

# Ukraine in World Values Survey 2020

Resume of the  
Analytical Report



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## Methodology of WVS: a brief intercultural description of the approach

«Світове дослідження цінностей» (World The World Values Survey (WVS) is a long-term comparative research initiated in 1981 by Professor Ronald Inglehart of the University of Michigan (USA) based on the European Values Survey (EVS) and it quickly became one of the most widely used and authoritative international researches, which covers almost 120 countries/societies (almost 95% of the world's population). Ukraine joined the World Values Survey (WVS) in 1999 (the fourth wave of the WVS), and participated in the following waves: the fifth in 2006 and the sixth in 2011, and in addition, The European Values Survey (EVS) was conducted in Ukraine in 1996 and in 2008.

The aim of the project is to assess the impact that stability or change of values over time has on the social, political and economic development of countries and societies. In each country, the survey is conducted by a nationally representative sample of a standardized questionnaire. In 2020, the World Values Survey and the European Values Survey joined forces and prepared a survey toolkit, taking into account the objectives of both projects. The survey of wave 7 also helps to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals and the post-2015 UN program agenda.

For today, WVS is the largest nonprofit international research of human beliefs and values. The data of the World Values Survey have a unique scientific value and are the empirical basis for the theory of modernization set forth by R. Inglehart. Modernization theory offers an

explanation of how the change of values (such as attitudes toward gender equality or religiosity) affects political sentiment and promotes political and economic changes. One of the important conclusions formulated in the theory of modernization using WVS data is the emphasis on the importance of cultural values for the establishment and consolidation of democratic institutions and economic growth.

Inglehart and Welzel developed the WVS analytical tool called the Cultural Map of the World, which has two dimensions for cross-cultural comparisons of countries and regions:

- dimension 1 (y-axis) – dichotomy of traditional vs secular-rational values
- dimension 2 (x-axis) – values of survival vs values of self-expression

The shift of the country along the axis from the bottom up means the transition from traditional values to secular-rational, the shift along the x-axis from left to right means the transition from the values of survival to the values of self-expression. The location of countries in two-dimensional space in relation to each other does not apply to geographical proximity, but reflects cultural similarities (or differences). Ukraine occupies an intermediate position on the scale of “traditionalism-secularity” and during 2011-2020 we observe a gradual shift towards “self-expression values” (see Figure 1). In addition, Ukraine's path from the values of survival to the values of self-expression is slow, similar to other post-Soviet countries, although in Eastern Europe (formerly the so-called “socialist camp”), there is a faster movement (for example, in Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary). The “cultural map of the world”, according to the seventh wave of the WVS, is not ready at the time of publication of the report, as not all countries have completed the field phase of the study. There is a map of the previous wave below.



## Field stage in Ukraine in 2020: sample, questionnaire, description of the data collection stage, comparability of data with the last wave

The field stage in Ukraine was conducted from July 21, 2020 to August 17, 2020 by Info Sapiens and the NGO Social Monitoring Center. The total sample of the survey was 1289 interviews (maximum sampling error is 2.7%, with a probability of 0.95 and without taking into account the design effect). This sample represents the adult population of Ukraine (18 years old and older), including citizens and residents of the country who have lived in the settlement for at least 2 months. Sample allowed to cover the whole territory of the country, excluding uncontrolled by Ukrainian government territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts and Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

A multistage stratified sampling approach with random selection on each stage was used to form the sample. Each selection stage is described in detail in the full version of the report. The average duration of the interview was about 45 minutes. The reach level of the respondents was 77%. The survey was conducted using face-to-face interviews on the tablets (CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) using Info Sapiens software. In total, about 20% of the questionnaires out of the total number

of interviews were supervised. All data from the questionnaires were “filtered” for inconsistent answers, missed questions, etc. Statistical data processing took place in the SPSS program.

In general, the seventh wave of the WVS survey in Ukraine was conducted in accordance with a number of rules and requirements formulated by the WVS Association, with the provision of a nationally representative sample, and the use of validated tools (questionnaires). The questionnaire of WVS wave 7 (2017-2021) contains about 300 questions in order to measure values and views on gender, family, religion, poverty, education, health, security, tolerance, trust, cultural differences and similarities between regions of the world. and separate countries. The full version of the questionnaire in Ukrainian is included in the report in Annex A, it is also available on the World Values Survey website in English.

It should be noted that the sample of 2020 is not fully comparable with the sample of 2011 and previous waves due to the invasion of Donetsk and Luhansk regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, where about 6.5 million people lived (approximately 14% of Ukraine’s population). Thus, the dynamics reflect not only social changes, but also failure to take into account the population of the occupied territories in the sample. Other features of the 2020 study included: unlike previous waves, it was conducted in the summer, as well as during the COVID-19 epidemic (the study took all necessary security measures) and during the local election campaign planned for October 25, 2020. Also, some of the questions in 2011 were presented without taking into account the answers “hard to say”, in such cases, 2020 data were calculated accordingly for comparability.

**SOCIAL  
VALUES AND  
STEREOTYPES**

## Social values and stereotypes

Each national culture is diverse and multi-layered, and includes many components. At the same time, it is possible to identify a small number of the most fundamental structures in the groundwork of culture. Researchers often referred to them as values, which can be defined as broad tendencies to prefer certain state of affairs over others, to consider it a good one<sup>1</sup>. These constructions are quite conceptual and not always recognized, but they influence the choice of goals in life and means of achieving them in various areas, ranging from interpersonal relationships and approaches to childrearing, to the political system, religious views and economic relations.

This section is devoted to an overview of overall social values and prevailing stereotypes in Ukrainian society and their comparison with other European countries.

According to the results, the structure of fundamental values and their hierarchy change very slowly, and certain fluctuations are rather a response to the state of society during another survey. The family for Ukrainians was and is in the first place in life in terms of importance, 86.3% considered it very important and another 13% - rather important. The closest social environment, friends and acquaintances, traditionally occupies the second place in terms of importance (by the number of answers "very important" and "rather important", 34.1% answered "very important" and 56% - "rather important"). Ukrainians began to refer to leisure time as an important part of their

life more often than in the 1990s. The perception of the importance of work changed most significantly in 2020: 40.6% referred to it as being very important, which is significantly less than in 1999 (61%), 2006 (44%), 2008 (57%) and 2011 (53%). Another 40.4%, according to the latest survey, considered the work "rather important." The quarantine situation due to the COVID-19 (coronavirus) epidemic or the fact that the survey was conducted during the holiday season may have reduced the importance of the work. Religion is important for two thirds of Ukrainians: 23.6% referred to it as being "very important" and 43.1% - "rather important". Politics ranks last on this list: it is very important for 8.7% and rather important for 22.3% (see Table 1).

A comparative analysis of the results of different countries participating in the survey in wave 7 shows that the importance of the family in life in most of them exceeds 90%, and the indicator in Ukraine is similar to the Netherlands, Lithuania, Finland, and Estonia. By the importance of friends and acquaintances, Ukraine occupies one of the last places along with Lithuania and Estonia. By the importance of leisure time, Ukraine's indicator is also at the bottom of the nominal rating and is similar to Bulgaria's. Work for Ukrainians is much less important than in other European countries. By the importance of religion, Ukraine has similar results with Croatia and Bulgaria. The importance of politics in Ukraine is at a level similar to that of Greece, Hungary and Estonia.

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1) Kluckhohn, C. K. Values and value orientations in the theory of action // Parsons T., Shils E.A. (Eds.) *Toward a general theory of action.* – Cambridge, MA : Harvard University Press, 1951. Hofstede G., Hofstede G. J., Minkov M. *Cultures and Organizations.* – 561 p.

**Table 1. Distribution of respondents' answers regarding the importance of various aspects of life, comparison of data for Ukraine from 1996 to 2020**

<b>Q1-6. For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is..</b>						
	Ukraine, 2020	Ukraine, 2011	Ukraine, 2008	Ukraine, 2006	Ukraine, 1999	Ukraine, 1996
<b>Q1. Family</b>						
Very important	86.3%	92.0%	88%	91%	82%	87%
Rather important	13.0%	6.6%	10%	8%	14%	11%
Not very important	0.5%	1.3%	1%	1%	3%	1%
Not at all important	0.2%	0.1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
<b>Q2. Friends, acquaintances</b>						
Very important	34.1%	44%	35%	41%	39%	35%
Rather important	56.0%	42%	53%	47%	49%	55%
Not very important	7.7%	12%	11%	10%	11%	9%
Not at all important	2.2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
<b>Q3. Leisure time</b>						
Very important	34.8%	37%	31%	30%	25%	26%
Rather important	49.4%	44%	49%	49%	43%	46%
Not very important	11.9%	15%	16%	17%	25%	21%
Not at all important	4.0%	4%	4%	4%	6%	6%
<b>Q5. Work</b>						
Very important	40.6%	53%	57%	44%	61%	49%
Rather important	40.4%	26%	23%	33%	21%	38%
Not very important	10.3%	12%	9%	13%	9%	8%
Not at all important	8.7%	9%	10%	9%	7%	4%
<b>Q6. Religion</b>						
Very important	23.6%	26%	27%	20%	21%	21%
Rather important	43.1%	35%	40%	37%	33%	33%
Not very important	18.4%	26%	21%	29%	29%	26%
Not at all important	14.9%	13%	13%	14%	17%	20%
<b>Q4. Politics</b>						
Very important	8.7%	7%	11%	9%	11%	6%
Rather important	22.3%	21%	26%	28%	27%	23%
Not very important	32.7%	42%	35%	40%	38%	41%
Not at all important	36.3%	30%	29%	23%	24%	29%

The range of value orientations also affects the qualities that need to be nurtured in one's own children. In return, the answers regarding the qualities that must be encouraged in children in the family, give an idea of the vision of those personality traits that are considered promising for success in life. As we can see, hard work remains the most important quality, although its importance was mentioned by

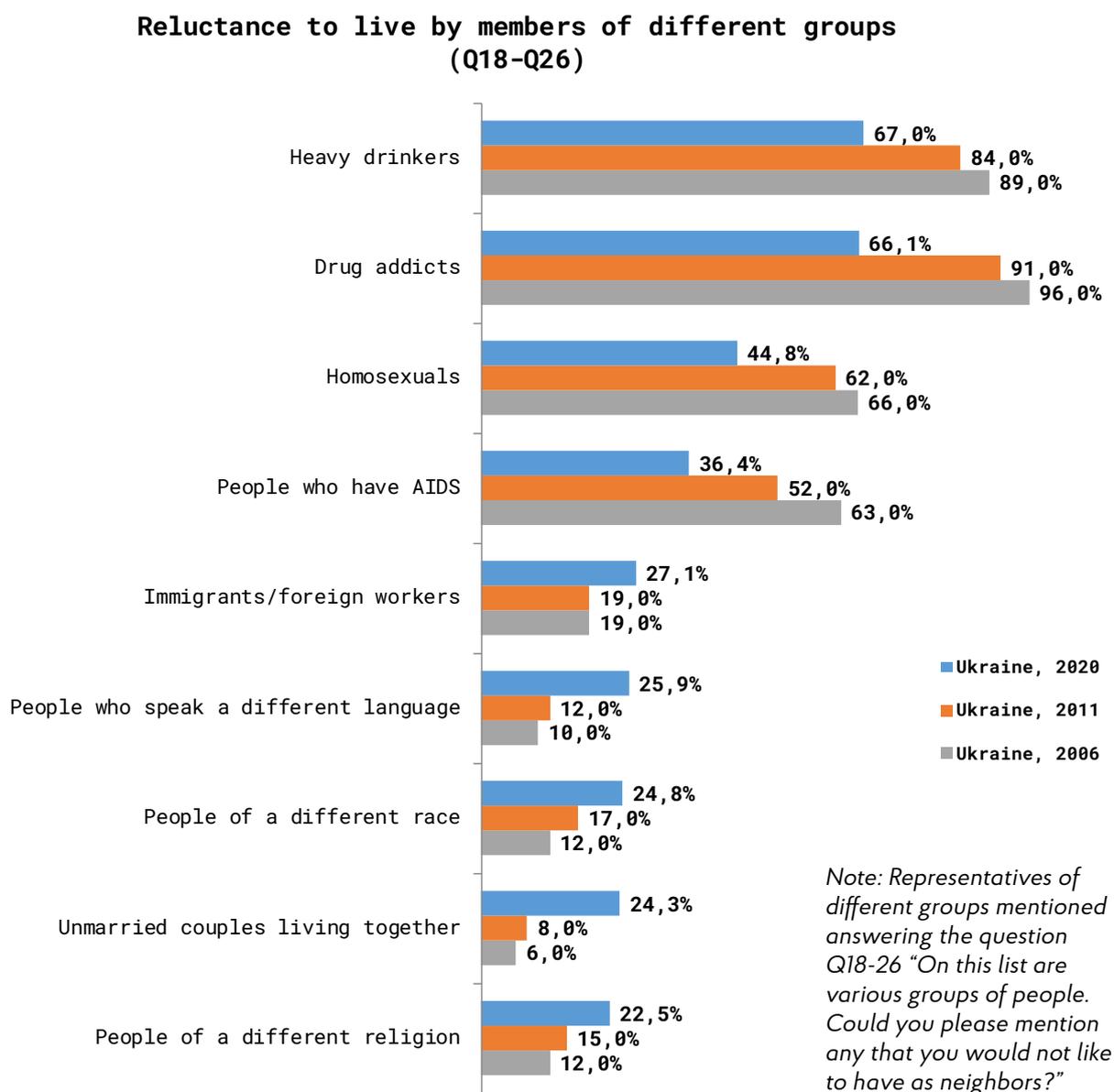
a smaller share of the respondents in 2020 than in previous waves of the study. 62.5% mentioned the feeling of responsibility. More than half (55.1%) chose good manners. Almost half of Ukrainians consider it important to encourage the following qualities in children: tolerance and respect for other people (47.9%) and determination, perseverance (45.8%).

The share of those who consider it important to encourage thrift has decreased to 38.9%. One third of the respondents mentioned such qualities as independence and obedience (35% and 33.1%, respectively). The least important were such qualities as unselfishness, religious faith and imagination, which were chosen by 15.8%, 14.9% and 12.1%, respectively.

Tolerance is one of the important features of the axiological field of most European countries. Powerful changes in building the culture of tolerant perception of the “other” have taken place in Ukraine during

the years of independence, although the level of intolerance is still relatively high. According to the data, the share of Ukrainians who are not ready to have drug addicts, heavy drinkers, homosexuals, and people who have AIDS as neighbors has significantly decreased over the past two decades. However, under the influence of socio-economic processes in Ukraine, the reluctance of people to be neighbors with immigrants, foreign workers, people who speak another language, people of another nationality, another religion, has increased. The negative perception of officially unmarried couples living together has also increased (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Respondents' assessment of reluctance to be neighbors with the representatives of different groups, comparison of data for Ukraine from 2006 to 2020**



An important characteristic of Ukrainian society is the traditional stereotypes, in particular about gender roles, family and children, work.

According to the data, the parental family is very important for Ukrainians: it is important to make their parents proud of them for 85.2%; three-quarters agree that people should take care of their parents as long as they live.

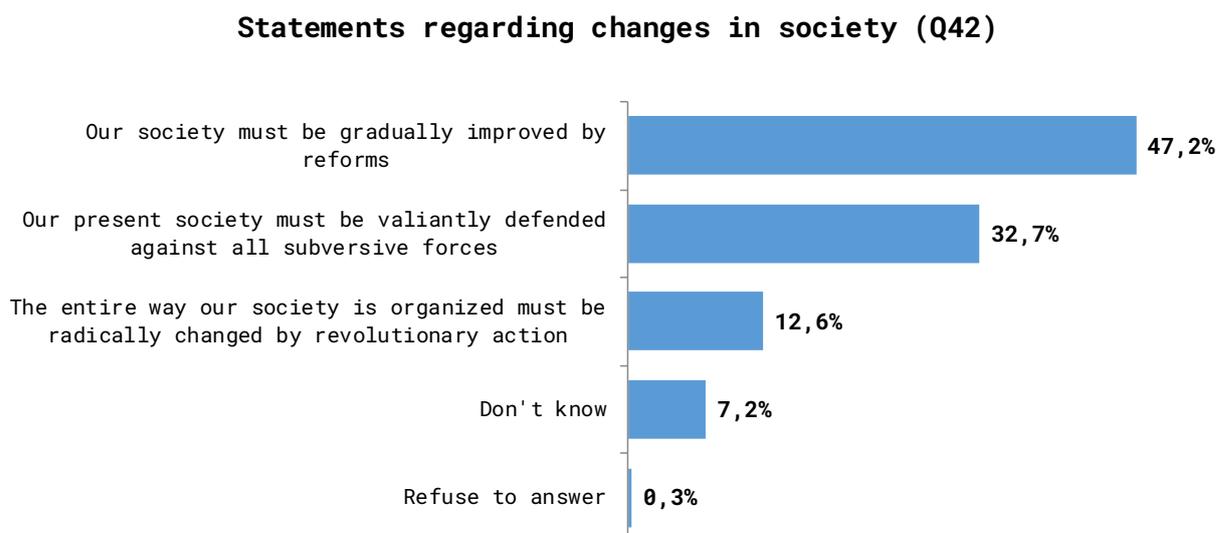
Among gender stereotypes, there are still views that when a mother works for pay, the children suffer (58.1% agreed, compared to 36% in 2011). One third of Ukrainians agree that “if a woman earns more money than her husband, it’s almost certain to cause problems.” Almost 45% agree that “on the whole, men make better political leaders than women do”, and another 43.7% agree that “on the whole, men make better business executives than women do”. A positive trend is that there is a decrease in the number of people who agree with these statements in 2020, possibly due to relevant campaigns and gender quotas. At the same time, the

negative trend is a decrease in the level of agreement with the statement that “being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay” (83.7% agree with this, while there were 89% in 2011).

In the field of labor, there are the following common stereotypes: “work should always come first, even if it means less spare time” - 35% agree with this; “work is a duty towards society” - almost 40% agree with this; “people who don’t work turn lazy” - more than 62%. Two thirds (65.3%) agree that “when jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to Ukrainians over immigrants”, and 29% - that “when jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women”.

Regarding the vision of further development of our society, almost half of Ukrainians (47.2%) believe that it must be gradually improved by reforms, a third (32.7%) mentioned the need for valiant protection for modern society against all subversive forces, another 12.6% are ready for radical changes through revolutionary transformations (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Respondents’ assessment of statements on changes in society based on the results of wave 7, 2017-2020.**



*Note: Distribution of answers to question Q42 “On this card are three basic kinds of attitudes concerning the society we live in. Please choose the one which best describes your own opinion.”*

From hypothetical statements about the future, Ukrainians mostly support the development of technology and do not support reducing the importance of work and greater respect for authority. Compared to 2011, the fear of diminishing the importance of work has decreased, and the rejection of greater respect for authority has increased. These changes indicate a change in the perception of work and a decrease in the distance to authority. Also, the decline in support for the development of technology can be explained by the fear of losing jobs due to robot-based automation. Most economically developed countries are most positive about reducing the importance of work: Germany, Denmark, France, Sweden, Austria, and Finland. Regarding the development of technology, Ukrainians have a slightly less positive attitude than Romanians, Greeks and Germans, but the population of Ukraine has the smallest share of the respondents who have a negative attitude to such a hypothetical change. Residents of

France and the Netherlands are most positive about the statement that greater respect for authority will be shown in the future. In Ukraine, as well as in Finland and Greece, a much smaller proportion of people are positive about such a hypothetical change, however there is a larger proportion of people who are negative about this statement in Finland and Greece; and in Ukraine, there are more of those for whom it doesn't matter or they haven't decided.

The increase in the share of those who are proud of their Ukrainian citizenship deserves special attention. According to 1996 data, 61% were cumulatively proud of their citizenship (23% said they were "very proud" and 38% were "quite proud"). According to 2020 data, there are 82.2% (34.7% - "very proud" and 47.5% - "quite proud") (Table 2). It should be noted that the survey was conducted in August, when Ukraine celebrates the Independence Day, and the celebration could raise patriotic sentiments.

**Table 2. Distribution of respondents' answers on whether they are proud of their Ukrainian citizenship, comparison of data for Ukraine from 1996 to 2020**

<b>Q254. How proud are you to be Ukrainian?</b>						
	Ukraine, 2020	Ukraine, 2011	Ukraine, 2008	Ukraine, 2006	Ukraine, 1999	Ukraine, 1996
Very proud	34.7%	26%	35%	17%	23%	23%
Quite proud	47.5%	41%	35%	52%	35%	38%
Not very proud	10.7%	19%	18%	23%	25%	18%
Not at all proud	3.3%	8%	6%	7%	13%	11%
I am not Ukrainian	0.3%	–	–	–	–	–
Hard to say, I don't know	3.5%	6%	6%	1%	4%	10%

# **HAPPINESS AND WELL-BEING**

## Happiness and Well-Being

The majority (78.3%) of Ukrainians indicate that they are happy. Over 25 years, the self-assessment of Ukrainians' sense of happiness has significantly increased (from 46% in 1996 and 1999 to 78% in 2020). Comparing the results of the survey in some countries, it was found that the happiest people live in Sweden, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Poland and France. This was indicated by 93.8%, 93.4%, 91.6%, 90.9% and 90.8%, respectively. The lowest rates are recorded in Bulgaria (60.2%), Greece (71.4%), Lithuania (73.7%), in this list, Ukraine is closer to Romania, Georgia and the Russian Federation (see Figure 4).

The dynamics of Ukrainians self-assessment of their well-being shows that in 2020, the largest number of people rated their health as "very good" and "good" - 45.4%. A similar figure was obtained in 2006 - 43%, and the lowest number of the respondents who rated their health positively was recorded in 1996 and 2008 - 27% and 29.5%, respectively. Despite the growing positive assessment of own health among Ukrainians, this is one of the lowest rates, compared to other European countries. Residents in Greece (80.3%), Spain (78.4%), Cyprus (75.8%) and Austria (74.4%) assess their health the highest, and those who assess their health the lowest, reside in Ukraine (45.4%), Belarus (45.7%) and Georgia (37.3%) (see Figure 5).

Almost every fifth (18.8%) Ukrainian surveyed in 2020 feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. This figure decreased compared to 1996, when a third (32%) of the respondents said so. Over the next 10 years, the situation improved somewhat, and in 2006 the number of those who felt they had no influence on their lives

was the lowest over the past 24 years, 17%. The share of those who believe that freedom of choice and control you feel you have over the way your life turns out, was the highest in 2006 and 2011 - 55% and 52%, respectively. The average indicator in 2020 on a 10-point scale equals 6.2 points.

The highest number of the respondents who believe that they have freedom of choice, live in Finland (82.6%), Sweden (82.2%) and Denmark (81.4%) and the lowest - in Greece, 44.9%. Ukrainian respondents are at the lowest places in this nominal ranking of the countries participating in the study, along with indicators of Bulgaria, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Russian Federation.

In 2020, in Ukraine, 35.2% consider themselves the lower middle class, and 13.3% - the upper middle class, another third - members of the working class, and 15.1% - the lower class. When comparing their own standard of living with the standard of living of their parents when they were the age of the respondents, half of Ukrainians surveyed in 2020 said that they live better than their parents, and one in five - worse than them.

According to the answers, more than a quarter (28.3%) of Ukrainians stated that during the last 12 months they ate poorly or did not have enough food, and also every fourth (26.2%) felt unsafe in their home; 37.5% of Ukrainians have gone without medicine or medical treatment that they needed over the last 12 months, and 35.8% of the respondents said they did not receive any income at all.

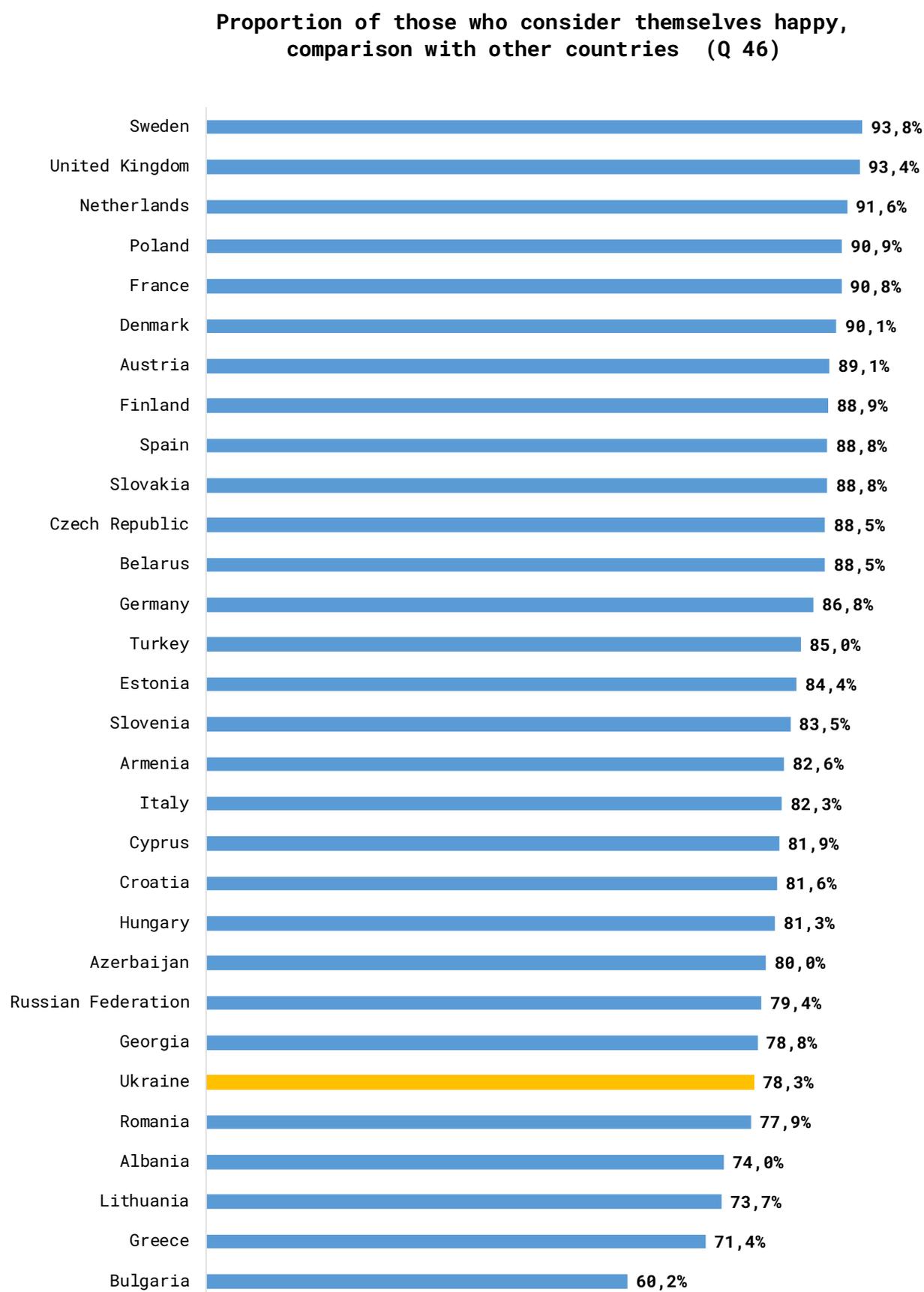
In general, it is important to note that over time, there is an increase in not only the share of Ukrainians who are satisfied with their own lives, but also the share

of Ukrainians who are satisfied with the financial situation of their household. Thus, in 1996, there were 74% of those who were dissatisfied with the financial situation of their household, and in 2020 there were already 38.9%. The rapid growth of satisfaction with the financial situation of their household occurred in the period from 1996 to 2006, when 6.4% and 31%, respectively, said that were satisfied. Since 2011, there has been a slight decline in satisfaction, up to a quarter of the population.

In 2020, every fourth (25.1%) Ukrainian said he was satisfied with the financial situation of his household, however, 38.9% expressed their dissatisfaction. The average score on a 10-point scale in 2020 equaled 4.96 points. Every seventh (13.8%) Ukrainian surveyed in 2020 reported that his family had managed to save money in the last year, while another half of the respondents (46%) mentioned that they had made ends meet during the year, and 24.6% of Ukrainians spent the money saved (see Figure 5.9). As the survey in 2020 was conducted in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and during quarantine restrictions that affected economic activity and employment, the analysis of trends was not conducted.

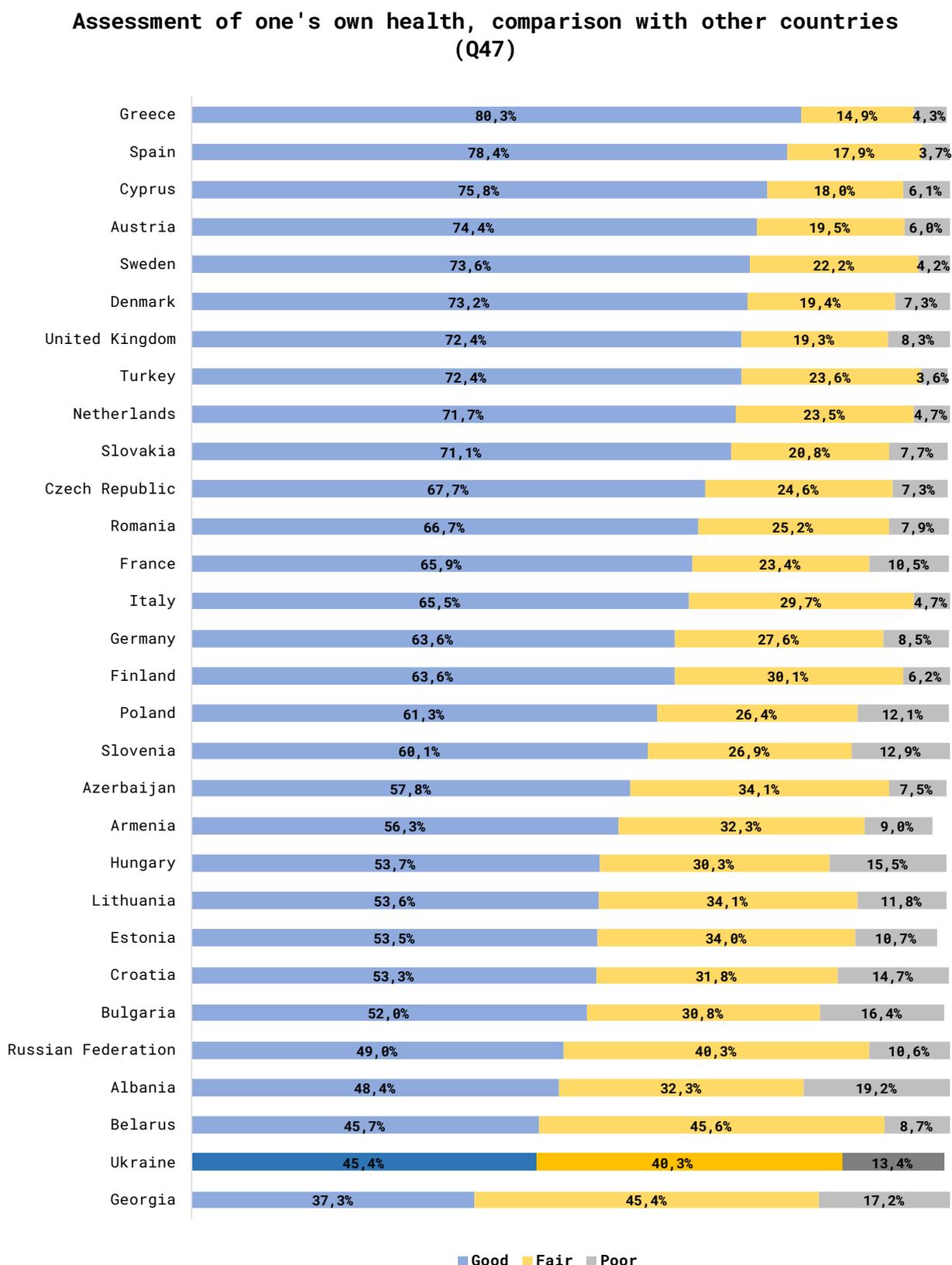
During the survey, the respondents were asked to assess the level of income of their own household. One in seven respondents rated their household income as high, and 45.1% of Ukrainians believe that the total income of their households is low. Among the countries of Europe and some post-Soviet republics, most respondents who rate their income as high, live in Sweden (57.1%), Denmark (48.9%) and Finland (40.5%), and the least – in Azerbaijan (2%), Armenia (6.8%), Bulgaria (13.1%), Ukraine (13.8%) and Greece (13.9%) (see Figure 6).

Figure 4. Proportion of those who consider themselves happy\*, comparison of data for Ukraine and some countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020.



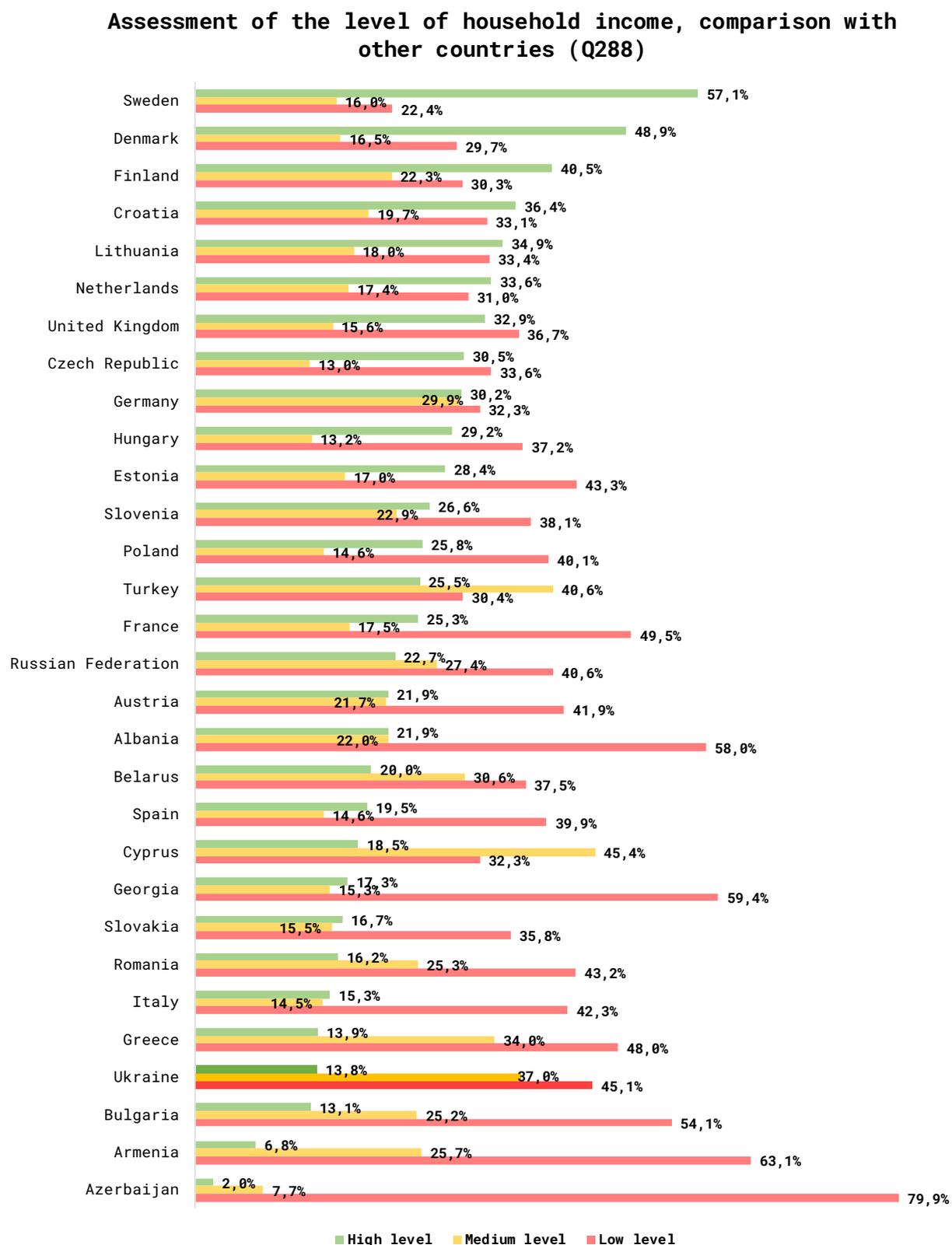
Note: \*sum of answers "Very happy" and "Rather happy" to question Q46 "Taking all things together, would you say you are..."

Figure 5. Assessment of one's own health, comparison of data for Ukraine and some countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020.



Note: the sum of the answers "Very good" and "Good" for the alternative "Good" and the sum of the answers "Very poor" and "Poor" for the alternative "Poor" to the question Q47 "All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is ... "?

Figure 6. Assessment of the level of household income\*, comparison of data for Ukraine and some countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020.



Note: \*Respondents were asked to rate their household's income level on a 10-point scale, where "1" means "Lowest income" and "10" - "Highest income."

\*\* The sum of answers from 1 to 4 points

\*\*\* The sum of answers from 5 to 6 points

\*\*\*\* The sum of answers from 7 to 10 points

**SOCIAL CAPITAL,  
TRUST AND  
ORGANIZATIONAL  
MEMBERSHIP**

## Social capital, trust and organizational membership

In Ukraine, the share of those who believe that most people can be trusted has increased: from 23.1% in 2011 to 30.1% in 2020. This indicator in Ukraine is close to Lithuania (31.7%) and Estonia (33.9%) (see Figure 7).

Ukrainians trust their families (97.1%), neighbors (76.7%) and those people they know personally (75.8%) the most, without considering the answers “hard to say”. At the same time, the indicators of trust in family and neighbors have almost remained unchanged (98.7% and 77.8%, respectively) compared to 2011, while the share of those who expressed trust in acquaintances has significantly decreased from the level of 2011 (85.6%). It can be assumed that the war in eastern Ukraine and other political events of the last 9 years have somewhat contributed to the alienation between people.

Only every second person in Ukraine tends to trust people of another nationality and religion (49.6% and 48.4%). Ukrainians have the lowest level of trust in people they meet for the first time (28.8%), and it has changed insignificantly compared to 2011 (27.4%).

Although Ukraine has a high level of trust in the family (96.0% - the international comparison was made taking into account the answers “hard to say”), it comes after the vast majority of EU countries and ahead only of Croatia (95.8%) and France (92.8%). By the trust in neighbors, Ukraine is in the middle of the list out of 21 EU countries (75.6%) and it is closest to Lithuania (75.3%) and the Czech Republic (76.8%). There is an even greater difference in the level of trust

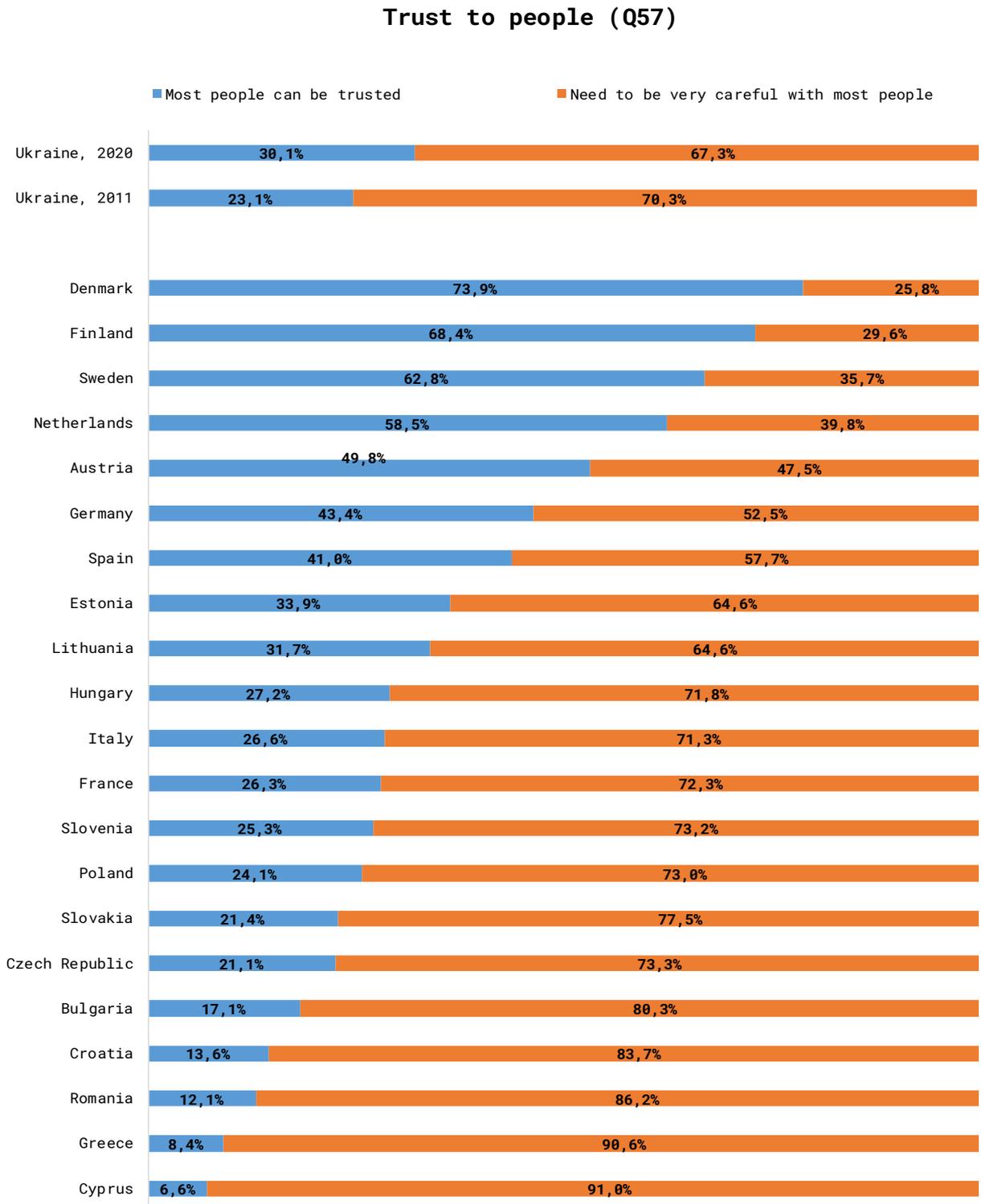
in acquaintances. If in Ukraine, 3 out of 4 show such a level of trust (74.8%), then in most EU countries this figure is much higher, and only in Italy (72.5%) and Romania (63.6%), it is lower than in Ukraine.

By the level of trust in people of another nationality, Ukrainians are close to Poles and Czechs. In Ukraine, the value of the corresponding indicator equals 41.2%, in Poland – 43%, and in the Czech Republic – 38.7%. The highest value of this indicator is in Sweden (90.2%) and Denmark (84.4%), and the lowest is in Greece (20.3%) and Romania (23.9%). Trust in people of other religion among Ukrainians is at the level between Poland and Slovenia. In Ukraine, the value of the corresponding indicator is 39.9%, in Poland – 40.1%, and in Slovenia – 35.8%. The highest value of this indicator is in Sweden (85.3%) and Denmark (81.2%), and the lowest is in Greece (20.7%) and Cyprus (25.1%).

In terms of trust in people you meet for the first time, Ukrainians would show the same attitude as Italians and Bulgarians. In Ukraine, the value of the corresponding indicator is 27.1%, in Italy – 26.3%, and in Bulgaria – 27.5%. Similar to trust in other categories of people, Danes (75.3%) and Swedes (73.9%) are most likely to trust people they meet for the first time. The residents of Greece (9.7%) and Cyprus (9.3%) trust in people they meet for the first time the least.

The Armed Forces of Ukraine (74.3%) and religious organizations (72.6%) enjoy the greatest trust among organizations and public institutions in Ukraine, while trust in the first one has increased compared to 2011 (from 58.7%), and in the latter – decreased (from 75.2%). Every second Ukrainian trusts in the UN and the European Union (59.4% and 53%, respectively). Ukrainians have a similar level of trust in charitable and humanitarian organizations (58.5%) and women’s organizations (51.8%).

Figure 7. Trust in other people, comparison of data for Ukraine for 2011 and 2020 and some countries for 2017-2020 - distribution of answers



Note: The distribution of answers to question Q57 "Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people" Sorting by alternative "Most people can be trusted"

Compared to 2011, we can observe lower trust in women's organizations and higher trust in charitable organizations. People have also started to trust significantly less in environmental organizations. If in 2011 they were trusted by 55.7% of the respondents in Ukraine, then in 2020, less than a half (46.1%) are willing to trust such organizations.

Confidence in the education system has decreased from 65.6% in 2011 to 58.4% in 2020, but confidence in big business has slightly increased (from 41.5% to 43.9%), as well as confidence in National Police of Ukraine (from 31.6% to 38.8%). 4 out of 10 Ukrainians trust the elections (43.1%) and the President of Ukraine (38.5%).

One third trust in the state institutions and services and the banking system (37.5% and 33.4%), while trust in state institutions has decreased compared to 2011 (44.4%). Only about 1 in 5 respondents trusts in the judiciary, the Cabinet of Ministers, political parties and the Verkhovna Rada, while trust in all of these political formations has decreased compared to 2011. People also began to trust television and radio less. If in 2011, every second one trusted them, then in 2020 only one third of the respondents. Confidence in trade unions has significantly decreased, from 39.2% to 28.5%.

In order to compare the level of trust in different organizations and institutions with other countries, the distribution of responses was taken together with the option "hard to say". With an overall trust rating of maximum to minimum for various organizations and institutions, the armed forces (70.7%) have the highest value in Ukraine. This puts Ukrainians in a position between Slovaks (70.8%) and Lithuanians (70.5%).

Ukraine has the highest level of trust in religious organizations (69.9%), followed by Romania (69.3%) and Lithuania (68.1%). Trust in charitable and humanitarian organizations in Ukraine (49.8%) is similar to the level in Greece (48.4%)

and Romania (45%). The level of trust in women's organizations in Ukraine (34.8%) is also similar to Romania (33.9%). By the trust in environmental organizations, Ukrainians (38.6%) are similar to Croats (36.1%), but far from Swedes (69.6%), Danes (61.8%) and Austrians (61.4%).

Ukrainians trust large enterprises or companies (34.7%) at about the same level as residents of Austria (34.2%) or Cyprus (34.8%). But Ukrainians trust banking institutions almost as much as Germans do (30.5% and 30.2%, respectively).

As for the police in Ukraine, although the level of trust has increased from 2011 to 2020, it still remains lower than in almost all EU countries included in the comparison. Only in Bulgaria, the level of trust in the police is lower than in Ukraine (34.6% and 36.4%, respectively). Ukrainians trust in the judiciary (19.8%) far less than the residents of most EU countries, for example, in Hungary (48.3%), Lithuania (47.8%) or Cyprus (49.2%).

Regarding the politics, Ukrainians (39.2%) trust in the elections more than Romanians (22.4%), but less than the residents of Cyprus and Greece (46.3% each). The government in Ukraine is trusted almost as much as in Romania (18.9% and 18.8%, respectively). Ukrainians trust in the Parliament (17.9%) similar to Poland (19.3%), and in political parties (17.8%) similar to Lithuania and Spain (16.7% and 18.0%, respectively).

Confidence in television in Ukraine (32.1%) is at the same level as in Germany (31.6%) and Romania (31.5%). And in terms of trust in the press, Ukrainians (29.6%) are in the middle between different EU countries, in particular between Italy (30.1%) and Romania (29.4%), while the highest values of this indicator are shown by Lithuania (59.5%) and Finland (44.6%), and the lowest – by Croatia (10.6%) and Greece (13.6%).

By the trust in the UN, Ukraine (45.4%) is in the middle of the rating, between Italy (49.3%) and the Netherlands (44.1%). By the confidence in the EU, Ukraine is also in the middle of the ranking (43%) with some countries of the European Union, Cyprus (43.4%) and Finland (42.9%). In addition to the UN, Ukraine also has a relatively high level of trust in the WHO. 40.9% of Ukrainians tend to trust this organization, and 35.8% do not. A similar attitude towards WHO is typical for Cyprus (48.8% trust and 33.5% do not trust) and Greece (47.5% and 40.7%, respectively). The next by the level of trust among Ukrainians, is NATO, which is trusted by every third (31.4%), but it is not trusted by the majority of the respondents (42.4%). A similar attitude towards NATO is observed in Romania (30.6% trust and 43.5% do not trust). 3 out of 10 Ukrainians (29.6%) trust in the International Criminal Court (ICC), and about a third (36.3%) do not trust it, and another third of the respondents found it difficult to make their mind on the answer. There is also a high proportion of “hard to say” answers among the respondents in EU countries (see Table 6.5).

Three out of 10 Ukrainians (29.2%) trust in the World Trade Organization (WTO), while one third do not trust in it (32.1%). In general, while the level of trust in the WTO in Ukraine is at the same level as in other EU countries (in Germany – 32.8%, in Cyprus – 25.4%), then the level of distrust is much lower (47.8% of the respondents in Germany and 54.2% - in Greece, distrust in the WTO).

Trust in international financial organizations in Ukraine is much lower than distrust: 28.7% of the respondents trust in the World Bank, and 28.2% - the IMF. At the same time, in Ukraine 4-5 respondents out of 10 do not trust these two organizations (42.8% and 50.0%, respectively). The level of trust in the IMF in Ukraine is similar to Germany (25.5% trust and 58.7% do not trust), and in the World Bank is similar to Romania (22.4% and 53.6%). In Ukraine,

there is a relatively high awareness of the IMF: about Washington, as the location of the IMF headquarters, 31.2% of the respondents answered correctly and this figure is much higher than in Germany (17.5%) or Romania (19.7%)

India as a country without a permanent seat in the Security Council of the United Nations, was correctly mentioned by 35.3% of the respondents in Ukraine, but in Germany two thirds of the respondents (61.8%) answered correctly, in Cyprus – more than a half (54.7%).

More than half of the respondents in Ukraine (57.2%) are aware that Amnesty International deals with Human rights issues. By this indicator, Ukraine outruns Romania (30.7%), but falls behind Germany (85.4%), Cyprus (67.8%) and Greece (66.8%).

Regarding the assessment of the importance of efficiency and democracy for the activities of international organizations, by the average score (on a 10-point scale, where 1 means “being effective”, 10 – “being democratic”), Ukrainians are closer to “being effective” (4.89), while the residents of other EU countries on average, gave answers closer to “being democratic.”

In Ukraine, there is an increase in the share of those who are members of religious or church organizations (from 11.9% in 2011 to 28.1% in 2020) and art, music or educational organization (from 4.4% to 13.9%). By membership in religious organizations, Ukraine is close to Cyprus (24.3%), and by membership in art, music or educational organization, it outruns Greece and Romania (9.3% and 9.6%, respectively). The share of members of sports organizations in Ukraine has also increased (from 7.4% to 14.3%) and it is close to Romania (12.1%) and Greece (12.4%), but much lower than in Germany (47.5%).

Also, the share of those who belong to professional associations in Ukraine has

increased (from 3.2% to 9.7%), but the share of trade union members has slightly decreased (from 14.5% to 13.0%). By the membership in professional associations, Ukraine outruns Romania (7.2%), and it is closer to Germany (11.2%), and by trade union membership, it is similar to Germany (13.3%).

In Ukraine, there is a significant increase in the share of those who are members of environmental organizations, environmental organizations and animal rights organizations – from 1.3% to 9.5%, and here Ukraine is closer to Cyprus (10.6%) and Germany (11.6%). At the same time, membership in political parties increased in Ukraine – from 4.6% to 8.4%, and it is between Germany (6.3%) and Romania (10.4%). Membership in women's organizations in Ukraine (6.0%) is at the level between Romania (5.1%) and Cyprus (7.6%).

There is a significant increase in the membership in humanitarian and charitable organizations (from 2.8% to 8.9%), as well as self-help groups, mutual aid groups (from 2.1% to 9.2%). By these indicators, Ukraine outruns Romania (by the membership in humanitarian and charitable organizations at the level of 7.8%) and Germany (by the membership in self-help groups and mutual aid groups 6.8%). The share of members of consumer organizations has also increased from 2.0% to 5.9%, and here Ukraine is between Romania (5.0%) and Cyprus (7.3%).

The majority of the population in Ukraine assesses rather negatively the activity of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, due to disagreement with a number of positive statements about the activity of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. In particular, only 8.3% agree that the Verkhovna Rada is generally competent and efficient, and more than half of the respondents (58.1%) disagree. 6.6% agree that the work of the Verkhovna Rada is open and transparent, 6.2% - that the Verkhovna Rada wants to do its best to serve the country, 6.1% - that the Verkhovna Rada acts in the

interests of citizens. Almost two thirds of the respondents disagree with these statements. Also, 2 out of 3 respondents disagree that the Verkhovna Rada carries out its duties very well (67.7%), and only 4.8% agree with this statement. The vast majority of Ukrainians (71.4%) do not agree that the Verkhovna Rada is free of corruption, and only 4.2% believe that it is free.

The assessment of the activity of the Government of Ukraine is also quite critical, although positive assessments occur somewhat more often than for the Verkhovna Rada. In particular, 8.5% of the respondents agree that overall, the government is competent and efficient (55.7% disagree). 7.4% agree that the government wants to do its best to serve the country, and two thirds of the respondents (62.7%) do not agree. Approximately the same share of the respondents believe that the work of the government is open and transparent (6.2%), that the government carries out its duties very well and acts in the interests of citizens (6.1% each); however, 2 out of 3 respondents disagree with these statements. The respondents agree that the government is free of corruption the least (5.6% agree and 70.1% disagree).

Assessments of UN activities are much more positive than those of national authorities, and overall positive assessments outweigh negative ones. One third of Ukrainians agree that the UN is competent and efficient (30.8%), almost twice less (17.2%) disagree. Almost 3 out of 10 respondents agree that the UN wants to do its best to serve the world (29.2%), 20.2% disagree. A quarter of the respondents in Ukraine believe that the UN carries out its duties very well (26%) and acts in the interest of all countries (24.9%), and that the work of the UN is open and transparent (23.5%). In general, one in five Ukrainians (21%) believes that the UN is free of corruption, but the same proportion of the respondents do not agree with this assessment of the UN (20.1%).

# **ECONOMIC VALUES**

## Economic Values

Under the influence of social changes, transformation processes of the Ukrainian society and economy, value orientations in the labor sphere, the attitude of the population to work in general and its individual aspects in particular change. Values in the economic sphere will affect the attitude to work, vision of mechanisms for ensuring the material well-being of employees and their families, the formation of personality and professional competencies, perception of social differentiation, system of remuneration, distribution of property, attitude to social protection, competition and etc.

The departure from one-size-fits-all approach in establishment on pay level, which was typical in Soviet times, was reflected in the growing share of Ukrainians who supported the approach “there should be greater incentives for individual effort.” According to the results of the 2008 survey, this view was more or less supported by 71% (sum of answers from 7 to 10 points), while 41% chose to agree completely (10 points on a 10-point scale). In 2020, 47% supported this point of view, of which 18% chose the extreme answer. The results in Ukraine are close to those of Sweden, Estonia and Bulgaria (Figure 8.).

About 42% of Ukrainians tend to support the view that the government ownership of business and industry should be increased (sum of answers from 7 to 10 points). 21% of the respondents agreed with the opposite point of view that the private ownership of business and industry should be increased (sum of answers from 1 to 4 points). Compared to other countries, Ukrainians support government ownership in business and production the most. The views of the citizens in Spain, Bulgaria and Poland are close to Ukraine.

The results also confirm the high level of paternalistic attitudes, which is

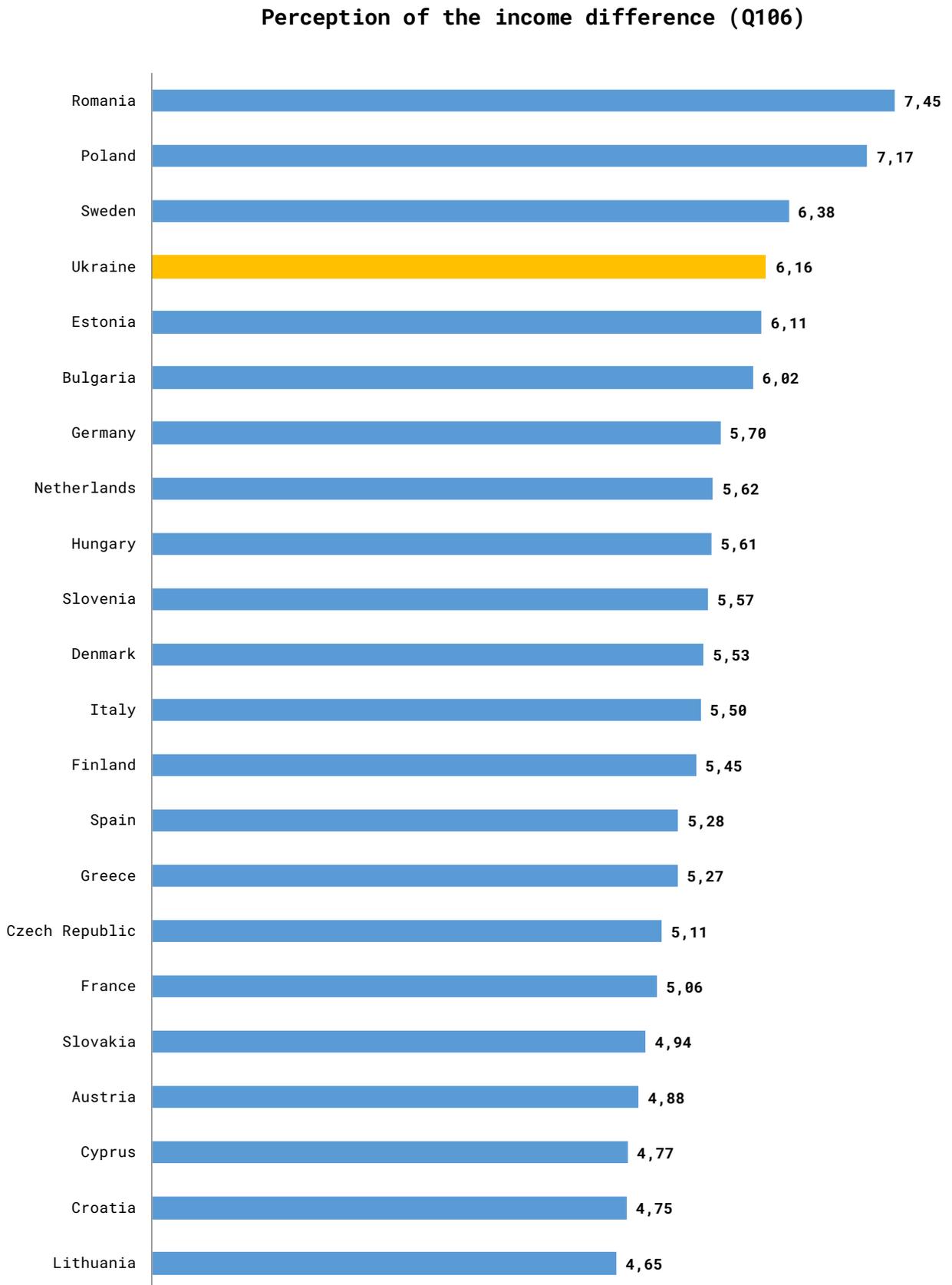
decreasing very, very slowly – almost half (49.4% - the sum of answers from 1 to 4 points) to some extent share the opinion that the government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for. Instead, 22.4% supported the opinion that people should take more responsibility to provide for themselves (sum of answers from 7 to 10 points), although only 12% agreed with this statement in 2011. In 2020, Ukraine demonstrates the result similar to Cyprus, Greece, and Spain (Figure 9).

The perception of competition is mostly positive. Ukraine’s indicators are close to those of Finland, Greece, Italy, Lithuania and Slovenia. However, the recognition that hard work ensures success is ambiguous: in 2011, 50% agreed with this statement, in 2020 only 41.3%. The share of those who believe that success is more a matter of luck and connections, has not changed significantly, 30% in 2011 and 32% in 2020. The average is quite close to that of Germany and Greece.

Environmental problems require all countries to change their approaches to management, targeted policies not only in protection but also in the restoration of the environment. When choosing the priority of further development, almost the same share of Ukrainians chose environmental protection, even with slower economic growth (44.1%), and economic growth and job creation, even if it would harm the environment (43.9%) (Figure 10).

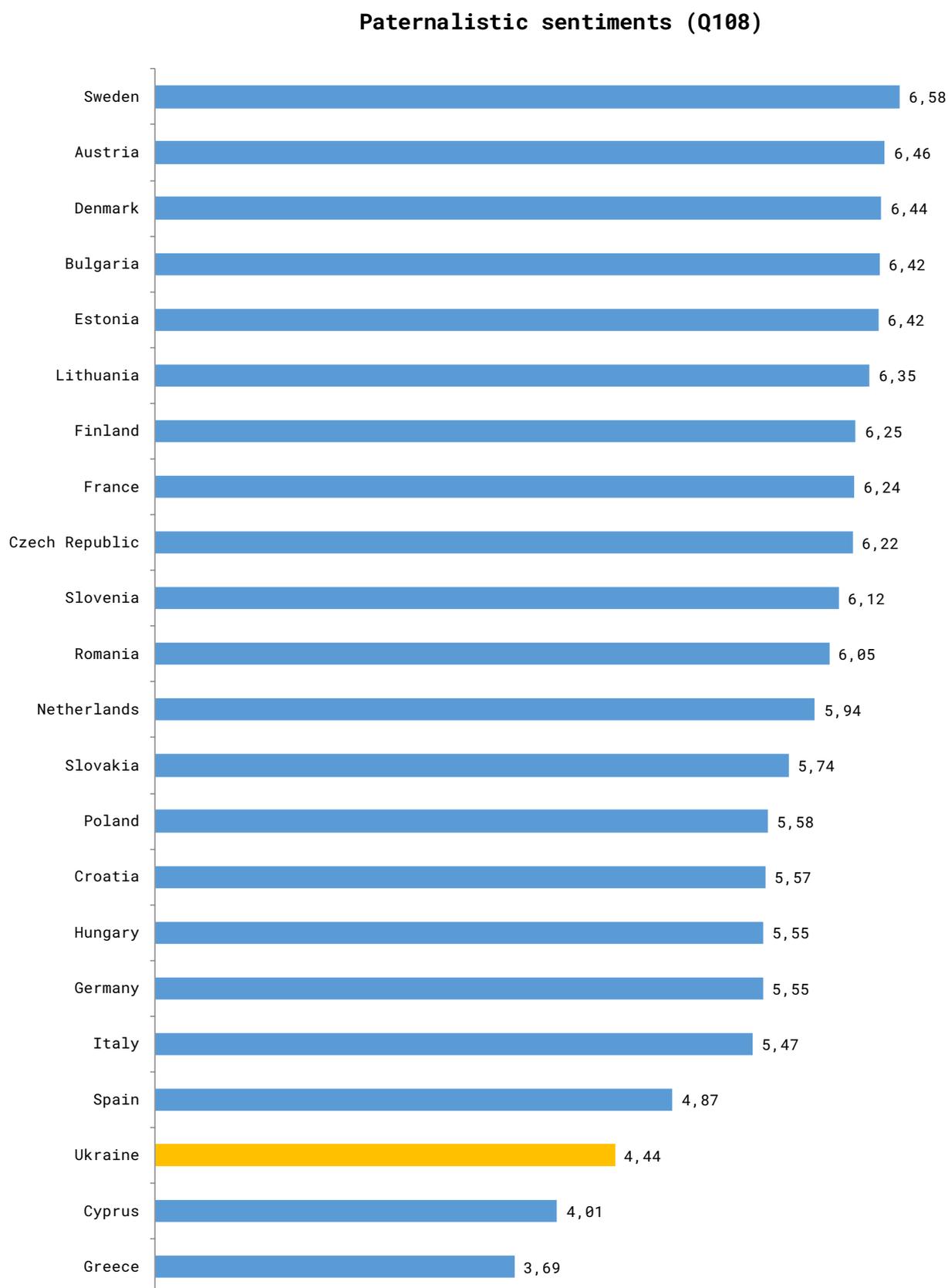
A comparison of the results of different countries shows that the vast majority of European countries have preferred to preserve the environment. Sweden recognized this as a priority the most (85.4%). There is also a high share of responses (more than 60%) in favor of ecosystem conservation in Denmark, Hungary, Germany, Finland, Estonia, Slovenia and Slovakia. Only Lithuania, Poland and Romania favored economic growth.

Figure 7. Trust in other people, comparison of data for Ukraine for 2011 and 2020 and some countries for 2017-2020 - distribution of answers



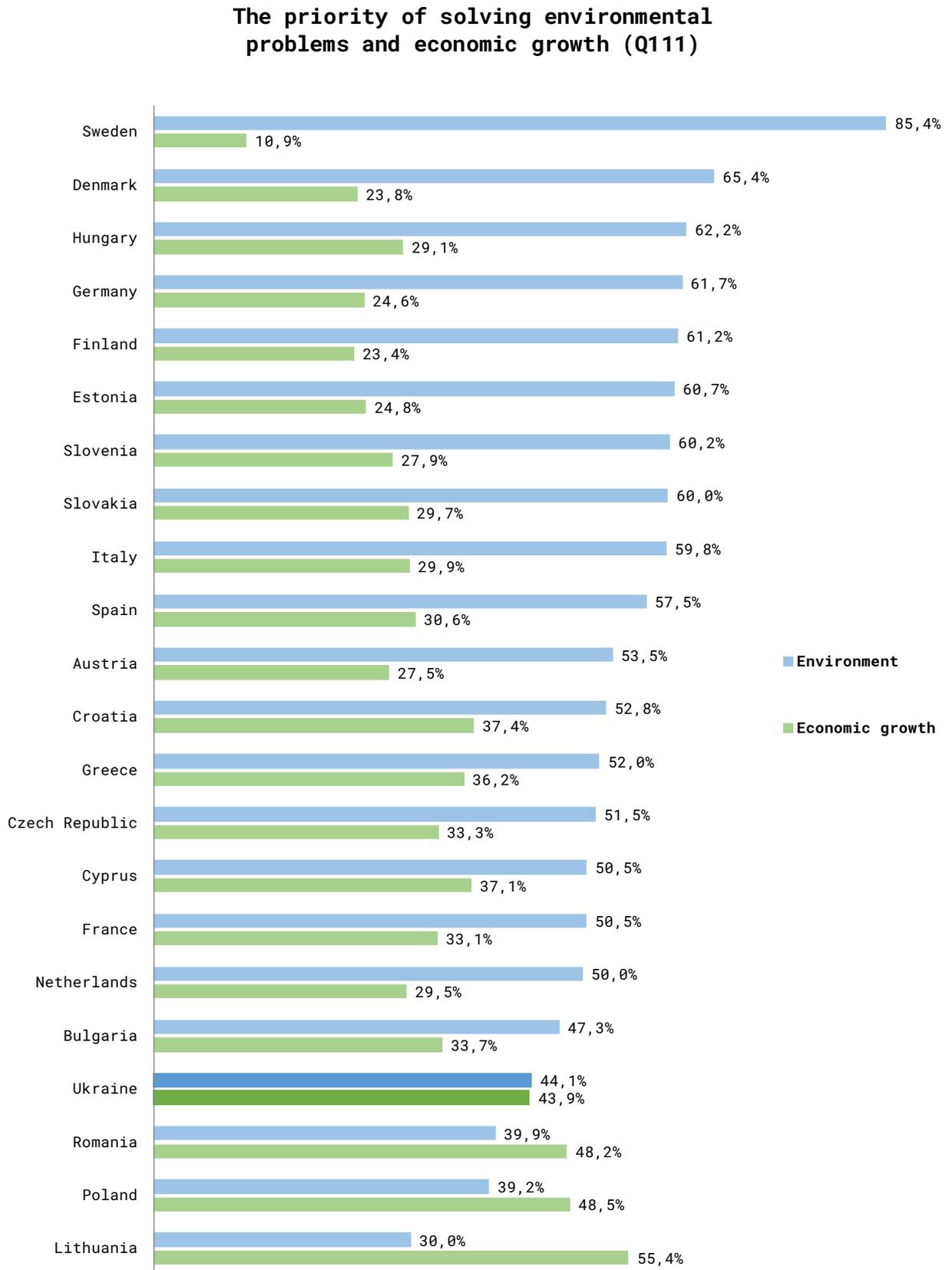
Note: Average scores are calculated for question Q106 (How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means "Incomes should be made more equal"; 10 means "There should be greater incentives for individual effort".)

Figure 9. Respondents' perception\* of paternalistic attitudes, comparison of data with some countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020



Note: The average scores are calculated for question Q108 (How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement that "the government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for"; 10 means "people should take more responsibility to provide for themselves")

Figure 10. Respondents' perception of the priority of solving environmental problems and economic growth in some countries and in Ukraine according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020



Note: Share of the answers "Environment" and "Economic growth" to question Q111 "Here are two statements people sometimes make when discussing the environment and economic growth. Which of them comes closer to your own point of view?"

# CORRUPTION

## Corruption

The vast majority of the population in Ukraine (82.6%) share to some extent the opinion about the widespread prevalence of corruption (answers 7-10 on a 10-point scale, where “10” means the answer “there is abundant corruption”). At the same time, almost every second (45.8%) chose the highest score (10). According to these indicators, Ukraine is very close to Cyprus (83.7% chose the answers 7-10 and 47.3% chose the extreme answer “10”), but still very far from Germany (37.4%).

According to the population of Ukraine in 2020, the most involved in corruption are state authorities. 72.2% said that all or most of these bodies are involved in corruption. According to this indicator, Ukraine is close to Greece (73.7%) and Romania (69.0%). In terms of involvement in corruption, Ukrainians see civil service providers in the second place (67.1%) – and this figure is higher than in any of the four EU countries, such as Greece (58.0%) or Germany (6.7%). In terms of involvement in corruption, local authorities in Ukraine occupy the third place with a small gap (64.3%); in Greece, two-thirds of the respondents (61.6%) think that local authorities are involved in corruption. It is noteworthy that in all countries selected for comparison, including Ukraine, the assessment of corruption in local authorities is lower than in state authorities. The majority of the population of Ukraine believe that business executives and businessmen are involved in corruption (63.3%), and there is a similar attitude to this group in Romania (65.6%). Journalists and the media are least associated with involvement in corruption in Ukraine (53.0%).

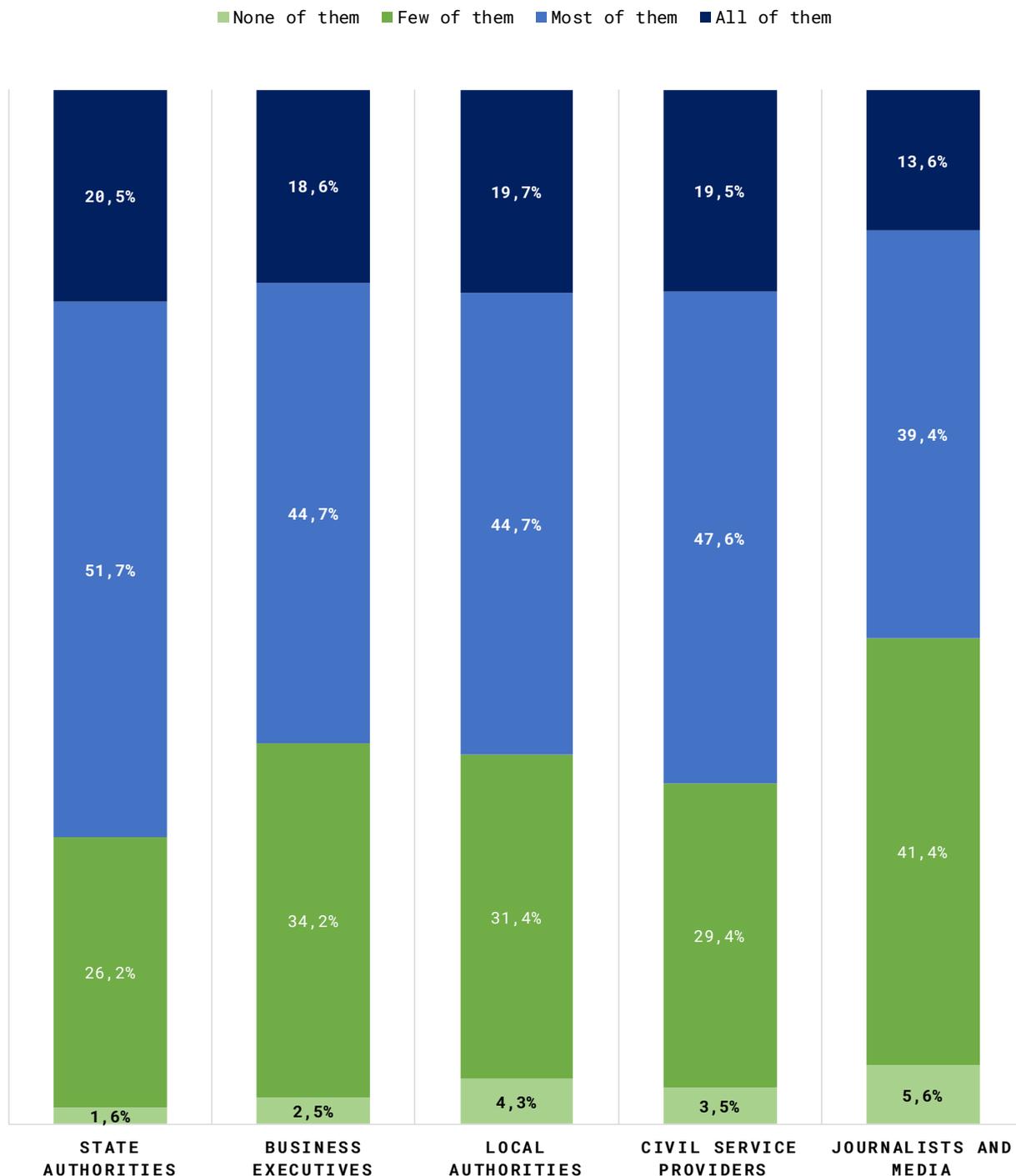
The majority of the population in Ukraine (69.0%) believes that ordinary people are never forced or rarely forced to give bribes to authorities or organizations that provide services in order to deal with their problems or to receive a service. On the

other hand, every third (31.0%) believes that bribes are forced to be given always or often in order to deal with a problem or receive services from the authorities. The perception of the situation when ordinary people are forced to give bribes in Ukraine differs from the four EU countries, where a similar question was asked – see Figure 12. In particular, in Romania and Greece, almost half of the respondents (49.1% and 45.6%, respectively) said that ordinary people are forced to give bribes often or always when they want to deal with problems or receive services from the authorities. At the same time, in Germany, two-thirds (64.2%) said that ordinary people are never forced to give bribes to deal with problems or receive services, and another one third (32.8%) said that ordinary people should rarely do so.

Only a quarter of the respondents (23.0%) in Ukraine in 2020 agree that on the whole, women are less corrupt than men, while the majority (59.2%) are not inclined to share this opinion. A similar situation is observed for Germany, where 22.9% agree with this statement, and 58.3% disagree, and for Greece (25.2% and 58.7%, respectively). In Romania and Cyprus, the level of agreement with the idea of less corruption among women is much higher – 30.5% and 37.6%, respectively. However, it still does not exceed half.

In Ukraine, slightly more than a quarter of the respondents (27.2%) admit to the risk to be held accountable for giving or receiving a bribe or gift (chose answers 7-10 on a 10-point scale, where “10” means “very high risk”), while 41.9% to some extent believe that there is no risk (chose answers 1-4 on a 10-point scale). Unfortunately, in Ukraine the perception of this risk is the lowest of all countries selected for comparison. For example, in Greece two thirds of the respondents (65.9%) to some extent indicate the risk to be held accountable for giving or receiving a bribe, i.e. awareness of the risk of being caught for a bribe is observed almost 2.5 times more often than in Ukraine.

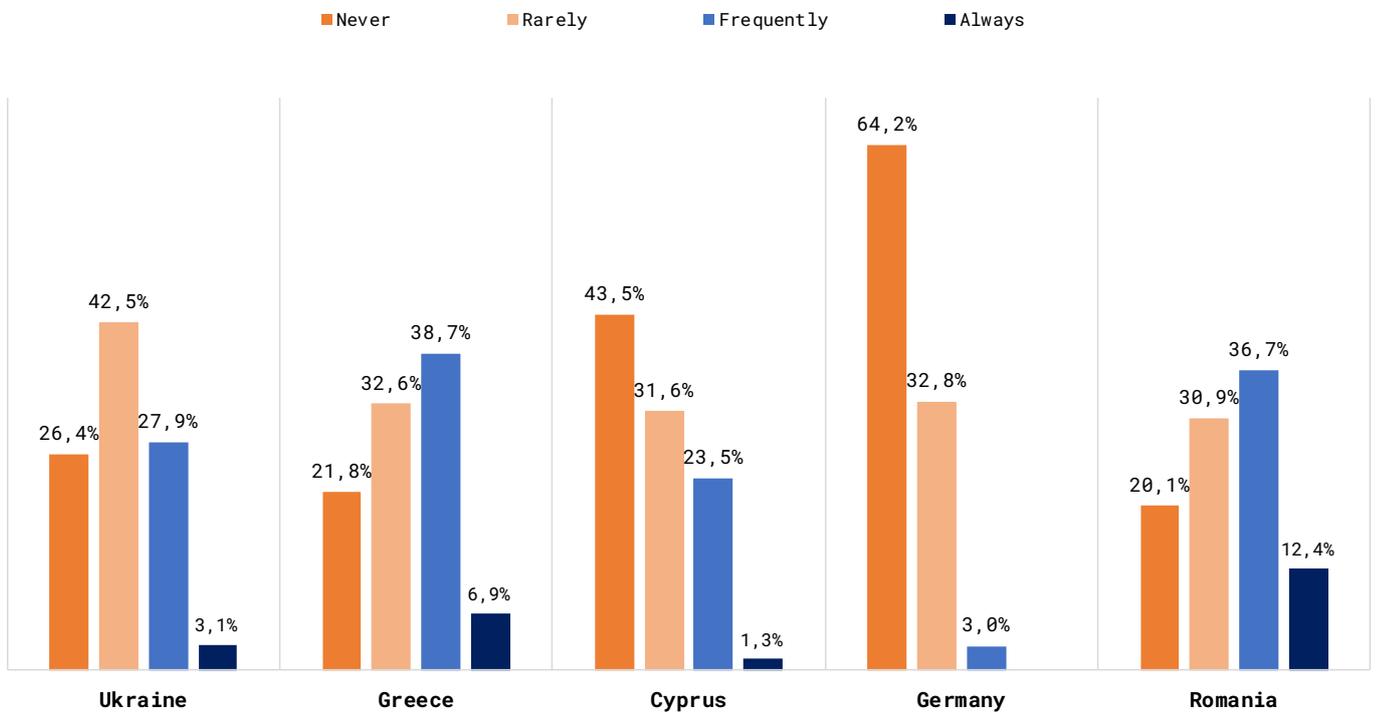
Figure 11. Perceptions of involvement in corruption among various organizations and individuals, according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020.



Note: Comparison of answers to questions Q113-Q117 "Among the following groups of people, how many do you believe are involved in corruption? Tell me for each group if you believe it is none of them, few of them, most of them or all of them?". The distribution of answers is given without taking into account the options "Hard to say" and "Refuse to answer".

Figure 12. An idea of how often ordinary people are forced to give bribes in state authorities or organizations, a comparison of data for Ukraine and some countries on the results of wave 7, 2017-2020.

### How often ordinary people are forced to give bribes (Q118)



Note: The distribution of answers is given without taking into account the options "Hard to say" and "Refuse to answer"

Figure 13. Assessment of the risk to be held accountable for giving or receiving a bribe or gift, comparing data for Ukraine and some countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020 – average scores

### Perception of the risk to be held accountable (Q120)



Note: The average scores are calculated for question Q120 "How high is the risk in this country to be held accountable for giving or receiving a bribe, gift or favor in return for public service? To indicate your opinion, use a 10-point scale where "1" means "no risk at all" and "10" means "very high risk"."

# MIGRATION

## Migration

According to 13.2% of Ukrainians, people who come to live in Ukraine have a good influence on the development of the country, 15% of the respondents do not share this opinion and believe that this influence is bad. The highest number of opinions on the positive impact of immigrants on the country's development was recorded in Albania (62.3%), Great Britain (49.3%), Spain (46.6%) and Armenia (44.7%), and the lowest – in the Czech Republic (6.9%), Hungary (8.1%), Turkey (8.2%), Bulgaria (9.7%). Ukrainians' views on the positive impact of immigrants on the country's development are similar to those in Croatia (see Figure 14).

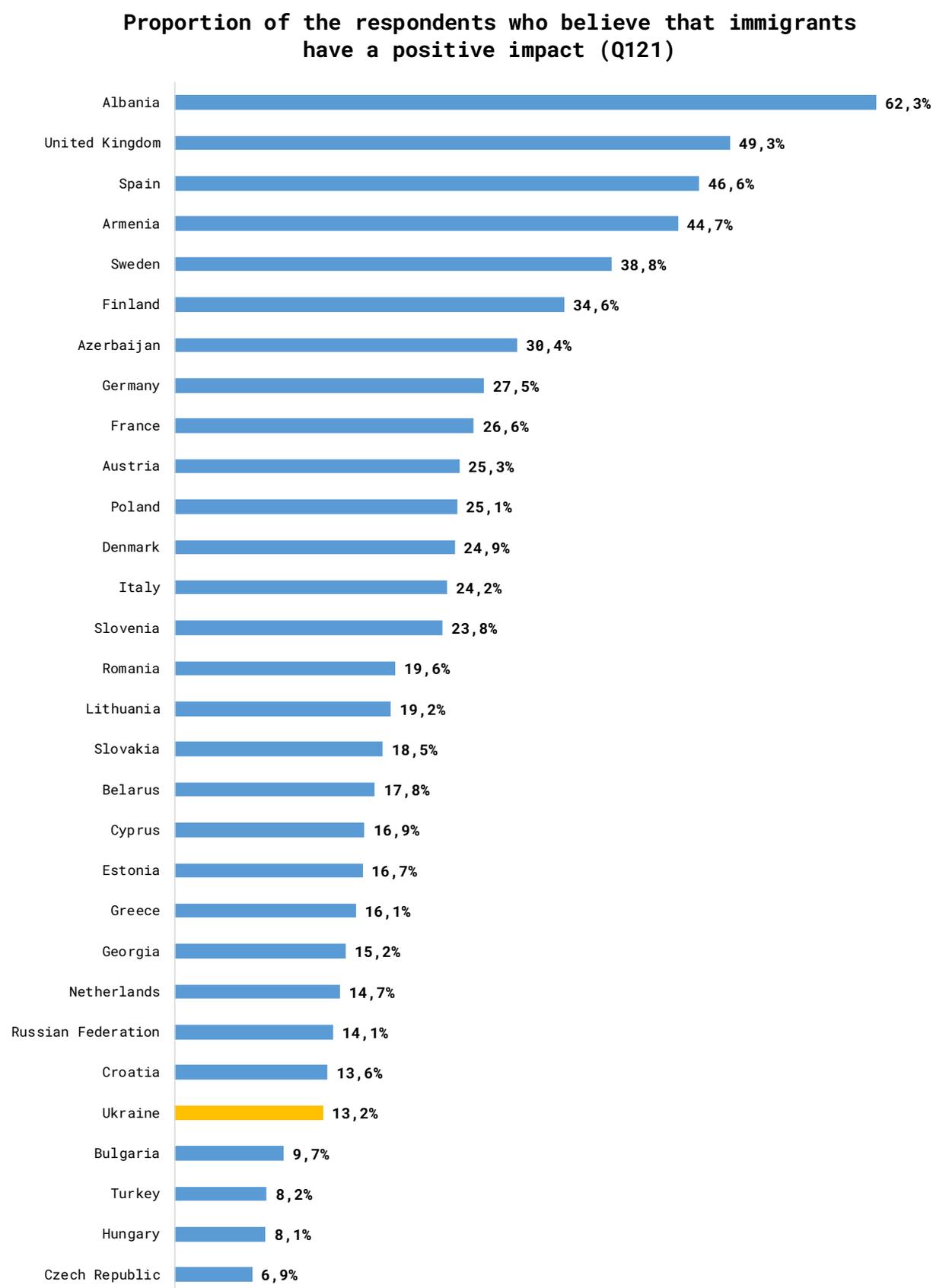
More than half of Ukrainians surveyed agree with the statement that immigration increases unemployment, leading to social conflicts – 54.2% and 51.5%, respectively. Another 52.5% believe that immigration offers people from poor countries a better living. As a result of immigration, important job vacancies are filled, cultural diversity is strengthened and asylum is given to political refugees who are persecuted elsewhere – this was stated by 48.2%, 48.4% and 46.7% respectively. 42.9% of the respondents believe that immigration increases the risk of terrorism (see Table 3).

During the survey, the respondents were asked for their opinion on the government's policy towards people who come to Ukraine for employment. Thus, 41% of the respondents believe that it is necessary to strictly limit the number of foreign citizens who come. It is important to note that the largest share of such responses is observed in 2020. In 1996, there were 17%.

Slightly more than a quarter (27.1%) of Ukrainian participants surveyed stated that people could only be allowed to come if they had a job. The share of such respondents has significantly decreased compared to 2008, when the largest number of supporters of such government action was recorded, 50%.

According to one in six respondents (15.6%), the government should let anyone come who wants to work in Ukraine. This figure has remained at the same level since 2006, and the lowest number of those who support this idea was recorded in 1999 – 9%.

Figure 14. Proportion of the respondents who believe that immigrants have a positive impact\* on the development of the country in some countries and Ukraine according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020



Note: \* The sum of answers "very good" and "quite good" to question Q121 "How would you evaluate the impact of immigrants on the development of your country?"

Table 3. Distribution of respondents' answers to questions about the impact of immigration on life in the country, in Ukraine according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020

	Agree	Hard to say	Disagree	Refuse to answer
<b>Q128. Increases unemployment</b>	54.2%	15.7%	29.5%	0.6%
<b>Q127. Offers people from poor countries a better living</b>	52.5%	19.3%	27.9%	0.3%
<b>Q129. Leads to social conflict</b>	51.5%	17.0%	30.3%	1.2%
<b>Q123. Strengthens cultural diversity</b>	48.4%	15.2%	35.6%	0.8%
<b>Q122. Fills important jobs vacancies</b>	48.2%	15.1%	36.1%	0.6%
<b>Q125. Gives asylum to political refugees who are persecuted elsewhere</b>	46.7%	26.4%	26.0%	0.9%
<b>Q124. Increases the crime rate</b>	42.9%	19.3%	36.8%	1.0%
<b>Q126. Increases the risks of terrorism</b>	42.9%	20.3%	36.5%	0.3%

**SECURITY**

## Security

The majority of the population of Ukraine (74.6%) feel secure and compared to 2011, the situation has almost remained unchanged: in 2011, the majority of the respondents also felt secure (74.0%). The respondents in Germany (86.1%) and Romania (85.6%) feel more secure than Ukrainians, as can be seen from Figure 15.

This assessment of a sense of security is partly related to how often certain events occur near the place of residence of the respondents. For example, in 2020, about 4% of the respondents in Ukraine said that racist behavior or sexual harassment was common near their neighborhood (while the share of the responses about the racist behavior has doubled since 2011, when it was 1.9%).

Ukrainians were much less likely to mention robberies (14.2% in 2020, compared to 16.8% in 2011) and more likely notice drug sale in the streets in their neighborhood (13.4%, compared to 9.9% in 2011), as well as street fights (13.9%). Ukrainians most often encounter alcohol consumption in the street in their neighborhood, and this situation is generally less common in 2020 than in 2011 (39.2% compared to 51.2%). Police or military more frequently interfere with people's private life; this figure has increased from 5.9% in 2011 to 9.1% in 2020.

Residents of Romania, Germany, Greece and Cyprus mentioned racist behavior in their neighborhood by 2-3 times more often than in Ukraine (from 6.7% in Romania to 10.5% in Greece).

Regarding sexual harassment in the neighborhood, although they were mentioned in Ukraine almost as often as in Cyprus (4.3% and 4.0%), but less than in Romania or Greece (6.2% and 5.8%), one in five in Ukraine hesitated to answer (21.1% were "hard to answer").

Ukraine (14.2%) is close to Cyprus (15.0%) and Romania (11.9%) by the frequency of mentions of robberies that happen in the neighborhood, while in Germany this figure is much lower (6.2%), and it is almost twice as high in Greece (31.1%). Street fights in Ukraine are mentioned much more often than in Cyprus, Germany, Romania or Greece, where from 5.1% to 8.7% encounter this very or quite often.

Regarding drug sale in the street in the neighborhood, the value of this indicator in Ukraine (13.4%) is close to Greece (15.1%). And frequent alcohol consumption in the streets in Ukraine exceeds this figure, almost twice for Germany (22.1%) and three times for Greece and Cyprus (13.2% -13.3%). Of the four EU countries, Romania has the highest rate (29.7%), but it is still 1.5 times lower than in Ukraine.

People encounter police or military frequent interference with people's private life in Ukraine almost as often as in Romania (8.3%), and almost three times more often than in Germany (2.7%), Greece (3.1%) and in Cyprus (3.6%).

Ukrainians take various measures to increase personal security. In particular, three out of four respondents (77.3%) do not carry much money, and this figure has remained stable since 2011 (78.4%). Two thirds of the respondents (65.1%) prefer not to go out at night, and it was used more often than in 2011 (61.7%) to improve their own safety. People carry a knife, gun or other weapon the least frequently, this was mentioned by 7.4%, but we see an increase in this figure, it has almost doubled since 2011 (3.9%).

Almost every third person in Greece (31.0%) prefers not to go out at night for reasons of security, and this is the highest figure from different EU countries, while in Ukraine this figure constitutes two thirds out of all respondents (63.7%). Also, a much smaller share of the population in the EU countries compared to Ukraine

does not carry weapons. The highest indicator in Germany (4.2%) is almost twice less than the same figure for Ukraine (7.1%).

In Ukraine, 3.4% of the respondents said that they have been victims of crime in the past year, and this figure has almost remained unchanged since 2011 (3.7%). 4.3% also stated that their relatives or family members have been victims of a crime in the past year, which was slightly different from 2011 (3.3%). In Romania, the figures are closest to those in Ukraine: 5.4% have been victims of a crime themselves in the past year, and 4.5% - relatives or family members have been victims of a crime.

Two thirds of the respondents in Ukraine in 2020 (64.2%) are worried about the possibility of losing a job or not finding a job, and this figure has not changed since 2011 (64.5%). In terms of such concern, Greece is similar to Ukraine, where according to the results of wave 7, two thirds of the respondents (61.7%) also said that they are very much or a good deal worried about losing a job or not finding a job. In Germany, about one in six (17.4%) said they were worried about this.

Two out of three, in both 2011 and 2020, are worried about the inability to give children a good education (63.9% and 64.5%, respectively). In this regard, Ukraine significantly outruns some EU countries included in the comparison of the results of wave 7. In particular, in Romania, 40.8% are worried about impossibility of giving children a good education, in Cyprus and Greece – about a third of the respondents (32.7% and 38.3%, respectively), but in Romania there is the least number (18.0%) compared to Ukraine and the other three EU countries.

Regarding issues related to hostilities, the vast majority of the respondents in Ukraine (92.3%) are worried about the likelihood of Ukraine's participation in the war, and this figure was expected

to rise from the level of 2011 (66.9%).

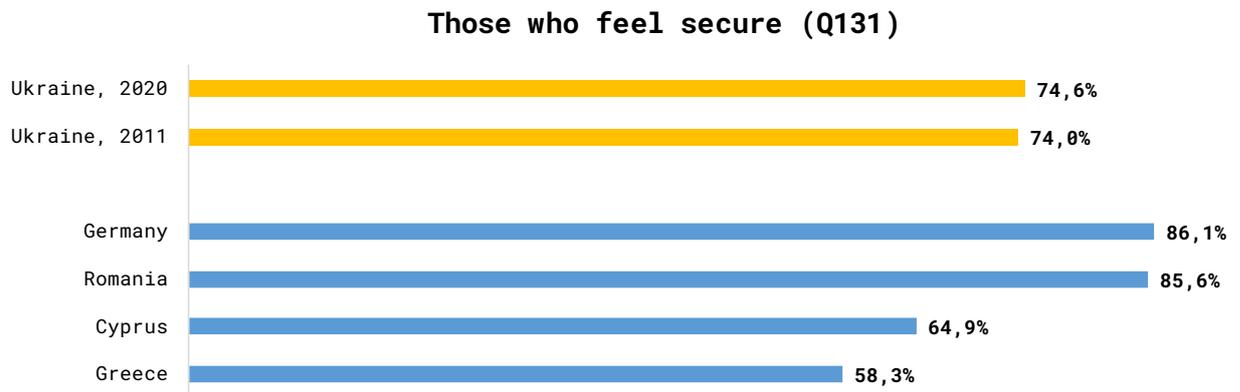
In some EU countries, the population of Cyprus and Romania (66.7% and 60.1%) are most worried about the war involving their country, which is expected given the “frozen conflicts” in or near these territories (Northern Cyprus, Transnistria). For comparison, in Greece and Germany, a third of the population are worried about the war involving their country (36.0% and 39.1%, respectively).

The vast majority of Ukrainians are worried about the probability of terrorist attacks in Ukraine in 2020 (81.1%), and this figure has increased in recent years (from 62.0% in 2011). In the EU countries, for which it was possible to make a comparison, the lowest value is in Greece (40.1%) and the highest is in Romania (58.8%). A larger share of the population in Ukraine is worried about the probability of civil war in 2020 (82.4% compared to 69.1% in 2011). And among the EU countries included in the comparison, the population of Romania (53.5%) is most worried about the likelihood of civil war.

The share of the population of Ukraine ready to defend their country has significantly increased, from 40.3% in 2011 to 56.9% in 2020. Instead, the share of those who are not ready to fight for their country has decreased, from 29.8% to 25.5% (see Figure 16). By the distribution of answers to this question, Cyprus (58.9% are ready and 30.3% are not ready to fight for their country if necessary) and Romania (50.6% and 30.2%) are the closest to Ukraine.

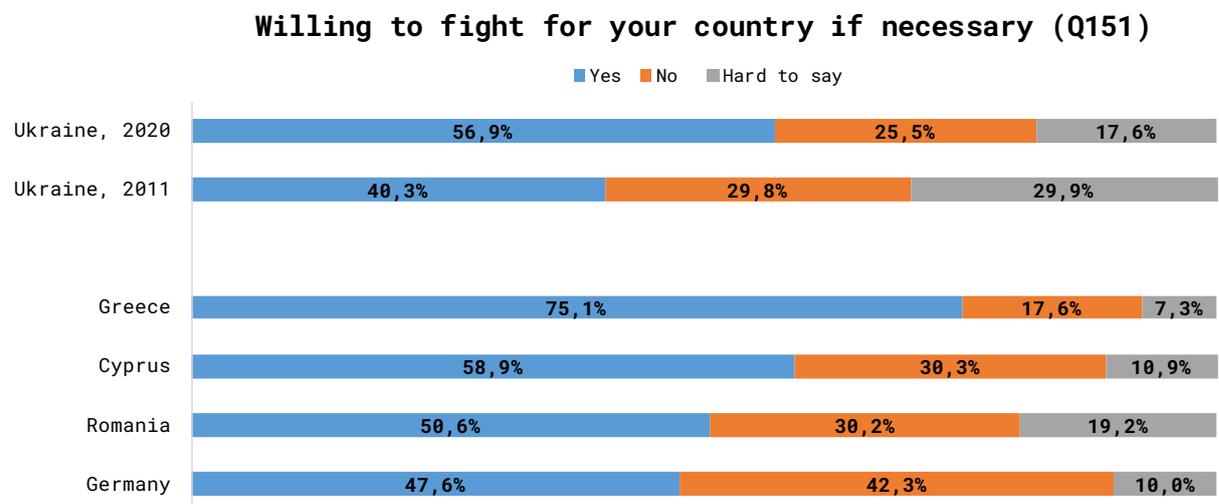
If it is necessary to choose what is more important freedom or equality, two thirds of the respondents in Ukraine choose freedom (63.7%, Figure 10.8), but if you choose between freedom and security, then two thirds choose security (65.9%, Figure 10.9). A similar distribution of answers is observed for Cyprus, 68.1% consider freedom more important than equality, and 66.5% of the respondents in Cyprus consider security more important than freedom.

Figure 15. Proportion of those who feel secure\*, comparison of data for Ukraine for 2011 and 2020 and some countries for 2017-2020.



Note: \*Sum of answers "Very secure" and "Quite secure" to question Q131 "Could you tell me how secure do you feel these days?"

Figure 16. Readiness to fight for one's country, comparison of data for Ukraine for 2011 and 2020 and some countries for 2017-2020 - distribution of answers



Note: Distribution of answers to question Q151 "Of course, we all hope that there will not be another war, but if it were to come to that, would you be willing to fight for your country?" Sorting by "Yes" alternative.

# POSTMATERIALIST INDEX

## Postmaterialist Index

Before calculating Postmaterialist Index, we have compared how Ukrainians' answers to questions about priorities for the country are distributed, and what is Ukraine's place among EU countries in determining these priorities.

When choosing between a high level of economic growth, strong defense forces, greater opportunities for people to say about how things are done at their jobs and in their communities, and more beautiful cities and countryside, economic growth is the first priority for more than half of Ukrainians (53.5% if we do not consider the answer "hard to say"). However, it has become less popular compared to 2011 (77.8%). Instead, Ukrainians are much more likely to prioritize ensuring the country's strong defense forces. This answer was mentioned by 2.9% of the respondents in 2011 and 22.9% in 2020. The beauty of cities and countryside is a priority for 4.5% in 2020 and this figure has almost remained unchanged since 2011 (4.1%).

The comparison of the answers in Ukraine with the EU countries here and further in section 11, considers the answers "hard to say". Thus, by the share of those who choose the priority of economic growth, Ukraine (52.3%) is close to Cyprus (52.8%) and Poland (51.7%). By the prioritizing the country's strong defense forces, Ukraine is ahead of all EU countries and is closest to Cyprus (20.5%).

When choosing between maintaining order in the nation, fighting rising prices, giving people more say in important government decisions and protecting freedom of speech, Ukrainians put maintaining order in the nation in the first place (40.5%) and the position of this priority remained unchanged compared to 2011 (42.7%), as shown in Figure 17.

Somewhat less people began to choose fighting rising prices (35.9% in 2011 and 31.6% in 2020), while giving people more say in important government decisions was chosen much more often (18.4% in 2011 and 23.8% in 2020). Protecting freedom of speech was chosen as a priority in 2020 by only 4.1%.

By the distribution of these four aims for the country, Ukraine is close to the Czech Republic and Hungary in terms of maintaining order (39.1% in the Czech Republic and 41.4% in Hungary ranked it first), and to Romania and Italy in terms of fighting rising prices (30.0% and 31.5%).

As less than a quarter of the respondents in Ukraine put giving people more say in important government decisions in the first place. By this priority, Ukraine is in the middle of the list of the EU countries, between France (25.0%) and Italy (22.8%). But by protecting freedom of speech as a priority, Ukraine is almost at the bottom of the list, only Bulgarians (1.8%) prioritize this dimension less than Ukrainians. On the other hand, in most of the EU countries included in the comparison, it was mentioned as the first priority by 10% to 30% of the respondents, including 10.7% in Estonia and Cyprus, 15.1% in the Czech Republic and 16.2% in Poland. Protecting freedom of speech is the first priority for the Dutch (38.4%) and the Germans (32.1%).

In choosing the priority between a stable economy, the fight against crime, progress toward a less impersonal and more humane society, or society in which ideas count more than money, the vast majority of Ukrainians continue to put a stable economy first. However, the importance of this priority has somewhat decreased, from 75.8% in 2011 to 65.4% in 2020. The fight against crime and the appreciation of the individual have switched places in terms of the first priority. The fight against crime has almost not lost as a priority (10.7% in 2011 and 10.0% in 2020). However, progress toward a less impersonal and more humane

society, has been mentioned twice as often as the first priority (7.1% in 2011 and 14.0% in 2020).

In the distribution of these four priorities, Ukraine is closest to Greece, where two thirds chose a stable economy as the first priority (62.3%), almost one in five chose progress toward a less impersonal and more humane society (18.1%), and almost two other answers have almost equal shares, the fight against crime (10.1%) and progress toward a society in which ideas count more than money (9.2%).

The American researcher R. Inglehart was the first to speak about postmaterialism in the XX-XXI centuries, emphasizing that the transition from material to postmaterial values occurs as a result of the satisfaction of material needs. The Postmaterialist Index was calculated using two variables: the first and second choice between maintaining order in the country, fighting rising prices, giving people more say in important government decisions and protection of freedom of speech. This basic version of the index with distinction of segments “materialists”, “postmaterialists” and “mixed type” allows us to compare data for Ukraine for 2011 and 2020. Also, the comparison of the share of segments by this index for Ukraine according to the data of 2011 and 2020, and for Ukraine with the EU countries according to the data of wave 7, was carried out without taking into account the answers “hard to say”.

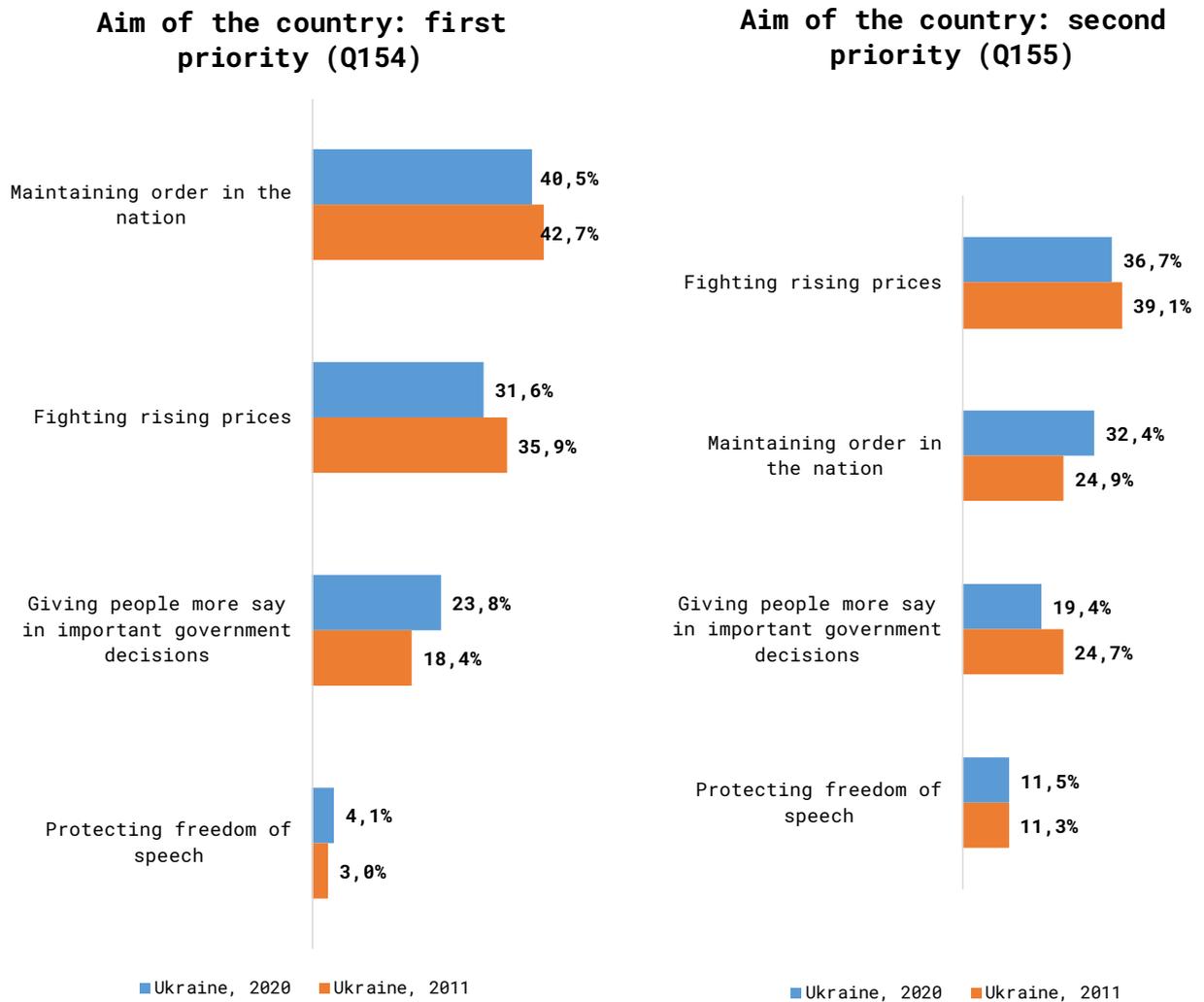
Thus, the percentage of segments from 2011 to 2020 has almost remained unchanged. The materialists segment in Ukraine equals 45.9% (it was 46.2% in 2011), the mixed type segment constitutes a half (49.5%, and it was 50.1% in 2011). The smallest is the segment of postmaterialists (4.6%), which size has also remained unchanged (it was 3.7% in 2011). By the share of materialists, only Bulgaria outruns Ukraine (48.1%), while Greece (39.6%) is close to Ukraine. The smallest share of materialists is in Sweden (2.7%), while in Germany, Denmark and Finland, it

is also less than 10%, as shown in Figure 18.

Ukraine is close to Bulgaria (50.5%), Spain (50.9%), Greece (53.6%), and Hungary (54.8%) and Germany (55.6%) by the share of mixed type, which reflects a gradual shift of emphasis from material to postmaterial values. The largest share of this segment is in Denmark (78.7%) and Sweden (72.0%).

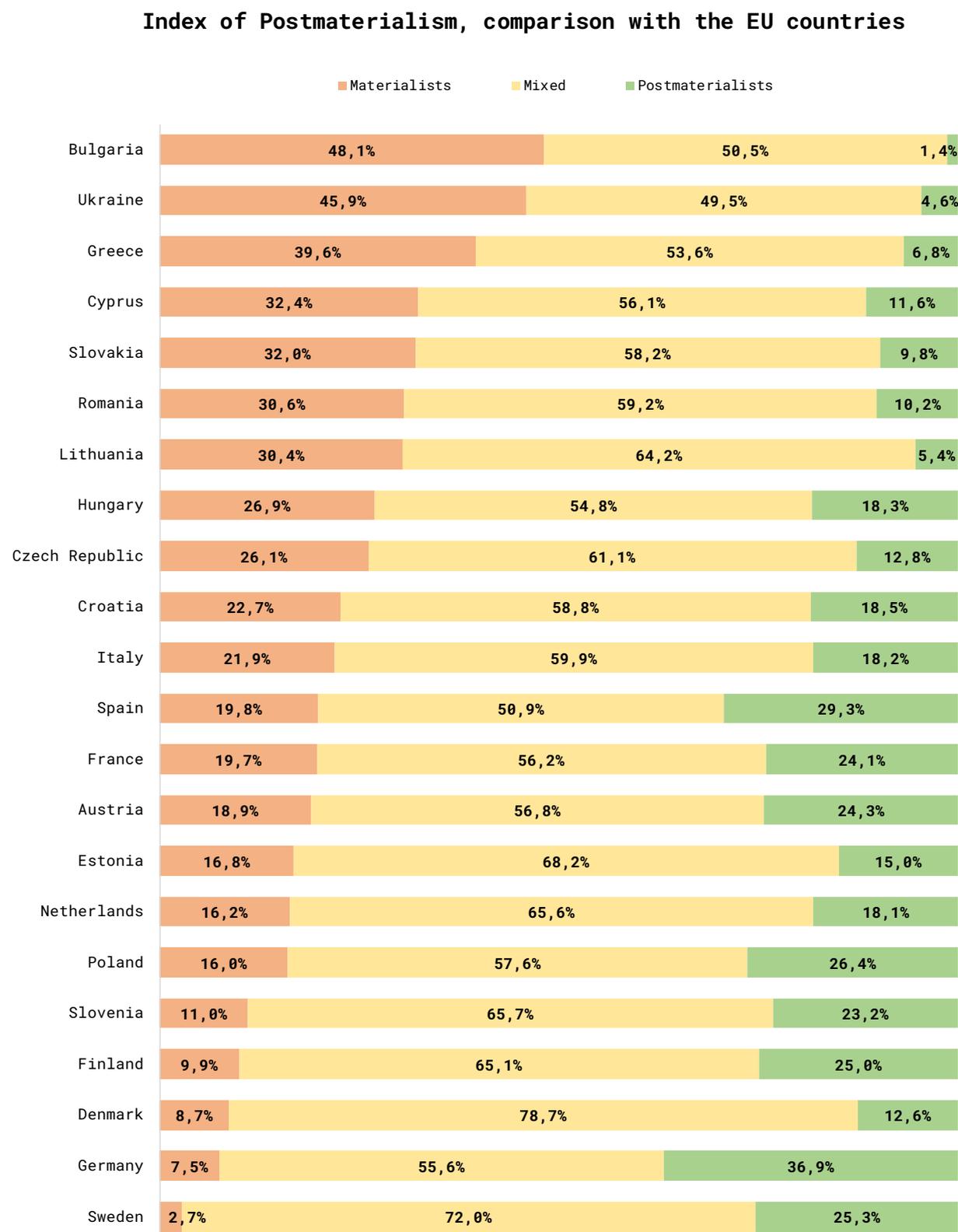
By the postmaterialist segment, Ukraine also outruns almost all EU countries, except Bulgaria, where it equals only 1.4%. In most EU countries, the size of this segment ranges from 10% to 25%. In particular, there are 10.2% in Romania, 11.6% in Cyprus, 15% in Estonia, 18.3% in Hungary and 23.2% in Slovenia. The largest share of postmaterialists is in Germany (36.9%) and in Spain (29.3%).

Figure 17. Aims of the country: first and second choice, comparison of data for Ukraine for 2011 and 2020



Note: Distribution of the answers to questions Q154 "If you had to choose, which one of the things on this card would you say is most important?" and Q155 "And which would be the next most important?". The distribution of answers is given without taking into account the options "Hard to say" and "Refuse to answer". Sorting according to the data for Ukraine for 2020.

Figure 18 Postmaterialist Index, comparison of data for Ukraine and some countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020.



Note: The distribution of answers is given without taking into account the options "Hard to say" and "Refuse to answer". Sorting by alternative "Materialists".

# **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

## Science and technology

In general, the population of Ukraine is quite positive about science and technology. The vast majority of the population to some extent agrees (choose scores from 6 to 10 on a 10-point scale, where 10 means “completely agree” and 1 - “completely disagree”) that science and technology are making our lives healthier, easier, and more comfortable (71.2% chose scores 7-10), that because of science and technology, there will be more opportunities for the next generation (76%) and that the world is better off because of science and technology (70.8%).

In Ukraine, openness to scientific achievements as useful for humanity is combined with skepticism about the development of science and technology in the context of negative consequences, loss of faith in what cannot be explained by science, and ideas about the lack of practical value of scientific knowledge in daily activities. Namely, two thirds of the population to some extent agree that we depend too much on science and not enough on faith (47%). The agreement and disagreement with the fact that among the negative effects of the development of science is destruction of people’s ideas of right and wrong, almost divides the society in half (41.1%). The attitude to scientific knowledge as unnecessary in everyday life also polarizes the society (41.3% to some extent agree).

In the dynamics from 2011 to 2020, we record a change towards weakening confidence that science and technology make our lives healthier, easier, and more comfortable (lowering of the average score from 7.78 to 7.64 on a 10-point scale, where 10 means “completely agree” and 1 means “completely disagree”), that science and technology provide

more opportunities for next generations (decreasing the average score from 8.18 to 7.93) and that the world is better off because of science and technology (decrease in the average score from 7.71 to 7.63).

From 2011 to 2020, skepticism about the development of science and technology in Ukraine increased towards the belief that we are too dependent on science and do not have enough faith (increasing the average score from 5.66 to 6.19 on a 10-point scale, where 10 means “completely agree” and 1 - “completely disagree”), that one of the bad effects of the development of science is the destruction of ideas about what is right and wrong (increasing the average score from 4.99 to 5.75). There is also a slight increase in personal confidence that scientific knowledge is not important in daily life (increasing the average score from 5.15 to 5.60).

The level of agreement that science and technology make our lives healthier, easier, more comfortable in Ukraine is higher than in Germany (the average score on a 10-point scale, where 10 means “completely agree”, is 7.16 for Germany and 7.64 for Ukraine) or Cyprus (7.38), but lower than in Romania or Greece (7.75 in each of these countries). In terms of agreeing that science and technology provide more opportunities for the next generations, Ukraine (7.93) is close to Romania (7.99) and Germany (8.02), and outruns Cyprus (7.35) and Greece (7.61). Agreeing that science and technology make the world a better place is the highest in Ukraine and Germany (7.63 and 7.62), compared to Greece (7.38), Cyprus (6.91) and Romania (6.77).

By the level of confidence that we are too dependent on science and do not have enough faith, Ukraine (6.19) is close to Greece and Cyprus (6.14 and 6.31, respectively), while in Germany the degree of disagreement with this view of science is the lowest (4.21). The perception

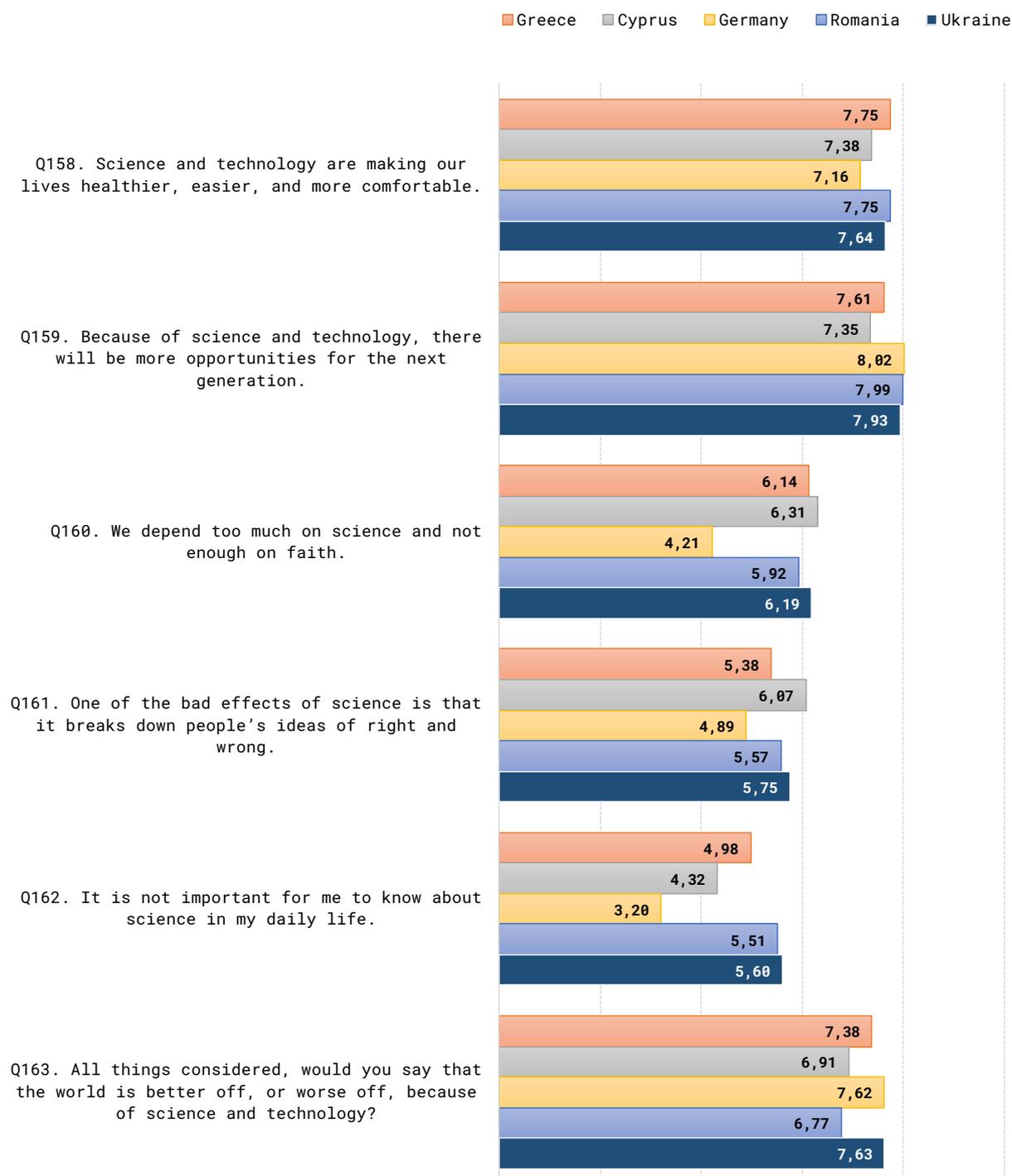
of the development of science that it breaks down people's ideas of right and wrong in Ukraine is 5.75, which is between the results for Cyprus (6.07) and Romania (5.57), while in Germany such a perception is the least common (average score is 4.89) among the EU countries studied.

Regarding the belief that a person does not need scientific knowledge in daily life, Ukraine (5.60) outruns Germany (3.20), Cyprus (4.32), Greece (4.98) and Romania (5.51). (see Figure 19).

The above results can be partly explained by the attitude to the development of science in the future (see Figure 20). In general, the share of the population of Ukraine, who considers it positive to pay more attention to the development of technologies in the future, decreased from 70.3% in 2011 to 64.1% in 2020. Instead, there is an increase in the share of those who believe that it does not matter (from 26.2% to 29.3%) or that it is bad (from 3% to 6.6%). The most similar level of positive assessment of attention to technology development is in Cyprus (65.4%) and Romania (65.2%), while in Germany this figure is much higher (77.4%). However, the negative attitude towards paying more attention to technology development in Germany, Romania and Cyprus is at about the same level (11.4%, 12.0%, and 14.2%, respectively), which is significantly higher than in Ukraine (6.6%). Such a low rate of negative attitude to the development of technology in Ukraine is in particular due to those who do not care, and this is three out of 10 (29.3%), while in Germany it is only 1 out of 10 (11.2%), in other words, the population of Germany demonstrates a more definite attitude to the issue of technology development.

Figure 19. Perception of science and technology, comparison of data for Ukraine and some countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020 – average scores\*

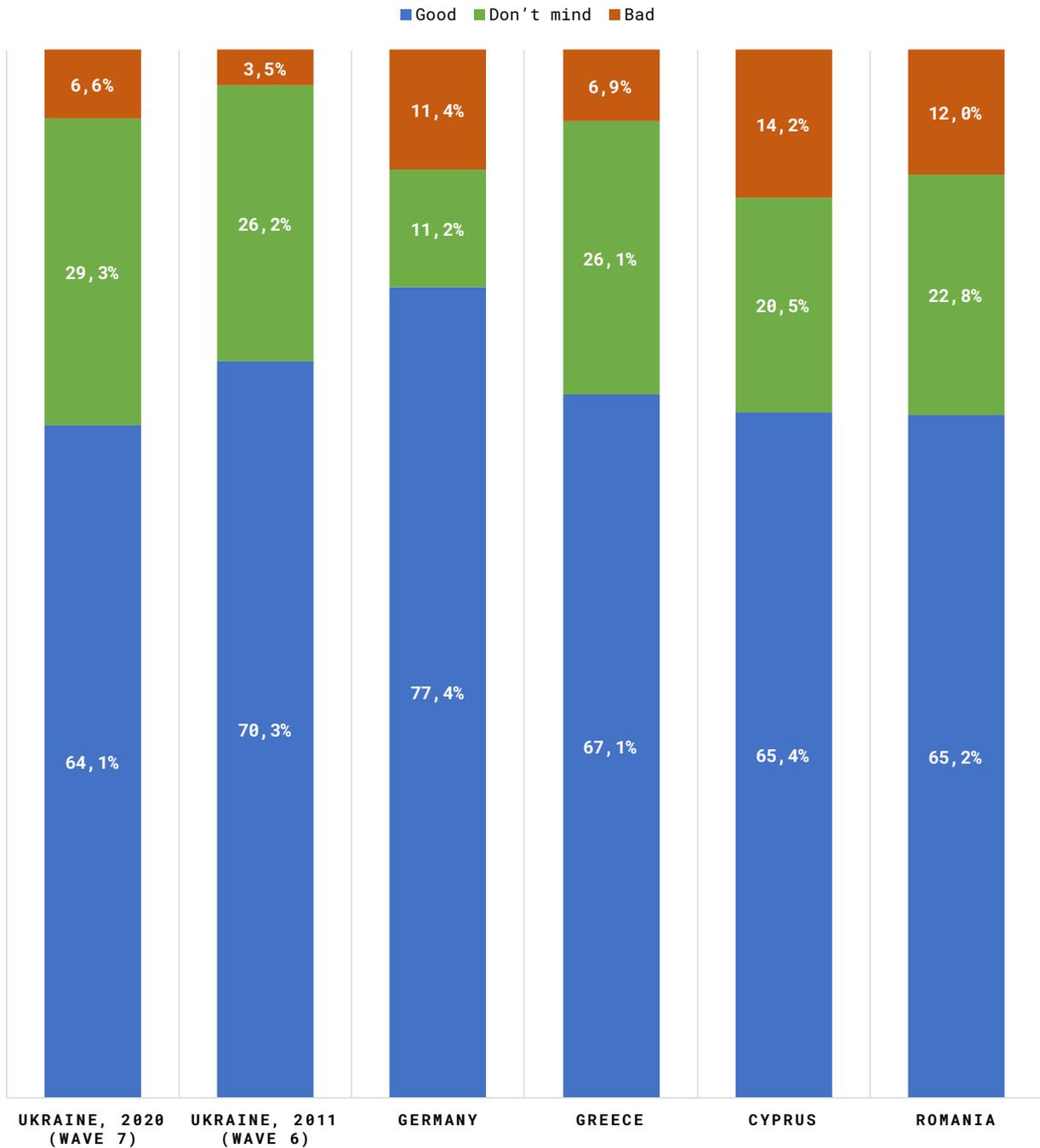
### Perception of science and technology (Q158-Q163)



Note: \*for questions Q158-162 a 10-point scale was used, where "10" means "completely agree" and "1" means "completely disagree". For question Q163 a 10-point scale was used, where "10" means "a lot better off" and the value "1" means "a lot worse off".

Figure 20. Attitudes to technology development, comparison of data for Ukraine and some countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020 - distribution of answers

**If More emphasis on the development of technology  
WILL BE MADE in the future, it is... (Q44)**



Note: the distribution of responses was presented without taking into account the options "Hard to say" and "Refuse to answer", as they were not taken into account for data in other countries and, accordingly, were removed from the distribution of responses for 2020 data.

# RELIGIOUS VALUES

## Religious values

The share of those who identify themselves as believers in Ukraine has decreased from 68.3% to 64.6% in 9 years, if we leave out the answers “Hard to say” and compare only unambiguous answers of 2011 and 2020. If we take into account all the answers, including “Hard to say”, by the share of those who identify themselves as believers, Ukraine is in the middle of the list (59.3%), between Bulgaria (61.8%) and Austria (57.9%), while Poland has the highest value of this indicator (83.0%), and the lowest is in Sweden (26.7%), as it is shown in Figure 21.

If we talk about the importance of God in the lives of people in Ukraine, then as of 2020 for more than half of the respondents (56.3%) God was important to some extent (answers 7-10 on a 10-point scale, where “10” means “very important”). At the same time, about one third of the respondents chose an extreme score of 10 points, which means that God is very important in their lives. This perception of God as important in people’s lives became less common in Ukraine in 2020 compared to 2011 (64%). Despite the downward trend, Ukraine follows Romania (84.3%), Greece (78.9%), Cyprus (74.4%), Poland (71.5%), Croatia (62.3%) and Italy (60.7%). However, in most EU countries the perception of the importance of God is lower than in Ukraine.

According to average scores in Ukraine, we also see a decrease in the indicator of the importance of God in life, from 7.18 to 7.07. According to the average score (on a 10-point scale, where “10” means “very important” and “1” – “not at all important”), in 2020, Ukraine was between Croatia (7.13) and Italy (6.72), despite the fact that the highest value of the average score was recorded in Romania (8.68), and the lowest – in Sweden (3.48).

The vast majority of the respondents in Ukraine in 2020 said they believed in God

(84.1%). This figure has slightly decreased compared to 2011 (from 87.8% to 84.1% among those who made up their mind about the answer, in other words, without taking into account the answers “Hard to say”). For further comparison of Ukraine with the EU countries, we consider the share of those who believe in God, taking into account the answers “Hard to answer”, as in different EU countries such an answer was given from 1% in Denmark to 19.2% in the Czech Republic, so we make a comparison for the indicator in Ukraine at the level of 75.5%. According to it, Ukraine is significantly outscored by Romania, Greece, Cyprus and Poland (over 90% believe in God). The share of those who do not believe in God in Ukraine equals 14.3%, which allows us to compare the ratio of believers and non-believers in our country with Italy (76.2% believe, 14.1% do not believe) and Lithuania (73.6% believe and 13.2% do not believe). The share of those who do not believe in God exceeds the share of those who believe only in Sweden (60.8% vs. 34.4%, respectively), the Netherlands (53.0% and 41.1%), the Czech Republic (49.8% and 31.0%) and Estonia (44.8% and 37.7%).

At the same time, 4 out of 10 respondents in Ukraine in 2020 believe in life after death (41.9%), in the existence of hell (40.8%) and Heaven (42.1%). According to the share of those who believe in the existence of hell, Ukraine is in the top ten, between Greece (44.3%) and Lithuania (40.7%). The largest share of the population that believes in the existence of hell, is in Romania and it is slightly more than half of the population (55.5%), and the lowest is in Denmark, one in ten (9.4%).

According to the share of those who believe in the existence of Heaven (42.1%), Ukraine is also closer to the middle of the list of the EU countries, between Lithuania (43.2%) and Hungary (38.7%). In terms of believing in the existence of Heaven, Poland (64.3%) is again in the lead, while Denmark again occupies the last place

(17.8%), and it is noteworthy that twice as many Danes believe in the existence of Heaven than of hell, while in Ukraine these indicators are almost at the same level.

According to the share of those who believe in the existence of life after death, Ukraine is in the middle of the list between Slovakia (46.8%) and France (41.2%) (see Figure 13.3). The highest share of those who believe in life after death is in Poland (64.2%), and the lowest is in Bulgaria (25.0%).

More than half of the respondents in Ukraine in 2020 do not agree that whenever science and religion conflict, religion is always right (54.7%), and this figure has remained relatively stable since 2011 (56%). At the same time, a quarter of the respondents in both 2011 and 2020 tend to agree with this point of view (26.2% and 23.1%, respectively).

Comparison of answers for 2020 in Ukraine with four EU countries is possible only without considering the answers “Hard to answer” (which constitutes 17.9% for Ukraine). The figure 23 presents the distribution only by the indicators of agreement and disagreement with this statement. Thus, the value of the indicator of agreement with such an opinion is much higher in Cyprus (49.9%) and in Romania (45.8%) than in Ukraine (29.8%). The highest level of disagreement is in Germany (89.9%), while Ukraine is closer to Greece by the level of disagreement with this statement (70.2% and 75.8%, respectively).

The majority of Ukrainians in 2020 do not agree that the only acceptable religion is their own religion (60.1%) and this figure has not changed since 2011. However, more than a third of the respondents in 2011 and 2020 agree with this point of view (39.7% and 39.9%, respectively). People much more often agree with this opinion in Cyprus (57.0%) than in Ukraine (39.9%). Again, the highest level of disagreement with the exclusive

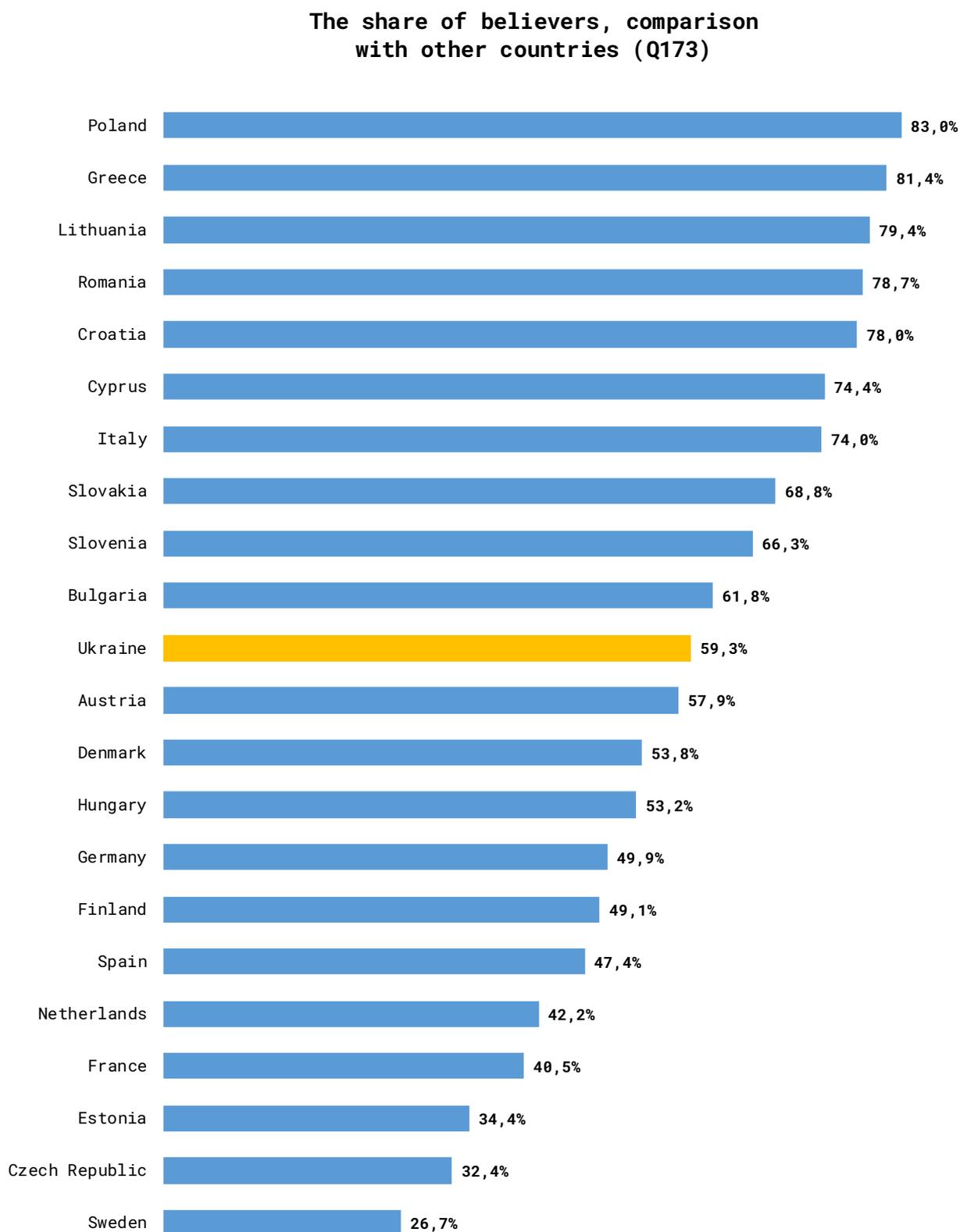
correctness of one’s religion is in Germany (89.3%), while in Ukraine the share of those who disagree with this statement is similar to Romania (60.1% and 62.2%, respectively).

The share of those who attend religious services at least once a month, or even more often, was 24.1% in 2011 and increased in 2020, up to 33.8%. According to the frequency of attending religious services, Ukraine is closest to Lithuania in 2020 (30.0% visit at least once a month, and those who at least sometimes visit, are 83.4%) and Croatia (33.7% visit at least once a month, and those who at least sometimes visit, are 78.3%).

The frequency of prayer in Ukraine has slightly decreased, from 42.2% to 38.5% of those who pray several times a week and more often. The share of those who pray on holy days or during religious services, also decreased (from 36.6% to 33.5%). The total share of those who never or almost never pray increased from 17.6% to 23.7%, the higher figure is only in Germany (39.7%), as can be seen from table 13.5. People pray much more often in Cyprus (87.4%), Greece (83.9%) and Romania (83.7%) than in Ukraine (72.0%).

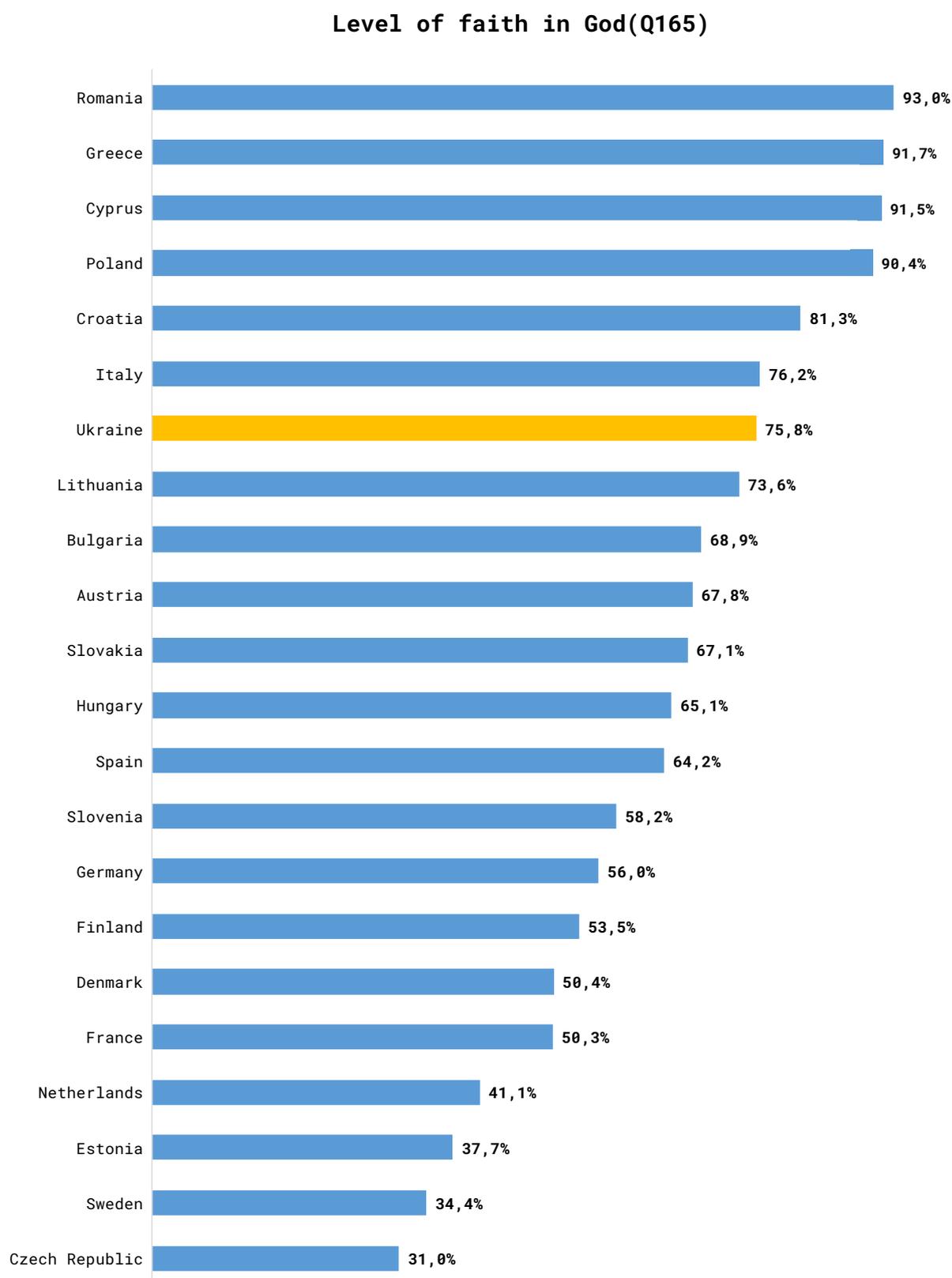
In 2020, the majority of the population of Ukraine believe that the meaning of religion is to do good to other people (77.4%), and not just follow religious norms and ceremonies (22.6%). However, the first interpretation of the meaning of religion has become less common compared to 2011 (83.7%). This distribution of answers to questions about the meaning of religion as doing good or following ceremonies and norms in Ukraine is close to the results of 2020 in Romania (78.5% and 21.5%). The vast majority of the respondents both in 2011 (83.3%) and in 2020 (82.4%) believe that religion make sense of life in this world, i.e. before death, not after it. This perception of religion dominates in four EU countries, with which it is possible to compare the answers in Ukraine in 2020. Namely, in Germany 86.9% think so, and in Greece – 91.1%.

Figure 21. The share of believers in Ukraine and the EU countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020



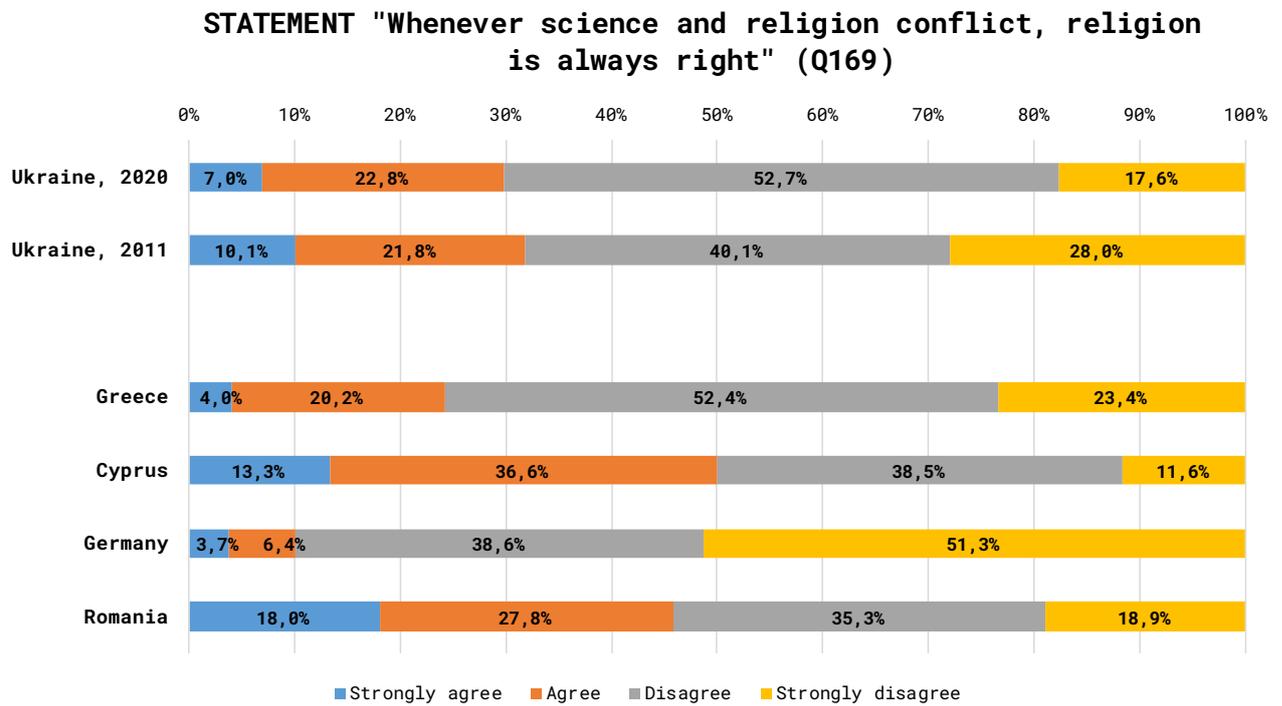
Note: Share of the answers "Believer" to question Q173 "Independently of whether you attend religious services or not, would you say you are...?"

Figure 22. Level of faith in God, comparison of data with EU countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020, answers “Yes”



Note: The values for Figure 22 are calculated from the answers “Yes” to question Q165 “Which, if any, of the following do you believe in? God”

Figure 23. The degree of agreement with the statements on the conflict between religion and science, comparison of data for Ukraine for 2011 and 2020 and some EU countries for 2017-2020.



Note: The distribution of answers is given without taking into account the options "Hard to say" and "Refuse to answer"

Note: The distribution of answers is given without taking into account the options "Hard to say" and "Refuse to answer"

# **ETHICAL VALUES AND NORMS**

## Ethical values and norms

One third of the population of Ukraine (31.9%) agrees (chooses answers 1-4 on a 10-point scale, where 1 means “completely agree”) that nowadays one often has trouble deciding which moral rules are the right ones to follow. At the same time, every third person disagrees with this statement to some extent (34% chose scores 7-10). The situation is similar in some EU countries, where about a third of the population agrees with this statement, from 30.3% in Greece to 36.8% in Romania. However, there is a significant difference from country to country in disagreeing with this opinion. For example, in Cyprus only one in four disagrees with this statement (27.3%), and in Germany almost half (46.8%). By disagreement with the opinion on uncertainty which moral rules are the right ones to follow, the population of Ukraine is closest to Romania, where a third of the population does not share this view (31.5%). In terms of average scores on a 10-point scale, Ukraine has 5.41 and it is between Greece (5.73) and Romania (5.14).

Between 2011 and 2020, the population of Ukraine has become somewhat more tolerant of certain behaviors. The relative majority considers justified (chooses answers 7-10 on a 10-point scale, where 10 means “always justifiable”) sex before marriage and divorce (44.7% and 40.5%, respectively). Support for such behaviors has increased compared to 2011 (from 40.0% and 34.2%, respectively).

In Germany (81.7%) and Greece (67.4%) people are most tolerant to sex before marriage among the four EU countries. By assessing the justification of sex before marriage, Ukraine is closest to Cyprus, where 43.8% consider it justifiable and 30.2% - unjustifiable. By the perception of divorce as acceptable behavior,

the population of Ukraine is closest to Hungary, where 40.5% consider such a practice acceptable, as well as to Estonia and Lithuania (44.0% and 45.1%, respectively); but it is still quite far from Denmark or Sweden (where 84.5% and 83.9% consider divorce justified).

In Ukraine, people became more tolerant to abortion (the share of answers “justifiable”, 7-10, increased from 15.1% in 2011 to 21.0% in 2020) and homosexuality (from 5.2% to 8.4%). However, the majority of the population in 2020 still does not support these practices (chooses 1-4 on a 10-point scale, where 1 is “never justifiable”). In particular, more than half of the population (53.8%) do not consider abortion to be justified, and three quarters to some extent do not accept homosexuality (75.2%).

By (non)support of abortion, the indicators for Ukraine are similar to Poland (19.8% consider it justified and 57.2% - unjustified) and Croatia (24.9% - justified and 52.2% - unjustified). Cyprus and Romania show the highest level of intolerance for abortions (68.4% and 67.7%, respectively, consider it unjustified), while Denmark and Sweden show the highest tolerance (81.9% and 79.4%, respectively, consider it justified).

Regarding the acceptability of homosexuality, the population of Ukraine gives an average score (2.75), which is similar to Lithuania (2.76) and it only outruns Bulgaria (2.51) and Romania (2.25). The following three EU countries have the highest level of non-acceptance of homosexuality as a justified practice: 82.3% in Romania, 75.8% in Lithuania and 75.7% in Bulgaria do not consider homosexuality acceptable. However, in half of the EU countries included in the comparison, the majority or relative majority of the population is more tolerant of homosexuality (they choose answers 7-10 on a 10-point scale, where 10 means “always justifiable”). For example, in Slovenia 42.0% consider it justified (and 37.3% - unjustified), in the Czech Republic

- 53.4%, in Spain - 62.5%. Denmark (86.0%), the Netherlands (83.9%) and Sweden (83.4%) show the highest levels of acceptance of homosexuality.

In Ukraine, more than half of the respondents do not consider having casual sexual acceptable (59.3%), but almost one in six (17.4%) considers such behavior justified. Similar attitudes towards casual sex are shown by the population of Italy (18.5% consider it justified, and 59.4% - unjustified) and Slovenia (19.6% vs. 54.2%). It should be noted that only in the three following EU countries included in the comparison, tolerance of such behavior exceeds condemnation: in Denmark (58.3% vs. 26.0%), Spain (54.2% and 28.8%) and Sweden. (45.4% and 32.2%). By the average score, Ukraine (3.81) is closest to Estonia (3.83) and Italy (3.78), but it is quite far from Spain (6.41) and Denmark (6.66).

In Ukraine, there is a slight increase in the share of those who consider prostitution justified (from 6.6% to 9.6%), but three out of four continue to condemn it (73.4% in 2020). Some increase in tolerance of prostitution in Ukraine is noticeable in the average estimates – from 2.60 in 2011 to 2.97 in 2020. By the average assessment of the justification of prostitution, Ukraine is closest to Estonia (2.96) and Slovenia (3.01). By the share of the population that justifies or condemns prostitution, Ukraine is similar to Slovenia (9.7% consider it justified and 70.4% unjustified), Estonia (9.6% vs. 69.2%) and Hungary (8.7% vs. 74.7%). It should be noted that in none of the 21 EU countries included in the comparison, the proportion of those who think that prostitution can be justified (chooses 7-10 on a 10-point scale, where 10 means “always justifiable”) does not exceed the proportion of those who disagree with this (chooses 1-4 on a 10-point scale, where 1 means “never justifiable”). Even in the Netherlands, the proportion of those willing to tolerate prostitution (34.3%), although the highest of all EU countries, is lower than the

proportion of the population who do not consider prostitution justified (39.2%).

For the vast majority of the population of Ukraine it remains unacceptable (answers 1-4 on a 10-point scale, where 1 means “never justifiable”) for a man to beat his wife, but the proportion of those who consider such behavior unacceptable decreased from 92.2% in 2011 to 89, 5% in 2020. Similarly, the share of those who consider violence against other people non-acceptable has slightly decreased (93% in 2011 and 88.2% in 2020).

By its assessments of the acceptability for a man to beat his wife, Ukraine has a slightly lower confidence that such behavior cannot be tolerated compared to four EU countries. For example, in Greece and Germany 98.9% consider it unjustified, in Cyprus – 97.1%, and in Romania – 94.8%. At the same time, 4.1% in Ukraine consider it justified, compared to 1.6% in Romania.

The assessment of the situation when parents beat children remains stable: in 2020, 5.6% of the respondents think that this can be justified, and 83.1% - that it cannot be justified (in 2011 these figures were 5.0% and 82.7%, respectively). However, there is a noticeable increase in the average score, from 2.30 to 2.47, and the average score for Ukraine is significantly higher than the average score for Romania (1.77), Germany (1.51), Cyprus (1.45) and Greece (1.22). In these EU countries, 91.8% to 98% of the population believe that parents beating children cannot be justified.

A similar situation is observed in the comparison of Ukraine with some EU countries on the issue of the acceptability of violence against other people. In Greece, Romania, Germany and Cyprus, the proportion of those who consider it unacceptable exceeds 96%, while 1.5% or less think that it is acceptable. In Ukraine, 3.6% of the respondents tend to justify violence against other people.

5.1% of the population of Ukraine consider political violence justified (87.5% - unjustified). Spain (14.2%), Slovakia (6.8%) and France (5.7%) have the higher values of support for the idea of political violence.

3.1% in Ukraine tend to justify terrorism as a political, ideological and religious mean (91.9% do not consider it justified). In some EU countries, the condemnation of terrorism is much higher than in Ukraine – from 96.8% in Romania to 99.1% in Germany do not think it can be justified.

Regarding various behaviors related to money and material wealth, the majority of the population of Ukraine considers such behaviors unjustified, from two thirds who tend to condemn claiming government benefits to which you are not entitled, and avoiding a fare on public transport, up to more than 70% who consider tax evasion unjustified, and more than 80% who do not support bribery and stealing property. However, tolerance of all five behaviors of material wealth has increased from 2011 to 2020, both in the proportion of the population ready to justify such behavior and by the average estimates.

In 2011, 9.5% were ready to justify claiming government benefits to which a person is not entitled (chose answers 7-10 on a 10-point scale), while in 2020 this figure has doubled – 17.4% are ready to justify such behavior. By the share of the population that is ready to justify claiming government benefits to which one is not entitled, only Spain outruns Ukraine (25%), while France (16.7%) and Slovakia (12.3%) are very close.

In Ukraine, 13.7% were tolerant of avoiding a fare on public transport in 2011, and there are 17.2% in 2020. In terms of supporting such behavior, Ukraine is between Spain (20.2% tend to justify it) and Slovakia (12.2%).

In Ukraine, 6.7% were ready to justify tax evasion in 2011, and in 2020, 10.8% are ready to justify it. By the share of

the population that tends to tolerate tax evasion in 2020, Ukraine is closest to Romania (11.5%). By average scores, it outruns 21 EU countries included in the comparison, even Spain (2.81) and Lithuania (2.70). In these EU countries, the share of the population that condemns tax evasion is much higher than in Ukraine – 78.5% in Spain and 77.8% in Lithuania versus 71.4% in Ukraine.

Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties and stealing property in Ukraine are the least acceptable of these five manifestations of financial and property behavior. However, the level of tolerance for them has also increased: from 4.0% in 2011 to 6.6% in 2020 in terms of the acceptability of receiving bribes and from 2.3% to 4.1% in terms of stealing property.

By the share of the population that is ready to justify bribery, only Spain (13.8%) and Slovakia (8.2%) outrun Ukraine. In the vast majority of the 21 EU countries included in the comparison, from 87% to 98% tend to condemn such behavior. Ukraine is closest to Romania in assessing stealing property (where 2.9% consider it justified and 93.8% - unjustified), while the level of condemnation is even higher in other countries (99.1% in Germany and 98.5% in Greece).

In Ukraine, the level of condemnation of suicide and euthanasia is different – 85.1% condemn suicide and 5.5% are ready to justify it, while a third of the population (31.1%) are ready to justify euthanasia, but 49.8% do not support it. There is a similar distribution of answers regarding the death penalty - 50.7% consider it unjustified (answers 1-4 on a 10-point scale), and 27.7% - justified.

The level of acceptance of suicide in Ukraine is similar to Croatia (5.0% consider it justified and 86.7% - unjustified) and Estonia (4.1% vs. 83.7%). In general, such behavior in the EU countries is not supported by more than a quarter or

a third of the population. The highest levels of support are observed in the Netherlands (33.8%), France (25.2%) and Germany (24.4%). However, the level of condemnation exceeds the level of acceptance in all EU countries included in the comparison.

Support for euthanasia in Ukraine is at the level of Hungary (30.8%) and Poland (29.5%), although in almost half of the EU countries included in the comparison, this figure exceeds 50%, for example, in Austria (51.3%), Spain (51.3%) and Slovenia (53.7%).

By the level of readiness to justify death penalty Ukraine (27.7%) falls behind Bulgaria (29.5%) and Hungary (30.4%), but in the vast majority of the EU countries the support for this practice is lower than in Ukraine, and the level of condemnation exceeds two thirds. For example, in Croatia, 64.6% of the population are not inclined to justify such a practice, in Spain - 66.0%.

In Ukraine, 47.5% believe that the government should have the right to keep people under video surveillance in public areas, and 46.7% - that it should not. There are similar attitudes towards the right of the government to keep people under video surveillance in public areas in Romania (46.3% - should, 48% - should not have the right) and the Czech Republic (51.0% and 46.3%, respectively). Residents of Finland (88.2%), Sweden (86.6%) and Denmark (81.2%) have the highest support for the right of the government to keep people under video surveillance in public areas, which, among other reasons, can be explained by the high level of trust in state institutions in these countries.

12.9% of Ukrainians support the right of the government to monitor all e-mails and any other information exchanged on the Internet, while 78.1% do not support it. In this respect, Ukraine is similar to Hungary (14.3% support, 82% do not support) and Croatia (14.6% and 80.7%). Only in two

EU countries the level of support for this right of the government exceeds one third: in the Netherlands (35.0%) and Finland (40.3%), although in these countries more than half of the population would not support granting such a right to the government.

18.2% of the population of Ukraine agree that the government should have the right to collect information about anyone living in the country without their knowledge, while 73.6% do not agree. By these estimates, Ukraine is similar to Sweden (20.2% support and 77.8% do not support) and Croatia (18.1% support and 78.5% do not support). Even in the Netherlands and Finland, where the level of support for this right of the government is the highest of all EU countries (41.1% and 36.4%, respectively), it is still lower than the level of opposition to granting such a right to the government. In general, in most EU countries more than two thirds of the respondents, and in some more than 80%, believe that the government should not have the right to collect information about anyone living in the country without their knowledge.

**POLITICAL  
INTEREST AND  
POLITICAL  
PARTICIPATION**

## Political Interest and Political Participation

More than a third (34.6%) of Ukrainians said they were interested in politics. Despite the fact that the survey was conducted during the local election campaign (October 25, 2020), the level of interest in politics corresponds to the level of 2011, when no elections were held. This may be due to the fact that the survey was conducted in the summer. According to the results of comparison with some European countries, people are interested in politics in Germany (78.5%), Austria (62.8%), and Sweden (59.8%) the most, while in Greece (28.2%), Romania (29.9%) and Albania (29.9%) – the least. Ukrainians are interested in politics at the level of the respondents from Italy, Cyprus and Croatia (see Figure 25). One third of Ukrainians surveyed in 2020 never discuss political matters when they get together with friends, and 7.8% said they often do so.

In 2011, the answers to the questions about the readiness to take part in the protest activity were analyzed without taking into account the respondents who did not make their mind on the answer, therefore, in order to track the dynamics, the data of all waves were listed accordingly. According to the results of the survey in 2020, the population of Ukraine are most likely to take part in the following protest activity: signing a petition and attending peaceful demonstrations, 13.5% and 9% of the respondents, respectively, declared their readiness for such forms of protest behavior. Readiness to attend peaceful demonstrations has been gradually declining since 1999, from 19% to 9% in 2020.

Willingness to participate in signing petitions has slightly increased compared

to 2011 (9%), but the highest readiness to participate in this activity was recorded in 2006 – 16%. According to 2020 data, 4.0% of the respondents indicated that they would join in boycotts, while since 2006 there has been a decrease in the level of potential readiness to join in boycotts, from 6% in 2006 to 2% in 2011. 6% of the respondents would attend unauthorized demonstrations in 2006. In 2011, this figure decreased to 4%, and in 2020, the readiness to participate in unauthorized demonstrations has not changed significantly – 4.3% of the respondents said so.

We take the share of those who have already participated in various types of protest activity, taking into account the answers “Hard to answer” for further comparison with other countries. The most popular activity among the countries participating in the World Values Survey is the signing of petitions. Thus, the United Kingdom (68.4%), Germany (68.2%), Sweden (67.8%) and France (63.7%) tend to use this right most actively. Ukrainians are not very actively involved in such activities, they are at the level of the citizens of the Russian Federation, Bulgaria and Romania. The most active participants in the peaceful demonstrations are in France, Spain and Germany. This was reported by 40.8%, 38.1% and 34.3%, respectively. These activities are least common in Azerbaijan, Slovakia and Lithuania. By activity, Ukrainian respondents can be compared with the respondents from Bulgaria, Belarus, Romania and Estonia (see Figure 25).

Among the forms of political action and social activism, Ukrainians prefer to donate money to a group or campaign, as well as to contact a government official. 15.3% and 11.3% of the respondents, respectively, reported the participation in such forms of activity.

Ukrainians are the least willing to encourage others to take action about political issues and to encourage others to

vote. Thus, 64.1% and 62.9%, respectively, stated that they would never participate in such forms of political activity.

Among the political action that people can take using Internet and social media tools, the most common, according to the 2020 survey, are searching information about politics and political events and signing an electronic petition. Thus, 12.1% and 8.7%, respectively, reported that they participated in such forms of political and social activity. The least popular online activities were agitation-related ones. Thus, 65.2% and 67.4%, respectively, stated that they would never participate in encouraging other people to take any form of political action and in organizing political activities, events, protests.

Comparing the data of the 2011 and 2020 surveys, we observe a decrease in the level of voting in local elections. Thus, in 2011, 61% of the respondents always voted in local elections, and in 2020 there were already 50.8%. However, the survey was conducted in the summer, so we do not rule out the mobilization of Ukrainians before the local elections in October 2020.

The most active voters in local elections live in Albania (76.8%), Denmark (76.3%), Italy (76.1%), Sweden (71.9%), Greece (71.8%), and Germany (71.7%). The lowest level of readiness to always vote in local elections was reported by survey participants in Lithuania (24.7%), Azerbaijan (32.1%), and the Russian Federation (36.9%). The turnout of Ukrainian voters in local elections is very similar to the turnout of voters in the United Kingdom and the Czech Republic (see Figure 26).

Figure 25. The share of the respondents who participated in the forms of political and social actions, comparison of data for Ukraine and some countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020.

During the elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and during the presidential

elections in 2011, 62% of the respondents always voted, and there were 55% in 2020. This corresponds to a decrease in turnout in the Verkhovna Rada elections from 57.5% in 2012 to 51.9% in 2014 and 49.8% in 2019. The most active voters during the national elections live in Denmark (81.3%), Sweden (81%), Germany (78.1%), Albania (76.7%), Finland (76.6%) and Italy (73.6%). The lowest share of active voters who always vote in national elections was recorded in Lithuania (29.8%), Azerbaijan (33.5%), and Slovakia (39.2%). The turnout of Ukrainian voters in the national elections can be compared to the turnout of voters in Belarus, Cyprus, Romania and Bulgaria.

If the elections to the Verkhovna Rada took place tomorrow, the following political forces would get the most votes: "Servant of the People" - 14.3%, "Opposition Platform - for Life" - 9.4%, "European Solidarity" - 7.1% and All-Ukrainian Union "Batkivshchyna" [Fatherland] - 6.4%. The rest of the political forces would not gain more than 3% of the population's support. One in 10 (11.3%) refused to answer, and more than a third said they found it hard to answer.

If we compare the electoral preferences of the respondents who made their mind on the party with the results of the elections to the Verkhovna Rada according to the CEC, which took place about a year before the survey, the rating of the pro-government party "Servant of the people" decreased significantly, and almost all opposition parties that got to the Verkhovna Rada, respectively, increased the rating - "Opposition platform - for life", "European solidarity" and "Batkivshchyna". Only the rating of the party "Holos" has slightly decreased. However, historically, Ukrainians have been disappointed in every government during the first year of their rule.

During the survey, the respondents were asked about things that may occur during the elections in Ukraine. For example, the

share of the respondents who believe that the votes are counted fairly during the election has significantly increased, from 30% in 2011 to 54.4% in 2020.

- According to one third (32.8%) of the respondents in the 2020 elections in Ukraine, opposition candidates are prevented from running. In 2011, this opinion was shared by 45% of the respondents.
- The share of the respondents who claim that TV news favors the governing party, has decreased from 58% in 2011 to 52.2% in 2020.
- 49.6% said that voters were bribed during the elections in Ukraine in 2020, which is slightly lower than in 2011, when 58% reported it. More than half of the respondents (52.9%) in 2020 believe that rich people buy elections, in 2011 this opinion was shared by 62% of the respondents.
- Other positive changes include a significant increase in those who believe that election officials are fair in Ukraine and that voters are offered a genuine choice in the elections. This was reported by 50% and 60.4% in 2020, respectively, and in 2011 there were 19% and 35%, respectively.
- At the same time, there are negative trends: for example, 40% of the population of Ukraine in 2020 believe that journalists provide fair coverage of elections, in 2011 this opinion was shared by 45% of the respondents.

Among the selected countries participating in the study, Sweden can be singled out as a country whose citizens believe that votes are counted fairly during the elections (93.5%), journalists provide fair coverage of elections (72%) and election officials are fair (90.4%). The least democratic processes are taking place in Albania, Belarus, Armenia and Croatia.

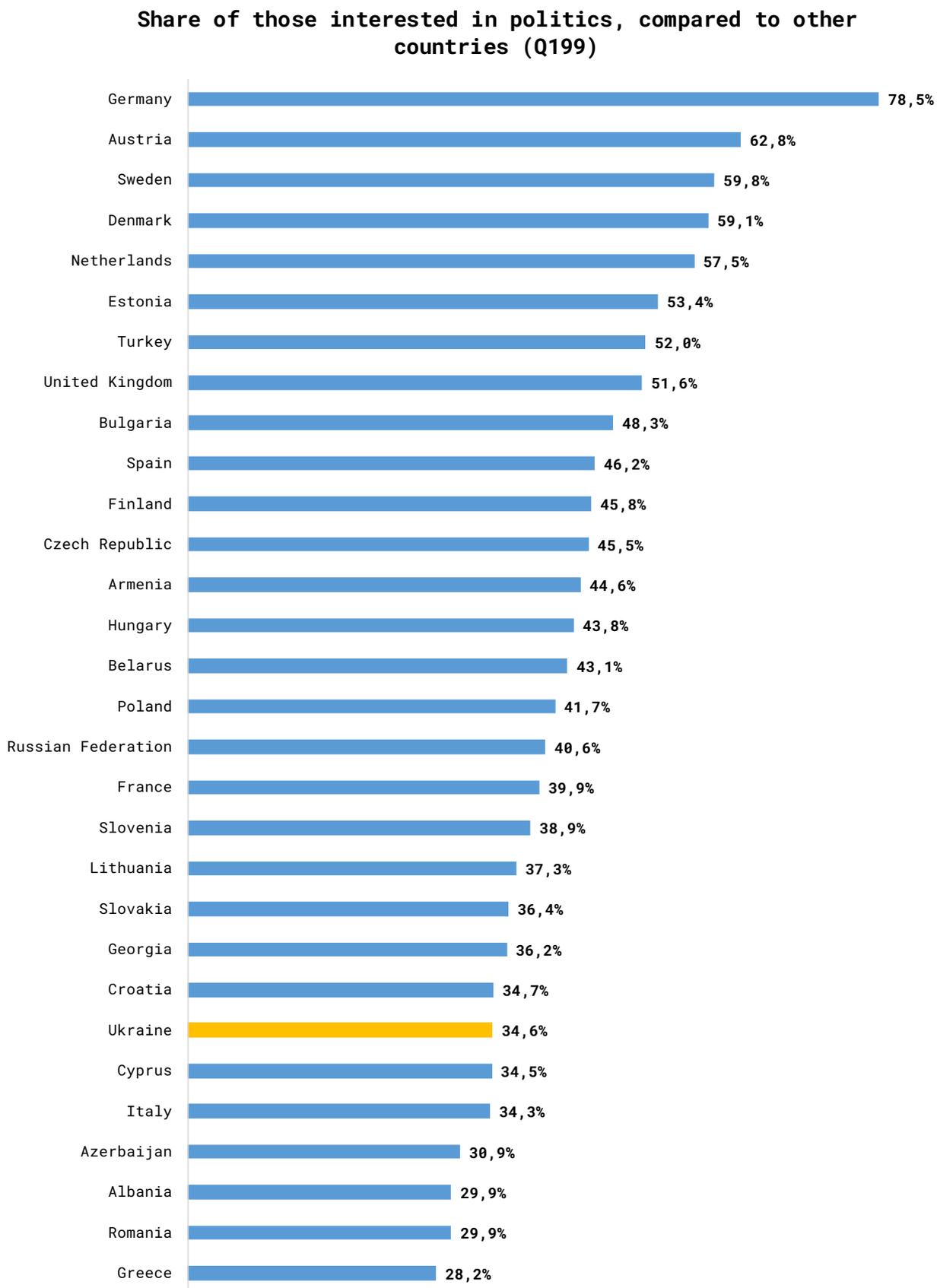
According to a third (32.3%) of the respondents, the political system in

Ukraine allows to influence the actions of the government. One in four (25.3%) said that ordinary people do not have enough influence on government action, and another third (34%) believe that they do not have such influence at all.

According to the respondents, the main sources of information about events in Ukraine include the following: the television, the Internet, social media and mobile phones (through which, in particular, you can use all these sources). Thus, 45.4% of the respondents receive daily news from television, 42.6% - from the Internet, 39.4% - from social media, 39.8% - via mobile phone. Over the last 9 years, sources of information have naturally changed. Thus, comparing the data with 2011, we indicate that the influence of television, radio, newspapers, colleagues has significantly decreased, but the Internet has begun to play a more important role as a source of information about events in the country. However, the popularity of information sources largely depends on seasonality: the 2020 survey was conducted in the summer during the holiday season, when the frequency of television viewing and receiving news in general decreases.

In 2011, the question of social media as a source of information about events in the country was not raised (see Figure 27).

Figure 24. Share of those interested in politics\*, comparison of data for Ukraine and some countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020



Note: \*The sum of answers "Very interested" and "Somewhat interested" to question Q199 "How interested would you say you are in politics? Are you"

Figure 25. The share of the respondents who participated in the forms of political and social actions, comparison of data for Ukraine and some countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020.

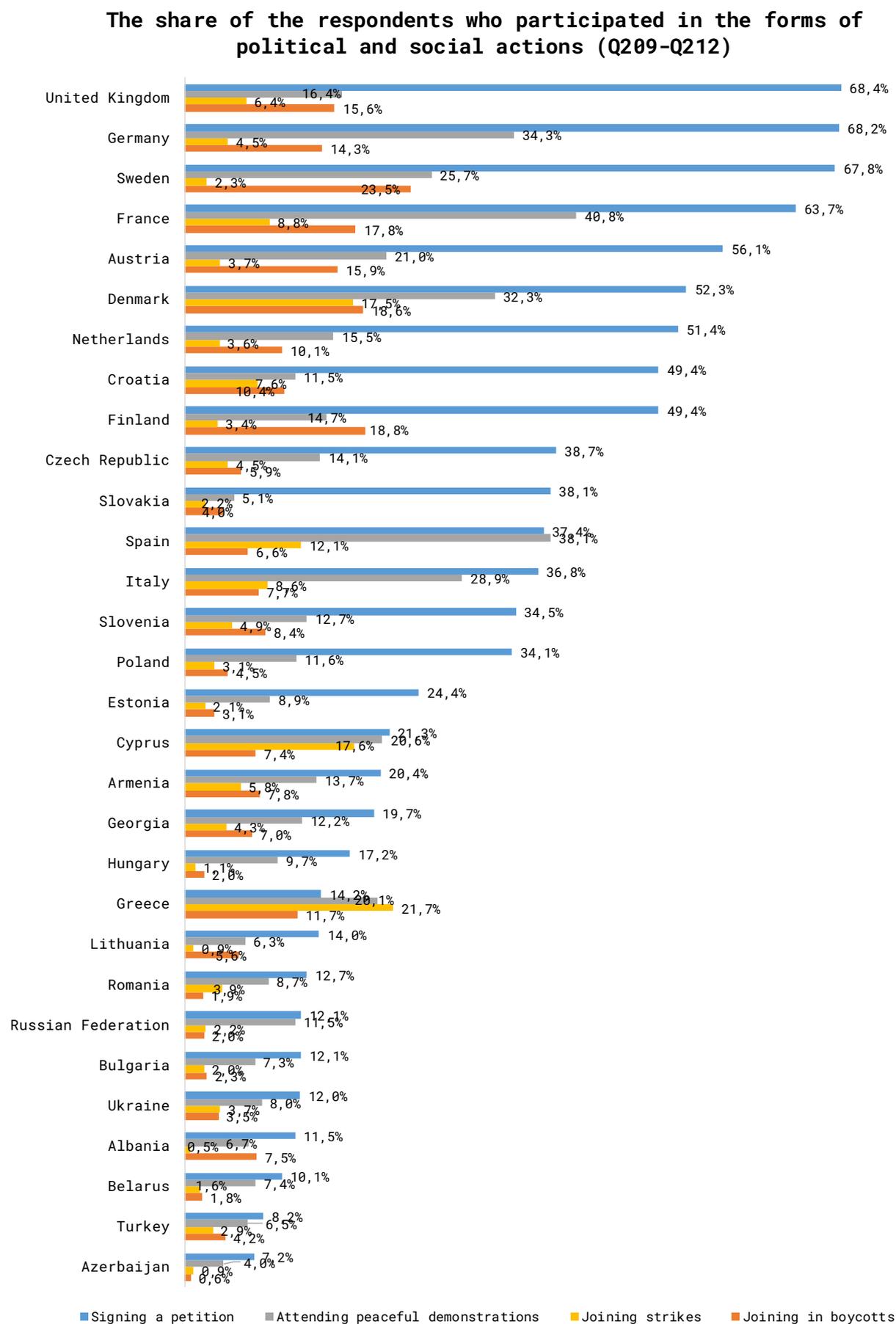
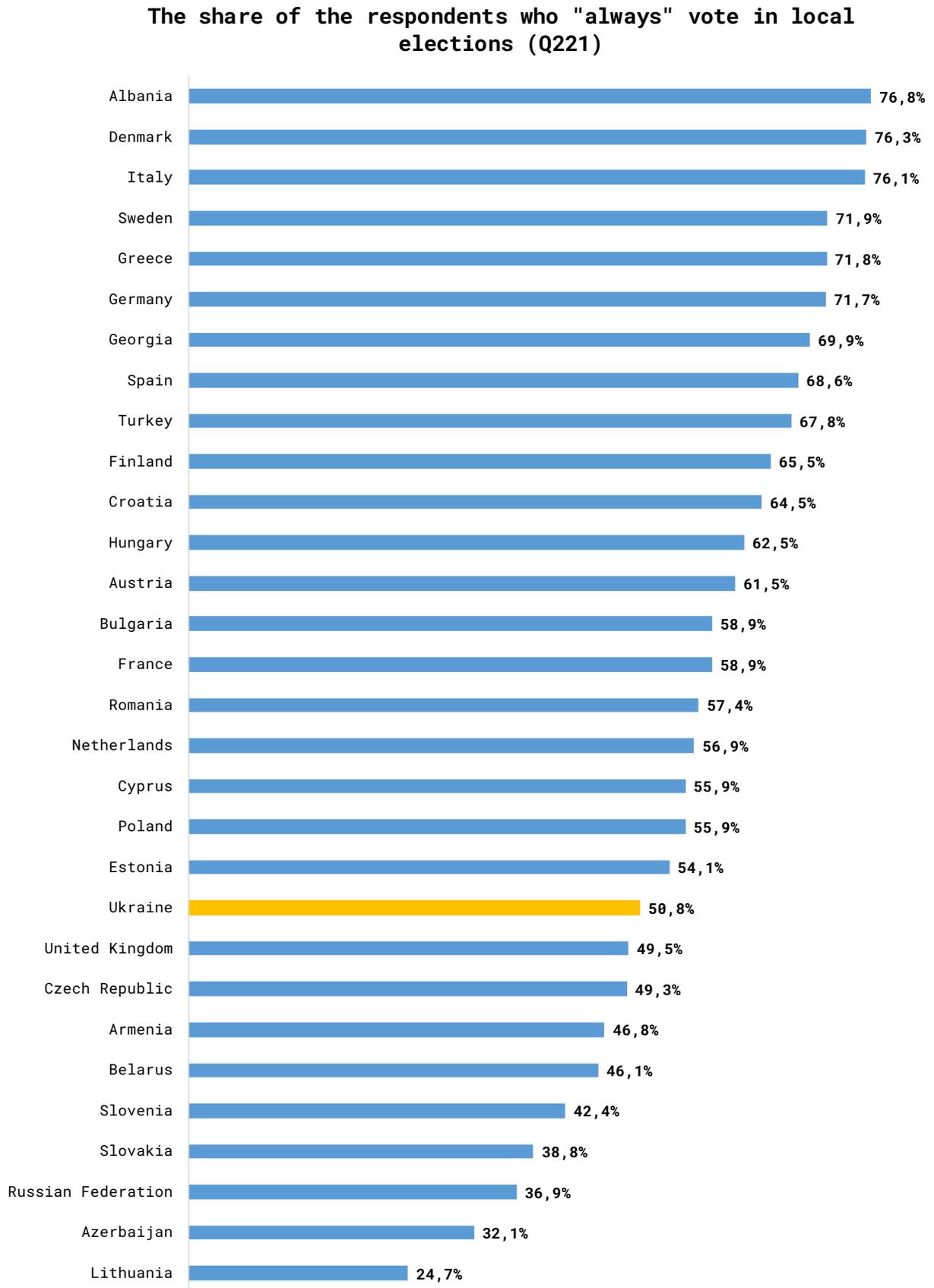


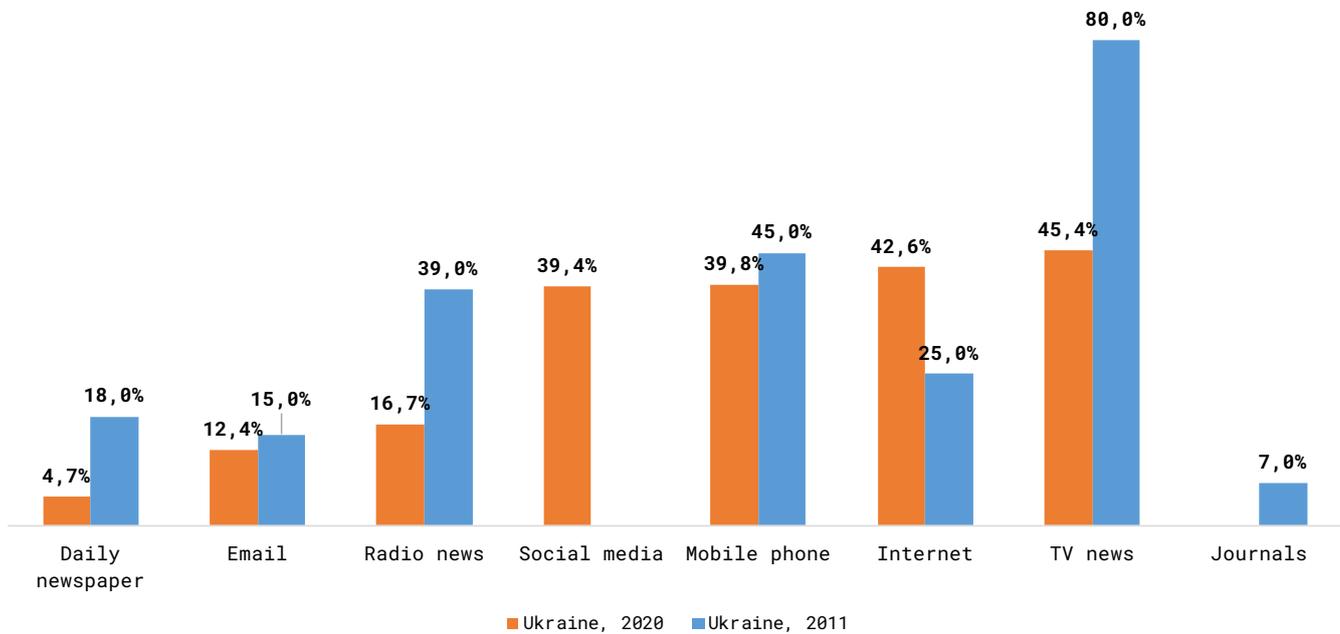
Figure 26. The share of the respondents who “always” vote in local elections, comparison of data with some countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020.



Note: Share of “Always” answers to question Q221: “When elections take place, do you vote always, usually or never? Please tell me separately for each of the following levels”

Figure 27. Proportion of the respondents who use information sources on a daily basis, comparison of data for Ukraine for 2011 and 2020

**Proportion of the respondents who use information sources on a daily basis (Q201-Q208)**



Note: Share of “Daily” answers to question Q201-Q208: “For each of the following sources, please indicate whether you use it to obtain information daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly or never”

**POLITICAL  
CULTURE AND  
POLITICAL  
REGIMES**

## Political culture and political regimes

The assessment of different political systems in Ukraine has changed from 2011 to 2020. The democratic political system leads by estimates “very good/good way” for governing Ukraine, but the support has decreased from 85.3% in 2011 to 81.9% in 2020 (excluding responses “hard to say”). The strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections occupies the second place in popularity, such a system is supported by two thirds of the respondents (67.9%), but it is less than in 2011 (71.3%). There is a significant decrease in the support for the political system, where experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think, from 64.6% to 46.2%, while there is an increase in the support for the army rule (from 12.7% to 21.1%). A quarter of the respondents (26.1%) also support having a system governed by religious law in which there are no political parties or elections.

Although Ukrainians give the most positive estimates to the democratic political system as the best way of governing Ukraine, all EU countries included in the comparison have even higher values of this indicator. If in Ukraine the value of this indicator is 66.9% (taking into account the answers “hard to say”), 80.2% think so in Slovakia, 81.4% in Lithuania, it is even higher in all other countries.

58.3% of Ukrainians prefer a strong leader, only Romania (72.6%) prefers such a political system more than Ukraine. In Poland and Estonia, on the other hand, only 16%-17% support such a political system, while Greece occupies the last place.

The opportunity for governing the country by independent experts attracts Ukrainians to a lesser extent than most EU

countries. In Ukraine, only a third support such a political system (33.6%), about a third approve of this type of government in Lithuania (34%), Sweden (36.3%), and Germany (37.5%). However, between half and over 70% would support such a political system in France, Austria, Finland, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, and so on.

Ukrainians approve of the army rule as way of governing the country to a much greater extent than the residents of most EU countries. Poland (19.3%), Croatia (21.4%) and Slovakia (14.6%) have a similar level of support, while in most of the EU countries included in the comparison, less than 10% of the respondents support this type of governing. It is supported in Germany the least (1.4%).

In Ukraine, the attitude to religious leaders governing the country can be compared only with some EU countries, for which such data are in open-access at the time of writing the report. In particular, by this indicator, Ukraine outruns Cyprus (16.6%) and Greece (10.0%), but falls behind Romania (25.3%).

By the extremes “left-right”, the population of Ukraine is almost in the middle in 2020 (average score is 5.78 on a 10-point scale, where 1 means “left”, 10 – “right”). Compared to 2011, we observe a shift towards the “right” (from the value of 5.49). By this indicator, Ukrainians are close to Romania (5.77), Estonia (5.71) and Finland (5.82). The lowest average values are in Spain (4.83) and Germany (4.84), and the highest – in Poland (6.24) and Hungary (6.10).

Ukrainians emphasize on the following essential characteristic of democracy the most: women have the same rights as men (84% choose a value of 7-10 on a 10-point scale, where 10 means “an essential characteristic of democracy”). The importance of this characteristic has increased compared to 2011 (81.1%). By importance, it is followed by people

choose their leaders in free elections (81.6%) and civil rights protect people from state oppression (80.5%), their positions have slightly changed since 2011. Also, a significant proportion of Ukrainians believe that democracy involves state aid for unemployment (79.1%), governments tax the rich and subsidize the poor (68.8%) and the state makes people's incomes equal (66.5%), although we see a slight decrease in the share of those who share this view. About half of Ukrainians believe that in a democracy, people obey their rulers, leaders (48%), and the popularity of this opinion has significantly increased since 2011 (32.7%). Also, there is an increase in the popularity of the opinions that an essential characteristic of democracy is army rule if the government is incompetent (from 25.9% to 32.7%), and that religious authorities ultimately interpret laws (from 17.7% to 27.1%).

In Ukraine, such a characteristic of democracy as equal rights for women and men is somewhat underestimated compared to the EU countries – 80.3% of Ukrainians consider it essential (choose answers 7-10 on a 10-point scale, including the answers “hard to say”), while in most of the EU countries included in the comparison, more than 80% of the respondents consider it essential for democracy: in particular, in Hungary 81.6%, Poland 85.6%, etc.

76.2% of the respondents in Ukraine indicated that people choose their leaders in free elections is an essential characteristic of democracy, which is also less than in most EU countries included in the comparison, where 80% or more mentioned this characteristic to be essential one. Ukraine is closest to Croatia (76.8%) and Romania (74.3%) in assessing this characteristic.

In terms of the importance of protecting civil rights as a characteristic of democracy, Ukraine (72.6%) is in the middle of the list of the EU countries included in the comparison. It is between

Spain (71.9%) and Estonia (73.5%). The maximum values by this characteristic are in Sweden (85%) and Austria (82.6%), and the minimum are in the Czech Republic (57.9%), France (57.8%) and Slovakia (57.7%).

State aid to the unemployed as an essential characteristic of democracy has gained 75.5% in Ukraine, while this characteristic is considered important for democracy only in some EU countries (82.6% in Greece, 79.2% in Germany, and 76% in Austria), but in most EU countries it is mentioned as essential by half to two thirds of the respondents.

Similarly, the importance of taxing the rich and subsidizing the poor in Ukraine is higher than in most EU countries (63.7% compared to 57.3% in the Netherlands, 54.5% in Denmark, 43.1% in Estonia, 40.4% in Bulgaria). More often than in Ukraine, this characteristic is considered essential in Austria (68.8%) and Germany (71.2%), etc.

The state makes people's incomes equal in Ukraine is considered essential for democracy much more often than in almost all EU countries included in the comparison, only in Italy (67.3%) the value of this indicator is higher than in Ukraine (61.9%).

Ukraine also rates the importance of obeying the rulers and leaders as an important feature of democracy, higher than in most EU countries, 42.7% think so. The attitude to this characteristic in Italy (41.2%) and Romania (41.0%) is similar to Ukraine. However, in most EU countries included in the comparison, a third or less of the respondents consider it essential for democracy (in Lithuania – 26.3%, Estonia – 22.3%, the Netherlands – 20.4%, and Germany – a record-breaking 8.4%).

A minority of the respondents consider army rule to be an important characteristic of democracy in all EU countries, but Ukraine leads by this indicator: 27% of Ukrainians consider it important, while in

Poland 23.1% think so, in Finland – 18%, in Hungary – 15.6%, in the Czech Republic – 11.5%, and in Germany – a record-breaking 4.5%.

A similar attitude to the religious authorities ultimately interpret the laws as an important characteristic of democracy. In all EU countries and in Ukraine, this characteristic is considered essential by a minority of the respondents, but Ukraine (22.7%) is at the top of the list, this figure is only higher in Romania (24.4%). In the vast majority of EU countries included in the comparison, less than 15% of the respondents consider it important.

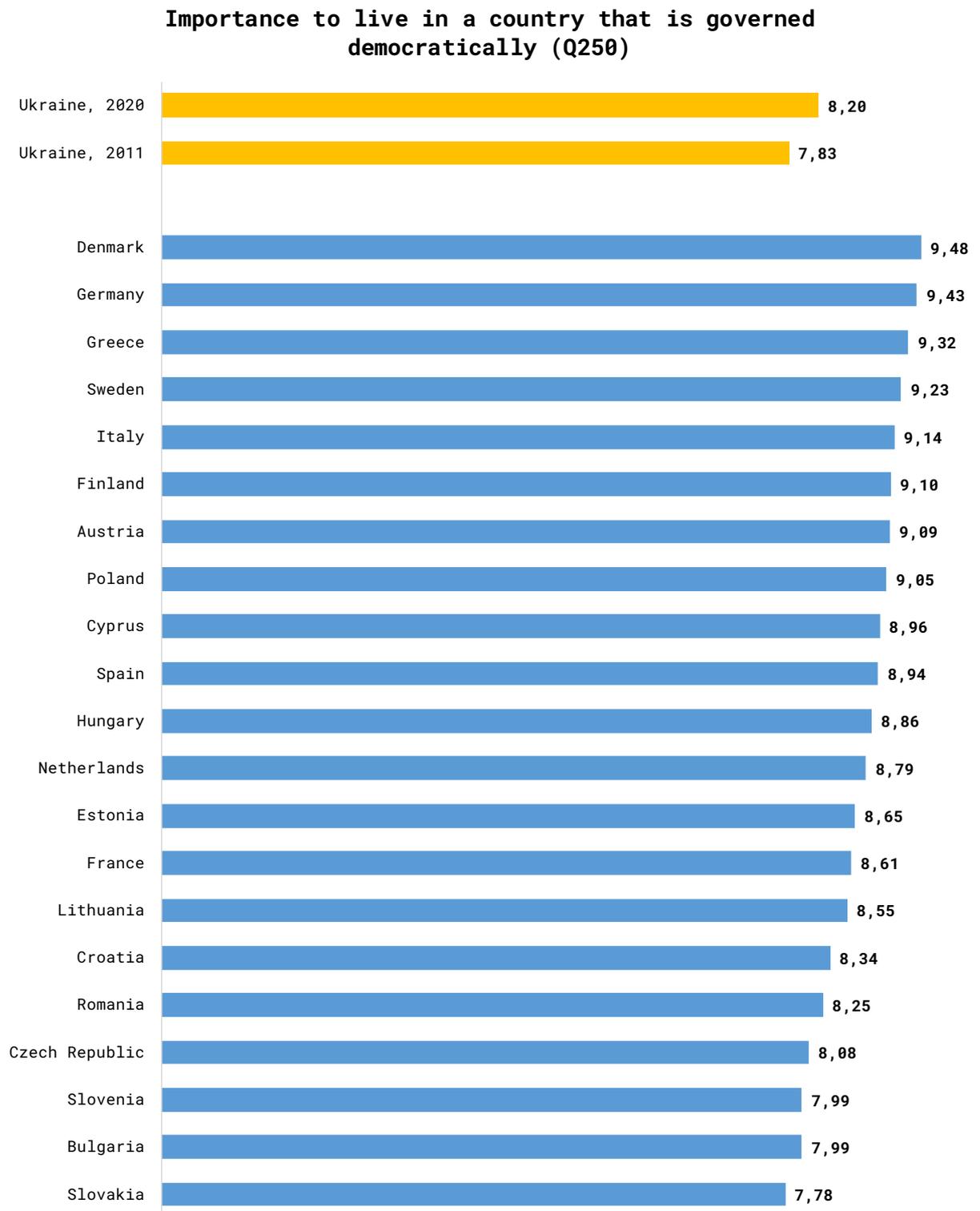
It is important to live in a country that is governed democratically (answers 7-10 on a 10-point scale, where 10 means “absolutely important”) for 79.2% of Ukrainians, which is overall more than in 2011 (74.1%). The average score has increased from 7.83 to 8.20. However, the average score of Ukraine is lower than in most of the EU countries included in the comparison, and it is closest to Romania (8.25), as can be seen from Figure 28.

At the same time, only 29.2% of the respondents in Ukraine believe that our country is now governed democratically (answers 7-10 on a 10-point scale, where 10 means “completely democratic”). However, in 2011 an even smaller share of Ukrainians thought so (21.9%). The increase in the assessment of democratic way of governing is noticeable by the average scores: from 4.49 to 5.09. Although by the average score, Ukraine is almost at the bottom of the list among the EU countries, and it is closest to Slovenia (5.27), while the highest scores are in Denmark (8.38), Sweden (7.83), Austria (7.39) and Germany (7.32).

More than half of Ukrainians surveyed are dissatisfied with the functioning of the political system (answers 1-4 on a 10-point scale, where 1 means “not satisfied at all”), and only 17.6% are satisfied. By this indicator, the average score for Ukraine

equals 4.05, which is between Slovenia (4.03) and Greece (4.20). On this issue, Croatia (2.86) demonstrated the lowest score, and the highest – Denmark (7.03).

**Figure 28. The importance of living in a country that is governed democratically, comparison of data for Ukraine for 2011 and 2020 and some countries according to the results of wave 7, 2017-2020, average scores\***



*Note: The average scores are calculated by response to question Q250 "How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?", where 1 means it is "not at all important" and 10 means "absolutely important". The average scores are calculated without taking into account the options "Hard to say" and "Refuse to answer".*

## Conclusion

According to R. Inglehart, survival has been the priority for humanity throughout most of history, and this has kept current the values of group solidarity, traditionalism, rejection of otherness and submission to strong leaders. Modernization, economic development and security, established in many countries after the Second World War, led to a movement towards secular and rational values and values of self-expression: reducing the influence of religion and authoritarian leaders, spreading democracy, tolerance, gender equality, etc. All of these in turn contributes to economic growth, as well as to the increase in the level of happiness. According to the seventh wave of the study, secular-rational values and values of self-expression are present in such countries as Sweden, Norway and Denmark the most. They are among the most economically developed and happiest countries.

In nine years since the sixth wave of the World Values Survey in Ukraine, the Revolution of Dignity and the occupation of part of Donbass and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea have taken place; there are ongoing hostilities in Donbass during the preparation of this report. Therefore, the sample of 2020 is not fully comparable with the sample of WVS 2011 and previous waves due to the invasion of territories, where about 6.5 million people lived (approximately 14% of the population of Ukraine). So, the dynamics reflect not only social changes, but also failure to take into account the population of the occupied territories in the sample. As a result of the war, there has been a significant decline in incomes of the population and the migration of more than a million internally displaced persons (IDPs) to the government-controlled areas (in 2020, IDPs were interviewed along with the general population). In 2020,

in March-May, there was a lockdown due to the COVID-19 epidemic, due to which many Ukrainians lost their jobs or part of their income. And yet, despite all these shocks, according to the seventh wave of the WVS, in 2020 Ukrainians feel more secure, including financially, and happier than 9 years ago. In addition, most trends indicate a movement towards secular-rational values and values of self-expression.

However, the values and cultural field of Ukrainian society is characterized by a contradictory and very slow shift from post-Soviet orientations in the areas of state and political system development, economy, interpersonal relations, legal sphere and so on. Ukraine has clearly declared a European path of development, but, according to empirical data of 2020 compared to the results of most EU countries, the value-regulatory system is one of the barriers in this direction.

The following trends indicate movement towards meeting basic needs and building a democratic state, as well as the growing prevalence of secular and rational values and values of self-expression<sup>1</sup> compared to 2011:

- Increase in the share of happy people from 68% to 78.3%
- Increase in the proportion of people in good health according to self-assessment, from 37% to 45.4%. The share of those who have never been without the necessary medication or medical care over the past year has increased from 53% to 62.5%
- Decrease in the share of those who are dissatisfied with the financial situation from 48% to 38.9%. There is also a decrease in the share of those who think that they have a low-income

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1) Based on some of these issues, R. Inglehart and K. Wenzel developed a "Cultural Map of the World". Other issues were categorized as secular-rational values and values of self-expression according to the interpretation of the report authors team.

- level (from 55% to 45.1%), and there is an increase in the share of those who estimate their income as average (from 33% to 37%). The share of those who have never eaten poorly or stayed without food over the past year, has increased from 52% to 71.7%. Together with the growth in income estimates, Ukrainians began to rely less on the state and rely on themselves. So, there is an increase in the support for the statement “there should be greater incentives for individual effort” (as opposed to “incomes should be made more equal”), “people should take more responsibility to provide for themselves” (as opposed to “government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for”), “private ownership of business and industry should be increased” (as opposed to “government ownership of business and industry should be increased”).
- Increase in the share of those who have never felt in danger in their house/apartment over the past year, from 69% to 73.8%; decrease in the share of people who frequently encounter alcohol consumption in the streets, from 51.2% to 39.2% (however, the increase in the number of people who frequently encounter drug sale in streets from 9.9% to 13.4%, is alarming). Decrease in the share of those who consider God important in their lives from 64% to 56.3%. At the same time, this may indicate a decrease in spirituality, rather than the impact of religion on life. So, the share of those who pray several times a week or more often, has decreased from 42.2% to 38.5%, but the share of those who attend religious services not less than once a month has increased from 24.1% to 33.5%. There is also an increase in the share of those who believe that the main meaning of religion is to follow religious norms and ceremonies (from 16.3% to 22.6%), and not to do good to people.
  - Decrease in the share of those who believe that children must be encouraged to learn religious faith (from 22% to 14.9%), as well as obedience (from 42% to 33.1%). There is an increase in the share of those who believe that children must be encouraged to learn determination, from 39% to 45.8%.
  - Increase in tolerance to people who have HIV (the share of those who would not want to live next door to them decreased from 52% to 36.4%) and to homosexuals (the corresponding share decreased from 62% to 44.8%).
  - Increase in tolerance to abortion (the share of answers “justifiable” has increased from 15.1% to 21.0%)
  - Decrease in the share of those who positively assess the growth of respect for government (from 50% to 31.9%)
  - Increase in the share of those who prefer “giving people more say in important government decisions” over fighting rising prices and maintaining order in the nation among the country’s priorities (from 18.4% to 23.8%)
  - Increase in public activity both actual and potential: increase in frequency of signing petitions, participation in non-governmental organizations, readiness to attend demonstrations, strikes, boycotts
  - Increase in the share of those who believe that the majority of people can be trusted: from 23.1% to 30.1%.
  - Increase in the share of those who believe that it is important to live in a democratic country, that Ukraine is governed democratically and that human rights are respected in it.

- Increase in the share of the respondents who believe that votes are counted fairly during the elections, from 30% to 54.4%.
- Increase in the share of the respondents who do not agree that men are better political leaders than women (from 48% to 55.1%).
- Increase in xenophobia. The share of those who do not want to live next door to immigrants has increased from 19% to 27.1%, next door to people of other nationalities – from 17% to 24.8%
- Increase in the prevalence of gender stereotypes that university education is more important for boys than for girls, from 18% to 24.5%; that “if a woman earns more money than her husband, it’s almost certain to cause problems” - from 20% to 30.9%

In general, R. Inglehart interprets the growing share of those who are proud of their citizenship as a growing tendency towards traditional values, but the authors of the report suggest that for post-colonial countries (since Ukraine has been under the influence of other states for most of recent history) this may not indicate a return of traditionalism, but the strengthening of statehood. It may also indicate a strengthening of solidarity during the war along with patriotism, the share of citizens willing to defend their country has increased from 40% to 56.9%. If 67% were proud of Ukrainian citizenship in 2011 (26% were very proud, and 41% were rather proud), then there are already 82.2% in 2020 (34.7% - “very proud” and 47.5% - “rather proud”). In 2011, this figure in Ukraine was lower than in most EU countries, while now it roughly corresponds to the average level of those EU countries for which data from the seventh wave of the survey are available.

When comparing Ukraine with other countries, it remains the closest to the group of European Orthodox countries such as Bulgaria and Romania. At the same time, Ukraine outruns these countries by many indicators of secular and rational values and values of self-expression.

Unfortunately, there are also rather negative changes for democratic development, which may indicate the strengthening of certain aspects of traditional and survival values:

- Decrease in the share of those who believe that independence need to be nurtured in one’s own children, from 43% to 35%
- Decrease in the frequency of condemnation of situations where a man beats his wife, parents beat children, violence in general
- Decrease in the frequency of condemnation of receiving state aid, to which a person is not entitled, robberies, tax evasions, and receiving bribes
- Decrease in the share of those who support the fact that “not the government, but independent experts make decisions based on what they consider the best for the country”, from 65% to 46.2%
- Increase in the share of those who support army rule in the country, from 13% to 21.1%
- Decrease in the trust in most state institutions (courts, government, Verkhovna Rada, educational institutions, state institutions and services in general) – except for the Armed Forces and the National Police, the trust in which has increased. Confidence in NGOs and big business has also decreased.
- Decrease in the readiness to vote both in the elections to the Verkhovna Rada (from 62% of those who always voted, to 55%) and in local elections (from 61% to 50.8%, respectively).

However, there are many more positive changes than negative ones, which reflects the development of Ukraine and the gradual adoption of secular-rational values and the values of self-expression.

The results obtained according to the results of the survey within the 7th wave of WVS, provide an opportunity to understand the place of Ukraine in the value and cultural dimension at the present stage both in Europe and in the world. This provides us with an understanding of the areas of consistent formation of values based on the system of European values, in particular, equality before the law, self-fulfillment, tolerance, openness to changes, individual responsibility and mutual assistance.





**World  
Values  
Survey**