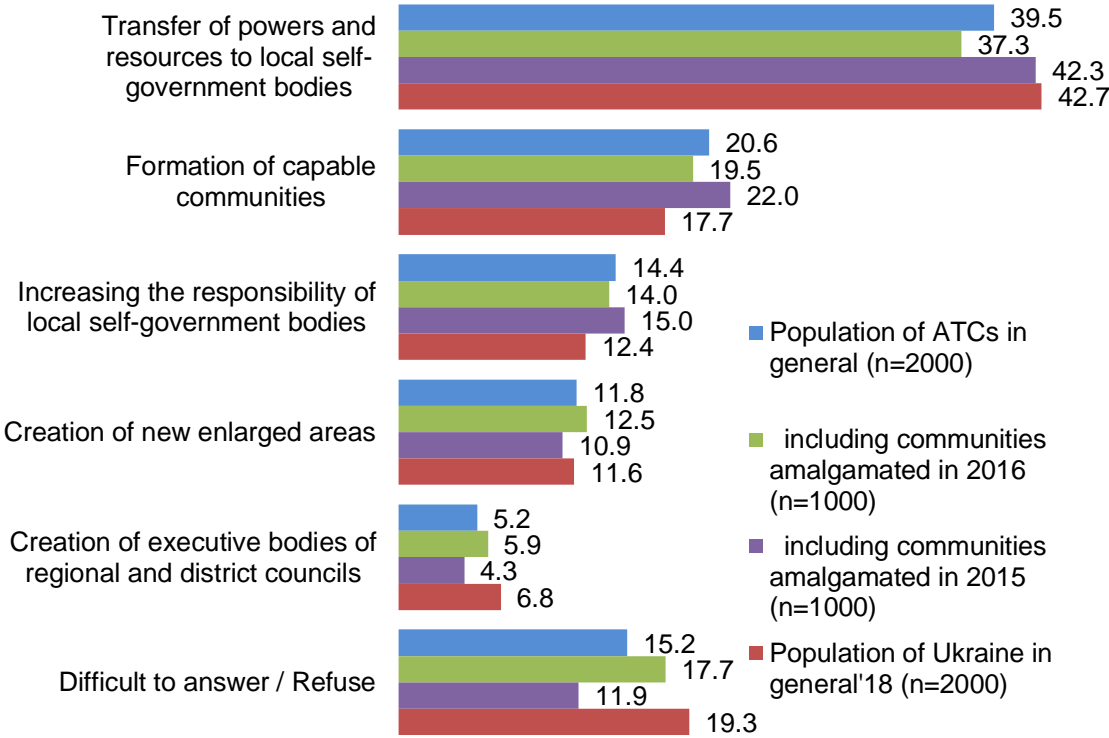


The highest fraction of ATC residents (39.5%) understand the decentralization reform as the transfer of powers and resources to local self-government bodies (Diagram 2.2.6). A smaller number of respondents spoke about the formation of capable communities (21%), increasing the responsibility of local self-government bodies (14%) and creating new enlarged areas (12%). The least frequently mentioned was the creation of executive bodies of regional and district councils (5%).

Diagram 2.2.6

What, in your opinion, is the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 2.2.4 presents the data from the perspective of the segments of the respondents according to their level of awareness of the reform.

Table 2.2.4

What, in your opinion, is the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power?

(among respondents depending on the level of reform awareness)

	% in column	Level of reform awareness		
		Know well	Know something / heard something	Do not know anything
1	Transfer of powers and resources to local self-government bodies	45.6	40.6	17.4
2	Formation of capable communities	36.3	15.4	8.0
3	Increasing the responsibility of local self-government bodies	13.6	14.6	16.9
4	Creation of new enlarged areas	11.5	13.1	4.4
5	Creation of executive bodies of regional and district councils	4.7	6.3	1.0
---	Difficult to say / Refuse	2.8	13.9	53.5

The Table 2.2.5 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 2.2.6 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 2.2.5

What, in your opinion, is the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Transfer of powers and resources to local self-government bodies	Formation of capable communities	Increasing the responsibility of local self-government bodies	Creation of new enlarged areas	Creation of executive bodies of regional and district councils	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	43.8	20.5	13.8	12.2	5.5	13.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	45.2	20.7	14.7	11.2	5.3	14.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	39.9	19.9	11.0	15.3	5.9	13.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	35.7	20.7	15.0	11.4	5.0	16.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	38.2	19.0	14.8	9.8	4.4	18.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	32.1	23.2	15.3	13.6	5.9	13.8
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	42.1	18.8	13.1	12.4	6.4	16.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	43.0	19.5	14.2	10.4	6.2	18.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	39.4	16.9	10.0	18.7	6.8	12.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	32.8	20.2	14.7	12.5	5.5	18.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	36.9	16.6	14.7	10.6	4.7	22.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	27.0	25.2	14.7	15.3	6.6	14.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015						

100% in line	Transfer of powers and resources to local self-government bodies	Formation of capable communities	Increasing the responsibility of local self-government bodies	Creation of new enlarged areas	Creation of executive bodies of regional and district councils	Difficult to say / Refuse
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	46.2	22.8	14.6	12.0	4.2	10.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	48.4	22.5	15.5	12.3	3.9	8.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	40.6	23.5	12.2	11.1	4.9	14.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	39.0	21.4	15.3	10.0	4.5	13.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	39.6	21.8	14.9	8.8	4.0	13.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	38.2	20.8	15.9	11.7	5.0	13.5

Table 2.2.6

What, in your opinion, is the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)


100% in line	Transfer of powers and resources to local self-government bodies	Formation of capable communities	Increasing the responsibility of local self-government bodies	Creation of new enlarged areas	Creation of executive bodies of regional and district councils	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general						
- West (n=800)	37.0	22.1	18.4	10.8	4.2	14.7
- Center (n=600)	32.2	27.0	14.9	13.7	5.7	18.3
- South (n=500)	57.8	10.9	9.4	12.2	6.2	4.1
- East (n=100)	27.1	14.8	4.1	7.6	5.7	40.7
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016						
- West (n=260)	35.4	17.0	19.7	8.2	3.1	19.6
- Center (n=380)	35.2	28.1	13.8	13.7	6.6	17.2
- South (n=300)	48.7	12.7	10.3	17.0	8.3	3.8
- East (n=60)	16.5	3.5	5.0	6.7	4.6	63.7
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015						
- West (n=540)	38.1	25.2	17.7	12.5	4.9	11.6
- Center (n=220)	24.0	23.9	18.0	13.6	3.2	21.5
- South (n=200)	73.2	7.7	7.8	4.1	2.8	4.7
- East (n=40)	41.9	30.5	2.9	8.8	7.2	8.8


The Table 2.2.7 presents the data for particular sociodemographic strata of the population.

Table 2.2.7

What, in your opinion, is the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Transfer of powers and resources to local self-government bodies	Formation of capable communities	Increasing the responsibility of local self-government bodies	Creation of new enlarged areas	Creation of executive bodies of regional and district councils	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* 
Sex							
- men (n=845)	39.9	23.5	14.6	11.1	4.6	14.0	45.8
- women (n=1155)	39.2	18.2	14.2	12.4	5.7	16.1	54.2
Age groups							
- 18-29 (n=221)	33.9	22.9	16.1	13.1	6.8	15.3	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	42.0	21.3	14.0	10.9	4.7	13.0	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	45.3	19.1	14.2	11.8	6.1	11.9	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	35.4	19.8	13.8	11.6	3.8	20.3	27.6
Terms of education							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	28.2	17.4	7.2	10.4	2.1	35.1	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	37.9	17.7	13.8	11.1	4.4	18.9	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	38.4	21.9	14.6	14.6	6.5	11.2	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	46.2	24.3	17.6	9.4	5.6	9.1	26.1
Terms of occupation							
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	46.2	20.3	11.2	12.6	3.7	15.0	19.1
- officer (n=146)	45.2	21.7	13.8	11.4	6.8	12.9	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	43.9	28.9	17.2	6.8	4.6	8.1	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	39.9	13.9	25.3	13.3	3.4	9.5	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	31.6	18.6	10.9	15.0	7.0	18.1	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	35.9	19.1	13.7	11.8	4.1	20.0	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	37.3	23.3	19.7	11.5	3.3	10.7	8.8
Terms of material well-being**							

100% in line	Transfer of powers and resources to local self-government bodies	Formation of capable communities	Increasing the responsibility of local self-government bodies	Creation of new enlarged areas	Creation of executive bodies of regional and district councils	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* 
- very low (n=232)	28.9	13.3	13.0	11.6	6.1	28.5	10.4
- low (n=892)	34.3	21.5	16.1	13.0	3.7	17.0	41.6
- middle (n=665)	47.0	22.1	14.3	10.4	5.6	11.2	36.9
- high (n=135)	43.0	22.4	8.8	11.8	10.1	6.1	7.5

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

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

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

Almost a half of the residents of amalgamated communities (45%) have noticed positive changes for the better in their settlements (Diagram 2.3.1). Another 23% have not noticed any changes yet, but have heard about them. That is, in total, as of the end of 2018, 68% of ATC residents either have experienced the improvement or expect it (which is somewhat higher than among the general population – 62%).

Diagram 2.3.1

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

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

- Yes, there are some improvements
- No, but I heard that they have been planned
- No and nobody plans anything
- The situation got even worse
- Difficult to answer / Refuse

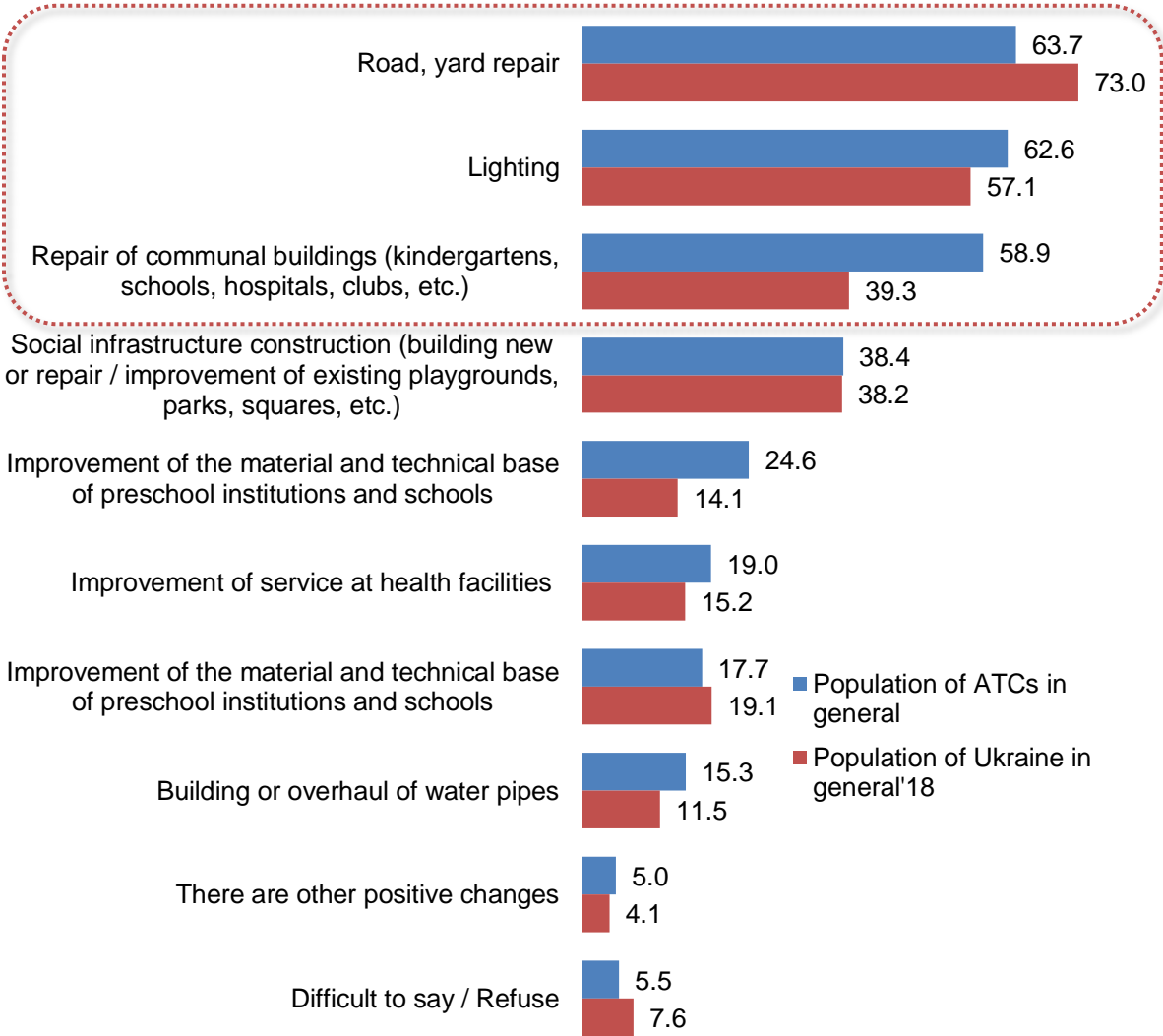


The most noticeable improvements of the situation are **road and yard repairs** (noted by 64% of those who have noticed or heard of positive changes in their settlement), **lighting** (63%) and **repair of communal buildings** (59%) (Diagram 2.3.2). Meanwhile, among the general population of Ukraine, more people speak about road repairs, and among ATC residents a significantly higher percentage have noticed improvements in lighting, the repair of communal buildings, and the improvement of the material and technical base of schools.

Diagram 2.3.2

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

(% among respondents, who saw or heard about any improvements)



In general, among the residents of ATCs, the fraction of those who have either noticed changes or expect them has grown from **64% to 68%**; among the residents of the communities created in 2016, the number has grown from 61.5% to 68% (Diagram 2.3.3).

Diagram 2.3.3

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

(% among all respondent)

- Yes, there are some improvements
- No, but I heard that they have been planned
- No and nobody plans anything
- The situation got even worse
- Difficult to answer / Refuse

In general



ATC, amalgamated in 2016



ATC, amalgamated in 2015



The Table 2.3.1 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 2.3.2 presents the data for particular regions. Even among the residents of settlements which have not become community centers, 41% noted some already existing positive changes.

Table 2.3.1

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

100% in line	Yes, there are some improvements	No, but I heard that they have been planned	No and nobody plans anything	The situation got even worse	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	47.5	25.3	19.5	2.5	5.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	46.0	25.7	21.3	2.7	4.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	51.9	24.4	14.4	2.0	7.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	42.8	20.7	20.9	8.3	7.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	37.6	19.5	23.4	10.5	9.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	50.2	22.5	17.3	5.2	4.7
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	44.5	26.4	21.4	2.8	4.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	43.8	25.6	23.3	3.0	4.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	46.3	29.1	15.8	2.2	6.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	47.7	16.9	21.9	5.7	7.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	45.1	13.5	26.4	3.6	11.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	51.4	21.8	15.6	8.6	2.5
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	51.7	23.8	16.9	2.2	5.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	49.0	25.8	18.5	2.4	4.3

100% in line	Yes, there are some improvements	No, but I heard that they have been planned	No and nobody plans anything	The situation got even worse	Difficult to say / Refuse
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	58.7	18.7	12.6	1.7	8.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	37.0	25.1	19.7	11.4	6.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	28.8	26.5	19.9	18.5	6.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	48.9	23.2	19.4	1.2	7.3

Table 2.3.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)


100% in line	Yes, there are some improvements	No, but I heard that they have been planned	No and nobody plans anything	The situation got even worse	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general					
- West (n=800)	40.2	25.2	15.6	10.5	8.5
- Center (n=600)	39.6	30.5	22.8	2.1	5.0
- South (n=500)	68.6	11.7	14.3	2.0	3.4
- East (n=100)	20.9	10.5	57.4	3.5	7.7
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016					
- West (n=260)	41.0	23.2	16.7	8.7	10.4
- Center (n=380)	43.4	28.6	20.6	2.1	5.3
- South (n=300)	60.9	12.4	19.4	2.4	4.9
- East (n=60)	29.5	6.4	57.1	6.0	1.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015					
- West (n=540)	39.7	26.5	14.9	11.7	7.2
- Center (n=220)	29.0	35.7	28.9	2.0	4.5
- South (n=200)	81.6	10.5	5.7	1.3	0.9
- East (n=40)	9.1	16.2	57.8	0.0	16.9


The Table 2.3.3 presents the data for particular sociodemographic strata of the population.

Table 2.3.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Yes, there are some improvements	No, but I heard that they have been planned	No and nobody plans anything	The situation got even worse	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* 
Sex						
- men (n=845)	46.9	21.2	20.0	7.1	4.7	45.8
- women (n=1155)	43.4	24.3	20.4	4.3	7.6	54.2
Age groups						
- 18-29 (n=221)	44.2	21.2	17.2	8.7	8.6	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	47.9	22.9	20.1	4.6	4.5	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	45.7	22.8	21.9	5.1	4.5	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	42.1	24.0	20.9	4.9	8.1	27.6
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	39.8	24.4	16.9	4.0	15.0	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	45.4	19.6	21.9	5.0	8.1	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	43.8	26.2	21.7	4.5	3.7	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	48.2	22.3	17.5	8.4	3.6	26.1
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	47.6	22.0	21.6	4.1	4.8	19.1
- officer (n=146)	54.2	15.6	22.6	4.6	2.9	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	46.8	26.3	15.5	8.5	2.9	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	47.2	22.8	20.4	7.1	2.3	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	35.2	27.3	26.7	2.6	8.2	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	44.0	24.0	20.4	4.5	7.1	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	48.8	20.1	11.9	10.0	9.1	8.8
Terms of material well-being**						

100% in line	Yes, there are some improvements	No, but I heard that they have been planned	No and nobody plans anything	The situation got even worse	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* 
- very low (n=232)	42.5	17.1	25.6	6.6	8.3	10.4
- low (n=892)	45.6	23.1	21.5	4.0	5.8	41.6
- middle (n=665)	45.5	25.2	18.7	5.6	5.0	36.9
- high (n=135)	52.4	18.8	14.0	11.0	3.7	7.5

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

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

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

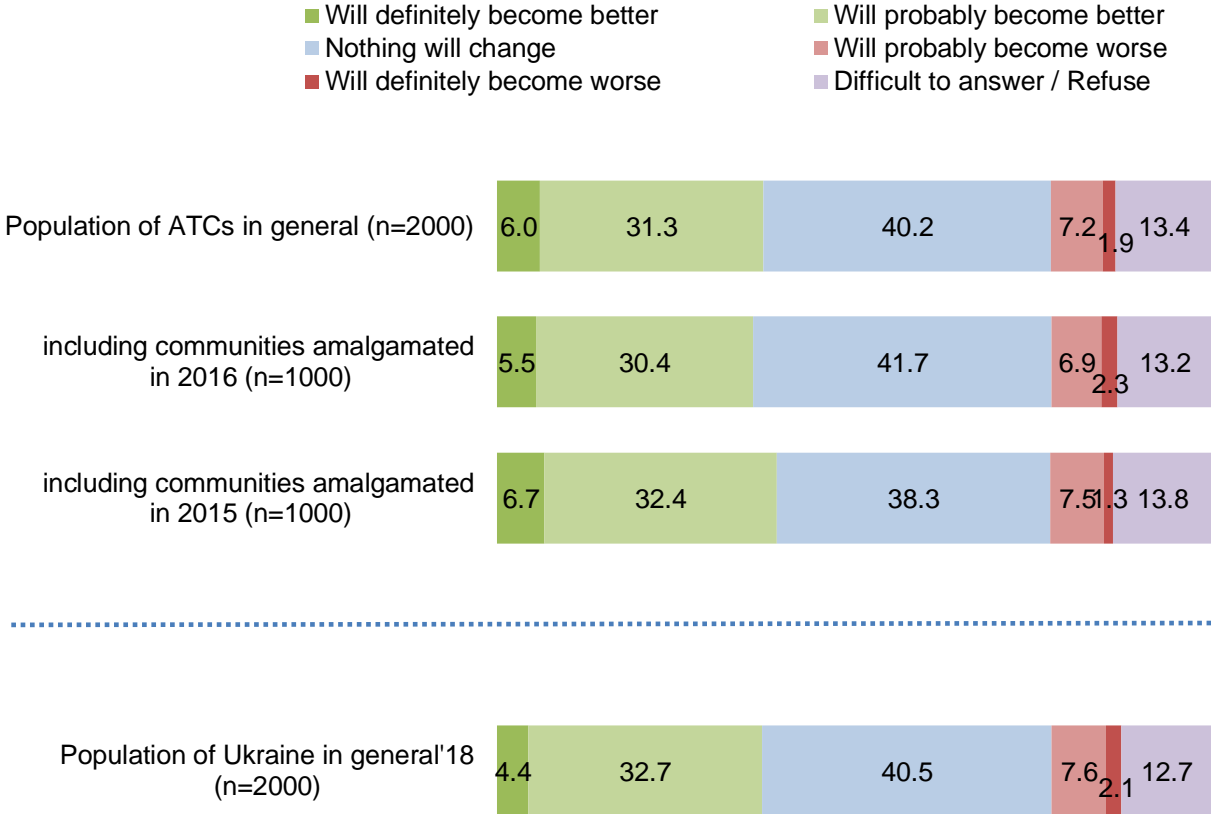
In general, **37% of ATC residents expect that decentralization will facilitate the improvement of the situation in Ukraine in general** (the same number as among the population of Ukraine in general, where 37% also expect improvement) (Diagram 2.4.1).

Another 40% believe that nothing will change, and only 9% think that the situation will deteriorate. That is, **in general, the expectations of amalgamated communities remain positive-neutral.**

Diagram 2.4.1

How, in your opinion, the situation in Ukraine could be influenced in the case of transfer of some State powers, resources, and responsibilities to the local self-government authorities (councils) as a result of the process of decentralization?

(% among all respondents)

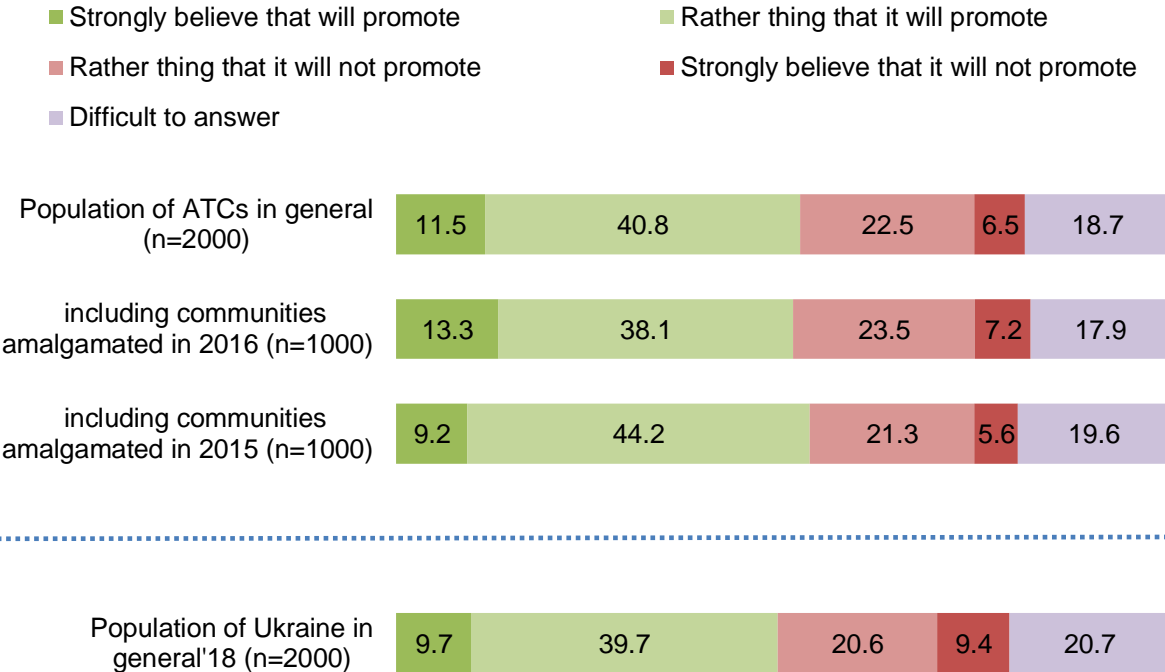


At the same time, **51% of the residents of amalgamated communities believe that the current local self-governance reform and decentralization will promote the development of Ukrainian communities** (among the general population of Ukraine, the number is 49%), although only 11.5% strongly believe in it (Diagram 2.4.2). 29% of the population do not believe in the reform’s potential.

Diagram 2.4.2

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

(% among all respondents)



As the level of awareness increases, the optimism about the reform's results increases, too. If among those who do not know anything about the reform, only 10% expect any improvement and 16% believe that it will promote community development (against 54% who do not believe that it will), in case of those who “know something,” 35% expect the situation to improve, and 51% believe that it will promote community development (against 28%) (Table 2.4.1a-b). And among those who **know a lot** about the reform, **53% expect the situation in Ukraine to improve in general, and 68% believe that it will promote community development** (against 23%).

Table 2.4.1a-6

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

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

100% in column	Know well (n=583)	Know something (n=1203)	Do not know nothing (n=170)
a. Effects on situation			
☺ Will become better	53.0	35.1	10.0
☹ Nothing will change	29.8	43.7	43.3
☹ Will become worse	6.9	7.1	28.0
? Difficult to say / Refuse	10.3	14.0	18.7
б. Community development			
☺ Will contribute	68.1	51.4	15.9
☹ Will not contribute	22.8	28.1	54.1
? Difficult to say / Refuse	9.1	20.5	30.1

In the past year, the optimism about the effect on the situation in the country in general has fallen from 50% to 37% (Diagram 2.4.3). At the same time, the fraction of those who believe that nothing will change has increased from 26% to 40%.

Diagram 2.4.3

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

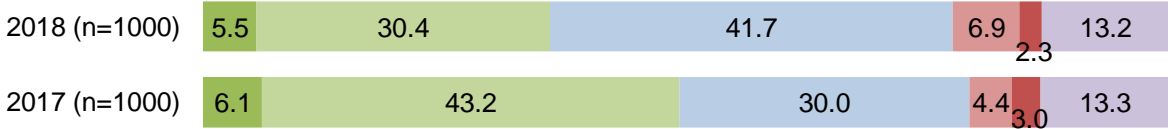
(% among all respondents)

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

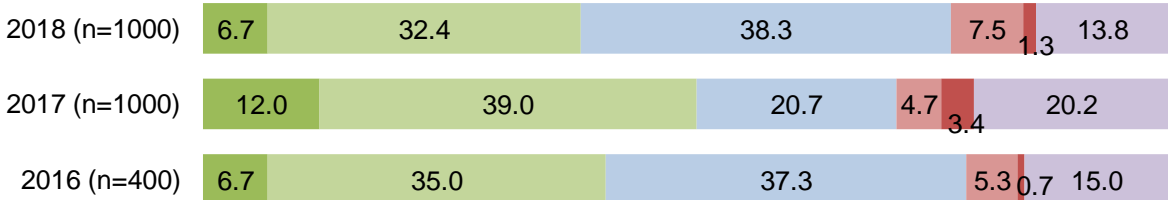
In general



ATC, amalgamated in 2016



ATC, amalgamated in 2015



Meanwhile, the belief in the success of the reform in terms of community development has remained practically unchanged since 2017 (Diagram 2.4.4).

Diagram 2.4.4

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

(% among all respondents)

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



The Table 2.4.2a-b presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 2.4.3a-b presents the data for particular regions.

Table 2.4.2a-6

a. How, in your opinion, the situation in Ukraine could be influenced in the case of transfer of some State powers, resources, and responsibilities to the local self-government authorities (councils) as a result of the process of decentralization? / 6. Do you believe that the current reform of local self-governance and territorial organization of powers (decentralization) will contribute to the community development in Ukraine?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	a. Effects on situation ▶				6. Community development		
	Will become better 😊	Nothing will change 😐	Will become worse 😞	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Will contribute 😊	Will not contribute 😞	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	42.0	38.7	7.2	12.0	55.6	27.2	17.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	41.5	39.6	8.0	10.9	53.8	30.1	16.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	43.5	36.3	5.1	15.1	60.9	19.2	19.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	33.0	41.6	10.7	14.7	49.3	30.7	20.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	28.0	41.8	12.7	17.4	44.4	32.4	23.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	40.2	41.2	7.7	10.9	56.2	28.3	15.5
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	40.1	42.3	9.2	8.4	52.5	31.8	15.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	38.0	45.0	10.1	6.9	49.5	35.4	15.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	46.6	34.1	6.4	12.8	61.7	20.7	17.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	31.8	41.3	9.2	17.7	50.2	29.8	20.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	27.2	41.0	10.4	21.4	45.4	30.5	24.1

100% in line	a. Effects on situation ▶				6. Community development		
	Will become better ☺	Nothing will change ☹	Will become worse ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Will contribute ☺	Will not contribute ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	38.1	41.6	7.7	12.6	56.9	28.7	14.4
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	44.7	33.8	4.5	17.0	59.8	21.0	19.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	46.6	31.8	4.9	16.7	59.8	22.4	17.8
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	39.6	39.1	3.5	17.8	59.9	17.4	22.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	34.6	42.0	12.3	11.2	48.2	31.8	20.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	29.0	42.8	15.5	12.7	43.3	34.6	22.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	42.6	40.8	7.7	8.9	55.3	27.8	16.9

Table 2.4.3a-6

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	a. Effects on situation				б. Community development		
	Will become better ☺	Nothing will change ☹	Will become worse ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Will contribute ☺	Will not contribute ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general							
- West (n=800)	40.1	34.9	8.7	16.3	54.7	27.6	17.7
- Center (n=600)	38.9	41.7	8.1	11.3	55.2	28.8	16.0
- South (n=500)	37.8	47.4	6.2	8.6	53.4	25.2	21.4
- East (n=100)	10.7	41.8	25.2	22.3	19.4	52.3	28.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016							
- West (n=260)	38.3	36.9	5.4	19.3	50.5	29.7	19.8
- Center (n=380)	40.5	40.1	8.4	11.0	58.0	27.0	15.0
- South (n=300)	31.9	51.4	7.2	9.6	50.6	29.7	19.6
- East (n=60)	12.2	36.5	37.4	14.0	17.6	61.1	21.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015							
- West (n=540)	41.2	33.7	10.7	14.4	57.3	26.4	16.4
- Center (n=220)	34.2	46.4	7.1	12.3	47.6	33.7	18.7
- South (n=200)	47.8	40.7	4.7	6.9	58.1	17.6	24.3
- East (n=40)	8.7	49.2	8.4	33.8	21.9	40.2	37.9

The Table 2.4.4a-b presents the data for particular sociodemographic strata of the population.

Table 2.4.4a-6

a. How, in your opinion, the situation in Ukraine could be influenced in the case of transfer of some State powers, resources, and responsibilities to the local self-government authorities (councils) as a result of the process of decentralization? / 6. Do you believe that the current reform of local self-governance and territorial organization of powers (decentralization) will contribute to the community development in Ukraine?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	a. Effects on situation ▶				6. Community development			Potential of the group* ↑
	Will become better ☺	Nothing will change ☹	Will become worse ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Will contribute ☺	Will not contribute ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
Sex								
- men (n=845)	38.2	39.2	9.8	12.8	53.4	28.4	18.2	45.8
- women (n=1155)	36.5	41.1	8.4	14.0	51.3	29.6	19.1	54.2
Age groups								
- 18-29 (n=221)	45.1	32.1	10.2	12.6	56.8	24.7	18.5	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	37.0	42.9	8.0	12.1	50.5	32.1	17.4	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	37.7	42.5	8.0	11.8	53.0	29.3	17.7	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	31.9	41.0	10.3	16.9	50.2	28.8	21.0	27.6
Terms of education								
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	27.5	49.6	7.3	15.6	48.1	27.7	24.3	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	31.7	45.1	9.8	13.5	47.2	32.6	20.2	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	39.2	39.0	8.6	13.2	55.7	28.4	16.0	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	45.0	32.6	9.2	13.2	55.9	26.0	18.1	26.1
Terms of occupation								
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	40.5	36.3	10.6	12.6	49.6	31.2	19.2	19.1
- officer (n=146)	39.1	44.5	3.5	12.9	54.6	21.8	23.6	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	48.9	30.6	7.9	12.5	62.1	26.4	11.5	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	41.5	41.8	4.8	11.9	61.9	23.0	15.1	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	35.4	45.4	6.5	12.8	49.9	30.7	19.4	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	32.1	42.5	10.1	15.2	50.2	29.6	20.2	31.1

100% in line	a. Effects on situation ▶				6. Community development			Potential of the group* ↑
	Will become better 😊	Nothing will change 😐	Will become worse 😞	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Will contribute 😊	Will not contribute 😞	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
- unemployed (n=179)	34.9	40.2	9.8	15.1	48.1	34.5	17.4	8.8
Terms of material well-being**								
- very low (n=232)	27.0	39.4	20.3	13.3	42.8	37.2	19.9	10.4
- low (n=892)	36.1	42.7	7.0	14.2	50.9	30.0	19.1	41.6
- middle (n=665)	39.5	39.6	8.2	12.7	53.2	27.3	19.4	36.9
- high (n=135)	50.4	33.3	8.6	7.8	70.8	22.0	7.2	7.5

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

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

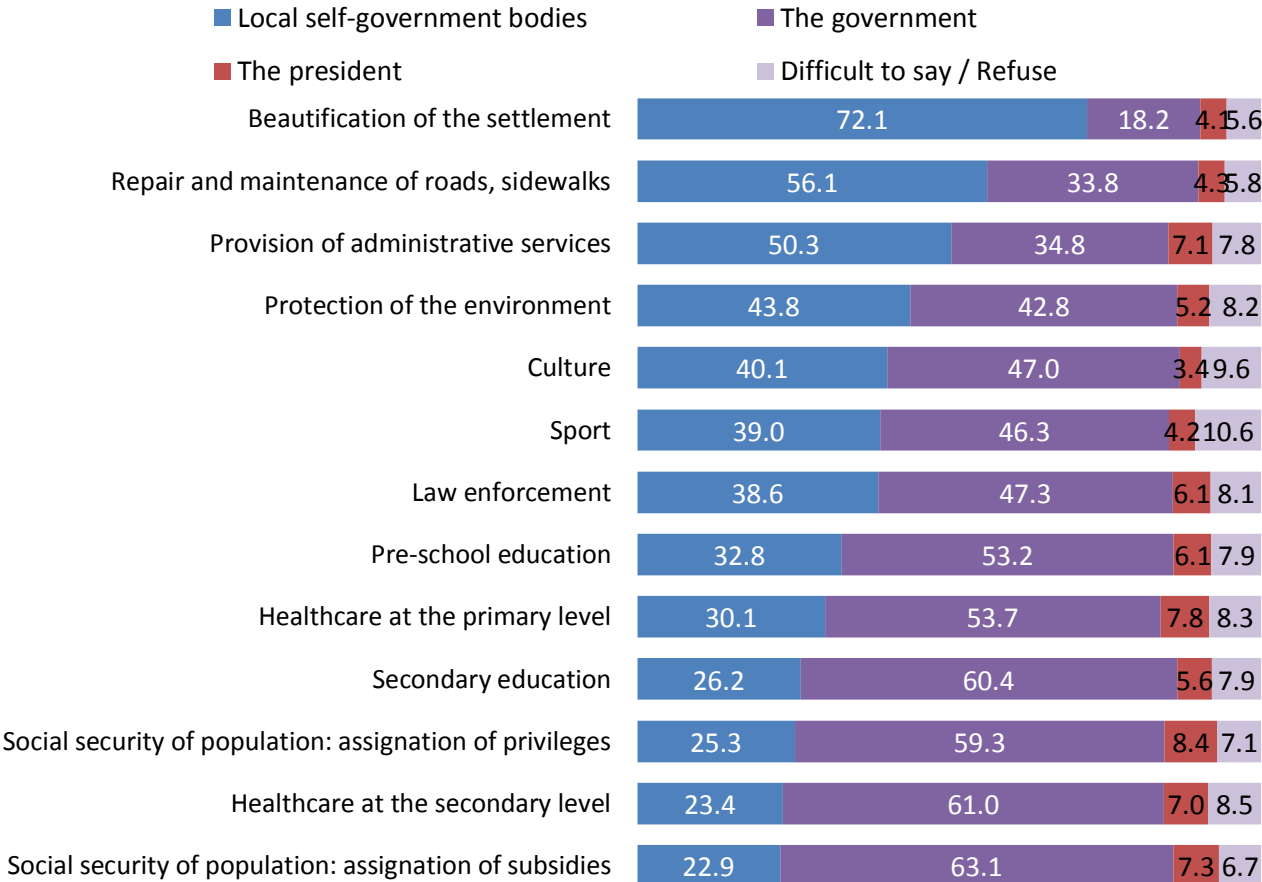
2.5 Areas of responsibility of local / central authorities and expected results of the local self-governance reform and decentralization

Residents of ATCs do not have a definite understanding of the areas of responsibility of local self-government bodies and central government bodies. At the same time, the majority of respondents believe that local government bodies are responsible for beautification (72% against 22% of those who believe that the central Government or the President are responsible for it), repair and maintenance of roads (56% against 38%), administrative services provision (50% against 42%). Approximately the same number of respondents mentioned local and central government bodies in the case of environmental protection (44% against 48%). For all the other spheres from the list, the majority of respondents mentioned central government bodies, and local government bodies were mentioned by a quarter to a third of respondents.

Diagram 2.5.1

In your opinion, who should be responsible for the quality of service in these areas?

(% among respondents)



Нижче в Таблиці 2.5.1 дані наведені у регіональному розрізі.

Table 2.5.1

In your opinion, who should be responsible for the quality of service in these areas?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective region)

100% in column	Population of ATCs			Population of Ukraine in general
	In general	Amalgamated in 2016	Amalgamated in 2015	
Healthcare at the primary level				
Local self-government bodies	30.1	30.9	29.2	34.9
The government	53.7	55.1	52.1	50.5
The president	7.8	7.5	8.2	10.7
Difficult to say / Refuse	8.3	6.6	10.6	3.9
Healthcare at the secondary level				
Local self-government bodies	23.4	25.0	21.2	26.6
The government	61.0	60.7	61.5	61.6
The president	7.0	7.8	6.1	7.6
Difficult to say / Refuse	8.5	6.5	11.1	4.2
Pre-school education				
Local self-government bodies	32.8	30.2	36.0	31.0
The government	53.2	57.9	47.3	59.1
The president	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.8
Difficult to say / Refuse	7.9	5.8	10.6	4.1
Secondary education				
Local self-government bodies	26.2	27.5	24.5	26.0
The government	60.4	60.3	60.4	64.1
The president	5.6	6.0	5.0	6.0
Difficult to say / Refuse	7.9	6.2	10.1	3.9
Repair and maintenance of roads, sidewalks				
Local self-government bodies	56.1	55.6	56.7	62.4
The government	33.8	35.7	31.4	30.6
The president	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.3
Difficult to say / Refuse	5.8	4.0	8.0	2.7
Social security of population: assignation of privileges				
Local self-government bodies	25.3	27.3	22.7	22.5
The government	59.3	60.4	57.9	65.2
The president	8.4	7.7	9.2	9.8
Difficult to say / Refuse	7.1	4.7	10.2	2.6
Social security of population: assignation of subsidies				
Local self-government bodies	22.9	23.7	21.9	21.5
The government	63.1	65.0	60.6	67.9
The president	7.3	6.7	8.1	8.2
Difficult to say / Refuse	6.7	4.7	9.4	2.5
Provision of administrative services				
Local self-government bodies	50.3	49.3	51.5	59.5

100% in column	Population of ATCs			Population of Ukraine in general
	In general	Amalgamated in 2016	Amalgamated in 2015	
The government	34.8	37.0	32.0	28.7
The president	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.7
Difficult to say / Refuse	7.8	6.4	9.5	4.1
Beautification of the settlement				
Local self-government bodies	72.1	68.3	77.0	77.5
The government	18.2	22.9	12.2	17.6
The president	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.1
Difficult to say / Refuse	5.6	4.6	6.8	1.8
Protection of the environment				
Local self-government bodies	43.8	44.6	42.8	42.7
The government	42.8	43.7	41.6	46.5
The president	5.2	5.1	5.3	6.1
Difficult to say / Refuse	8.2	6.6	10.3	4.8
Law enforcement				
Local self-government bodies	38.6	39.8	37.1	45.3
The government	47.3	48.2	46.1	44.3
The president	6.1	6.4	5.7	6.3
Difficult to say / Refuse	8.1	5.7	11.1	4.0
Culture				
Local self-government bodies	40.1	39.2	41.2	38.3
The government	47.0	49.4	43.9	51.7
The president	3.4	4.2	2.4	4.6
Difficult to say / Refuse	9.6	7.2	12.5	5.5
Sport				
Local self-government bodies	39.0	38.8	39.2	36.1
The government	46.3	48.1	44.1	52.9
The president	4.2	4.9	3.2	4.4
Difficult to say / Refuse	10.6	8.2	13.5	6.5

The most expected result of the reform is the reduction of corruption (55% would like to see this consequence, and 36% called it the “expected result No. 1”) and the improvement of the quality and accessibility of services (50% and 11%, respectively) (Table 2.5.1). The top 3 expectations also include improved prosperity of towns, villages and urban-type villages of Ukraine.

Table 2.5.2

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

(% among all respondents)

% in column	Population of ATCs in general (n=2000)		ATCs that amalgamated in 2016 (n=1000)		ATCs that amalgamated in 2015 (n=1000)		Population of Ukraine in general (n=2000)	
	Топ-3	№1	Топ-3	№1	Топ-3	№1	Топ-3	№1
Reduction of corruption	54.7	35.9	57.2	35.1	51.6	36.9	47.3	28.0
Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	54.0	16.5	53.3	17.7	54.8	15.0	49.8	17.4
Greater prosperity of communities	50.1	10.6	48.6	8.4	51.9	13.3	48.7	14.8
More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	29.8	6.8	33.3	7.5	25.4	6.0	32.3	6.4
Recovery and development of Ukraine in general	26.8	3.6	24.1	3.2	30.2	4.0	31.7	4.6
Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	24.9	8.4	25.9	8.5	23.6	8.2	29.4	8.2
Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	22.9	9.6	25.0	12.0	20.2	6.5	28.7	14.4
Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	17.8	3.5	17.2	3.1	18.5	4.1	16.6	2.5

The Table 2.5.3a-b presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 2.5.4a-b presents the data for particular regions.

Table 2.5.3a

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

One out of top-3 the most expected results

(% among all respondents)

% in line	Reduction of corruption	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities more opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery Ukraine in general	Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	
Amalgamated territorial communities in general								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	57.5	55.3	52.1	31.9	24.6	24.5	19.9	17.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	59.5	54.3	50.9	33.9	24.6	25.8	19.1	18.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	52.0	58.4	55.4	26.3	24.8	20.8	22.1	14.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	52.2	52.8	48.2	27.9	28.7	25.2	25.6	18.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	49.8	54.7	48.1	26.8	28.8	26.5	25.4	18.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	55.5	50.0	48.4	29.6	28.6	23.4	25.8	18.1
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	60.0	53.9	48.6	35.4	22.5	26.9	22.4	18.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	63.6	51.8	46.2	37.9	21.2	28.8	22.9	18.8
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	49.2	60.2	55.9	27.6	26.4	21.0	20.9	18.5
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	54.4	52.7	48.6	31.4	25.6	24.9	27.5	15.8
- including villages that were joined to	55.8	53.1	48.4	29.0	24.3	25.6	26.4	13.6

% in line	Reduction of corruption	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities more opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery Ukraine in general	Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities
<i>towns / UTV (n=220)</i>							
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	52.5	52.1	48.9	34.8	27.4	23.9	18.9
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	54.1	57.3	56.8	27.2	27.6	21.2	15.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	53.6	57.7	57.7	28.3	29.4	21.5	17.8
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	55.4	56.2	54.7	24.6	22.8	20.6	10.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	49.5	52.8	47.8	23.8	32.4	25.5	20.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	42.8	56.6	47.7	24.2	34.1	27.4	23.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	59.1	47.5	47.8	23.3	30.0	22.8	17.2

Table 2.5.36

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

The most expected result

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Reduction of corruption	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery Ukraine in general	Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities
Amalgamated territorial communities in general								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	36.4	18.6	9.5	6.8	4.5	9.3	8.5	2.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	37.0	17.2	8.1	7.3	4.6	10.7	8.8	3.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	34.8	22.5	13.6	5.3	4.2	5.3	7.9	2.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	35.4	14.6	11.5	6.9	2.7	7.5	10.5	4.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	34.8	13.4	11.5	8.1	2.2	7.8	10.0	4.9
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	36.3	16.4	11.5	5.2	3.5	7.2	11.2	3.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	35.4	21.2	6.0	5.8	3.8	10.5	12.1	2.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	37.3	20.0	3.6	5.6	3.5	12.3	13.4	2.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	29.8	24.8	13.3	6.5	4.7	5.1	8.3	3.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	34.8	14.4	10.7	9.2	2.7	6.6	11.9	3.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	39.1	10.9	8.7	10.3	1.7	5.5	12.1	3.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	28.7	19.2	13.4	7.7	4.1	8.3	11.5	3.6
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that	37.8	15.1	14.4	8.1	5.4	7.6	3.6	2.9

100% in line

Reduction of corruption
 Improvement of quality and accessibility of services
 Greater prosperity of communities
 More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions
 Recovery Ukraine in general
 Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority
 Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine
 Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities

became community centers (n=500)

- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	36.6	13.3	14.5	9.7	6.0	8.4	2.2	3.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	41.0	19.8	14.0	3.9	3.7	5.5	7.3	0.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	36.1	14.9	12.5	4.2	2.8	8.6	8.9	5.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	29.7	16.2	14.8	5.5	2.8	10.5	7.6	7.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	45.3	13.1	9.2	2.4	2.9	5.9	10.8	2.3

Table 2.5.4a

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

One out of top-3 the most expected results

(% among all respondents)

% in line	Reduction of corruption	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery Ukraine in general	Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities
Amalgamated territorial communities in general								
- West (n=800)	47.9	57.3	44.0	27.0	28.1	26.9	26.4	20.4
- Center (n=600)	53.7	50.0	53.5	34.9	19.6	23.3	21.0	15.8
- South (n=500)	72.3	55.3	57.1	22.6	37.9	22.6	14.4	15.7
- East (n=100)	42.0	47.3	47.6	48.0	14.6	27.5	39.2	18.5
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016								
- West (n=260)	46.7	54.7	47.0	33.2	26.5	26.2	29.3	21.6
- Center (n=380)	56.3	53.0	51.2	36.4	17.6	24.1	19.8	15.4
- South (n=300)	70.8	57.0	50.4	25.0	32.6	26.0	17.8	18.1
- East (n=60)	55.0	36.1	33.7	46.2	21.4	35.1	65.2	7.4
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015								
- West (n=540)	48.6	59.0	42.2	23.0	29.1	27.3	24.5	19.6
- Center (n=220)	46.3	41.9	59.7	30.9	25.1	21.1	24.4	17.0
- South (n=200)	74.9	52.5	68.2	18.6	46.9	16.9	8.8	11.8
- East (n=40)	23.9	62.8	67.0	50.6	5.1	17.0	3.2	33.8

Table 2.5.46

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

The most expected result

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Reduction of corruption	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery Ukraine in general	Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	Resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities
Amalgamated territorial communities in general								
- West (n=800)	29.7	21.0	9.7	4.9	3.9	8.5	11.5	4.4
- Center (n=600)	31.0	18.1	14.8	9.1	2.2	8.8	5.9	3.0
- South (n=500)	59.0	9.8	5.1	6.6	5.0	7.4	3.8	2.8
- East (n=100)	18.8	3.7	14.7	8.9	2.8	8.7	34.7	2.9
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016								
- West (n=260)	28.3	23.3	8.6	5.4	3.8	7.8	14.1	3.8
- Center (n=380)	31.3	18.9	12.6	9.0	1.9	9.9	6.5	2.5
- South (n=300)	53.9	13.2	3.3	7.4	4.4	8.2	5.4	3.8
- East (n=60)	16.5	3.7	0.9	8.2	4.9	4.7	59.7	1.4
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015								
- West (n=540)	30.6	19.5	10.4	4.7	4.1	8.9	9.8	4.8
- Center (n=220)	30.2	15.9	21.0	9.4	2.9	5.8	3.9	4.5
- South (n=200)	67.6	4.2	8.0	5.2	6.0	6.2	1.3	1.1
- East (n=40)	21.9	3.7	33.8	9.9	0.0	14.3	0.0	5.1

The Tables 2.5.5a and 2.5.5b presents the data for particular strata of the population of ATCs.

Table 2.5.5a

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

One out of top-3 the most expected results

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	Reduction of corruption	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery Ukraine in general	Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	Potential of the group*
Sex									
- men (n=845)	60.5	53.9	49.4	28.8	26.6	22.7	20.6	19.0	45.8
- women (n=1155)	49.8	54.0	50.6	30.7	26.9	26.7	24.8	16.8	54.2
Age groups									
- 18-29 (n=221)	58.8	51.7	47.1	31.6	26.3	29.6	18.7	24.7	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	55.5	55.5	51.6	29.7	26.3	24.5	22.0	14.8	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	54.5	54.1	52.6	27.4	29.7	20.7	24.1	17.7	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	51.2	53.8	48.2	31.0	25.0	25.9	25.5	16.3	27.6
Terms of education									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	44.2	47.0	58.2	33.8	30.7	25.0	20.9	16.3	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	55.0	53.5	52.2	29.3	25.2	24.8	24.3	13.9	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	59.1	55.6	48.1	32.6	24.2	23.6	22.2	19.2	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	52.6	53.6	47.1	26.2	30.7	26.3	23.4	21.7	26.1
Terms of occupation									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	57.1	54.7	58.1	33.3	25.3	20.2	23.5	13.4	19.1
- officer (n=146)	58.3	52.4	57.7	24.1	29.3	31.5	18.9	20.3	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	49.0	55.3	45.2	22.8	35.2	22.4	21.0	19.9	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	61.7	53.1	37.5	27.2	21.0	25.6	30.7	27.3	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	48.9	51.5	48.8	37.0	23.9	30.0	26.0	14.2	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	51.8	52.5	49.7	29.3	25.4	24.9	23.9	17.3	31.1

% in line	Reduction of corruption	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery Ukraine in general	Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	Potential of the group*
- unemployed (n=179)	62.7	50.9	46.0	31.3	24.4	22.8	19.3	23.9	8.8
Terms of material well-being**									
- very low (n=232)	57.6	46.5	44.3	36.7	20.5	25.8	33.5	11.1	10.4
- low (n=892)	53.9	53.6	49.3	31.0	23.7	26.9	23.1	15.8	41.6
- middle (n=665)	56.7	57.8	55.3	30.4	29.3	21.1	14.7	22.1	36.9
- high (n=135)	52.4	50.1	40.0	13.8	32.7	29.2	40.4	16.0	7.5

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

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

Table 2.5.56

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

The most expected result

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Reduction of corruption	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery Ukraine in general	Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	Potential of the group*
Sex									
- men (n=845)	40.7	15.8	9.7	6.4	3.2	6.8	8.7	3.5	45.8
- women (n=1155)	31.8	17.1	11.3	7.2	3.8	9.7	10.3	3.6	54.2
Age groups									
- 18-29 (n=221)	43.2	15.9	8.4	6.2	3.0	10.4	5.9	3.6	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	35.9	16.1	9.9	7.1	3.5	11.0	8.3	3.2	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	34.5	17.3	12.6	7.0	4.5	4.3	11.3	3.5	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	32.2	16.6	10.8	6.9	3.1	8.1	11.8	3.9	27.6
Terms of education									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	28.1	21.8	12.2	7.8	2.7	11.5	9.1	0.8	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	37.4	14.7	11.2	8.0	3.3	7.1	9.9	2.5	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	36.0	18.9	10.7	5.6	2.9	7.2	10.2	4.3	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	36.9	14.1	8.6	6.6	4.9	10.2	8.8	4.9	26.1
Terms of occupation									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	35.8	16.1	12.9	7.7	1.8	7.6	13.1	1.3	19.1
- officer (n=146)	37.3	17.4	9.6	7.0	3.6	8.3	10.7	5.1	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	34.8	16.6	5.6	7.1	5.3	11.0	6.6	5.4	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	45.5	14.2	9.9	3.2	3.2	8.1	8.7	3.2	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	30.3	19.8	15.0	5.1	2.6	13.5	7.2	2.0	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	34.4	15.6	10.0	6.8	3.5	7.6	11.0	3.8	31.1

100% in line	Reduction of corruption	Improvement of quality and accessibility of services	Greater prosperity of communities	More opportunities for the citizens to influence the authorities' decisions	Recovery Ukraine in general	Reduction of arbitrary behavior by the authority	Facilitation of the resolution of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	Higher professionalism and effectiveness of the authorities	Potential of the group*
- unemployed (n=179)	38.6	17.0	10.3	7.2	4.9	5.8	5.3	4.2	8.8
Terms of material well-being**									
- very low (n=232)	32.7	16.7	7.4	6.6	4.7	3.2	19.0	2.5	10.4
- low (n=892)	33.5	14.5	11.7	8.2	3.0	9.4	9.6	3.7	41.6
- middle (n=665)	39.6	19.2	12.2	6.0	3.4	8.3	4.9	3.4	36.9
- high (n=135)	41.7	13.7	2.0	3.7	6.1	9.3	13.9	2.7	7.5

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

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

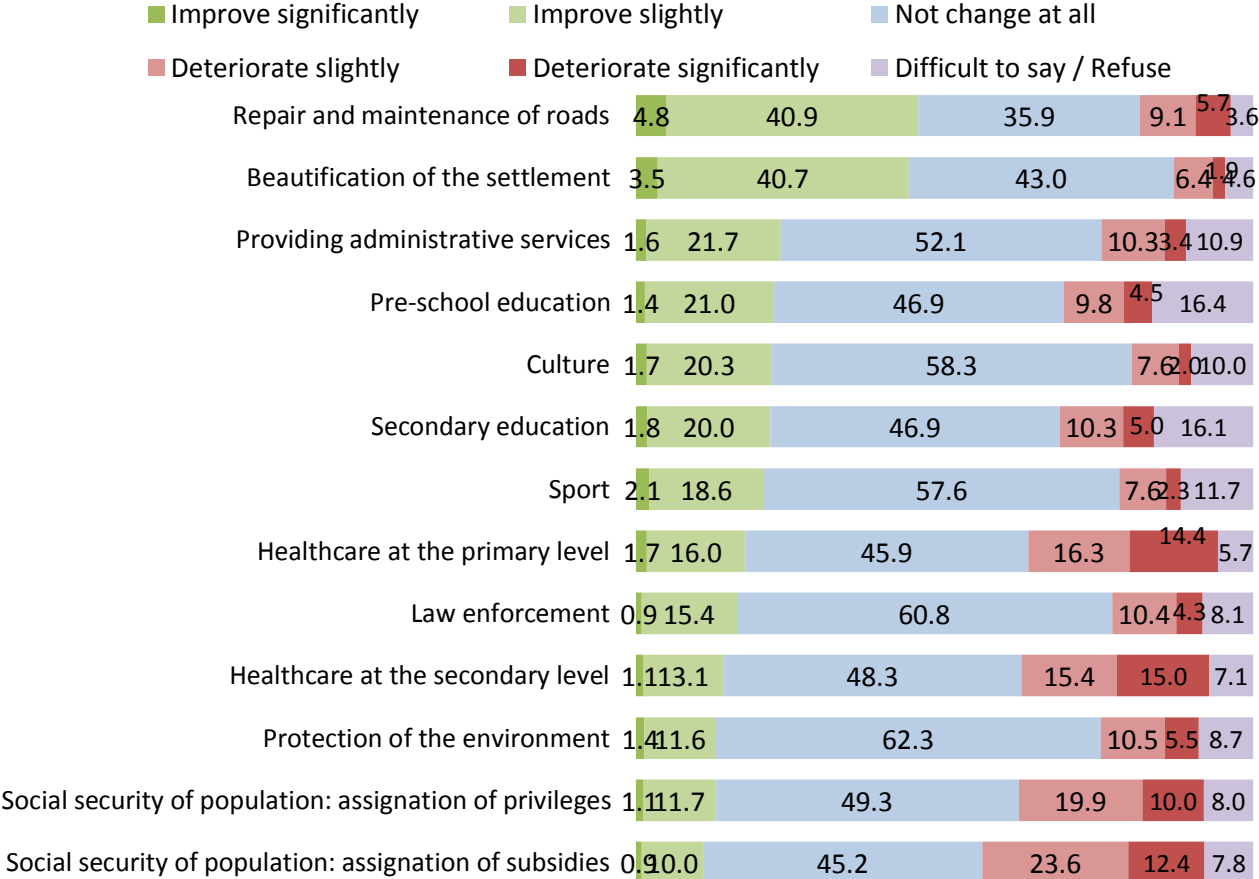
In general, **46% of ATC population see an improvement as a result of the decentralization reform in the sphere of road repair and maintenance (15% see a deterioration), 44% see an improvement in beautification (against 8%)** (Diagram 2.5.2). 21-21% see improvements in administrative services, preschool education, secondary education, sports (10-15% see a deterioration in these spheres).

The respondents were the most critical of the situation in health care and social security (about a third of them saw the situation get worse, and twice times fewer saw it get better). At the same time, it is worth noting that in these cases the majority of respondents believe that central government bodies are responsible, rather than local self-government bodies. Apparently, in the case of these spheres, it is not about the link between the decentralization reform and its consequences for the spheres, but rather about the general negative opinion of citizens about the changes in these spheres.

Diagram 2.5.2

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

(% among all respondents)



Below, in the Table 2.5.5 the data are presented for specific regions.

Table 2.5.5

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective region)

100% in column	Population of ATCs			Population of Ukraine in general
	In general	Amalgamated in 2016	Amalgamated in 2015	
Healthcare at the primary level				
☺ Improve	17.7	17.8	17.5	10.2
☹ Not change	45.9	43.4	49.1	43.2
☹ Deteriorate	30.7	32.8	28.1	38.9
? Difficult to say / Refuse	5.7	6.0	5.2	7.7
Healthcare at the secondary level				
☺ Improve	14.2	14.2	14.2	7.8
☹ Not change	48.3	45.5	51.8	41.8
☹ Deteriorate	30.4	32.9	27.2	41.4
? Difficult to say / Refuse	7.1	7.4	6.7	9.0
Pre-school education				
☺ Improve	22.3	20.4	24.8	12.1
☹ Not change	46.9	47.1	46.7	50.2
☹ Deteriorate	14.3	16.3	11.8	17.6
? Difficult to say / Refuse	16.4	16.1	16.7	20.1
Secondary education				
☺ Improve	21.8	20.4	23.6	11.9
☹ Not change	46.9	47.7	45.8	50.7
☹ Deteriorate	15.2	16.2	14.1	18.6
? Difficult to say / Refuse	16.1	15.8	16.5	18.7
Repair and maintenance of roads, sidewalks				
☺ Покращується	45.8	44.0	48.1	44.6
☹ Не змінюється	35.9	38.0	33.2	34.1
☹ Погіршується	14.8	14.8	14.8	16.4
? Важко сказати / Відмова	3.6	3.2	4.0	4.8
Social security of population: assignation of privileges				
☺ Improve	12.8	14.2	11.1	6.9
☹ Not change	49.3	48.4	50.3	42.4
☹ Deteriorate	29.9	30.3	29.5	40.3
? Difficult to say / Refuse	8.0	7.0	9.2	10.4
Social security of population: assignation of subsidies				
☺ Improve	10.9	11.8	9.8	6.7
☹ Not change	45.2	46.3	43.9	36.4
☹ Deteriorate	36.0	35.0	37.4	47.6
? Difficult to say / Refuse	7.8	6.9	9.0	9.3
Provision of administrative				

100% in column	Population of ATCs			Population of Ukraine in general
	In general	Amalgamated in 2016	Amalgamated in 2015	
services				
☺ Improve	23.4	22.6	24.4	22.6
☹ Not change	52.1	52.3	51.8	47.1
☹ Deteriorate	13.6	13.8	13.5	16.6
? Difficult to say / Refuse	10.9	11.4	10.3	13.7
Beautification of the settlement				
☺ Improve	44.1	43.8	44.6	37.8
☹ Not change	43.0	44.1	41.6	42.6
☹ Deteriorate	8.3	8.0	8.8	13.5
? Difficult to say / Refuse	4.6	4.1	5.1	6.0
Protection of the environment				
☺ Improve	12.9	13.3	12.5	11.2
☹ Not change	62.3	62.7	61.8	56.6
☹ Deteriorate	16.0	15.5	16.6	22.7
? Difficult to say / Refuse	8.7	8.5	9.1	9.5
Law enforcement				
☺ Improve	16.3	16.5	16.1	12.0
☹ Not change	60.8	60.9	60.8	57.0
☹ Deteriorate	14.7	15.1	14.3	21.6
? Difficult to say / Refuse	8.1	7.6	8.8	9.4
Culture				
☺ Improve	22.0	20.4	24.0	12.1
☹ Not change	58.3	59.5	56.9	61.0
☹ Deteriorate	9.7	9.9	9.4	13.9
? Difficult to say / Refuse	10.0	10.2	9.7	13.0
Sport				
☺ Improve	20.7	19.9	21.7	13.1
☹ Not change	57.6	58.4	56.6	59.0
☹ Deteriorate	9.9	9.9	9.9	13.5
? Difficult to say / Refuse	11.7	11.7	11.8	14.4

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

A half of the population of the communities (51%) believe that local self-government bodies are generally ready to use their new powers for the benefit of their communities, although only 8% of them are completely sure about it (among the general population of Ukraine, the number is lower at 42%) (Diagram 2.6.1a-b). Similar numbers are also observed in the case of the rediness of the respondents' own local councils: 54.5% believe that “their” local council is ready for this (among the general population of Ukraine, 45% share this opinion).

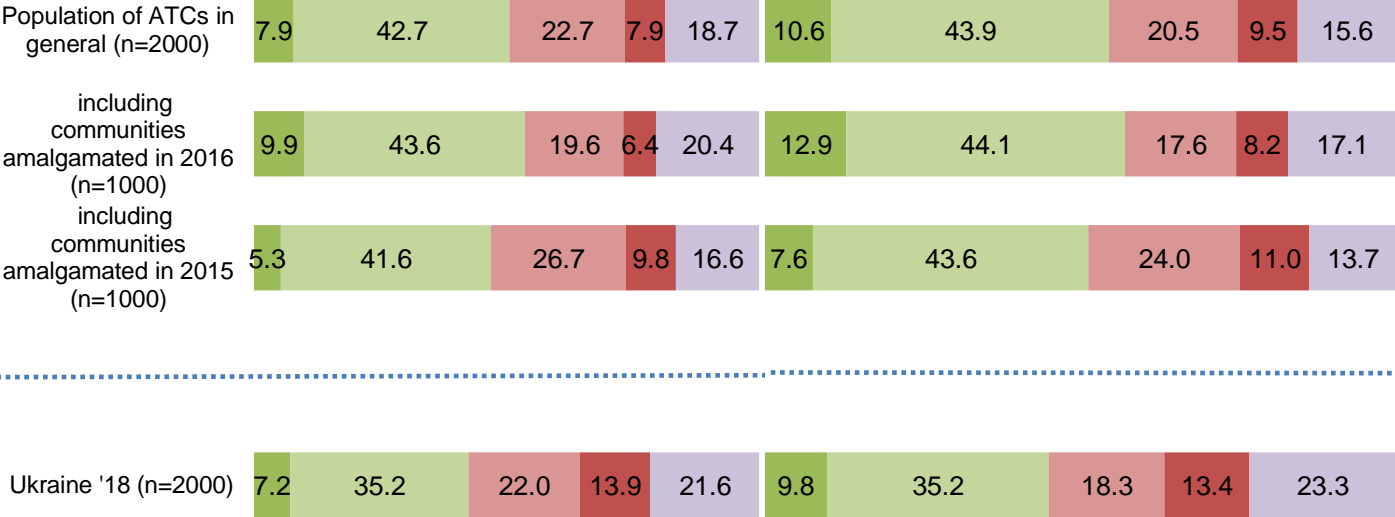
Diagram 2.6.1a-6

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

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

(% among all respondents)

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



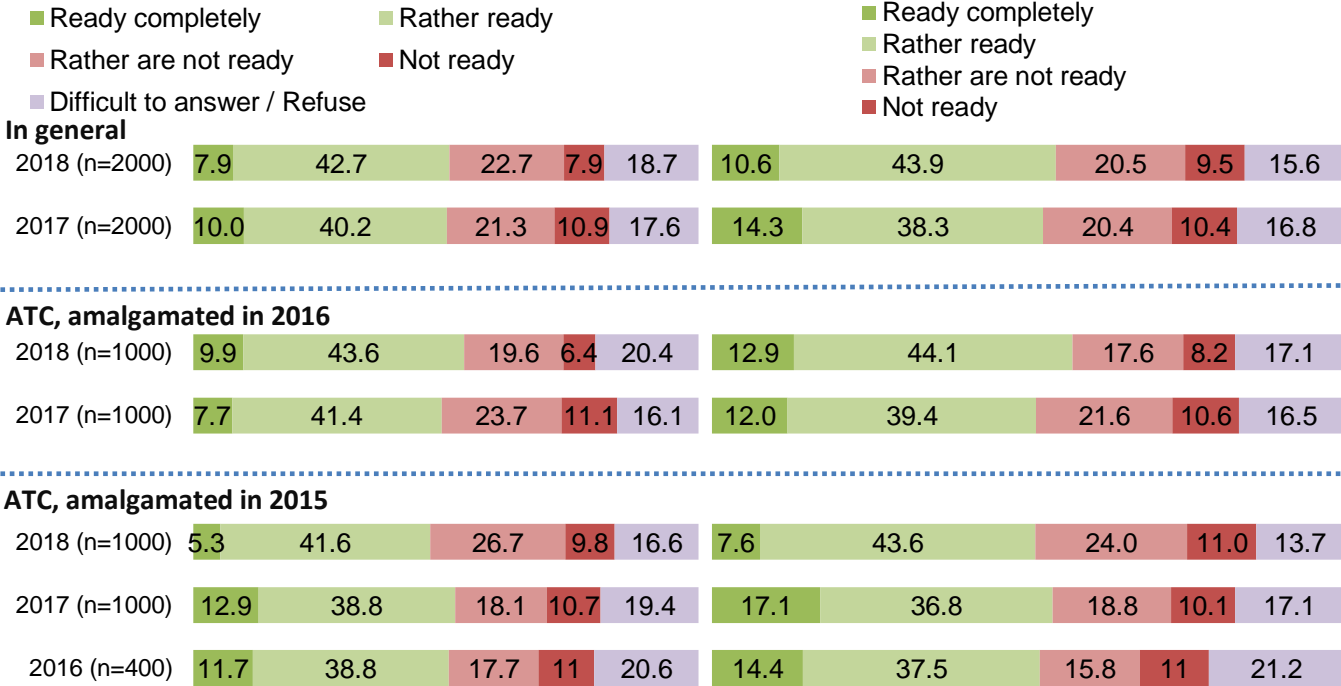
The opinions about these issues have remained practically unchanged in the past year (Diagram 2.6.2a-b).

Diagram 2.6.2a-6

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

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

(% among all respondents)



The Table 2.6.1a-b presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 2.6.2a-b presents the data for particular regions.

Table 2.6.1a-6

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	a. Readiness of local councils in general			б. Readiness of council		
	Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse	Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse
	☺	☹	?	☺	☹	?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	52.4	30.6	17.0	56.9	28.7	14.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	50.5	32.8	16.7	54.0	30.5	15.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	57.9	24.4	17.7	65.0	23.6	11.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	49.0	30.7	20.3	52.4	31.0	16.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	44.6	33.5	21.8	47.5	32.6	20.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	55.2	26.7	18.1	59.3	28.7	12.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	54.7	27.9	17.5	57.8	25.9	16.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	52.9	28.8	18.4	55.3	26.0	18.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	60.1	25.1	14.8	65.6	25.6	8.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	52.5	24.3	23.2	56.4	25.8	17.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	50.3	24.7	25.0	53.5	22.5	24.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	55.6	23.6	20.7	60.4	30.4	9.2

100% in line	a. Readiness of local councils in general			▶	б. Readiness of council		
	Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse		Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse
	☺	☹	?		☺	☹	?
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	49.3	34.4	16.3		55.6	32.6	11.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	47.1	38.6	14.3		52.2	37.0	10.8
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	55.2	23.4	21.4		64.3	21.1	14.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	44.9	38.3	16.8		47.6	37.1	15.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	38.0	43.8	18.1		40.4	44.4	15.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	54.7	30.4	14.9		58.0	26.6	15.4

Table 2.6.2a-6

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

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	a. Readiness of local councils in general			б. Readiness of council		
	Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse	Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse
	☺	☹	?	☺	☹	?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general						
- West (n=800)	44.9	32.6	22.5	50.3	32.3	17.3
- Center (n=600)	50.6	32.2	17.2	50.9	32.5	16.5
- South (n=500)	68.1	22.6	9.2	75.3	19.3	5.4
- East (n=100)	26.8	38.7	34.5	26.5	38.4	35.1
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016						
- West (n=260)	48.6	25.4	26.0	52.8	28.5	18.7
- Center (n=380)	54.6	27.0	18.4	54.4	27.6	18.1
- South (n=300)	66.3	23.0	10.7	76.3	17.8	5.9
- East (n=60)	20.9	33.6	45.6	20.4	34.3	45.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015						
- West (n=540)	42.5	37.1	20.4	48.8	34.7	16.5
- Center (n=220)	39.5	46.6	13.9	41.4	46.4	12.2
- South (n=200)	71.3	21.9	6.8	73.6	21.9	4.5
- East (n=40)	34.9	45.9	19.2	35.0	44.1	20.9

The Table 2.6.3a-b presents the data for specific sociodemographic strata of the population of the communities.

Table 2.6.3a-6

a. In your opinion, are local governments (local councils) ready to use fully new powers and resources provided to them to the benefit of their community? / 6. Is your village / town council ready to use fully new powers and resources provided to them to the benefit of your community?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	a. Readiness of local councils in general			6. Readiness of council			Potential of the group* ↑↓
	Ready 😊	Not ready ☹️	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Ready 😊	Not ready ☹️	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
Sex							
- men (n=845)	50.7	33.0	16.3	54.4	31.8	13.8	45.8
- women (n=1155)	50.5	28.7	20.8	54.5	28.3	17.2	54.2
Age groups							
- 18-29 (n=221)	43.5	38.8	17.7	50.6	34.5	14.9	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	54.4	30.1	15.5	58.4	28.7	12.8	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	53.7	26.8	19.5	54.8	29.4	15.9	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	48.8	29.3	21.9	52.9	28.5	18.7	27.6
Terms of education							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	51.2	22.0	26.8	55.5	17.5	27.0	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	49.1	29.9	21.0	52.6	29.9	17.5	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	53.0	29.6	17.4	56.1	28.7	15.2	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	49.4	36.1	14.5	54.5	35.6	9.9	26.1
Terms of occupation							
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	53.0	30.2	16.8	57.2	30.2	12.6	19.1
- officer (n=146)	48.5	25.3	26.2	54.0	25.6	20.3	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	65.3	25.0	9.7	66.1	25.9	8.0	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	50.6	37.8	11.6	54.5	38.7	6.9	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	39.5	34.1	26.4	44.2	32.9	22.9	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	51.3	28.6	20.1	55.9	26.9	17.1	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	50.4	32.0	17.6	51.5	30.7	17.8	8.8
Terms of material well-being**							

100% in line	a. Readiness of local councils in general			6. Readiness of council			Potential of the group* ↑
	Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse	Ready	Not ready	Difficult to say / Refuse	
	😊	☹️	?	😊	☹️	?	
- very low (n=232)	41.7	35.3	23.0	45.8	36.9	17.3	10.4
- low (n=892)	48.8	29.6	21.6	54.5	27.0	18.5	41.6
- middle (n=665)	54.0	29.5	16.5	56.5	30.2	13.3	36.9
- high (n=135)	57.1	38.1	4.8	62.1	35.0	2.9	7.5

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

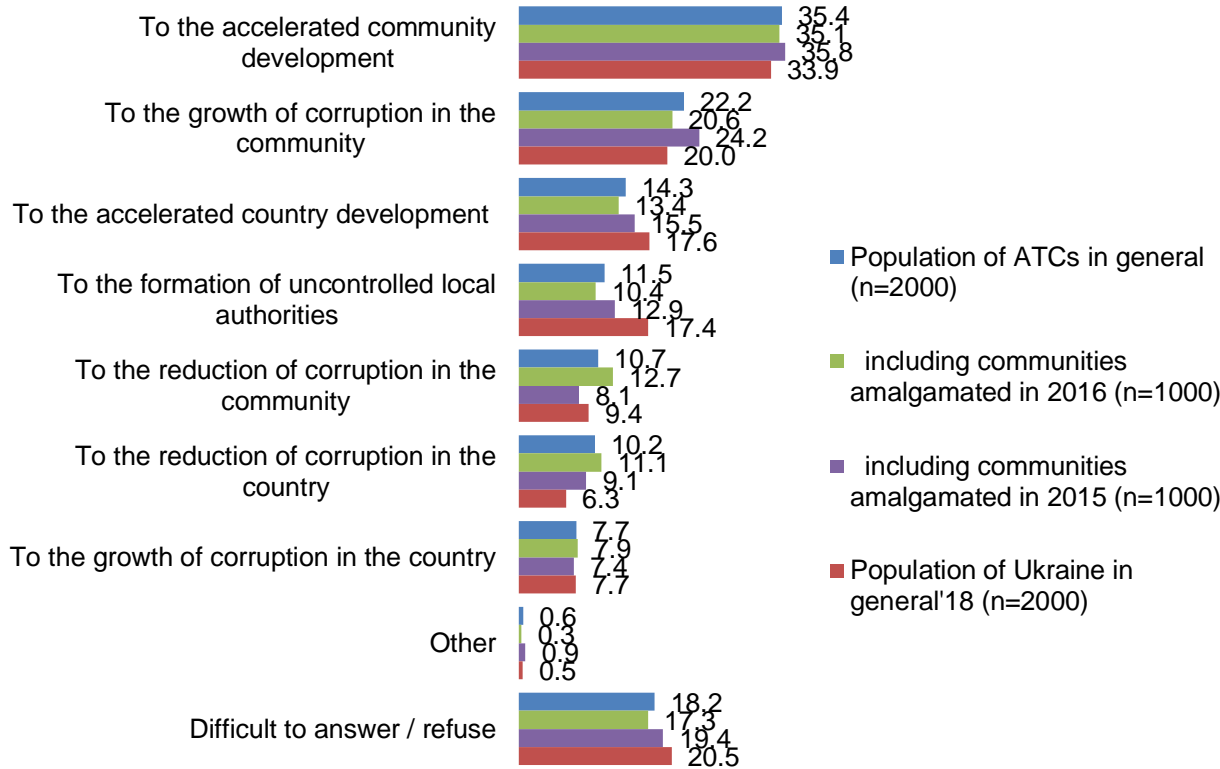
** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings but they cannot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

Residents of ATCs have contradictory opinions about the possible consequences of giving new powers to local self-government bodies: 35% expect community development to accelerate, 14% expect the development of the country to accelerate, 11% and 10% expect that corruption will decrease in the community and the country in general, respectively (Diagram 2.6.3). At the same time, 22% believe that it will increase corruption in the community, 11.5% expect that the local government will become closed and uncontrolled, and 8% expect that corruption in the country in general will increase. **In general, 54% of the population expect one of the positive consequences, and 35% expect one of the negative consequences.** And the residents of ATCs are somewhat more optimistic than the residents of Ukraine in general, of whom 49% have one of the positive expectations, and 36% have one of the negative expectations.

Diagram 2.6.3

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

(% among all respondents)



The Table 2.6.4 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 2.6.5 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 2.6.4

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

(% among all respondents)

% in line	To the accelerated community development	To the growth of corruption in the community	To the accelerated country development	To the formation of uncontrolled local authorities	To the reduction of corruption in the community	To the reduction of corruption in the country	To the growth of corruption in the country	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general									
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	39.2	22.3	15.8	8.4	12.3	10.7	7.7	0.4	15.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	36.3	22.4	16.0	8.1	12.8	12.0	8.3	0.3	15.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	47.3	21.9	15.3	9.1	10.7	7.2	6.1	0.6	15.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	32.0	22.2	13.1	14.3	9.2	9.8	7.6	0.7	20.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	29.8	24.8	11.9	12.8	8.7	10.3	9.3	0.9	22.9
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	35.1	18.4	14.8	16.4	9.9	8.9	5.4	0.5	17.8
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016									
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	39.3	20.7	14.6	6.2	15.8	10.7	9.2	0.0	14.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	37.3	22.7	13.6	5.0	17.0	11.4	10.2	0.0	13.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	45.1	14.6	17.8	10.0	12.0	8.7	6.3	0.0	15.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	31.0	20.5	12.2	14.3	9.7	11.5	6.7	0.6	20.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	28.4	22.7	10.8	12.8	8.1	12.9	7.9	0.8	24.5
- including villages that were joined	34.8	17.4	14.3	16.5	12.1	9.4	4.9	0.4	14.8

% in line	To the accelerated community development	To the growth of corruption in the community	To the accelerated country development	To the formation of uncontrolled local authorities	To the reduction of corruption in the community	To the reduction of corruption in the country	To the growth of corruption in the country	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
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to other villages (n=280)

Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015									
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	39.1	24.4	17.4	11.3	7.5	10.7	5.7	0.9	17.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	34.9	21.9	19.4	12.7	6.9	12.8	5.7	0.8	18.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	50.1	30.9	12.2	7.9	9.2	5.4	5.9	1.4	14.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	33.1	24.1	14.1	14.2	8.5	7.7	8.8	0.8	21.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	31.5	27.3	13.2	12.8	9.4	7.3	10.8	1.0	21.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	35.4	19.6	15.3	16.3	7.3	8.3	5.9	0.7	21.4

Table 2.6.5

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

(% among all respondents)

% in line	To the accelerated community development	To the growth of corruption in the community	To the accelerated country development	To the formation of uncontrolled local authorities	To the reduction of corruption in the community	To the reduction of corruption in the country	To the growth of corruption in the country	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general									
- West (n=800)	37.0	16.2	17.5	12.4	12.3	11.7	7.9	1.2	20.1
- Center (n=600)	31.5	11.8	15.2	11.6	12.7	10.6	7.9	0.2	20.7
- South (n=500)	45.5	47.1	10.1	6.3	7.9	8.1	5.1	0.0	7.7
- East (n=100)	9.2	24.1	4.8	23.0	0.1	6.0	14.2	0.0	31.1
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016									
- West (n=260)	36.7	12.9	15.4	11.9	17.5	15.1	5.1	1.1	19.4
- Center (n=380)	32.3	12.1	15.6	9.1	13.5	12.3	8.2	0.0	19.9
- South (n=300)	44.9	40.7	10.5	5.4	9.4	7.7	6.0	0.0	9.0
- East (n=60)	8.8	29.6	3.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	24.4	0.0	23.8
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015									
- West (n=540)	37.3	18.3	18.9	12.7	9.1	9.7	9.6	1.3	20.5
- Center (n=220)	29.1	10.9	14.2	18.5	10.4	5.9	7.2	0.9	22.9
- South (n=200)	46.5	57.9	9.4	7.8	5.4	8.6	3.5	0.0	5.4
- East (n=40)	9.8	16.6	7.4	13.8	0.2	14.3	0.0	0.0	41.2

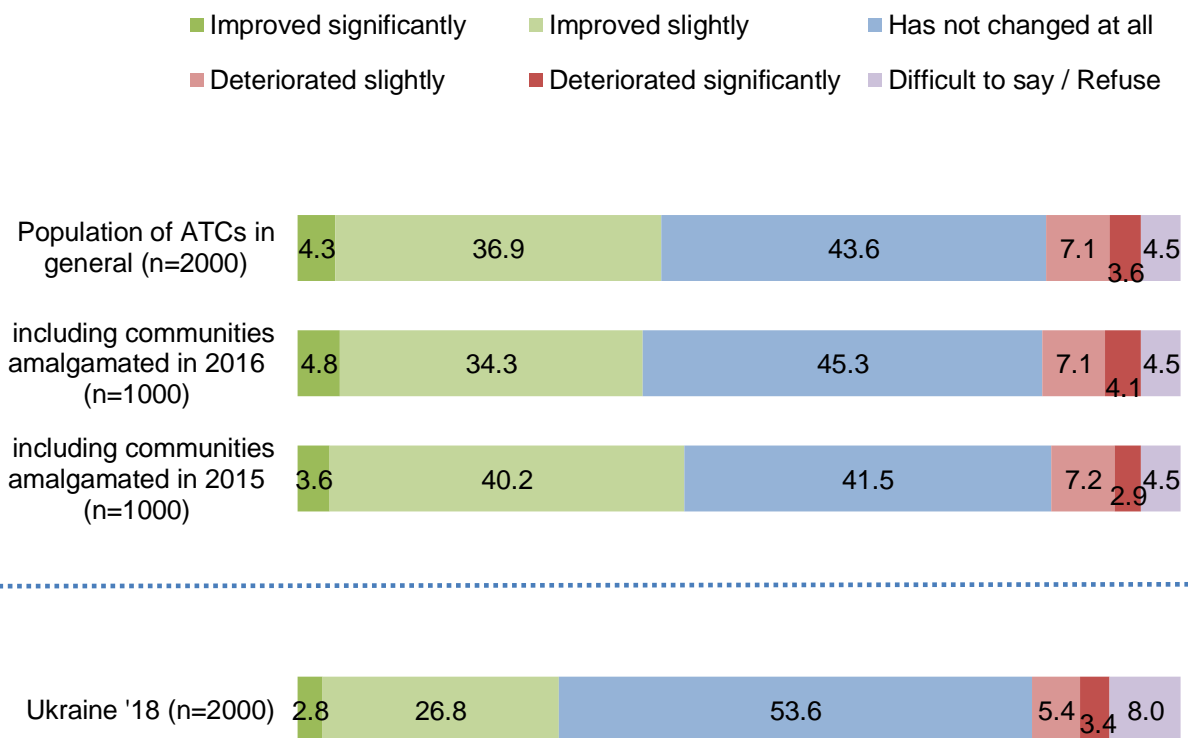
2.7 Dynamics of the quality of services provided in community

A third of the residents of the communities (41%) say that the quality of services has improved in the past year (Diagram 2.7.1). At the same time, among the residents of ATCs that amalgamated in 2015, the percentage is 44%. Among the general population of Ukraine, fewer people (30%) note that the quality of services has improved.

Diagram 2.7.1

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

(% among all respondents)



While 35% of ATC residents spoke about improved services last year, this year 41% do (Diagram 2.7.2). The fraction of those who speak about deteriorating services has remained unchanged — 11%.

Diagram 2.7.2

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

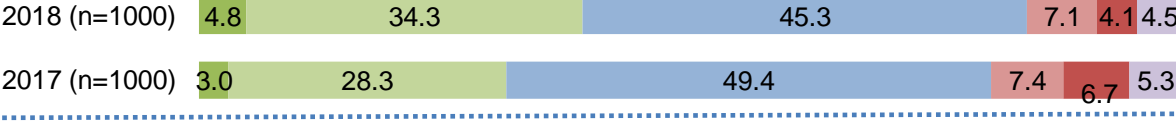
(% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)

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

In general



ATC, amalgamated in 2016



ATC, amalgamated in 2015



The Table 2.7.1 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 2.7.2 presents the data for particular regions. Even in the villages which have not become community centers, 37% of residents noted that the quality of services has improved.

Table 2.7.1

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

(% among all respondents)





100% in line	Improved 	Has not changed 	Deteriorated 	Difficult to say / Refuse 
Amalgamated territorial communities in general				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	45.9	42.9	7.6	3.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	43.3	45.4	8.7	2.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	53.4	36.0	4.4	6.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	36.9	44.2	13.5	5.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	34.0	44.1	17.1	4.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	41.2	44.4	8.5	6.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	42.2	45.9	9.5	2.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	40.3	47.6	11.1	1.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	47.9	40.9	4.9	6.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	36.1	44.7	12.7	6.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	35.0	43.9	14.5	6.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	37.7	45.9	10.2	6.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	51.0	38.8	5.0	5.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	47.5	42.3	5.4	4.8
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	60.1	30.0	3.7	6.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	37.9	43.7	14.5	3.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	32.7	44.5	20.1	2.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	45.4	42.6	6.4	5.6

Table 2.7.2

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Improved 😊	Has not changed 😐	Deteriorated 😞	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general				
- West (n=800)	42.7	37.6	12.8	6.9
- Center (n=600)	38.9	47.8	10.1	3.2
- South (n=500)	51.2	42.3	5.0	1.4
- East (n=100)	8.2	66.2	20.4	5.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016				
- West (n=260)	38.8	37.8	13.4	10.0
- Center (n=380)	40.7	46.9	9.6	2.8
- South (n=300)	45.6	47.9	5.7	0.7
- East (n=60)	6.4	57.3	31.5	4.9
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015				
- West (n=540)	45.1	37.5	12.4	5.0
- Center (n=220)	33.8	50.3	11.5	4.4
- South (n=200)	60.7	32.9	3.9	2.5
- East (n=40)	10.7	78.6	4.9	5.8

The Table 2.7.3 presents the data for particular sociodemographic strata of the population.

Table 2.7.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Improved 😊	Has not changed 😐	Deteriorated 😞	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* 👤
Sex					
- men (n=845)	43.3	41.2	11.3	4.2	45.8
- women (n=1155)	39.4	45.6	10.3	4.7	54.2
Age groups					
- 18-29 (n=221)	42.7	36.8	13.9	6.7	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	43.1	44.8	9.5	2.6	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	41.6	46.6	9.1	2.7	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	37.7	44.4	11.4	6.5	27.6
Terms of education					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	36.4	43.3	13.3	7.0	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	37.4	48.0	9.5	5.1	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	44.5	41.9	10.1	3.5	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	44.0	39.3	12.6	4.1	26.1
Terms of occupation					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	41.8	43.7	11.8	2.7	19.1
- officer (n=146)	50.7	40.2	7.7	1.4	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	49.5	37.3	10.1	3.0	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	42.5	49.9	6.4	1.2	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	30.8	54.2	9.7	5.2	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	38.6	44.0	11.4	6.0	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	43.9	38.8	11.7	5.6	8.8
Terms of material well-being**					
- very low (n=232)	23.3	55.7	14.4	6.6	10.4
- low (n=892)	40.1	46.1	8.8	5.0	41.6
- middle (n=665)	45.1	39.9	11.9	3.1	36.9
- high (n=135)	57.9	29.6	10.8	1.7	7.5

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

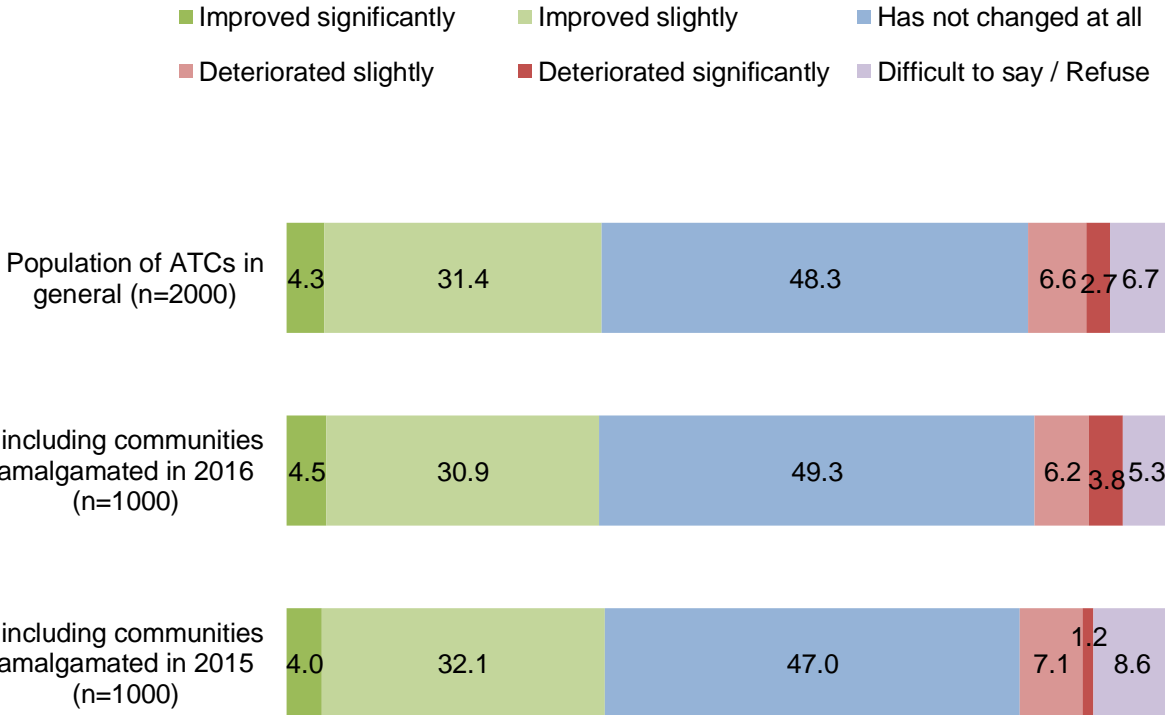
** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings but they cannot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

The respondents were also asked separately about the dynamics of the quality of services in the period after the creation of the amalgamated community. In this case, 36% noted an improvement in the quality of services (and only 9% noted a deterioration) (Diagram 2.7.3).

Diagram 2.7.3

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

(% among all respondents)



Compared to 2017, the population’s evaluation has remained practically unchanged (Diagram 2.7.4).

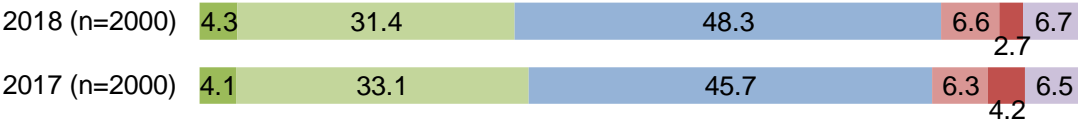
Diagram 2.7.4

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

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

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

In general



ATC, amalgamated in 2016



ATC, amalgamated in 2015



The Table 2.7.4 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements.

Table 2.7.4

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Improved ☺	Has not changed ☹	Deteriorated ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	41.4	46.4	6.0	6.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	39.5	48.4	6.7	5.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	46.9	40.9	4.1	8.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	30.6	50.0	12.2	7.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	25.4	52.6	15.4	6.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	38.0	46.2	7.5	8.2
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	38.6	50.6	7.6	3.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	35.6	52.9	8.9	2.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	47.4	43.7	3.7	5.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	32.4	48.1	12.3	7.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	29.6	49.6	13.8	7.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	36.4	45.9	10.3	7.4
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	45.4	40.7	3.9	10.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	45.0	42.0	3.6	9.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	46.4	37.4	4.5	11.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	28.4	52.2	12.0	7.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	20.5	56.1	17.3	6.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	39.8	46.6	4.2	9.3

2.8 Factors to be taken into consideration by reformers

In general, according to the residents of ATCs, the reformers should primarily take into account **the opinion of the public communicated through local council members** (69% believe that their opinions should be taken into account, and 45.5% think that their opinion is the most important), as well as **the opinions of experts** (63% and 14%) (Diagram 2.8.1).

Table 2.8.1

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

(% among all respondents)

% in column	Population of ATCs in general (n=2000)		ATCs that amalgamated in 2016 (n=1000)		ATCs that amalgamated in 2015 (n=1000)		Population of ATCs in general (n=2000)	
	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1	Top-3	№1
Pay attention to the opinions of the publics rendered through local deputies	69.4	45.5	73.2	48.9	64.7	41.2	68.4	40.6
Pay attention to the opinions of qualified experts and academia	62.8	14.3	63.6	13.3	61.7	15.5	64.1	15.7
The opinions of the publics rendered through the civil society leaders, public organizations	45.1	12.8	47.2	12.9	42.4	12.7	56.0	20.0
Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	42.4	7.3	39.2	5.7	46.5	9.5	41.5	8.2
International experience and recommendations of international organizations	37.8	8.8	39.9	9.1	35.0	8.5	36.5	7.3

The Table 2.8.3a-b presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 2.8.3a-b presents the data for particular regions.

Table 2.8.3a

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

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	The opinions rendered through the civil society leaders, public	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	International experience and recommendations
Amalgamated territorial communities in general					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	72.1	62.9	50.0	46.3	37.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	72.8	64.8	51.5	46.4	37.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	70.1	57.6	45.8	46.2	37.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	67.1	62.7	40.7	38.9	38.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	61.9	63.1	36.6	37.7	40.5
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	74.4	62.0	46.5	40.6	35.2
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	76.5	64.3	57.3	42.8	41.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	77.4	67.4	58.4	42.0	41.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	73.5	54.9	53.7	45.2	41.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	70.0	63.0	37.6	35.7	38.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	65.7	62.8	28.4	34.5	36.9
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	76.1	63.3	50.4	37.5	41.4
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	66.1	61.0	40.0	51.2	31.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	66.2	61.1	41.5	52.7	31.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	65.9	60.9	36.1	47.4	32.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	63.6	62.3	44.4	42.6	37.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	57.5	63.5	46.2	41.5	44.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	72.4	60.5	41.8	44.3	27.8

Table 2.8.36

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

The most important factor

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	The opinions rendered through the civil society leaders, public	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	International experience and recommendations
Amalgamated territorial communities in general					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	47.1	13.8	14.1	9.5	8.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	47.1	15.0	13.4	9.2	8.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	47.2	10.4	16.2	10.3	8.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	44.0	14.7	11.6	5.5	9.6
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	40.1	16.4	9.7	4.8	12.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	49.7	12.4	14.3	6.4	5.7
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	49.8	12.6	16.1	8.2	9.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	50.6	13.5	15.2	7.3	9.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	47.4	9.9	18.9	10.7	7.5
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	48.0	14.0	9.8	3.2	9.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	45.8	13.6	5.9	2.2	11.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	51.2	14.5	15.2	4.6	6.1
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	43.5	15.4	11.4	11.2	6.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	42.2	17.1	10.8	11.8	5.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	46.8	11.0	12.9	9.7	8.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	39.3	15.6	13.8	8.1	10.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	33.4	19.6	14.1	7.8	13.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	47.8	9.8	13.2	8.4	5.2

Table 2.8.4a

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

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	rendered through the civil society leaders, public	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	International experience and recommendations
Amalgamated territorial communities in general					
- West (n=800)	64.3	57.3	43.5	31.3	45.9
- Center (n=600)	62.9	57.4	54.0	37.5	42.1
- South (n=500)	87.3	77.7	33.5	65.6	24.3
- East (n=100)	71.2	71.8	52.3	55.8	12.2
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016					
- West (n=260)	68.5	57.6	45.5	25.4	52.6
- Center (n=380)	64.1	59.0	53.5	33.9	44.0
- South (n=300)	87.9	73.8	36.8	57.4	28.0
- East (n=60)	92.7	78.8	54.5	60.6	7.7
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015					
- West (n=540)	61.7	57.1	42.2	35.0	41.8
- Center (n=220)	59.8	52.9	55.5	47.8	36.9
- South (n=200)	86.3	84.3	27.8	79.3	18.1
- East (n=40)	41.4	62.2	49.2	49.1	18.5

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

The most important factor

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	rendered through the civil society leaders, public	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	International experience and recommendations
Amalgamated territorial communities in general					
- West (n=800)	36.0	15.1	12.4	9.3	12.4
- Center (n=600)	40.1	15.1	16.0	6.4	9.5
- South (n=500)	67.1	9.3	11.9	5.0	3.9
- East (n=100)	56.9	22.4	2.7	7.5	0.1
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016					
- West (n=260)	34.4	19.9	14.0	6.3	13.4
- Center (n=380)	43.1	11.1	14.7	6.4	10.7
- South (n=300)	68.6	8.9	11.7	2.7	4.2
- East (n=60)	71.3	16.1	1.5	9.2	0.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015					
- West (n=540)	37.0	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.8
- Center (n=220)	31.7	26.3	19.8	6.3	6.4
- South (n=200)	64.6	9.9	12.3	8.9	3.5
- East (n=40)	37.0	31.2	4.3	5.1	0.1

The Tables 2.8.5a and 2.8.5b present the data for particular population strata.

Table 2.8.5a

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

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	rendered through the civil society leaders, public	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	International experience and recommendations	Potential of the group*
Sex						
- men (n=845)	69.4	63.5	46.7	41.3	41.4	45.8
- women (n=1155)	69.5	62.2	43.7	43.4	34.7	54.2
Age groups						
- 18-29 (n=221)	68.3	64.2	44.4	36.3	47.5	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	72.6	63.8	43.5	47.5	38.3	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	68.6	62.1	46.0	42.5	42.0	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	67.8	61.4	46.3	41.4	26.6	27.6
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	75.2	56.0	43.0	34.0	40.7	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	70.6	61.2	41.8	45.2	34.0	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	67.6	66.8	49.6	47.0	33.8	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	69.0	62.6	44.6	36.5	46.7	26.1
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	74.3	66.6	44.9	50.0	36.6	19.1
- officer (n=146)	67.2	73.0	39.8	51.0	47.8	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	75.2	65.0	43.4	45.8	38.0	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	69.2	64.4	46.8	28.4	43.3	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	65.4	55.8	48.1	36.9	41.4	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	68.1	62.3	45.2	41.2	30.1	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	74.6	56.3	46.8	35.6	43.1	8.8
Terms of material well-being**						
- very low (n=232)	70.9	62.6	54.3	38.2	30.8	10.4
- low (n=892)	66.3	59.9	44.9	42.1	32.8	41.6
- middle (n=665)	73.5	66.7	45.8	43.6	45.8	36.9

% in line	The opinions of the publics rendered through the opinions of local deputies	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	rendered through the civil society leaders, public	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	International experience and recommendations	Potential of the group*
- high (n=135)	68.9	64.1	35.5	47.5	43.4	7.5

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

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

Table 2.8.56

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

The most important factor

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	The opinions of the public rendered through the opinions of local identities	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	rendered through the civil society leaders, public	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	International experience and recommendations	Potential of the group*
Sex						
- men (n=845)	46.0	13.0	13.8	6.9	9.7	45.8
- women (n=1155)	45.1	15.4	11.9	7.7	8.2	54.2
Age groups						
- 18-29 (n=221)	42.4	11.5	13.5	5.0	17.2	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	48.4	15.0	14.1	6.1	7.6	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	45.1	15.9	13.7	7.8	7.3	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	45.1	14.0	10.1	9.8	5.9	27.6
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	42.1	9.3	11.4	9.5	12.2	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	48.1	15.0	11.4	7.2	5.5	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	46.4	16.2	14.3	6.6	8.1	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	42.7	12.6	13.4	7.8	12.9	26.1
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	49.9	15.3	16.3	4.4	6.5	19.1
- officer (n=146)	43.3	15.7	12.3	7.9	15.2	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	45.5	10.8	13.4	12.9	9.7	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	48.4	16.8	10.5	5.6	7.2	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	40.4	16.1	12.7	7.5	10.6	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	44.9	14.1	10.5	9.2	6.6	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	50.2	11.5	14.4	3.0	8.2	8.8
Terms of material well-being**						
- very low (n=232)	44.0	15.1	12.2	10.2	6.4	10.4
- low (n=892)	42.3	15.7	12.3	8.2	6.7	41.6
- middle (n=665)	47.9	13.9	14.2	5.9	12.1	36.9

% in line	The opinions of the public rendered through the opinions of local denities	The opinions of qualified experts and academia	rendered through the civil society leaders, public	Domestic experience and recommendations of practitioners	International experience and recommendations	Potential of the group*
- high (n=135)	54.0	9.3	10.5	5.2	10.5	7.5

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

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

2.9 Agents and opponents of local government reform and decentralization

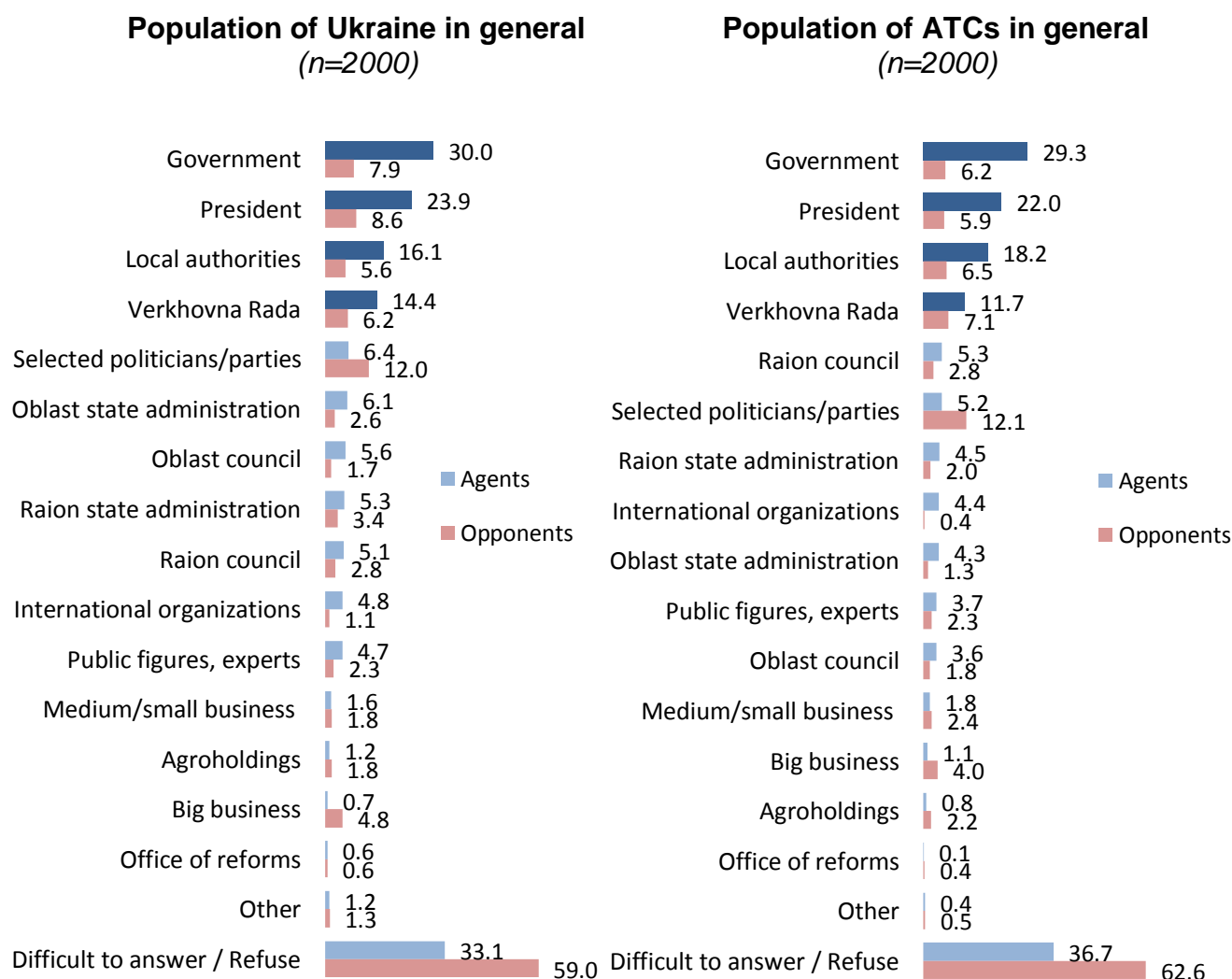
The most frequently mentioned agent of the local-self governance reform and decentralization of power was the **Government (29%** of the respondents picked this option) (Diagram 2.9.1a-b). **At the same time, the President of Ukraine is considered one of the key agents of the reform by a somewhat lower number of people (22%)**. Another 18% spoke about local governments and 12% about the Verkhovna Rada. One third of the respondents could not answer this question.

In the case of the opponents of the reform, 63% of respondents could not answer the question. Specific politicians/parties were relatively more often mentioned as opponents of the reform (12%).

Diagram 2.9.1

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

(% among all respondents)



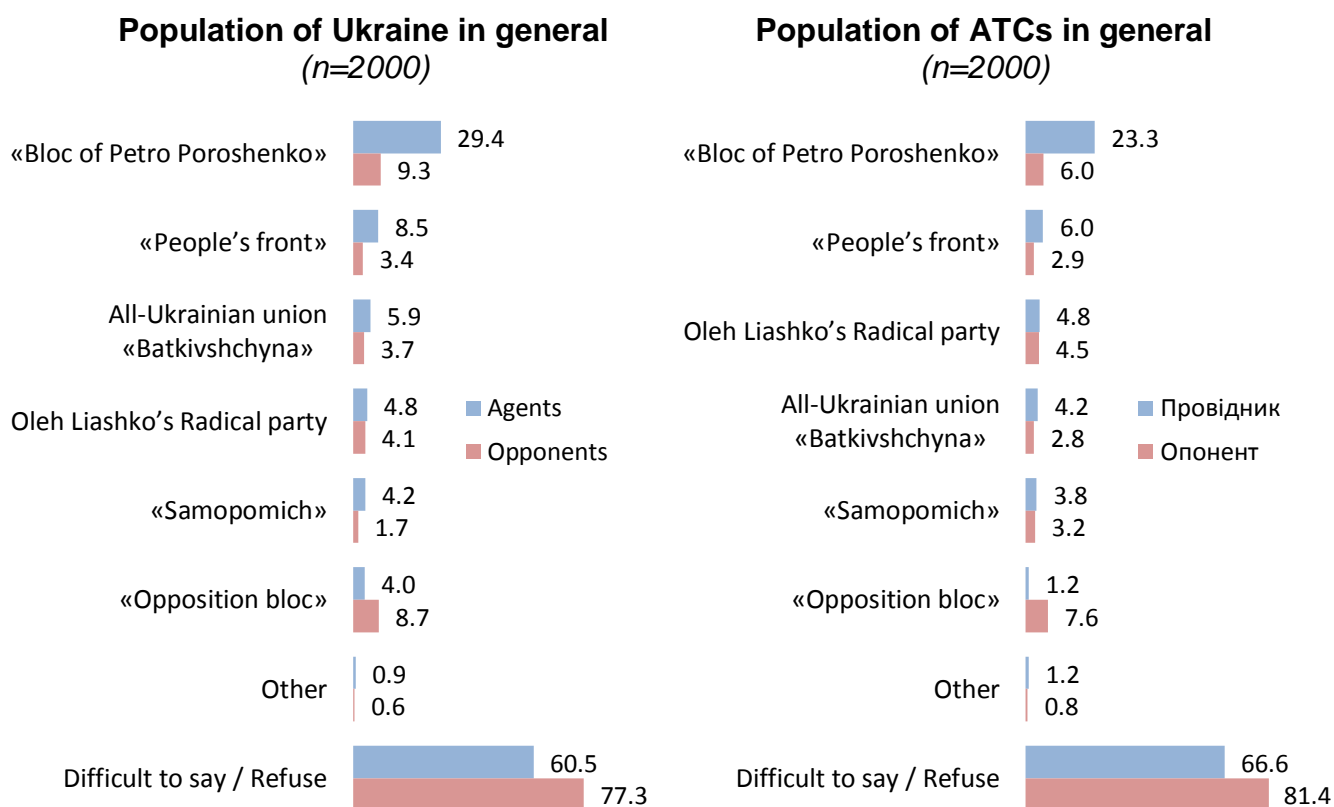
The majority of ATC residents cannot say which parties are the major agents / opponents of the local self-government reform (67% hesitated to answer about the agents, and 81% about the opponents) (Diagram 2.9.2).

At the same time, the Bloc of Petro Poroshenko was relatively the most often mentioned as a major agent (23% believe it is one), while other parties were named by up to 6%. Meanwhile, in the case of the opponents, the Opposition Bloc was mentioned relatively the most often (8% of the respondents believe it is an opponent of the reform), while other parties were picked by up to 4.5% of the respondents.

Diagram 2.9.2

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

(% among all respondents)



2.10 Supervision over the activities of local self-government bodies

The absolute majority of the population of communities (**86%**) believe that **it is necessary to establish state supervision** over the legitimacy of the decisions of local self-government bodies (Diagram 2.10.1). However, the opinions about the bodies that should carry out the supervision differ: 36.5% say that it should be carried out by the Prosecutor's Office, 32% picked an executive body created specifically for this purpose, and 20% picked the local state administration (before constitutional amendments) or the prefect (after constitutional amendments).

Diagram 2.10.1a-6

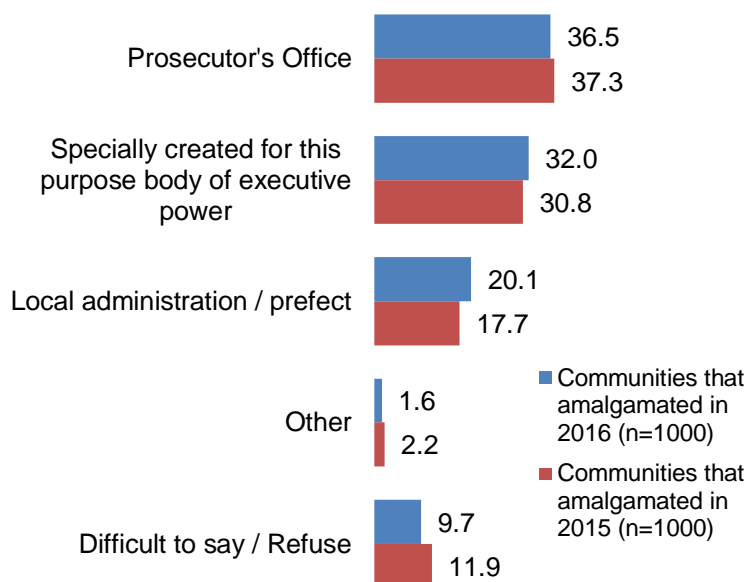
a. Do you think it is necessary or not to establish state supervision over the legitimacy of decisions of local self-government bodies?

(% among all respondents)



6. And which body should carry out state supervision?

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

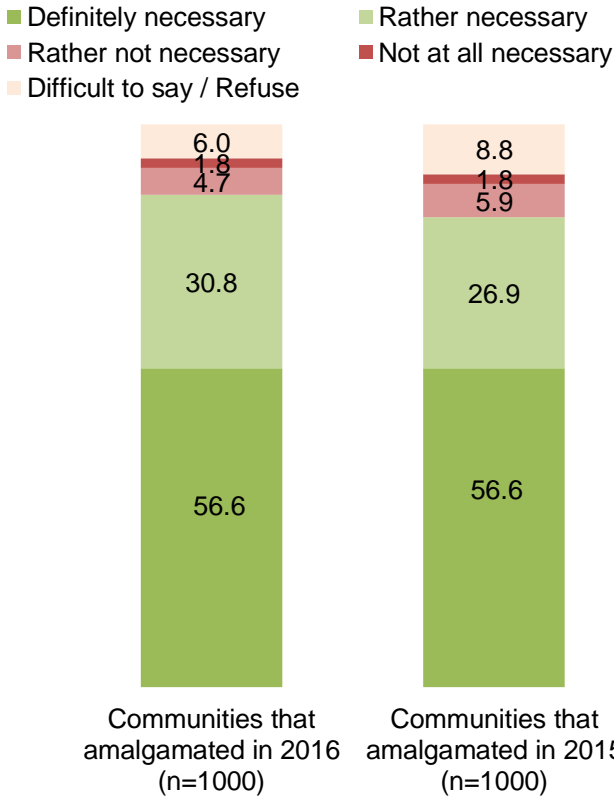


The Diagram 2.10.2a-b presents the data separately for the communities that amalgamated in 2015 and in 2016.

Diagram 2.10.2a-6

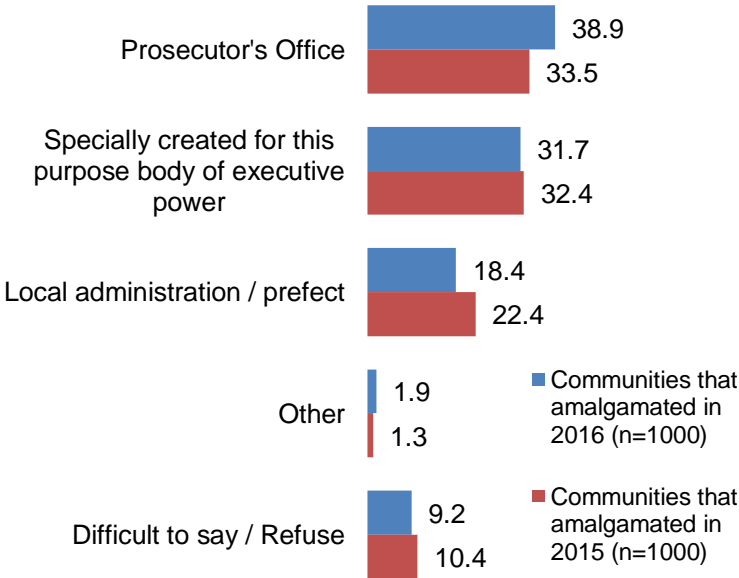
a. Do you think it is necessary or not to establish state supervision over the legitimacy of decisions of local self-government bodies?

(% among all respondents)



6. And which body should carry out state supervision?

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



The Table 2.10.1 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 2.10.2 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 2.10.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity of supervision			Who should supervise				
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Special Body	Prosecutor's Office	Local administration / prefect	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	84.1	10.3	5.7	34.2	32.9	20.8	1.1	11.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	81.9	12.0	6.1	32.4	33.0	21.4	1.3	11.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	90.0	5.5	4.4	39.2	32.4	19.0	0.4	9.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	87.2	4.1	8.6	38.7	31.2	19.5	2.2	8.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	86.1	4.2	9.7	41.3	30.9	15.9	2.9	9.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	88.8	4.1	7.1	35.0	31.7	24.5	1.2	7.7
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	88.5	8.0	3.6	35.3	33.2	20.0	1.0	10.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	87.3	8.9	3.8	33.9	34.0	20.1	1.2	10.8
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	92.1	5.1	2.8	39.4	31.1	19.9	0.3	9.4

100% in line	Necessity of supervision			Who should supervise				
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Special Body	Prosecutor's Office	Local administration / prefect	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	86.6	5.1	8.3	42.3	30.1	16.7	2.8	8.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	85.8	5.4	8.8	44.3	32.6	11.4	3.9	7.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	87.6	4.8	7.6	39.6	26.6	24.1	1.4	8.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	78.0	13.5	8.5	32.6	32.3	21.9	1.2	12.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	74.3	16.3	9.3	29.9	31.5	23.5	1.5	13.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	87.5	6.0	6.4	39.0	34.2	17.9	0.4	8.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	88.0	2.9	9.0	34.3	32.5	22.7	1.3	9.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	86.5	2.7	10.9	37.8	28.8	21.1	1.7	10.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	90.3	3.3	6.4	29.5	37.7	25.0	0.9	7.0

Table 2.10.2

a a. Do you think it is necessary or not to establish state supervision over the legitimacy of decisions of local self-government bodies? / 6. And which body should carry out state supervision?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity of supervision			Who should supervise				
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Special Body	Prosecutor's Office	Local administration / prefect	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general								
- West (n=800)	80.7	5.7	13.6	23.0	37.4	26.4	1.6	11.6
- Center (n=600)	83.2	12.5	4.4	28.4	40.7	20.8	0.8	9.3
- South (n=500)	96.5	2.6	0.9	63.3	17.3	11.3	3.1	4.9
- East (n=100)	92.7	4.7	2.6	54.9	14.4	12.9	0.0	17.7
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016								
- West (n=260)	79.8	7.2	13.0	25.5	40.6	22.2	2.1	9.6
- Center (n=380)	85.9	9.1	5.0	29.6	40.3	20.1	0.8	9.1
- South (n=300)	95.9	3.1	1.0	61.6	13.1	15.4	3.9	5.9
- East (n=60)	97.6	0.9	1.5	55.2	19.2	5.4	0.0	20.2
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015								
- West (n=540)	81.3	4.8	13.9	21.3	35.4	29.0	1.4	12.9
- Center (n=220)	75.6	21.7	2.7	24.8	41.8	22.7	0.8	9.9
- South (n=200)	97.4	1.8	0.9	66.2	24.3	4.5	1.9	3.1
- East (n=40)	85.9	10.0	4.1	54.6	7.7	23.5	0.0	14.2

The Table 2.10.3 presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 2.10.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity of supervision			Who should supervise					Potential of the group*
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Special Body	Prosecutor's Office	Local administration / prefect	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Sex									
- men (n=845)	87.6	6.3	6.2	39.0	30.9	19.9	1.6	8.5	45.8
- women (n=1155)	84.2	7.7	8.1	34.4	33.0	20.2	1.6	10.8	54.2
Age groups									
- 18-29 (n=221)	87.0	7.4	5.6	34.4	32.7	22.6	0.0	10.2	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	84.5	7.3	8.2	40.0	34.3	16.1	1.4	8.3	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	85.7	6.7	7.5	35.8	30.9	20.2	2.2	10.9	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	86.1	6.7	7.1	35.2	30.3	22.3	2.5	9.8	27.6
Terms of education									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	82.2	10.1	7.7	31.3	26.1	36.5	1.2	4.9	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	90.3	4.1	5.6	39.2	29.5	16.9	2.2	12.2	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	86.2	8.5	5.3	37.5	33.6	19.8	1.6	7.5	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	80.5	8.1	11.4	34.4	34.7	19.1	1.2	10.7	26.1
Terms of occupation									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	85.8	11.2	3.0	43.5	26.4	20.9	0.0	9.2	19.1
- officer (n=146)	83.7	10.8	5.5	29.3	47.3	12.0	1.8	9.5	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	84.7	4.5	10.8	35.1	33.2	17.1	1.9	12.7	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	88.1	1.8	10.1	36.7	31.5	27.1	1.2	3.5	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	85.4	9.1	5.5	35.9	32.5	21.5	0.8	9.3	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	86.5	6.5	7.0	36.2	29.6	21.9	2.4	9.9	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	88.1	3.9	8.0	35.0	34.4	18.2	3.9	8.5	8.8

100% in line	Necessity of supervision			Who should supervise					Potential of the group*
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Special Body	Prosecutor's Office	Local administration / prefect	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Terms of material well-being**									
- very low (n=232)	89.4	7.3	3.3	37.6	29.4	20.0	3.1	9.8	10.4
- low (n=892)	86.9	5.5	7.6	37.0	34.2	17.1	0.8	10.8	41.6
- middle (n=665)	83.5	10.1	6.5	36.5	28.7	24.1	1.6	9.0	36.9
- high (n=135)	86.3	1.1	12.6	38.1	34.6	21.4	0.0	5.9	7.5

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

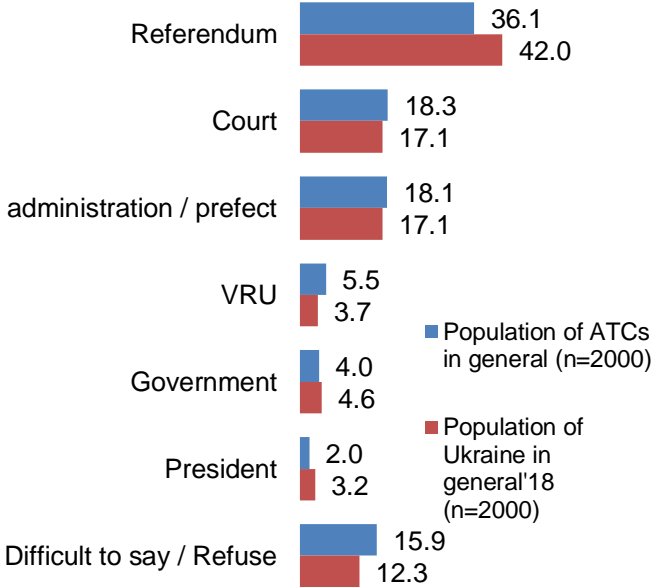
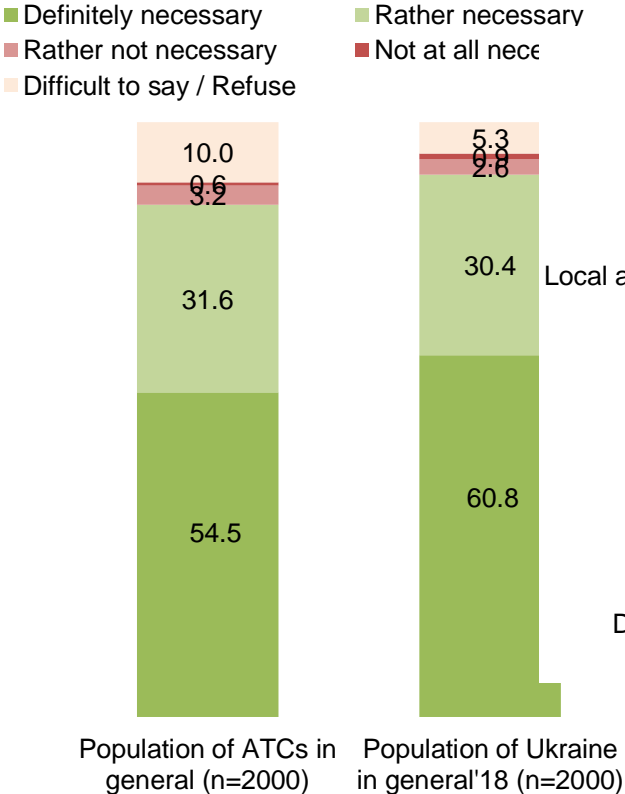
** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings but they cannot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

Also, **86% of respondents believe that local self-government bodies should be held responsible for inaction** that leads to negative consequences, in the form of early termination of their powers (Diagram 2.10.2a-b). As for the bodies that should decide about the early termination of powers, the opinions diverged: 36% believe that a referendum should be held, 18% place the responsibility on the courts, 18% on the local state administration/prefect. A minority of respondents named central government bodies: 5.5% named the Verkhovna Rada, 4% named the Government, and 2% named the President.

Diagram 2.10.3a-6

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

6. Which body, in your opinion, should decide on the pre-term termination of the powers of the local council, village, town, city mayor, on the basis of a court decision?
(% among all respondents)



The Diagram 2.10.4a-b presents the data separately for the communities that amalgamated in 2015 and 2016.

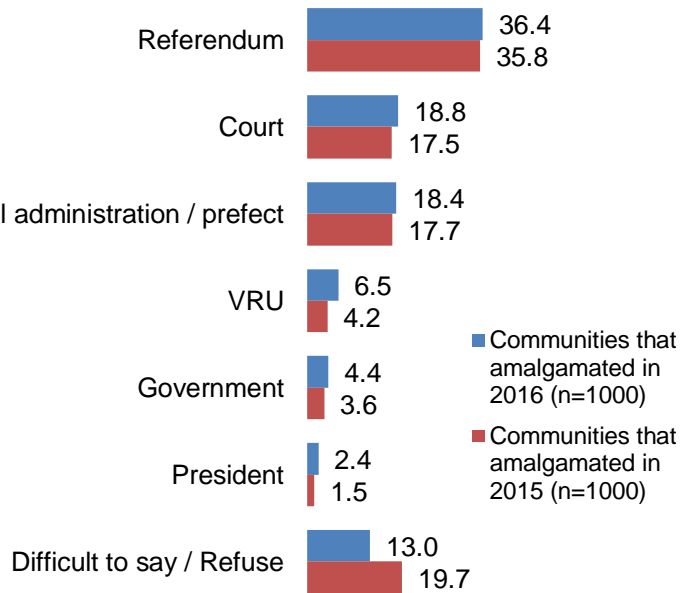
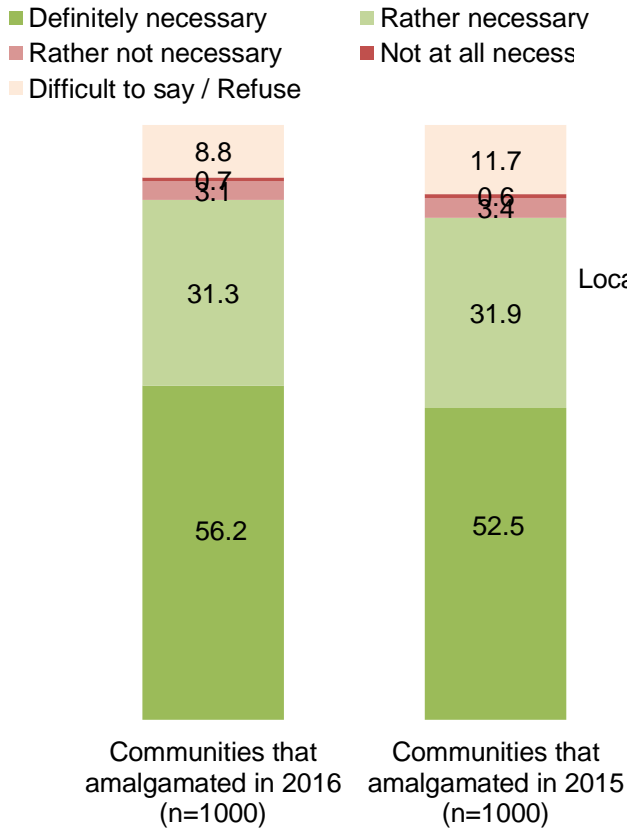
Diagram 2.10.4a-б

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

(% among all respondents)

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

(% among all respondents)



The Table 2.10.4a-b presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 2.10.5a-b presents the data for particular regions.

Table 2.10.4a-6

a. Do you think it is necessary or not to establish the responsibility of local self-government bodies for inaction, which led to negative consequences in the form of early termination of the powers of the local council and village, town, city mayor? / 6. Which body, in your opinion, should decide on the pre-term termination of the powers of the local council, village, town, city mayor, on the basis of a court decision?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity to establish the responsibility			Who should decide						
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Referendum	Court	Local administration / prefect	VRU	Government	President	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general										
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	87.4	5.5	7.1	39.9	16.1	17.9	6.7	4.1	2.6	12.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	86.5	6.1	7.4	40.8	15.7	16.5	7.0	4.3	2.6	13.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	90.0	3.6	6.3	37.7	17.1	21.9	5.6	3.5	2.6	11.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	84.9	2.4	12.7	32.8	20.2	18.3	4.4	4.0	1.5	18.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	83.9	2.4	13.6	33.8	20.6	15.0	3.2	5.1	1.7	20.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	86.2	2.5	11.3	31.4	19.7	22.9	6.2	2.5	1.2	16.1
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016										
Residents of towns, UTV, and	89.3	5.0	5.7	39.3	14.9	21.2	8.1	3.8	3.6	9.2

100% in line	Necessity to establish the responsibility			Who should decide						
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Referendum	Court	Local administration / prefect	VRU	Government	President	Difficult to say / Refuse
villages that became community centers (n=500)										
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	88.2	5.7	6.2	41.7	14.3	19.8	8.0	4.0	3.7	8.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	92.9	3.1	4.0	31.9	16.7	25.3	8.4	3.0	3.4	11.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	85.6	2.7	11.8	33.7	22.7	15.8	5.0	5.1	1.2	16.6
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	87.1	2.5	10.4	39.0	22.4	12.4	3.2	6.8	1.3	15.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	83.4	2.9	13.7	26.2	23.1	20.6	7.5	2.6	1.1	19.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015										
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	84.8	6.1	9.1	40.9	17.8	13.3	4.7	4.5	1.2	17.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	84.2	6.8	9.0	39.4	17.8	11.7	5.7	4.7	1.0	19.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	86.5	4.3	9.2	44.7	17.5	17.6	2.2	4.0	1.6	12.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	84.1	2.2	13.8	31.7	17.3	21.2	3.8	2.8	1.8	21.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	80.3	2.3	17.4	27.7	18.4	18.2	3.1	3.1	2.2	27.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	89.5	1.9	8.5	37.5	15.7	25.6	4.8	2.4	1.3	12.8

Table 2.10.5a-6

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity to establish the responsibility			Who should decide						
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Referendum	Court	Local administration / prefect	VRU	Government	President	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general										
- West (n=800)	77.6	3.5	18.9	28.3	20.9	18.6	3.6	3.2	1.4	24.0
- Center (n=600)	88.4	5.9	5.7	36.5	18.0	19.4	6.6	4.8	3.8	11.0
- South (n=500)	95.8	1.6	2.6	46.1	15.5	18.1	7.9	5.7	1.3	5.3
- East (n=100)	95.2	3.9	0.9	49.9	12.4	8.4	3.7	0.6	0.0	25.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016										
- West (n=260)	76.6	4.1	19.3	34.5	23.1	14.0	2.2	3.1	0.6	22.6
- Center (n=380)	88.3	5.3	6.4	35.9	19.9	18.6	6.6	4.5	4.3	10.3
- South (n=300)	95.2	1.8	2.9	30.8	16.5	26.3	12.0	6.8	2.0	5.6
- East (n=60)	97.8	0.7	1.5	67.9	3.7	6.7	3.3	1.0	0.0	17.4
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015										
- West (n=540)	78.2	3.1	18.7	24.4	19.6	21.5	4.5	3.2	1.9	24.9
- Center (n=220)	88.5	7.6	3.9	38.1	12.7	21.6	6.6	5.6	2.4	13.0
- South (n=200)	96.7	1.3	2.0	71.7	13.9	4.3	1.0	3.8	0.3	5.0
- East (n=40)	91.6	8.4	0.0	25.0	24.4	10.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	35.6

The Table 2.10.6 presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 2.10.6a-6

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity to establish the responsibility			Who should decide							Potential of the group*
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Referendum	Court	Local administration / prefect	VRU	Government	President	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Sex											
- men (n=845)	87.4	3.4	9.2	36.6	17.4	18.2	6.4	4.2	1.7	15.5	45.8
- women (n=1155)	85.0	4.3	10.8	35.8	19.0	18.0	4.7	3.9	2.3	16.3	54.2
Age groups											
- 18-29 (n=221)	88.9	1.0	10.1	27.4	25.5	18.7	8.0	5.4	1.3	13.9	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	84.7	4.5	10.7	37.6	14.8	17.8	5.1	3.9	3.1	17.6	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	87.6	3.9	8.6	39.0	18.7	18.3	6.3	2.7	1.3	13.9	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	84.1	5.1	10.7	38.1	16.4	17.8	3.5	4.6	2.0	17.6	27.6
Terms of education											
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	75.1	6.5	18.4	27.0	17.4	29.4	7.0	2.5	2.0	14.7	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	89.1	2.1	8.7	36.9	17.9	18.2	5.7	4.3	1.5	15.5	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	86.6	4.8	8.6	37.7	16.8	17.4	6.4	3.7	2.5	15.6	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	85.1	4.3	10.7	36.7	20.9	14.7	3.9	4.2	2.2	17.4	26.1
Terms of occupation											
- workmen	89.5	5.4	5.1	34.1	17.9	19.5	10.1	3.6	3.0	11.8	19.1

100% in line	Necessity to establish the responsibility			Who should decide							Potential of the group*
	Necessary	Not necessary	Difficult to say / Refuse	Referendum	Court	Local administration / prefect	VRU	Government	President	Difficult to say / Refuse	
(agriculture, industry)											
(n=333)											
- officer (n=146)	88.4	3.4	8.2	43.3	14.0	15.2	4.1	3.7	0.7	18.9	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	81.6	4.7	13.7	48.2	18.5	13.9	2.9	1.7	1.4	13.5	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	91.0	0.5	8.5	26.2	31.5	13.6	4.7	2.1	1.8	20.1	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	85.0	1.4	13.5	25.3	24.9	23.1	5.3	3.0	2.2	16.1	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	85.1	4.4	10.6	38.2	16.5	18.6	4.1	4.0	2.1	16.5	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	83.7	5.1	11.1	36.2	13.8	22.6	5.4	5.4	1.9	14.7	8.8
Terms of material well-being**											
- very low (n=232)	83.2	6.0	10.8	28.8	20.5	24.5	3.7	5.9	2.2	14.4	10.4
- low (n=892)	89.0	2.5	8.6	41.8	15.4	16.4	5.5	2.8	1.9	16.2	41.6
- middle (n=665)	85.0	5.4	9.6	32.3	19.6	19.5	5.9	4.1	2.5	16.1	36.9
- high (n=135)	86.5	1.1	12.4	40.3	22.3	9.8	7.9	2.2	1.0	16.4	7.5

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

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

2.11 Assess the work of local self-government bodies

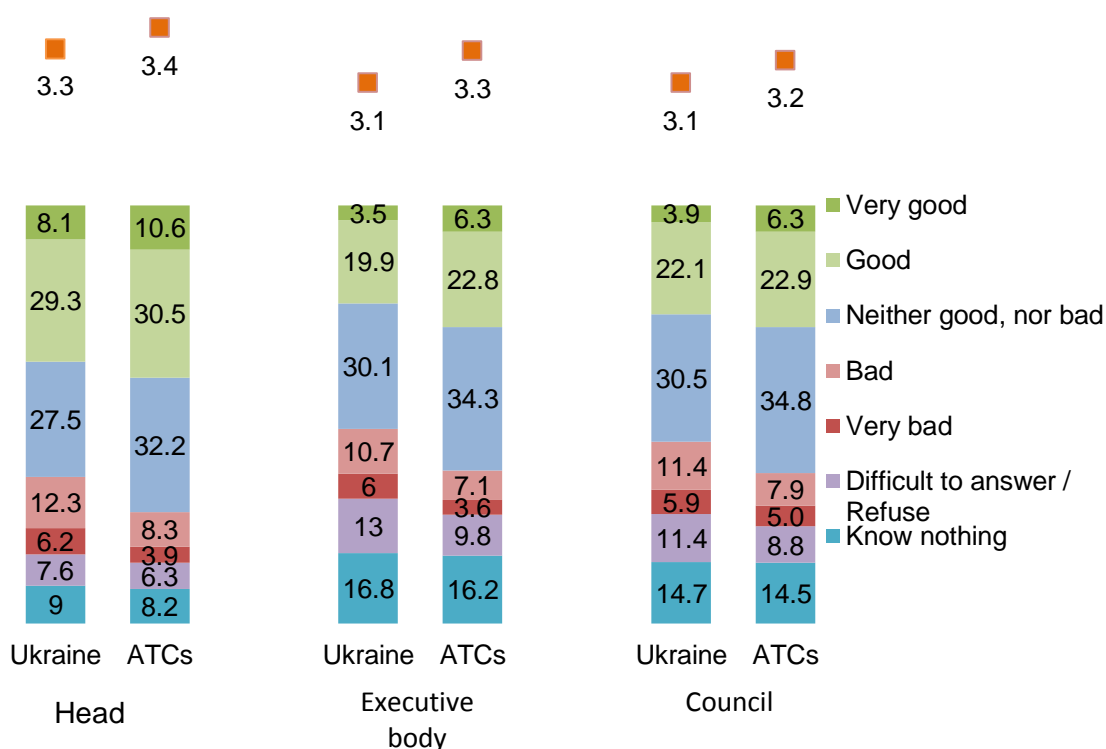
On average, the respondents evaluated their government bodies **at 3.2-3.4 points** on a 5-point scale (where 1 means “very bad,” and 5 means “very good”) (Diagram 2.11.1). In general, the residents of ATCs give a slightly better evaluation of their government bodies than the general population of Ukraine.

41% of the respondents had a positive opinion about the work of their head (11% had a negative opinion), 29% evaluated the work of their executive body positively (11% evaluated it negatively), and 29% had a positive opinion about the work of their council (13% had a negative opinion). Another 32-35% thought that the work of these bodies was “neither good nor bad”. That is, the evaluations are mostly **positive-neutral**.

Diagram 2.11.1

Please, assess the work of local self-government bodies altogether in your locality on a 5-point scale, where 5 is "very good", and 1 is "very bad".

(% / mean among all respondents)

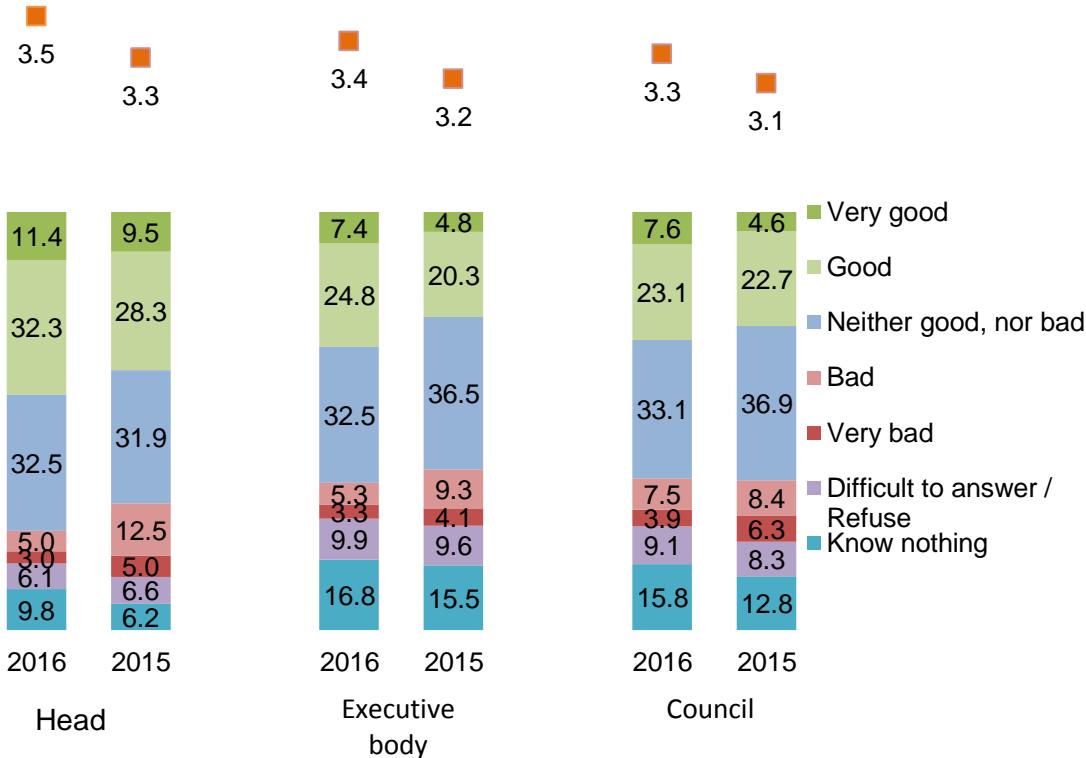


The Diagram 2.11.2a-b presents the data separately for communities that amalgamated in 2015 and 2016. There is a tendency for the residents of the ATCs amalgamated in 2016 to give somewhat higher evaluations.

Diagram 2.11.2

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

(% / mean among all respondents)

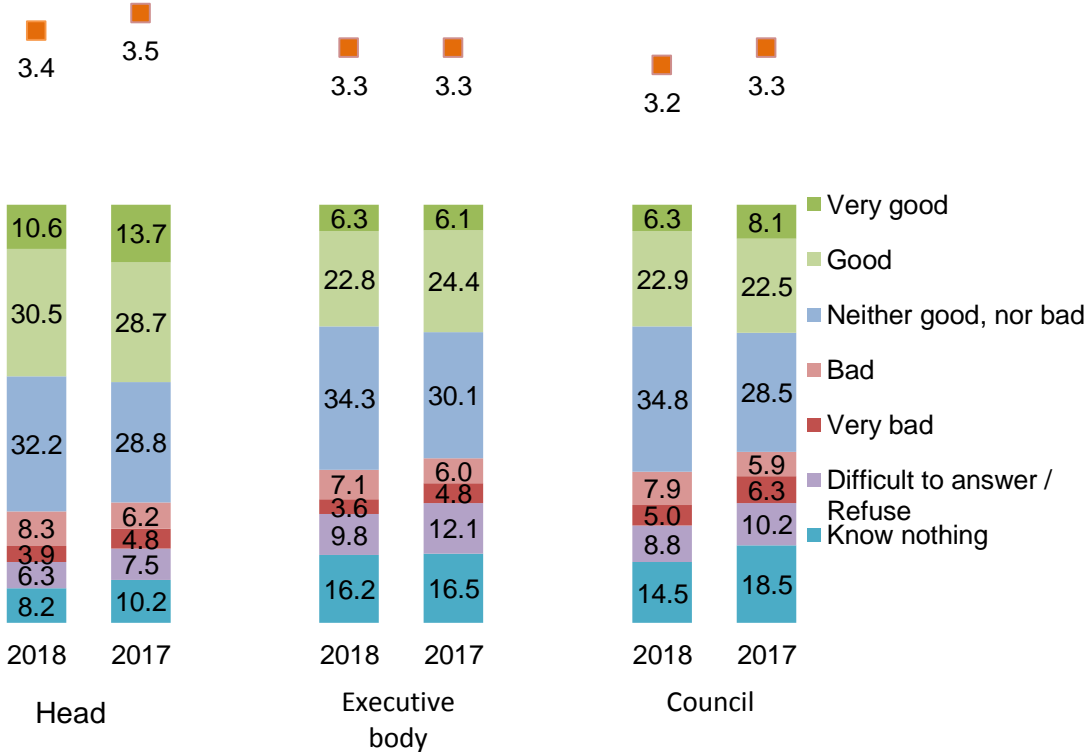


The Diagram 2.11.3 compares the current evaluations of local government to the evaluations from the 2017 survey.

Diagram 2.11.3

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

(% / mean among all respondents)






The Tables 2.11.1a-c present the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Tables 2.11.2a-c present the data for particular regions.

Table 2.11.1a

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

Head

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X
Amalgamated territorial communities in general					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	8.7	33.9	42.8	6.8	7.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	8.8	35.3	40.7	7.1	8.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	8.2	30.2	48.8	6.0	6.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	15.3	30.7	39.6	5.8	8.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	17.4	29.6	36.6	6.5	9.9
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	12.3	32.4	44.0	4.8	6.6
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	7.4	34.8	43.4	6.5	8.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	7.2	35.3	42.5	6.9	8.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	8.1	33.2	45.9	5.2	7.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	8.4	30.4	44.0	5.6	11.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	7.3	27.4	44.7	6.6	14.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	9.9	34.6	43.1	4.4	8.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	10.4	32.8	42.0	7.2	7.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	11.2	35.2	38.0	7.3	8.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	8.3	26.6	52.3	7.1	5.7







100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	23.5	31.1	34.4	6.0	5.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	29.3	32.1	27.1	6.5	5.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	15.1	29.7	45.0	5.3	4.8

Table 2.11.16

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

Executive authority

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X
Amalgamated territorial communities in general					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	8.9	38.6	29.9	10.8	11.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	9.8	39.6	27.7	11.1	11.8
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	6.3	35.9	36.0	10.0	11.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	12.3	30.4	28.4	8.8	20.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	12.6	27.9	22.9	10.9	25.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	11.8	33.9	36.1	5.8	12.4
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	7.9	38.6	31.0	9.6	12.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	8.4	39.5	29.0	9.5	13.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	6.4	35.8	36.9	10.1	10.9




100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X
<i>centers (n=280)</i>					
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	9.2	26.8	33.4	10.2	20.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	6.8	22.3	31.0	14.2	25.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	12.5	33.2	36.8	4.6	13.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	10.2	38.7	28.4	12.5	10.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	11.8	39.7	25.9	13.5	9.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	6.3	36.1	34.8	9.9	12.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	16.0	34.6	22.4	7.2	19.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	19.4	34.5	13.6	7.2	25.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	11.0	34.8	35.2	7.2	11.8

Table 2.11.1B

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

Council

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)






100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse Know nothing 	
Amalgamated territorial communities in general					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	9.9	39.2	29.0	9.7	12.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	10.2	40.8	27.1	9.4	12.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	9.1	34.5	34.2	10.4	11.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	15.4	30.9	29.3	8.0	16.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	16.9	29.4	24.5	9.5	19.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	13.4	33.0	36.1	5.7	11.8
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	10.9	38.5	28.9	9.4	12.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	11.2	39.8	27.6	8.3	13.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	9.9	34.8	32.6	12.8	9.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	11.9	27.9	32.3	8.8	19.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	10.4	24.5	30.1	11.7	23.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	14.0	32.7	35.4	4.8	13.1
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015					
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	8.6	40.1	29.1	10.0	12.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	8.9	42.4	26.4	11.0	11.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	8.0	34.2	36.1	7.5	14.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	19.6	34.4	25.7	6.9	13.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	24.5	35.0	17.9	7.0	15.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	12.6	33.4	37.0	6.8	10.2

Table 2.11.2a

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

Head

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)




100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X
Amalgamated territorial communities in general					
- West (n=800)	16.4	26.2	41.8	6.6	8.9
- Center (n=600)	9.2	32.7	43.3	7.4	7.5
- South (n=500)	10.2	38.6	44.2	2.0	4.9
- East (n=100)	6.5	45.9	16.0	13.3	18.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016					
- West (n=260)	5.3	25.9	45.9	8.7	14.2
- Center (n=380)	8.4	31.3	47.1	7.0	6.1
- South (n=300)	9.7	38.4	44.4	1.7	5.8
- East (n=60)	9.2	45.5	11.9	5.6	27.8
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015					
- West (n=540)	23.4	26.5	39.2	5.4	5.6
- Center (n=220)	11.3	36.4	32.8	8.3	11.2
- South (n=200)	11.0	39.0	43.9	2.7	3.5
- East (n=40)	2.9	46.3	21.6	24.0	5.1

Table 2.11.26

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

Executive authority

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)







100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X
Amalgamated territorial communities in general					
- West (n=800)	11.7	28.4	32.4	8.8	18.7
- Center (n=600)	11.7	29.9	29.2	12.6	16.7
- South (n=500)	8.7	50.8	28.9	5.4	6.1
- East (n=100)	6.7	35.0	8.5	17.4	32.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016					
- West (n=260)	6.8	24.2	39.0	8.4	21.6
- Center (n=380)	9.5	28.8	32.6	13.1	16.0
- South (n=300)	9.2	47.1	29.9	6.1	7.8
- East (n=60)	8.1	35.6	10.6	11.2	34.5
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015					
- West (n=540)	14.7	31.1	28.2	9.1	17.0
- Center (n=220)	17.9	32.9	19.7	10.9	18.5
- South (n=200)	7.9	57.2	27.3	4.2	3.4
- East (n=40)	4.9	34.2	5.6	26.0	29.3

Table 2.11.2B

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X
Amalgamated territorial communities in general					
- West (n=800)	16.3	31.7	30.3	6.9	14.8
- Center (n=600)	12.4	29.6	30.4	11.5	16.1
- South (n=500)	8.8	48.2	30.8	5.9	6.4
- East (n=100)	6.7	32.9	10.6	17.4	32.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016					
- West (n=260)	11.4	28.4	33.7	7.0	19.6
- Center (n=380)	13.1	27.2	33.5	11.5	14.8
- South (n=300)	9.5	47.6	27.9	7.0	7.9
- East (n=60)	8.1	34.9	11.4	11.2	34.5
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015					
- West (n=540)	19.5	33.8	28.2	6.8	11.8
- Center (n=220)	10.6	36.4	21.9	11.5	19.6
- South (n=200)	7.5	49.1	35.7	3.9	3.8
- East (n=40)	4.9	30.2	9.6	26.0	29.3

Below, in the Tables 2.11.3a-b, the evaluations of particular population strata are presented.

Table 2.11.3a

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

Head

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad ☹	Neither bad, nor good ☺	Good ☺	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group*
Sex						
- men (n=845)	13.3	34.6	37.6	4.6	10.0	45.8
- women (n=1155)	11.2	30.3	44.1	7.7	6.7	54.2
Age groups						
- 18-29 (n=221)	18.4	29.9	40.2	5.8	5.7	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	14.3	35.9	37.4	5.5	6.9	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	8.7	33.0	42.8	6.1	9.5	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	9.0	29.4	44.0	7.6	10.0	27.6
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	9.6	34.1	41.0	2.4	13.0	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	11.0	32.3	40.4	6.4	10.0	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	10.8	34.1	42.0	6.9	6.2	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	16.6	29.3	40.8	6.5	6.8	26.1
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	10.5	37.9	39.8	3.4	8.3	19.1
- officer (n=146)	10.4	31.2	44.7	6.5	7.2	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	11.6	36.9	41.8	5.4	4.3	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	16.9	27.6	41.7	4.2	9.6	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	15.1	35.9	34.0	9.6	5.3	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	9.4	29.2	45.2	6.6	9.6	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	11.0	33.0	36.8	8.5	10.7	8.8
Terms of material well-being**						
- very low (n=232)	10.6	29.9	38.8	7.1	13.5	10.4
- low (n=892)	9.7	32.8	43.0	7.2	7.3	41.6
- middle (n=665)	13.2	34.0	41.3	4.5	6.9	36.9
- high (n=135)	26.8	22.5	40.3	5.3	5.1	7.5

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






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

Table 2.11.16

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

Executive authority

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse 	Know nothing 	Potential of the group*
Sex						
- men (n=845)	11.2	37.4	25.9	7.7	17.7	45.8
- women (n=1155)	10.2	31.6	31.7	11.5	14.9	54.2
Age groups						
- 18-29 (n=221)	14.2	30.8	31.3	10.0	13.7	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	12.7	36.2	28.2	8.2	14.7	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	8.4	34.7	30.6	8.8	17.4	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	8.3	34.3	27.1	12.0	18.3	27.6
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	7.6	38.5	26.6	6.1	21.2	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	8.7	34.6	30.3	8.5	17.9	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	13.0	34.9	25.6	11.5	14.9	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	11.8	31.4	32.3	10.2	14.3	26.1
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	10.2	36.7	26.4	7.9	18.7	19.1
- officer (n=146)	9.1	29.5	37.4	4.7	19.3	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	6.9	41.9	33.0	7.6	10.7	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	18.1	24.7	38.4	5.6	13.2	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	14.6	34.6	25.8	10.6	14.4	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	8.0	33.9	27.0	12.7	18.4	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	7.9	34.4	31.2	10.8	15.7	8.8
Terms of material well-being**						
- very low (n=232)	9.5	32.0	26.2	12.5	19.8	10.4
- low (n=892)	7.9	32.7	30.0	11.3	18.1	41.6
- middle (n=665)	12.6	37.7	29.1	7.1	13.4	36.9
- high (n=135)	20.4	28.8	33.0	6.4	11.5	7.5

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




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

Table 2.11.1B

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

Council

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Bad 	Neither bad, nor good 	Good 	Difficult to answer / Refuse ?	Know nothing X	Potential of the group*
Sex						
- men (n=845)	14.3	38.8	25.1	6.5	15.3	45.8
- women (n=1155)	11.6	31.4	32.5	10.7	13.8	54.2
Age groups						
- 18-29 (n=221)	15.6	38.3	27.3	9.2	9.7	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	14.5	34.9	29.8	7.1	13.7	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	11.8	35.5	29.5	8.3	14.9	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	10.3	31.7	29.4	10.6	18.1	27.6
Terms of education						
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	9.3	31.6	31.8	6.7	20.6	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	10.6	34.3	30.5	8.8	15.8	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	15.5	34.5	28.3	8.4	13.3	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	14.1	36.7	27.4	9.4	12.5	26.1
Terms of occupation						
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	13.6	35.2	28.8	7.1	15.3	19.1
- officer (n=146)	13.5	32.3	33.4	3.7	17.1	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	10.6	40.8	34.8	6.7	7.1	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	16.8	44.2	23.6	4.6	10.9	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	16.9	30.2	27.5	11.5	13.9	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	9.9	31.9	30.1	10.2	17.9	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	9.4	38.0	27.7	11.9	13.1	8.8
Terms of material well-being**						
- very low (n=232)	13.5	26.5	25.8	12.3	21.9	10.4
- low (n=892)	10.3	33.8	30.0	10.1	15.8	41.6
- middle (n=665)	15.1	36.7	30.5	5.9	11.8	36.9
- high (n=135)	18.1	40.6	28.5	6.8	6.0	7.5

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

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

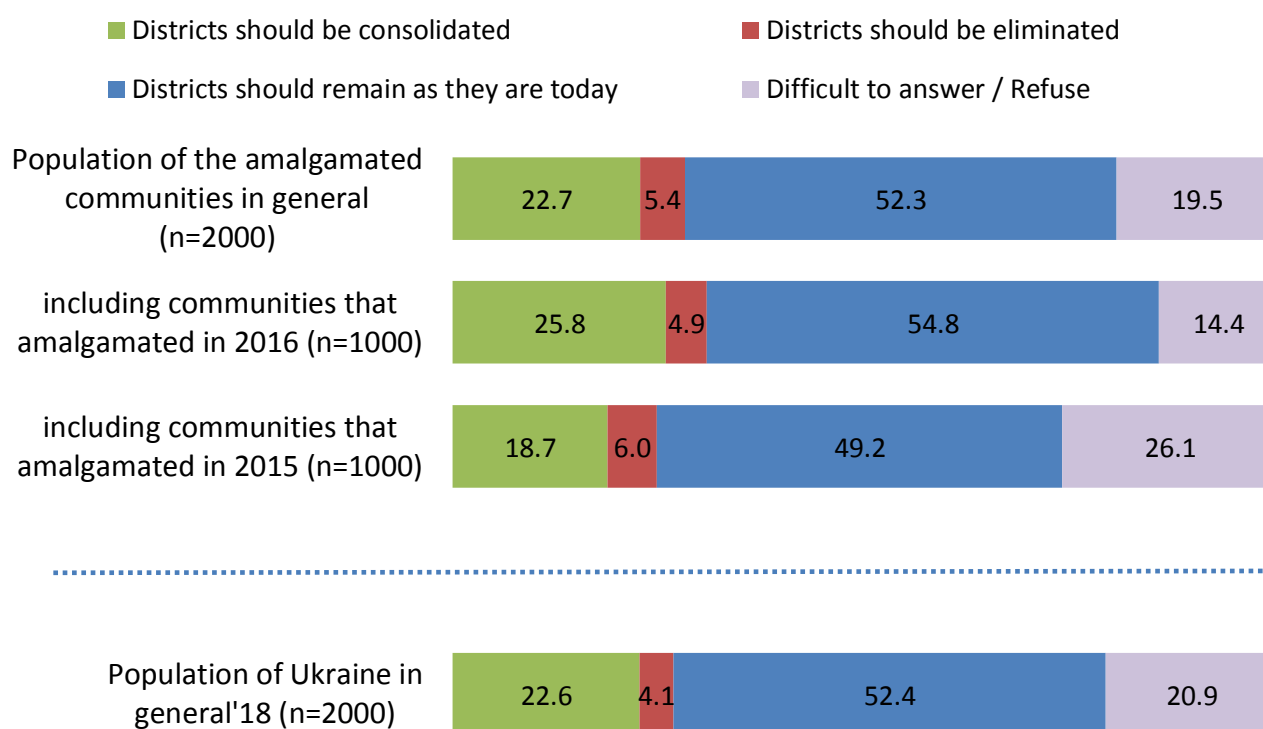
2.12 Expediency of changing the raion division of Ukraine

A half of ATC residents (52%) believe that the district division of Ukraine should not be changed (the same number as among the residents of Ukraine in general) (Diagram 2.12.1). 28% of them insist on the change, of whom 23% believe that districts should be enlarged, and 5% think that they should be eliminated.

Diagram 2.12.1

Do you think that with the increase of powers of local government bodies of territorial communities as a result of the reform of the local self-governance and decentralization of power it is necessary to change the district division of Ukraine?

(% among all respondents)

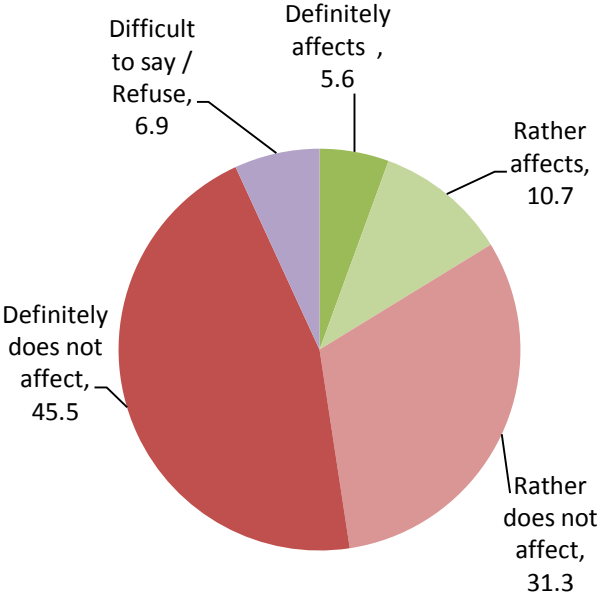


2.13 Influence of the sex of city / village head on the quality of service provision

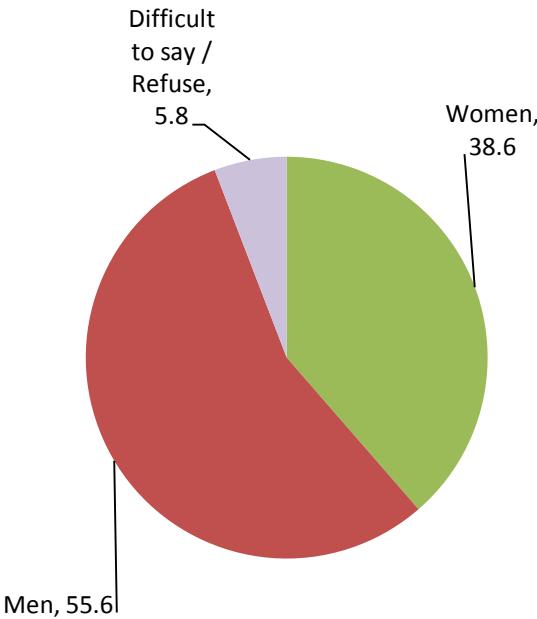
18% of ATC residents believe that the gender of the head affects the quality of service provision (Diagram 2.13.1a-b). Of those who believe that the gender affects it, 68% believe that the services are better in the communities led by men, and 24% that they are better in the communities led by women.

Diagram 2.13.1a-6

a. In your opinion, does the sex of the village, town head affect the quality of service provision?
 (% among all respondents)



6. In your opinion, local self-government bodies headed by the head with which sex provide better services?
 (% among respondents who believe that sex has an impact)



The Table 2.13.1 presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 2.13.1

In your opinion, does the sex of the village, town head affect the quality of service provision?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Does the sex affects			Potential of the group*
	Affects	Does not affects	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Sex				
- men (n=845)	19.0	76.5	4.5	45.8
- women (n=1155)	16.8	76.8	6.4	54.2
Age groups				
- 18-29 (n=221)	19.4	74.6	5.9	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	16.0	79.1	4.9	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	16.5	79.1	4.5	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	19.8	73.2	6.9	27.6
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	15.0	74.2	10.9	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	16.8	77.7	5.5	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	22.5	73.5	4.0	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	14.9	79.2	5.8	26.1
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	23.3	74.1	2.6	19.1
- officer (n=146)	14.7	84.4	0.9	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	18.9	74.0	7.2	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	9.6	84.6	5.8	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	18.2	72.7	9.1	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	18.6	75.0	6.4	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	13.5	80.3	6.2	8.8
Terms of material well-being**				
- very low (n=232)	19.8	73.8	6.4	10.4
- low (n=892)	17.1	78.1	4.8	41.6
- middle (n=665)	19.7	75.5	4.8	36.9
- high (n=135)	10.5	87.2	2.3	7.5

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

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

CHAPTER III. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM



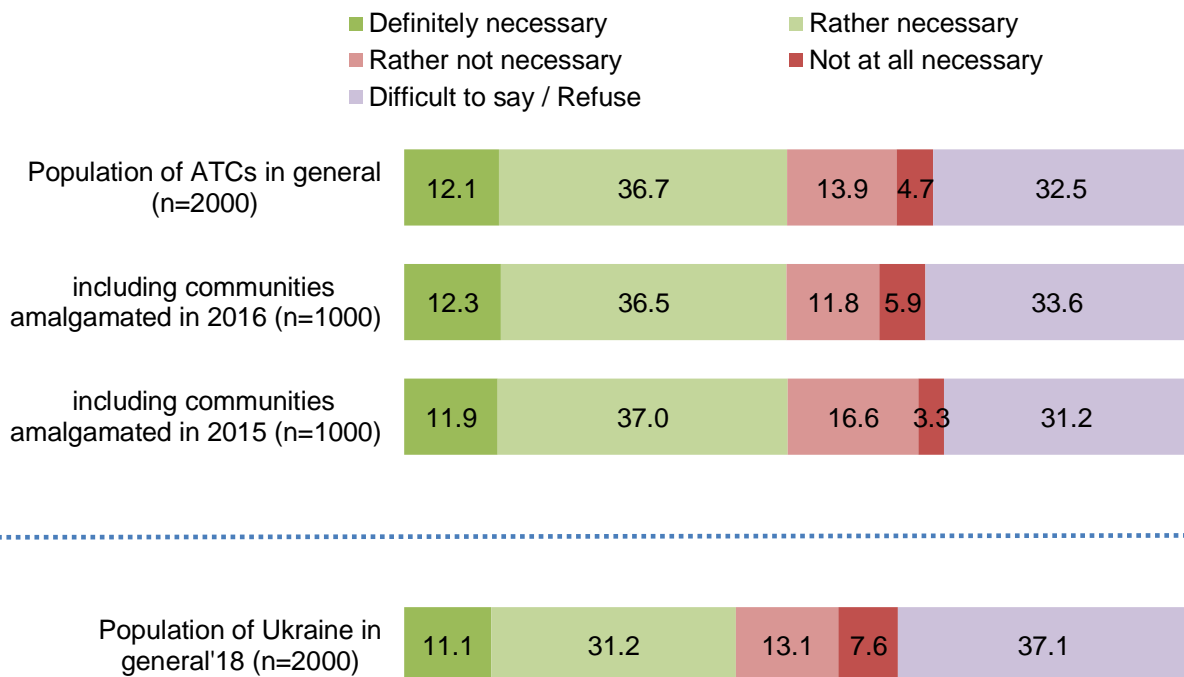
3.1 The relevance of amendments to the Constitution

A half of ATC residents (**49%**) believe that **amendments to the Constitution are necessary** (although only 12% are completely sure about it), and 19% are against the amendments (Diagram 3.1.1). Among the population of Ukraine in general, the attitudes are similar, although somewhat fewer people in the general population think that the constitutional amendments are necessary.

Diagram 3.1.1

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

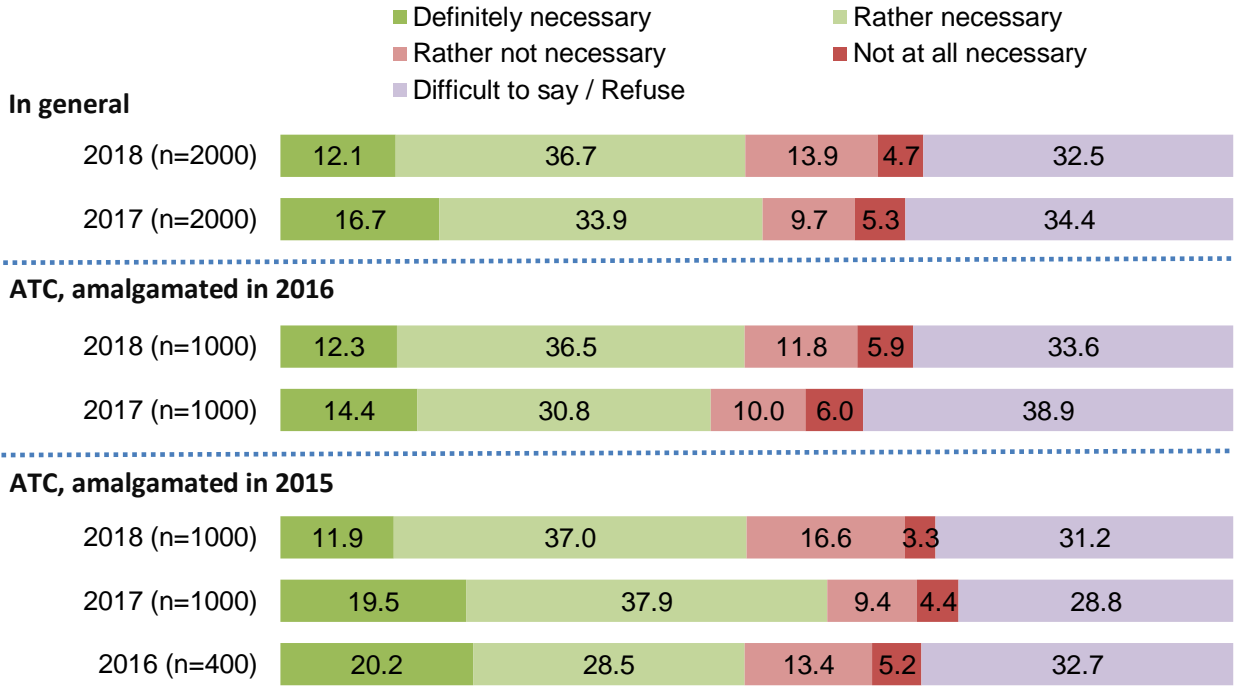
(% among all respondents)



The Diagram 3.1.2 presents the data dynamics over time.

Diagram 3.1.2

Do you believe that amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine are necessary?
 (% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)






The Table 3.1.1 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 3.1.2 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 3.1.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity of amendments		
	Necessary 	Not necessary 	Difficult to say / Refuse 
Amalgamated territorial communities in general			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	53.1	18.3	28.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	55.4	18.4	26.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	46.4	18.2	35.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	45.0	18.9	36.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	39.3	19.0	41.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	53.2	18.9	27.9
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	53.5	19.0	27.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	55.1	19.8	25.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	48.6	16.7	34.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	44.3	16.4	39.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	39.4	14.5	46.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	51.1	19.0	29.9
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	52.5	17.3	30.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	55.8	16.3	27.9




100% in line	Necessity of amendments		
	Necessary 	Not necessary 	Difficult to say / Refuse 
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	43.8	20.0	36.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	46.0	22.0	32.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	39.2	24.2	36.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	55.7	18.8	25.5

Table 3.1.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity of amendments		
	Necessary 👍	Not necessary 👎	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general			
- West (n=800)	50.2	14.3	35.5
- Center (n=600)	52.0	16.8	31.3
- South (n=500)	52.1	25.1	22.9
- East (n=100)	14.7	32.6	52.6
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016			
- West (n=260)	48.7	14.6	36.7
- Center (n=380)	53.2	16.1	30.7
- South (n=300)	51.5	22.5	26.0
- East (n=60)	12.0	22.1	65.8
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015			
- West (n=540)	51.1	14.2	34.8
- Center (n=220)	48.5	18.6	32.9
- South (n=200)	52.9	29.4	17.7
- East (n=40)	18.5	47.2	34.4

Below, in the Table 3.1.3, the attitudes to constitutional amendments and the possibility of reform without introducing the amendments are presented for particular sociodemographic strata of the population.

Table 3.1.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Necessity of amendments			Potential of the group* ↑
	Necessary 👍	Not necessary 👎	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
Sex				
- men (n=845)	47.7	21.5	30.8	45.8
- women (n=1155)	49.7	16.2	34.0	54.2
Age groups				
- 18-29 (n=221)	57.7	14.4	28.0	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	47.1	21.2	31.8	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	48.1	19.7	32.2	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	45.3	18.0	36.7	27.6
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	43.8	14.8	41.4	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	46.7	15.8	37.5	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	49.5	21.3	29.2	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	51.7	21.0	27.3	26.1
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	46.4	20.5	33.1	19.1
- officer (n=146)	46.7	22.8	30.5	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	55.1	18.0	26.8	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	57.7	14.0	28.3	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	56.7	15.0	28.3	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	43.3	18.6	38.1	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	49.5	16.1	34.4	8.8

100% in line	Necessity of amendments			Potential of the group* ↑
	Necessary 👍	Not necessary 👎	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	
Terms of material well-being**				
- very low (n=232)	42.5	18.7	38.8	10.4
- low (n=892)	49.7	16.4	34.0	41.6
- middle (n=665)	47.0	21.5	31.5	36.9
- high (n=135)	62.3	18.5	19.2	7.5

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

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

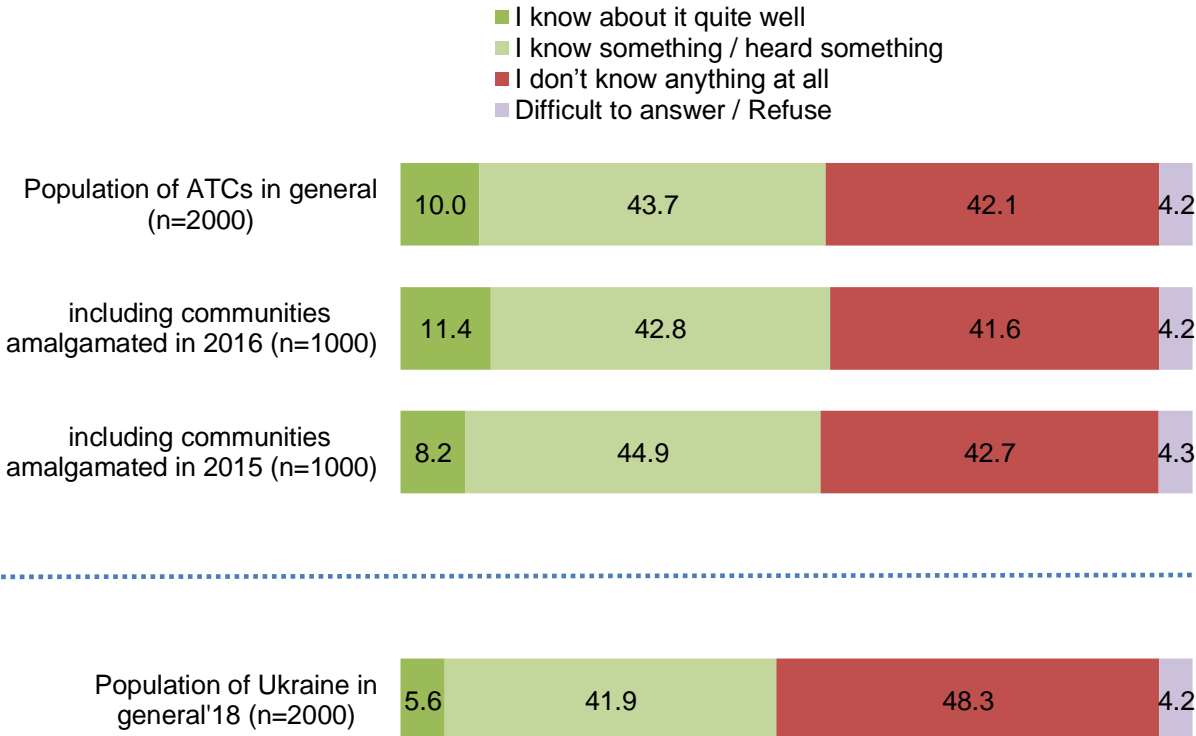
3.2 Public awareness regarding the amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine considering the decentralization

54% of ATC residents **know** at least something about the plans to amend the Constitution (but only 10% of them know about the plans very well) (while 47.5% of the general population of Ukraine know about these plans) (Diagram 3.2.1).

Diagram 3.2.1

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

(% among all respondents)

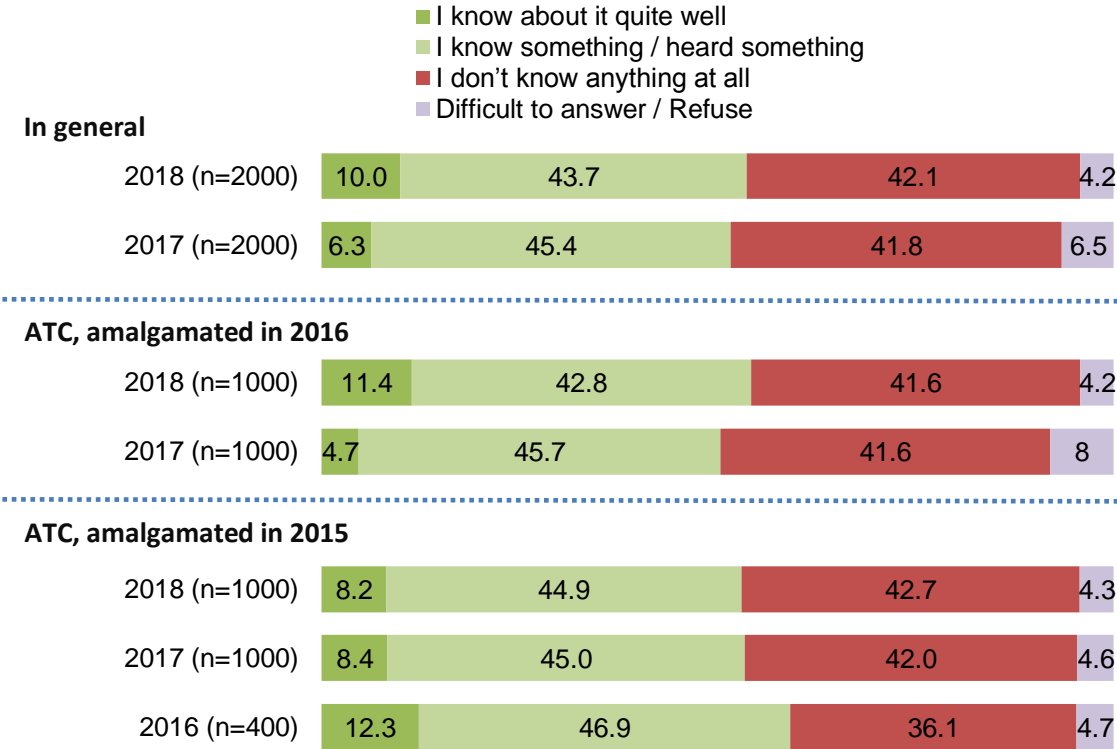


The level of awareness has remained practically unchanged since 2017 (Diagram 3.2.2).

Diagram 3.2.2

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

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



The Table 3.2.1 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 3.2.2 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 3.2.1

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	10.2	46.4	39.1	4.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	10.3	47.2	38.4	4.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	9.8	44.0	41.0	5.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	9.8	41.3	44.7	4.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	8.4	37.2	49.5	5.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	11.9	47.3	38.0	2.8
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	10.7	43.6	42.0	3.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	11.7	41.3	43.5	3.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	7.8	50.6	37.4	4.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	12.1	42.0	41.2	4.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	9.8	36.2	48.3	5.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	15.2	50.2	31.2	3.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	9.3	50.2	35.1	5.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	8.2	55.6	31.2	5.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	12.3	36.0	45.3	6.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	7.2	40.5	48.9	3.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	6.7	38.3	50.9	4.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	7.9	43.8	46.2	2.2

Table 3.2.2

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

(% among all respondents)


100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Know well
Amalgamated territorial communities in general				
- West (n=800)	10.6	48.2	36.3	4.9
- Center (n=600)	13.6	47.2	33.0	6.3
- South (n=500)	5.2	36.2	57.3	1.2
- East (n=100)	5.1	24.9	69.5	0.6
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016				
- West (n=260)	12.4	47.6	36.1	3.9
- Center (n=380)	16.1	43.8	33.5	6.6
- South (n=300)	5.6	41.8	51.2	1.4
- East (n=60)	1.0	20.8	77.1	1.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015				
- West (n=540)	9.5	48.6	36.4	5.5
- Center (n=220)	6.6	56.5	31.4	5.4
- South (n=200)	4.7	26.9	67.6	0.9
- East (n=40)	10.6	30.5	58.9	0.0

The Table 3.2.3 presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 3.2.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* 
Sex					
- men (n=845)	11.4	43.1	42.4	3.1	45.8
- women (n=1155)	8.8	44.2	41.8	5.2	54.2
Age groups					
- 18-29 (n=221)	8.8	48.3	38.6	4.2	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	11.0	40.0	45.9	3.1	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	10.8	44.6	40.7	3.9	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	9.0	43.5	41.9	5.6	27.6
Terms of education					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	5.9	34.5	54.3	5.3	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	6.7	38.9	51.0	3.3	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	9.7	46.6	38.1	5.6	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	15.9	48.4	32.1	3.5	26.1
Terms of occupation					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	7.0	42.9	46.5	3.5	19.1
- officer (n=146)	11.3	38.4	46.6	3.7	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	15.2	44.1	37.3	3.4	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	16.6	57.5	21.9	4.0	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	8.8	52.0	36.5	2.7	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	8.9	41.9	43.3	5.9	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	9.3	35.5	54.8	0.5	8.8
Terms of material well-being**					
- very low (n=232)	5.7	40.7	47.1	6.5	10.4
- low (n=892)	9.3	43.0	43.1	4.6	41.6
- middle (n=665)	9.8	47.3	39.3	3.6	36.9
- high (n=135)	20.0	31.6	45.8	2.7	7.5

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

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

Only 30% of respondents believe that the constitutional amendments are suggested because they are actually required for decentralization (Diagram 3.2.3). In turn, 34% think that they are suggested because politicians need them.

At the same time, 52% of respondents do not have a definite opinion about whether the amendments will be approved, and if yes, then when exactly. 14% think that they will not be approved at all, 8% expect them to be approved by the time of the presidential election, 13% by the parliamentary election, and 14% by the next local elections.

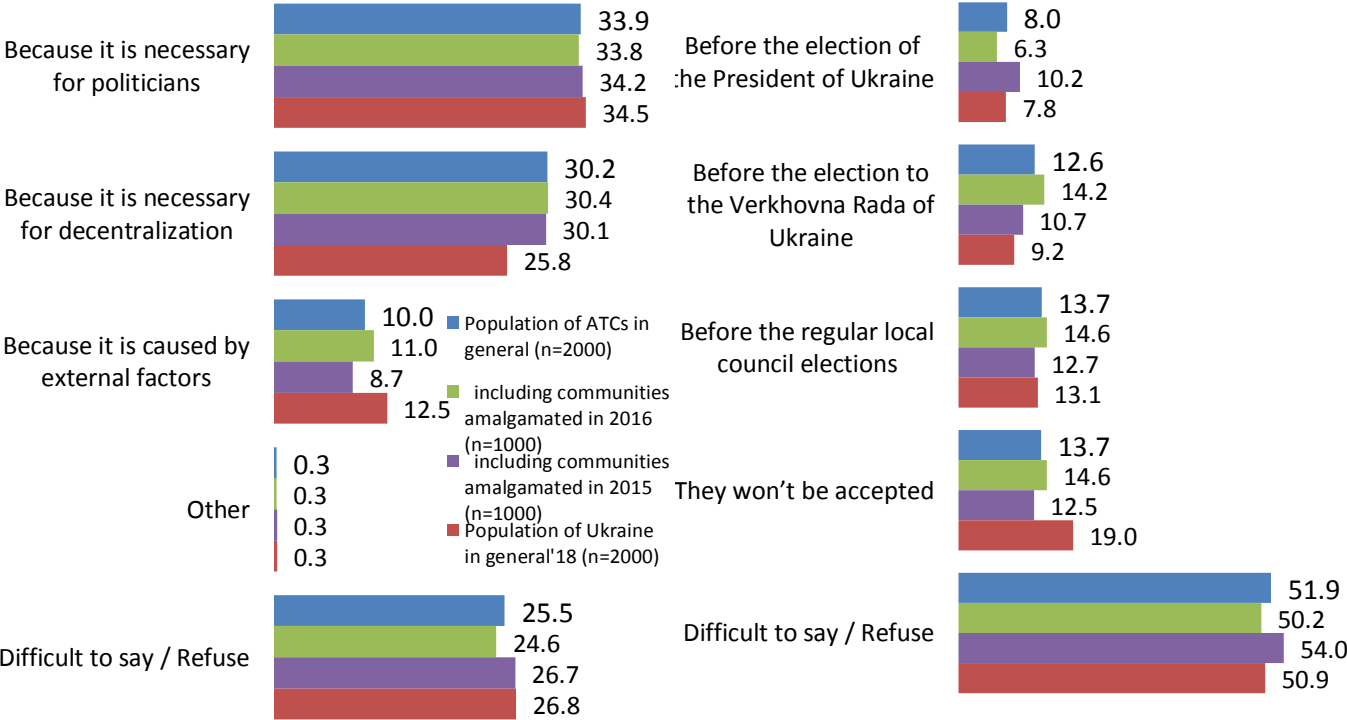
Diagram 3.2.3

a. In your opinion, why are the amendments to the Constitution proposed?

(% among all respondents)

б. Do you believe that changes to the Constitution will be accepted

(% among all respondents)



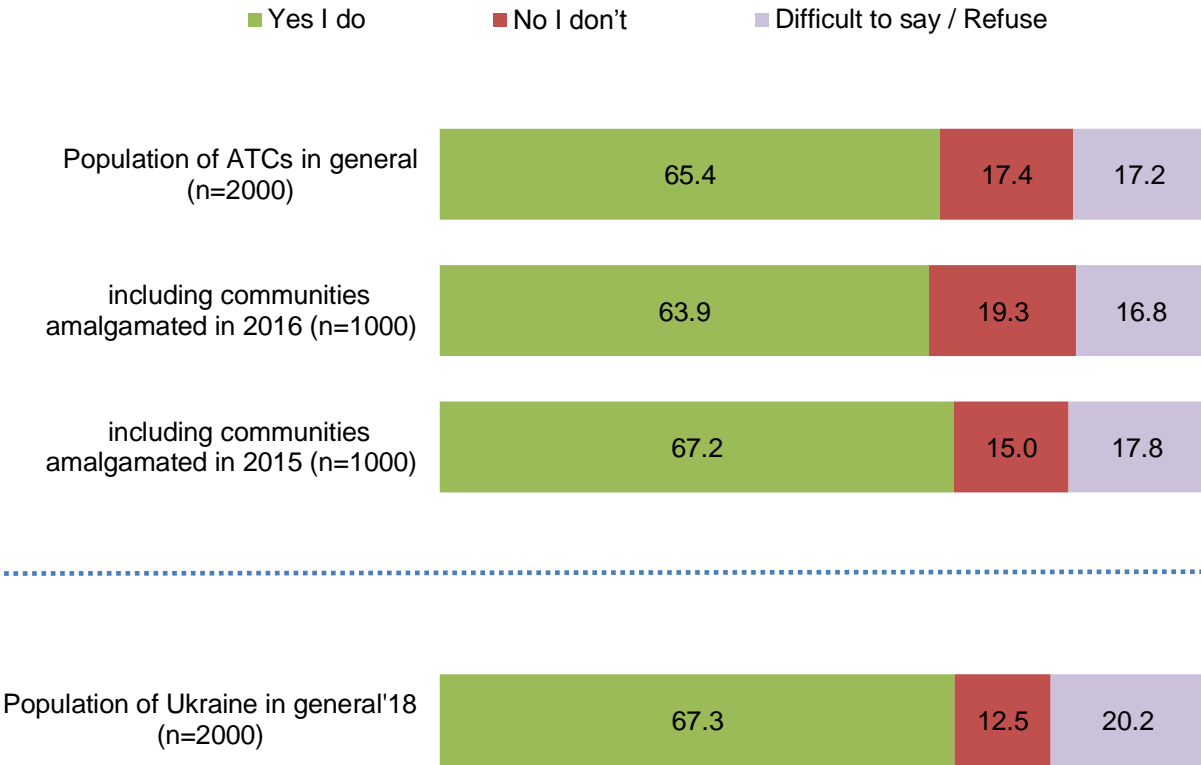
3.3 The possibility of changing the opinion on decentralization, local self-governance reform and the amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine in case of acquisition of additional explanations

The majority of ATC residents (65%) admit that if they receive additional explanations they may **change their opinion** about supporting/not supporting the planned reforms (Diagram 3.3.1). Only 17% reject this possibility.

Diagram 3.3.1

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

(% among all respondents)

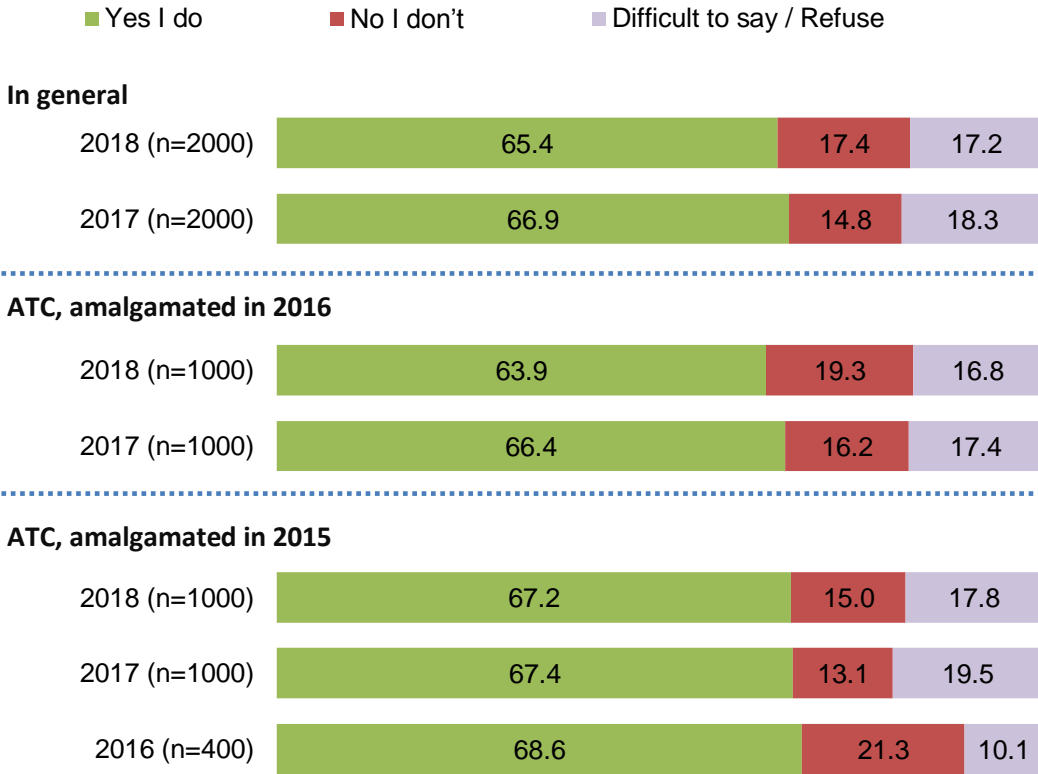


Compared to the previous year, the situation has remained practically unchanged (Diagram 3.3.2).

Diagram 3.3.2

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

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



The Table 3.3.1 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 3.3.2 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 3.3.1

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Yes I do	No I don't	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	69.6	18.2	12.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	70.1	19.6	10.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	68.5	14.3	17.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	61.5	16.7	21.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	61.3	13.8	24.9
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	61.8	20.9	17.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	71.2	19.0	9.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	72.9	18.8	8.3
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	66.3	19.7	14.0
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	56.9	19.5	23.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	55.3	16.7	28.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	59.2	23.5	17.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	67.4	17.0	15.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	66.0	20.6	13.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	71.1	7.7	21.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	67.0	13.3	19.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	68.3	10.3	21.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	65.0	17.7	17.3

Table 3.3.2

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

(% among all respondents)

	100% in line	Yes I do	No I don't	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general				
- West (n=800)		68.3	16.1	15.5
- Center (n=600)		63.9	19.2	16.9
- South (n=500)		59.7	17.9	22.4
- East (n=100)		73.0	15.2	11.8
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016				
- West (n=260)		66.0	17.0	17.0
- Center (n=380)		66.8	18.9	14.3
- South (n=300)		50.1	26.5	23.4
- East (n=60)		88.8	5.1	6.1
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015				
- West (n=540)		69.8	15.6	14.6
- Center (n=220)		55.7	20.1	24.2
- South (n=200)		75.8	3.5	20.8
- East (n=40)		51.2	29.1	19.6

The Table 3.3.3 presents the distribution of answers among specific sociodemographic population strata.

Table 3.3.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Yes I do	No I don't	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* Y
Sex				
- men (n=845)	62.8	19.0	18.2	45.8
- women (n=1155)	67.5	16.1	16.4	54.2
Age groups				
- 18-29 (n=221)	64.5	17.8	17.7	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	65.7	19.3	15.0	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	66.5	14.4	19.1	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	64.6	18.0	17.4	27.6
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	67.8	16.7	15.5	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	65.4	13.6	21.0	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	65.6	17.9	16.4	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	65.2	20.8	14.0	26.1
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	64.0	16.1	19.9	19.1
- officer (n=146)	71.0	10.1	19.0	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	76.2	14.7	9.1	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	61.9	28.9	9.2	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	63.0	20.4	16.6	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	64.3	17.5	18.2	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	71.5	12.3	16.3	8.8
Terms of material well-being**				
- very low (n=232)	74.5	14.5	10.9	10.4
- low (n=892)	63.9	17.3	18.7	41.6
- middle (n=665)	64.9	17.3	17.8	36.9
- high (n=135)	69.9	19.4	10.7	7.5

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

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

CHAPTER IV. AMALGAMATION OF THE TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES



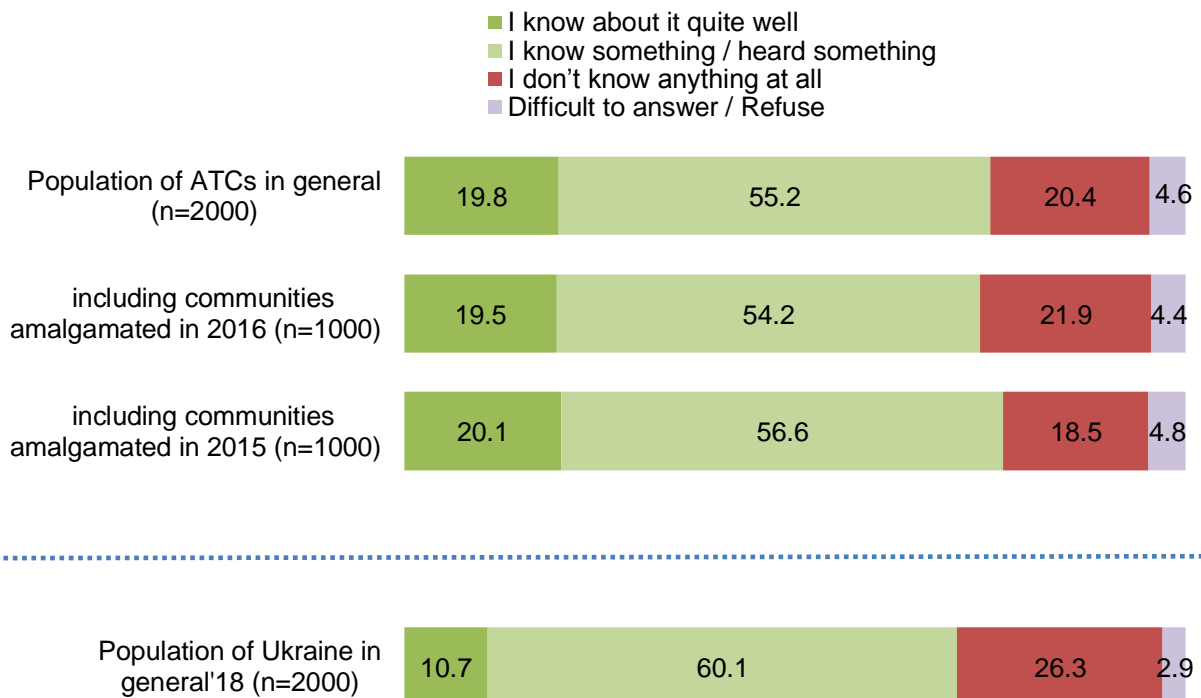
4.1 Awareness of the amalgamation of the territorial communities. Requisite knowledge of the actions connected with the amalgamation of the territorial communities

Among ATC residents, **75% are aware of the course of the amalgamation of communities** (while among the general population of Ukraine, 71% are) (Diagram 4.1.1).

Diagram 4.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)

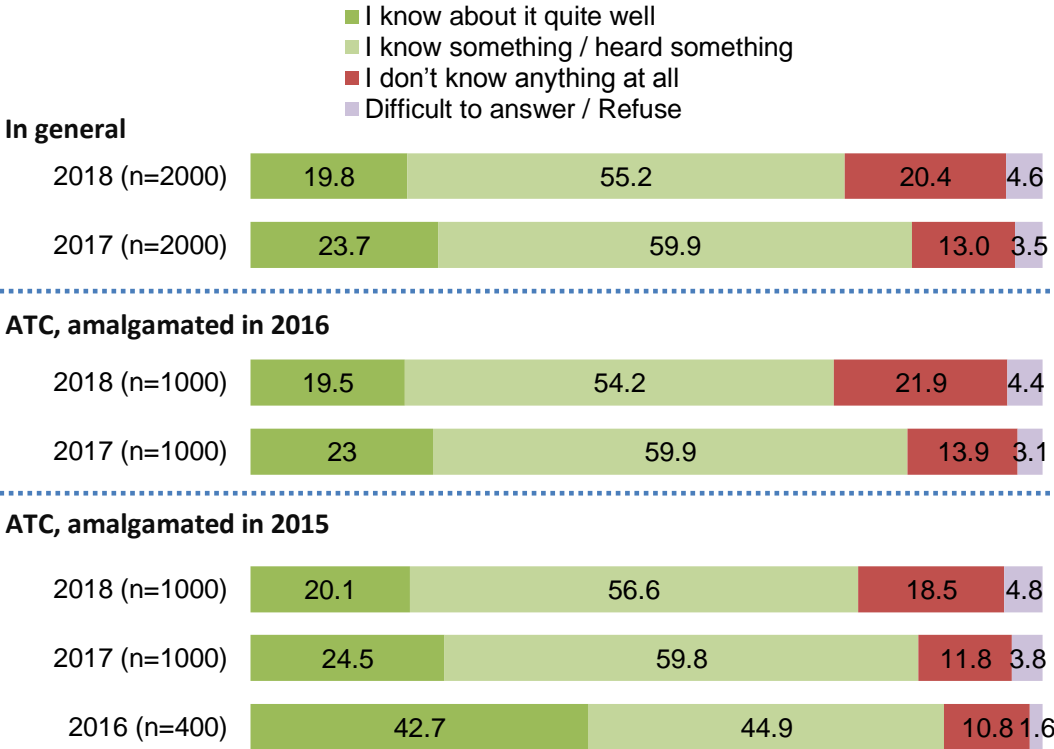


Compared to the previous year, the percentage of those who know about the course of community amalgamation has fallen from 84% to 75% (Diagram 4.1.2).

Diagram 4.1.2

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

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



The Table 4.1.1 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 4.1.2 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 4.1.1

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

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	16.9	58.4	22.9	1.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	14.5	59.2	25.0	1.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	23.6	56.0	17.0	3.5
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	22.4	52.4	18.1	7.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	22.1	51.5	18.4	8.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	22.8	53.7	17.8	5.7
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	15.0	58.2	25.4	1.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	11.3	59.7	27.9	1.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	26.1	53.8	17.8	2.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	23.9	50.3	18.5	7.3
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	20.5	53.8	19.0	6.7
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	28.6	45.4	17.8	8.2
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	19.5	58.6	19.5	2.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	19.1	58.6	20.8	1.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	20.4	58.7	16.0	4.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	20.7	54.9	17.7	6.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	24.1	48.8	17.7	9.4
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	15.8	63.6	17.8	2.8

Table 4.1.2

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

(% among all respondents)


100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general				
- West (n=800)	25.7	46.6	20.2	7.6
- Center (n=600)	18.3	56.3	21.2	4.2
- South (n=500)	9.8	78.0	11.3	0.9
- East (n=100)	24.3	26.8	48.9	0.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016				
- West (n=260)	30.2	41.6	20.3	7.9
- Center (n=380)	19.3	54.6	21.5	4.6
- South (n=300)	11.7	72.2	14.6	1.5
- East (n=60)	5.7	37.5	56.8	0.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015				
- West (n=540)	22.9	49.6	20.1	7.4
- Center (n=220)	15.5	61.0	20.2	3.2
- South (n=200)	6.6	87.8	5.6	0.0
- East (n=40)	49.9	12.1	37.9	0.0

The Table 4.1.3 presents the level of awareness in particular population strata.

Table 4.1.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Know well	Know something	Do not know anything	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* 
Sex					
- men (n=845)	21.0	55.0	18.8	5.2	45.8
- women (n=1155)	18.8	55.4	21.7	4.0	54.2
Age groups					
- 18-29 (n=221)	17.9	59.6	18.0	4.5	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	22.1	52.4	20.4	5.1	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	21.4	57.6	16.9	4.1	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	17.3	52.9	25.2	4.6	27.6
Terms of education					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	12.1	51.5	33.6	2.8	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	13.9	60.5	21.0	4.7	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	21.3	55.0	19.4	4.3	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	28.2	49.8	17.0	5.1	26.1
Terms of occupation					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	17.4	60.5	20.1	1.9	19.1
- officer (n=146)	26.5	55.7	14.5	3.3	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	23.5	49.4	15.4	11.7	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	24.3	54.2	19.3	2.1	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	21.5	54.2	21.4	3.0	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	17.8	55.4	22.6	4.3	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	16.8	54.0	23.2	6.0	8.8
Terms of material well-being**					
- very low (n=232)	16.7	47.2	32.8	3.3	10.4
- low (n=892)	18.3	58.7	18.1	4.9	41.6
- middle (n=665)	22.9	54.4	18.8	3.9	36.9
- high (n=135)	20.7	51.7	22.5	5.1	7.5

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

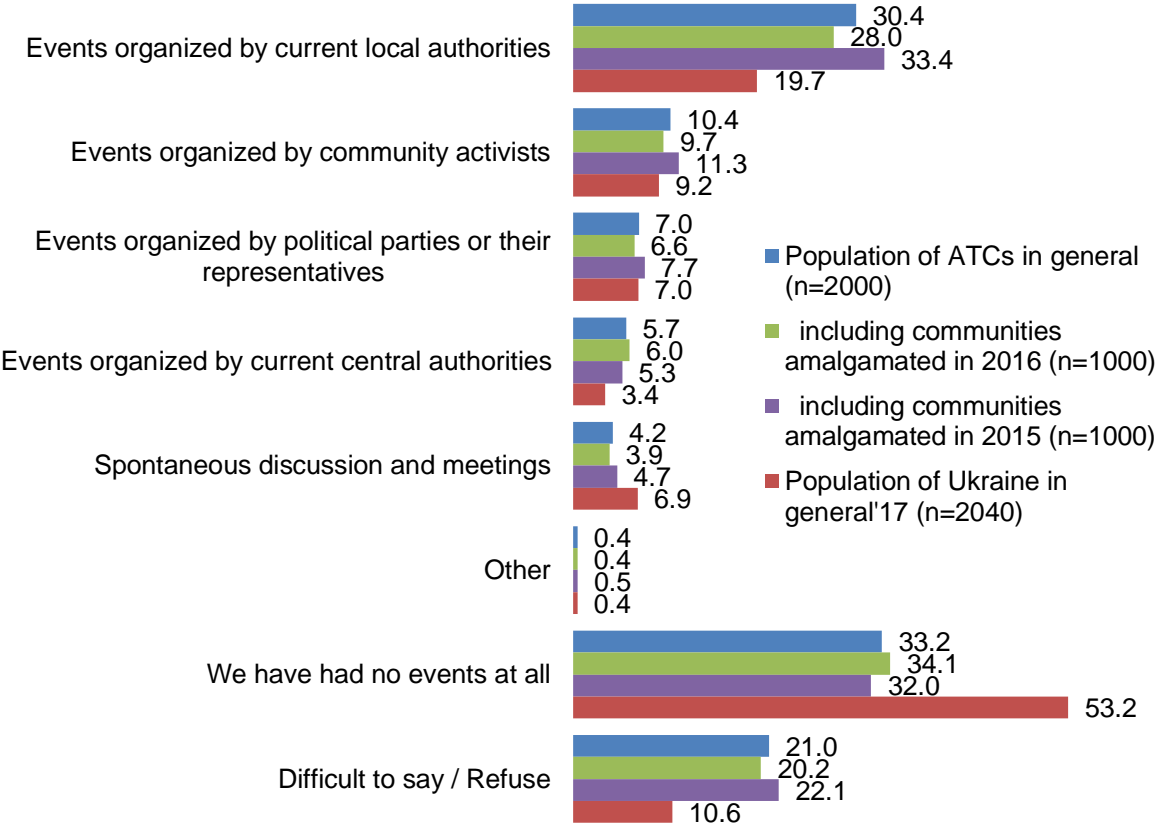
** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings but they cannot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

46% of ATC residents remember some events related to the local self-government reform (while 36% of the general population of Ukraine remember such events) (Diagram 4.1.3). The most frequently remembered were events organized by local authorities.

Diagram 4.1.3

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

(% among all respondents)



In the past year, the percentage of those who know about some events has grown from 40% to 46% (Table 4.1.4).

Table 4.1.4

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in column	In general		ATC, amalgamated in 2016		ATC, amalgamated in 2015		
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2016
Events organized by current local authorities	30.4	31.2	28.0	30.5	33.4	32.1	30.4
Events organized by community activists	10.4	5.6	9.7	3.6	11.3	8.0	3.6
Events organized by political parties or their representatives	7.0	3.3	6.6	2.9	7.7	3.9	0.7
Events organized by current central authorities	5.7	4.8	6.0	2.4	5.3	7.9	1.2
Spontaneous discussion and meetings	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.4	4.7	3.7	4.9
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9
We have had no events at all	33.2	52.1	34.1	53.2	32.0	50.7	58.6
Difficult to say / Refuse	21.0	7.7	20.2	8.3	22.1	7.0	1.7

The Table 4.1.2 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 4.1.4 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 4.1.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	Events organized by current local authorities	Events organized by community activists	Events organized by political parties	Events organized by current central authorities	Spontaneous discussion and meetings	Other	We have had no events at all	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	34.1	13.7	8.4	7.0	4.0	0.7	26.2	20.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	33.6	13.2	9.0	8.1	4.3	0.4	25.3	21.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	35.6	15.1	6.9	3.9	3.1	1.4	28.7	18.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	27.1	7.5	5.8	4.6	4.5	0.3	39.4	21.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	24.7	4.4	6.3	3.1	3.6	0.1	40.9	25.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	30.5	11.9	5.1	6.6	5.8	0.5	37.4	15.7
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	29.3	13.9	8.8	5.8	4.3	0.7	30.2	18.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	27.7	14.5	9.8	6.3	4.2	0.7	28.3	20.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	34.2	12.3	5.8	4.5	4.5	0.8	35.7	12.5
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	26.7	5.7	4.4	6.3	3.5	0.1	37.8	21.8
- including villages that were joined to	22.6	3.3	4.6	5.2	3.0	0.2	37.6	29.1

% in line	Events organized by current local authorities	Events organized by community activists	Events organized by political parties	Events organized by current central authorities	Spontaneous discussion and meetings	Other	We have had no events at all	Difficult to say / Refuse
<i>towns / UTV (n=220)</i>								
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	32.5	9.0	4.2	7.7	4.1	0.0	38.1	11.5
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015								
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	40.6	13.3	8.0	8.6	3.5	0.6	20.7	24.0
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	41.9	11.3	7.9	10.7	4.3	0.0	20.9	23.5
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	37.3	18.5	8.3	3.1	1.4	2.0	20.1	25.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	27.5	9.6	7.4	2.5	5.7	0.4	41.3	20.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	27.1	5.7	8.4	0.6	4.2	0.0	44.7	20.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	28.1	15.3	6.1	5.4	7.9	1.0	36.4	20.8

Table 4.1.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

% in line	Events organized by current local authorities	Events organized by community activists	Events organized by political parties	Events organized by current central authorities	Spontaneous discussion and meetings	Other	We have had no events at all	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general								
- West (n=800)	35.4	13.8	7.7	3.1	5.7	0.5	30.0	21.4
- Center (n=600)	29.9	9.7	7.2	7.0	3.1	0.2	42.7	8.5
- South (n=500)	28.3	6.8	7.2	9.8	4.3	0.9	16.7	37.0
- East (n=100)	8.7	4.4	1.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	63.6	23.2
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016								
- West (n=260)	26.3	9.6	4.9	2.2	3.2	0.2	31.8	29.6
- Center (n=380)	34.7	11.2	7.7	6.8	3.4	0.0	37.1	8.7
- South (n=300)	25.3	9.9	8.4	10.7	6.4	1.5	20.9	28.1
- East (n=60)	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	73.5	21.2
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015								
- West (n=540)	41.1	16.5	9.5	3.7	7.2	0.6	28.9	16.4
- Center (n=220)	16.5	5.8	5.8	7.5	2.4	0.7	58.1	8.1
- South (n=200)	33.2	1.6	5.1	8.3	0.9	0.0	9.7	52.0
- East (n=40)	14.3	9.6	4.2	4.0	0.4	0.0	49.9	25.9

The Table 4.1.5 presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 4.1.5

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Events organized by current local authorities	Events organized by community activists	Events organized by political parties	Events organized by current central authorities spontaneous discussion and meetings	Other	We have had no events at all	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group*	
Sex									
- men (n=845)	29.2	9.5	7.4	6.6	4.8	0.6	31.5	22.7	45.8
- women (n=1155)	31.4	11.2	6.7	4.9	3.8	0.3	34.6	19.6	54.2
Age groups									
- 18-29 (n=221)	34.2	10.8	5.3	5.7	6.0	1.0	28.4	22.2	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	28.2	11.9	9.0	7.2	4.8	0.3	30.0	23.4	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	33.2	9.1	6.9	5.3	3.7	0.0	36.0	18.1	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	27.3	9.8	6.4	4.5	3.0	0.6	37.0	20.6	27.6
Terms of education									
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	27.2	4.0	7.1	2.2	1.3	0.3	35.3	26.3	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	28.2	9.1	5.3	5.3	5.2	0.4	35.7	21.9	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	30.6	10.5	8.2	7.8	4.2	0.3	31.8	18.8	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	33.8	13.9	8.1	5.0	4.2	0.9	30.1	21.3	26.1
Terms of occupation									
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	31.3	8.4	7.8	7.6	2.8	0.3	33.5	18.7	19.1
- officer (n=146)	39.5	9.9	11.0	5.8	5.5	0.2	25.3	23.3	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	38.3	8.9	9.7	8.0	6.2	0.3	25.9	19.8	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	26.0	18.8	11.2	4.4	3.7	0.0	27.3	24.2	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	28.0	13.3	6.5	9.1	3.9	0.2	35.4	17.5	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	27.6	9.5	5.6	4.0	3.2	0.5	37.0	21.7	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	28.9	10.5	2.5	4.1	5.9	0.0	31.9	24.2	8.8
Terms of material well-									

100% in line	Events organized by current local authorities	Events organized by community activists	Events organized by political parties	Events organized by current central authorities spontaneous discussion and meetings	Other	We have had no events at all	Difficult to say / Refuse	Potential of the group* Y	
being**									
- very low (n=232)	27.4	7.6	6.0	6.9	2.0	0.0	40.7	19.8	10.4
- low (n=892)	25.2	11.9	5.7	4.8	4.4	0.3	38.4	20.4	41.6
- middle (n=665)	37.5	9.3	8.0	5.9	4.2	0.8	26.2	21.0	36.9
- high (n=135)	31.8	13.4	10.0	6.6	5.5	0.4	23.2	26.6	7.5

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

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

4.2 The support of the amalgamation of territorial communities

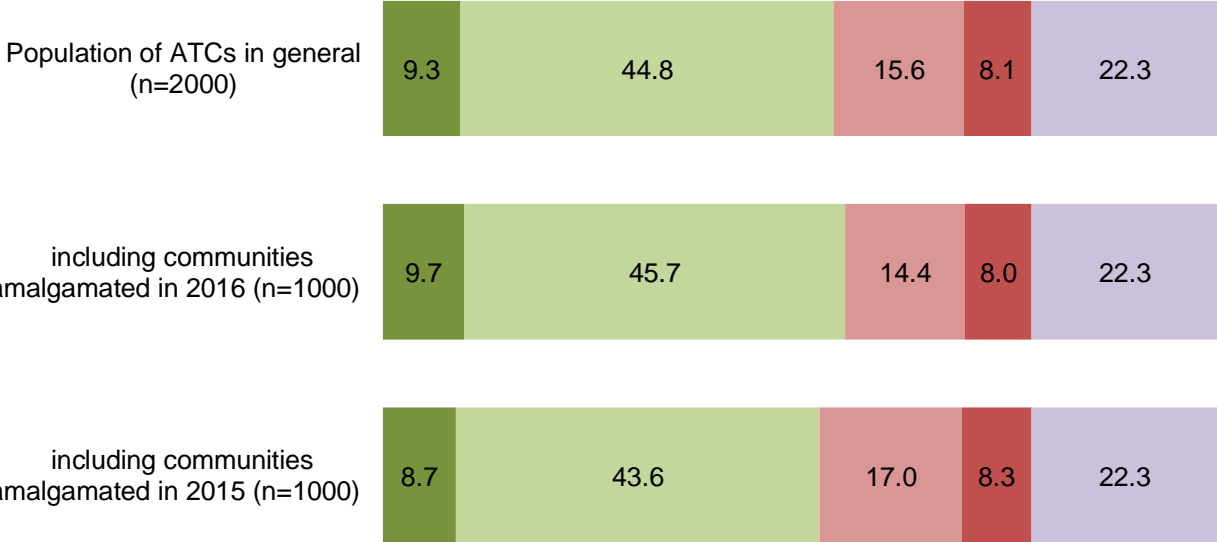
In general, **54% of ATC residents support the process of amalgamation of territorial communities** (Diagram 4.2.1). 23% are against it.

Diagram 4.2.1

Do you support the amalgamation of territorial communities?

(% among all respondents)

- Fully support
- Rather support
- Rather not support
- Do not support at all
- Difficult to say / Refuse







The Table 4.2.1 presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 4.2.1

Do you support the amalgamation of territorial communities?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Support 	Do not support 	Difficult to say / Refuse 	Potential of the group* 
Sex				
- men (n=845)	54.5	25.3	20.3	45.8
- women (n=1155)	53.6	22.4	24.0	54.2
Age groups				
- 18-29 (n=221)	60.9	21.9	17.2	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	50.0	25.3	24.7	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	57.3	22.7	19.9	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	50.3	24.2	25.5	27.6
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	47.6	25.0	27.4	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	50.7	25.1	24.2	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	55.1	23.1	21.8	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	58.7	22.1	19.2	26.1
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	53.6	26.1	20.3	19.1
- officer (n=146)	53.0	16.3	30.8	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	55.7	23.5	20.8	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	58.0	18.5	23.6	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	61.1	22.6	16.3	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	50.1	24.9	25.0	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	57.4	23.7	18.9	8.8
Terms of material well-being**				
- very low (n=232)	49.3	22.8	27.9	10.4
- low (n=892)	55.0	21.8	23.2	41.6
- middle (n=665)	52.5	26.6	20.9	36.9
- high (n=135)	64.1	22.1	13.8	7.5

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

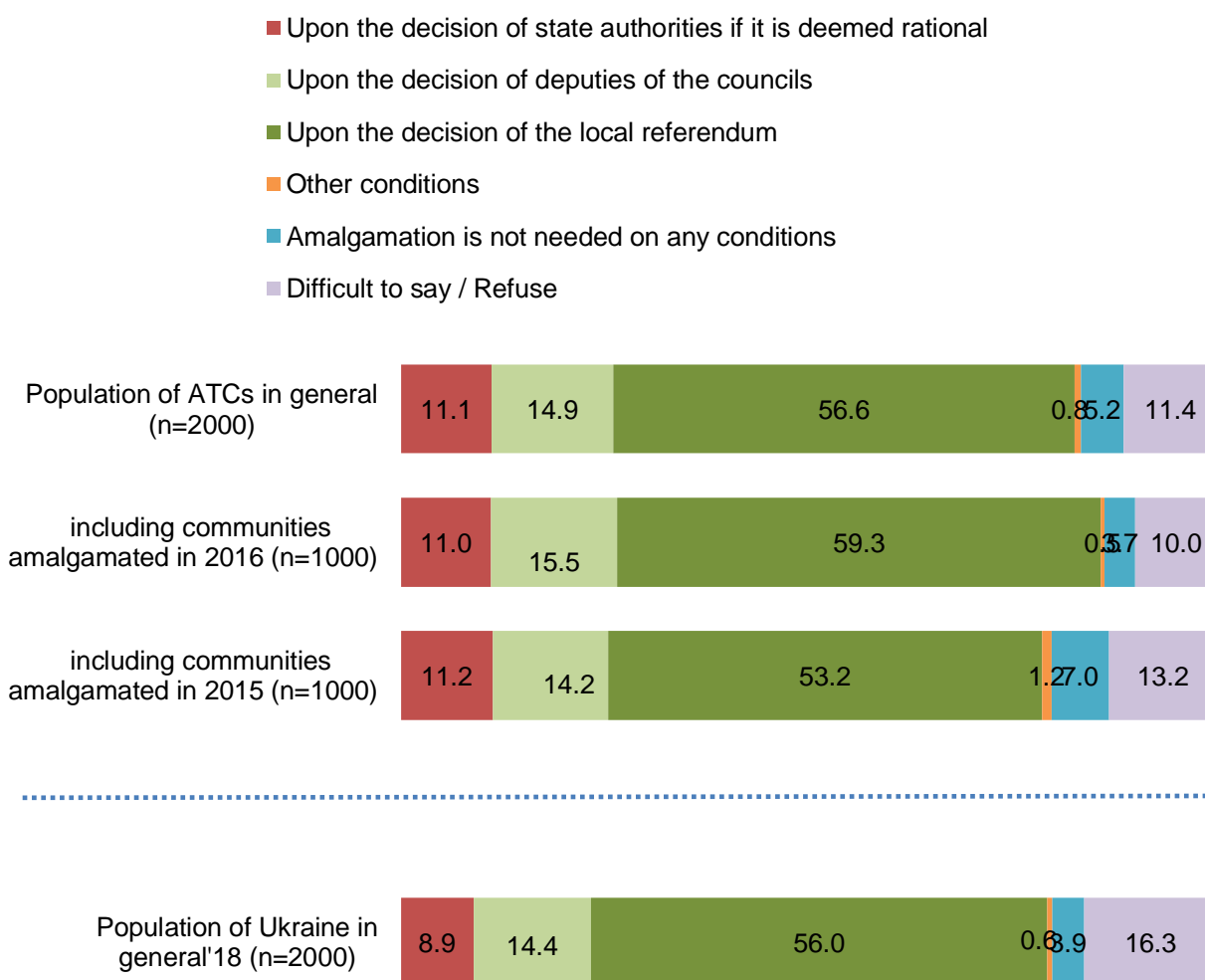
** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings but they cannot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

4.3 Methodology of the amalgamation process of territorial communities

71.5% of ATC residents believe that the amalgamation of communities should be voluntary (Diagram 4.3.1). Among these people, the dominant opinion (57%) is that the population of the communities should make the decision about the amalgamation.

Diagram 4.3.1

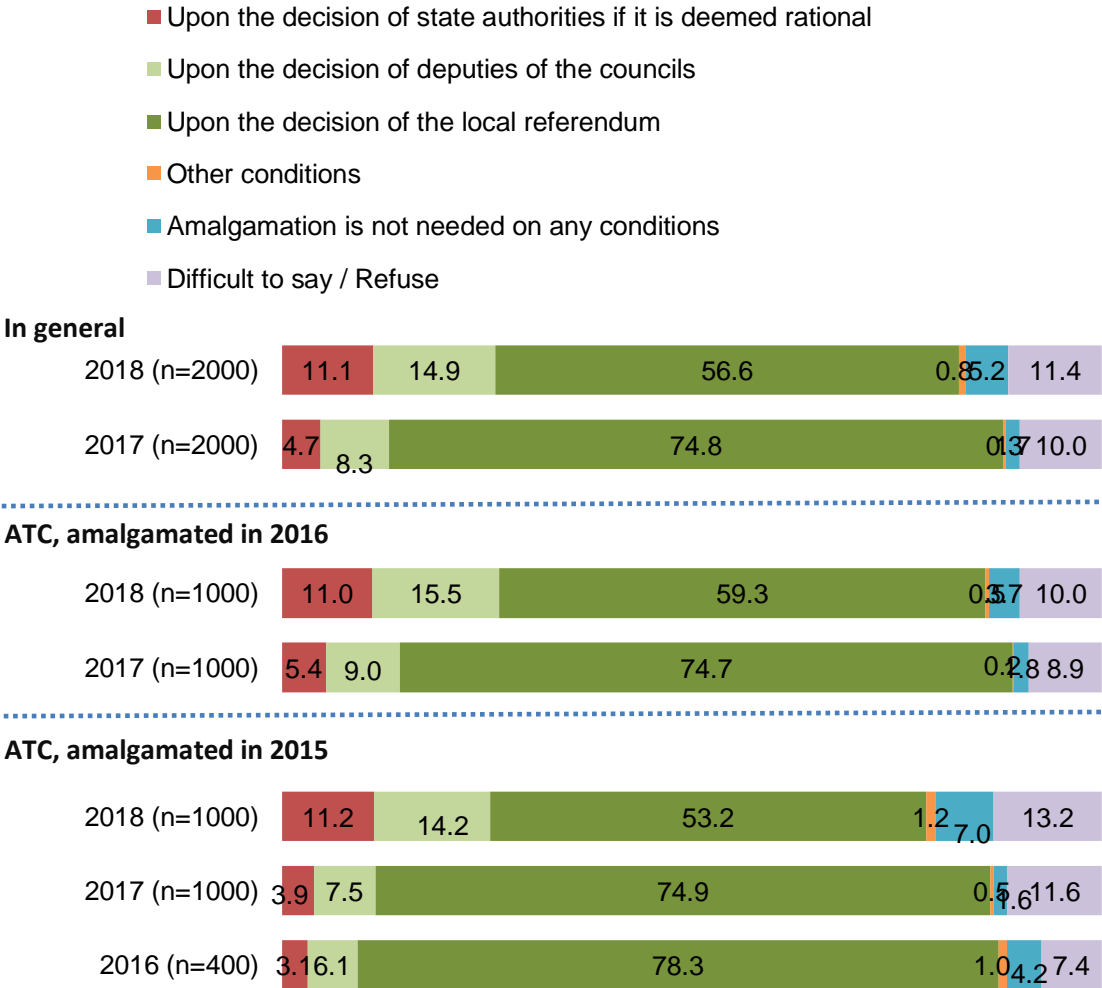
On what basis, in your opinion, should the territorial communities amalgamate (% among all respondents)



Compared to 2017, the fraction of those who support amalgamation based on decisions of the population of communities has fallen from 75% to 57% (Diagram 4.3.2). In turn, the percentage of those who support amalgamation upon the decision of the state has increased (from 5% to 11%), as well as the percentage of those who believe it should be based on the decision of local council members (from 8% to 15%).

Diagram 4.3.2

On what basis, in your opinion, should the territorial communities amalgamate
 (% among respondents that reside in communities that amalgamated in 2015)



The Table 4.3.1 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 4.3.2 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 4.3.1

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

100% in line	Communities amalgamate					
	Upon the decision of state authorities if it is	Upon the decision of deputies of the	Upon the decision of the local referendum	Other conditions	Amalgamation is not needed on any	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	8.8	15.4	61.4	0.9	3.6	9.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	8.5	15.7	62.4	0.9	3.9	8.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	9.8	14.6	58.7	0.7	2.9	13.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	13.2	14.4	52.2	0.7	6.6	12.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	11.8	13.2	52.9	0.9	7.1	14.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	15.1	16.2	51.3	0.5	5.8	11.2
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	7.2	14.8	66.1	0.7	3.1	8.1
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	6.0	14.4	68.9	1.0	3.4	6.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	10.9	15.7	57.6	0.0	2.4	13.5
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	14.7	16.2	52.8	0.2	4.3	11.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	12.5	15.8	53.7	0.0	3.4	14.6
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	17.7	16.8	51.4	0.6	5.6	7.9
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015						
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	11.1	16.3	55.0	1.0	4.3	12.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	12.1	17.5	53.1	0.8	4.6	11.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	8.4	13.3	60.1	1.5	3.6	13.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	11.4	12.4	51.6	1.3	9.3	14.0
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV	11.0	10.2	51.9	2.0	11.6	13.3

100% in line		Communities amalgamate						
		Upon the decision of state authorities if it is	Upon the decision of deputies of the	Upon the decision of the local referendum	Other conditions	Amalgamation is not needed on any	Difficult to say / Refuse	
(n=180)								
- including villages that were joined to other villages								
(n=320)		11.9	15.5	51.2	0.3	6.0	15.1	

Table 4.3.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)


100% in line	Communities amalgamate					
	Upon the decision of state authorities if it is	Upon the decision of deputies of the	Upon the decision of the local referendum	Other conditions	Amalgamation is not needed on any	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general						
- West (n=800)	11.1	15.0	48.6	1.0	7.8	16.5
- Center (n=600)	12.9	14.7	56.7	0.9	4.0	10.8
- South (n=500)	10.4	18.2	64.6	0.5	1.5	4.8
- East (n=100)	5.1	4.2	78.4	0.0	7.0	5.4
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016						
- West (n=260)	6.6	18.4	55.8	0.2	4.2	14.7
- Center (n=380)	14.9	13.5	55.2	0.7	4.9	10.8
- South (n=300)	12.3	19.0	60.9	0.5	2.0	5.2
- East (n=60)	1.0	3.0	91.5	0.0	0.8	3.6
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015						
- West (n=540)	14.0	12.8	44.0	1.5	10.1	17.7
- Center (n=220)	7.2	18.2	60.8	1.5	1.5	10.7
- South (n=200)	7.1	16.9	70.9	0.4	0.6	4.1
- East (n=40)	10.8	5.8	60.2	0.0	15.4	7.8

The Table 4.3.3 presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 4.3.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Communities amalgamate						Potential of the group* 
	Upon the decision of state authorities	Upon the decision of deputies of the	Upon the decision of the local	Other conditions	Amalgamation is not needed on any	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Sex							
- men (n=845)	10.8	15.7	56.8	0.5	5.5	10.8	45.8
- women (n=1155)	11.4	14.2	56.4	1.1	5.0	12.0	54.2
Age groups							
- 18-29 (n=221)	9.2	18.7	52.7	0.1	4.2	15.1	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	14.3	12.6	59.9	2.2	3.4	7.6	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	8.8	16.4	58.5	0.3	5.0	11.0	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	11.4	13.2	54.1	0.3	7.8	13.2	27.6
Terms of education							
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	15.1	9.4	52.9	1.6	5.3	15.8	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	10.9	12.9	60.0	0.9	5.0	10.3	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	11.3	19.6	55.0	0.3	4.5	9.4	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	10.0	13.1	55.7	1.0	6.1	14.1	26.1
Terms of occupation							
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	12.2	19.9	57.5	0.5	4.0	5.9	19.1
- officer (n=146)	5.1	19.0	59.7	1.3	5.2	9.6	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	16.3	9.4	56.7	1.6	3.9	12.2	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	8.0	16.7	54.9	3.2	4.8	12.4	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	8.8	15.7	60.1	0.0	2.3	13.1	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	11.2	13.0	55.1	0.4	7.3	12.9	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	15.3	11.4	55.8	1.4	4.8	11.1	8.8
Terms of material well-being**							
- very low (n=232)	14.6	13.3	53.2	0.3	8.1	10.6	10.4
- low (n=892)	10.5	13.6	59.2	0.8	5.0	10.8	41.6
- middle (n=665)	11.6	17.0	54.5	0.6	4.1	12.3	36.9
- high (n=135)	6.0	11.9	65.2	2.5	5.2	9.3	7.5

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

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

4.4 Attitudes of local state administration to the amalgamation of territorial communities

55% of ATC residents believe that their local district state administrations support creation of amalgamated communities (Diagram 4.4.1).

Diagram 4.4.1

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

(% among all respondents)

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

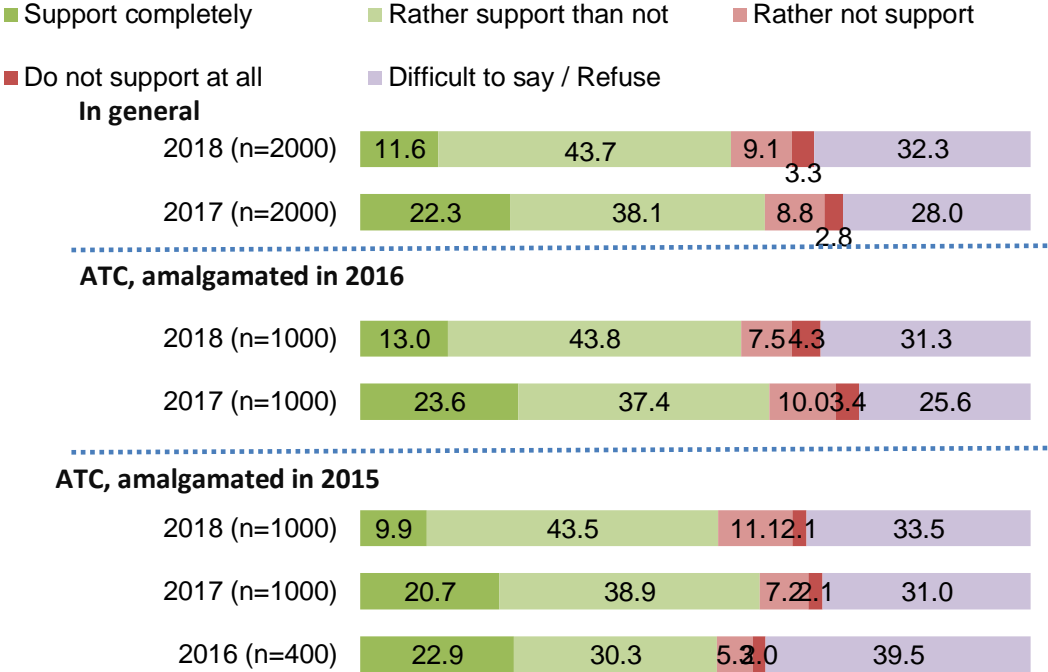


The Diagram 4.4.2 compares the current results to the results of the 2017 survey.

Diagram 4.4.2

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

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



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

Among ATC residents, **55.5% believe** that the amalgamation of their settlement with another settlement **will promote development** (Diagram 4.5.1). At the same time, 25% do not believe it.

Diagram 4.5.1

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

(% among all respondents)

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

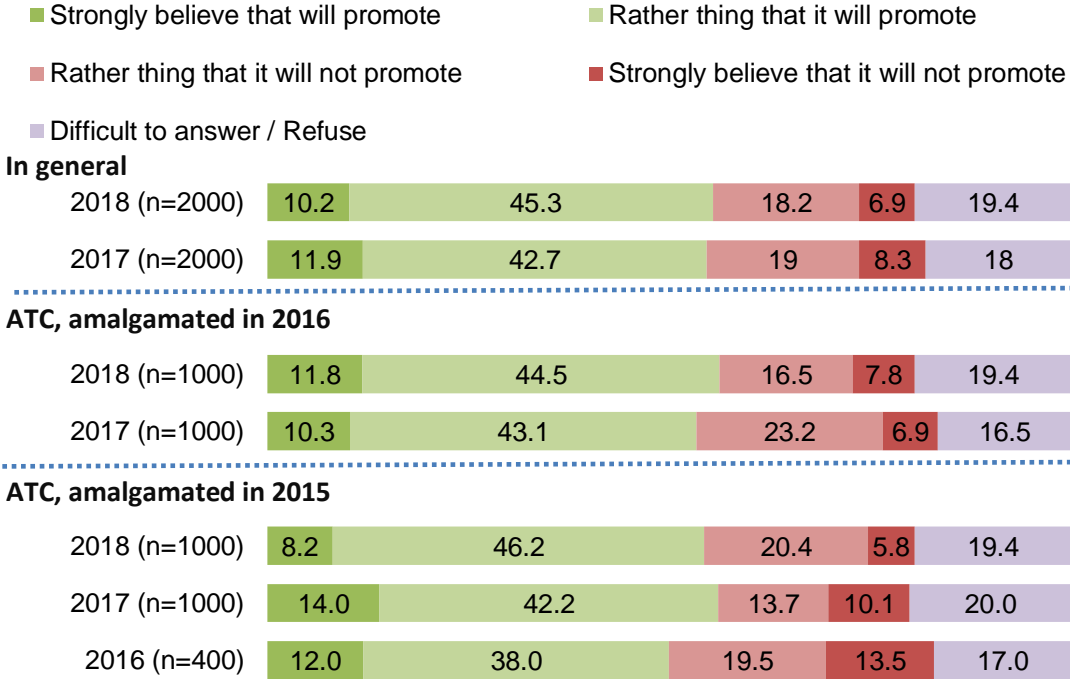


Compared to the previous year, the population’s attitudes have remained practically unchanged (Diagram 4.5.2).

Diagram 4.5.2

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

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



The Table 4.5.1 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 4.5.2 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 4.5.1

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)



100% in line	Will contribute 	Will not contribute 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	60.3	21.2	18.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	57.4	23.9	18.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	68.4	13.4	18.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	51.2	28.6	20.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	47.2	29.8	23.0
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	56.8	27.0	16.2
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	61.3	19.3	19.4
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	59.0	21.4	19.6
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	68.1	13.3	18.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	51.6	29.0	19.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	47.6	29.3	23.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	57.2	28.7	14.1
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015			
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	58.9	23.7	17.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	55.2	27.6	17.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	68.7	13.6	17.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	50.7	28.2	21.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	46.8	30.4	22.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	56.3	25.0	18.7

Table 4.5.2

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)




100% in line	Will contribute ☺	Will not contribute ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general			
- West (n=800)	57.3	24.5	18.2
- Center (n=600)	58.1	23.0	18.9
- South (n=500)	57.4	26.7	15.9
- East (n=100)	24.8	33.9	41.3
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016			
- West (n=260)	55.6	26.2	18.2
- Center (n=380)	61.1	20.9	18.0
- South (n=300)	59.2	28.5	12.3
- East (n=60)	20.4	21.5	58.1
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015			
- West (n=540)	58.4	23.4	18.2
- Center (n=220)	49.9	28.9	21.2
- South (n=200)	54.5	23.5	22.0
- East (n=40)	30.9	51.2	17.9

The Table 4.5.3 presents the data for specific sociodemographic strata of the population of the communities.

Table 4.5.3

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Will contribute 	Will not contribute 	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* 
Sex				
- men (n=845)	55.4	26.2	18.4	45.8
- women (n=1155)	55.5	24.2	20.3	54.2
Age groups				
- 18-29 (n=221)	61.0	23.9	15.1	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	54.8	26.2	19.0	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	55.5	23.7	20.9	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	52.3	26.3	21.4	27.6
Terms of education				
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	45.2	28.1	26.7	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	54.5	24.4	21.1	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	57.6	24.5	17.9	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	57.3	25.9	16.8	26.1
Terms of occupation				
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	57.6	27.6	14.8	19.1
- officer (n=146)	59.2	22.0	18.8	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	59.8	26.4	13.9	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	62.9	17.9	19.2	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	58.1	17.9	24.1	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	51.6	26.4	22.0	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	53.3	25.7	21.0	8.8
Terms of material well-being**				
- very low (n=232)	49.0	23.4	27.6	10.4
- low (n=892)	56.6	22.9	20.5	41.6
- middle (n=665)	53.9	28.6	17.5	36.9
- high (n=135)	67.2	23.9	8.9	7.5

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

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

4.6 The impact of communities' amalgamation on preserving local cultural identity

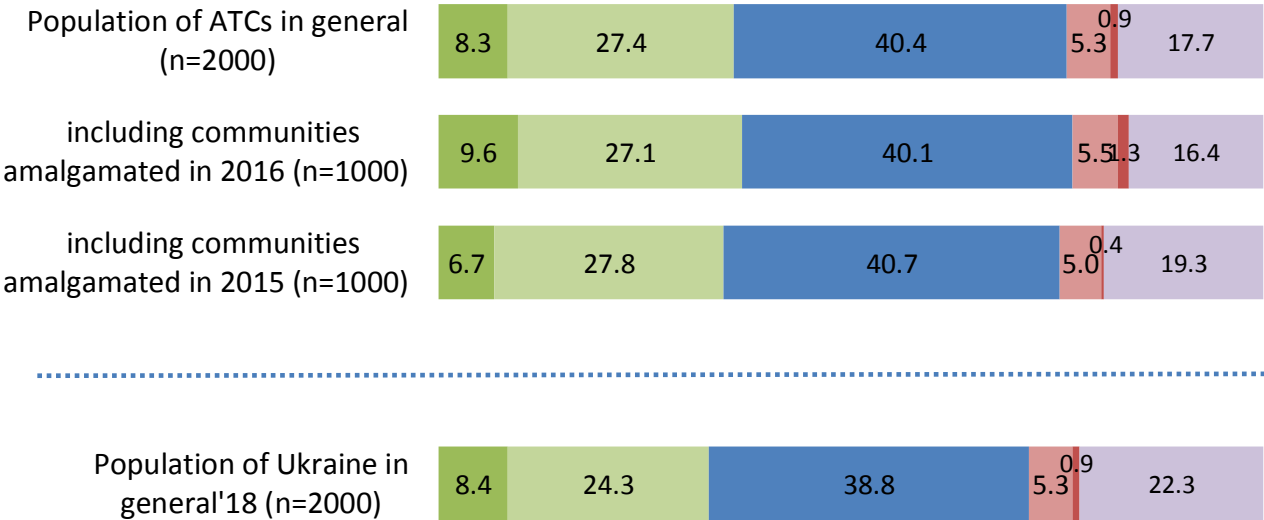
Only 6% of ATC residents believe that the amalgamation of communities will not promote the local cultural identity (Diagram 4.6.1). In turn, 36% believe that it will promote the preservation, and 40% believe that it will not affect the preservation at all.

Diagram 4.6.1

In your opinion, how community amalgamation can affect the preservation of local cultural identity?

(% among all respondents)

- Fully convinced it will promote
- Rather believe it will promote
- Nothing will change
- Rather believe it will not promote
- Fully convinced it will not promote
- Difficult to say / Refuse



The Table 4.6.1 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 4.6.2 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 4.6.1

In your opinion, how community amalgamation can affect the preservation of local cultural identity?

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Will promote ☺	Nothing will change ☹	Will not promote ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	41.4	38.1	6.7	13.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	39.6	39.9	7.6	13.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	46.7	33.2	4.1	16.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	30.7	42.4	5.7	21.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	28.5	46.2	4.2	21.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	33.9	37.1	7.8	21.2
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	46.4	33.6	8.3	11.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	44.5	34.3	9.8	11.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	52.1	31.3	3.9	12.7
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	27.6	46.4	5.3	20.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	21.5	53.6	2.7	22.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	36.0	36.2	9.0	18.8
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	34.6	44.3	4.5	16.5
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	32.6	47.8	4.5	15.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	40.0	35.4	4.4	20.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	34.4	37.8	6.1	21.6
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	36.6	37.5	6.0	19.9
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	31.3	38.3	6.4	24.1

Table 4.6.2

In your opinion, how community amalgamation can affect the preservation of local cultural identity?

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Will promote ☺	Nothing will change ☹	Will not promote ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general				
- West (n=800)	39.8	32.8	7.4	20.1
- Center (n=600)	36.0	36.4	5.2	22.3
- South (n=500)	30.3	57.6	3.9	8.2
- East (n=100)	28.6	48.0	10.9	12.5
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016				
- West (n=260)	38.3	31.3	7.5	22.9
- Center (n=380)	39.7	35.8	6.3	18.2
- South (n=300)	35.5	52.8	3.5	8.1
- East (n=60)	17.4	55.3	18.8	8.6
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015				
- West (n=540)	40.7	33.7	7.3	18.4
- Center (n=220)	25.8	38.2	2.3	33.7
- South (n=200)	21.4	65.6	4.6	8.4
- East (n=40)	44.2	37.9	0.0	18.0

The Table 4.6.3 presents the data for particular sociodemographic strata of the population.

Table 4.6.3

In your opinion, how community amalgamation can affect the preservation of local cultural identity?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Will promote ☺	Nothing will change ☹	Will not promote ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* Y
Sex					
- men (n=845)	35.6	41.3	6.7	16.4	45.8
- women (n=1155)	35.9	39.6	5.8	18.7	54.2
Age groups					
- 18-29 (n=221)	40.0	37.5	6.5	15.9	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	37.9	40.0	6.1	15.9	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	36.9	41.2	5.8	16.1	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	29.6	42.0	6.4	22.0	27.6
Terms of education					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	21.9	43.4	3.1	31.6	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	32.6	42.4	5.0	20.0	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	38.2	38.3	6.8	16.6	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	41.5	38.8	8.0	11.7	26.1
Terms of occupation					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	39.4	43.6	4.6	12.3	19.1
- officer (n=146)	40.4	44.4	6.2	9.1	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	45.3	35.0	3.1	16.6	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	41.5	33.2	7.4	17.9	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	36.2	31.8	9.1	22.9	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	29.2	43.2	6.0	21.6	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	34.6	40.2	6.0	19.2	8.8
Terms of material well-being**					
- very low (n=232)	26.5	45.2	10.3	18.0	10.4
- low (n=892)	31.9	42.8	5.4	19.9	41.6
- middle (n=665)	40.7	38.6	6.0	14.7	36.9
- high (n=135)	46.7	36.2	6.1	11.0	7.5

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

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

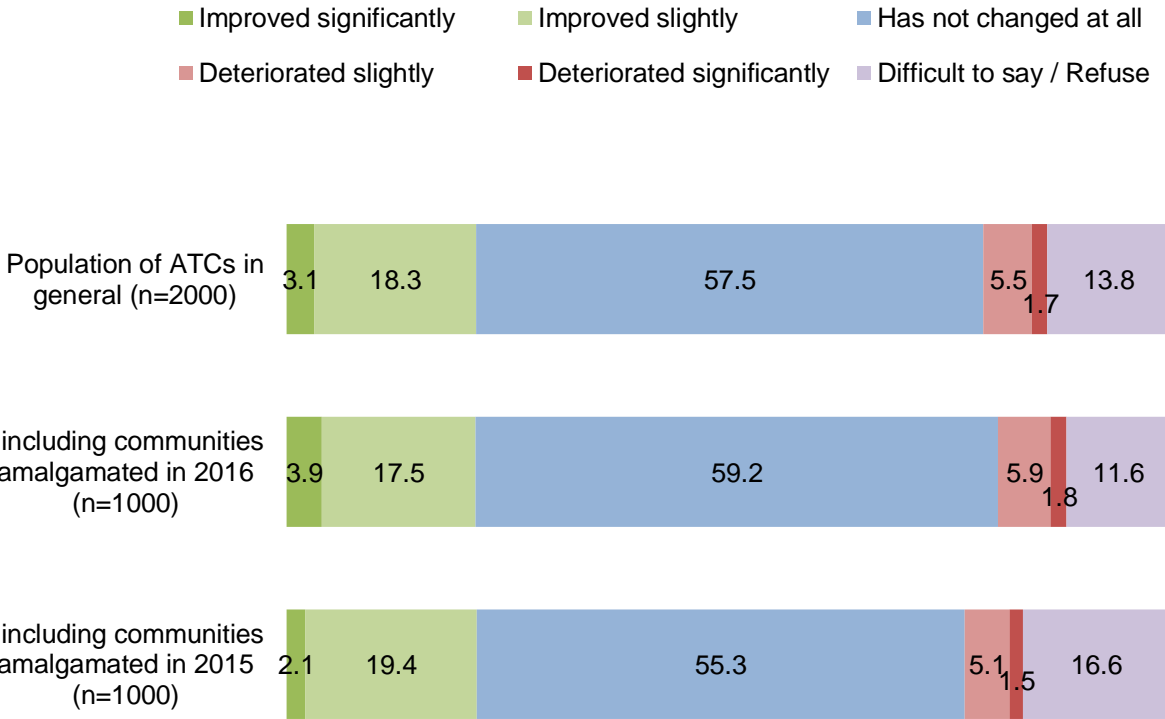
4.7 Change in the level of trust between residents of settlements that joined ATC. Conducting common events

Among ATC residents, **21.5% believe that the level of trust between residents of specific settlements that became parts of their amalgamated territorial community has improved** (Diagram 4.7.1). Only 7% say that it has deteriorated. The majority (57.5%) think that the level of trust has not changed.

Diagram 4.7.1

How do you assess the level of trust among the residents of separate settlements included in your amalgamated territorial community?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 4.7.1 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 4.7.2 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 4.7.1

How do you assess the level of trust among the residents of separate settlements included in your amalgamated territorial community?

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Improved 😊	Has not changed 😐	Deteriorated 😞	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	25.7	54.6	6.8	12.9
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	24.7	54.7	7.5	13.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	28.7	54.1	4.8	12.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	17.6	60.0	7.7	14.7
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	14.9	57.7	9.1	18.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	21.6	63.2	5.7	9.5
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	24.9	57.9	8.5	8.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	23.7	58.6	10.0	7.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	28.3	55.9	4.2	11.6
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	18.1	60.4	7.0	14.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	17.3	56.1	8.8	17.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	19.2	66.5	4.5	9.8
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015				
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	26.9	50.0	4.3	18.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	26.0	49.3	3.8	20.9
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	29.3	51.9	5.5	13.3
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	17.1	59.6	8.5	14.9
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	12.0	59.7	9.4	18.8
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	24.4	59.4	7.1	9.2

Table 4.7.2

How do you assess the level of trust among the residents of separate settlements included in your amalgamated territorial community?

(% among all respondents)

100% in line	Improved ☺	Has not changed ☹	Deteriorated ☹	Difficult to say / Refuse ?
Amalgamated territorial communities in general				
- West (n=800)	24.3	48.7	9.1	18.0
- Center (n=600)	24.0	60.6	4.9	10.5
- South (n=500)	18.5	66.3	4.8	10.3
- East (n=100)	1.9	66.8	15.3	16.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016				
- West (n=260)	22.8	47.2	11.9	18.2
- Center (n=380)	25.4	60.8	5.1	8.7
- South (n=300)	18.7	67.7	3.6	10.1
- East (n=60)	1.9	67.5	22.1	8.4
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015				
- West (n=540)	25.2	49.6	7.3	17.8
- Center (n=220)	20.1	60.1	4.2	15.5
- South (n=200)	18.3	64.1	6.9	10.7
- East (n=40)	1.8	65.9	5.8	26.5

The Table 4.7.3 presents the data for particular sociodemographic strata of the population.

Table 4.7.3

How do you assess the level of trust among the residents of separate settlements included in your amalgamated territorial community?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Improved 😊	Has not changed 😐	Deteriorated 😞	Difficult to say / Refuse ?	Potential of the group* 👤
Sex					
- men (n=845)	21.1	55.9	9.4	13.7	45.8
- women (n=1155)	21.8	58.8	5.4	14.0	54.2
Age groups					
- 18-29 (n=221)	18.6	53.8	8.0	19.6	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	20.4	62.8	7.3	9.5	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	24.6	56.5	6.9	11.9	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	21.6	55.5	6.9	16.1	27.6
Terms of education					
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	18.2	66.1	2.7	13.0	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	19.4	60.4	6.5	13.7	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	23.9	54.4	8.1	13.6	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	22.2	54.6	8.7	14.5	26.1
Terms of occupation					
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	18.7	59.8	9.2	12.3	19.1
- officer (n=146)	21.3	60.0	7.0	11.7	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	28.4	57.3	4.6	9.7	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	19.0	56.6	16.0	8.4	6.1
- housewife (n=210)	18.5	62.8	4.6	14.2	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	22.3	55.7	6.9	15.1	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	23.2	55.9	7.0	13.9	8.8
Terms of material well-being**					
- very low (n=232)	19.3	55.5	10.1	15.1	10.4
- low (n=892)	18.7	62.6	6.5	12.2	41.6
- middle (n=665)	24.5	53.6	7.4	14.5	36.9
- high (n=135)	26.6	57.0	5.3	11.0	7.5

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

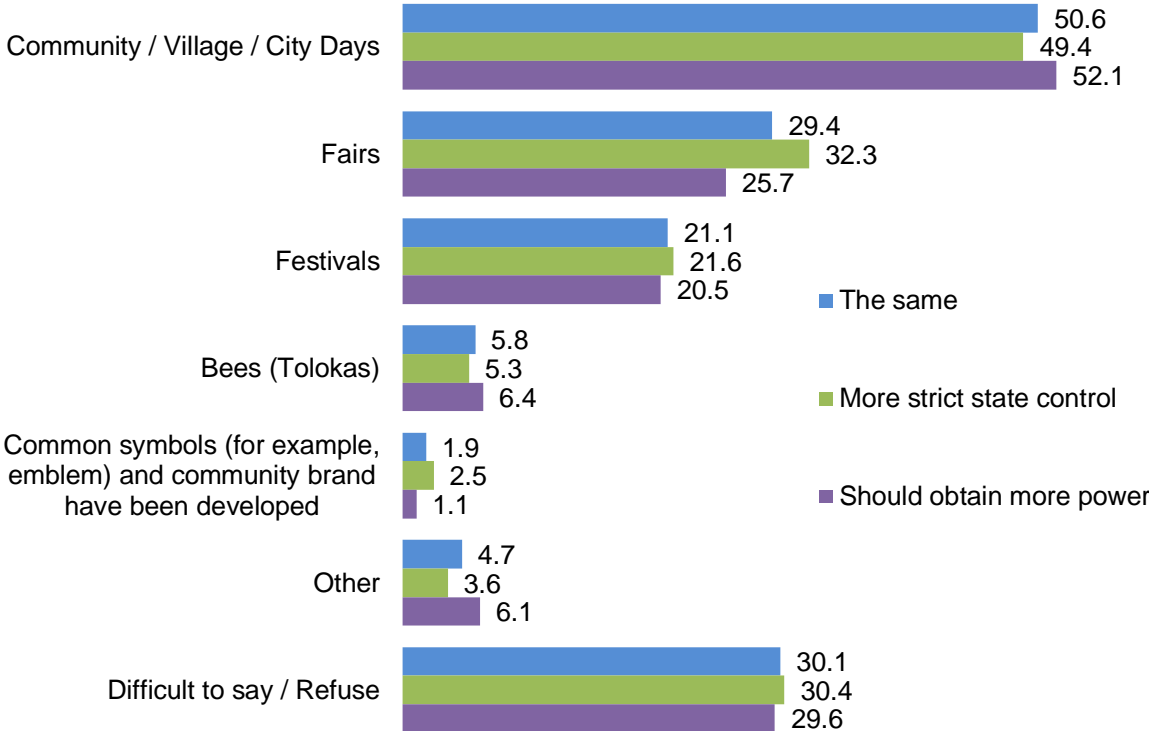
** «Very low» – households, claiming that they do not have enough money even for the food, «low» – reported that their families have enough money for food but they found it difficult to buy clothing, «middle» – have enough money for food and cloth and they are able to make some savings but they cannot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

The absolute majority of ATC residents (70%) claim that their ATC has joint events for the residents of all the settlements in their community (Diagram 4.7.2). The most frequently mentioned (by 51% of respondents) were community / village / city days. Fewer respondents recalled fairs (29%), festivals (21%). The smallest number of respondents spoke about bees (*tolokas*) (6%) and designing joint community symbols (2%).

Diagram 4.7.2

Are there the activities common to the residents of all the settlements of the community in your amalgamated territorial community?

(% among all respondents)



The Table 4.7.4 presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 4.7.5 presents the data for particular regions.

Table 4.7.4

Are there the activities common to the residents of all the settlements of the community in your amalgamated territorial community?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Community / Village / City Days	Fairs	Festivals	Bees (Tolokas)	Common symbols (for example, emblem) and community brand have been developed	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	55.8	39.2	25.4	5.8	2.5	3.9	24.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	56.6	39.7	24.8	4.7	1.9	3.8	24.7
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	53.6	37.8	27.4	8.7	4.2	4.0	23.4
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	45.9	20.7	17.2	5.8	1.3	5.5	35.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	45.5	19.1	16.5	6.7	1.4	4.4	38.2
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	46.6	23.0	18.3	4.4	1.2	6.9	30.8
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016							
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	55.0	43.5	25.0	5.9	2.9	3.2	23.3
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	57.6	45.4	27.0	5.2	2.3	3.4	22.0
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=280)	47.3	37.5	19.2	8.1	4.6	2.7	26.9
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	44.1	21.8	18.2	4.7	2.0	3.9	37.2
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	41.3	17.2	16.7	6.4	2.4	2.3	43.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	48.1	28.1	20.3	2.2	1.6	6.2	28.6
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015							

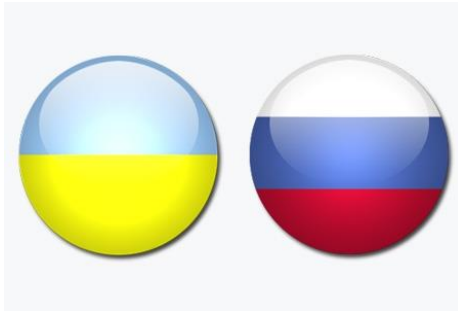
100% in line	Community / Village / City Days	Fairs	Festivals	Bees (Tolokas)	Common symbols (for example, emblem) and community brand have been developed	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	56.9	33.4	26.0	5.6	1.9	4.8	25.8
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	55.2	31.7	21.6	4.1	1.2	4.4	28.4
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	61.3	38.1	37.4	9.4	3.6	5.7	19.1
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	48.1	19.4	16.0	7.1	0.4	7.3	32.8
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	50.3	21.3	16.2	7.1	0.2	6.9	32.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	44.8	16.7	15.9	7.1	0.8	7.8	33.5

Table 4.7.5

Are there the activities common to the residents of all the settlements of the community in your amalgamated territorial community?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	Community / Village / City Days	Fairs	Festivals	Bees (Tolokas)	Common symbols (for example, emblem) and community brand have been developed	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general							
- West (n=800)	39.8	16.7	21.8	10.4	2.5	7.0	37.3
- Center (n=600)	62.7	26.6	16.4	4.3	2.3	4.2	23.8
- South (n=500)	60.3	59.8	30.3	1.1	0.7	2.0	15.3
- East (n=100)	27.3	19.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	65.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016							
- West (n=260)	30.3	14.0	22.6	12.2	3.7	5.6	45.7
- Center (n=380)	65.9	29.1	19.3	4.1	2.8	2.6	20.8
- South (n=300)	49.5	58.4	26.9	0.9	1.1	2.9	21.4
- East (n=60)	29.6	31.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	58.0
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015							
- West (n=540)	45.8	18.4	21.3	9.2	1.7	7.9	32.0
- Center (n=220)	53.9	19.5	8.3	4.9	0.7	8.6	32.1
- South (n=200)	78.3	62.0	36.1	1.4	0.0	0.6	5.1
- East (n=40)	24.2	1.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.6



5.1 Status of the territories of Donbass and AR Crimea that temporarily are not controlled by the Government of Ukraine

The population of ATC do not have a definite opinion about what the relations with the occupied territories of Donbas should be like after they return under Ukrainian control (Diagram 5.1.1a-b). **Around a half of the population (55%) believe that the relations should be the same as with other regions.**

At the same time, 23% of ATC residents are actually in favor of stricter control by the state of the local self-government bodies of the occupied territories. **11% of the population are ready to give certain preferences to these regions, including 7% who are ready to give them autonomy within Ukraine.**

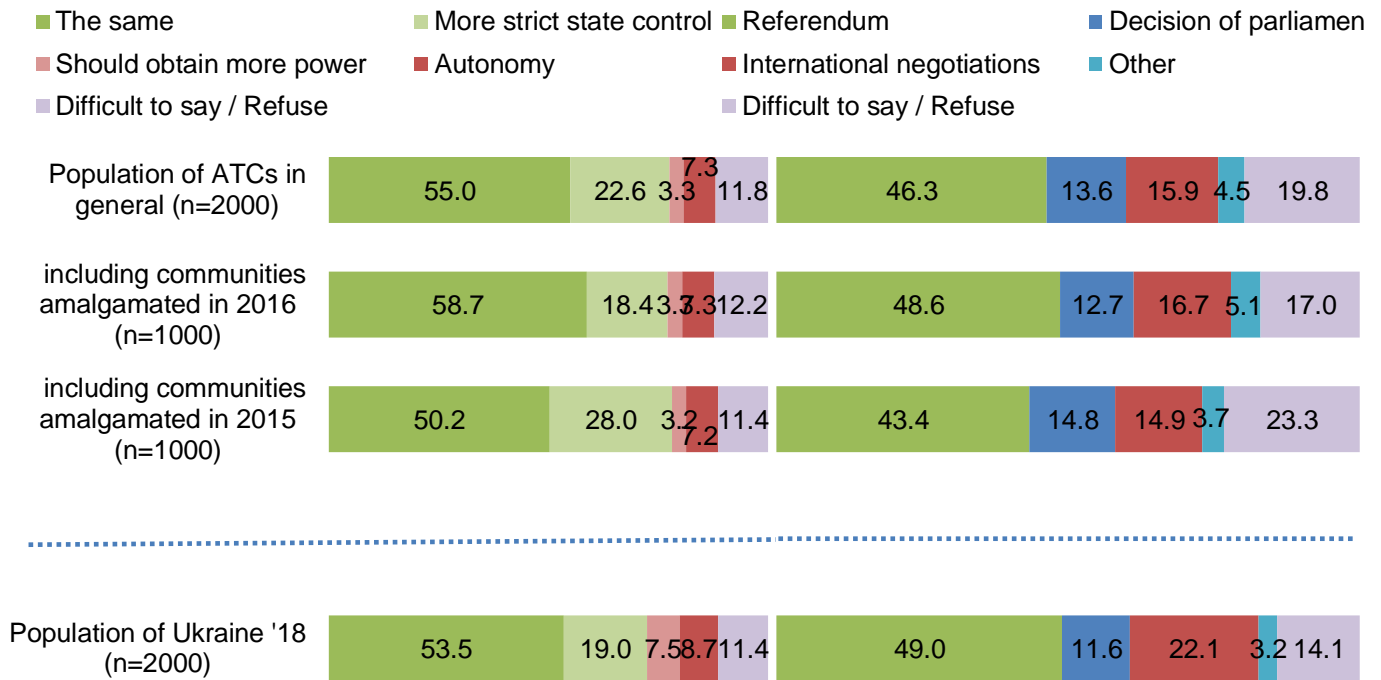
At the same time, **46% of respondents believe that the decision about the status of these temporarily occupied territories should be made at a nationwide referendum.**

Diagram 5.1.1a-б

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

б. How should the status of currently non-controlled territories of Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts be resolved after Ukraine restores the control?

(% серед усіх респондентів)



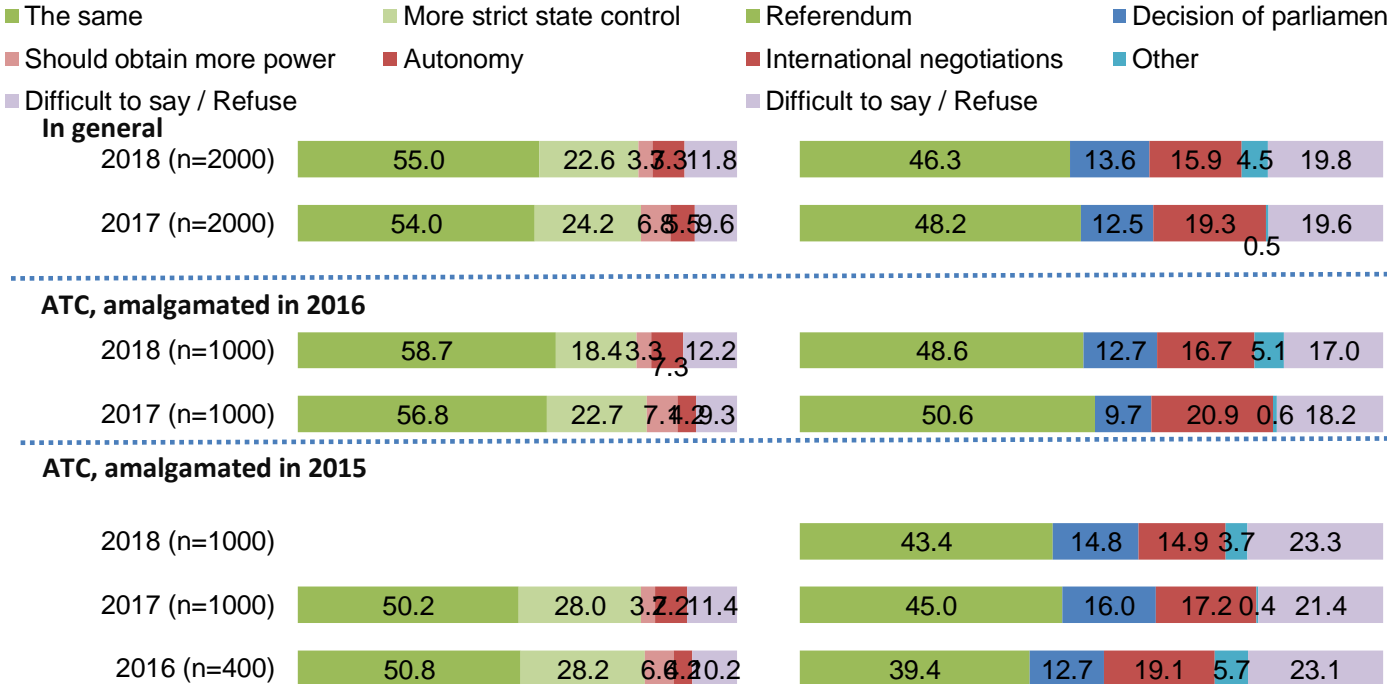
Compared to 2017, the opinions of ATC residents about these issues have remained practically unchanged.

Diagram 5.1.2a-6

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

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

(% among all respondents)



The Table 5.3.1a-b presents the data for different types of communities / settlements, and the Table 5.3.2a-b presents the data for particular regions.

Table 5.1.1a-6

a. What should be the relations between state and currently non-controlled territories of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts after Ukraine restores the control? / 6. How should the status of currently non-controlled territories of Donetska and Luhanska oblasts be resolved after Ukraine restores the control?

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	a. Status of occupied territories					6. Decision				
	The same as with other oblasts	More strict control	should obtain more power	Autonomy	Difficult to say / Refuse	Referendum	Decision of VR	International negotiations	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general										
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=1000)	54.5	26.2	3.2	6.8	9.2	50.5	12.7	17.0	4.1	15.6
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=400)	50.6	30.4	3.5	7.3	8.2	54.5	12.4	15.5	3.5	14.1
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=600)	65.5	14.5	2.4	5.5	12.1	39.4	13.4	21.4	6.0	19.8
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=1000)	55.4	19.4	3.3	7.7	14.2	42.5	14.4	14.9	4.7	23.5
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=400)	50.6	21.7	3.3	8.0	16.4	41.3	12.4	12.5	5.6	28.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=600)	62.2	16.2	3.3	7.2	11.1	44.3	17.3	18.3	3.5	16.6
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016										
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	55.7	25.5	3.9	7.1	7.8	51.8	13.6	16.7	4.2	13.7
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=220)	52.5	29.8	4.3	7.7	5.8	54.2	14.3	15.9	4.4	11.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers	65.2	12.5	2.8	5.5	13.9	44.4	11.8	19.3	3.4	21.1

100% in line	a. Status of occupied territories					6. Decision				
	The same as with other oblasts	More strict control	should obtain more power	Autonomy	Difficult to say / Refuse	Referendum	Decision of VR	International negotiations	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
(n=280)										
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	61.6	11.7	2.8	7.5	16.4	45.6	11.8	16.6	5.9	20.1
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=220)	59.3	10.6	2.5	7.8	19.8	46.8	8.8	13.6	7.4	23.3
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=280)	64.8	13.3	3.2	7.0	11.6	44.0	15.9	20.7	3.8	15.6
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015										
Residents of towns, UTV, and villages that became community centers (n=500)	52.9	27.3	2.2	6.3	11.2	48.9	11.4	17.4	4.1	18.2
- including residents of towns / UTV (n=180)	47.9	31.3	2.4	6.7	11.6	54.9	9.8	14.9	2.2	18.2
- including residents of villages that became community centers (n=320)	65.9	16.9	1.9	5.4	9.9	33.2	15.3	24.0	9.2	18.2
Residents of villages that did not become community centers (n=500)	48.0	28.5	3.9	8.0	11.5	38.8	17.5	12.9	3.3	27.4
- including villages that were joined to towns / UTV (n=180)	40.4	34.6	4.3	8.3	12.3	34.8	16.6	11.1	3.4	34.1
- including villages that were joined to other villages (n=320)	59.0	19.7	3.4	7.5	10.5	44.7	18.9	15.4	3.2	17.8

Table 5.1.2a-6

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	a. Status of occupied territories					б. Decision				
	The same as with other oblasts	More strict control	should obtain more power	Autonomy	Difficult to say / Refuse	Referendum	Decision of VR	International negotiations	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
Amalgamated territorial communities in general										
- West (n=800)	48.7	28.8	3.4	5.3	13.8	40.7	18.3	12.6	0.7	27.7
- Center (n=600)	53.6	29.4	2.7	2.7	11.7	49.7	13.9	18.0	0.3	18.2
- South (n=500)	73.0	4.4	3.7	8.5	10.3	51.5	5.5	17.4	18.4	7.1
- East (n=100)	39.2	14.3	4.0	37.2	5.3	47.4	10.8	21.1	0.0	20.7
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2016										
- West (n=260)	50.2	21.5	5.1	6.0	17.1	42.2	18.8	16.4	1.0	21.6
- Center (n=380)	58.1	27.5	2.3	1.6	10.5	45.9	13.7	19.8	0.3	20.2
- South (n=300)	75.9	4.1	3.2	4.4	12.4	53.5	7.0	12.3	18.7	8.4
- East (n=60)	34.2	3.8	2.5	57.6	1.9	73.5	2.2	14.5	0.0	9.8
Territorial communities that amalgamated in 2015										
- West (n=540)	47.9	33.3	2.2	4.8	11.8	39.8	17.9	10.2	0.6	31.5
- Center (n=220)	40.9	34.4	3.7	5.8	15.2	60.2	14.4	12.8	0.0	12.5
- South (n=200)	68.1	5.1	4.5	15.4	6.9	48.2	3.0	26.0	17.9	4.9
- East (n=40)	46.0	28.9	6.1	9.0	10.0	11.2	22.6	30.3	0.0	35.9

The Table 5.1.3a-b presents the data for particular sociodemographic strata of the population.

Table 5.1.3a-6

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

(% among respondents belonging to the respective category)

100% in line	a. Status of occupied territories					б. Decision					Potential of the group*
	The same as with other oblasts	More strict control	should obtain more power	Autonomy	Difficult to say / Refuse	Referendum	Decision of VR	International negotiations	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse	
Sex											
- men (n=845)	55.0	25.7	2.9	7.0	9.5	50.2	12.0	17.0	4.3	16.4	45.8
- women (n=1155)	55.0	20.1	3.6	7.5	13.9	43.0	14.9	14.9	4.5	22.6	54.2
Age groups											
- 18-29 (n=221)	55.7	29.7	2.4	5.2	6.9	49.7	11.9	17.0	4.0	17.4	18.8
- 30-44 (n=497)	53.5	22.2	2.7	7.5	14.0	48.8	13.1	16.8	2.9	18.4	27.8
- 45-59 (n=630)	56.7	21.3	4.2	7.2	10.7	46.3	13.9	14.3	6.5	19.0	25.7
- 60+ (n=652)	54.3	19.5	3.6	8.6	14.0	41.5	14.9	15.8	4.3	23.4	27.6
Terms of education											
- elementary or incomplete secondary education (n=176)	64.9	17.0	1.1	2.0	15.0	49.3	14.6	14.8	2.0	19.3	8.5
- secondary school education (n=704)	60.7	15.7	3.1	8.6	11.9	43.9	13.5	17.4	5.5	19.8	33.5
- specialized secondary education (n=606)	47.3	29.3	3.8	7.7	11.9	45.2	14.7	17.5	4.8	17.7	31.0
- higher education (n=493)	52.6	26.0	3.5	7.0	10.9	49.7	11.6	12.5	3.6	22.6	26.1
Terms of occupation											
- workmen (agriculture, industry) (n=333)	53.3	29.6	2.5	8.8	5.8	56.5	11.5	16.7	4.0	11.2	19.1
- officer (n=146)	51.2	26.0	4.4	7.3	11.1	46.8	14.9	13.9	7.3	17.2	7.8
- professionals (n=186)	50.7	22.4	3.5	9.3	14.1	49.0	16.4	12.5	2.0	20.1	9.2
- entrepreneurs, farmers (n=106)	44.8	41.3	1.7	2.3	9.8	52.2	13.3	16.0	1.1	17.4	6.1

100% in line	a. Status of occupied territories					6. Decision					Potential of the group *
	The same as with other oblasts	More strict control	should obtain more power	Autonomy	Difficult to say / Refuse	Referendum	Decision of VR	International negotiations	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse	
- housewife (n=210)	65.7	16.2	1.5	7.0	9.6	41.4	8.4	20.2	2.4	27.6	10.9
- retiree (n=728)	55.3	18.6	4.0	8.0	14.0	41.9	15.3	15.0	5.9	22.0	31.1
- unemployed (n=179)	59.5	11.3	3.7	6.1	19.4	39.9	13.8	18.7	5.1	22.6	8.8
Terms of material well-being**											
- very low (n=232)	56.2	11.4	5.5	18.7	8.3	45.6	10.7	24.2	0.9	18.6	10.4
- low (n=892)	56.0	17.8	4.0	7.4	14.8	43.2	15.4	16.7	3.9	20.9	41.6
- middle (n=665)	54.7	29.3	1.9	4.3	9.8	51.8	12.0	12.2	6.3	17.7	36.9
- high (n=135)	49.5	37.4	1.6	7.7	3.8	45.2	16.5	17.4	4.5	16.3	7.5

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

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

5.2 The right of IDPs to vote in local community elections

The absolute majority of ATC residents (65%) think that IDPs should have the right to participate in the elections to local self-government bodies in the communities where they live after the displacement (Diagram 5.2.1). 21% are against it. At the same time, among the general population of Ukraine, the percentage of those who support the right of IDPs to participate in local elections is somewhat higher at 74%.

Diagram 5.2.1

In your opinion, should temporarily displaced people from the occupied territories who are temporarily residing in your community have the right to participate in elections to local government in your community?

(% among all respondents)

