

KHARKIV INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
KHARKIV HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION GROUP



# Assessment of the activity

OF THE NATIONAL POLICE  
OF UKRAINE BY POLLING  
PUBLIC OPINION

National report · Kharkiv · 2019



Kharkiv Institute for Social Research  
Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group

# **Assessment of the activity of the National Police of Ukraine by polling public opinion**

(national report)

KHARKIV  
2019

**Authors:** Denys Kobzin, Svitlana Shcherban, Ksenia Koreneva, Andrii Chernousov.

This study would have been impossible without the all-round support and persistent work of Mr. Yevhen Zakharov and colleagues from Kharkiv Human Rights Group.

*The reader's attention is drawn to the results of a national study devoted to assessing police activity through a survey of the Ukrainian population. The report contains information on how citizens perceive the police and how much trust they have in it. The main indicators of the success of police activities in the country and regions are also given.*

*The publication will be interesting for law enforcement officials, representatives of local authorities, public figures and for everyone interested in reforming the law enforcement in Ukraine.*

Denys Kobzin, Svitlana Shcherban, Ksenia Koreneva, Andrii Chernousov.  
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## **INTRODUCTION**

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One of the first steps in reforming the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Ukraine was the adoption of the Law of Ukraine «On the National Police of Ukraine» and declaring in its provisions that it was people's trust that became the key factor in assessing the police efficiency. But unfortunately, five years later, we still have not approached to complying with these provisions of the law – the system of evaluation of efficiency is outdated, which leads to a number of consequences, in particular human rights violations. Of course, a change in the rating system is not an easy decision, but it is necessary. In the future, such studies should become not only an important source of information, but also part of a constantly operating evaluation system, which will also allow planning the activities of the police, as the police of many countries do. That is why we hope that conducting a national police evaluation survey will be another step towards the implementation of this method in Ukraine. A study in which the police in each region of Ukraine will be able to get information on how people perceive their work can and should be used for change. Changes that the country needs already for a long time.

## METHODOLOGY

The survey was aimed at the solution of the following tasks:

- To study and give the public and the leadership of the National Police of Ukraine a clear idea of how the population of the country perceives the police, what is the level of trust in it;
- examine the key indicators of police success in the country and regions;
- Propose an addition to the existing system for assessing the level of crime and police activity to make it more objective.

During the period from November to December 2018, a survey of 19,500 respondents in all regions of Ukraine was carried out in accordance with a specially calculated sample for fulfilling the tasks. The study was carried out with using a face-to-face interview method. (*Sample design is in the Appendix 1*)

## SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS OF THE SAMPLE

- 19,500 respondents were interviewed, including 45.3% of men and 54.7% of women.
- 11.2% of the respondents are young people aged 16–24, 28.3% are 25–39 years old, another quarter (24.8%) is 40–54 years old. Respondents aged 55 and over – 35.7%.
- Less than half of the polled have secondary specialized education (46.4%), part (20.4%) has initial or incomplete secondary. 33.2% of the respondents finish or graduate from higher education institution.
- 32.4% of the respondents live in oblast centers. 27.5% – residents of cities in the region, 40.1% live in urban areas and villages.
- When assessing their financial situation, 43.7% of respondents indicated that they could cover living costs, but not for the purchase of valuable things (furniture, refrigerator). Another 32.9% indicated that they are earning enough for food, but the need to buy clothes and shoes is already causing difficulties. 9.5% of those who are not experiencing any material difficulties, except for the possibility of making especially large purchases (house, car, etc.). And another 10.5% hardly make ends meet, sometimes they lack even food. Another 3.4% refused to answer.
- 5.5% were brought to administrative liability and 1.5% were charged with criminal offenses.

## KEY RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

1. The estimation of the citizens' fears to become victims of crimes showed that the population is most worried by the perspective to become victims of traffic accidents (71,9%) or a theft from a house or apartment (62,2%). Somewhat less, but still more than every other one is afraid to become a victim of robbery in the street (57,3%), a victim of physical violence (55,8%), to be cheated by frauds (54,7%). This data also shows that the people are most afraid to become victims of traffic accidents in Dnipropetrovsk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kirovohrad, Rivne, Kherson and Cherkasy oblasts, and the residents of Dnipropetrovsk, Kirovohrad, Cherkasy, Chernihiv oblasts and Kyiv city are most afraid to become the victims of thefts. Residents of Kirovohrad, Dnipropetrovsk, Kherson and Cherkasy oblasts are most afraid to become victims of crimes (see Table 1–1).
2. 50% of the respondents believe that the crime level in the place of their residence has not changed in the last 12 months. More than a quarter of respondents (26%) pointed out that in their opinion the crime level has increased. Only 11,1% said that they noticed the decrease of crime level during the year. 13% had difficulty answering that question. It should be noted that the residents of Dnipropetrovsk and Kirovohrad oblasts and Kyiv city estimate the crime level as the worst. Most respondents who noticed the improvement of the situation live in Ivano-Frankivsk and Khmelnytskyi oblasts (see Table 2–1).
3. Assessing the district of their residence, respondents expressed opinion about crimes that are common there. The most widespread, with a significant margin, are violations of traffic rules (67,2%). Burglaries are also common, in the people's views (49,8%), as well as hooliganism of aggressive companies (40,6%) and illegal alcohol and drug trafficking (46,8%), which is an essential basis for creating a dangerous environment and criminal activity. The violence, attacks and robberies in the streets worry less than a third part of the respondents (25,5%), and fraud – over a third part (36,1%). The prevalence of violations of traffic rules is most often noted by the residents of Dnipropetrovsk, Zakarpattia, Rivne, Cherkasy oblasts. Thefts worry most of the residents of Kyiv city and Dnipropetrovsk oblast (see Table 3–1).
4. A significant number of respondents assesses the police activity as unsatisfactory. Thus, 49,4% respondents are not satisfied with the work of local police, and 52,7% – with the work of Ukrainian police in general. People satisfied with the activity of local police constitute around a third part – 33,7%, and the persons satisfied with the national police in general –

around – 29,5%. A certain number of respondents could not assess the work of police in general. Although the general opinion on the police efficiency is not very positive, some of respondents in several oblasts assessed it as effective – it concerns Vinnytsia, Volyn, Donetsk, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi oblasts. The efficiency was assessed as the worst by the residents of Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Mykolaiv, Kherson, Kyiv oblasts and the city of Kyiv (see Table 4–1).

- 5. Most of respondents (75,7%) did not have any contacts with the police during the year. Among the most widespread causes of contact respondents indicated the following: situations when their family members or acquaintances became the victims of crimes (5,4%), the contacts when it was necessary to arrange the documents (4,6%), the situations when the police stopped them in the street to check their documents (4,1%). (see Table 1–1).
- 6–7. Most of those who contacted police during the year were satisfied by the results of the contact (58,8%), in particular, 69,4% were satisfied by the politeness of the police officers. Some of respondents (23,2%) noted the indifference of the police officers, 6,1% more noted that faced the rude behavior. 33,9% were unsatisfied by the results of contacts with the police.
- 8–9. 30,4% among respondents were stopped during the year by the representatives of the police. Most of them (66,4%) point out that police officers were polite, 19,4% noted the indifference, 13% said about rude behavior of the police officers during the contact.
- 10–13. In general, 4,6% of respondents (878 of respondents in relevant selection) pointed out that during the year the police officers violated their rights or the rights of their relatives, or did not perform their duties well. It should also be pointed out, that 1,7% of respondents (326 respondents in the relevant selection) noted that they became the victims of beatings by the police officers, were subjected to suffering or ill-treatment. At the same time 90,7% of persons whose rights or whose relatives' rights were violated or who pointed out that the police did not perform their duties in good faith, never filed formal complaints. The main cause is the belief that it would be in vain (51,4%).
- 14–15. 30,4% of respondents trust the police (2,7% among them fully trust it, and 27,7% rather trust it than not). 50% of respondents said that they did not trust the police: 29,6% of them said that they probably do not trust, and 20,4% do not trust at all. Thus, the police generally has a negative balance of confidence (-19,6%). At the same time in two oblasts where the police enjoys more trust, the balance of confidence is positive – in Zakarpattia and Khmelnytskyi oblasts (see Table 15–1).
- 16. It should be noted that 36,3% of the respondents pointed out their willingness to help the police in any circumstances. 27,8% are willing to help given that such help would not damage the interests of the respondents or their relatives. Most

- of persons willing to help reside in Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Zakarpattia, Rivne, Sumy and Ternopil oblasts. 8,7% pointed out that they would not help the police in any circumstances, most of such respondents reside in Ivano-Frankivsk oblast (see Table 16–1).
- 17. The respondents indicated the following among the biggest draw backs in the work of the police: incompetence (39,3%), corruption (36,8%), reluctance to protect “a regular person” (30,9%). 26,4% of respondents also indicated a weak connection with the population, and 20,6% –the impunity of police officers.
  - 18. Opinion of respondents on whether it is worth it to notify the police about crimes, divided. Thus, 33,4% of the respondents would always contact the police, 23,6% would contact in most cases. 28,8% would decide according to the situation, and 1,6% would not contact the police under any circumstances.
  - 19. The citizens mostly receive the information about police from TV (69,6%), life stories of their acquaintances and friends (51,4%), internet news (41,3%). Only 14,4% of the respondents receive the information from the personal experience.
  - 20. 10,2% among respondents said that during the last year they became victims of a crime. The respondents most often became the victims of hooliganism, various forms of theft, fraud. The most victims are in Volyn, Luhansk, Lviv oblasts (see Table 20–1).
  - 21–22. Some of the victims of crimes received threats. 8,3% of the respondents were threatened with beating, 4,1% were threatened with damage to their property, 15,3% were verbally abused. Most of the victims (69,7%) were not subjected to violence, but 9,7% of the victims were punched, 6,4% grabbed or shoved. 18,3% of the respondents indicated various forms of threats or intimidation.
  - 23. Some of respondents (23,3%) estimates the sustained pecuniary damage between UAH 176 and 1763. 31,6% more sustained damage between UAH 1763 and 44049. 2,3% of victims sustained significant damage (over UAH 88 100), and 28,1% could not assess the damage. 10,6% of the victims sustained damage under UAH 176.
  - 24–26. During research it was revealed that a significant number of victims (40,2%) never notified the police about the crimes that they became the victims of. Most of respondents who never reported police that they became victims of crimes reside in Volyn, Ivano-Frankivsk, Luhansk, Lviv, Khmelnytsky and Chernivtsi oblasts. The residents of Kirovohrad region contacted the police for help most often (see Table 24–1). Among the causes of reluctance to report police is the disappointment in the effectiveness of the police (34,9%), the opinion that the police is not interested in such incidents (38,8%) or the attempts of the residents to deal with the situation on their own (28,8%). Reports of crimes usually took place because people hoped for the return of their property or redress (56,6%) or hoped that the perpetrators would be

punished (50,8%). Some of respondents (27,5%) contacted the police because believed that it was right and believed it was their duty.

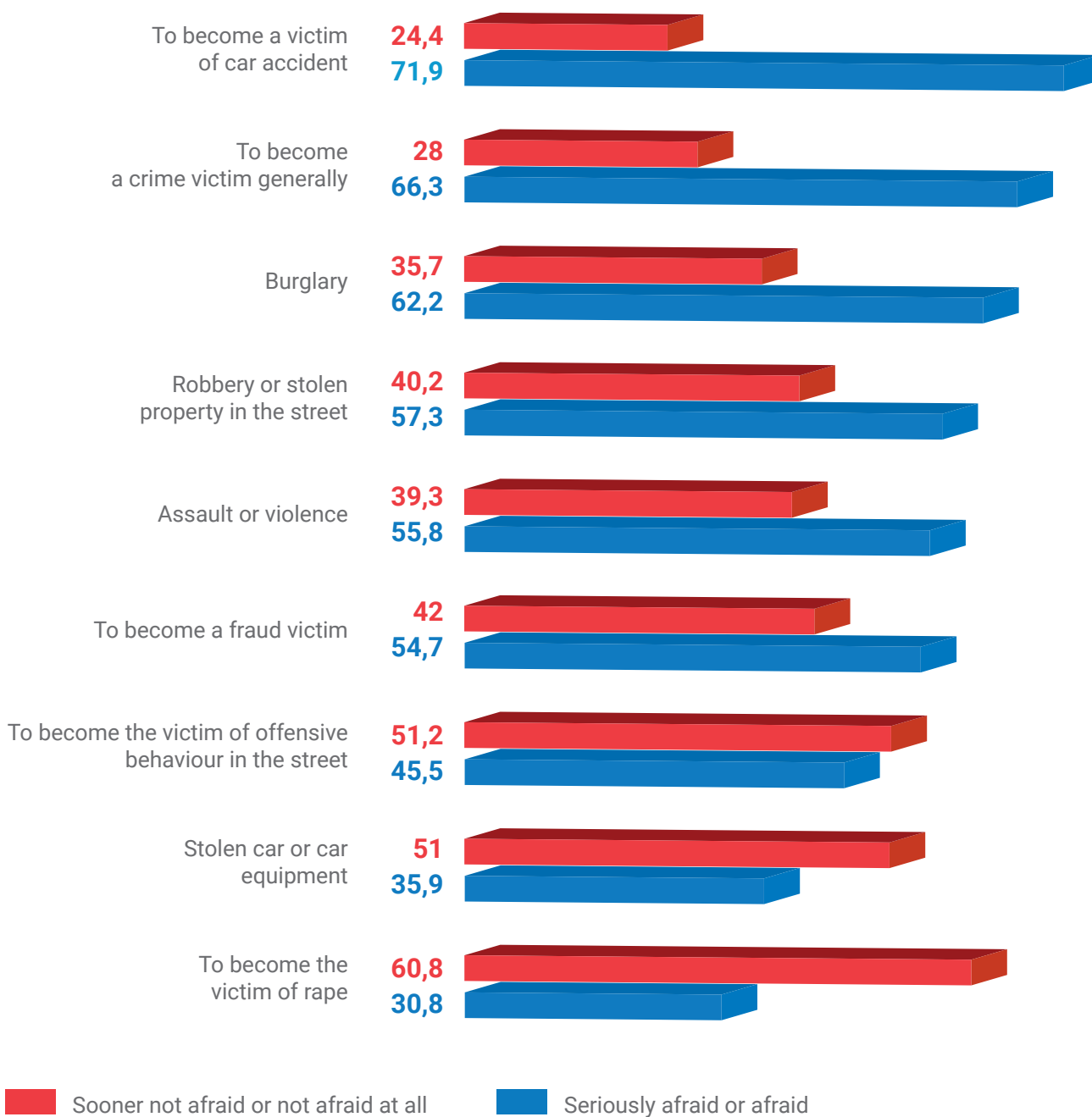
- 27. The main mean of notifying about a crime is by phone. 102 number was used by 58,3% respondents, 5,5% called the local police department. More than 27,7% arrived to the police and wrote the applications.
- 28. Most victims of crimes (64,6%) point out that their applications were accepted at once. 19% had to wait, and 4,4% faced the refusal to accept the applications.
- 29–32. Only 14,8% of respondents said that they were fully informed about the investigation. 18,6% said that they were informed “more or less”. Some (17,1%) said that they were not informed enough, and 29,3% were not informed at all. As a result 77,2% of the victims of crimes said that they would like to be better informed about the course of investigation. Among the information they would like to receive the most, they most often indicated the information about the course of investigation and its result (47,3%). The research revealed that 35,6% of the victims of crimes did not receive any additional information from the police. Information about whether the perpetrator was found or what to do if the case

is brought to the court, was received by 15,1% of the respondents, 26% were assisted while drafting the applications and during the subsequent communication with police officers.

- 33–34. 74,7% of the victims of the crimes remained unsatisfied with the way the police handled their cases, only 21,7% were satisfied. Concerning the work of the police with the victims of the crimes, it should be noted that they were most often questioned about their losses or damage (76,4%). In 44,4% of the cases the information was provided about the officer who was investigating the case. 44,9% of the victims reported that they were not provided with the number of their cases in URPI. 67,3% of the respondents pointed out that they were not asked about their fears to become victims of crimes again.
- 35–36. As for results of the police work in investigating crimes, 27,3% of victims responded that the perpetrators were found. But charges were brought only in 16,4% of the cases, and the cases were brought to court only in 8,1%. There was no redress or return of the lost property to 71,5% of victims of crimes, in 14,6% it was not required. Only 14% of victims said that they received partial or full compensation of damage.

# GENERAL EVALUATION OF THE SECURITY LEVEL AND POLICE EFFICIENCY

## 1. CITIZENS' FEARS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF CRIME (%; respondents had the multi-optional choice)



**1-1. FEAR TO BECOME A CRIME VICTIM***(oblasts breakdown, %; the highest figures of crime are colored)*

		Burglary	Fraud	Street robbery	Stolen car	Car accident victim	Rape	Physical violence	Offensive behavior in the street	Any crime
1.	Vinnytsia	55,3	50,2	49,5	36,3	66,8	31,1	47,3	37,6	56,8
2.	Volyn	61,3	45,8	61,7	33,8	67,8	29,3	50,7	37,3	67,7
3.	Dnipropetrovsk	72,5	64,1	68,6	35,8	88,2	40,9	66,2	54,7	79,4
4.	Donetsk	55,1	49,3	47,3	32,3	62,4	27,6	48,7	32,2	54,6
5.	Zhytomyr	67,3	61,5	61,5	40,6	80,5	31,2	60,7	59,6	74,5
6.	Transcarpathian	34,2	35,8	43,9	25,2	78,5	21,7	48,1	28,2	57,2
7.	Zaporizhzhia	62,7	53,8	69,3	34,4	65,1	37,3	64,7	56,5	75,3
8.	Ivano-Frankivsk	60,3	51,1	42,5	34,1	83,9	21,0	50,9	31,3	69,8
9.	Kyiv Region	61,1	35,7	51,7	26,9	58,0	32,2	54,8	51,4	65,5
10.	Kyiv City	76,3	63,3	71,0	51,6	66,7	34,8	66,7	49,4	71,5
11.	Kirovogradska	76,7	62,0	66,8	33,6	84,2	22,6	60,8	38,1	84,6
12.	Luhansk	57,4	51,4	56,7	37,0	70,7	24,4	46,2	49,4	62,6
13.	Lvyv	67,5	52,8	58,2	28,5	80,1	28,6	54,9	41,4	59,5
14.	Mikolayv	65,0	59,5	64,8	22,7	79,2	29,7	65,6	63,4	67,2
15.	Odesa	62,7	53,1	58,6	35,6	69,6	40,1	60,7	48,9	62,7
16.	Poltava	65,2	58,6	57,6	37,6	62,5	32,7	59,7	40,2	69,3
17.	Rivne	66,5	60,8	56,8	40,8	85,0	38,6	59,8	49,2	69,0
18.	Sumy	61,3	38,9	60,7	49,2	65,9	42,7	58,7	53,4	64,1
19.	Ternopil	49,0	51,9	36,2	26,3	61,2	16,0	32,6	28,9	48,4
20.	Kharkiv	55,1	53,7	51,2	30,2	69,7	25,7	51,4	49,2	54,6
21.	Kherson	68,1	55,8	64,8	38,1	83,0	38,6	65,3	66,3	77,5
22.	Khmelnitsky	37,2	33,0	30,6	17,1	37,7	18,0	29,3	31,3	50,2
23.	Cherkasy	72,7	66,8	63,3	45,7	86,9	35,8	68,4	48,3	77,9
24.	Chernivtsi	49,1	54,2	48,8	37,2	65,2	25,1	42,2	29,1	49,6
25.	Chernihiv	70,7	50,1	59,5	29,9	70,5	24,7	52,3	49,1	69,5

## 2. CHANGES OF CRIME RATE IN RESPONDENT RESIDENCE DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS (%)

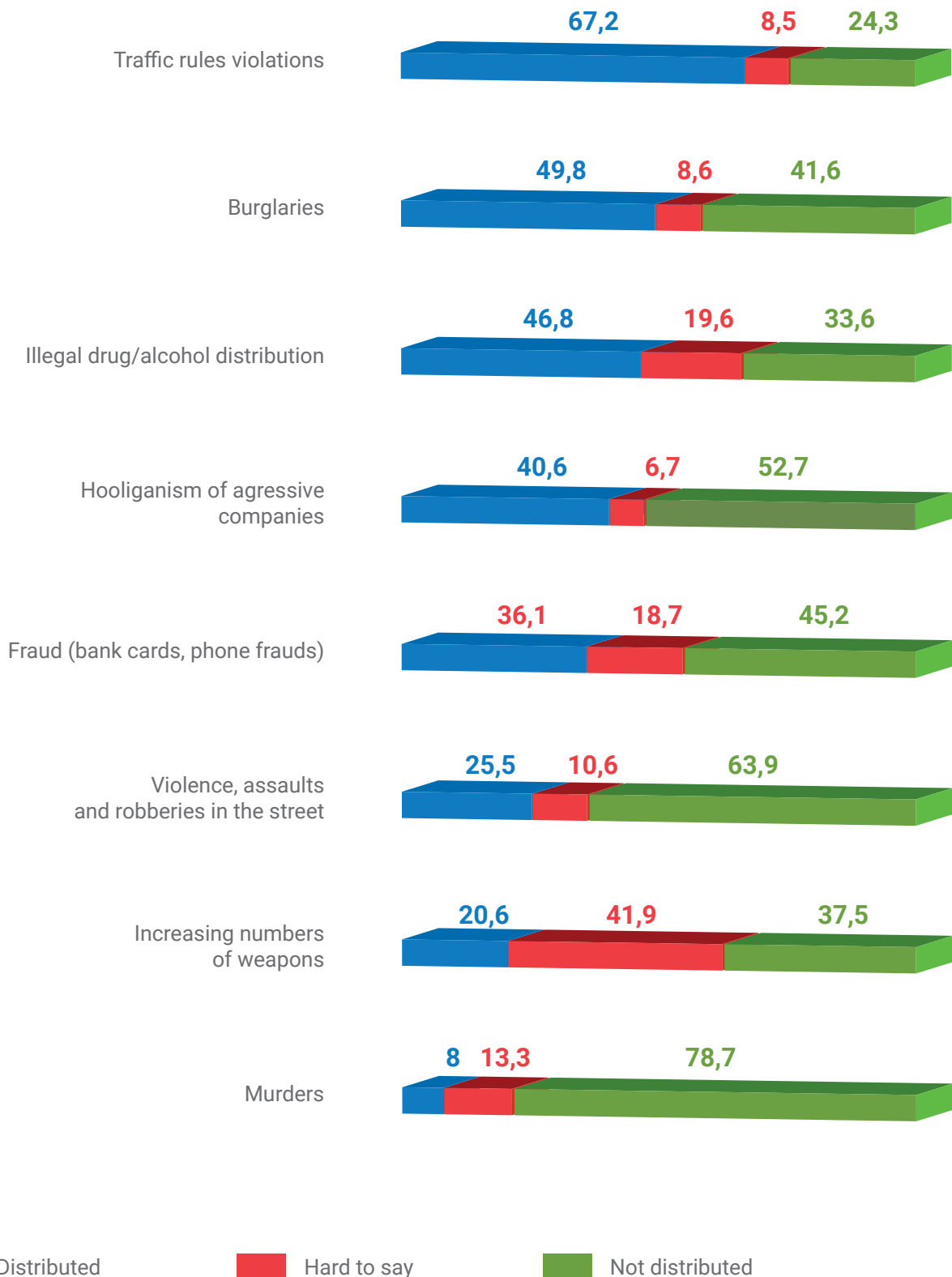


### 2-1. EVALUATION OF THE CRIME RATE (regional breakdown, %)

		Crime rate increased	Crime rate remained at the same level	Crime rate decreased
1.	Vinnitsia	13,3	66,3	12,8
2.	Volyn	23,0	50,4	15,7
3.	Dnipropetrovsk	55,7	32,9	3,6
4.	Donetsk	11,6	46,8	16,4
5.	Zhytomyr	36,6	52,5	9,0
6.	Transcarpathian	19,6	56,9	16,2
7.	Zaporizhzhia	29,7	53,8	9,4
8.	Ivano-Frankivsk	8,5	53,4	23,3
9.	Kyiv Region	24,1	50,9	6,6
10.	Kyiv City	37,8	37,3	2,9
11.	Kirovogradska	27,1	60,2	3,0
12.	Luhansk	21,4	56,9	6,5
13.	Lvyv	19,3	57,8	12,4
14.	Mikolayv	13,3	64,6	9,9
15.	Odesa	30,8	48,5	7,2
16.	Poltava	26,8	53,2	17,0
17.	Rivne	18,3	57,3	17,8
18.	Sumy	22,3	44,1	18,6
19.	Ternopil	15,6	65,8	16,8
20.	Kharkiv	30,5	41,2	7,5
21.	Kherson	26,8	57,0	10,3
22.	Khmelnitsky	6,9	44,5	23,3
23.	Cherkasy	34,6	42,5	4,5
24.	Chernivtsi	17,4	53,7	16,5
25.	Chernihiv	11,8	56,6	18,1

### 3. DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT CRIME TYPES IN THEIR RESIDENCE PLACES

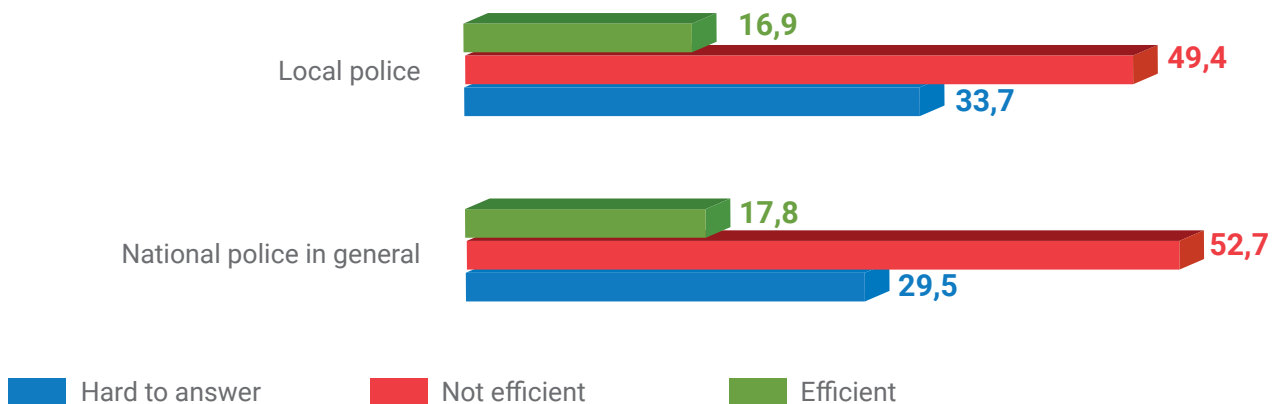
(%; respondents had multi-optional choice)



### 3-1. RESPONDENTS' OPINION ABOUT CRIME DISTRIBUTION (regional breakdown, %)

		Murder	Hooliganism of aggressive	Burglaries	Illegal distribution of alcohol/drugs	Fraud	Violence, assaults and robberies in the street	Violations of traffic rules	Increasing number of weapons
1.	Vinnytsia	3,3	26,1	34,9	31,9	21,1	15,3	53,4	15,6
2.	Volyn	5,3	37,2	25,0	42,2	19,3	27,9	49,5	8,2
3.	Dnipropetrovsk	21,8	62,5	77,0	69,6	51,8	50,1	89,9	39,9
4.	Donetsk	8,5	29,2	24,7	40,3	38,2	14,7	52,2	10,5
5.	Zhytomyr	10,5	49,8	59,5	62,9	33,2	25,3	79,2	17,5
6.	Transcarpathian	5,3	34,4	27,5	26,8	21,6	22,0	82,4	15,8
7.	Zaporizhzhia	5,5	56,7	64,7	46,0	34,8	30,7	61,9	14,9
8.	Ivano-Frankivsk	2,3	8,0	43,8	61,7	22,3	6,0	70,3	12,7
9.	Kyiv Region	9,7	40,9	69,0	52,9	45,8	23,7	53,4	24,2
10.	Kyiv City	8,7	37,2	74,5	57,1	57,0	34,0	65,5	51,0
11.	Kirovogradska	2,9	38,0	52,5	25,0	40,8	30,6	69,2	5,7
12.	Luhansk	9,2	39,6	34,2	51,0	51,4	23,2	70,0	21,1
13.	Lvyv	2,7	35,1	42,8	37,8	26,4	26,1	72,1	11,3
14.	Mikolayv	3,0	49,5	37,9	44,0	38,0	14,8	68,3	11,3
15.	Odesa	6,8	43,1	57,9	39,3	27,2	28,0	73,0	21,2
16.	Poltava	13,4	43,3	51,9	51,4	35,5	26,4	66,0	32,0
17.	Rivne	7,0	42,8	33,7	48,3	42,8	22,5	86,8	32,2
18.	Sumy	6,7	57,1	49,2	42,0	32,4	26,2	54,1	17,9
19.	Ternopil	3,5	22,8	25,7	28,4	30,4	7,7	71,9	12,1
20.	Kharkiv	8,8	40,6	41,4	40,4	30,3	16,8	61,3	10,4
21.	Kherson	6,2	56,7	53,8	46,2	45,0	37,4	75,6	14,5
22.	Khmelnitsky	0,5	14,4	13,3	25,7	10,2	8,8	23,0	1,5
23.	Cherkasy	12,6	49,2	57,7	58,5	44,6	27,4	79,6	28,4
24.	Chernivtsi	15,0	41,8	45,5	43,0	38,6	15,6	69,1	13,7
25.	Chernihiv	4,6	17,5	49,4	61,0	26,5	8,7	56,0	11,4

#### 4. POLICE EFFICIENCY EVALUATION (%)



##### 4-1. LOCAL POLICE EFFICIENCY EVALUATION (%)

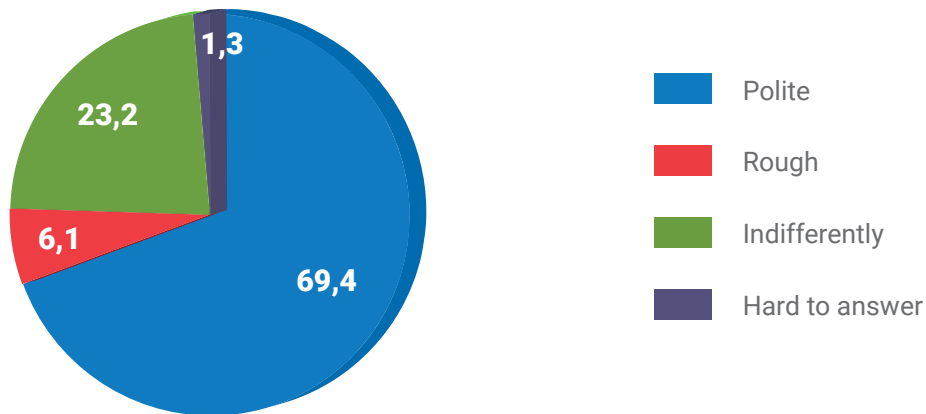
		Efficient	Not efficient	Hard to answer
1.	Vinnitsia	49,4	43,4	7,2
2.	Volyn	48,4	32,8	18,8
3.	Dnipropetrovsk	24,4	67,2	8,4
4.	Donetsk	47,9	34,8	17,3
5.	Zhytomyr	32,4	63,2	4,4
6.	Transcarpathian	43,1	46,3	10,6
7.	Zaporizhzhia	34,2	52,9	12,9
8.	Ivano-Frankivsk	42,5	36,5	21,0
9.	Kyiv Region	22,3	55,5	22,2
10.	Kyiv City	17,8	62,5	19,7
11.	Kirovogradska	38,3	45,6	16,1
12.	Luhansk	40,5	42,6	16,9
13.	Lyyv	39,2	46,6	14,2
14.	Mikolayv	33,8	47,0	19,2
15.	Odesa	24,2	49,7	26,1
16.	Poltava	27,9	59,8	12,3
17.	Rivne	45,9	43,5	10,6
18.	Sumy	38,6	45,2	16,2
19.	Ternopil	53,7	36,5	9,8
20.	Kharkiv	33,6	44,6	21,8
21.	Kherson	27,0	57,8	15,2
22.	Khmelnitsky	39,4	31,0	29,5
23.	Cherkasy	20,3	48,1	31,6
24.	Chernivtsi	38,6	46,7	14,7
25.	Chernihiv	35,4	47,7	16,9

## CONTACTING WITH POLICE

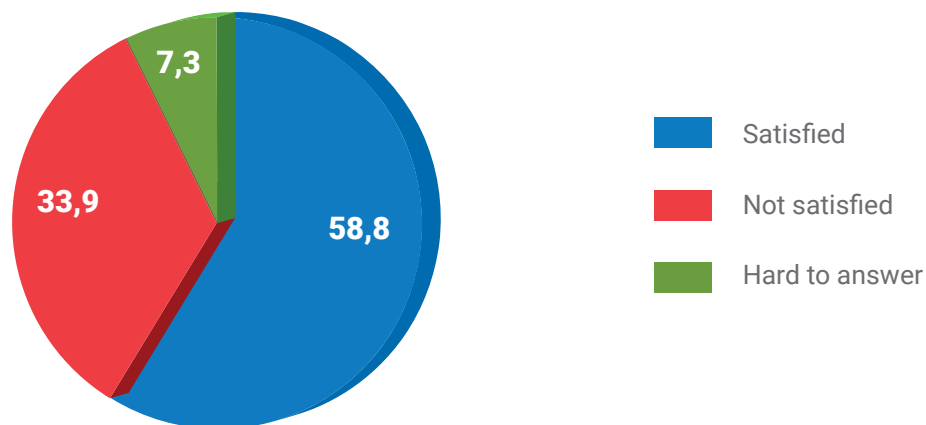
### 5. REASONS OF RESPONDENTS CONTACTS WITH POLICE DURING LAST 12 MONTHS (%; respondents had multi-optional choice)

Nº	Reasons for contacts	Numbers (%)
1.	My relatives/friends became victims of crime	5,4
2.	I needed to make some documents	4,6
3.	I wanted to report car accident	1,4
4.	I was witness of crime	3,4
5.	I wanted to report about need to provide medical aid	0,6
6.	Police stopped me in the street for any reason (ID check, question)	4,1
7.	Police officers came to my home and conducted some investigation	2,2
8.	Police officers invited me to the police station for investigation process	0,8
9.	I wanted to report about signal of alarm security system	0,5
10.	I wanted to report a crime	1,5
11.	I wanted to report about suspicious person	0,7
12.	I wanted to report about noise or loud music	1,3
13.	I wanted to report about missing person	0,1
14.	I wanted to report about missing property or animal/pet	1,0
15.	I wanted to report about emergency (fire, pipeline leak etc.)	0,4
16.	I wanted to ask for help or advise (for instance, how to get somewhere)	0,9
17.	I wanted to provide assistance or information	0,5
18.	I wanted to talk	0,5
19.	Other reason	2,4
20.	<b>I had any contacts</b>	<b>75,7</b>

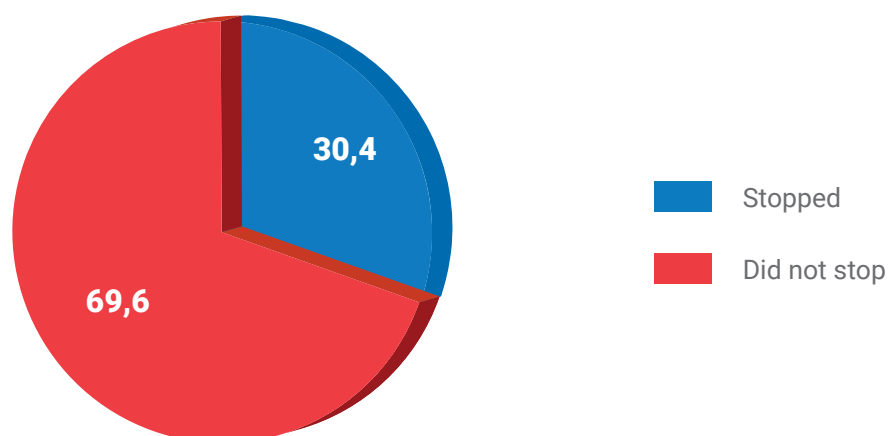
## 6. EVALUATION OF POLITENESS OF POLICE OFFICERS WHILE CONTACTING PEOPLE (%)



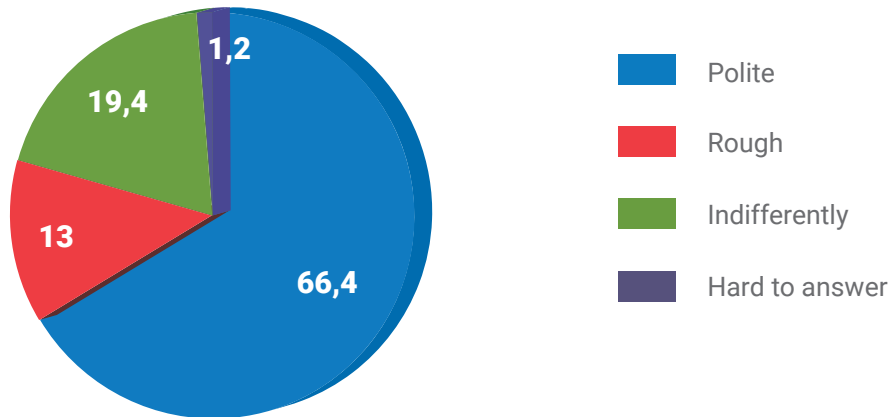
## 7. SATISFACTION WITH THE COMMUNICATION RESULT WITH POLICE OFFICERS (%)



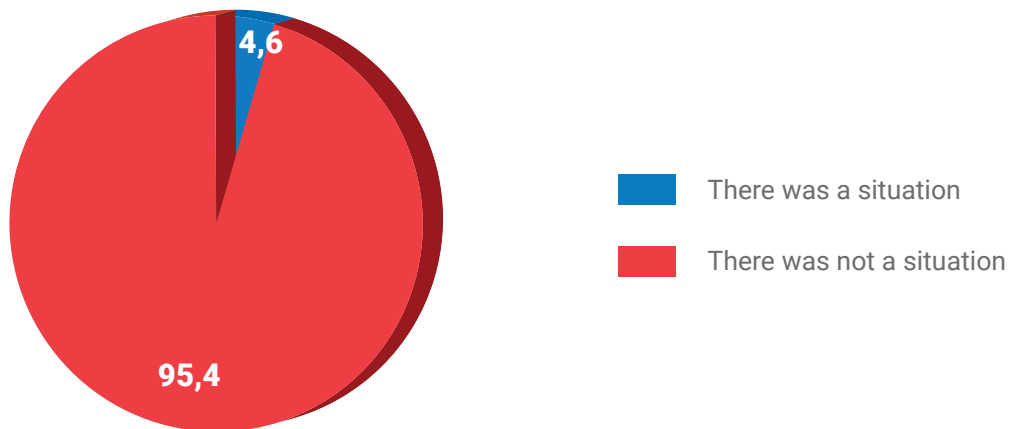
## 8. DID POLICE STOP RESPONDENTS DURING LAST 12 MONTHS? (%)



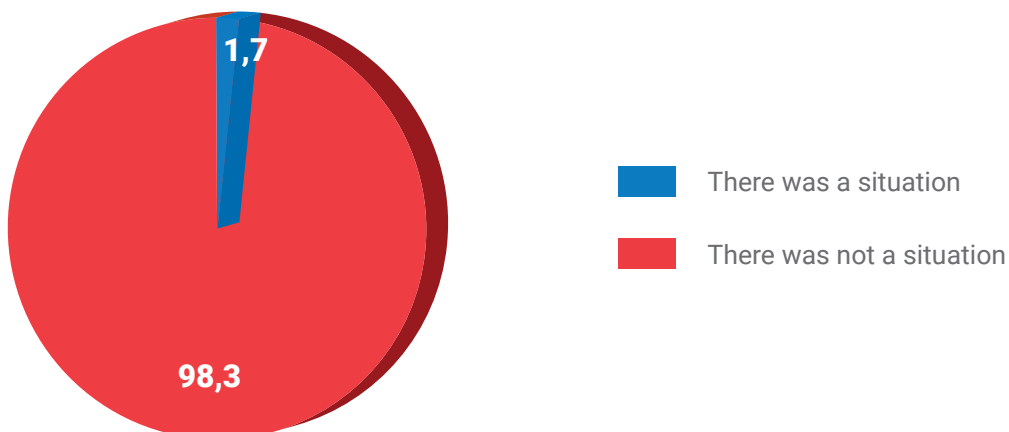
## 9. WHAT WAS THE POLICE OFFICERS BEHAVIOUR WHILE STOP&amp;TALK? (%)



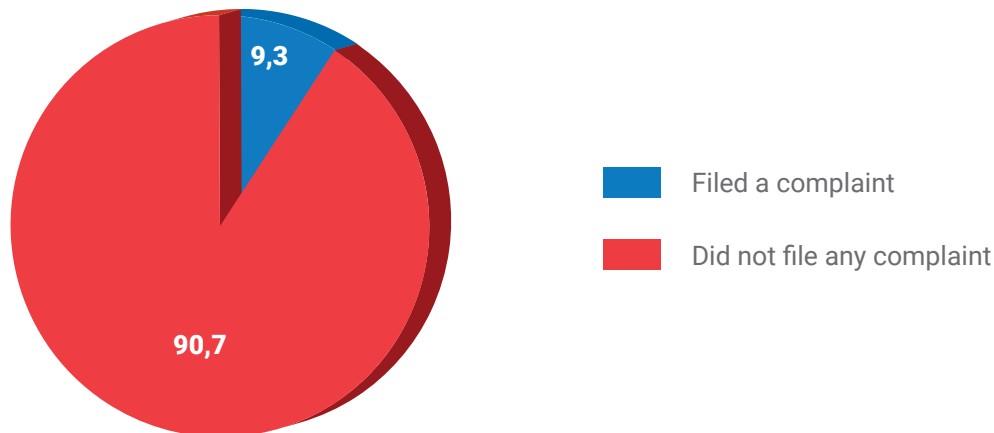
## 10. DID YOU ENCOUNTER THE SITUATION WHEN POLICE OFFICERS VIOLATED RESPONDENTS' OR THEIR RELATIVES' RIGHTS OR WERE NOT FAIRLY ENOUGH EXECUTING THEIR DUTIES DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS (%)



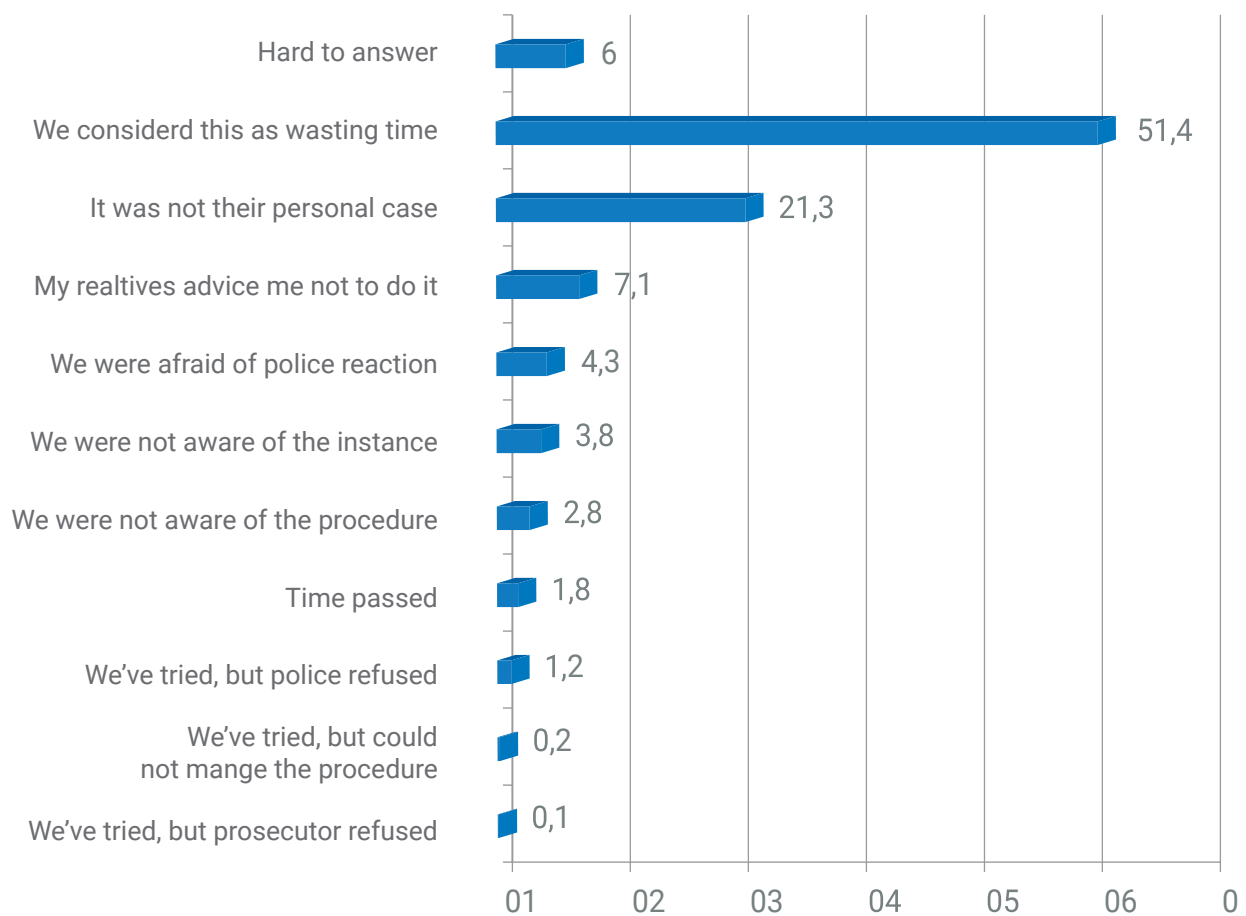
## 11. DID RESPONDENT BECOME VICTIM OF POLICE BRUTALITY, TORTURE OR ILL-TREATMENT DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS (%)



## 12. DID YOU FILE ANY COMPLAINT ON POLICE ACTIONS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS (%)



## 13. REASONS FOR REFUSING THE EFFORT TO FILE A COMPLAINT ON VIOLATION FROM POLICE SIDE (%)



## TRUST TO POLICE

### 14. TRUST TO STATE AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (%)

	Fully trust	Rather trust	Difficult to answer	Rather Do not trust	Do not trust at all
President of Ukraine	1,5	12,1	11,8	35,7	38,9
Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine	0,6	6,7	9,7	35,8	47,2
Government of Ukraine	0,7	7,8	11,2	35,2	44,0
Courts	0,9	9,4	19,5	32,3	37,9
Prosecutor's Office	1,1	10,8	22,0	30,7	35,4
Police	2,7	27,7	19,6	29,6	20,4
Armed Forces	12,7	43,0	20,8	12,6	10,9
Church	16,4	36,1	23,4	12,5	11,6
Security Service of Ukraine	2,4	15,7	32,8	25,9	23,2
NGOs	5,7	30,7	33,6	16,9	13,1

### 15. BALANCE OF TRUST (RATION OF THOSE RESPONDENTS WHO TRUST AND THOSE WHO DO NOT TRUST) TO STATE AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (%)



**15-1. TRUST TO POLICE (REGIONAL BREAKDOWN, %)**

		TRUST	DO NOT TRUST	BALANCE OF TRUST
1.	Vinnitsia	37,5	-45,8	-8,3
2.	Volyn	37,3	-40,2	-2,9
3.	Dnipropetrovsk	30,6	-57,2	-26,6
4.	Donetsk	35,3	-43,8	-8,5
5.	Zhytomyr	36,4	-52,9	-16,5
6.	Transcarpathian	43,9	-30,0	13,9
7.	Zaporizhzhia	41,1	-48,6	-7,5
8.	Ivano-Frankivsk	21,0	-56,2	-35,2
9.	Kyiv Region	21,6	-64,5	-42,9
10.	Kyiv City	18,8	-67,3	-48,5
11.	Kirovogradska	31,7	-51,8	-20,1
12.	Luhansk	28,5	-55,6	-27,1
13.	Lyyv	33,1	-44,7	-11,6
14.	Mikolayv	34,8	-47,7	-12,9
15.	Odesa	18,5	-56,5	-38,0
16.	Poltava	24,0	-51,2	-27,2
17.	Rivne	32,1	-40,6	-8,5
18.	Sumy	34,4	-42,2	-7,8
19.	Ternopil	41,7	-47,5	-5,8
20.	Kharkiv	32,1	-45,1	-13,0
21.	Kherson	28,0	-49,8	-21,8
22.	Khmelnitsky	39,8	-31,0	8,8
23.	Cherkasy	22,6	-54,0	-31,4
24.	Chernivtsi	27,3	-46,6	-19,3
25.	Chernihiv	30,6	-41,8	-11,2

**16. RESPONDENTS' READINESS TO ASSIST POLICE**

(%; respondents had multi-optional choice)

<b>Yes, in any situation</b>	<b>36,3</b>
Yes, when it comes to detain a suspect	6,5
Yes, as a witness	16,1
Yes, to report a committed crime	11,9
Yes, to report prepared crime	7,1
Yes, only when comes to my personal interest	13,9
Yes, if it is not against my interest or my relative	27,8
NO, I will not assist	8,7
<b>Hard to answer</b>	<b>5,9</b>

### 16-1. RESPONDENTS' READINESS TO ASSIST POLICE (REGIONAL BREAKDOWN, %)

		YES, in any situation	NO, I will not assist
1.	Vinnitsia	51,9	5,2
2.	Volyn	31,5	8,8
3.	Dnipropetrovsk	27,8	10,4
4.	Donetsk	39,3	6,4
5.	Zhytomyr	46,0	11,2
6.	Transcarpathian	47,0	7,7
7.	Zaporizhzhia	45,2	8,7
8.	Ivano-Frankivsk	38,7	22,7
9.	Kyiv Region	31,9	9,3
10.	Kyiv City	28,4	7,8
11.	Kirovogradska	37,9	6,3
12.	Luhansk	35,2	12,9
13.	Lvyv	37,2	8,0
14.	Mikolayv	29,5	6,0
15.	Odesa	36,1	7,3
16.	Poltava	27,0	12,2
17.	Rivne	47,3	2,3
18.	Sumy	42,4	5,8
19.	Ternopil	44,2	10,4
20.	Kharkiv	38,1	8,9
21.	Kherson	40,2	9,5
22.	Khmelnitsky	34,1	6,7
23.	Cherkasy	34,7	8,1
24.	Chernivtsi	33,0	12,4
25.	Chernihiv	27,1	3,2

## 17. RESPONDENTS' OPINION ABOUT THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE POLICE

(%,respondents had multi-optional choice)

Any shortcomings	5,2
Understaffing	12,0
Low professionalism	39,3
Unwillingness to protect «regular» citizen	30,9
Police brutality towards detained/suspects	8,2
Police impunity	20,6
Inactivity	34,2
Plan for solved crime	7,6
Low cultural level of the staff	8,3
Insufficient mandate	9,4
Too many powers	4,7
Lack of modern equipment	11,7
Corruption (extortion, bribing)	36,8
Roughness	8,8
Closeness (lack of information, transparency)	11,8
Untidy appearance	0,8
Poor connection with community	26,4
Illegal connection with criminal world, mafia	10,1
Other	2,9
Hard to answer	9,2

## 18. RESPONDENTS' OPINION CONCERNING THE NECESSITY TO REPORT A CRIME TO POLICE (%)

Always	33,4
In most cases	23,6
Depending on situation	28,8
Yes, if it comes to me personally or my relatives	8,0
Never	1,6
Hard to answer	4,6

## 19. SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT POLICE WORK FOR RESPONDENTS (%;respondents had multi-optional choice)

Personal experience of reporting to police	14,4
Personal observations of police actions without any contact	19,8
Personal experience of police service or communication with police officers while they working	4,9
Life stories of friends and relatives	51,4
Movies, sitcoms	15,4
Criminal TV programs	21,5
Official information, provided by law-enforcers (reports)	3,9
Informal communication with police officers, their stories about the work	6,8
News in printed press	21,0
Radio	9,1
Internet	41,3
TV	69,6

## CRIME VICTIMS

### 20. NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CRIME VICTIMS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS (%; respondents had multi-optional choice)

Robbery, street assault	0,5
Robbery, in-house assault	0,3
Assault, corporal damage	0,4
Domestic violence	0,5
Street hooliganism	1,0
Sexual violence	0,1
Car stolen	0,3
Theft from dacha	1,2
Theft of animals, pets	0,4
Burglary	1,1
Pocket theft	1,2
Other cases of theft of property or money	1,1
Cheating in trade	1,1
Fraud	1,0
Intentional destruction, property damage	0,4
Extortion from the side of public officials	0,2
Extortion from the side of persons who are not public officials	0,1
Racketeering, extortion from the side of criminals	0,1
Intentional abuse of dignity	0,5
Other	1,0
<b>Any</b>	<b>89,8</b>

## 20-1. NUMBER OF CRIME VICTIMS (REGIONAL BREAKDOWN, %)

		Became a crime victim
1.	Vinnytsia	5,8
2.	Volyn	29,0
3.	Dnipropetrovsk	12,3
4.	Donetsk	4,9
5.	Zhytomyr	6,8
6.	Transcarpathian	7,9
7.	Zaporizhzhia	7,8
8.	Ivano-Frankivsk	13,0
9.	Kyiv Region	6,3
10.	Kyiv City	11,2
11.	Kirovogradska	4,8
12.	Luhansk	15,1
13.	Lvyv	17,5
14.	Mikolayv	7,5
15.	Odesa	7,5
16.	Poltava	13,0
17.	Rivne	5,4
18.	Sumy	4,2
19.	Ternopil	6,8
20.	Kharkiv	10,1
21.	Kherson	9,8
22.	Khmelnitsky	11,0
23.	Cherkasy	12,1
24.	Chernivtsi	11,7
25.	Chernihiv	8,9

## 21. TYPES OF VIOLENCE, APPLIED TO CRIME VICTIMS

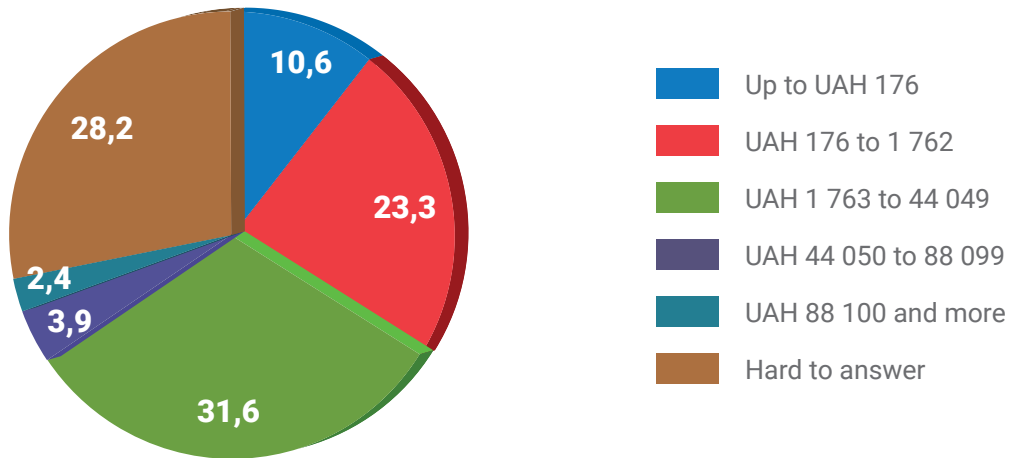
(%, respondents had multi-optional choice)

<b>Violence did not applied</b>	<b>69,7</b>
Brutally grabbed a bag	4,3
<b>Grabbed or pushed</b>	<b>6,4</b>
<b>Hit by hand</b>	<b>9,7</b>
Hit by leg	5,0
Used cold weapon (knife, castes, nunchacks, a stick etc.)	1,9
Used pneumatic weapon	0,1
Used gas weapon	0,1
Used a taser	0,1
Used a firearm (including rubber bullets)	0,1
Raped	0,1
Rape attempt	0,2
<b>Offended orally</b>	<b>15,5</b>
Other	4,3

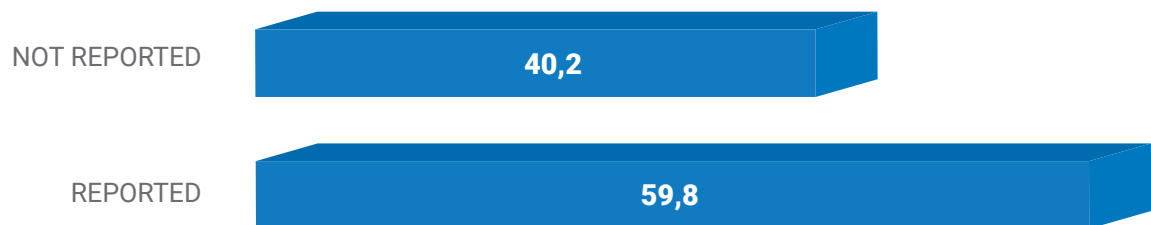
## 22. TYPES OF THREATS AND INTIMIDATION APPLIED TO CRIME VICTIMS (%)

<b>ANY</b>	<b>81,7</b>
Threatened to use arms (firearms or cold weapons)	1,0
Threatened to rape	0,3
Threatened to murder	3,6
Threatened to damage the property	4,1
Threatened to arson the property	1,0
Threatened to harm other people (children, relatives, friends) or pets	1,9
Threatened to maim	8,3
Threatened to use a vehicle as a weapon	-
Threatened to trick a dog	0,6
Other threats	2,3

### 23. AMOUNT OF MATERIAL DAMAGE, UAH (UAH 176 IS THE THRESHOLD FOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION)



### 24. DID YOU REPORT A CRIME AGAINST YOU TO POLICE? (%)



**24-1. LEVEL OF NOT REPORTING OF CRIME TO POLICE***(REGIONAL BREAKDOWN,%)*

1.	Vinnitsia	24,0
2.	Volyn	54,3
3.	Dnipropetrovsk	34,7
4.	Donetsk	16,7
5.	Zhytomyr	34,1
6.	Transcarpathian	40,5
7.	Zaporizhzhia	27,7
8.	Ivano-Frankivsk	50,0
9.	Kyiv Region	30,3
10.	Kyiv City	24,6
11.	Kirovogradska	7,7
12.	Luhansk	62,1
13.	Lviv	72,1
14.	Mikolayv	9,1
15.	Odesa	27,8
16.	Poltava	46,7
17.	Rivne	28,1
18.	Sumy	17,4
19.	Ternopil	37,5
20.	Kharkiv	27,9
21.	Kherson	25,4
22.	Khmelnitsky	63,6
23.	Cherkasy	40,8
24.	Chernivtsi	72,6
25.	Chernihiv	32,7

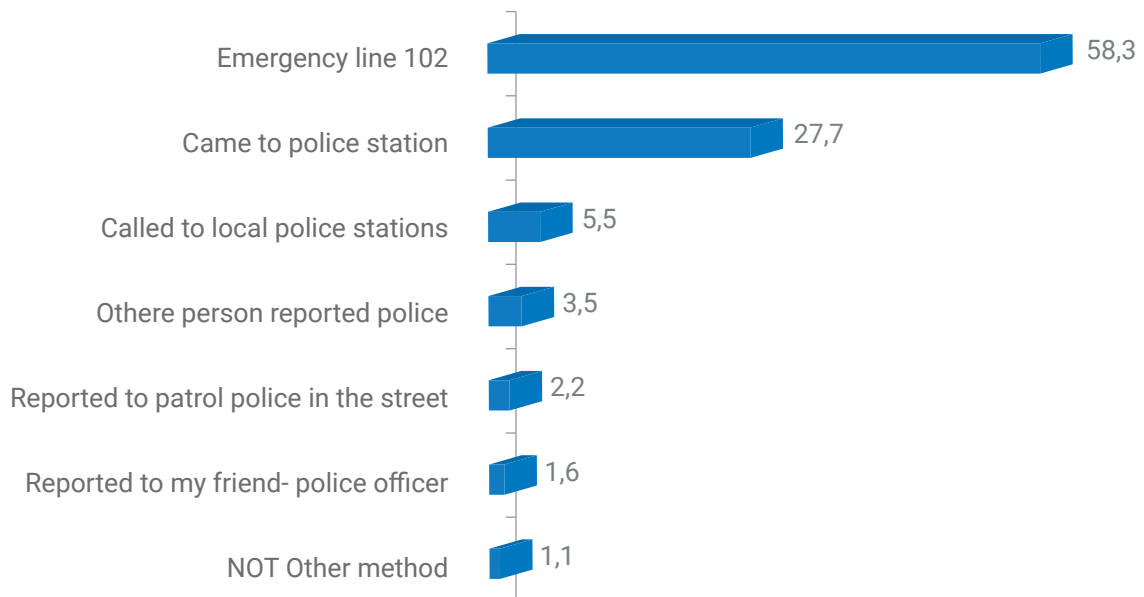
## 25. REASONS OF NOT REPORTING A CRIME BY CRIME VICTIMS TO POLICE (%; RESPONDENTS HAD MULTI-OPTIONAL CHOICE)

It was my family business	10,3
They solved it themselves	28,8
Reported to other agencies (security agency, prosecutor's office, court etc.)	1,8
Afraid of police	5,3
Afraid of criminal's revenge	6,6
Police is useless	34,9
Police is not interested in such cases	38,8
Did not want addition hassle	22,1
Guilt and/or damage were insufficient	9,5
It happens all the time	14,2
It was also my fault	3,2
Guilty people could not be liable for their deeds (children, persons with disabilities)	1,0
We thought that somebody else reported	0,3
We've privately reported to our friends in police	0,8
We were trying to report, but police remain reluctant	1,1
Other	3,5

## 26. REASONS FOR REPORTING CRIME BY VICTIMS TO POLICE (%; RESPONDENTS HAD MULTI-OPTIONAL CHOICE)

Consider this as duty and a natural thing	27,5
The case was serious	21,0
Hoped that damaged/stolen property will be restored/reimbursed/returned	56,6
Hoped that criminal will be punished	50,8
Insurance request	2,2
To prevent reoffending	22,8
The police was nearby	2,0
Other	2,5

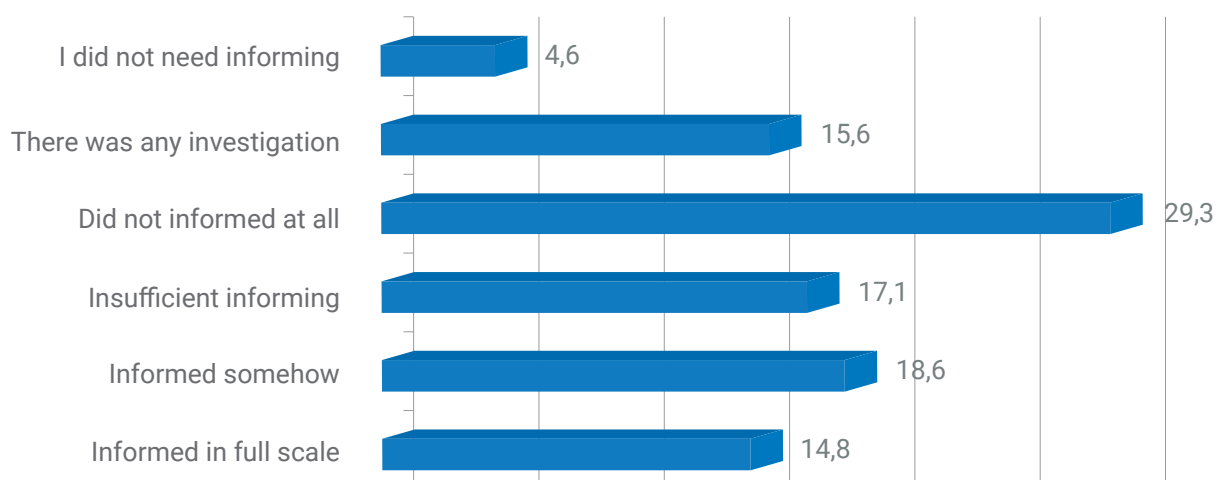
## 27. REPORTING METHODS TO POLICE (%)



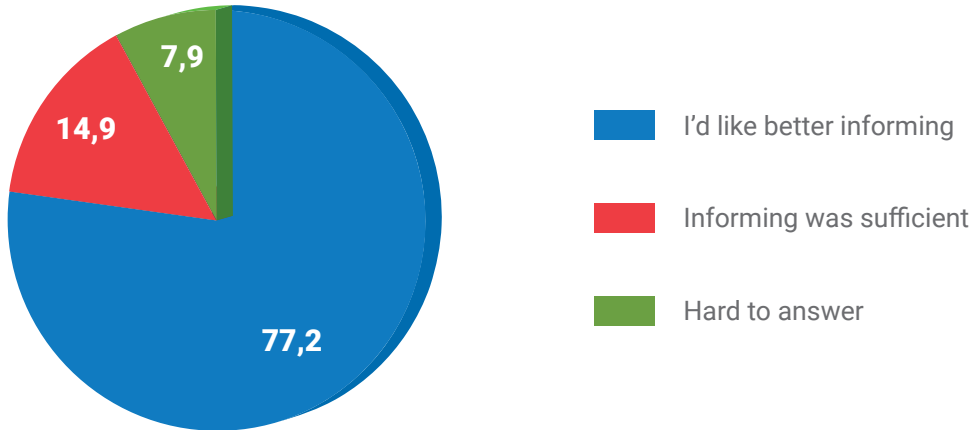
## 28. HOW QUICK POLICE PROCESSED YOUR REPORT? (%)

Immediately	64,6
We had to wait	19,0
First they did not want, but I insisted	7,3
Refused to process	4,4
I did not know that I had to report	4,7

## 29. EVALUATION OF THE VICTIM INFORMING ABOUT THE INVESTIGATION PROCESS (%)



### 30. EVALUATION OF THE VICTIM INFORMING ABOUT THE INVESTIGATION PROCESS (%)



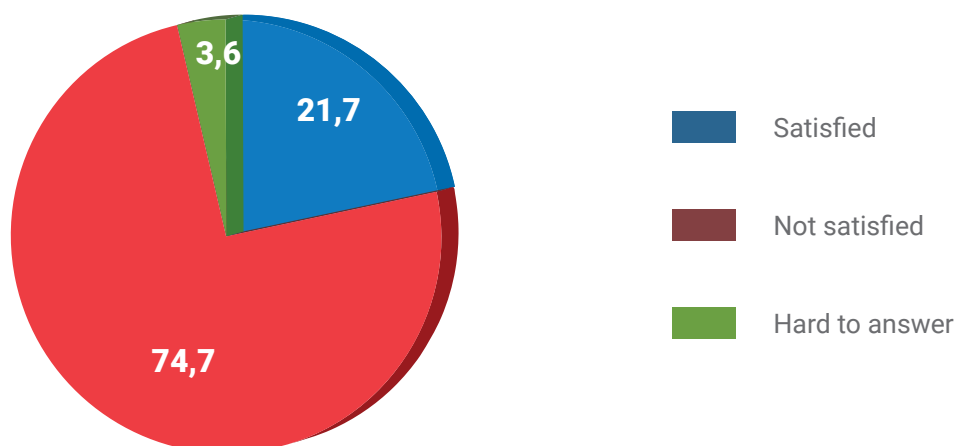
### 31. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, THAT CRIME VICTIMS WANTED FROM POLICE (%; RESPONDENTS HAD MULTI-OPTIONAL CHOICE)

If police do something to prevent such crime and what exactly	29,6
<b>Information about investigation process and result</b>	<b>47,3</b>
Did police used an opportunity to collect evidence, interview witnesses	12,8
Evidence that the investigation of a case that has occurred with the victim was treated as seriously as possible.	3,0
Providing the victim of a crime with all necessary information about the investigation of her case	24,0
Information on the assistance and services the police can provide to the victim	9,4
Information about similar crimes in the area and what needs to be done so as not to become their victims in the future.	9,5
Other	4,2

### 32. SATISFACTION OF VICTIM'S NEEDS IN PARTICULAR INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE FROM POLICE SIDE (%)

Information from the police (whether the offender was identified and what to do if the case comes to court, etc.)	15,1
We have received information that will help prevent such crimes from happening in the future	13,7
Help in describing the damage caused	10,9
Psychological aid	8,5
Assistance in insurance processing or reimbursement	4,5
Protection against possible harassment and persecution	5,3
Assistance in filing an application and in further communication with police officers	26,0
Did not receive anything	35,6
Did not need anything	9,1

### 33. VICTIM SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY, HOW POLICE TREATED THEIR CASE (%)

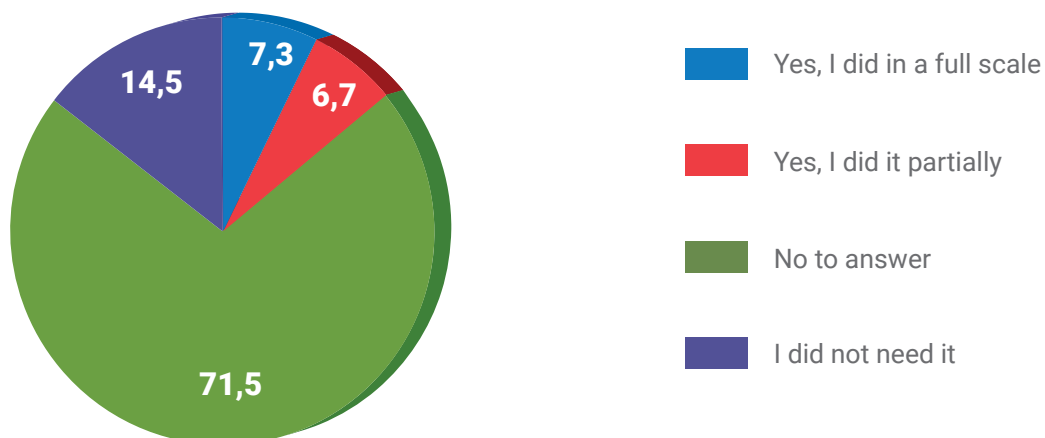


## 34. CONDUCTED WORK WITH CRIME VICTIMS (%)

	Implemented	Not implemented	Victim did not remember
Notice about the registration number of the crime	26,8	44,9	28,3
Notice with responsible police officer contacts	44,4	42,7	12,9
Request for damage inflicted by the crime	76,4	17,8	5,8
Request of fear to become a crime victim	17,9	67,3	14,8

## 35. POLICE EFFICIENCY IN THE CASE (%)

	Implemented	Not implemented	The case is under investigation	Victim is not aware
Criminal was detected	27,3	55,5	10,2	7,0
Suspected allegations	16,4	62,6	8,4	12,6
The case directed to the court	8,1	73,2	11,2	7,5

36. DID YOU AS A VICTIM RECEIVE ANY REFUNDING OF RETURNING OF STOLEN/  
DAMAGED PROPERTY (%)

# APPENDIX 1

## SAMPLE DESIGN

The general population is the adult population of Ukraine (from 16 years and older), except for the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk, Luhansk Oblasts and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The general population of the survey is 32 158 001 inhabitants of Ukraine aged 16 years and older<sup>1</sup>.

The sample is disproportionately stratified by the regions of Ukraine: a survey of 600 respondents in each oblast, in addition to Lviv and Kharkiv, and in the City of Kyiv, was planned. Lviv and Kharkiv regions are studied in more detail. In the Lviv region, the sample size is 2 500 respondents (500 in Lviv and 100 respondents in each district of the oblast). In the Kharkiv region, the sample size is 3,200 respondents (500 in Kharkiv and 100 respondents in each district of the region). Consequently, the total sample size is 19,500 respondents. Disproportionate stratification provides the opportunity to compare the survey data by region, as well as by separate regions of Lviv and Kharkiv regions. However, all data for Lviv and Kharkiv oblasts in general and for Ukraine in general are presented in the report taking into account the weighting factor, which aligns the sample proportions of the territorial distribution according to the proportions of the general population.

The sample for each separate region is proportionally stratified according to the

types of settlements - oblast centers, other cities, urban-type settlements, rural areas (see Table 1). For each separate district of Lviv and Kharkiv regions, the sample is proportionally stratified on the basis of urban settlements / rural areas (see Table 2-3). The populations for the polling (cluster) were randomly selected from the list of settlements, taking into account the size of the clusters (PPS sampling), that is, the number of inhabitants of settlements. At this stage, the settlements were selected according to the number of route assignments. Approximate number of respondents in one route task is 11-13 people. The total number of tasks is 1516 (see «Number of route assignments» in Table 1-3).

The next stage of sampling is the random selection of starting addresses from the list of addresses for route assignments in each populated area.

For the selection of respondents in households, quotas are calculated that reproduce the sex-age proportions of the urban and rural population of each oblast and the city of Kyiv (see Table 4). To calculate the quotas, the data of the state statistics of the population of Ukraine for 2018 were used<sup>2</sup>. The general quotas for the entire sample population are given in Table. 5

1 Date bank of the State Statistic Service of Ukraine for 2018: [database.ukrcensus.gov.ua/MULT/Dialog/statfile.asp?](http://database.ukrcensus.gov.ua/MULT/Dialog/statfile.asp?)

2 The same

Table 1. Regional stratification and settlement type stratification\*

Region	Number of respondents					Number of route assignments				
	Regional centre	Cities	Settlements	Villages	TOTAL	Regional centre	cities	Settlements	Villages	TOTAL
Vinnitsia	142	111	50	297	600	11	9	4	24	48
Volyn	128	129	60	283	600	10	10	5	23	48
Dnipropetrovsk	187	278	38	97	600	15	23	3	8	49
Donetsk	0	439	68	93	600	0	36	6	8	50
Zhytomyr	131	153	70	246	600	11	12	6	20	49
Transcarpathian	56	108	57	379	600	5	9	5	31	50
Zaporizhzhia	262	165	38	135	600	21	13	3	11	48
Ivano-Frankivsk	103	115	46	336	600	8	9	4	28	49
Kyiv Region	0	307	62	231	600	0	25	5	19	49
Kirovohrad	116	201	104	179	600	9	16	8	14	47
Luhansk	0	332	97	171	600	0	27	8	14	49
Mykolayv	260	108	45	187	600	21	9	4	15	49
Odesa	261	106	39	194	600	21	9	3	16	49
Poltava	121	205	44	230	600	10	17	4	19	50
Rivne	133	116	43	308	600	11	9	4	25	49
Sumy	142	226	42	190	600	11	18	4	15	48
Ternopil	123	104	40	333	600	10	8	4	27	49
Kherson	182	97	89	232	600	15	8	7	19	49
Khmelnitskiy	124	172	40	264	600	10	14	4	22	50
Cherkasy	137	172	28	263	600	11	14	2	21	48
Chernivtsi	180	50	32	338	600	15	4	3	28	50
Chernihiv	169	155	61	215	600	14	12	5	17	48
Kyiv City	600	0	0	0	600	50	0	0	0	50
TOTAL	3557	3849	1193	5201	13800	289	311	101	424	1125

\* The stratification of the sample for Lviv and Kharkiv regions is presented in separate tables (see Table 2-3)

**Table 2. Lviv region: stratification on city population / rural population**

Region	Number of respondents			Number of route assignments		
	Cities	Rural	TOTAL	Cities	Rural	TOTAL
Lviv City	500	0	500	41	0	41
<b>Regional Districts</b>						
Brodyvskiy	44	56	100	4	5	9
Buskiy	35	65	100	3	5	8
Gorodotskiy	35	65	100	3	5	8
Drogobytskiy	71	29	100	6	3	9
Zhydachivskiy	43	57	100	4	5	9
Zolochivskiy	41	59	100	4	5	9
Kamyanka - Buzkiy	40	60	100	4	5	9
Mostyskiy	27	73	100	3	6	9
Zhovlivskiy	36	64	100	3	5	8
Mykolayivskiy	51	49	100	4	4	8
Peremyshlaynskiy	27	73	100	3	6	9
Pustomyivskiy	12	88	100	1	7	8
Radekhivskiy	27	73	100	3	6	9
Sambirskiy	45	55	100	4	5	9
Skolivskiy	27	73	100	3	6	9
Sokalskiy	67	33	100	6	3	9
Starosambirskiy	23	77	100	2	6	8
Stryiskiy	53	47	100	5	4	9
Turkivskiy	17	83	100	2	7	9
Yavorivskiy	47	53	100	4	5	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1268</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>215</b>

Table 3. Kharkiv Region: stratification on city population / rural population

Region	Number of respondents			Number of route assignments		
	Cities	Rural	TOTAL	Cities	Rural	TOTAL
Kharkiv City	500	0	500	41	0	41
<b>Regional districts</b>						
Balakliyskiy	63	37	100	5	3	8
Barvinkivskiy	38	62	100	3	5	8
Blyznuykivskiy	18	82	100	2	7	9
Bogodukhivskiy	48	52	100	4	4	8
Borivskiy	32	68	100	3	6	9
Valkivskiy	44	56	100	4	5	9
Velykoburlutskiy	26	74	100	2	6	8
Vovchanskiy	59	41	100	5	4	9
Zmyyvskiy	46	54	100	4	5	9
Dvorechanskiy	20	80	100	2	7	9
Dergachivskiy	71	29	100	6	3	9
Zachepylivskiy	23	77	100	2	7	9
Zolochivskiy	31	69	100	3	6	9
Izuymskiy	74	26	100	6	2	8
Kegychivskiy	41	59	100	4	5	9
Kolomatskiy	40	60	100	4	5	9
Krasnogradskiy	46	54	100	4	5	9
Krasnokutskiy	30	70	100	3	6	9
Kupyanskiy	69	31	100	6	3	9
Lozivskiy	79	21	100	7	2	9
Novovodolazkiy	35	65	100	3	5	8
Pervomayskiy	66	34	100	6	3	9
Pechenizkiy	52	48	100	4	4	8
Sakhnovshanskiy	35	65	100	3	5	8
Kharkivskiy	69	31	100	6	3	9
Chuguyivskiy	75	25	100	6	2	8
Shevchenkivskiy	33	67	100	3	6	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1763</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>3200</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>275</b>

**Table 4. Gender and age quotas for sampling in regions**  
(number of respondents)

Regions	16–24		25–39		40–54		55+		TO-TAL
	M	F	M	F.	M	F	M	F.	
Vinnytsia	35	33	80	80	72	78	84	138	600
Volyn	40	37	90	91	73	76	74	119	600
Dnipropetrovsk	30	29	87	84	68	79	82	141	600
Donetsk	27	24	82	79	67	76	92	153	600
Zhytomyr	36	34	83	80	72	79	81	135	600
Transcarpathian	42	40	92	91	76	77	74	108	600
Zaporizhzhia	30	27	83	82	71	79	84	144	600
Ivano-Frankivsk	39	38	89	86	72	77	78	121	600
Kyiv Region	32	30	87	89	71	81	78	132	600
Kirovohrad	32	30	81	79	71	81	85	141	600
Luhansk	25	25	82	78	69	73	95	153	600
Lviv	165	152	369	346	300	315	339	514	2500
Mykolayiv	32	31	88	84	70	79	81	135	600
Odesa	35	34	90	83	72	79	79	128	600
Poltava	30	29	82	80	74	82	84	139	600
Rivne	43	41	89	89	73	77	73	115	600
Sumy	30	29	80	79	72	80	88	142	600
Ternopil	37	36	85	86	72	76	80	128	600
Kharkiv	180	162	457	426	377	411	448	739	3200
Kherson	33	32	87	83	71	79	81	134	600
Khmelnytskyi	34	32	82	79	73	79	84	137	600
Cherkasy	31	29	79	79	72	80	87	143	600
Chernivtsi	41	40	87	88	72	76	76	120	600
Chernihiv	29	28	82	76	68	76	88	153	600
Kyiv City	35	34	89	94	70	79	77	122	600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>1056</b>	<b>2782</b>	<b>2691</b>	<b>2318</b>	<b>2524</b>	<b>2672</b>	<b>4334</b>	<b>19500</b>

**Table 5. Gender and age quotas of sampling population**  
(number of respondents)

AGE, years	GENDER		TOTAL	TOTAL, %
	M	F		
16–24	1123	1056	2179	11,2
25–39	2782	2691	5473	28,1
40–54	2318	2524	4842	24,8
55 +	2672	4334	7006	35,9
<b>TOTAL</b>	8895	10605	19500	
<b>TOTAL, %</b>	45,6	54,4		

Scheme of selection of respondents: the interviewer moves the route in the direction specified in the instruction, starting from the starting address specified in the route assignment and turning to the apartments (houses) with a given step until all respondents are interviewed according to the quotas of one task. Only one respondent should be interviewed in a separate household.

Thus, in this study a three-stage combined sample is implemented – probabilistic at the stage of selection of settlements and addresses for the start of route assignments, the quota at the selection stage of the respondent in the household. In general,

the sample represents the adult population of Ukraine (aged 16 and over). The statistical bias in an array of data for Ukraine as a whole does not exceed approximately 1%, and for a separate area – 4%<sup>3</sup>.

The implemented sample is somewhat different from the one planned due to the detection of poor data on the results of fieldwork control and the repair of an array of data. The actual sample size is 19 277 respondents. The main sample proportions are retained without significant changes. Information on the implemented sample and the sample using weight coefficients is given in Table. 6–8.

**Table 6. Sample realization in regions of Ukraine**

Regions	General population	Sample size	Actual sample size*	Sample size with application weight coefficient	
				N	%
Vinnysia	1308528	600	597	784	4,07
Volyn	818944	600	584	491	2,55
Dnipropetrovsk	2698609	600	586	1618	8,39
Donetsk	1591616	600	600	954	4,95
Zhytomyr	1014454	600	600	608	3,15
Transcarpathian	990342	600	548	594	3,08
Zaporizhzhia	1454748	600	599	872	4,52
Ivano-Frankivsk	1124335	600	600	674	3,50
Kyiv Region	1439850	600	583	863	4,48
Kirovohrad	988572	600	583	593	3,07
Luhansk	597722	600	514	358	1,86
Lviv	2073625	2500	2499	1243	6,45
Mykolayiv	952074	600	600	571	2,96
Odesa	1948337	600	599	1168	6,06
Poltava	1194189	600	600	716	3,71
Rivne	907203	600	601	544	2,82
Sumy	937931	600	589	562	2,92
Ternopil	871296	600	600	522	2,71
Kharkiv	2287867	3200	3204	1371	7,11
Kherson	866657	600	600	520	2,69
Khmelnytskyi	1057296	600	600	634	3,29
Cherkasy	1035215	600	599	621	3,22
Chernivtsi	737790	600	592	442	2,29
Chernihiv	864858	600	600	518	2,69
Kyiv City	2395943	600	600	1436	7,45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32158001</b>	<b>19500</b>	<b>19277</b>	<b>19277</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\* The sample size after the validization of the field work and array repair.

Table 7. Sample realization in Lviv region

	General population	Sample size	Actual sample size*	Sample size with application weight coefficient			
				Lviv region		Ukraine	
				N	%	N	%
Lviv City	631534	500	498	761	30,46	379	1,96
<b>Regional Districts</b>							
Brodyvskiy	48237	100	101	58	2,33	29	0,15
Buskiy	37730	100	100	46	1,82	23	0,12
Gorodotskiy	56138	100	100	68	2,71	34	0,17
Drogobytiskiy	188915	100	100	228	9,11	113	0,59
Zhydachivskiy	56601	100	100	68	2,73	34	0,18
Zolochivskiy	57472	100	100	69	2,77	34	0,18
Kamyanka - Buzkiy	46571	100	100	56	2,25	28	0,14
Mostyskiy	45985	100	100	55	2,22	28	0,14
Zhovlivskiy	89021	100	100	107	4,29	53	0,28
Mykolayivskiy	75519	100	100	91	3,64	45	0,23
Peremyshlaynskiy	31663	100	100	38	1,53	19	0,10
Pustomytivskiy	97285	100	101	117	4,69	58	0,30
Radekhivskiy	38867	100	100	47	1,87	23	0,12
Sambirskiy	84112	100	99	101	4,06	50	0,26
Skolivskiy	37643	100	100	45	1,81	23	0,12
Sokalskiy	143236	100	100	173	6,91	86	0,45
Starosambirskiy	64396	100	100	78	3,10	39	0,20
Stryiskiy	103749	100	100	125	5,00	62	0,32
Turkivskiy	38904	100	100	47	1,88	23	0,12
Yavorivskiy	100047	100	100	121	4,82	60	0,31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2073625</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>2499</b>	<b>2499</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1243</b>	<b>6,45</b>

\* The sample size after the validization of the field work and array repair.

**Table 8. Sample realization in Kharkiv region**

	General population	Sample size	Actual sample size*	Sample size with application weight coefficient			
				Kharkiv region		Ukraine	
				N	%	N	%
Kharkiv City	1237944	500	502	1734	54,11	742	3,85
<b>Regional districts</b>							
Balakiyskiy	68382	100	100	96	2,99	41	0,21
Barvinkivskiy	18017	100	100	25	0,79	11	0,06
Blyznuykivskiy	15396	100	100	22	0,67	9	0,05
Bogodukhivskiy	32226	100	100	45	1,41	19	0,10
Borivskiy	13977	100	100	20	0,61	8	0,04
Valkivskiy	26790	100	100	38	1,17	16	0,08
Velykoburlutskiy	18537	100	100	26	0,81	11	0,06
Vovchanskiy	38295	100	100	54	1,67	23	0,12
Zmyyvskiy	59520	100	100	83	2,60	36	0,19
Dvorechanskiy	14560	100	100	20	0,64	9	0,05
Dergachivskiy	79163	100	101	111	3,46	47	0,24
Zachepylivskiy	12709	100	100	18	0,56	8	0,04
Zolochivskiy	21402	100	100	30	0,94	13	0,07
Izuymskiy	55799	100	98	78	2,44	33	0,17
Kegychivskiy	17038	100	100	24	0,74	10	0,05
Kolomatskiy	5717	100	100	8	0,25	3	0,02
Krasnogradskiy	37051	100	100	52	1,62	22	0,11
Krasnokutskiy	23118	100	100	32	1,01	14	0,07
Kupyanskiy	68146	100	101	95	2,98	41	0,21
Lozivskiy	79388	100	100	111	3,47	48	0,25
Novovodolazkiy	26755	100	101	37	1,17	16	0,08
Pervomayskiy	38784	100	99	54	1,70	23	0,12
Pechenizkiy	8441	100	100	12	0,37	5	0,03
Sakhnovshanskiy	17518	100	100	24	0,77	11	0,06
Kharkivskiy	169921	100	102	238	7,43	102	0,53
Chuguyivskiy	66269	100	100	93	2,90	40	0,21
Shevchenkiyskiy	17004	100	100	24	0,74	10	0,05
<b>Total</b>	<b>2287867</b>	<b>3200</b>	<b>3204</b>	<b>3204</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1371</b>	<b>7,11</b>

\* The sample size after the validization of the field work and array repair.











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