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This is the 19th public opinion survey IFES has conducted in Ukraine. It has a sample size of 1,515 respondents and was conducted from 16 to 30 July 2011.

Key Findings: Public Opinion in Ukraine

Key findings from an IFES
July 2011 Survey

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES)



SURVEY PARAMETERS

Sample size: 1,515 respondents representing the voting-age population in Ukraine (18 years+).

Margin of error: $\pm 2.52\%$ within a 95% confidence interval.

Sample area coverage: All the administrative divisions of Ukraine; 1,265 observations were allocated proportionately at the national level with an over-sample of 125 observations in Kyiv and 125 in AR Crimea.

Fieldwork dates: 16 to 30 July 2011.

Survey firm: IFES contracted with the Kiev International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) to conduct fieldwork and data processing for the survey.

Funding: The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provided funding for this survey.

Weights: Following data collection, the data was weighted by age, region and gender to bring the realized sample in line with target population parameters in order to be nationally representative of the adult (18+) population of Ukraine.

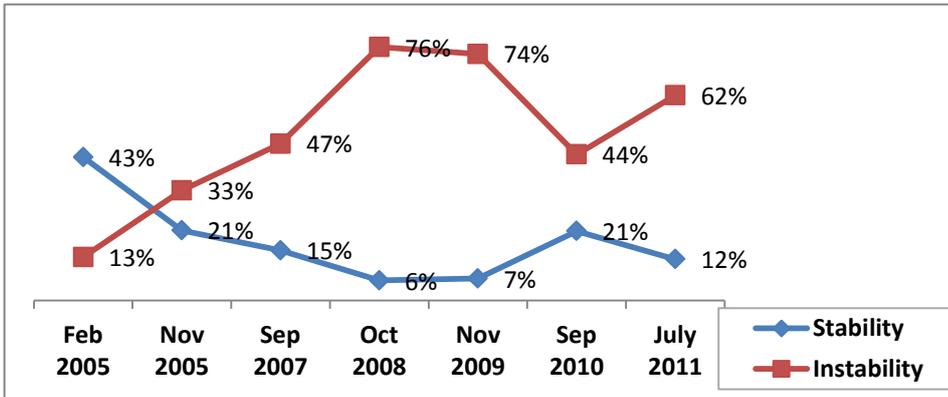
CHARTS

For charts and tables where percentages are based on filtered respondents or certain demographic groups, the appropriate unweighted sample base for each percentage is specified in the relevant chart or table (example: $n=456$). For all other charts or where not otherwise specified, the sample base is the total sample size of 1,515 ($n=1,515$).

There may be slight variation between numbers presented in the analysis and the data figures or tables due to rounding. This occurred in only a few cases and the difference was never greater than 1 percent.

OPINIONS ON CURRENT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

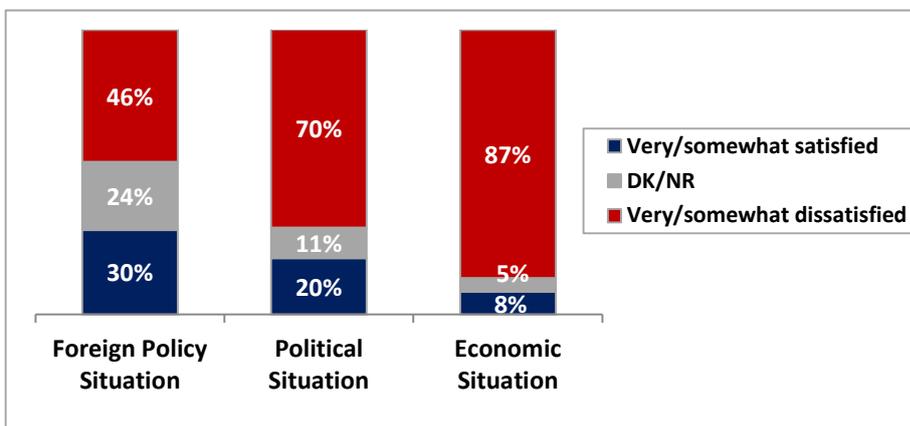
1 *Sentiments on the direction of the country have turned sharply negative in the 2011 survey after a brief positive upsurge in the first year of the Yanukovych administration, and this negative sentiment is reflected in other indicators on the current situation in Ukraine.*



Question: "Do you think Ukraine is on the right track toward stability and prosperity in the future, or do you think Ukraine is on a path toward instability and chaos?"

- ▶ The percentage saying Ukraine is on a path toward instability has risen from 44% in 2010 to 62% in this year's survey.
- ▶ There has been a sharp increase in negative sentiments regarding instability since the 2010 survey in Eastern Ukraine (42% to 61%) and in Southern Ukraine (19% to 49%), a significant part of the trend explaining the higher levels of negative sentiments nationally.

2 *A large majority of Ukrainians is dissatisfied with the economic and political situation in the country, and half are also dissatisfied with Ukraine's foreign policy.*



Question: "Please tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with each of the following: economic situation in Ukraine, political situation in Ukraine, foreign policy situation?" (n=1515)

- ▶ The percentage dissatisfied with the economic, political and foreign policy situations has risen since the 2010 survey.
- ▶ Residents of all areas of Ukraine are more likely to be dissatisfied than satisfied with Ukraine's foreign policy; in Kyiv, a majority is dissatisfied (61%).
- ▶ Dissatisfaction with the economic situation is very high in all regions of the county.

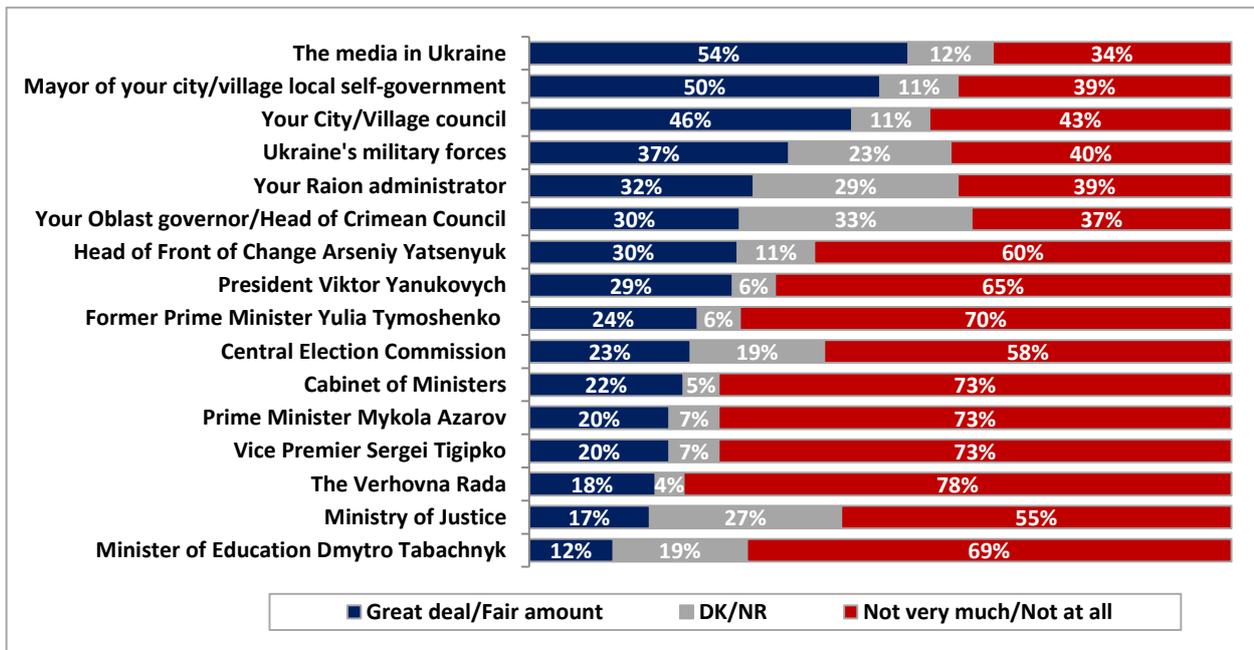
3

Economic concerns continue to define Ukrainians' opinions on the most important issues facing the nation with inflation, unemployment and poverty being the issues mentioned most often by respondents.

- ▶ When asked to name the most important issues facing the country, economic issues are most often mentioned (multiple responses allowed):
 - ✗ Inflation (74%)
 - ✗ Poverty (54%)
 - ✗ Unemployment (53%)
 - ✗ Corruption (49%)
 - ✗ General economic problems (32%)
 - ✗ Political bickering/political instability (20%)
 - ✗ External debt (11%)

4

Confidence in all institutions, with the exception of local institutions and the media, has fallen significantly since the 2010 survey. Confidence in most political leaders has also fallen significantly since the 2010 survey. The fall in confidence correlates with the increased pessimism about the direction of the country.



Question: "I am now going to ask you about several government institutions and leaders. For each, please tell me how much confidence you have in them." (n=1515)

- ▶ The percentage saying they have confidence in President Yanukovych has fallen from 43% to 29%. Front of Change leader Arseniy Yatsenyuk is the highest rated political personality with 30% expressing confidence in him.
- ▶ Confidence in former Prime Minister Tymoshenko is similar to the 2010 survey (24%). Members of the current government have all seen significant declines in confidence with Prime Minister Azarov declining from 37% in 2010 to 20% in this year's survey; Vice Premier Tigipko declining from 41% to 20%; and Minister of Education Tabachnyk declining from 20% to 12%.
- ▶ In contrast to national-level institutions, confidence in local institutions has risen since the 2010 survey. Confidence in mayors/heads of village councils has risen from 45% to 50%, and confidence in city or village councils has risen from 42% to 46%. Confidence in the media has stayed at 54% in this year's survey.

5

There has been a general decline in satisfaction with President Yanukovich's handling of several important issues over the past year. A large majority of Ukrainians are dissatisfied with Yanukovich's handling of economic issues.

| Question: "Now, please tell me whether you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with President Yanukovich's handling of the following issues." | September 2010 (n=1,519) | | | July 2011 (n=1,515) | | | Net Change in Satisfaction, 2010-2011 |
|---|-----------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| | SS/VS | SD/VD | DK/NR | SS/VS | SD/VD | DK/NR | |
| Relations with Russia | 66 | 23 | 11 | 44 | 41 | 15 | -22 |
| Addressing status of Ukraine & EU | 34 | 32 | 35 | 28 | 38 | 34 | -6 |
| Bridging regional divide in Ukraine | 33 | 37 | 29 | 23 | 44 | 33 | -10 |
| Respecting the rights & freedoms of media | 36 | 46 | 18 | 34 | 46 | 20 | -2 |
| Creating political stability | 39 | 50 | 12 | 29 | 58 | 13 | -10 |
| Limiting influence of big business/oligarchs on state authorities | 14 | 63 | 23 | 9 | 66 | 25 | -5 |
| Addressing official corruption | 12 | 77 | 12 | 15 | 76 | 9 | +3 |
| Creation of jobs | 6 | 90 | 5 | 5 | 90 | 5 | -1 |
| Keeping prices low | 4 | 94 | 2 | 3 | 95 | 2 | -1 |
| Changing the tax code in Ukraine | na | na | na | 11 | 52 | 37 | na |
| Advocating for constitutional reform | na | na | na | 11 | 52 | 37 | na |
| Advocating for pension reform | na | na | na | 6 | 85 | 9 | na |
| Addressing 'Victory Day' issue | na | na | na | 27 | 42 | 31 | na |
| Preparing for Euro 2012 | na | na | na | 45 | 23 | 32 | na |

Key
SS/VS: Somewhat satisfied/Very satisfied; SD/VD: Somewhat dissatisfied/Very dissatisfied; DK/NR: Don't Know/No Response

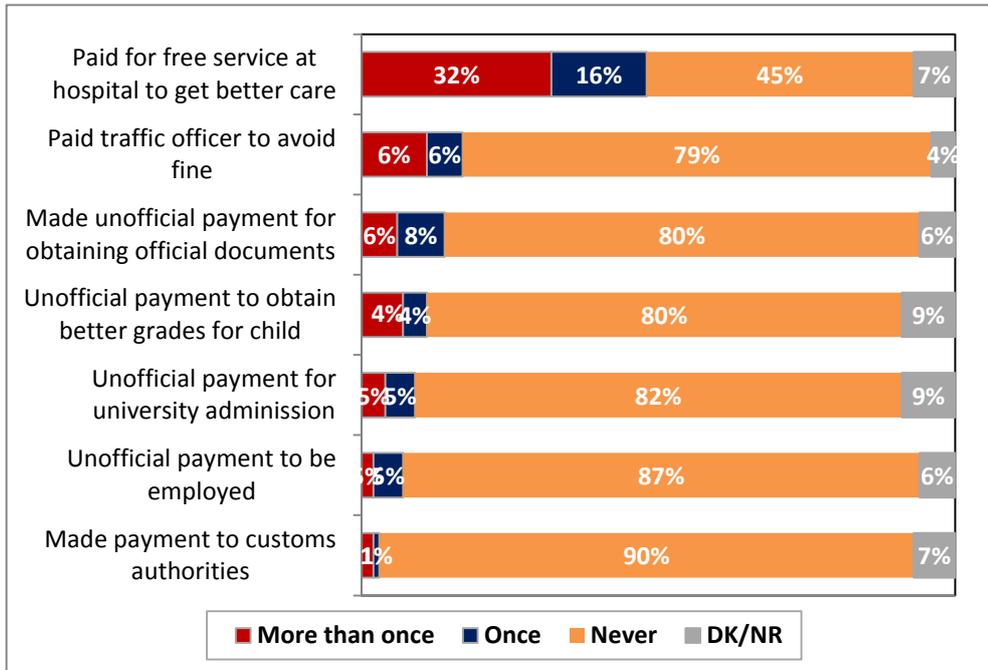
- ▶ Nine in 10 Ukrainians or higher say that they are dissatisfied with President Yanukovich's performance in creating jobs and keeping prices low.
- ▶ There continues to be significant dissatisfaction with President Yanukovich in handling corruption and oligarchs. More than three-quarters of Ukrainians are dissatisfied with Yanukovich's handling of corruption and two-thirds are dissatisfied with his actions to limit the influence of oligarchs and big business.
- ▶ President Yanukovich does not receive high marks for his efforts at reforms in several areas. More than eight in 10 are also dissatisfied with his handling of pension reform. A majority is also dissatisfied with his advocacy for constitutional reforms and for changes in the tax code.
- ▶ Satisfaction with Yanukovich's handling of relations with Russia has fallen quite significantly over the past year (from 66% in 2010 to 44% in 2011). This has especially been the case in the South (86% to 48%) and the East (79% to 49%).
- ▶ The Ukrainian public is also less satisfied with Yanukovich's effort to bring political stability to Ukraine. Satisfaction with these efforts has fallen from 39% in 2010 to 29% in 2011, especially in the South (61% to 27%) and Center (37% to 22%).

6

More than nine in 10 Ukrainians believe corruption is common in Ukraine, and a majority also believes that Ukrainians accept corruption as a fact of life. Most Ukrainians have had some experience with corruption in the past year, with unofficial payments at hospitals being the most common type of corruption.

- ▶ Sixty-six percent of Ukrainians believe that corruption is very common in Ukraine, while another 27% believe that it is somewhat common. These opinions are little changed from IFES surveys over the past few years.

- ▶ Corruption is thought to be a serious issue at many social and official institutions. Eighty-eight percent think corruption is very or somewhat serious in hospitals, 82% in the police, 81% in the courts and 79% in universities and schools.
- ▶ In Ukrainians' personal experiences, the most common forms of encounters with corruption happen with regard to demands for unofficial payments for nominally free healthcare, to obtain official documents, to avoid traffic fines, and to ensure better grades or admission in schools.



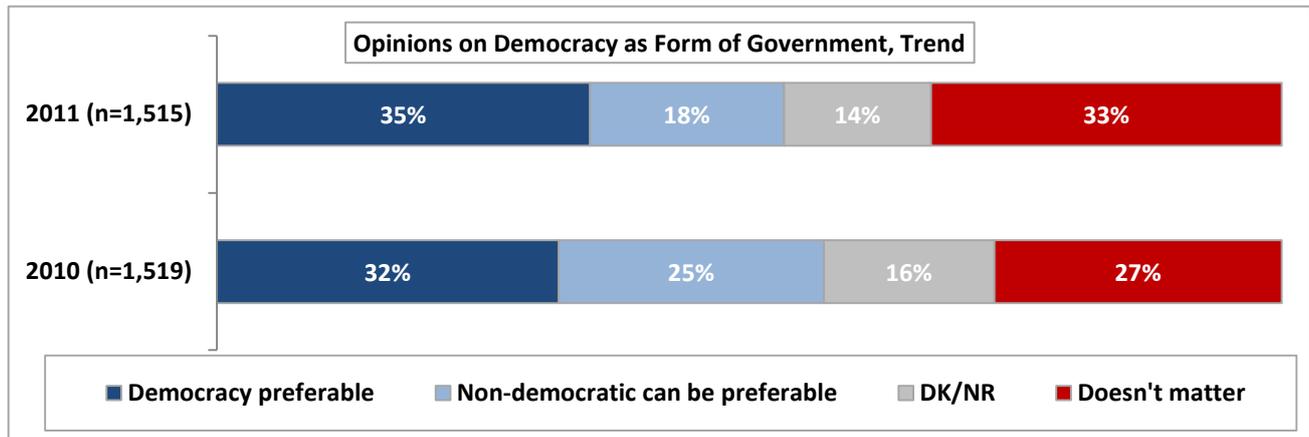
Question: "Please tell me whether you have experienced each of the following types of actions in the past year."

- ▶ Most Ukrainians also believe that their countrymen "consider corruption as a fact of life." Seventy-three percent agree that Ukrainians consider corruption a fact of life, while 6% disagree and 14% agree with it only to a very limited extent.
- ▶ When asked to give reasons why Ukrainians pay bribes instead of going through official channels, respondents cited need and convenience as primary reasons why people pay bribes:
 - ✗ Nothing would get done if bribe is not paid (57%)
 - ✗ It is more convenient than going through formal channels (27%)
 - ✗ People may face penalties or fines if they do not pay bribes (24%)
 - ✗ Public officials demand bribes to provide services (17%)
 - ✗ Everyone else does the same things (11%)

DEMOCRACY AND RIGHTS

7

As in the 2010 survey, a majority of Ukrainians do not consider democracy preferable to any other form of government. Apathy toward the system of government, some preference for non-democratic governance, and lack of clear opinions account for the majority of responses on preferred system of government.



Question: "Please tell me which of these three statements is closest to your own opinion: Democracy is preferable to any other form of government; In certain situations, a non-democratic government can be preferable; To me, it doesn't matter what form of government we have." (n=1,515)

- ▶ While one third of Ukrainians (35%) say democracy is preferable to other forms of government, 33% also say to people like them it doesn't matter what system of government they have. Eighteen percent of Ukrainians say in certain situations a non-democratic government can be preferable, leaving 14% who say they don't know.
- ▶ Opinions are mostly the same as last year's data, with the exception of slightly lower percentages of Ukrainians saying non-democratic government can be preferable and slightly more Ukrainians saying the form of government doesn't matter to people like them.
- ▶ By region, the preference for democracy is highest in Western Ukraine (48%), the Center (39%) and Kyiv (36%). Apathy toward the system of government is the highest in the South (39%), in the East (39%) and North (34%).

8

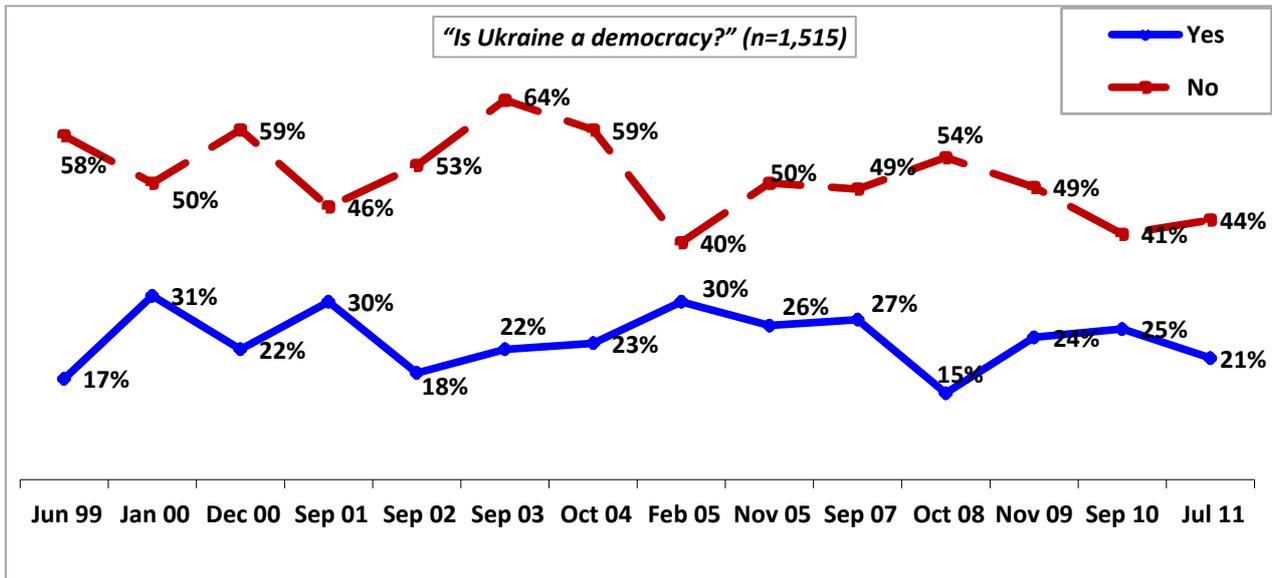
Democracy continues to be associated with protecting human rights, fair/consistent enforcement of laws, and everybody having work.

- ▶ When asked to pick up to five statements that they associate most with democracy, protecting human rights and respect for the rule of law tops the list for Ukrainians, however economic guarantees are also cited by many respondents.

- ✗ Protection of human rights (59%)
- ✗ Fair and consistent enforcement of laws (53%)
- ✗ Everyone has work (49%)
- ✗ No official corruption (42%)
- ✗ Freedom of speech (35%)
- ✗ State support of pensioners (32%)
- ✗ State support of those unable to work (32%)
- ✗ Freedom to vote (25%)
- ✗ System of checks and balances between branches of government (20%)
- ✗ Freedom of media (16%)
- ✗ Freedom of religion (14%)
- ✗ Freedom of association (9%)

- ▶ Comparatively, these figures remain mostly unchanged and in the same order as 2010 and 2009 data. One exception is an increase in the percentage citing no official corruption: from 38% in 2010 to 42% in 2011.

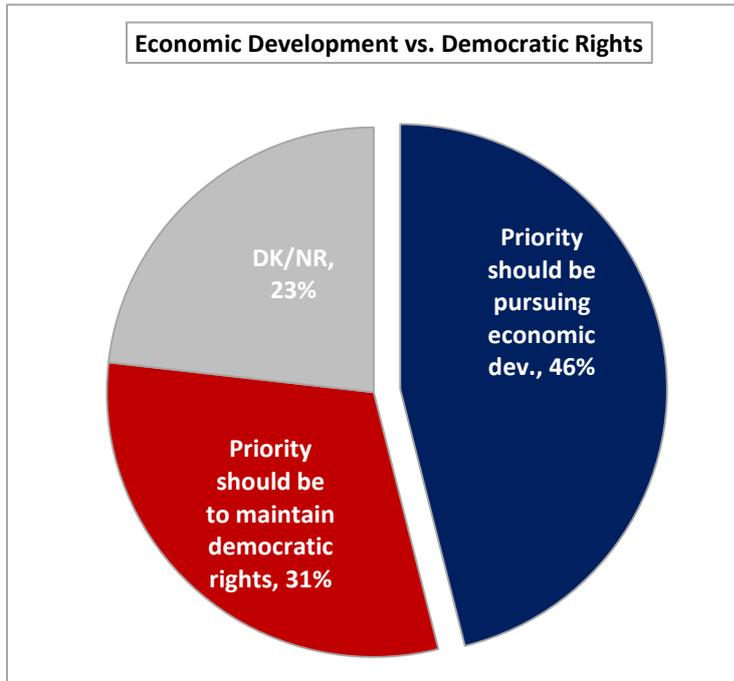
9 *Only about one-fifth of Ukrainians view Ukraine as a democracy, while close to half do not.*



- ▶ In 2011, 44% of Ukrainians do not view Ukraine as a democracy; 21% do view Ukraine as a democracy; 14% volunteer that Ukraine has both democratic and undemocratic tendencies; and 22% do not know. This continues a trend seen in IFES surveys over the past 12 years.
- ▶ Responses are mostly similar across regions with the exception of comparing the West and the East. In the East, 47% of respondents say Ukraine is not a democracy compared to 36% in the West. Residents of the West, however, had the highest percentage of respondents volunteering that they believe Ukraine is both a democracy and not a democracy (21%).
- ▶ Those who believe Ukraine is not a democracy or has elements of both a democracy and non-democracy were next asked why they believe Ukraine is not a democracy. The main responses revolve around a perceived lack of respect for human rights, a lack of respect for the rule of law, and various problems with authorities. The following are reasons cited by respondents for why they believe Ukraine is not a democracy:
 - ✗ Human rights are violated or there is no defense of human rights (20%)
 - ✗ Lawlessness in governing bodies (19%)
 - ✗ Corruption (in institutions of authority) (19%)
 - ✗ No equality in the face of the law (16%)
 - ✗ Authorities do not take care of people/authorities' power is concentrated in only a few hands (12%)
 - ✗ Low level of living standards (10%)
 - ✗ Unemployment (10%)
 - ✗ Basic principles of democracy are not in use (8%)
 - ✗ Suppression of freedom of speech (7%)

10

Close to half of all Ukrainians would prioritize economic development, even if it compromised some democratic rights, while slightly less than a third prioritize democratic rights even if it means the economy develops slowly.

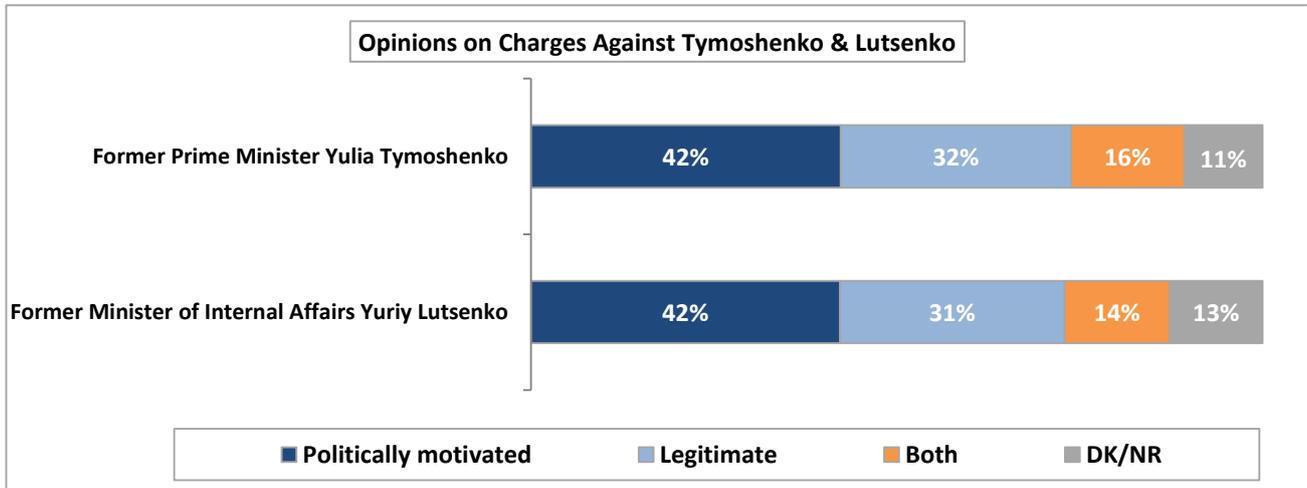


Question: "I will now read you two statements. Please tell me with which you most agree:" (n=1515)

- It should be a priority for Ukraine to pursue economic development, even if it means foregoing some democratic rights.
- Ukraine's priority should be to maintain democratic rights for its citizens, even if this means the economy develops slowly.

- ▶ Forty-six percent of Ukrainians agree that it should be a priority for Ukraine to pursue economic development, even if it means foregoing some democratic rights. Still, 31% agree Ukraine's priority should be to maintain democratic rights for its citizens, even if it means the economy develops more slowly.
- ▶ These priorities are nearly identical to 2010 data. In 2010, 45% saw economic development a priority, 33% saw maintaining democratic rights a priority and 23% said they do not know.
- ▶ Those who believe Ukraine's priority should be maintaining democratic rights have much more faith in democracy as a system of government, and those who believe economic development should be pursued even if it means foregoing some democratic rights are more likely to be apathetic about their system of government. Of those who say Ukraine's priority should be to maintain democratic rights, 53% say democracy is preferable to any other form of government; only 17% say non-democratic government is sometimes preferable; and 22% do not believe the form of government matters to them. Those who say it should be a priority for Ukraine to pursue economic development, 36% say the form of government doesn't matter to people like them; 24% say in certain situations non-democratic government is sometimes preferable; and 29% believe democracy is preferable.
- ▶ A majority of residents of the South (64%), the North (52%) and the East (51%) prefer to place priority on economic development over pursuit of democratic rights. In the Center, West and Kyiv, more residents would prefer that priority be placed on maintaining democratic rights.

Opinions on the charges against Yulia Tymoshenko and Yuriy Lutsenko are mixed, with about four in 10 characterizing the charges as politically motivated, and about one-third viewing them as legitimate.

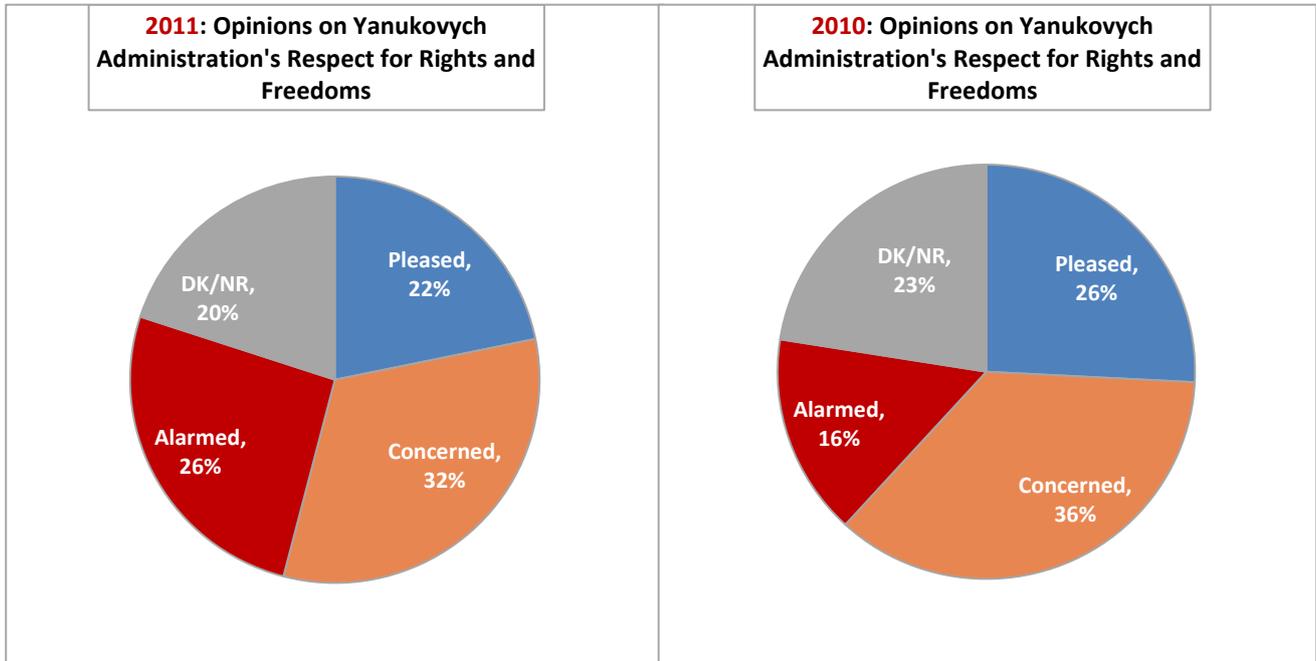


Question: "For each of the following individuals, please tell me if you think the charges against them are politically motivated or legitimate." (n=1,515)

- Former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko
- Former Minister of Internal Affairs Yuriy Lutsenko

- ▶ Earlier this year, the General Prosecutor's Office charged Former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko with abuse of office during her tenure as Prime Minister. Respondents were asked whether they viewed the trial as politically motivated or legitimate. Forty-two percent of Ukrainians view the trial of Tymoshenko as politically motivated, yet one-third (32%) believe it is legitimate. Sixteen percent view it as both legitimate and politically motivated and 11% do not know.
- ▶ The General Prosecutor's Office also charged Former Minister of Internal Affairs Yuriy Lutsenko with abuse of office and misappropriation of funds. The perceptions of his trial are about the same as the trial of Tymoshenko: 42% of Ukrainians view the trial of Lutsenko as politically motivated, 31% believe it is legitimate, 14% view it as both legitimate and politically motivated and 13% do not know.
- ▶ Predictable differences in opinion down regional lines can be seen. On the Tymoshenko trial, residents of the West (63%), North (54%), Center (43%) and Kyiv (43%) view the trial as politically motivated. Meanwhile, residents of the South (46%) and East (44%) view the trial as legitimate. The same pattern with almost identical percentages can be seen when looking at the Lutsenko trial by region.

A slight majority of Ukrainians are either concerned or alarmed at Yanukovich administration's performance on rights and freedoms, a percentage that has increased slightly since the 2010 survey.



Question: "As you know, the Yanukovich administration has now been in office for more than one year. Considering the administration's time in office, please tell me which of these three statements you most agree with?"

- I am pleased that the Yanukovich administration has maintained respect for the rights and freedoms we gained over the past few years.
- I am concerned by some reversals in respect for right and freedoms by the Yanukovich administration and I think Ukrainians should monitor this closely.
- I am alarmed by the significant deterioration in respect for rights and freedoms by the Yanukovich administration and I think Ukrainians should be ready to take action to protest this.

- ▶ Asked which statement in the question above they agree with most, over half of Ukrainians say they are either concerned by some reversals of rights and freedoms (32%) or alarmed at a sign of deterioration in respect for rights and freedoms (26%). Two in 10 Ukrainians (22%) say they are pleased the Yanukovich Administration maintained respect for rights and freedoms.
- ▶ Findings are similar to the 2010 data; however, there has been a ten percentage point increase in those who are alarmed at a deterioration of rights and a slight decrease in the percentage saying they are pleased.
- ▶ Once again, regional divisions are visible. The East and South have the highest proportion of residents saying they are pleased with the administration's maintenance of rights and freedoms (34% and 27%, respectively). Whereas in the Center, North, West and Kyiv over two-thirds of residents are either concerned by some reversals or alarmed at the sign of deterioration in respect for rights and freedoms.

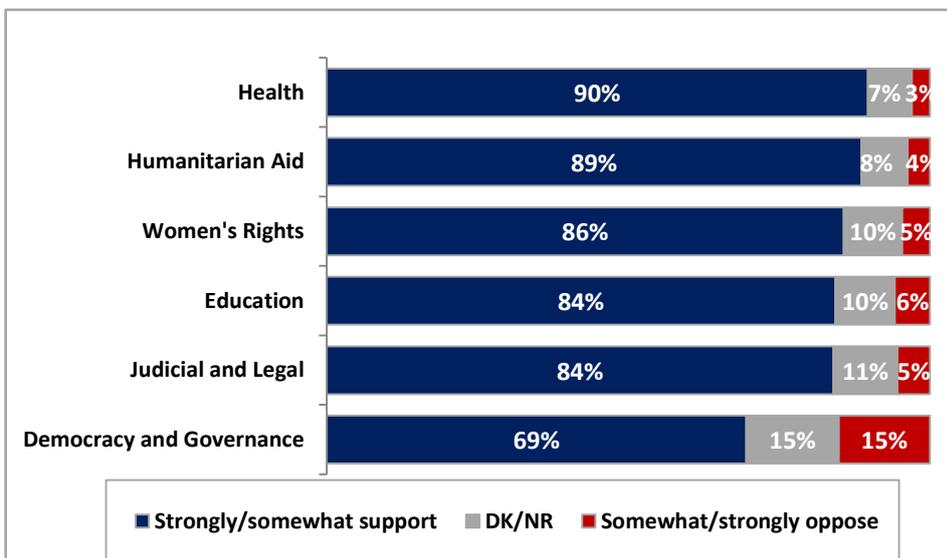
OPINIONS ON CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES

13 **The vast majority (58%) of Ukrainians who are familiar with NGOs are still unsure of what functions these organizations perform. Those who could offer an explanation provided a wide range of opinions, with no one answer being mentioned frequently.**

► When those who are familiar with NGOs were asked to name what functions NGOs perform, most respondents (58%) were unsure. Of those who did name a function, the largest number (9%) offered the vague description that they help people in solving problems. Following this, humanitarian help, health protection and help in solving social/public problems were the most often mentioned (multiple responses allowed):

- ✗ They help people in solving their problems (9%)
- ✗ They submit humanitarian help (6%)
- ✗ They are engaged in the issues of health protection (5%)
- ✗ They defend human rights (4%)
- ✗ They help in solving social problems (3%)
- ✗ They give legal assistance and legal defense (2%)
- ✗ They are engaged in charity (2%)
- ✗ They solve public problems (2%)
- ✗ They protect their own interests (1%)

14 **A large majority of Ukrainians familiar with NGOs support NGOs working in the fields of humanitarian assistance, health, judicial and legal, education and women's rights. Ukrainians are also supportive, but less so, of NGOs working in democracy and governance.**

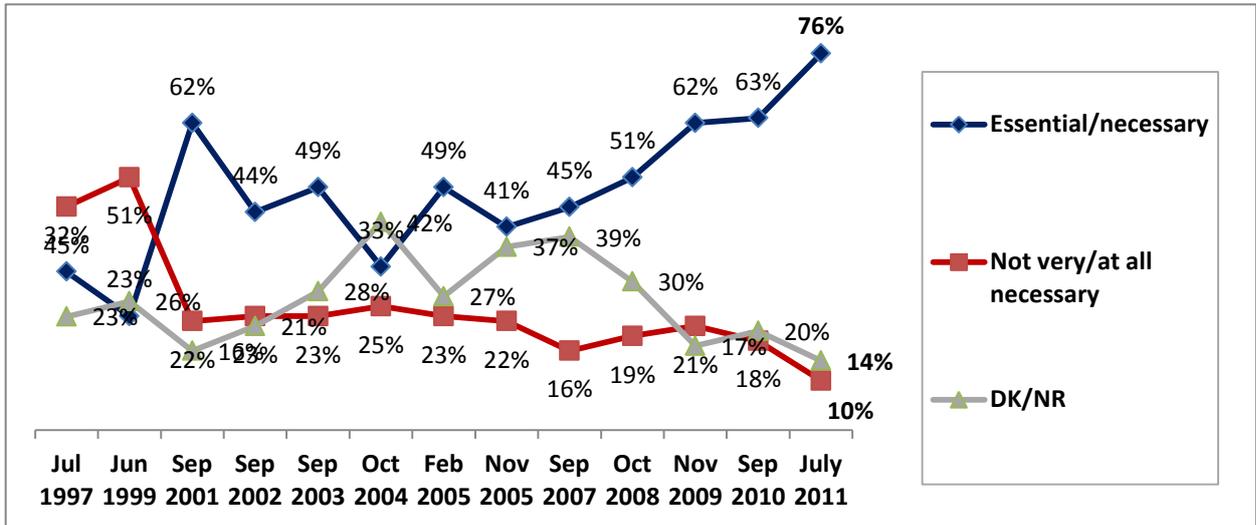


Question: "I am going to list some sectors that NGOs work in. For each one I mention, can you tell me if you support NGOs working in this field?" (n=792)

► Although support for NGOs was widespread in all sectors, respondents were noticeably less supportive of the democracy and governance field. This gap was consistent across almost all regions, although support remained strong in Kyiv, where it had the support of 85% of residents.

15

Ukrainians familiar with NGOs increasingly believe that NGOs are essential or necessary for their country. This belief rose to 76% in 2011, the highest number recorded.

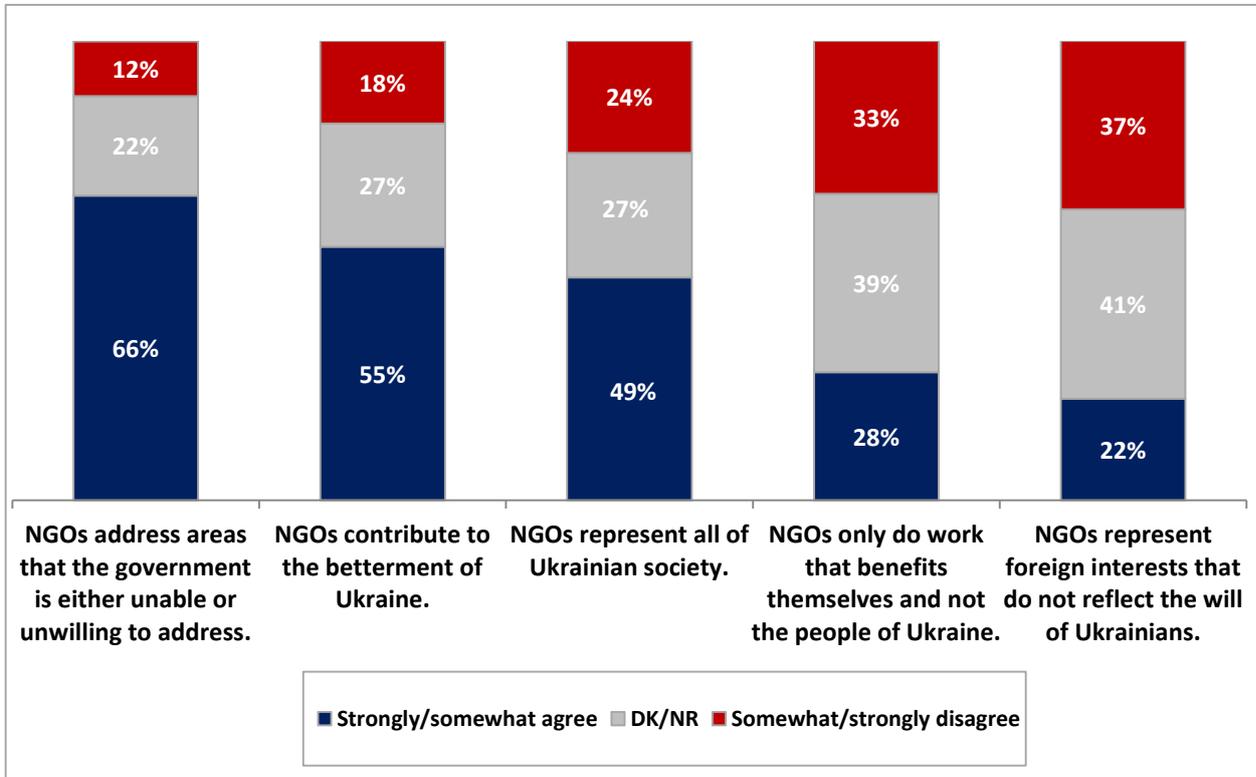


Question: "How necessary are non-governmental organizations, or NGOs, for Ukraine -- essential, necessary, not very necessary, or not at all necessary?" (n=792)

- ▶ The percentage of respondents claiming NGOs are necessary for Ukraine rose from 63% in 2010 to 76% this year.
- ▶ Eighty-seven percent of respondents in the West felt NGOs were essential or necessary, the largest number of any region. This was followed by the South, where 82% felt that this was the case.

16

Ukrainians who are familiar with NGOs have generally positive views of these types of organizations, although a large percentage of Ukrainians are unsure over who NGOs represent (41%) and who benefits from their work (39%).

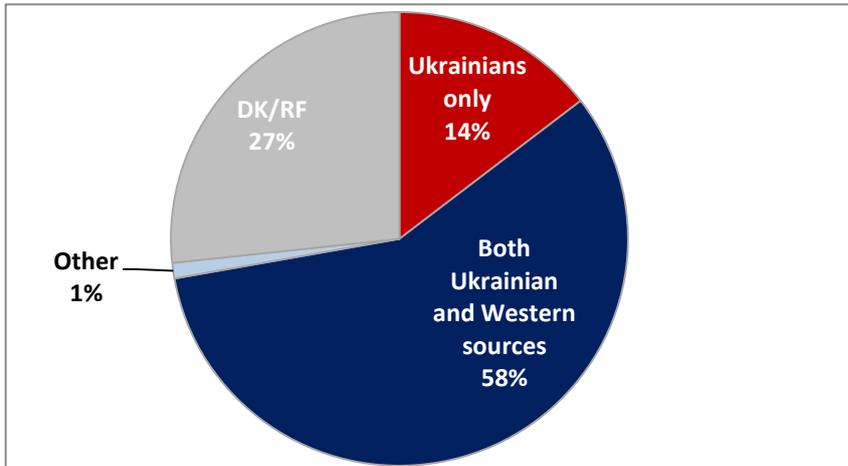


Question: "Now I am going to read some statements about NGOs in Ukraine. For each statement, please tell me if you Agree or Disagree." (n=792)

- ▶ While only 12% of those in the West strongly or somewhat believe NGOs represent foreign interests, 32% in the East and 37% in the South feel this way.
- ▶ The belief that NGOs represent all of Ukrainian society is strongest in the West and North, where 53% and 52%, respectively, either strongly or somewhat agree. In contrast, 36% percent of residents in the Center, 35% in Kyiv, and 33% in the East either somewhat or strongly disagree.
- ▶ A negative assessment of NGOs does have a small impact on respondents' proclivity to believe they are not necessary for the country. However, a majority of those who offer negative assessments still believe NGOs are necessary or essential for Ukraine.

17

A large majority of respondents familiar with NGOs believe that Ukrainian NGOs should accept money from both Ukrainian and Western sources.

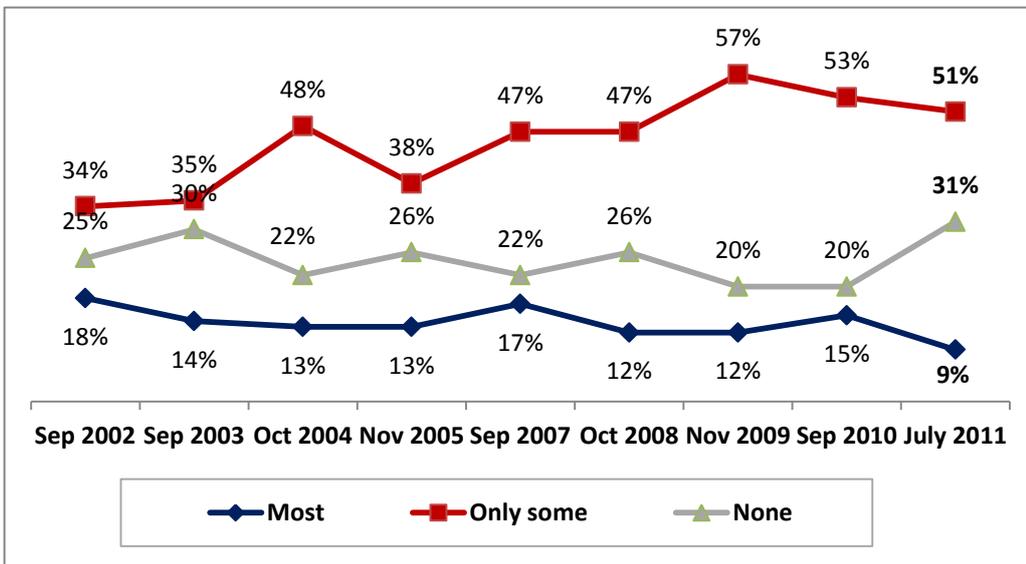


Question: "Thinking about the funding that NGOs need to perform their functions, do you think that Ukrainian NGOs should only accept funding from Ukrainian sources, or that they should be open to accepting funds from Western sources as well?" (n=792)

- ▶ Residents of all areas of Ukraine are more likely to believe that NGOs should be willing to receive funding from both Ukrainian and Western sources, than just Ukrainian sources.
- ▶ Residents in the West and Kyiv are the most likely to be accepting of foreign funding, with 65% and 69% approving accordingly.
- ▶ Respondents in the North and Center of the country were the most likely to favor only Ukrainian funding. Twenty-four percent of those in the North and 25% of those in the Center stated Ukrainian sources only.

18

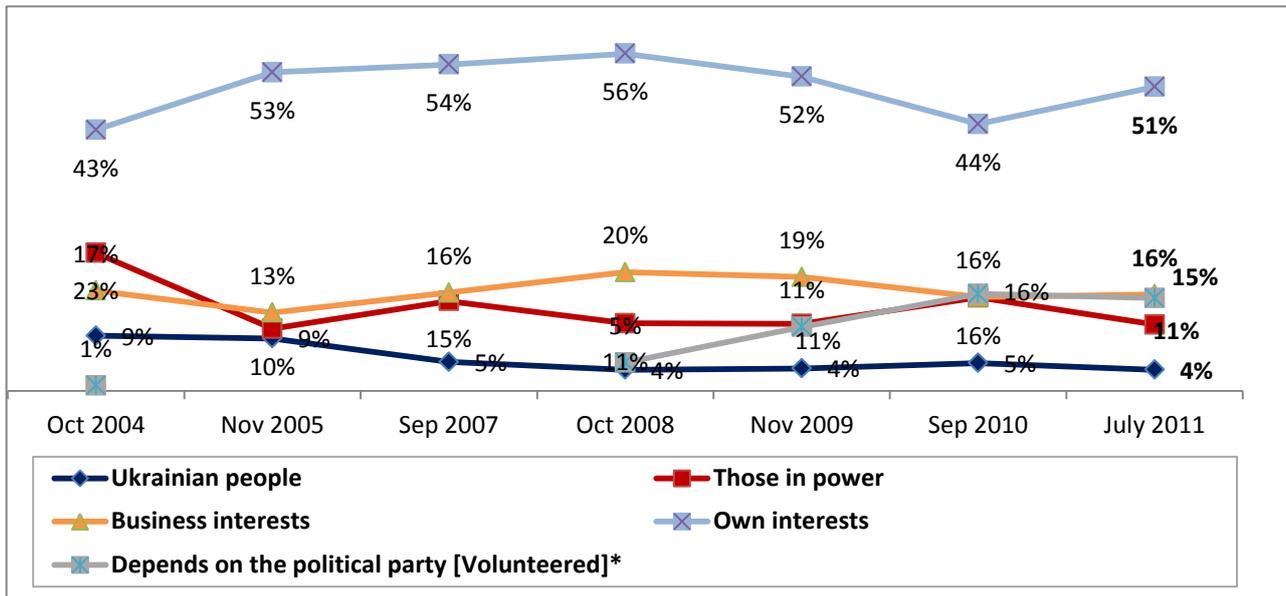
Belief that political parties have clear proposals to address current issues remains low.



Question: "In your opinion, do the major political parties in Ukraine have clear proposals to address the issues facing the country?" (n=1,515)

- ▶ The percentage who believes that most political parties have clear proposals dropped this year from 15% to 9%.
- ▶ Most significantly, the number who volunteered the answer that no political parties have clear proposals increased from 20% to 31%.

19

Ukrainians remain skeptical that political parties serve the interests of the country.

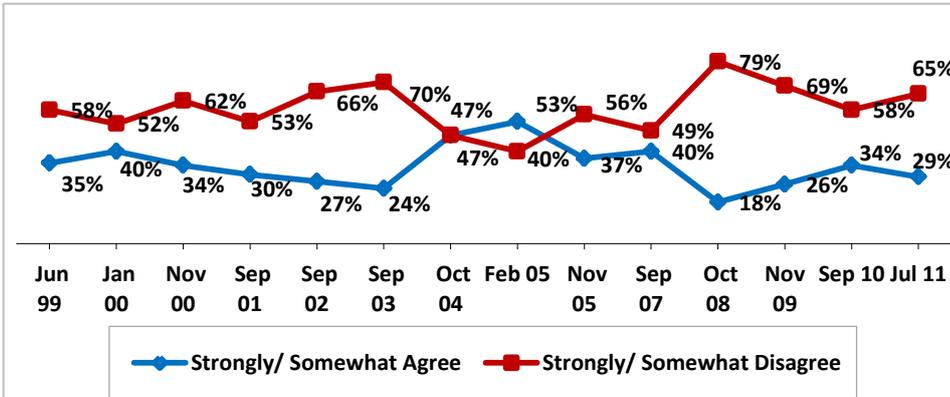
**This option was not recorded in September 2007 and November 2005.*

Question: "In your opinion, whose interest do political parties serve: the interest of the Ukrainian people, the interests of those in power, business interest, their own interests, or some other interest?" (n=1,515)

- ▶ After falling to 44% in September 2010, the number of respondents who believe political parties only represent their own interests rose to 51%.
- ▶ A large percentage of Ukrainians also believe that political parties serve the interests of elites in society, either business interests (15%) or those in power (11%).
- ▶ Only 4% of residents believed political parties served the interests of the Ukrainian people, making it the lowest of any available options.

20

Ukrainians' belief in their ability to influence political decision-making through voting in elections or other means of participation has fallen compared to 2010. Fewer Ukrainians are also likely to say that people like them can have influence on the decisions made by government.

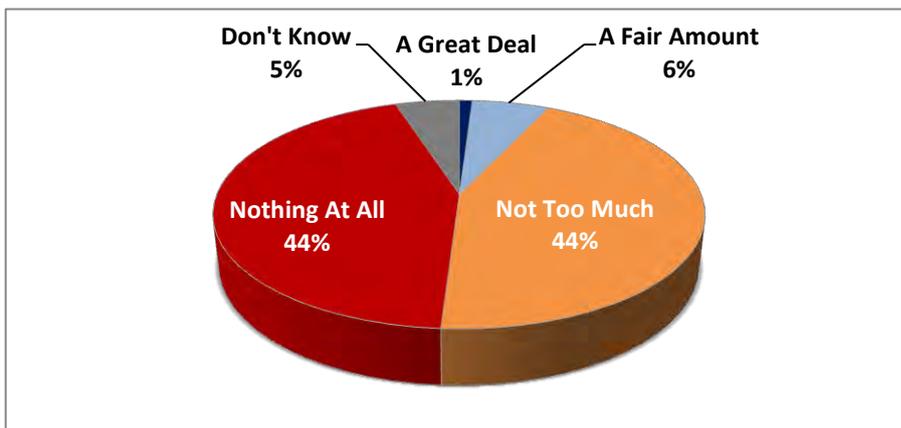


Question: Agree/Disagree: "Voting gives people like you a chance to influence decision-making in our country." (n=1,515)

- ▶ Sixty-five percent disagree with the statement that voting gives people like them influence over decision-making in Ukraine. This has risen from 58% in the 2010 survey. Only 29% agree with this statement. Agreement with the statement is uniformly low across the country.
- ▶ Those who have confidence in President Yanukovich are much more likely to agree that voting gives them influence (44%) than those who lack confidence in Yanukovich (22%), suggesting that political opinions play a role in evaluation of citizen influence.
- ▶ Ukrainians are even more pessimistic about having influence on government decisions in general. Seventy-nine percent disagree that people like them can have influence on government decisions, while only 15% agree.

21

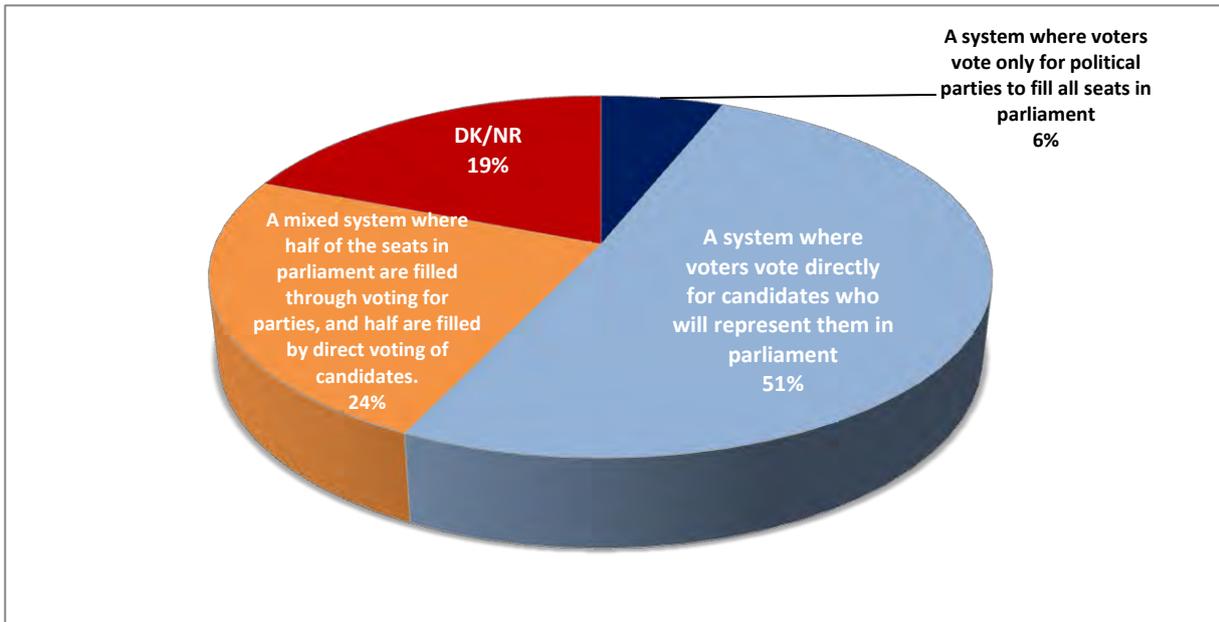
Most Ukrainians have not heard about the draft election law bill that has been introduced by the government in the Rada. A majority would like to learn more information about the bill.



Question: "As you may know, the parliament has recently introduced a draft election law bill to change the way Deputies are elected to the Verkhovna Rada. How much have you heard about what the government is proposing?" (n=1,515)

- ▶ Only 1% of Ukrainians have heard a great deal about the draft law, while 6% have heard a fair amount. Close to nine in 10 Ukrainians have not heard much or anything at all about the proposed law.
- ▶ A majority (59%) would like to learn more about the proposed law. The desire for more information is highest in the West (71%) and Center (68%), while it is relatively low in the North (45%). Ukrainians who believe voting gives them influence over decision-making are more likely to want more information than those who do not believe voting gives them influence (72% versus 54%).

22 **A majority of Ukrainians express support for a system where they vote directly for deputies.**

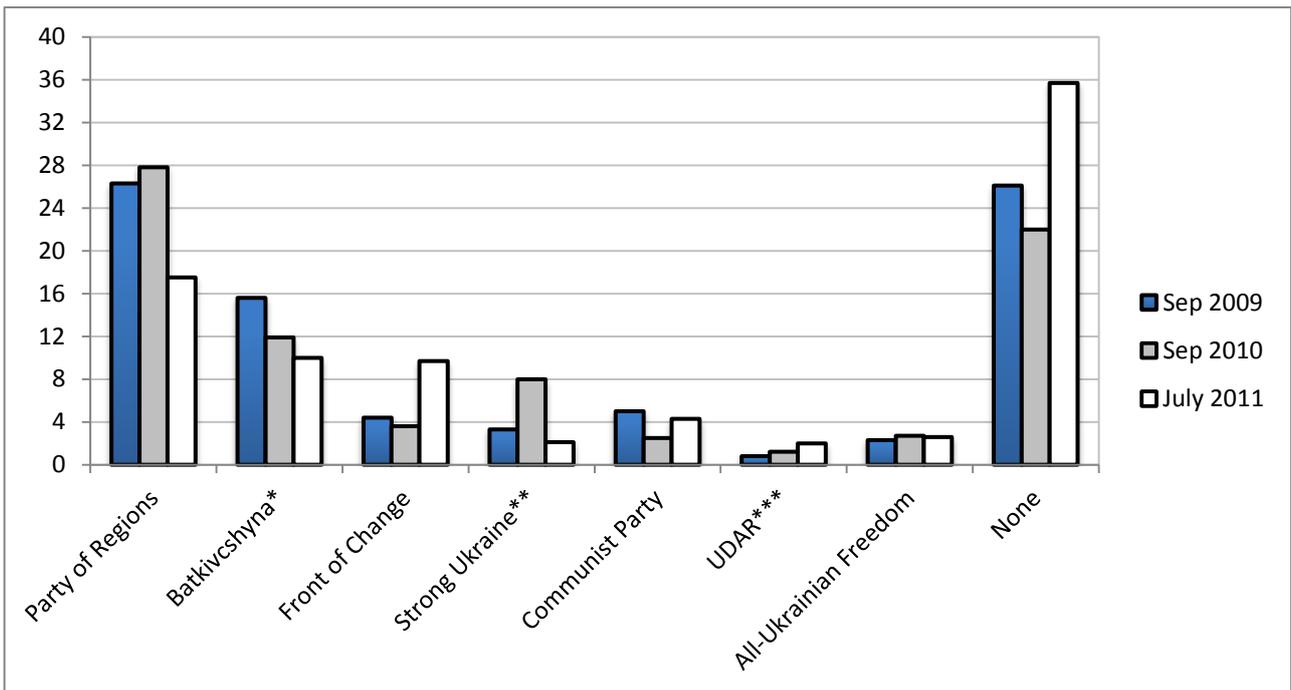


Question: "In your opinion, what would be the best way for Ukrainians to vote for parliament in Ukraine?"
(n=1515)

- ▶ When Ukrainians are given a choice in the type of electoral system, they are much more likely to prefer a system where all deputies are elected directly (51%) than through a mixed system (24%).

23 **The Party of Regions remains the party most often mentioned as representing respondents' views and interests, but the percentage mentioning Regions has declined significantly since the 2010 survey while Front of Change has seen a substantial increase in mentions.**

- ▶ The percentage of Ukrainians who say that the Party of Regions (PR) represents their views and interests has fallen from 27.8% in the 2010 survey to 17.5% in this year's survey. The highest level of support for PR is in the East (25%) and the South (25%), but support in these two regions has fallen significantly since the 2010 survey (40% and 54%, respectively).
- ▶ Batkivchshyna remains the second-highest mentioned party (but statistically the same as Front of Change), but its mentions have fallen slightly since 2010 (12.0% to 10.0%). Its mentions are highest in the West (18%) but it is now being closely contested by Front of Change in this region (see below). Batkivchshyna is also the most-mentioned party in the Center (17%).
- ▶ Mentions of Front of Change (FC) have increased nearly three-fold since the 2010 survey from 3.7% to 9.6%. Support for FC is highest in the West (20%) but it is also fairly high in Kyiv, the North and the Center (11% each).
- ▶ Strong Ukraine has suffered a significant fall in mentions, falling from 8% in 2010 to 2.1% in this survey. The Communist Party is mentioned by 4.3%; All-Ukrainian Freedom is mentioned by 2.6%; and UDAR is mentioned by 2.0%.
- ▶ The percentage saying 'None' has increased to nearly 36% in this year's survey.



*Tymoschenko bloc in 2009; ** Tigipko bloc in 2009; ***Klitchko bloc in 2009

Question: "Turning to another topic, please look at this list of political parties and tell me which of these parties best represents the interest of people like you." (n=1515)