

National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine  
Institute of Sociology

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**TENDENCIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINIAN**  
**SOCIETY**  
**(1994-1998)**  
**SOCIOLOGICAL INDICATORS**  
(Tables, Illustrations and Commentaries)  
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The book contains a systematic presentation of the results obtained during the all-national sociological monitoring of public opinion conducted by the Institute of Sociology of NAS of Ukraine.

The book presents a new system of sociological indices characterizing the state of Ukrainian society during the period of social transformations. There are the data of representative all-national polls related to the aspects of society development (1994-1998).

The book could be of interest to professional sociologists, social managers, politicians, and representatives of mass media.

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## **Preface**

In the summer of 1993 director of the Institute of Sociology of Ukrainian National Academy of Science Valeriy M. Vorona invited us working in the research project related to monitoring of current situation in Ukrainian society, its perspectives, structures and institutions, economical, political, national, and cultural features reflected in public opinion, psychological state and social orientations of various categories of Ukrainian population.

This volume represents major results of the study continued five years (1994-1998). Our major goal in producing the book was to aid all persons who interested processes in the transitional society. We expect that the book will be used primarily as a resource for persons who needs of the sociological information about this period in .the Ukraine.

We are indebted to initiator of the project Valeriy M. Vorona, president of the Socis-Gallup company Nikolay N. Churilov, and executive director of the Democratic Initiatives Foundation Ilko I. Kucheriv for the generous financial support of the endeavor in conducting five all-national polls

and publishing this material. Empirical stage of project was financed by Democratic Initiatives Foundation in 1994-1995, by Socis-Gallup company in 1996, 1998, and by both above-mentioned institutions in 1997.

We express our gratitude to Tatjana Gerasimenko for her English translation and as well as our editor William B. Hicks for their help and note that it is we and not they who are responsible for any errors or misinterpretations. We also want to thank Ihor Kucherenko who has worked so hard as art designer of this publication.

*Natalia V. Panina,*  
*Evhen I. Golovakha*

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E. GOLOVAKHA  
**TENDENCIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINIAN SOCIETY  
(1994-1998)  
SOCIOLOGICAL INDICATORS**

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## **Introduction**

### **1. The Project Goal**

The project goal was to discover and to measure the social changes reflecting (as indicators) the changes of mass consciousness, as related to changes in the social system as a whole and to changes in specific spheres of social life.

In accordance with the project goal, general requirements were developed for the selection of empirical indicators.

First, each empirical indicator had to reflect the characteristics of the social system.

Second, changes had to indicate tendencies of social development, thus allowing conclusions to be made about the characteristics of social changes.

If democratization (the development of an open society based on a market economy and democratic political life) is declared to be a goal for Ukrainian society, then the main criterion of positive change should be a level of democratic realization. Accordingly, changes were analyzed within the context of democratic changes in mass consciousness and rising support for democratic process in economics, politics and spiritual life.

We consider the following tendencies in the development of social orientations to be mutually exclusive:

- orientation toward traditionalist society based on national and territorial closeness;
- orientation toward totalitarian principles with communist or authoritarian-fascist ideology;
- the absence of socio-political orientation: social disorientation leading to the degradation of any social system.

When analyzing the positive character of social changes, along with the criterion of democratization, we used several criteria to evaluate quality of life (rising well-being, social and psychological comfort). The system of indicators developed within the project must not only register unbiased subjective correlates of objective social changes, but also evaluate the efficiency of social and political strategies presented by government and the success of economic and social policy. These indicators lead to conclusions about popular support for economic and political reforms, the efficiency of social changes according to standards and conditions of living, social well-being, and the health, everyday activity, and psychological state of people.

## 2. Principles of the Systematization of Empirical Indicators

Measured results of democratization should be evaluated according to recognized criteria of efficiency related to three main components of social and state reform strategy:

**A. EFFICIENCY OF ECONOMIC POLICY** evaluated according to the level of popular support for socio-economic reforms, rising well-being, and opportunities to realize one's own labor potential;

**B. EFFICIENCY OF REFORMS RELATED TO THE POLITICAL AND LEGAL SYSTEM** expressed as support of political reforms and democratically elected authorities, and based on established democratic rights, law and order, political stability, and legal rights across ethnic lines;

**C. EFFICIENCY OF SOCIAL POLICY**, which can be directly evaluated as rising social well-being, and psychological and physical states of health based on wider access to the wealth of modern civilization in the main spheres of life.

Accordingly, indicators were divided into three blocks. Each block was represented by several groups of indicators. These were chosen to give the fullest reflection of the population's attitudes toward the current situation and their perspectives on the economy, the political and legal system and their social sphere.

*A1. Evaluation of economic situation and attitude toward reforms*

*A2. Level of life and living conditions, consumption orientations*

*A3. Working activity, employment, satisfaction with job*

*B1. Political orientations, social and political activity*

*B2. Attitude towards state and power structures*

*B3. Efficiency of legal system: guarantee of law, human rights, personal safety of citizens*

*B4. Interethnic relations, national and cultural development*

*B5. Religion and believes*

*C1. Social status and social well-being*

*C2. Everyday life: conditions of life, leisure, socio-cultural activities*

*C3. State of health, environment, attitude towards health protection system*

*C4. Interpersonal relations and psychological state*

*C5. Education, knowledge, level of being informed, attitude toward mass media*

*C6. Living conditions in town, migration orientations*

In order to reflect the state and changes of mass awareness as fully as possible, we used questions in each block to provoke the respondent to express his/her opinion in a form that allows us to make conclusions about his/her emotional and rational evaluations, declarative orientations and factual self-reports.

**1. EMOTIONALLY EVALUATING STATEMENTS** are those which express a general positive, negative or neutral appraisal of a specific subject of research (within ranges such as “good — bad”, “better — worse”). This category also includes evaluations of confidence and satisfaction. The first survey (1994) confirmed the known phenomenon: under conditions of an unstable society in transformation, general emotional and evaluational statements are characterized by a high (mostly inadequate) level of declarative negativism and pessimism.

Therefore, from 1995 on, research questionnaires included questions the answers to which show evaluation of the existence or absence of a specific kind of social welfare (we used the Welfare Sufficiency Scale — “enough — not enough — not interested”).

**2. RATIONALLY EVALUATING STATEMENTS** (“right — wrong”, “similar to my opinion or beliefs — not similar”). Among these indicators, the project authors focused on public opinion related to rational and reasonable characteristics of specific political decisions and actions in various spheres of public life. These indicators reflect the level of declared support and agreement with various directions of social development (for example, support of or opposition to privatization, a multi-party system, etc.).

**3. DECLARATIVE AIM STATEMENTS** reflect people’s readiness for certain actions in specific situations in society, as well as in individual cases (readiness for social protest, migration, support of certain political forces, etc.). These indicators reveal the characteristic features of the declarative level of mass awareness presented by emotional, rational, and aim-behavioral components (as do those of the two previous categories). Since these statements are not identical to the reality of the respondents’ social life, the project authors paid special attention to the category of indicators reflecting (to some extent) facts and events of the respondents’ life, their biographies and behavioral realities of their everyday life.

**4. FACTUAL STATEMENTS** reflect actual events and living conditions, and the forms of people’s activity. This last group of indicators is represented mainly in blocks of questions about the spheres of people’s life as related to evaluations of the efficiency of economic and political policy.

Within each group, we chose certain indicators, scales and indicator measurements according to the results of numerous representative sociological surveys of Ukraine and its regions conducted by the Institute of Sociology, the Central Ukrainian Department of the All-Union Centre for Public Opinion Research, Democratic Initiatives Foundation, and the Socis-Gallup Company from 1989 to 1994.

### **3. Sampling and Research Design**

In order to carry out the empirical part of the project, the authors selected a representative sample of the adult Ukrainian population (N. V. Panina, N. N. Churilov). The sample is noteworthy because additional polling places include respondents in every Ukrainian oblast (proportional to the number of inhabitants in each oblast), Crimea, and the city of Kyiv.

The selection quota reflects the specific regional distribution of basic socio-demographic characteristics (sex, age, education). Each oblast was represented by central city, town and village (also corresponding to certain proportions).

To ensure a representative sample selection within the quota, and to achieve randomness, the search for respondents was carried out by interviewers following a previously assigned route and maintaining quota characteristics (the interviewer gave questionnaires only to those respondents who corresponded to necessary quota features). The adult population (over 17 years old) of Ukraine constituted the general aggregate. The total number of respondents was as follows:

1807 in May 1994,

1810 in May 1995,

1800 in May 1996,

1810 in May 1997,

1810 in May 1998.

The polls were conducted by the method of handout questionnaires (respondents filled the questionnaires by themselves). We used the national polling network of the Institute of Sociology and the Socis Company. The main characteristics of five selected aggregates (distribution according to oblast, types of towns, sex, age, education, nationality, marital status, and respondent's occupation) are presented in the final chapter of analysis.

#### **4. Presentation of Results**

The results of five national surveys are presented in general analytical blocks. We believe this way allows a comprehensive overview of the obtained results.

Each block (its name is that of the corresponding sociological indicator) includes a detailed table presenting a full question as it appeared in the questionnaire, all answer choices, and the percentage distribution for five years. Each block includes diagrams as well. Some diagrams reflect direct table data (where most illuminating); others reflect regrouped data or were calculated from the table indices to give the reader the best opportunity to compare and to analyze the results.

In the final chapter, we offer a brief commentary summarizing the main concepts presented by the results of five-year monitoring, as well as a list of references including detailed analysis of various aspects of Ukrainian social development.

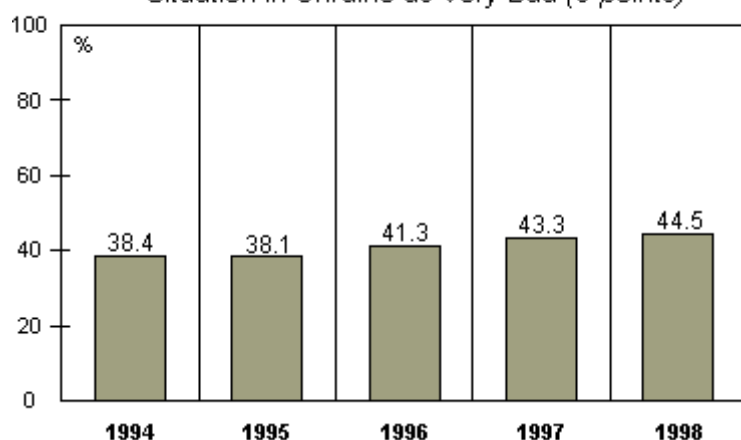
# A1. EVALUATION OF ECONOMIC SITUATION AND ATTITUDE TOWARD REFORMS

## A1.01 Economic Situation: General Evaluation

HOW DO YOU EVALUATE THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION IN UKRAINE? (Circle a grade on the scale where 0 is very bad and 10 is very good)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
0 (very bad)	38.4	38.1	41.3	43.3	44.5
1	16.0	15.7	17.3	14.3	15.9
2	17.5	17.2	16.9	17.0	17.2
3	17.3	16.6	14.2	15.3	14.6
4	4.5	6.0	4.9	5.4	3.6
5	3.8	4.9	3.8	3.8	3.4
6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2
8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
10 (very good)	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
No response	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Mean	1.46	1.58	1.42	1.42	1.31

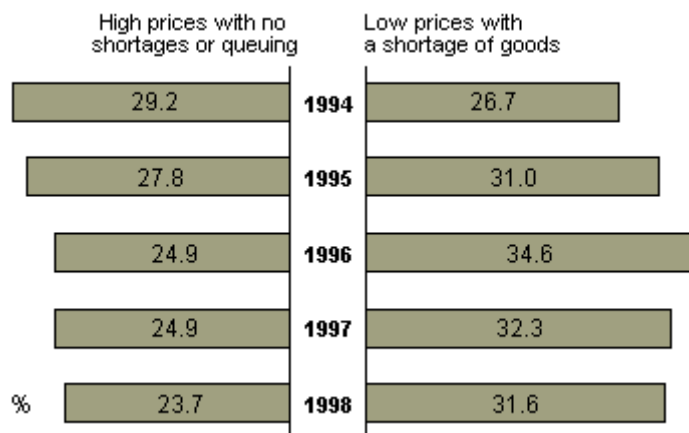
*Percent of Those Evaluated Economic Situation in Ukraine as Very Bad (0 points)*



## A1.02 Economic Orientations: Option: Planned/Market Economy

WHAT ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY WOULD YOU PREFER?

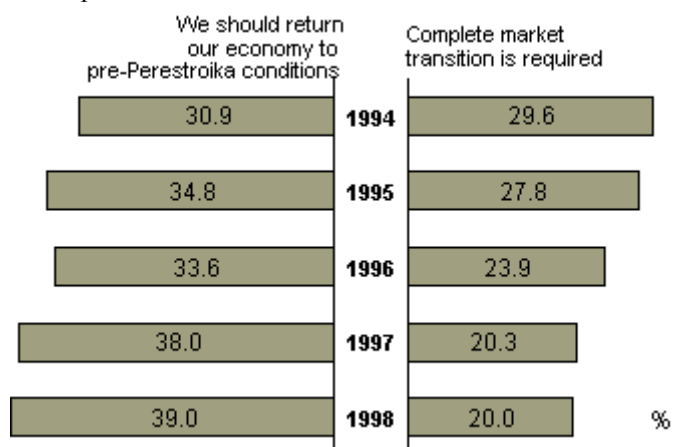
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Low prices with a shortage of goods	26.7	31.0	34.6	32.3	31.6
High prices with no shortages or queuing	29.2	27.8	24.9	24.9	23.7
Difficult to say	42.3	39.8	40.6	42.6	42.4
No response	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.2	2.3



### A1.03 Economic Orientations: Attitude Toward Economic Reforms

WHAT IS YOUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS IN UKRAINE?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Complete market transition is required	29.6	27.8	23.9	20.3	20.0
Certain changes are necessary	21.4	19.0	23.6	24.1	23.8
We should return our economy to pre-Perestroika conditions	30.9	34.8	33.6	38.0	39.0
Other	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.6
Difficult to say	15.1	15.9	16.5	14.9	13.6
No response	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0



### A1.04 Economic Orientations: Attitude Toward Privatization of Big Enterprises

WHAT IS YOUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PRIVATIZATION OF Large enterprises?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Rather negative	38.4	45.8	45.5	49.0	54.0
Difficult to say	34.2	31.9	31.7	32.3	28.0
Rather positive	24.7	21.7	22.8	18.7	17.5
No response	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5

### A1.05 Economic Orientations: Attitude Toward Privatization of Small Enterprises

## WHAT IS YOUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PRIVATIZATION OF Small enterprises?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Rather negative	18.3	19.0	19.3	22.0	20.9
Difficult to say	24.4	25.1	27.2	27.5	24.9
Rather positive	54.8	55.4	53.4	50.4	53.7
No response	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4

### A1.06 Economic Orientations: Attitude Toward Privatization of Land

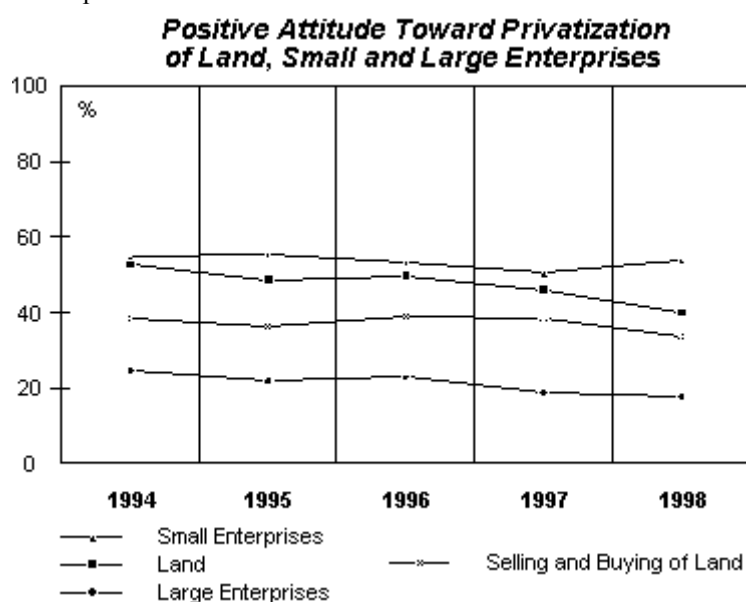
## WHAT IS YOUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PRIVATIZATION OF Land?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Rather negative	26.8	30.2	27.4	29.7	36.7
Difficult to say	19.1	20.7	22.7	24.2	22.9
Rather positive	52.6	48.7	49.8	46.1	40.1
No response	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3

### A1.07 Economic Orientations: Attitude Toward Selling and Buying Land

## IN YOUR OPINION, IS IT ACCEPTABLE TO ALLOW LAND TO BE BOUGHT AND SOLD?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Yes	38.5	36.2	39.2	38.2	33.6
No	44.4	45.1	41.8	43.2	49.4
Difficult to answer	16.8	18.5	19.1	18.6	17.0
No response	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0



### A1.08 Economic Orientations: Attitude Toward Development of Private Business

## WHAT IS YOUR ATTITUDE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE BUSINESS (ENTREPRENEURSHIP) IN UKRAINE?

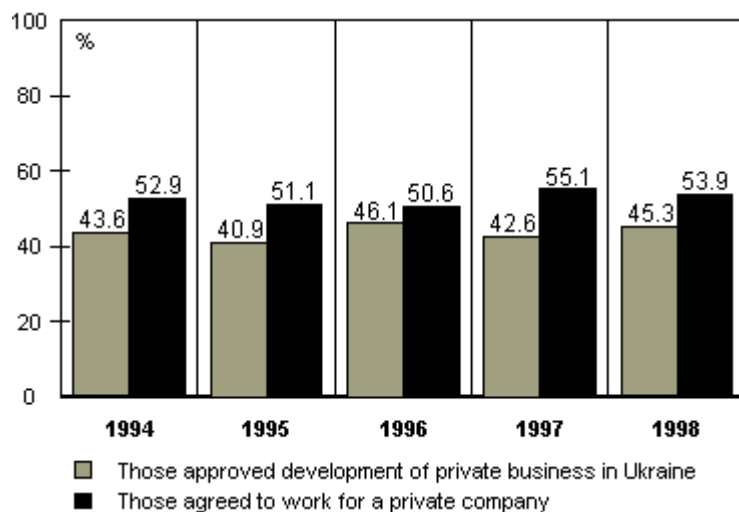
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely approve	22.2	20.4	23.7	20.9	24.1
Approve more than disapprove	21.4	20.5	22.4	21.7	21.2

Difficult to say	25.0	26.2	26.6	29.4	27.6
Disapprove more than approve	15.6	15.4	14.2	14.4	13.3
Completely disapprove	15.3	17.3	13.1	13.4	13.6
No response	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3
Mean	3.19	3.11	3.30	3.22	3.29

### A1.09 Economic Directions: Readiness to Work for Private Entrepreneur

#### WOULD YOU AGREE TO WORK FOR A PRIVATE COMPANY?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
No	26.7	26.6	26.6	21.9	21.6
Probably, no	4.8	7.5	8.4	8.1	10.6
Difficult to say	15.3	14.8	14.5	14.8	13.9
Probably, yes	14.7	14.5	16.2	16.7	17.0
Yes	38.2	36.6	34.4	38.4	36.9
No response	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Mean	3.32	3.27	3.23	3.42	3.37



## A2. STANDARD OF LIVING AND LIVING CONDITIONS, CONSUMPTION ORIENTATIONS

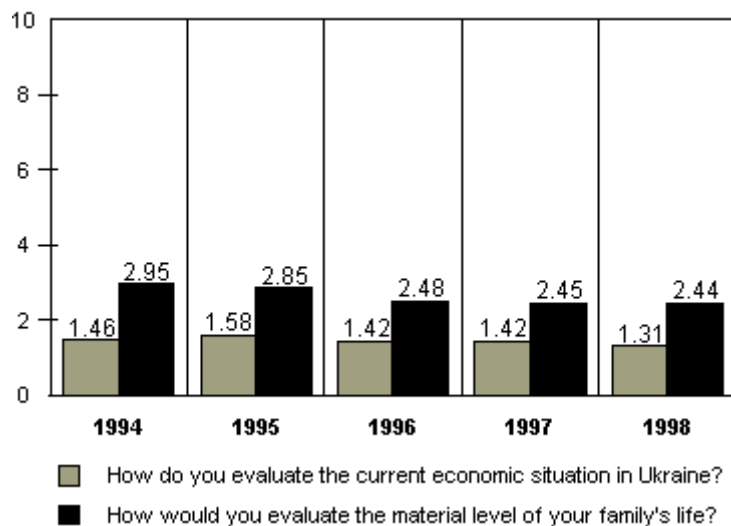
### A2.01 Standard of Living: Evaluation of One's Own Material Status

HOW WOULD YOU EVALUATE THE MATERIAL LEVEL OF YOUR FAMILY'S LIFE? (Select a grade on the scale where 0 is very low and 10 is very high)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
0 (very low)	11.3	11.8	17.6	18.8	15.7
1	8.2	10.7	12.6	11.8	14.8
2	17.6	17.5	18.2	16.6	19.3
3	27.9	27.5	25.5	26.1	26.6
4	16.3	14.5	12.6	12.9	11.4
5	13.4	13.2	10.2	10.3	9.1
6	3.3	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.8
7	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.8
8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
10 (very high)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

No response	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mean	2.95	2.85	2.48	2.45	2.44

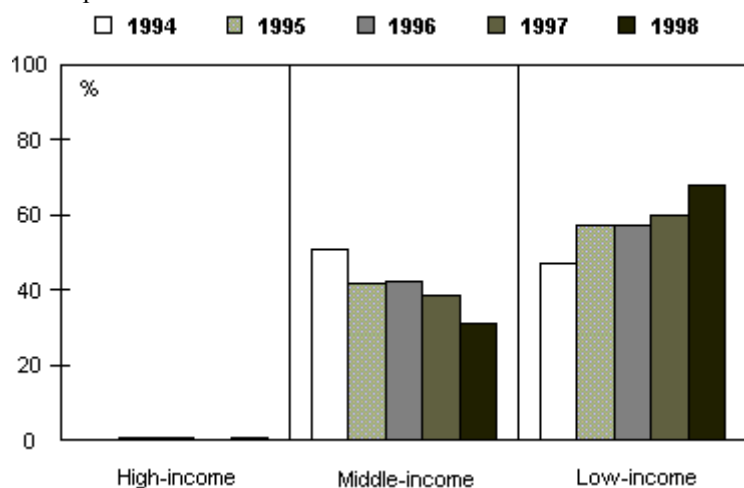
Mean Rate (Scale:0-10 points)



### A2.02 Standard of Living: Self-Identification (Material Status)

TO WHICH INCOME GROUP DO YOU THINK YOU BELONG?

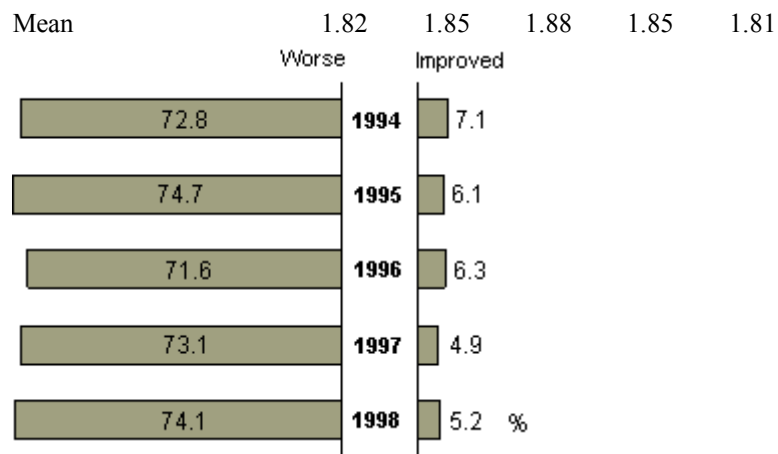
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
High-income	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Middle-income	50.6	41.9	42.2	38.7	31.0
Low-income	46.9	57.2	57.3	60.0	68.0
No response	2.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.8



### A2.03 Standard of Living: Evaluation of Changes in One's Own Family Life

MATERIAL CONDITIONS OF FAMILY (How do you evaluate the changes in your life in the past year?)

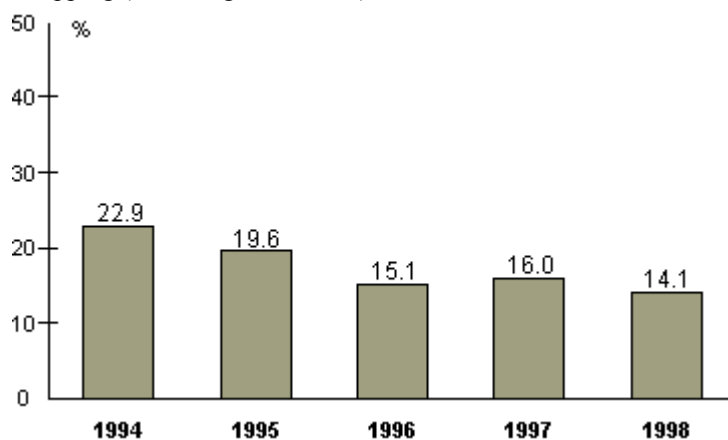
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Significantly worse	50.2	46.8	47.1	47.8	50.7
Somewhat worse	22.6	27.9	24.5	25.3	23.4
No change	17.6	18.9	21.3	21.9	20.3
Somewhat improved	5.8	5.4	5.3	4.1	4.6
Significantly improved	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6
No response	2.5	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5



#### A2.04 Standard of Living: Attending Shops

DID YOU AT LEAST ONCE IN THE **PAST WEEK** (including the weekend)...

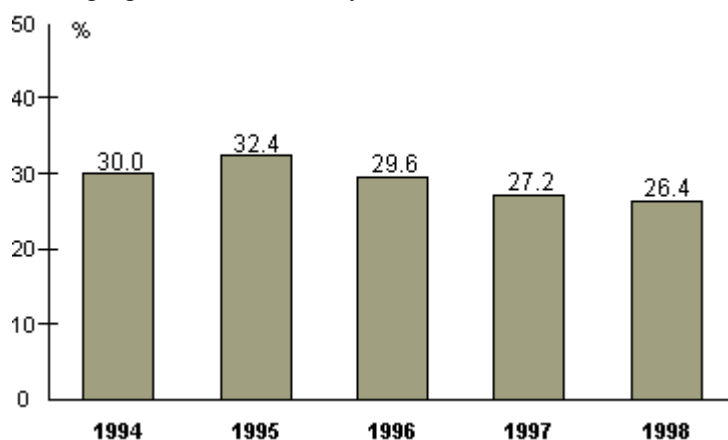
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Shopping (excluding food stores)	22.9	19.6	15.1	16.0	14.1



#### A2.05 Standard of Living: Attending Clothing Markets

DID YOU AT LEAST ONCE IN THE **PAST WEEK** (including the weekend)...

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Visiting a goods market as a buyer	30.0	32.4	29.6	27.2	26.4



#### A2.06 Standard of Living: Salary Level

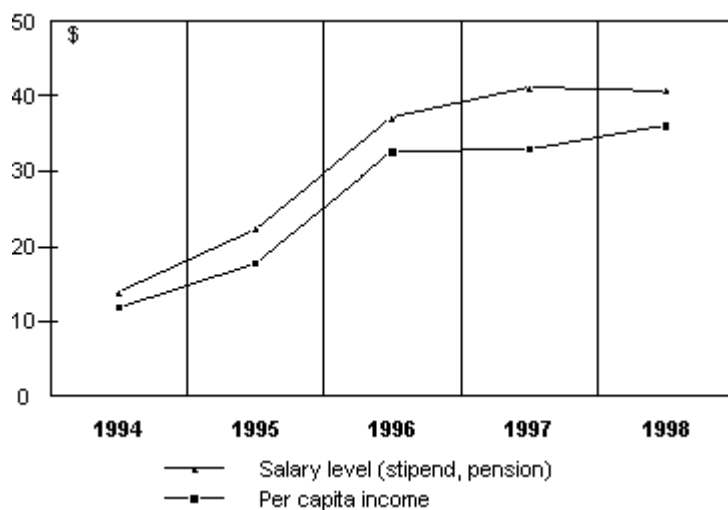
## WHAT WAS YOUR SALARY (STIPEND, PENSION) LAST MONTH?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
On average (US dollar equivalent)	13.9	22.3	37.1	41.1	40.8

### A2.07 Standard of Living: Per Capita Income

WHAT WAS THE AVERAGE INCOME (PER PERSON) IN YOUR FAMILY LAST MONTH? (Please add up your family's wages (prior to deductions), pensions, stipends and other pecuniary incomes of all family members and divide by the number of family members, including children)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
On average (US dollar equivalent)	11.8	17.7	32.6	33.0	36.0



### A2.08 Standard of Living: Second Income

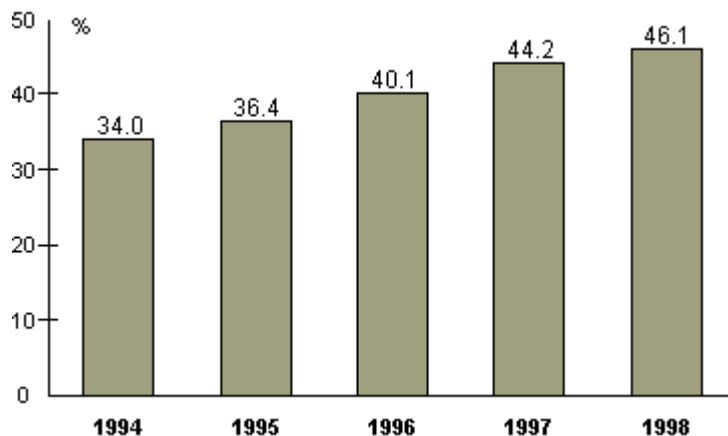
IF YOU HAVE A SECOND (PRIVATE) INCOME, IS IT USUALLY MORE OR LESS THAN YOUR MONTHLY SALARY (PENSION, STIPEND)?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
I have only a fixed salary (pension, stipend)	63.3	65.2	62.3	62.9	63.1
My private income is less	7.9	7.0	7.2	5.6	5.8
My private income is about the same	3.5	3.8	4.2	2.4	1.9
My private income is more	5.8	4.4	4.1	2.4	1.9
I have no salary, only private income	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.6	6.0
I receive neither income nor salary (I am a dependent)	6.9	8.8	11.3	14.6	13.6
Difficult to answer	6.0	5.1	6.2	7.0	7.5
No response	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.7

### A2.09 Quality of Life: Stress due to Material Hardship: Prevalence

PLEASE INDICATE WHICH OF THE STRESSFUL SITUATIONS YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DURING THE LAST YEAR...

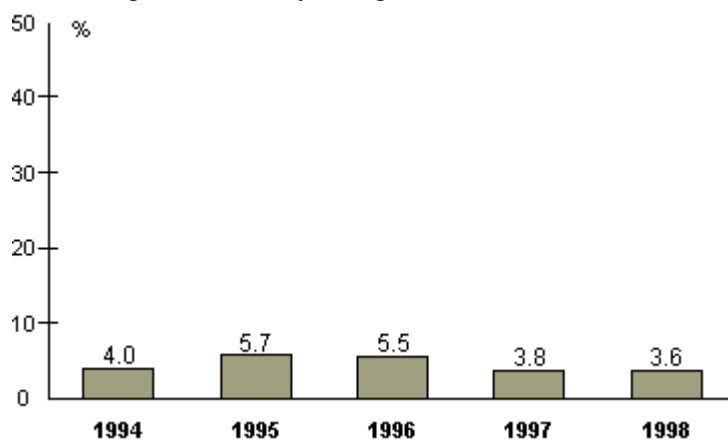
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Severe financial difficulties with no money to buy even the most necessary products	34.0	36.4	40.1	44.2	46.1



#### A2.10 Quality of Life: Stress due to Financial Crisis: Prevalence

PLEASE INDICATE WHICH OF THE STRESSFUL SITUATIONS YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DURING THE LAST YEAR...

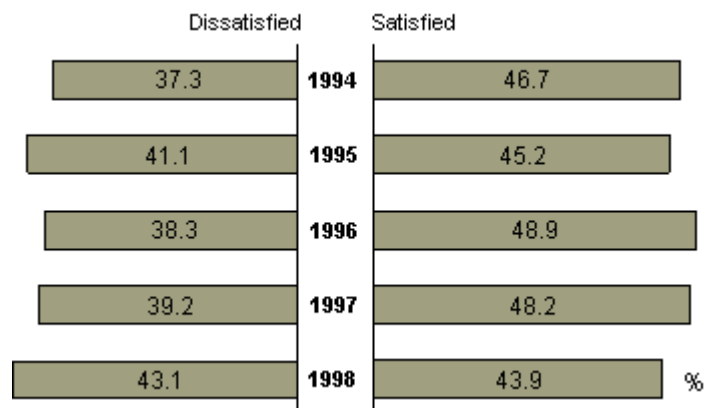
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Loss of large sum of money through failed business	4.0	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.6



#### A2.11 Living Conditions: Housing: Satisfaction

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR LIVING CONDITIONS?

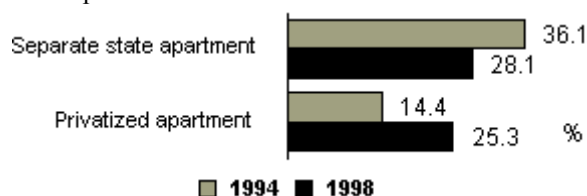
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely dissatisfied	16.9	21.8	18.9	19.3	21.7
Mostly dissatisfied	20.4	19.3	19.4	19.9	21.4
Difficult to say	15.1	13.6	12.7	12.6	12.7
Mostly satisfied	36.2	33.1	38.0	36.4	35.0
Completely satisfied	10.5	12.1	10.9	11.8	8.9
No response	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Mean	3.03	2.94	3.03	3.01	2.88



### A2.12 Living Conditions: Housing: Type of Residence

#### WHAT ARE YOUR FAMILY'S LIVING CONDITIONS?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Separate state apartment	36.1	37.5	31.6	29.1	28.1
Privatized apartment	14.4	16.7	17.6	21.2	25.3
State house (or part of one)	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.3
Private house (or part of one)	37.5	32.7	39.5	40.2	36.3
Room(s) in a communal flat	-	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6
Apartment provided by your organization for the term of your service	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.7
Bed in dormitory	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.2
No permanent residence (rent an apartment, room or part of a room)	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.8
Other	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.6
No response	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2



### A2.13 Living Conditions: Residence Conditions: Number of Persons Living in One Room

#### HOW MANY PEOPLE (including yourself) LIVE TOGETHER IN ONE ROOM WITH YOU?

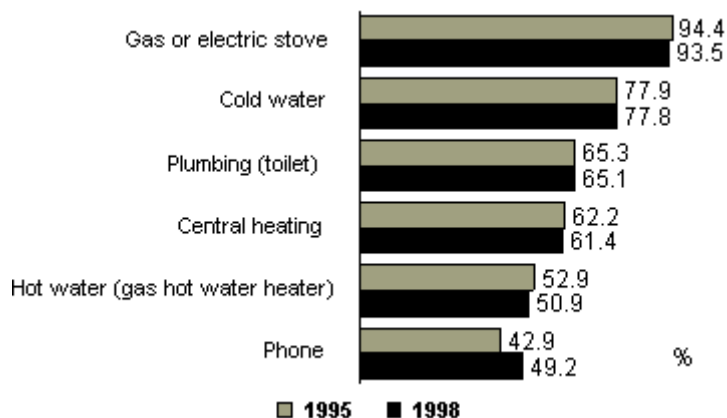
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	19.1	16.9	12.1	20.2	31.7
2	30.9	31.8	26.4	36.1	47.3
3	19.4	21.9	24.9	20.7	12.9
4	13.9	14.9	20.0	14.4	5.1
5 & more	7.5	9.8	16.7	8.6	.1
No response	9.2	4.7	0.3	0.9	2.0
On average	2.59	2.73	3.10	2.58	1.95

### A2.14 Living Conditions: Conveniences: Available Conveniences in Residence

#### DO YOU HAVE IN YOUR APARTMENT (HOUSE)... ? (Mark all that you have)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cold water	79.2	77.9	75.7	75.7	77.8

Hot water (gas hot water heater)	56.2	52.9	49.7	50.3	50.9
Plumbing (toilet)	63.5	65.3	61.5	62.8	65.1
Central heating	63.7	62.2	58.5	60.0	61.4
Phone	39.9	42.9	44.7	46.0	49.2
Gas or electric stove	-	94.4	94.9	91.2	93.5
No response	14.1	1.7	1.9	4.7	2.8



#### A2.15 Standard of Living: Things of Long Use: Available for Family Use

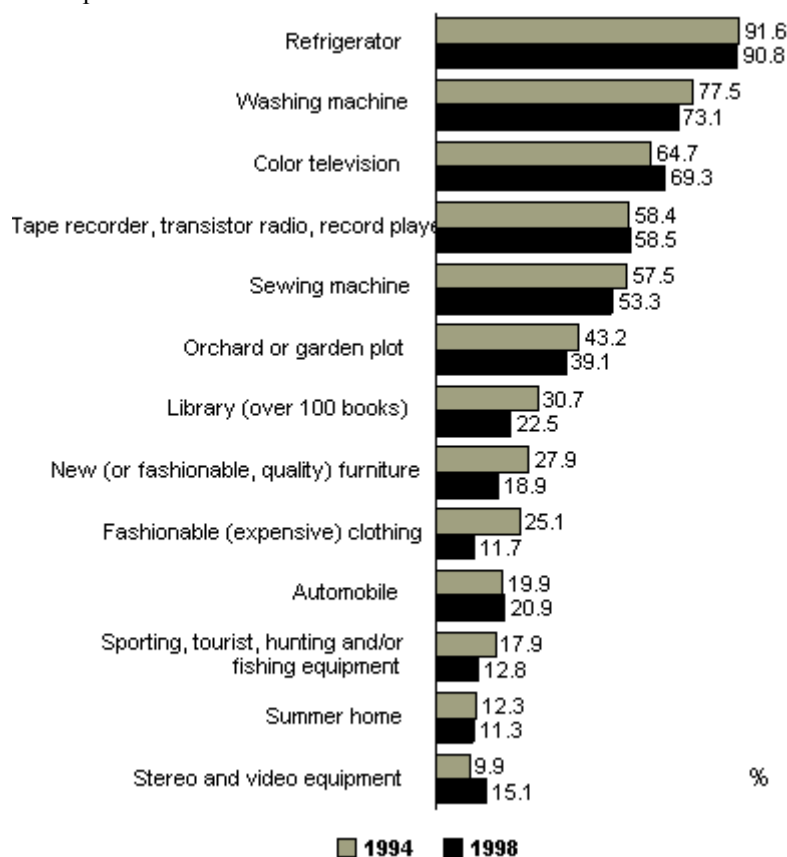
##### DO YOU HAVE AT YOUR COUNTRY (SECONDARY) HOUSE?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Hens	-	-	37.3	36.6	35.5
Geese, ducks, turkeys	-	-	12.7	8.9	9.6
Fur animals (rabbit, mink etc.)	-	-	6.5	5.0	6.0
Goats	-	-	6.6	5.0	5.4
Sheep	-	-	1.0	0.6	0.3
Pigs	-	-	21.8	16.6	17.0
Cows	-	-	13.2	11.4	12.4
Horses	-	-	1.0	1.3	1.3
I do not have a country (secondary) house	-	-	58.8	59.8	60.7
No response	-	-	0.6	0.8	0.8

PLEASE INDICATE WHICH OF THE THINGS LISTED BELOW ARE OWNED BY YOUR FAMILY?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Summer home	12.3	13.1	11.8	11.0	11.3
Orchard or garden plot	43.2	45.3	37.4	43.2	39.1
Automobile	19.9	21.5	19.5	22.4	20.9
Color television	64.7	67.6	68.1	70.3	69.3
New (or fashionable, quality) furniture	27.9	23.0	22.4	20.1	18.9
Library (over 100 books)	30.7	27.7	25.3	22.8	22.5
Stereo and video equipment	9.9	13.0	11.8	14.9	15.1
Tape recorder, transistor radio, record player	58.4	61.3	59.4	59.7	58.5
Sporting, tourist, hunting and/or fishing equipment	17.9	16.1	15.4	14.0	12.8
Refrigerator	91.6	92.2	91.6	91.4	90.8
Washing machine	77.5	80.7	77.7	77.5	73.1
Sewing machine	57.5	57.8	57.0	54.9	53.3
Fashionable (expensive) clothing	25.1	17.7	18.1	16.1	11.7
House pets	-	54.2	-	-	-
Profit from participation in business activities	-	-	3.9	2.9	2.7

Securities (shares in enterprises, banks, stock exchange)	-	-	9.6	8.5	6.7
No response	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.2



#### A2.16 Necessities of Everyday Life: Necessary Food: Satisfaction Evaluation

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Ability to buy the most necessary products?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	52.8	53.9	55.3	60.6
Difficult to determine	-	18.8	21.1	19.7	18.2
Sufficient	-	24.3	23.1	22.5	19.4
Not of interest	-	3.1	1.9	1.8	1.0
No response	-	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.8

#### A2.17 Necessities of Everyday Life: Ability to Eat Food to Your Liking: Satisfaction Evaluation

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Opportunity to eat according to my tastes?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	66.4	72.1	71.0	77.2
Difficult to determine	-	15.4	14.6	15.9	13.9
Sufficient	-	14.8	11.8	10.6	7.3
Not of interest	-	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.0
No response	-	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.6

#### A2.18 Necessities of Everyday Life: Necessary Clothing: Satisfaction Evaluation

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Necessary clothing?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	48.3	42.9	43.2	46.6

Difficult to determine	-	18.4	19.3	20.8	20.1
Sufficient	-	29.4	33.4	32.1	28.0
Not of interest	-	2.9	4.4	3.3	4.4
No response	-	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.0

### **A2.19 Necessities of Everyday Life: Fashionable (Expensive) Clothing: Satisfaction Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Fashionable, beautiful clothing?

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	48.8	44.3	42.9	48.7	
Difficult to determine	-	16.4	17.9	18.4	14.7	
Sufficient	-	12.0	9.9	12.2	8.3	
Not of interest	-	21.8	27.8	26.0	27.3	
No response	-	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.9	

### **A2.20 Necessities of Everyday Life: Furniture: Satisfaction Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Basic furniture?

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	42.2	35.5	35.0	37.6	
Difficult to determine	-	16.5	18.3	17.9	17.8	
Sufficient	-	29.4	32.6	34.4	29.4	
Not of interest	-	10.9	13.6	12.1	14.3	
No response	-	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	

### **A2.21 Necessities of Everyday Life: Good Residence: Satisfaction Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Good housing?

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	43.2	34.7	37.1	39.4	
Difficult to determine	-	16.5	15.5	17.2	18.7	
Sufficient	-	35.5	46.7	41.5	36.7	
Not of interest	-	3.8	3.2	3.9	4.1	
No response	-	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	

### **A2.22 Necessities of Everyday Life: Cottage: Satisfaction Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Garden plot?

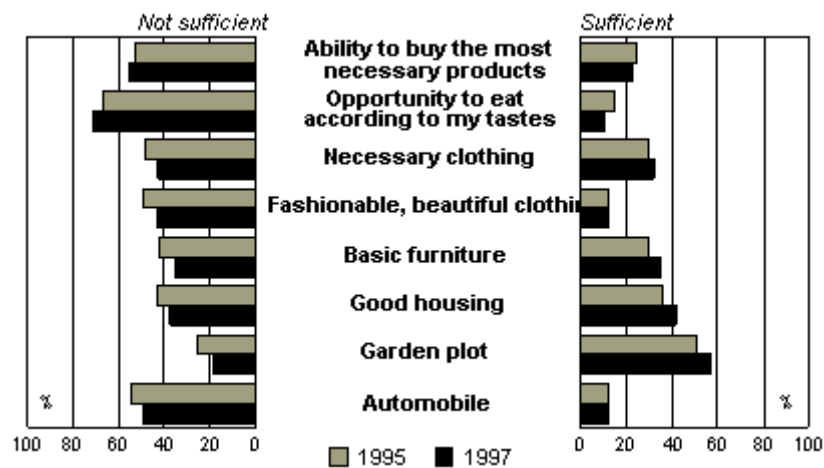
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	25.2	-	18.1	-	
Difficult to determine	-	12.3	-	10.4	-	
Sufficient	-	50.7	-	57.0	-	
Not of interest	-	10.7	-	14.0	-	
No response	-	1.0	-	0.6	-	

### **A2.23 Necessities of Everyday Life: Automobile: Satisfaction Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Automobile?

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998

Not sufficient	-	54.6	-	49.0	-
Difficult to determine	-	8.5	-	9.8	-
Sufficient	-	12.2	-	11.9	-
Not of interest	-	23.9	-	28.8	-
No response	-	0.9	-	0.5	-

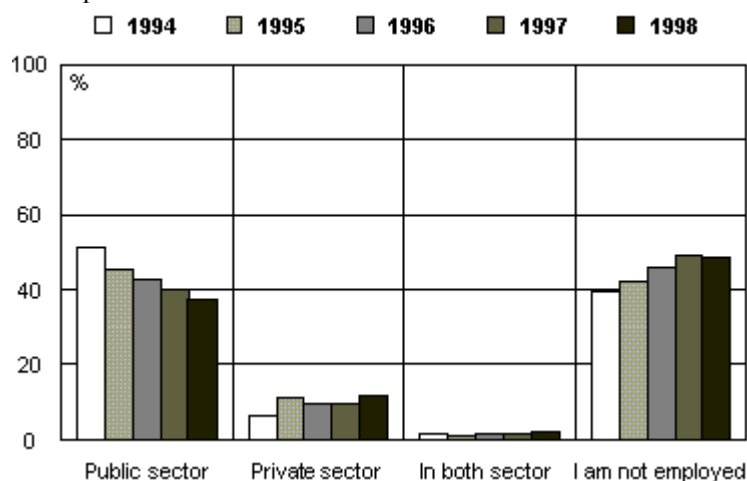


### A3. WORKING ACTIVITY, EMPLOYMENT, SATISFACTION WITH JOB

#### A3.01 Job: Kind of Enterprise: Governmental/Private

DO YOU CURRENTLY WORK IN THE PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Public sector	51.2	45.4	42.7	39.9	37.2
Private sector	6.1	11.0	9.6	9.4	11.7
In both sectors	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.4	2.0
I am not employed	39.3	42.1	45.9	48.9	48.8
No response	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3



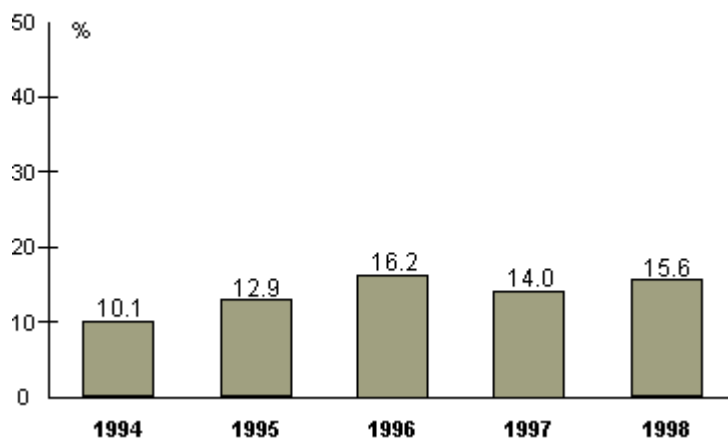
#### A3.02 Job: Changes of Job: Frequency/Prevalence

HOW MANY TIMES IN THE PAST YEAR DID YOU CHANGE YOUR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Did not change	80.4	84.1	83.8	85.6	84.1
Once	8.2	9.6	12.0	9.0	11.3

More than once	1.9	3.3	4.2	5.0	4.3
No response	9.5	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.3

*Those Changed Jobs*



### A3.03 Job: Second Job: Prevalence

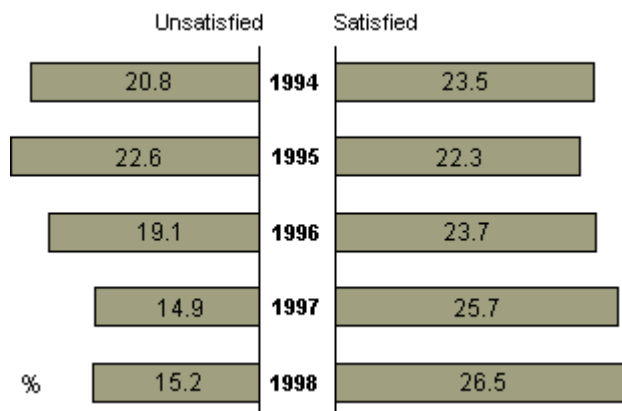
DID YOU AT LEAST ONCE IN THE **PAST WEEK** (including the weekend)...

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Holding down extra jobs, additional earnings	11.5	10.8	12.0	10.1	10.1
Visiting a goods market as a seller	7.8	6.8	5.1	4.7	5.1

### A3.04 Job: Satisfaction Rate

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely unsatisfied	10.5	8.8	11.9	12.8	12.4
Somewhat unsatisfied	13.0	13.5	11.8	12.9	14.1
Difficult to say	16.0	14.5	12.4	11.8	11.2
Somewhat satisfied	16.3	16.6	14.0	11.8	13.1
Completely satisfied	4.5	6.0	5.1	3.1	2.1
I am currently not working	-	40.4	44.7	47.5	46.9
No response	39.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Mean	2.86	2.96	2.79	2.61	2.59



### A3.05 Job: Admissible Job: Sufficiency Evaluation

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Good work?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	41.5	46.8	52.6	54.8
Difficult to determine	-	18.1	15.6	16.6	14.9
Sufficient	-	27.6	23.4	18.2	17.2
Not of interest	-	11.8	14.2	12.2	11.7
No response	-	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.4

### A3.06 Job: Opportunity to Work Wholeheartedly: Sufficiency Evaluation

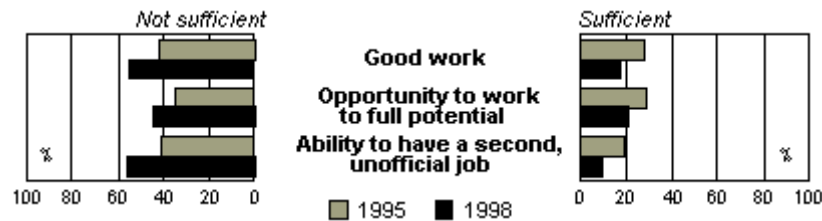
DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Opportunity to work to full potential?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	35.0	38.9	42.2	44.5
Difficult to determine	-	25.5	24.3	25.2	23.0
Sufficient	-	28.6	26.1	22.9	20.7
Not of interest	-	9.7	10.6	8.7	10.8
No response	-	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.9

### A3.07 Job: Opportunity for Second Job: Sufficiency Evaluation

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Ability to have a second, unofficial job?

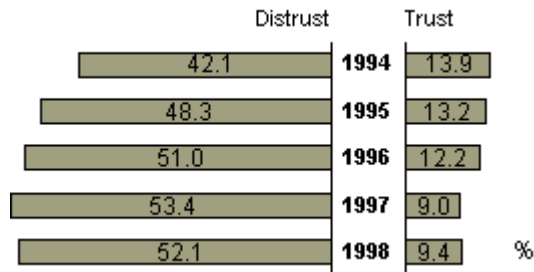
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	40.9	-	53.4	55.6
Difficult to determine	-	21.3	-	20.7	18.5
Sufficient	-	19.1	-	12.0	9.3
Not of interest	-	17.3	-	13.3	15.2
No response	-	1.4	-	0.7	1.3



### A3.08 Job: Trust Rating in Government Enterprises Leaders

How much trust do you have in LARGE STATE ENTERPRISE MANAGERS?

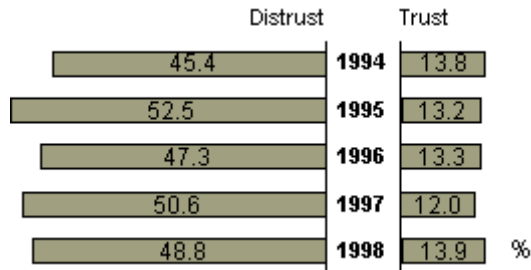
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	20.5	26.5	29.1	31.5	28.3
Distrust more than trust	21.6	21.8	21.9	21.9	23.8
Difficult to say	39.8	37.5	36.9	37.2	37.6
Trust more than distrust	11.9	10.2	9.7	7.1	7.2
Completely trust	2.0	3.0	2.5	1.9	2.2
No response	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.9
Mean	2.51	2.41	2.35	2.26	2.30



### A3.09 Job: Trust Rating in Private Businessmen

How much trust do you have in PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS?

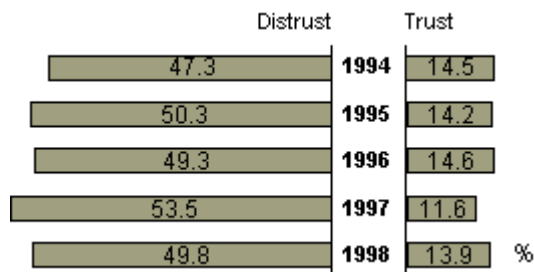
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	24.3	32.3	29.3	30.8	28.2
Distrust more than trust	21.1	20.2	18.0	19.8	20.6
Difficult to say	36.6	33.4	39.4	37.0	36.3
Trust more than distrust	11.9	10.4	10.4	10.1	12.1
Completely trust	1.9	2.8	2.9	1.9	1.8
No response	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.0
Mean	2.44	2.31	2.40	2.32	2.38



### A3.10 Job: Trust Rating in Trade Unions (Traditional)

How much trust do you have in TRADE UNIONS (traditional)?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	25.0	29.1	29.7	34.4	27.1
Distrust more than trust	22.3	21.2	19.6	19.1	2.7
Difficult to say	33.8	34.6	36.1	34.6	35.5
Trust more than distrust	11.6	10.4	10.4	8.1	10.9
Completely trust	2.9	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.0
No response	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.9
Mean	2.42	2.38	2.40	2.27	2.39

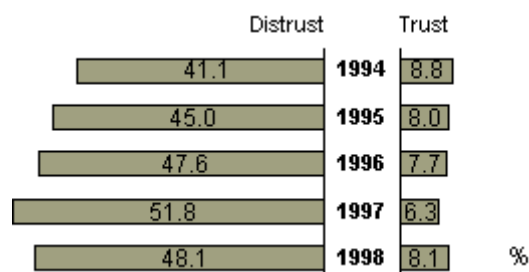


### A3.11 Job: Trust Rating in Trade Unions (New)

How much trust do you have in NEW TRADE UNIONS?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
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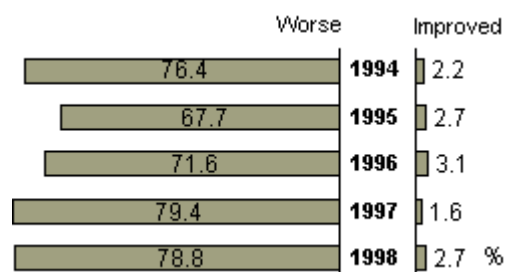
Completely distrust	21.3	27.3	28.8	33.0	27.0
Distrust more than trust	19.8	17.7	18.8	18.8	21.1
Difficult to say	45.4	45.5	44.7	41.4	42.9
Trust more than distrust	6.8	6.2	5.9	4.9	6.3
Completely trust	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.8
No response	4.9	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.9
Mean	2.46	2.36	2.33	2.23	2.34



### A3.12 Job: Employment: Evaluation of Changes in Employment Guarantee

GUARANTEES OF EMPLOYMENT, SECURITY OF EMPLOYMENT (How do you evaluate the changes in your life in the **past year**?)

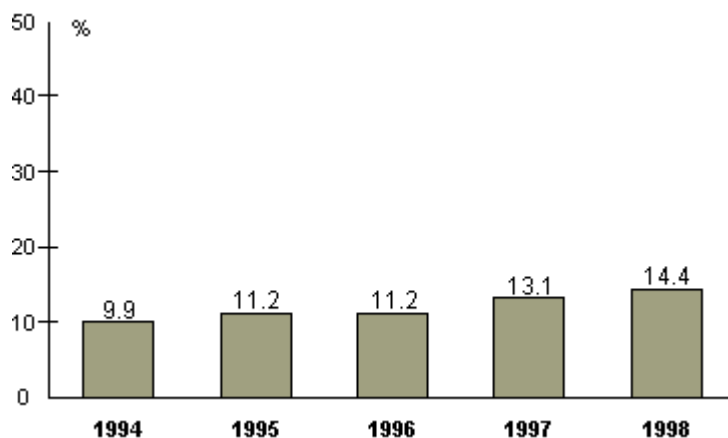
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Significantly worse	61.8	45.5	54.2	63.0	61.9
Somewhat worse	14.6	22.2	17.4	16.4	16.9
No change	17.0	27.9	24.2	18.6	17.0
Somewhat improved	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.2	2.0
Significantly improved	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.7
No response	4.4	1.8	1.1	0.5	1.5
Mean	1.59	1.89	1.77	1.59	1.61



### A3.13 Job: Employment: Forced Unemployment Stress: Prevalence

PLEASE INDICATE WHICH OF THE STRESSFUL SITUATIONS YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DURING THE **LAST YEAR...**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Loss of job, forced unemployment	9.9	11.2	11.2	13.1	14.4

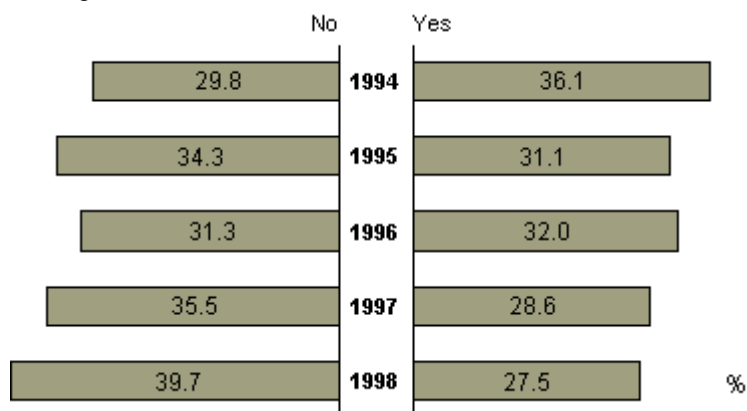


## B1. POLITICAL ORIENTATIONS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY

### B1.01 Multiparty System: Attitude Toward Multiparty System

IN YOUR OPINION, DOES UKRAINE NEED A MULTIPARTY SYSTEM?

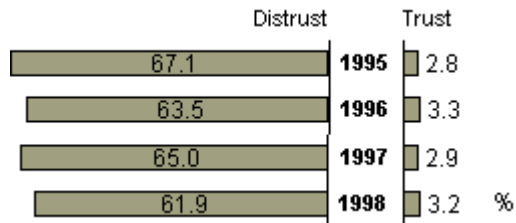
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Yes	36.1	31.1	32.0	28.6	27.5
No	29.8	34.3	31.3	35.5	39.7
Difficult to answer	33.7	34.5	36.7	35.9	32.6
No response	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2



### B1.02 Multiparty System: Trust in Parties as in Social Institution

How much trust do you have in POLITICAL PARTIES?

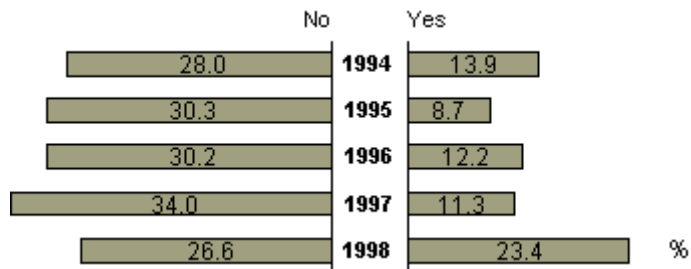
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	-	42.3	41.3	42.0	34.8
Distrust more than trust	-	24.8	22.2	23.0	27.1
Difficult to say	-	28.8	33.3	31.8	34.0
Trust more than distrust	-	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4
Completely trust	-	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.8
No response	-	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.9
Mean	-	1.93	2.00	1.96	2.07



### B1.03 Multiparty System: Evaluation of Actual Parties' Potentials

ARE THERE CURRENTLY POLITICAL PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS IN UKRAINE THAT DESERVE POWER?

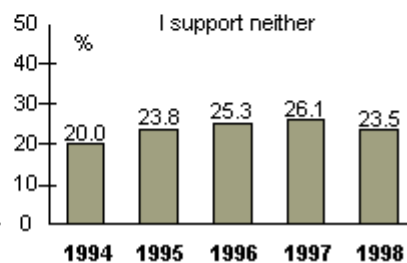
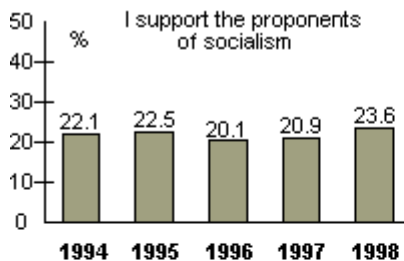
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
No	28.0	30.3	30.2	34.0	26.6
I do not know	56.9	60.6	57.6	54.7	49.5
Yes	13.9	8.7	12.2	11.3	23.4
No response	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5



### B1.04 Political Orientations: Socialism-Capitalism

POLITICAL FORCES TODAY ARE PRESENTLY DIVIDED INTO THOSE WHICH WANT TO RETURN TO SOCIALISM AND THOSE WHICH WANT TO DEVELOP CAPITALISM. WHAT IS YOUR PERSONAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS SUCH FORCES?

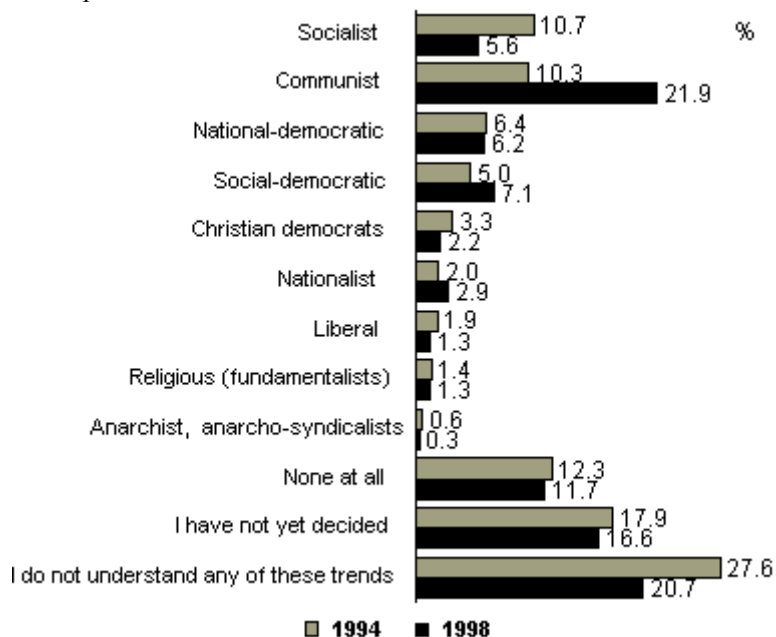
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
I support the proponents of socialism	22.1	22.5	20.1	20.9	23.6
I support the proponents of capitalism	12.7	13.2	13.3	10.8	11.1
I support both of them to avoid conflict	23.7	18.7	17.8	16.9	19.6
I support neither	20.0	23.8	25.3	26.1	23.5
Other	1.8	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.9
Difficult to answer	19.3	19.1	21.6	23.1	19.4
No response	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0



### B1.05 Political Orientations: Political Position

Within the political arena separate, more-or-less independent movements frequently develop. The following are several such movements. PLEASE CHOOSE THE ONE THAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU.

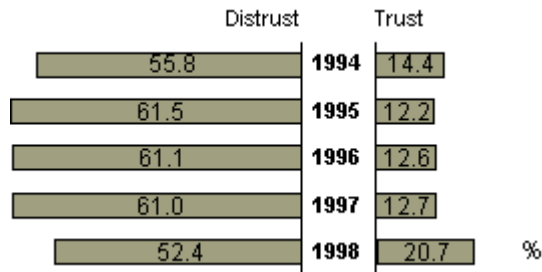
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Communist	10.3	8.7	9.7	10.8	21.9
Socialist	10.7	9.1	7.7	6.4	5.6
Social-democratic	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.8	7.1
Nationalist	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.8	2.9
National-democratic	6.4	5.2	6.1	4.9	6.2
Liberal	1.9	0.8	2.7	1.6	1.3
Anarchist, anarcho-syndicalists	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Religious (fundamentalists)	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.3
Christian democrats	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.2
Other	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.4	2.2
None at all	12.3	14	13.1	12.2	11.7
I have not yet decided	17.9	18.6	18.8	19.0	16.6
I do not understand any of these trends	27.6	31.4	32.1	32.3	20.7
No response	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2



### B1.06 Political References: Trust Rating in Communist Party

How much trust do you have in COMMUNIST PARTY?

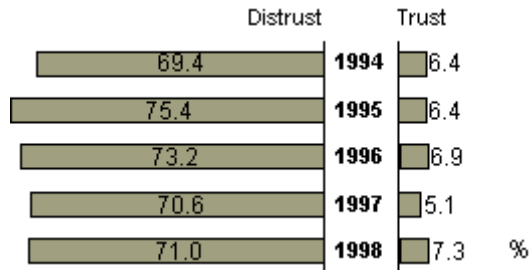
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	35.7	42.9	43.3	42.9	32.7
Distrust more than trust	20.1	18.6	17.8	18.1	19.7
Difficult to say	26.1	25.4	26.3	25.9	26.1
Trust more than distrust	7.9	7.6	6.8	7.5	11.4
Completely trust	6.5	4.6	5.8	5.2	9.3
No response	3.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.8
Mean	2.27	2.12	2.14	2.14	2.44



### B1.07 Political Preferences: Trust Rating in Nationalists

How much trust do you have in NATIONALISTS?

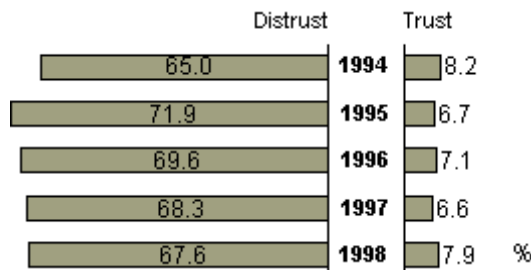
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	49.8	59.8	55.8	54.6	51.2
Distrust more than trust	19.6	15.6	17.4	16.0	19.8
Difficult to say	19.9	17.5	19.8	23.9	20.9
Trust more than distrust	4.9	4.1	4.3	3.7	5.5
Completely trust	1.5	2.3	2.6	1.4	1.8
No response	4.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.9
Mean	1.84	1.72	1.81	1.81	1.86



### B1.08 Political Preferences: Trust Rating in Rukh

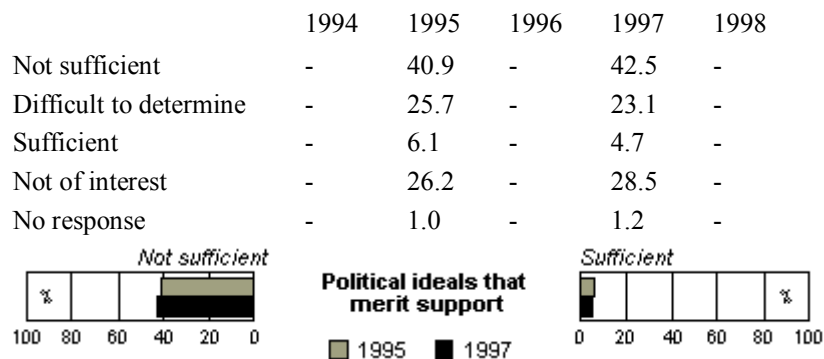
How much trust do you have in RUKH?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	44.3	53.9	51.8	51.0	47.2
Distrust more than trust	20.7	18.0	17.8	17.3	20.4
Difficult to say	23.0	20.7	23.4	24.6	23.5
Trust more than distrust	6.4	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.9
Completely trust	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.0
No response	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.0
Mean	1.97	1.82	1.88	1.88	1.94



### B1.09 Political Orientations: Political Ideals: Sufficiency Evaluation

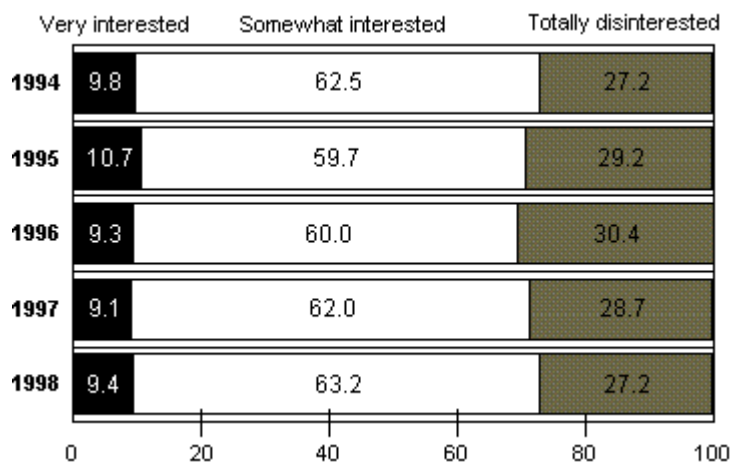
DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Political ideals that merit support?



### B1.10 Political Activity: Interest in Politics

TO WHAT EXTENT ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POLITICS?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Totally disinterested	27.2	29.2	30.4	28.7	27.2
Somewhat interested	62.5	59.7	60.0	62.0	63.2
Very interested	9.8	10.7	9.3	9.1	9.4
No response	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2



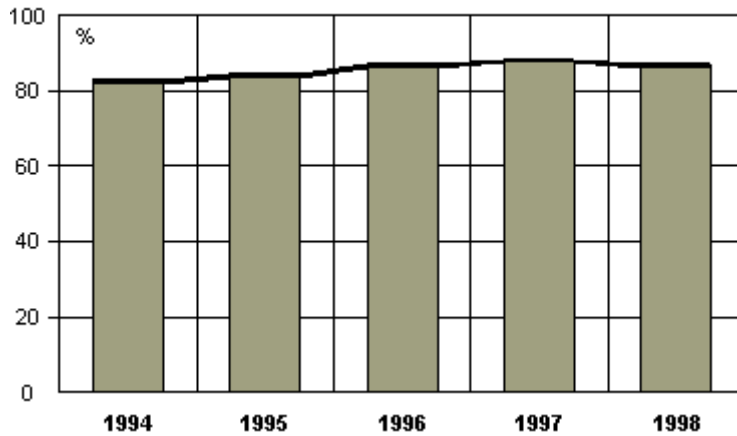
### B1.11 Political Activity: Participation in Political and Social Organizations

OF WHICH CIVIC OR POLITICAL ORGANIZATION ARE YOU A MEMBER? (Note: respondents were asked to mark all applicable answers)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Club	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3
Political party	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9
Public-political movement	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ecological movement	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.5
Public organization, foundation, association	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Trade union, association	3.3	2.7	1.0	0.8	1.4
Artistic union	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.7
Sports club, society	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.3	2.7
Trade union (except traditional)	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0
Student society, youth organization	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
Religious organization, church community	3.0	3.7	3.3	2.5	3.9
Farmers' unions	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other organization, union, movement	0.7	1	1.1	0.3	0.6
I am not a member of any civic or political organization	82.2	84.1	86.7	88.0	86.6

No response 0.9 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.2

I am not a member of any civic or political organization



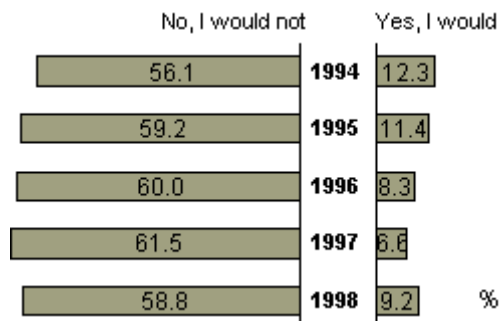
DID YOU AT LEAST ONCE IN THE PAST WEEK (including the weekend)...

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Public work	5.0	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.3

#### B1.12 Political Activity: Political Efficiency: Self-estimation: National Level

IF THE UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT APPROVED A DECISION WHICH ENCROACHED ON PEOPLE'S INTERESTS, WOULD YOU TAKE SOME KIND OF ACTION AGAINST THIS DECISION?

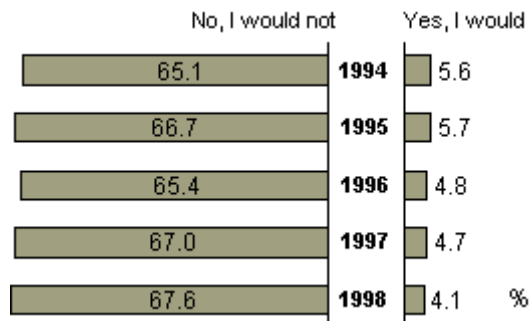
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Yes, I would	5.6	5.7	4.8	4.7	4.1
No, I would not	65.1	66.7	65.4	67.0	67.6
Difficult to answer	28.6	27.3	29.8	28.2	28.2
No response	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1



#### B1.13 Political Activity: Political Efficiency: Self-estimation: Regional Level

IF YOUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT APPROVED A SIMILAR DECISION WOULD YOU TAKE SOME KIND OF ACTION AGAINST THIS DECISION?

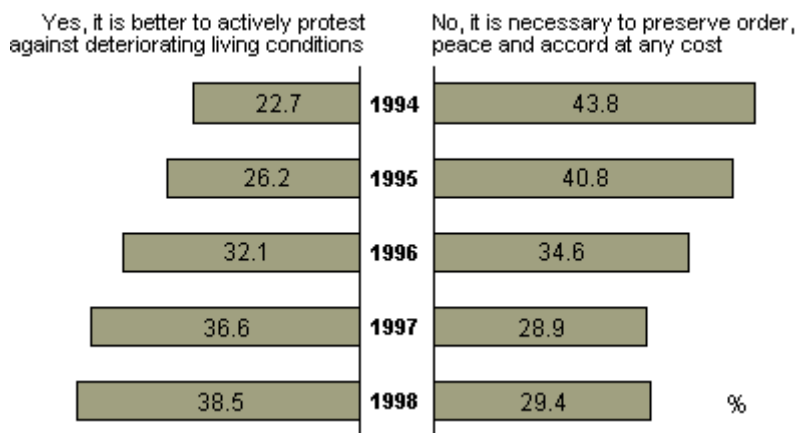
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Yes, I would	12.3	11.4	8.3	6.6	9.2
No, I would not	56.1	59.2	60.0	61.5	58.8
Difficult to answer	30.4	29.3	31.7	31.8	31.8
No response	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3



### B1.14 Political Activity: Protest Potential: Prevalence of Protest Attitudes

IN YOUR OPINION, DO YOU THINK IT IS BETTER TO SUFFER ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS FOR THE SAKE OF ORDER, PEACE, AND ACCORD IN THE COUNTRY OR TO COME OUT ON THE STREETS AND PROTEST WHEN LIVING CONDITIONS SERIOUSLY DETERIORATE?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
No, it is necessary to preserve order, peace and accord at any cost	43.8	40.8	34.6	28.9	29.4
Difficult to answer	31.0	32.9	33.3	34.1	32.0
Yes, it is better to actively protest against deteriorating living conditions	22.7	26.2	32.1	36.6	38.5
No response	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1



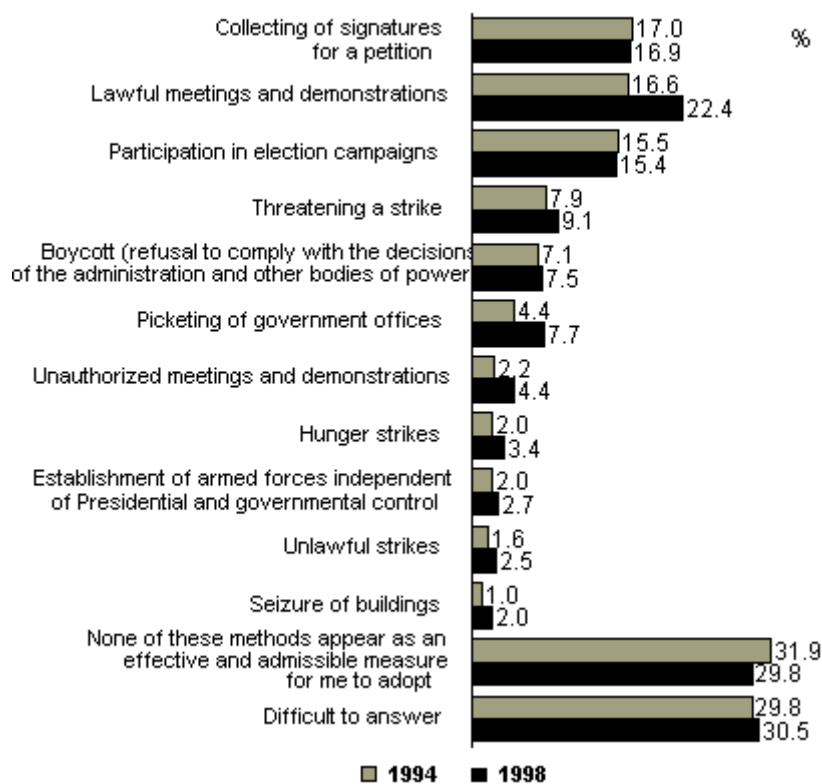
### B1.15 Political Activity: Protest Potential: Structure of Protest Activities

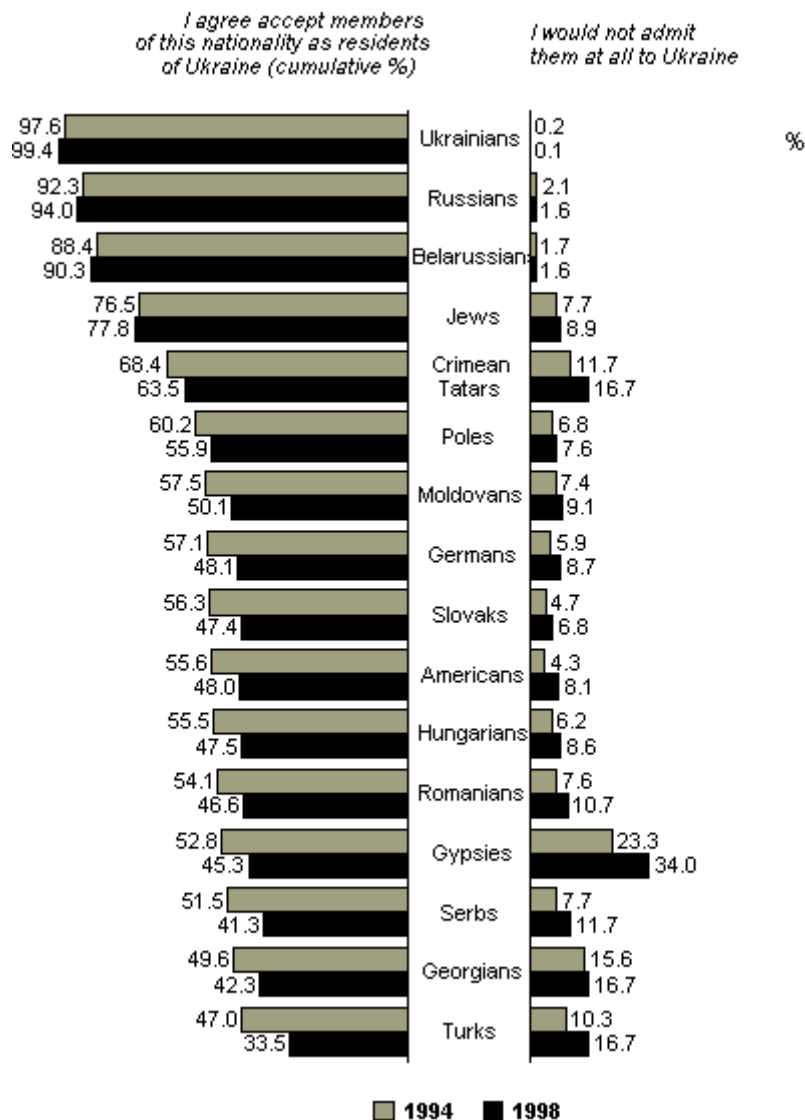
IF YOUR RIGHTS AND INTERESTS WERE VIOLATED, WHAT MEANS AND MEASURES OF DEFENSE WOULD YOU CONSIDER TO BE SO EFFECTIVE AND ACCEPTABLE THAT YOU WOULD BE PERSONALLY PREPARED TO ADOPT THEM? (Select all appropriate responses)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Participation in election campaigns	15.5	14.8	13.7	10.1	15.4
Collecting of signatures for a petition	17.0	16.7	12.7	11.3	16.9
Lawful meetings and demonstrations	16.6	16.2	15.2	14.8	22.4
Threatening a strike	7.9	7.9	7.4	6.9	9.1
Boycott (refusal to comply with the decisions of the administration and other bodies of power)	7.1	7.0	6.6	5.1	7.5
Unauthorized meetings and demonstrations	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.7	4.4
Unlawful strikes	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.5
Hunger strikes	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.0	3.4
Picketing of government offices	4.4	4.0	5.9	4.3	7.7
Seizure of buildings	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.0
Establishment of armed forces independent of Presidential and governmental control	2.0	2.9	1.6	2.5	2.7
Other	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.2

None of these methods appear as an effective and admissible measure for me to adopt	31.9	36.9	33.5	37.3	29.8
Difficult to answer	29.8	27.2	33.3	33.4	30.5
No response	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2

*Those Would Use the Following Actions*





**SOCIAL DISTANCE INDEX (Scale: 1-7 points)**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Ukrainians	1.83	-	1.43	-	1.46
Russians	2.25	-	2.06	-	2.01
Belarussians	2.70	-	2.62	-	2.52
Jews	3.83	-	3.83	-	3.88
Crimean Tatars	4.55	-	4.75	-	4.83
Gypsies	5.09	-	5.28	-	5.44
Poles	4.44	-	4.52	-	4.60
Romanians	4.69	-	4.92	-	4.94
Hungarians	4.58	-	4.82	-	4.90
Georgians	4.86	-	4.98	-	5.07
Moldovans	4.60	-	4.72	-	4.83
Serbs	4.77	-	5.00	-	5.07
Turks	4.91	-	5.24	-	5.34
Slovaks	4.55	-	4.75	-	4.81
Germans	4.48	-	4.63	-	4.75
Americans	4.42	-	4.59	-	4.69
Integral Index of National Isolationism	4.46	-	4.62	-	4.69

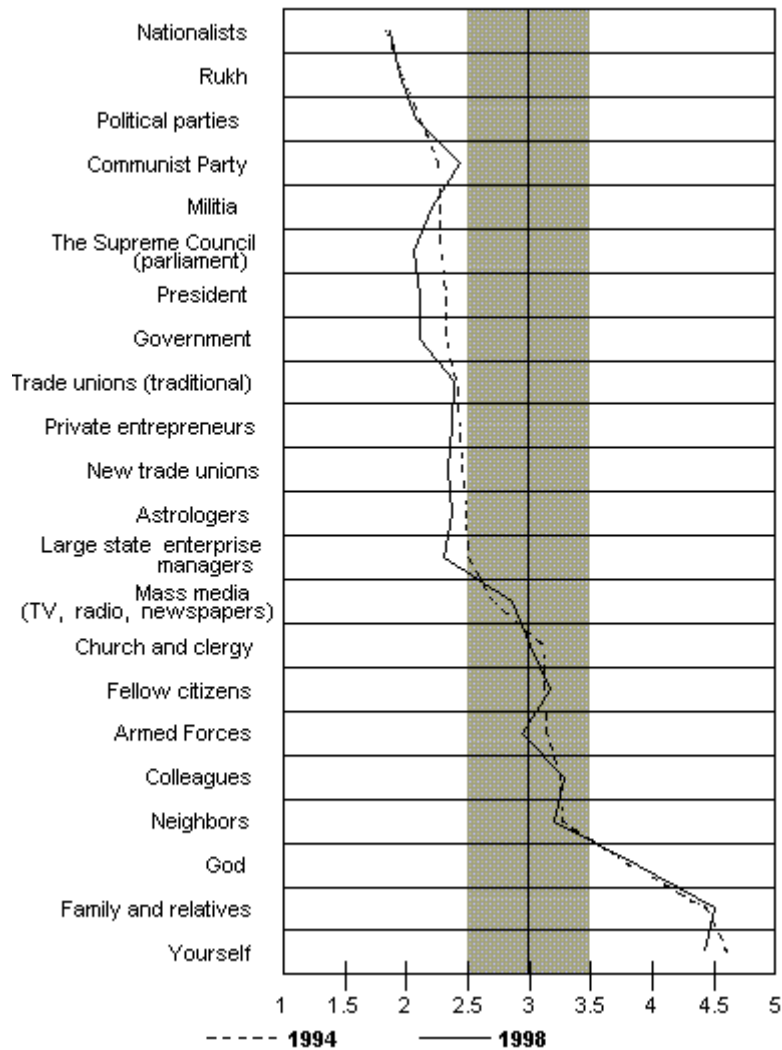
**B2. ATTITUDE TOWARD STATE AND POWER STRUCTURES**

## **B2.01 Social Institutions: Trust Rating**

### TRUST INDEX (Scale 1-5 points)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Family and relatives	4.45	4.55	4.57	4.57	4.51
Yourself	4.61	4.64	4.61	4.68	4.42
Neighbors	3.27	3.23	3.28	3.24	3.21
Fellow citizens	3.13	3.19	3.19	3.13	3.17
God	3.81	3.99	3.86	3.95	3.89
Colleagues	3.26	3.36	3.32	3.20	3.28
Church and clergy	3.12	3.20	3.03	3.03	3.00
Astrologers	2.50	2.48	2.43	2.36	2.38
Mass media (TV, radio, newspapers)	2.71	2.72	2.67	2.71	2.86
Militia	2.28	2.24	2.24	2.15	2.21
Communist Party	2.27	2.12	2.14	2.14	2.44
Political parties	-	1.93	2.00	1.96	2.07
Rukh	1.97	1.82	1.88	1.88	1.94
Nationalists	1.84	1.72	1.81	1.81	1.86
The Supreme Council (parliament)	2.29	2.13	2.09	2.03	2.05
Armed Forces	3.15	3.23	3.08	2.97	2.95
Government	2.33	2.42	2.30	2.16	2.11
President	2.33	2.86	2.55	2.28	2.12
Private entrepreneurs	2.44	2.31	2.40	2.32	2.38
Large state enterprise managers	2.51	2.41	2.35	2.26	2.30
Trade unions (traditional)	2.42	2.38	2.40	2.27	2.39
New trade unions	2.46	2.36	2.33	2.23	2.34

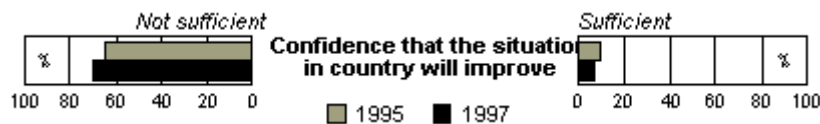
Trust Index (Scale: 0-10 points)



**B2.02 State: Social Optimism: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Confidence that the situation in country will improve?

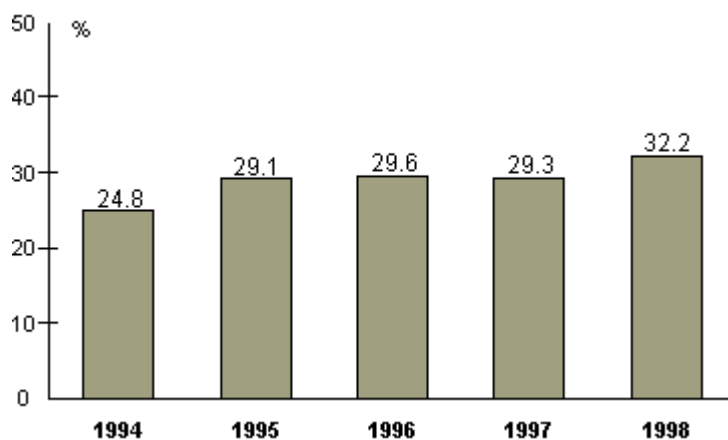
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	64.6	-	70.3	-
Difficult to determine	-	23.4	-	22.0	-
Sufficient	-	9.4	-	6.3	-
Not of interest	-	1.9	-	1.2	-
No response	-	0.7	-	0.2	-



**B2.03 State: Social Optimism: Lost Prevalence**

PLEASE INDICATE WHICH OF THE STRESSFUL SITUATIONS YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DURING THE **LAST YEAR...**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Loss of social optimism, that is, the belief that the situation of the country would improve for the better	24.8	29.1	29.6	29.3	32.2



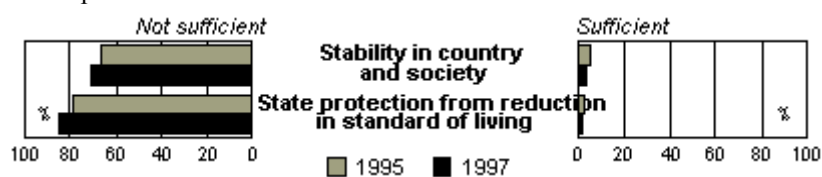
#### B2.04 State: Evaluation of Sufficient Stability; of Governmental Protection

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Stability in country and society?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	66.6	-	70.9	-
Difficult to determine	-	20.3	-	19.8	-
Sufficient	-	5.2	-	3.1	-
Not of interest	-	6.7	-	5.5	-
No response	-	1.2	-	0.6	-

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY State protection from reduction in standard of living?

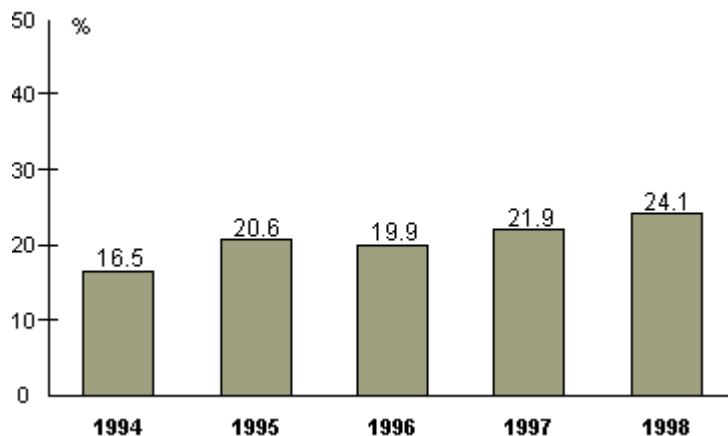
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	78.8	-	85.0	-
Difficult to determine	-	13.8	-	11.0	-
Sufficient	-	2.7	-	1.0	-
Not of interest	-	3.6	-	2.7	-
No response	-	1.0	-	0.4	-



#### B2.05 State: Impudence of Power: Safety; Prevalence

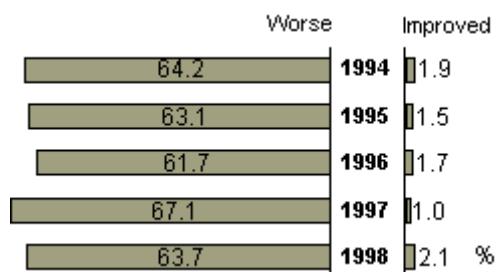
PLEASE INDICATE WHICH OF THE STRESSFUL SITUATIONS YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DURING THE LAST YEAR...

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Felt helpless before the power of authorities	16.5	20.6	19.9	21.9	24.1



**PROTECTION FROM THE WHIMS OF BUREAUCRATS AND BODIES OF POWER (How do you evaluate the changes in your life in the past year?)**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Significantly worse	45.7	38.9	40.4	44.0	40.8
Somewhat worse	18.5	24.2	21.3	23.1	22.9
No change	29.7	34.1	35.8	31.5	33.1
Somewhat improved	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.7
Significantly improved	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
No response	4.2	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.1
Mean	1.88	1.98	1.99	1.90	1.97



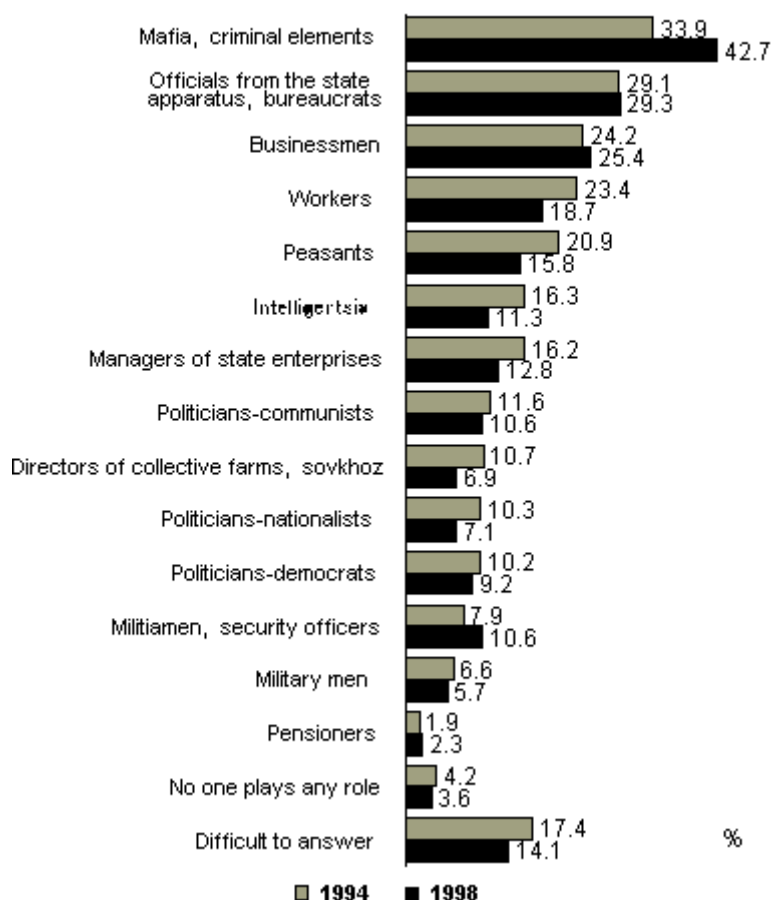
**B2.06 Social Structure: Status Rating for Social Groups**

IN YOUR OPINION, WHICH OF THESE SOCIAL GROUPS PLAY A POWERFUL ROLE IN SHAPING THE UKRAINIAN STATE? (Note: respondents were asked to mark all applicable answers)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Workers	23.4	22.2	17.2	19.1	18.7
Peasants	20.9	19.0	14.1	15.9	15.8
Intelligentsia	16.3	12.8	10.8	9.9	11.3
Businessmen	24.2	24.5	21.7	25.2	25.4
Managers of state enterprises	16.2	14.4	10.8	10.1	12.8
Officials from the state apparatus, bureaucrats	29.1	26.2	27.4	25.1	29.3
Pensioners	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.3
Directors of collective farms, sovkhoz	10.7	11.7	6.8	5.5	6.9
Politicians-democrats	10.2	9.9	10.8	8.1	9.2
Politicians-communists	11.6	9.4	8.3	6.9	10.6
Politicians-nationalists	10.3	9.4	8.2	6.6	7.1
Military men	6.6	8.5	6.0	5.5	5.7
Militiamen, security officers	7.9	11.0	7.3	8.9	10.6
Mafia, criminal elements	33.9	41.9	37.3	42.0	42.7
Others	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.4
No one plays any role	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.6	3.6
Difficult to answer	17.4	15.2	18.8	18.3	14.1

No response 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.2

*Groups Playing a Powerful Role in Shaping the Ukrainian State*

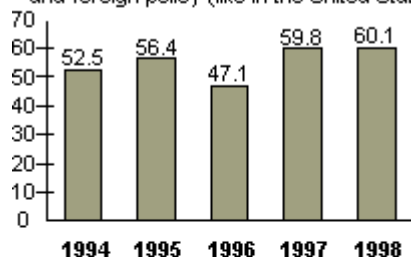


**B2.07 President: Constitutional Status**

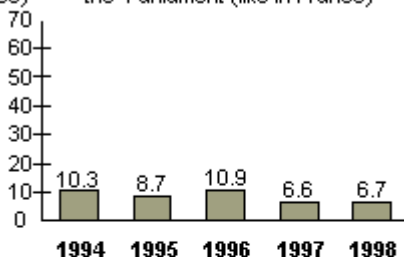
**IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT SHOULD BE THE ROLE OF THE PRESIDENT IN UKRAINE?**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
The President should head the government and assume all responsibility for domestic and foreign policy (like in the United States)	52.5	56.4	47.1	59.8	60.1
The President should share power with the Prime Minister, who is approved by the Parliament (like in France)	10.3	8.7	10.9	6.6	6.7
The President should only be the head of state, a "national symbol," without the sort of powers vested in the Prime Minister elected by the Parliament (like in Italy and in Germany)	5.0	4.9	7.7	4.9	4.1
The position of President is not required for Ukraine	6.6	4.4	5.8	4.8	7.1
Difficult to answer	24.9	25.5	28.5	24.0	21.8
No response	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

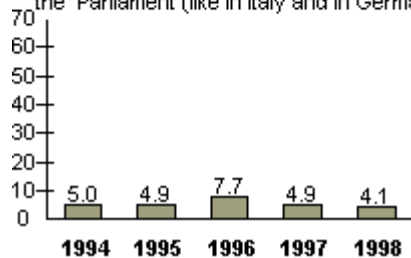
The President should head the government and assume all responsibility for domestic and foreign policy (like in the United States)



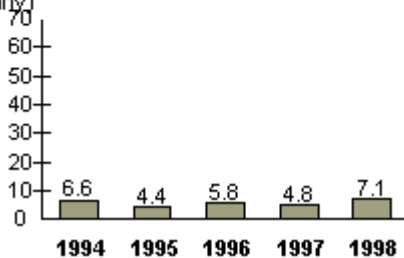
The President should share power with the Prime Minister, who is approved by the Parliament (like in France)



The President should only be the head of state, a "national symbol," without the sort of powers vested in the Prime Minister elected by the Parliament (like in Italy and in Germany)



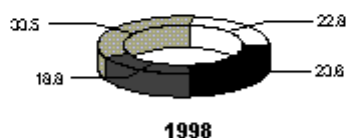
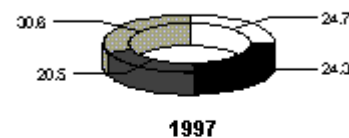
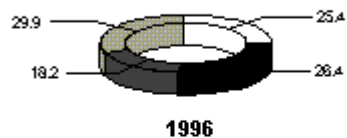
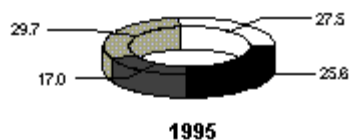
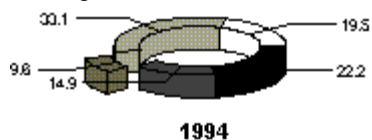
The position of President is not required for Ukraine



## B2.08 President: Political Platform

IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT SHOULD BE THE FIRST PRIORITY IN THE POLICIES OF THE PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
He should be a consistent democrat and pursue market reforms	19.5	27.5	25.4	24.7	22.8
He should adhere to policies of social justice and absolute equality	33.1	29.7	29.9	30.6	33.5
He should without compromise implement policies for a fully independent Ukraine	9.6	-	-	-	-
His views are irrelevant as it is more important that he be a strong, outstanding personality	14.9	17.0	18.2	20.5	18.8
Difficult to answer	22.2	25.6	26.4	24.3	23.6
No response	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2

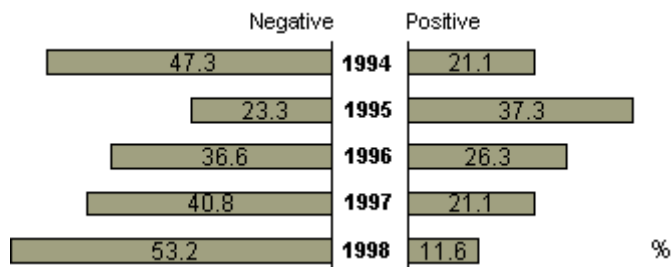


- He should be a consistent democrat and pursue market reforms
- He should adhere to policies of social justice and absolute equality
- He should without compromise implement policies for a fully independent Ukraine
- His views are irrelevant as it is more important that he be a strong, outstanding personality
- Difficult to answer

**B2.09 President: Activity Appraisal**

**WHAT IS YOUR OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT'S ACTIONS?**

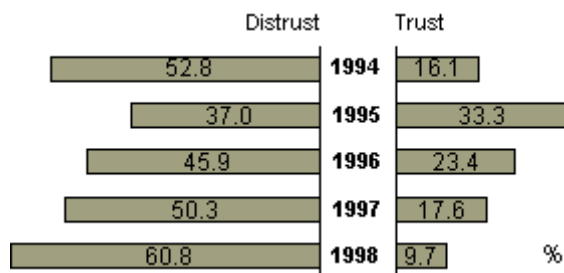
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Kravchuk	Kuchma	Kuchma	Kuchma	Kuchma
Quite positive	4.9	9.7	7.3	3.8	1.9
Somewhat positive	16.2	27.6	19.0	17.3	9.7
Difficult to answer	30.8	39.4	37.2	38.1	34.8
Somewhat negative	29.8	15.8	22.4	25.6	31.4
Quite negative	17.5	7.5	14.2	15.2	21.8
No response	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Mean	2.59	3.16	2.83	2.69	2.38



**B2.10 President: Trust Rating**

**How much trust do you have in PRESIDENT?**

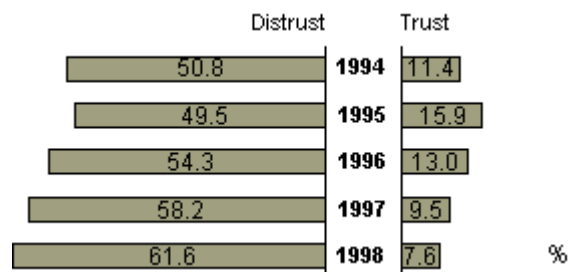
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	32.2	22.1	29.4	32.0	38.5
Distrust more than trust	20.6	14.9	16.5	18.3	22.3
Difficult to say	27.1	29.0	30.7	31.9	28.7
Trust more than distrust	11.6	21.4	16.3	14.3	7.0
Completely trust	4.5	11.9	7.1	3.3	2.7
No response	3.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.8
Mean	2.33	2.86	2.55	2.28	2.12



**B2.11 Government: Trust Rating**

**How much trust do you have in GOVERNMENT?**

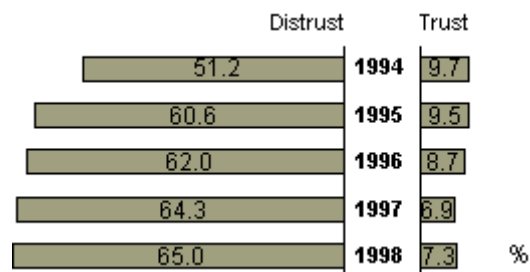
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	28.2	28.2	32.1	37.0	36.2
Distrust more than trust	22.6	21.3	22.2	21.2	25.4
Difficult to say	33.8	33.9	32.8	31.8	29.9
Trust more than distrust	8.6	11.8	9.4	7.5	6.0
Completely trust	2.8	4.1	3.6	2.0	1.6
No response	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.9
Mean	2.33	2.42	2.30	2.16	2.11



### B2.12 Parliament: Trust Rating

How much trust do you have in THE SUPREME COUNCIL (Parliament)?

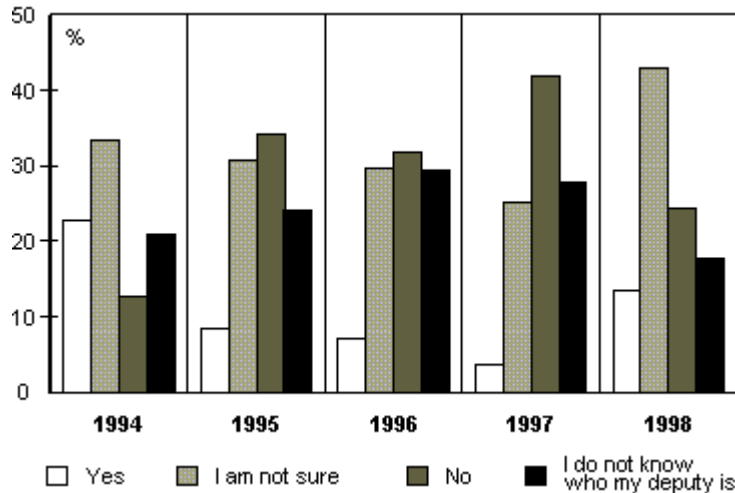
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	29.1	38.6	39.7	40.9	38.3
Distrust more than trust	22.1	22.0	22.3	23.4	26.7
Difficult to say	35.2	29.2	29.3	28.3	26.8
Trust more than distrust	7.4	6.5	6.7	5.1	5.7
Completely trust	2.3	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.6
No response	3.8	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.8
Mean	2.29	2.13	2.09	2.03	2.05



### B2.13 Parliament: Appraisal of One's "Own" Deputy's Work

WOULD YOU SAY THAT THE DEPUTY ELECTED IN YOUR DISTRICT IS CAPABLE OF REFLECTING YOUR INTERESTS IN PARLIAMENT?

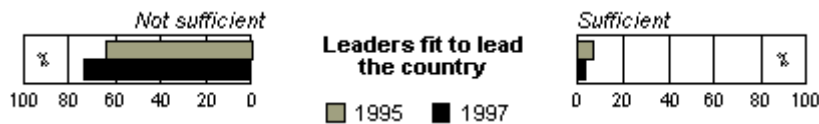
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Yes	22.9	8.6	7.1	3.8	13.4
I am not sure	33.4	30.8	29.7	25.1	43.0
No	12.6	34.2	31.7	41.8	24.2
I do not know who my deputy is	21.0	24.0	29.4	27.8	17.7
No deputy was elected in our district	8.4	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.5
No response	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2



**B2.14 Political Leaders: Actual Effective Leaders: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Leaders fit to lead the country?

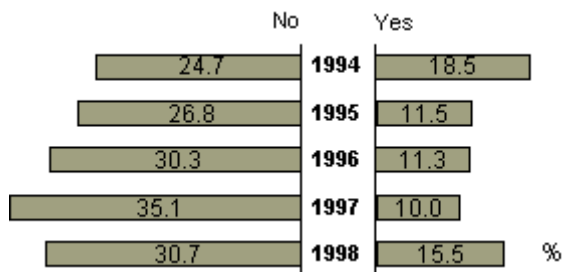
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	64.0	-	73.5	-
Difficult to determine	-	23.9	-	18.8	-
Sufficient	-	6.6	-	3.6	-
Not of interest	-	4.4	-	3.6	-
No response	-	1.0	-	0.4	-



**B2.15 Political Leaders: Evaluation of Ukrainian Potential**

ARE THERE POLITICAL LEADERS IN UKRAINE CAPABLE OF EFFECTIVELY MANAGING THE COUNTRY?

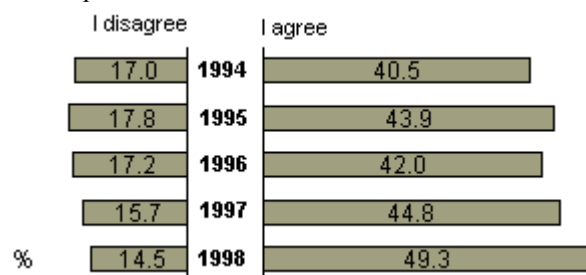
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
No	24.7	26.8	30.3	35.1	30.7
I do not know	55.7	61.0	58.4	54.6	53.5
Yes	18.5	11.5	11.3	10.0	15.5
No response	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4



**B2.16 Political Leaders: Orientation Toward Authoritarianism/Democracy**

DO YOU AGREE WITH THE IDEA THAT A FEW STRONG LEADERS COULD DO MORE GOOD FOR OUR COUNTRY THAN ALL THE LAWS AND DEBATES?

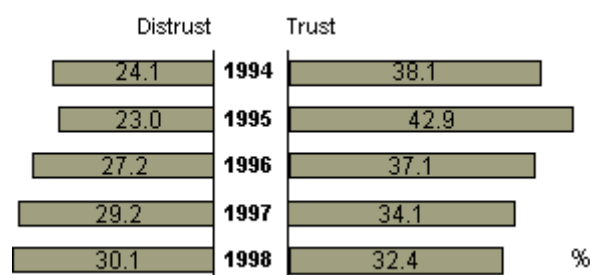
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
I disagree	17.0	17.8	17.2	15.7	14.5
I do not know	41.7	37.9	40.8	39.4	36.1
I agree	40.5	43.9	42.0	44.8	49.3
No response	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1



### B2.17 State: Trust Rating in Army

How much trust do you have in ARMED FORCES?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	11.8	10.9	15.4	16.4	15.6
Distrust more than trust	12.3	12.1	11.8	12.8	14.5
Difficult to say	33.9	33.2	35.7	36.2	36.5
Trust more than distrust	26.4	29.3	23.9	25.1	23.6
Completely trust	11.7	13.6	13.2	9.0	8.8
No response	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.9
Mean	3.15	3.23	3.08	2.97	2.95



### B2.18 State: Foreign Policy Orientations

IN WHAT DIRECTION WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE UKRAINE DEVELOP? (Respondents were asked to mark the most acceptable)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Mainly to broaden ties within the CIS	40.5	38.8	31.8	23.7	23.8
Mainly to develop relations with Russia	17.5	14.8	14.4	4.5	5.0
First of all to strengthen the east-Slavic bloc (Ukraine, Russia, Belarus)	-	-	-	24.3	23.7
To create a Baltic-Black Sea Union	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Mainly to establish ties with Western countries	13.3	13.9	15.9	13.8	12.8
Mainly to rely on our own resources to strengthen independence	13.3	14.4	18.5	16.1	17.7
Different regions of Ukraine should choose their own directions	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.1	5.0
Other	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.6
Difficult to answer	9.5	10.8	12.2	11.3	9.3
No response	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2

### **B2.19 State: Status of Russian Language**

DO YOU THINK THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SHOULD BE AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF UKRAINE?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Yes	-	52.0	50.9	43.9	47.6
No	-	32.6	32.9	35.5	37.0
Difficult to say	-	15.3	16.1	20.6	15.3
No response	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

## **B3. EFFICIENCY OF LEGAL SYSTEM: GUARANTEE OF LAW, HUMAN RIGHTS, PERSONAL SAFETY OF CITIZENS**

### **B3.01 Legal System: Human Rights Protection: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Observance of human rights?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	53.2	-	62.4	-
Difficult to determine	-	32.9	-	29.2	-
Sufficient	-	7.2	-	4.8	-
Not of interest	-	5.5	-	3.1	-
No response	-	1.3	-	0.5	-

### **B3.02 Legal System: Legal Assistance in Rights and Interests Protection: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Legal protection for defending my rights and interests?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	51.9	46.9	51.7	52.4
Difficult to determine	-	29.8	29.1	30.8	28.7
Sufficient	-	8.0	8.1	7.3	5.5
Not of interest	-	9.3	15.9	9.5	12.6
No response	-	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.9

### **B3.03 Legal System: Political Freedom: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Political freedoms (of speech, conscience, movement, etc.)?

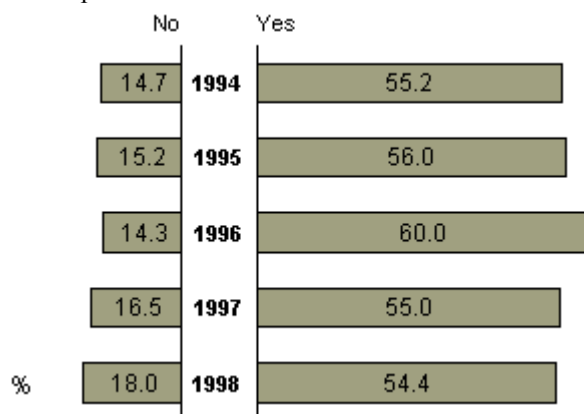
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	18.3	-	17.0	-
Difficult to determine	-	35.5	-	34.8	-
Sufficient	-	28.4	-	27.9	-
Not of interest	-	16.5	-	19.7	-
No response	-	1.2	-	0.7	-



**B3.04 Legal System: Political Freedom Guarantee**

DO YOU THINK THAT PEOPLE CAN FREELY EXPRESS THEIR POLITICAL VIEWS IN UKRAINE TODAY?

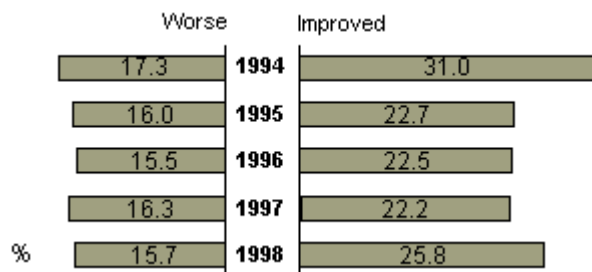
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Yes	55.2	56.0	60.0	55.0	54.4
Difficult to say	29.8	28.6	25.7	28.5	27.6
No	14.7	15.2	14.3	16.5	18.0
No response	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1



**B3.05 Legal System: Evaluation of Changes in Political Freedom**

FREEDOM TO EXPRESS VIEWS (How do you evaluate the changes in your life in the **past year?**)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Significantly worse	7.8	6.0	7.7	8.6	7.0
Somewhat worse	9.5	10.0	7.8	7.7	8.7
No change	47.2	59.3	61.0	60.8	57.1
Somewhat improved	23.9	17.5	15.2	17.7	18.4
Significantly improved	7.1	5.2	7.3	4.5	7.4
No response	4.4	2.0	1.1	0.7	1.4
Mean	3.14	3.06	3.07	3.02	3.11



**B3.06 Legal System: Frequency of Taking Legal Advice**

PLEASE INDICATE WHICH OF THE STRESSFUL SITUATIONS YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DURING THE LAST YEAR...

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Required help of the court, judge's office, lawyer	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	5.0

**B3.07 Personal Safety: Protection from Criminality: Sufficiency Evaluation**

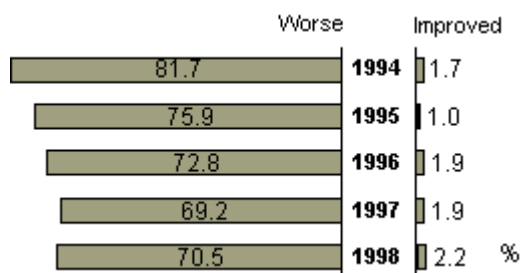
DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Protection from crime?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	68.5	-	68.4	-
Difficult to determine	-	21.5	-	21.1	-
Sufficient	-	5.2	-	6.0	-
Not of interest	-	3.4	-	4.1	-
No response	-	1.3	-	0.4	-

**B3.08 Personal Safety: Evaluation of Changes**

PERSONAL SECURITY (ON THE STREET, IN PUBLIC PLACES)(How do you evaluate the changes in your life in the past year?)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Significantly worse	63.0	48.2	48.6	44.5	45.6
Somewhat worse	18.7	27.7	24.2	24.7	24.9
No change	13.2	22.4	24.9	28.7	26.8
Somewhat improved	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.8
Significantly improved	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.4
No response	3.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6
Mean	1.53	1.76	1.81	1.88	1.86



**B3.09 Personal Safety: Victim Proportion (Victimization)**

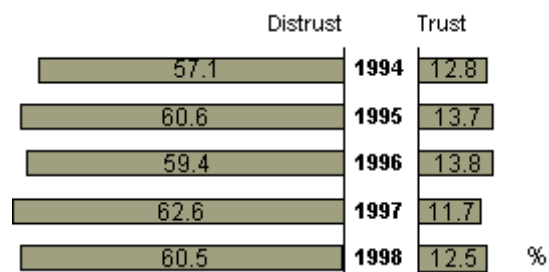
PLEASE INDICATE WHICH OF THE STRESSFUL SITUATIONS YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DURING THE LAST YEAR...

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Suffered from some crime (theft, burglary, assault, swindling, etc.)	7.9	10.3	7.9	7.4	7.9

**B3.10 Legal System: Trust Rating in Militia**

How much trust do you have in MILITIA?

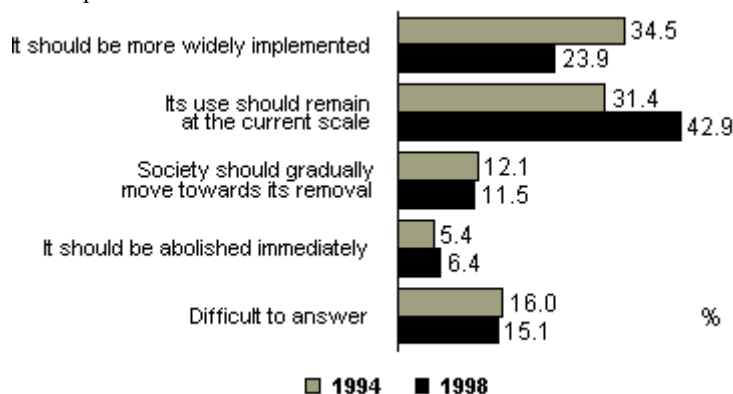
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	27.9	32.8	34.7	37.2	33.3
Distrust more than trust	29.2	27.8	24.7	25.4	27.2
Difficult to say	26.3	25.0	26.7	25.5	26.2
Trust more than distrust	10.0	9.3	10.0	8.7	9.2
Completely trust	2.8	4.4	3.8	3.0	3.3
No response	3.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.9
Mean	2.28	2.24	2.24	2.15	2.21



### B3.11 Legal System: Attitude Toward Capital Punishment

WHAT IS YOUR POSITION ON THE DEATH PENALTY - SHOULD IT BE LIFTED OR MORE WIDELY IMPLEMENTED?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
It should be abolished immediately	5.4	4.5	5.8	4.6	6.4
Society should gradually move towards its removal	12.1	12.1	12.4	14.8	11.5
Its use should remain at the current scale	31.4	35.5	40.1	43.9	42.9
It should be more widely implemented	34.5	32.7	23.3	19.1	23.9
Difficult to answer	16.0	15.0	18.4	17.5	15.1
No response	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2



## B4. INTERETHNIC RELATIONS, NATIONAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

### B4.01 Interethnic Relations: Interethnic Mutual Understanding: Sufficiency Evaluation

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Mutual understanding between people of different nationalities?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	27.1	-	31.3	-
Difficult to determine	-	30.4	-	31.9	-
Sufficient	-	35.0	-	27.3	-
Not of interest	-	6.5	-	8.9	-

No response	-	1.0	-	0.6	-
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#### **B4.02 Interethnic Relations: Confidence in Absence of Interethnic Conflicts: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Confidence that there will not be inter-ethnic conflicts?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	53.6	-	49.2	-
Difficult to determine	-	32.4	-	36.2	-
Sufficient	-	10.1	-	9.6	-
Not of interest	-	3.0	-	4.4	-
No response	-	1.0	-	0.6	-

#### **B4.03 Interethnic Relations: Discrimination Against Ukrainians: Prevalence**

IN THE LAST YEAR, HAVE YOU YEAR ENCOUNTERED CASES OF DISCRIMINATION (VIOLATION OF RIGHTS AND INTERESTS) AGAINST Ukrainians?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Yes	6.8	7.2	9.2	6.6	9.6
No	88.1	92.5	90.4	93.1	89.6
No response	5.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9

#### **B4.04 Interethnic Relations: Discrimination Against Russians: Prevalence**

IN THE LAST YEAR, HAVE YOU YEAR ENCOUNTERED CASES OF DISCRIMINATION (VIOLATION OF RIGHTS AND INTERESTS) AGAINST Russians?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Yes	8.6	9.5	9.3	7.4	8.8
No	85.7	90.0	90.1	92.2	90.2
No response	5.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0

#### **B4.05 Interethnic Relations: Discriminations Against Jews: Prevalence**

IN THE LAST YEAR, HAVE YOU YEAR ENCOUNTERED CASES OF DISCRIMINATION (VIOLATION OF RIGHTS AND INTERESTS) AGAINST Jews?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Yes	7.2	6.0	6.8	4.1	5.2
No	86.0	93.5	92.7	95.3	93.4
No response	6.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.4

#### **B4.06 Interethnic Relations: Discrimination Against Other Nationalities: Prevalence**

IN THE LAST YEAR, HAVE YOU YEAR ENCOUNTERED CASES OF DISCRIMINATION (VIOLATION OF RIGHTS AND INTERESTS) AGAINST Other nationalities?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Yes	4.5	6.3	6.2	4.5	5.9

No	83.5	92.3	92.2	92.8	91.5
No response	12.0	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.6

#### **B4.07 Ethnic Culture: Opportunity for Involvement: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Ability to draw on own national culture?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	16.9	-	19.2	-
Difficult to determine	-	32.1	-	36.5	-
Sufficient	-	37.5	-	31.3	-
Not of interest	-	12.0	-	12.4	-
No response	-	1.5	-	0.6	-

#### **B4.08 Ethnic Culture: Knowledge of Ukrainian Language: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Knowledge of the Ukrainian language?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	16.0	-	11.5	-
Difficult to determine	-	13.8	-	13.5	-
Sufficient	-	62.9	-	66.2	-
Not of interest	-	6.5	-	8.2	-
No response	-	0.8	-	0.6	-

#### **B4.09 Ethnic Culture: Mother Tongue**

WHAT IS YOUR NATIVE TONGUE?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Ukrainian	62.3	59.4	62.5	62.4	61.9
Russian	34.7	37.8	36.1	35.1	36.5
Other	2.6	2.7	1.4	2.5	1.5
No response	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

#### **B4.10 Ethnic Culture: Language Spoken in Family**

WHAT LANGUAGE IS SPOKEN BY YOUR FAMILY?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Only Ukrainian	36.7	31.9	36.9	38.2	37.6
Only Russian	32.4	32.8	33.1	34.5	33.4
Other	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
One of two or more languages depending on the circumstance	29.4	34.5	29.6	26.8	28.4
No response	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

#### **B4.11 Interethnic Relations: Parents Family: Heterogeneity/Homogeneity**

## ARE YOUR PARENTS OF THE SAME NATIONALITY?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Yes	80.5	78.8	80.7	83.1	80.5
No	18.9	20.9	19.3	16.9	19.4
No response	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1

## B4.12 Interethnic Relations: Marriage Heterogeneity/Homogeneity

### IS YOUR HUSBAND (OR WIFE) OF THE SAME NATIONALITY?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Yes	59.0	58.0	57.1	57.8	58.7
No	21.5	22.8	19.3	19.8	21.3
I am single	16.2	19.0	23.7	22.3	19.3
No response	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7

## B4.13 Interethnic Relations: Ethnic Tolerance

1994

### I AGREE TO ACCEPT MEMBERS OF THIS NATIONALITY AS...

	<i>Members of my family</i>	<i>Close friends</i>	<i>Neighbors</i>	<i>Colleagues at work</i>	<i>Residents of Ukraine</i>	<i>Visitors to Ukraine</i>	<i>I would not admit them at all to Ukraine</i>	<i>No response</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ukrainians	73.3	7.2	1.9	1.0	14.2	2.2	0.2	11.2
	73.3	80.5	82.4	83.4	97.6	99.8	100.0	
Russians	53.6	19.9	4.6	2.0	12.3	5.6	2.1	12.9
	53.6	73.4	78.0	80.1	92.3	97.9	100.0	
Belussians	37.8	21.9	11.4	3.3	14.0	9.9	1.7	14.3
	37.8	59.7	71.1	74.4	88.4	98.3	100.0	
Jews	15.6	16.2	14.9	7.9	21.9	15.8	7.7	15.4
	15.6	31.8	46.7	54.6	76.5	92.3	100.0	
Crimean Tatars	7.5	10.2	11.4	4.8	34.5	19.9	11.7	16.1
	7.5	17.7	29.1	33.9	68.4	88.3	100.0	
Gypsies	5.9	6.1	7.9	3.5	29.3	23.9	23.3	16.3
	5.9	12.1	20.0	23.5	52.8	76.7	100.0	
Poles	10.1	11.8	10.8	4.6	22.9	33.1	6.8	15.8
	10.1	21.9	32.7	37.3	60.2	93.2	100.0	
Romanians	7.8	10.3	9.0	4.3	22.6	38.3	7.6	15.9
	7.8	18.2	27.1	31.5	54.1	92.4	100.0	
Hungarians	8.8	11.3	9.7	3.6	22.1	38.3	6.2	16.3
	8.8	20.1	29.8	33.4	55.5	93.8	100.0	
Georgians	7.8	9.5	7.8	4.2	20.3	34.8	15.6	15.9
	7.8	17.3	25.1	29.3	49.6	84.4	100.0	
Moldovans	8.7	10.6	9.7	4.7	23.8	35.1	7.4	15.9
	8.7	19.3	28.9	33.7	57.5	92.6	100.0	
Serbs	7.7	8.9	8.6	4.2	22.0	40.7	7.7	16.3

	7.7	16.7	25.3	29.5	51.5	92.3	100.0	
Turks	6.8	8.6	7.8	4.4	19.5	42.7	10.3	16.5
	6.8	15.3	23.1	27.5	47.0	89.7	100.0	
Slovaks	9.3	10.6	10.4	3.6	22.4	38.9	4.7	16.1
	9.3	19.9	30.3	33.9	56.3	95.3	100.0	
Germans	10.0	11.6	9.1	7.4	19.0	37.0	5.9	15.1
	10.0	21.6	30.7	38.0	57.1	94.1	100.0	
Americans	11.0	13.2	8.2	6.6	16.6	40.1	4.3	15.2
	11.0	24.2	32.4	39.0	55.6	95.7	100.0	

- cumulative %

1996

I AGREE TO ACCEPT MEMBERS OF THIS NATIONALITY AS...

	<i>Members of my family</i>	<i>Close friends</i>	<i>Neighbors</i>	<i>Colleagues at work</i>	<i>Residents of Ukraine</i>	<i>Visitors to Ukraine</i>	<i>I would not admit them at all to Ukraine</i>	<i>No response</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ukrainians	82.1	7.5	2.5	1.0	6.5	0.4	0.0	3.2
	82.1	89.6	92.1	93.1	99.6	100.0	100.0	
Russians	56.8	19.4	7.1	2.2	7.5	5.0	1.9	3.9
	56.8	76.2	83.4	85.6	93.1	98.1	100.0	
Belarussians	37.3	23.1	13.2	4.0	13.7	7.5	1.3	4.3
	37.3	60.3	73.5	77.5	91.2	98.7	100.0	
Jews	15.0	16.3	14.2	9.1	24.2	12.8	8.5	4.6
	15.0	31.3	45.4	54.6	78.8	91.5	100.0	
Crimean Tatars	7.7	8.0	8.6	4.1	36.5	18.9	16.2	4.6
	7.7	15.7	24.3	28.4	64.9	83.8	100.0	
Gypsies	6.1	5.5	4.8	1.9	30.9	21.3	29.5	4.8
	6.1	11.6	16.4	18.3	49.2	70.5	100.0	
Poles	10.3	10.0	9.9	5.5	22.8	34.1	7.3	4.5
	10.3	20.4	30.3	35.8	58.6	92.7	100.0	
Romanians	7.7	7.7	7.0	3.7	21.4	41.4	11.1	4.8
	7.7	15.4	22.4	26.1	47.5	88.9	100.0	
Hungarians	8.6	8.0	7.4	3.9	21.8	42.1	8.2	4.7
	8.6	16.6	23.9	27.8	49.6	91.8	100.0	
Georgians	8.3	8.7	6.1	3.8	18.1	37.7	17.4	4.5
	8.3	17.0	23.0	26.9	44.9	82.6	100.0	
Moldovans	8.8	9.0	8.6	3.9	23.3	37.1	9.3	4.7
	8.8	17.8	26.4	30.3	53.6	90.7	100.0	
Serbs	7.9	7.3	5.7	3.4	19.0	44.9	11.8	4.5
	7.9	15.2	20.9	24.3	43.3	88.2	100.0	
Turks	6.6	5.8	4.7	3.1	16.7	45.7	17.3	4.4
	6.6	12.4	17.1	20.2	36.9	82.7	100.0	
Slovaks	9.5	9.0	7.1	3.6	20.8	42.8	7.2	4.6
	9.5	18.5	25.5	29.2	50.0	92.8	100.0	
Germans	9.6	10.7	6.4	8.3	18.6	38.8	7.7	4.4

	9.6	20.3	26.7	34.9	53.5	92.3	100.0	
Americans	10.3	12.2	5.6	7.7	15.2	42.7	6.3	4.2
	10.3	22.4	28.1	35.8	51.0	93.7	100.0	

- cumulative %

1998

I AGREE TO ACCEPT MEMBERS OF THIS NATIONALITY AS...

	<i>Members of my family</i>	<i>Close friends</i>	<i>Neighbors</i>	<i>Colleagues at work</i>	<i>Residents of Ukraine</i>	<i>Visitors to Ukraine</i>	<i>I would not admit them at all to Ukraine</i>	<i>No response</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ukrainians	83.0	5.9	2.1	0.7	7.7	0.5	0.1	3.8
	83.0	88.9	91.0	91.7	99.4	99.9	100.0	
Russians	58.3	19.9	5.7	2.0	8.1	4.3	1.6	4.1
	58.3	78.2	83.9	85.9	94.0	98.3	100.0	
Belarussians	41.2	21.4	13.0	4.2	10.5	8.1	1.6	4.6
	41.2	62.6	75.6	79.8	90.3	98.4	100.0	
Jews	15.1	14.4	14.9	9.4	24.0	13.4	8.9	5.4
	15.1	29.5	44.4	53.8	77.8	91.2	100.0	
Crimean Tatars	7.3	6.4	9.4	2.9	37.5	19.8	16.7	5.1
	7.3	13.7	23.1	26.0	63.5	83.3	100.0	
Gypsies	4.8	4.5	5.1	1.2	29.7	20.6	34.0	5.1
	4.8	9.3	14.4	15.6	45.3	65.9	100.0	
Poles	9.9	9.1	10.1	4.7	22.1	36.6	7.6	5.1
	9.9	19.0	29.1	33.8	55.9	92.5	100.0	
Romanians	7.3	6.9	8.4	3.0	21.0	42.8	10.7	5.1
	7.3	14.2	22.6	25.6	46.6	89.4	100.0	
Hungarians	7.6	6.9	8.1	3.4	21.5	43.9	8.6	5.3
	7.6	14.5	22.6	26.0	47.5	91.4	100.0	
Georgians	7.6	6.9	6.6	2.9	18.3	40.9	16.7	5.2
	7.6	14.5	21.1	24.0	42.3	83.2	100.0	
Moldovans	8.2	7.2	8.8	3.7	22.2	40.9	9.1	5.2
	8.2	15.4	24.2	27.9	50.1	91.0	100.0	
Serbs	6.9	6.3	6.5	3.1	18.5	46.9	11.7	5.4
	6.9	13.2	19.7	22.8	41.3	88.2	100.0	
Turks	5.3	5.0	5.1	2.4	15.7	49.7	16.7	5.1
	5.3	10.3	15.4	17.8	33.5	83.2	100.0	
Slovaks	8.5	7.9	8.3	3.6	19.1	45.8	6.8	5.4
	8.5	16.4	24.7	28.3	47.4	93.2	100.0	
Germans	9.2	9.0	7.6	6.1	16.2	43.2	8.7	5.1
	9.2	18.2	25.8	31.9	48.1	91.3	100.0	
Americans	10.2	9.8	7.0	6.4	14.6	43.8	8.1	5.1
	10.2	20.0	27.0	33.4	48.0	91.8	100.0	

	- cumulative %
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## B5. RELIGION AND BELIEFS

### B5.01 Religion: Confessional Structure

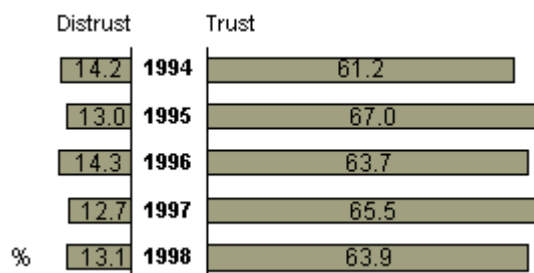
#### MEMBERSHIP IN A RELIGIOUS CONFESSION

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not religious	37.2	36.5	34.4	30.2	32.6
Ukrainian Orthodox (Kyiv Patriarchate)	25.7	29.6	32.7	33.7	32.2
Ukrainian Orthodox (Moscow Patriarchate)	3.3	8.2	7.3	7.8	9.2
Greek-Catholic	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.0	5.5
Russian Orthodox	7.2	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Autocephalous Church	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.7
Other	1.8	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.2
Difficult to answer	16.0	15.2	14.7	17.9	15.9
No response	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.7

### B5.02 Religion: Attitude Toward God: Trust

#### How much trust do you have in GOD?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	8.4	7.2	8.9	8.7	7.7
Distrust more than trust	5.8	5.8	5.4	4.0	5.4
Difficult to say	21.1	19.0	22	21.5	21.7
Trust more than distrust	21.4	16.2	17.9	15.5	18.7
Completely trust	39.8	50.8	45.8	50.0	45.2
No response	3.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.3
Mean	3.81	3.99	3.86	3.95	3.89



### B5.03 Religion: Attendance of Church (Synagogue, Mosque, Meeting-House)

#### DID YOU AT LEAST ONCE IN THE PAST WEEK (including the weekend)...

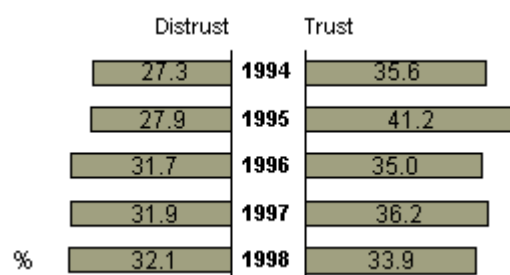
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Attending a service (at a church, synagogue, mosque, prayer house, etc.)	14.4	12.9	13.6	16.8	14.0

### B5.04 Religion: Attitude Toward Church and Clergymen: Trust

#### How much trust do you have in CHURCH AND CLERGY?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	13.6	14.6	18.1	18.5	16.4

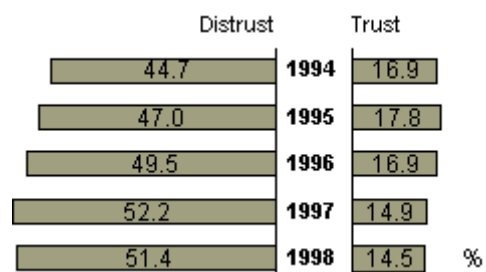
Distrust more than trust	13.7	13.3	13.6	13.4	15.7
Difficult to say	32.8	30.1	33.3	31.7	32.7
Trust more than distrust	18.9	20.2	17.6	19.4	19.3
Completely trust	16.7	21.0	17.4	16.8	14.6
No response	4.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.3
Mean	3.12	3.20	3.03	3.03	3.00



### B5.05 Believes: Attitude Toward Astrologers: Trust

How much trust do you have in ASTROLOGERS?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	23.5	26.6	30.3	29.9	27.0
Distrust more than trust	21.2	20.4	19.2	22.3	24.4
Difficult to say	34.3	34.4	33.7	32.3	32.3
Trust more than distrust	13.4	13.3	11.3	11.3	11.5
Completely trust	3.5	4.5	5.6	3.6	3.0
No response	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.9
Mean	2.50	2.48	2.43	2.36	2.38



# C1. POSITION OF PERSON IN SOCIETY AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING

## C1.01 Social Well-Being: Social Status: Satisfaction

ARE YOU  
GENERALLY SATISFIED WITH YOUR PRESENT POSITION IN  
SOCIETY?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Somewhat dissatisfied	62.4	62.2	63.4	71.8	77.5
Difficult to say	24.8	25.2	25.3	19.6	15.2
Somewhat satisfied	12.6	12.3	11.3	8.5	7.0
No response	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3

## C1.02 Social Well-Being: Social Award

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHAT YOU RECEIVE FROM SOCIETY?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Somewhat dissatisfied	65.1	66.2	64.7	70.2	77.3
Difficult to say	28.4	26.9	28.6	24.7	18.0
Somewhat satisfied	6.0	6.6	6.7	5.0	4.3
No response	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3

## C1.03 Social Well-Being: Social Claiming

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Somewhat dissatisfied	26.7	29.0	29.9	33.0	35.9
Difficult to say	55.8	49.1	51.6	49.8	47.5
Somewhat satisfied	15.7	21.5	18.6	16.6	15.9
No response	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.8

### *Satisfaction with Relations Between Him/Herself and Society*

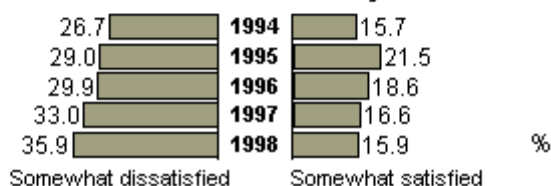
#### Are You Generally Satisfied With Your Present Position In Society?



#### How Satisfied Are You With What You Receive From Society?



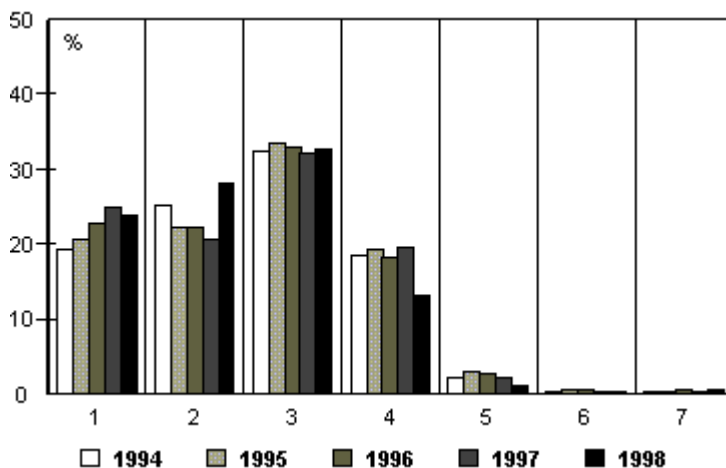
#### How Satisfied Are You With Your Contribution To Society?



#### C1.04 Social Well-Being: Social Status: Self-Estimation

Imagine a staircase with people on it. Those in the lowest social position are at the bottom of the staircase, and those in the highest social position are at the top of the staircase. ON WHICH STAIR WOULD YOU PLACE YOURSELF?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	19.4	20.7	22.6	25.0	23.9
2	25.3	22.2	22.2	20.6	28.1
3	32.3	33.6	33.0	32.0	32.7
4	18.6	19.4	18.1	19.6	13.2
5	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.2
6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
No response	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
Mean	2.61	2.65	2.59	2.56	2.43



#### C1.05 Social Well-Being: Recognition of Person by Society: Sufficiency Evaluation

**DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Fair evaluation of people's merits before the court?**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	46.7	-	53.4	-
Difficult to determine	-	32.6	-	29.8	-
Sufficient	-	8.3	-	6.5	-
Not of interest	-	11.2	-	9.8	-
No response	-	1.2	-	0.5	-

**C1.06 Social Well-Being: Norms and Values Uniting People in Society: Sufficiency Evaluation**

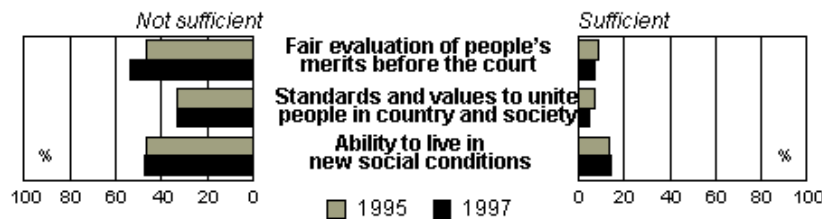
**DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Standards and values to unite people in country and society?**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	33.2	-	33.1	-
Difficult to determine	-	40.7	-	39.5	-
Sufficient	-	7.2	-	5.1	-
Not of interest	-	17.5	-	21.4	-
No response	-	1.3	-	0.9	-

**C1.07 Social Well-Being: Ability to Live under New Conditions: Sufficiency Evaluation**

**DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Ability to live in new social conditions?**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	46.9	52.6	47.2	45.5
Difficult to determine	-	34.8	31.8	34.1	36.9
Sufficient	-	13.4	12.2	14.1	10.8
Not of interest	-	3.9	3.4	4.2	5.6
No response	-	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.2



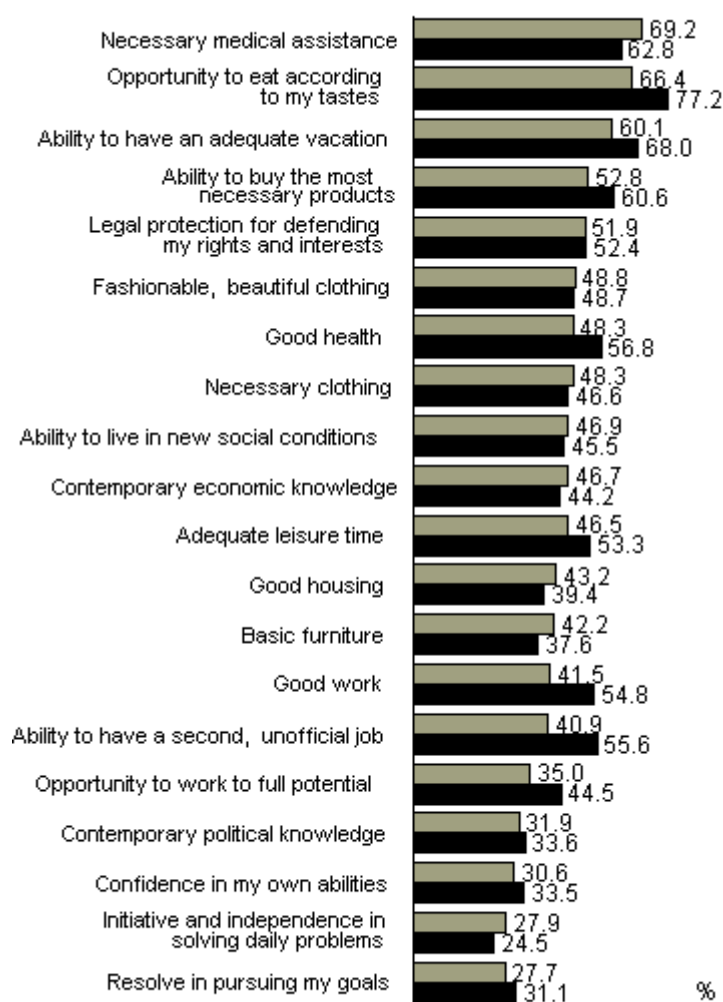
**C1.08 General Structure of Social Needs: Integral Indicator of Social Well-Being**

**INDEX OF SUFFICIENCY (Scale:1-3 points)**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Ability to live in new social conditions	-	1.66	1.60	1.67	1.76
Good health	-	1.81	1.78	1.70	1.70
Good work	-	1.86	1.78	1.65	1.86
Necessary clothing	-	1.81	1.90	1.89	1.90
Good housing	-	1.92	2.12	2.04	2.06
Contemporary economic knowledge	-	1.61	1.62	1.68	2.08
Confidence in my own abilities	-	2.00	1.96	1.96	2.00
Necessary medical assistance	-	1.43	1.56	1.40	1.56

Fashionable, beautiful clothing	-	1.63	1.66	1.69	2.14
Basic furniture	-	1.87	1.97	1.99	2.21
Contemporary political knowledge	-	1.79	1.77	1.81	2.34
Resolve in pursuing my goals	-	1.99	1.99	1.97	2.06
Legal protection for defending my rights and interests	-	1.56	1.61	1.55	1.78
Ability to have an adequate vacation	-	1.51	1.46	1.49	1.63
Ability to have a second, unofficial job	-	1.78	1.71	1.58	1.84
Ability to buy the most necessary products	-	1.71	1.69	1.67	1.61
Initiative and independence in solving daily problems	-	2.00	2.04	2.07	2.14
Adequate leisure time	-	1.74	1.61	1.67	1.76
Opportunity to work to full potential	-	1.94	1.87	1.81	1.98
Opportunity to eat according to my tastes	-	1.48	1.40	1.39	1.32
Integral Index of Social Well-Being (IISWB-20) (Scale: 20-80)	-	35.1	35.1	34.7	33.7

*Those Do Not Satisfied the Following Needs*



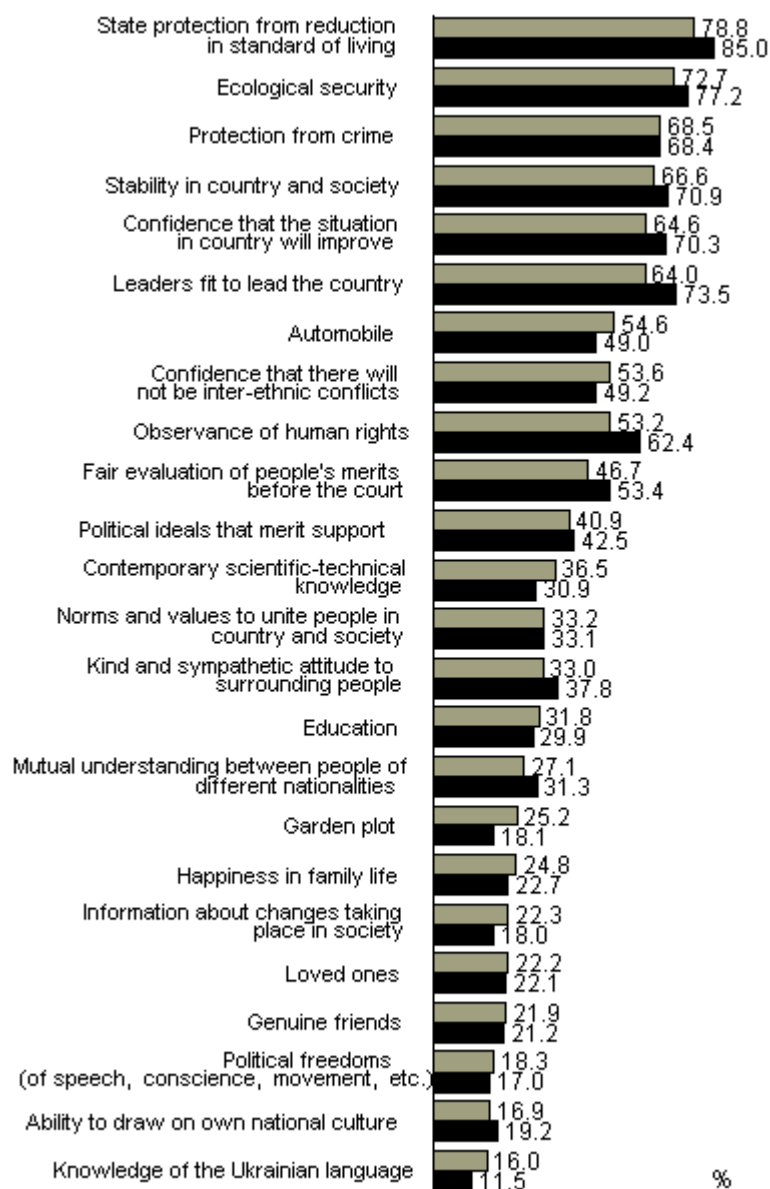
■ 1995 ■ 1998

INDEX OF SUFFICIENCY (Scale: 1-3 points)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Protection from crime	-	1.36	-	1.37	-
Leaders fit to lead the country	-	1.42	-	1.30	-
Ability to draw on own national culture	-	2.21	-	2.12	-
Kind and sympathetic attitude to surrounding people	-	2.01	-	1.91	-
Fair evaluation of people's merits before the court	-	1.61	-	1.53	-
Ecological security	-	1.30	-	1.25	-

Observance of human rights	-	1.53	-	1.42	-
Confidence that there will not be inter-ethnic conflicts	-	1.56	-	1.60	-
Genuine friends	-	2.29	-	2.30	-
Education	-	2.04	-	2.06	-
Norms and values to unite people in country and society	-	1.74	-	1.72	-
Political freedoms (of speech, conscience, movement, etc.)	-	2.10	-	2.11	-
Knowledge of the Ukrainian language	-	2.47	-	2.55	-
Happiness in family life	-	2.23	-	2.26	-
Automobile	-	1.57	-	1.63	-
Contemporary scientific-technical knowledge	-	1.72	-	1.78	-
Stability in country and society	-	1.38	-	1.32	-
State protection from reduction in standard of living	-	1.23	-	1.16	-
Political ideals that merit support	-	1.65	-	1.62	-
Mutual understanding between people of different nationalities	-	2.08	-	1.96	-
Loved ones	-	2.32	-	2.37	-
Garden plot	-	2.26	-	2.39	-
Information about changes taking place in society	-	2.14	-	2.21	-
Confidence that the situation in country will improve	-	1.44	-	1.36	-

*Those Do Not Satisfied the Following Needs*

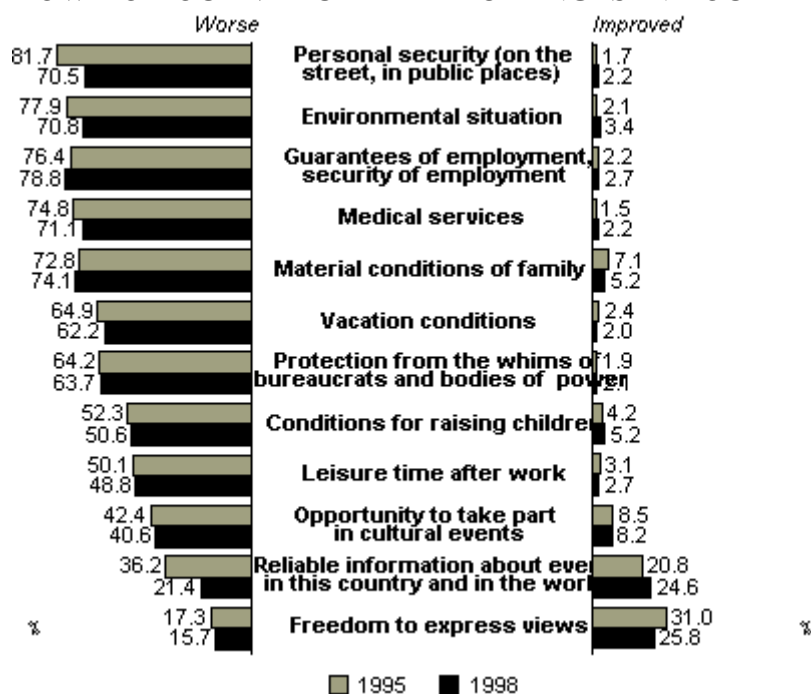


■ 1995 ■ 1997

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## C1.09 General Structure of Evaluation of Social Changes: Improving/Worsening

HOW DO YOU EVALUATE THE CHANGES IN YOUR LIFE IN THE PAST YEAR?



## C2. EVERYDAY LIFE: CONDITIONS OF LIFE, LEISURE, SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

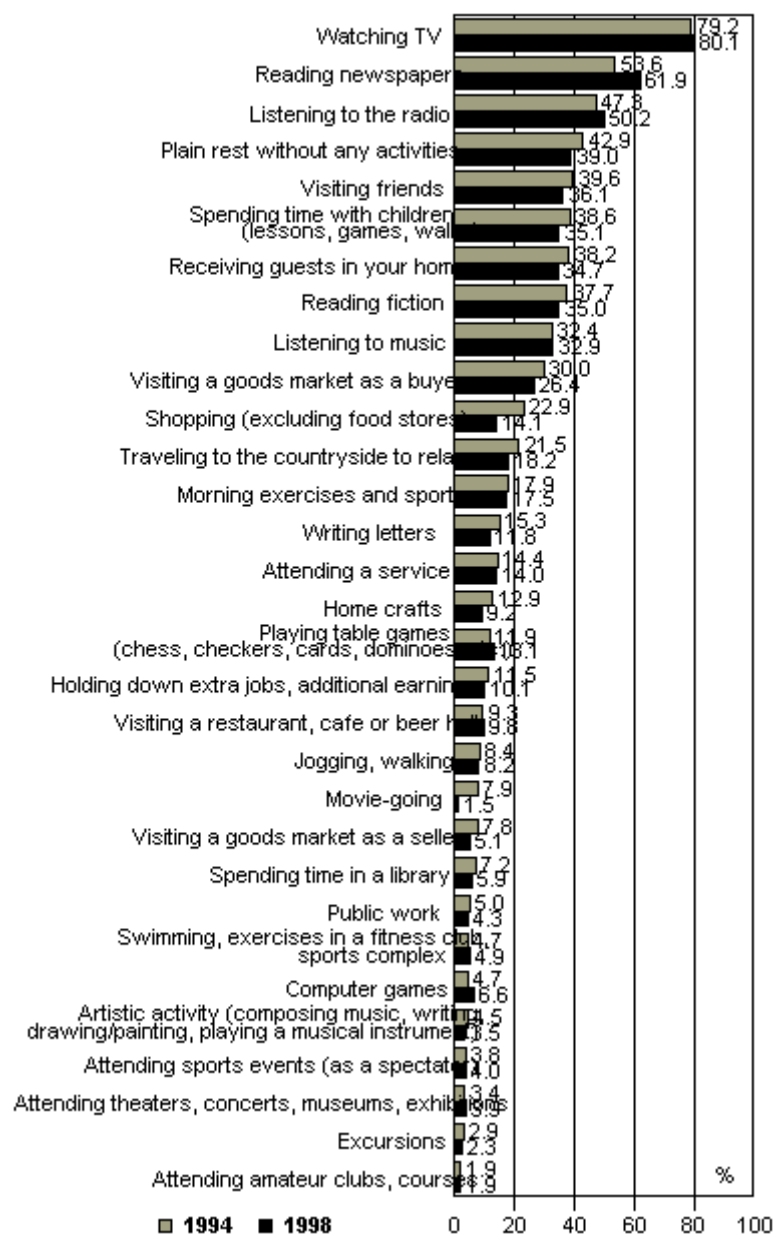
### C2.01 Lifestyle: Structure of Everyday Activities

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF LEISURE ACTIVITIES. PLEASE MARK ALL THOSE YOU DID AT LEAST ONCE IN THE **PAST WEEK** (including the weekend).

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Morning exercises and sports	17.9	16.9	16.3	15.9	17.5
Jogging, walking	8.4	8.3	7.2	8.9	8.2
Swimming, exercises in a fitness club, sports complex	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.9
Traveling to the countryside to relax	21.5	19.0	20.4	18.8	18.2
Excursions	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.7	2.3
Attending sports events (as a spectator)	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.4	4.0
Movie-going	7.9	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.5
Attending theaters, concerts, museums, exhibitions	3.4	4.0	3.4	4.1	3.9
Visiting friends	39.6	38.2	34.3	37.3	36.1
Receiving guests in your home	38.2	39.4	34.9	36.7	34.7
Visiting a restaurant, cafe or beer hall	9.3	8.6	9.3	8.8	9.8
Writing letters	15.3	12.6	11.4	10.8	11.8
Holding down extra jobs, additional earnings	11.5	10.8	12.0	10.1	10.1
Public work	5.0	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.3
Spending time in a library	7.2	6.9	5.8	5.7	5.9
Reading fiction	37.7	37.2	33.5	35.0	35.0
Attending amateur clubs, courses	1.9	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.9
Artistic activity (composing music, writing, drawing/painting, playing a musical instrument)	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.5

Home crafts (sewing, knitting, wood or stone carving, other handicrafts)	12.9	11.8	9.5	10.2	9.2
Listening to music (records, CD, cassette tape, etc.)	32.4	33.1	32.4	33.7	32.9
Attending a service (at a church, synagogue, mosque, prayer house, etc.)	14.4	12.9	13.6	16.8	14.0
Spending time with children (lessons, games, walks)	38.6	35.6	32.3	34.3	35.1
Playing table games (chess, checkers, cards, dominoes, etc.)	11.9	12.9	12.7	14.3	13.1
Computer games	4.7	7.0	7.9	5.7	6.6
Shopping (excluding food stores)	22.9	19.6	15.1	16.0	14.1
Visiting a goods market as a seller	7.8	6.8	5.1	4.7	5.1
Visiting a goods market as a buyer	30.0	32.4	29.6	27.2	26.4
Watching TV	79.2	80.3	79.7	82.6	80.1
Listening to the radio	47.3	49.8	45.1	52.6	50.2
Reading newspapers	53.6	57.4	56.2	58.5	61.9
Plain rest without any activities	42.9	38.2	38.2	39.0	39.0
Other	6.6	6.5	5.6	5.5	7.2
No response	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3

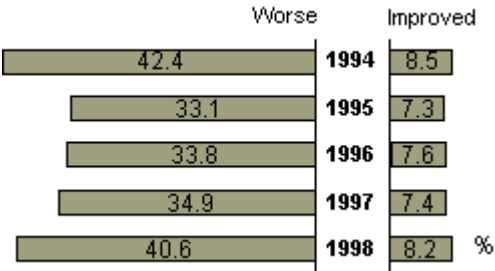
*People did the following at least once in the past week*



## C2.02 Lifestyle: Opportunity of Participation in Cultural Life: Evaluation of Changes

OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE PART IN CULTURAL EVENTS (How do you evaluate the changes in your life in the **past year**?)

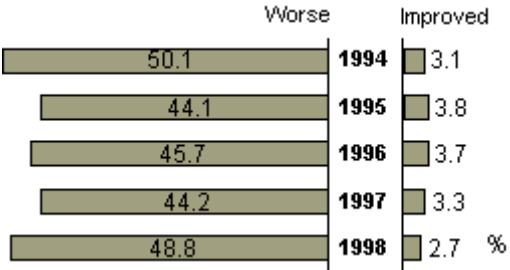
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Significantly worse	26.6	16.7	20.0	21.0	26.2
Somewhat worse	15.8	16.4	13.8	13.9	14.4
No change	43.9	57.1	57.3	56.6	49.8
Somewhat improved	6.7	5.7	5.1	6.6	6.4
Significantly improved	1.8	1.6	2.5	0.8	1.8
No response	5.3	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.4
Mean	2.38	2.58	2.56	2.52	2.42



## C2.03 Lifestyle: Conditions for Relaxation: Evaluation of Changes

LEISURE TIME AFTER WORK (How do you evaluate the changes in your life in the **past year**?)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Significantly worse	32.3	22.3	27.0	27.4	29.1
Somewhat worse	17.8	21.8	18.7	16.8	19.7
No change	41.8	49.7	49.4	51.7	45.5
Somewhat improved	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.3
Significantly improved	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.4
No response	4.9	2.5	1.2	0.7	3.1
Mean	2.17	2.37	2.31	2.32	2.23

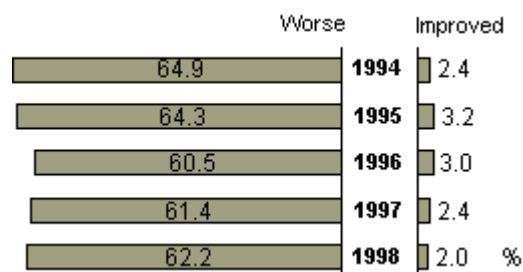


## C2.04 Lifestyle: Conditions for Vacation: Evaluation of Changes

VACATION CONDITIONS (How do you evaluate the changes in your life in the **past year**?)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Significantly worse	47.1	43.6	42.2	45.2	46.7

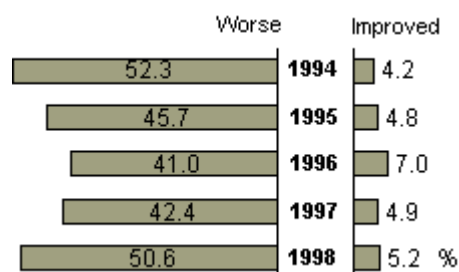
Somewhat worse	17.8	20.7	18.3	16.2	15.5
No change	27.2	30.1	35.0	35.3	33.8
Somewhat improved	1.5	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.5
Significantly improved	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5
No response	5.4	2.4	1.5	0.8	2.0
Mean	1.85	1.93	2.00	1.95	1.91



## C2.05 Lifestyle: Conditions for Raising Children: Evaluation of Changes

CONDITIONS FOR RAISING CHILDREN (How do you evaluate the changes in your life in the past year?)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Significantly worse	33.4	21.7	22.2	23.6	30.2
Somewhat worse	18.9	24.0	18.8	18.8	20.4
No change	37.4	45.1	49.2	50.4	41.2
Somewhat improved	3.0	4.0	5.2	4.0	4.4
Significantly improved	1.2	0.8	1.8	0.9	0.8
No response	6.1	4.3	2.9	2.2	3.0
Mean	2.15	2.36	2.44	2.38	2.23



## C2.06 Lifestyle: Possibilities for Vacation, Leisure: Sufficiency Evaluation

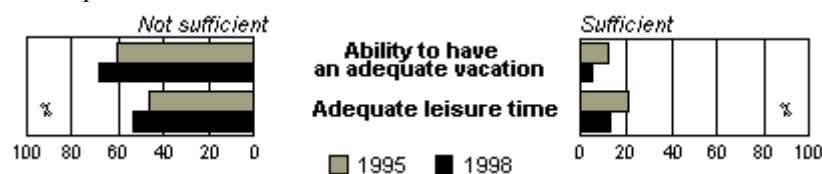
DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Ability to have an adequate vacation?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	60.1	61.5	59.1	68.0
Difficult to determine	-	17.3	15.9	19.3	13.0
Sufficient	-	11.7	7.8	8.6	5.1
Not of interest	-	10.0	14.7	12.4	13.0
No response	-	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.8

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Adequate leisure time?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	46.5	53.5	49.7	53.3

Difficult to determine	-	24.4	22.5	26.9	24.5
Sufficient	-	20.4	14.9	17.2	12.8
Not of interest	-	7.3	9.1	5.5	8.6
No response	-	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.9

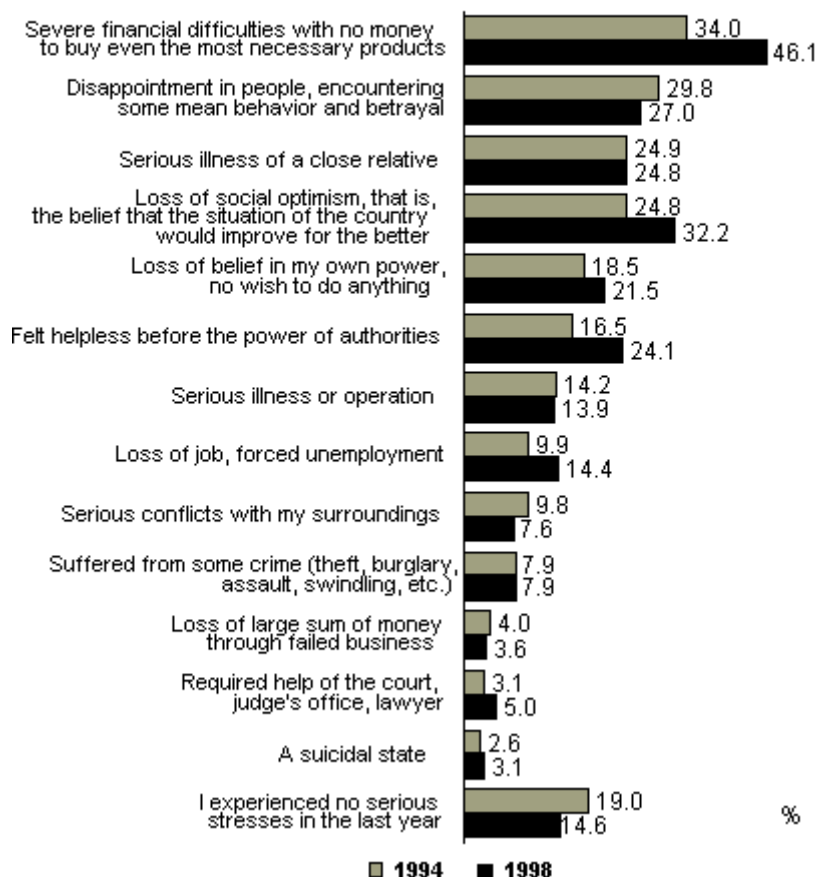


## C2.07 Lifestyle: Stressful Situations: Structure

PLEASE INDICATE WHICH OF THE STRESSFUL SITUATIONS LISTED BELOW YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DURING THE **LAST YEAR?**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Serious illness or operation	14.2	16.9	12.4	11.3	13.9
Serious illness of a close relative	24.9	26.8	26.1	23.9	24.8
A suicidal state	2.6	2.9	2.9	1.9	3.1
Loss of job, forced unemployment	9.9	11.2	11.2	13.1	14.4
Suffered from some crime (theft, burglary, assault, swindling, etc.)	7.9	10.3	7.9	7.4	7.9
Severe financial difficulties with no money to buy even the most necessary products	34.0	36.4	40.1	44.2	46.1
Felt helpless before the power of authorities	16.5	20.6	19.9	21.9	24.1
Loss of large sum of money through failed business	4.0	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.6
Required help of the court, judge's office, lawyer	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	5.0
Loss of social optimism, that is, the belief that the situation of the country would improve for the better	24.8	29.1	29.6	29.3	32.2
Disappointment in people, encountering some mean behavior and betrayal	29.8	26.6	29.7	27.1	27.0
Loss of belief in my own power, no wish to do anything	18.5	19.6	20.8	20.9	21.5
Serious conflicts with my surroundings	9.8	8.0	9.3	8.0	7.6
Other stressful situations	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.4	7.3
I experienced no serious stresses in the last year	19.0	22.0	20.4	21.2	14.6
No response	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3

*Those Experienced the Stressful Situations in the Last Year*

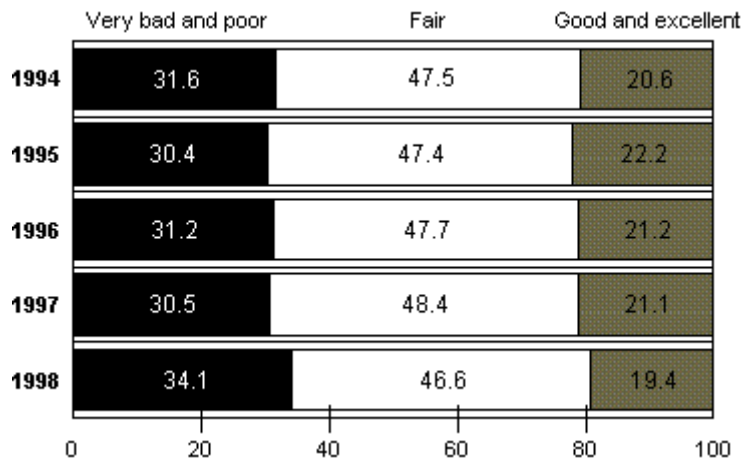


### **C3. STATE OF HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT, ATTITUDE TOWARD MEDICAL SERVICE**

#### **C3.01 Health: Self-Evaluation**

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT YOUR GENERAL HEALTH CONDITION?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Very bad	5.8	6.8	6.5	5.7	6.1
Poor	25.8	23.6	24.7	24.8	28.0
Fair	47.5	47.4	47.7	48.4	46.6
Good	16.5	19.7	18.8	19.0	17.2
Excellent	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2
No response	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean	2.87	2.87	2.86	2.87	2.81



### C3.02 Health: Sufficiency Evaluation

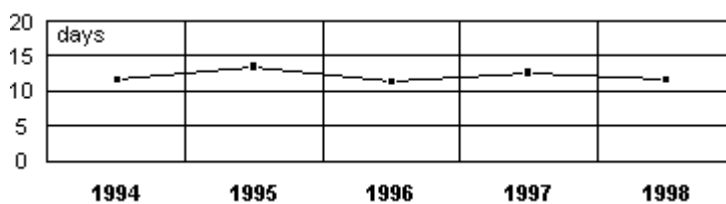
DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Good health?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	48.3	51.8	55.5	56.8
Difficult to determine	-	20.2	17.4	18.0	16.5
Sufficient	-	29.4	29.7	25.7	25.5
Not of interest	-	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.7
No response	-	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.5

### C3.03 Health: Doctor's Note to Workplace/Necessity to Stay in Bed: How Long

HOW MANY DAYS (APPROXIMATELY) IN THE LAST YEAR WERE YOU SO SICK THAT YOU HAD NO CHOICE BUT TO TAKE SICK LEAVE AND/OR STAY IN BED? (Put 0 for none)

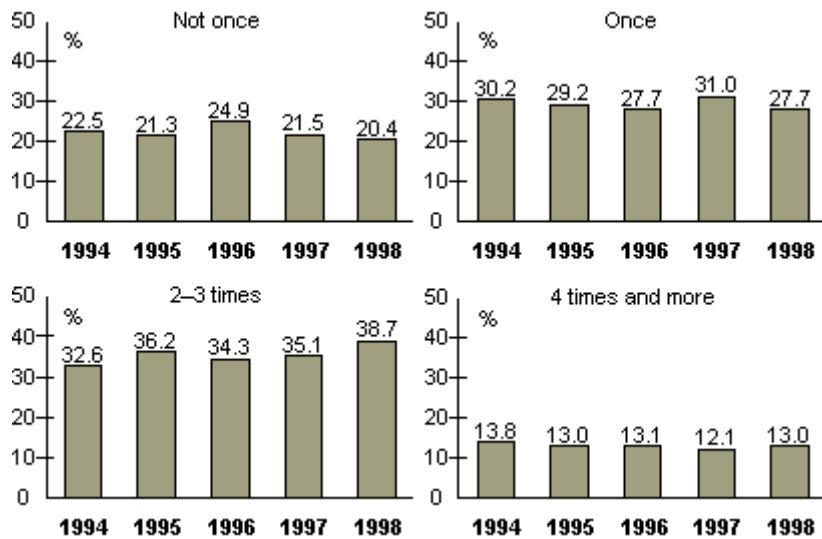
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Mean	11.6	13.5	11.3	12.7	11.7



### C3.04 Health: Catch a Cold: Prevalence/How Long

HOW MANY TIMES IN THE LAST YEAR DID YOU CATCH A COLD OR THE FLU?

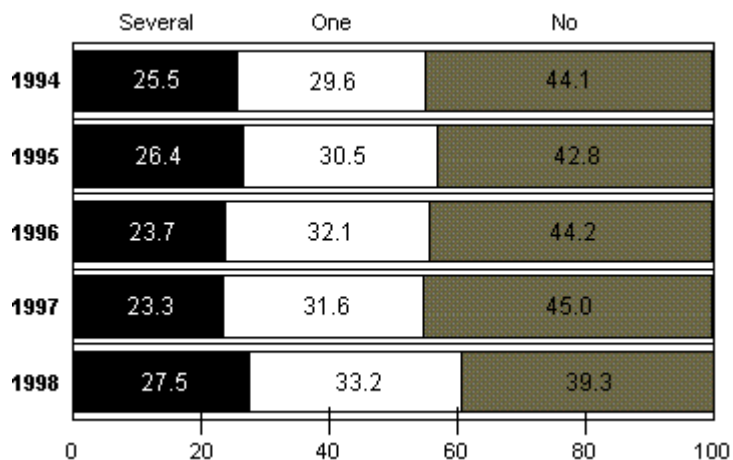
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not once	22.5	21.3	24.9	21.5	20.4
Once	30.2	29.2	27.7	31.0	27.7
2-3 times	32.6	36.2	34.3	35.1	38.7
4 times or more	13.8	13	13.1	12.1	13.0
No response	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2



### C3.05 Health: Chronic Illnesses: Prevalence

DO YOU SUFFER FROM ANY CHRONIC ILLNESSES?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
No	44.1	42.8	44.2	45.0	39.3
Yes, from one	29.6	30.5	32.1	31.6	33.2
Yes, from several	25.5	26.4	23.7	23.3	27.5
No response	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1



### C3.06 Health: Stress of Serious Illness/Operation: Prevalence

PLEASE INDICATE WHICH OF THE STRESSFUL SITUATIONS YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DURING THE **LAST YEAR...**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Serious illness or operation	14.2	16.9	12.4	11.3	13.9

### C3.07 Health: Stress of Relatives Illnesses: Prevalence

PLEASE INDICATE WHICH OF THE STRESSFUL SITUATIONS YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DURING THE **LAST YEAR...**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Serious illness of a close relative	24.9	26.8	26.1	23.9	24.8

**C3.08 Health: Medical Service: Sufficiency Evaluation**

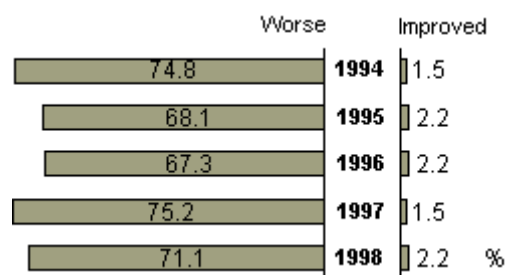
DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Necessary medical assistance?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	69.2	58.4	69.7	62.8
Difficult to determine	-	16.1	22.9	18.3	21.2
Sufficient	-	12.5	14.8	9.9	10.7
Not of interest	-	1.7	3.8	1.5	4.4
No response	-	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.0

**C3.09 Health: Medical Service: Evaluation of Changes**

MEDICAL SERVICES (How do you evaluate the changes in your life in the **past year?**)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Significantly worse	53.8	44.9	45.5	50.3	49.3
Somewhat worse	21.0	23.2	21.8	24.9	21.8
No change	20.7	29.0	30.1	23.1	26.2
Somewhat improved	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.8
Significantly improved	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
No response	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
Mean	1.69	1.89	1.89	1.76	1.82



**C3.10 Environmental Conditions: Environmental Safety: Sufficiency Evaluation**

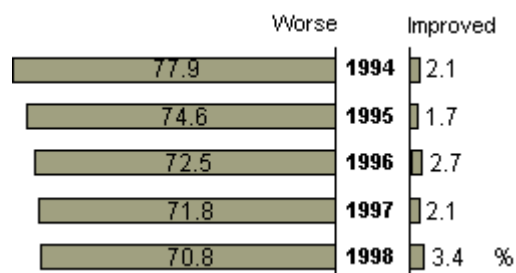
DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Ecological security?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	72.7	-	77.2	-
Difficult to determine	-	20.3	-	17.3	-
Sufficient	-	3.4	-	2.7	-
Not of interest	-	2.5	-	2.4	-
No response	-	1.1	-	0.5	-

**C3.11 Environmental Situation: Evaluation of Changes**

## ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION (How do you evaluate the changes in your life in the **past year?**)

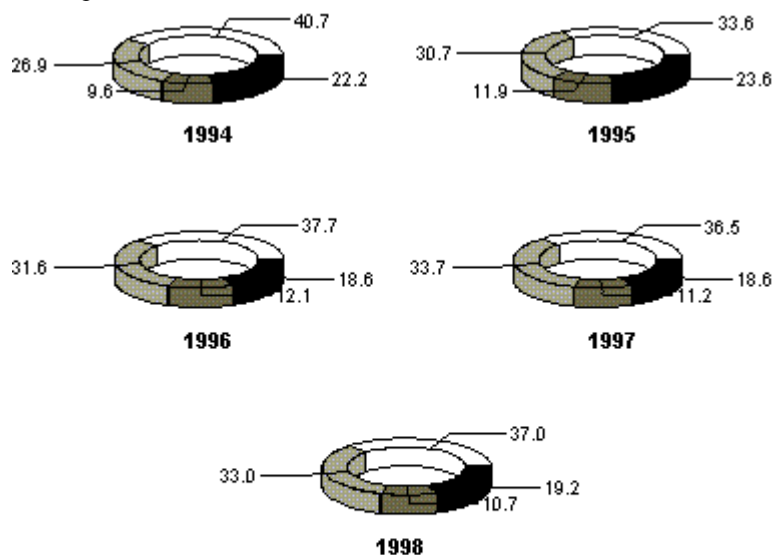
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Significantly worse	57.0	45.2	48.6	46.5	47.0
Somewhat worse	20.9	29.4	23.9	25.3	23.8
No change	16.3	22.4	24.2	25.5	25.0
Somewhat improved	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.8
Significantly improved	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6
No response	3.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8
Mean	1.63	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.85



### C3.12 Environment: Chernobyl Impact on Health Condition

#### IN YOUR OPINION, DID THE CONSEQUENCES OF CHORNOBYL AFFECT YOUR HEALTH?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
It is the main cause of my worsening health	40.7	33.6	37.7	36.5	37.0
It is an important factor, but no more than other environmental factors	26.9	30.7	31.6	33.7	33.0
Other environmental factors have a greater influence on my health	9.6	11.9	12.1	11.2	10.7
Difficult to answer	22.2	23.6	18.6	18.6	19.2
No response	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1



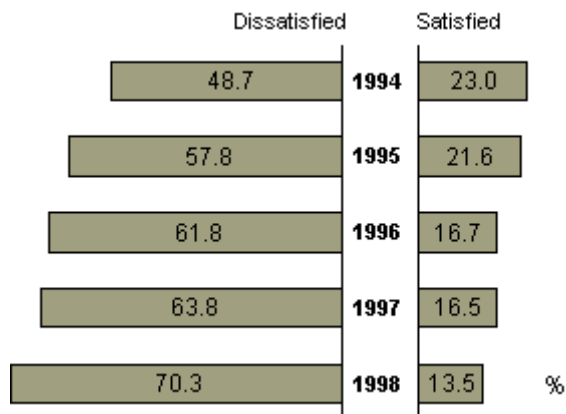
- It is the main cause of my worsening health
- It is an important factor, but no more than other environmental factors
- Other environmental factors have a greater influence on my health
- Difficult to answer

## C4. INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE

### C4.01 Psychological State: Satisfaction with Life

## ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR LIFE IN GENERAL?

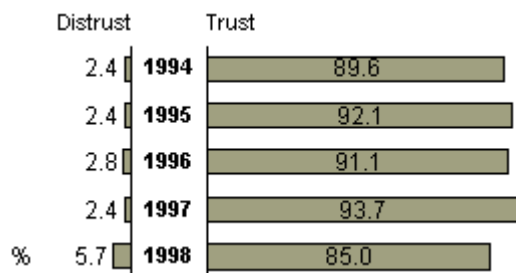
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Absolutely dissatisfied	16.8	24.4	29.6	32.5	36.2
Somewhat dissatisfied	31.9	33.4	32.2	31.3	34.1
Difficult to answer	27.6	20.2	21.4	19.7	16.1
Somewhat satisfied	20.5	18.7	14.9	14.6	12.0
Absolutely satisfied	2.5	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.5
No response	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mean	2.60	2.42	2.27	2.22	2.08



### C4.02 Psychological State: Attitude Toward Own Personality: Trust

How much trust do you have in YOURSELF?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.1	2.4
Distrust more than trust	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.3
Difficult to say	4.8	4.8	6.2	3.8	8.5
Trust more than distrust	20.0	17.8	16.7	16.2	20.8
Completely trust	69.6	74.3	74.4	77.5	64.2
No response	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.8
Mean	4.61	4.64	4.61	4.68	4.42

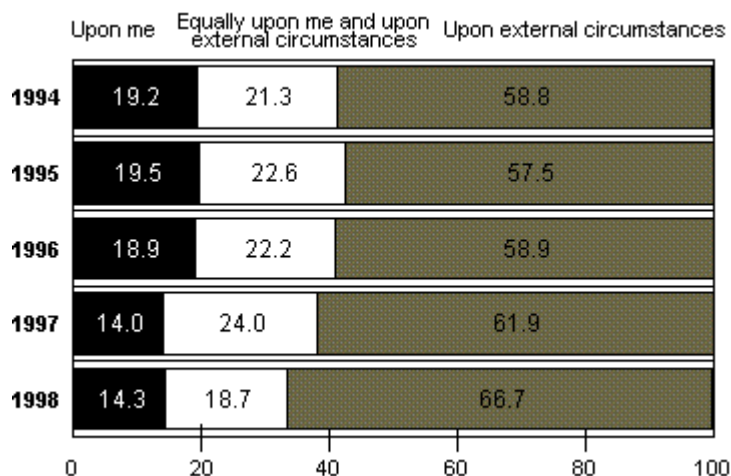


### C4.03 Psychological State: Internality/Externality

IN YOUR OPINION, ON WHAT DOES YOUR LIFE PREDOMINANTLY DEPEND?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
It mostly depends upon external circumstances	28.2	29.2	31.2	31.2	38.6
To some extent upon me but mainly upon external circumstances	30.6	28.3	27.7	30.7	28.1
Equally upon me and upon external circumstances	21.3	22.6	22.2	24.0	18.7
More upon me than upon external circumstances	10.0	10.3	9.2	7.6	7.2

It depends predominantly upon me	9.2	9.2	9.7	6.4	7.1
No response	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4



#### C4.04 Psychological State: Confidence in Own Power: Sufficiency Evaluation

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Confidence in my own abilities?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	30.6	34.4	34.9	33.5
Difficult to determine	-	35.5	31.4	32.6	35.5
Sufficient	-	30.4	30.5	30.5	26.6
Not of interest	-	2.3	3.7	1.5	3.4
No response	-	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.9

#### C4.05 Psychological State: Initiative and Independence: Sufficiency Evaluation

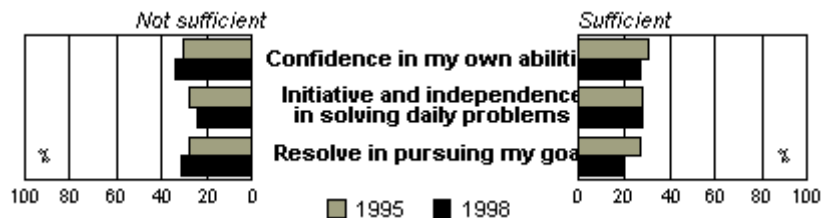
DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Initiative and independence in solving daily problems?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	27.9	26.3	24.5	24.5
Difficult to determine	-	37.8	36.7	39.6	41.4
Sufficient	-	27.4	30.4	31.1	28.1
Not of interest	-	5.6	6.6	4.1	5.0
No response	-	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.9

#### C4.06 Psychological State: Resolution Toward Goals: Sufficiency Evaluation

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Resolve in pursuing my goals?

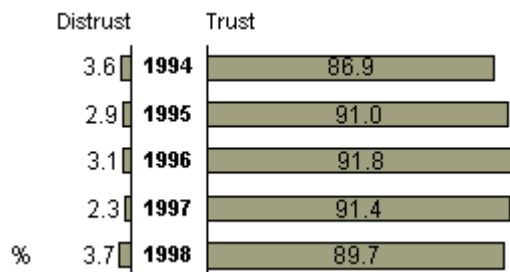
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	27.7	26.7	29.6	31.1
Difficult to determine	-	37.5	37.1	37.1	39.8
Sufficient	-	27.1	26.2	26.3	19.7
Not of interest	-	6.5	10.0	6.6	8.7
No response	-	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.8



**C4.07 Interpersonal Relations: Family and Relatives: Trust**

How much trust do you have in FAMILY AND RELATIVES?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	1.3	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.5
Distrust more than trust	2.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.2
Difficult to say	6.9	5.1	5.1	6.4	5.9
Trust more than distrust	27.5	24.3	21.8	22.2	24.1
Completely trust	59.4	66.7	70.0	69.2	65.6
No response	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7
Mean	4.45	4.55	4.57	4.57	4.51



**C4.08 Interpersonal Relations: Beloved Person: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Loved ones?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	22.2	-	22.1	-
Difficult to determine	-	16.5	-	13.6	-
Sufficient	-	53.9	-	58.6	-
Not of interest	-	6.2	-	4.9	-
No response	-	1.2	-	0.8	-

**C4.09 Interpersonal Relations: Happiness in Family: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Happiness in family life?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	24.8	-	22.7	-
Difficult to determine	-	24.5	-	25.7	-
Sufficient	-	47.2	-	48.2	-
Not of interest	-	2.7	-	2.8	-
No response	-	0.9	-	0.7	-

**C4.10 Interpersonal Relations: Friends: Sufficiency Evaluation**

### DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Genuine friends?

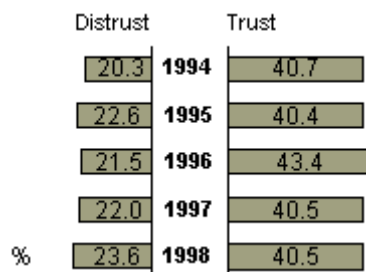
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	21.9	-	21.2	-
Difficult to determine	-	24.0	-	25.1	-
Sufficient	-	50.9	-	51.4	-
Not of interest	-	2.4	-	1.9	-
No response	-	0.8	-	0.4	-



### C4.11 Interpersonal Relations: Attitude Toward Neighbors: Trust

How much trust do you have in NEIGHBORS?

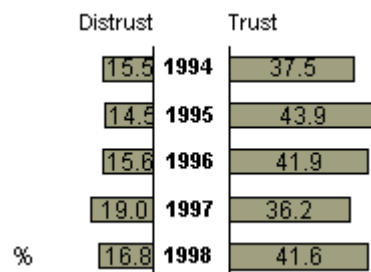
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	7.0	8.9	8.8	7.6	8.5
Distrust more than trust	13.3	13.7	12.7	14.4	15.1
Difficult to say	35.9	35.9	35.2	37.0	34.9
Trust more than distrust	28.2	26.9	28.3	27.4	28.3
Completely trust	12.5	13.5	15.1	13.1	12.2
No response	3.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.9
Mean	3.27	3.23	3.28	3.24	3.21



### C4.12 Interpersonal Relations: Attitude Toward Colleagues: Trust

How much trust do you have in COLLEAGUES?

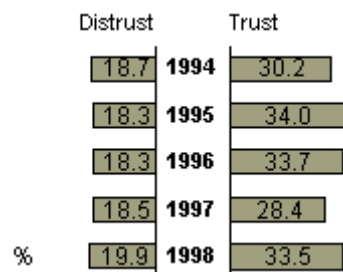
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	5.4	5.2	6.4	8.0	6.5
Distrust more than trust	10.1	9.3	9.2	11.0	10.3
Difficult to say	40.3	39.8	42.4	44.0	39.8
Trust more than distrust	29.7	32.5	29.7	25.5	32.3
Completely trust	7.8	11.4	12.2	10.7	9.3
No response	6.8	1.9	0.0	0.8	1.8
Mean	3.26	3.36	3.32	3.20	3.28



#### C4.13 Interpersonal Relations: Attitude Toward Fellow-Countrymen: Trust

How much trust do you have in FELLOW CITIZENS?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	5.9	6.4	7.6	7.1	7.6
Distrust more than trust	12.8	11.9	10.7	11.4	12.3
Difficult to say	46.5	46.6	48.1	52.5	44.8
Trust more than distrust	23.0	24.6	23.1	18.7	23.1
Completely trust	7.2	9.4	10.6	9.7	10.4
No response	4.5	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.8
Mean	3.13	3.19	3.19	3.13	3.17



#### C4.14 Interpersonal Relations: Kindness and Sympathy of Environment: Sufficiency Evaluation

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Kind and sympathetic attitude to surrounding people?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	33.0	-	37.8	-
Difficult to determine	-	28.1	-	30.9	-
Sufficient	-	34.3	-	28.6	-
Not of interest	-	3.2	-	2.3	-
No response	-	1.4	-	0.4	-

#### C4.15 Psychological State: Depression (State Close to Suicide): Prevalence

PLEASE INDICATE WHICH OF THE STRESSFUL SITUATIONS YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DURING THE LAST YEAR...

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
A suicidal state	2.6	2.9	2.9	1.9	3.1

### C5. EDUCATION, KNOWLEDGE, LEVEL OF BEING INFORMED, ATTITUDE TOWARD MASS MEDIA

### **C5.01 Knowledge: Education Level: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Education?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	31.8	-	29.9	-
Difficult to determine	-	22.8	-	22.9	-
Sufficient	-	35.6	-	35.4	-
Not of interest	-	8.8	-	11.2	-
No response	-	0.9	-	0.7	-

### **C5.02 Knowledge: Economic Sciences: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Contemporary economic knowledge?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	46.7	48.1	41.3	44.2
Difficult to determine	-	25.0	20.3	22.0	24.6
Sufficient	-	7.9	9.7	9.8	8.6
Not of interest	-	19.3	21.9	26.1	21.7
No response	-	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.9

### **C5.03 Knowledge: Political Sciences: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Contemporary political knowledge?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	31.9	35.6	29.0	33.6
Difficult to determine	-	25.9	23.2	24.7	26.7
Sufficient	-	11.0	12.1	10.3	9.4
Not of interest	-	29.9	29.1	35.1	29.0
No response	-	1.3	0.0	0.9	1.2

### **C5.04 Knowledge: Technical Sciences: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Contemporary scientific-technical knowledge?

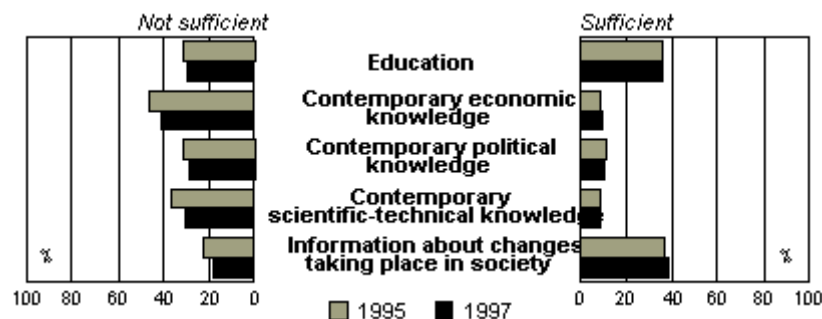
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Not sufficient	-	36.5	-	30.9	-
Difficult to determine	-	22.5	-	21.2	-
Sufficient	-	8.8	-	8.8	-
Not of interest	-	30.9	-	38.2	-
No response	-	1.3	-	0.8	-

### **C5.05 Information on Changes in Society: Sufficiency Evaluation**

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU SUFFICIENTLY Information about changes taking place in society?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
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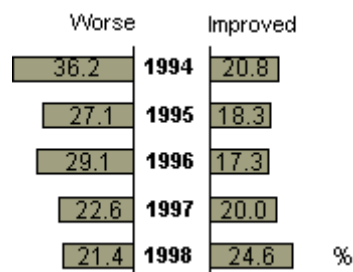
Not sufficient	-	22.3	-	18.0	-
Difficult to determine	-	29.9	-	30.5	-
Sufficient	-	36.5	-	38.3	-
Not of interest	-	10.2	-	12.4	-
No response	-	1.2	-	0.7	-



### C5.06 Information: Availability of Reliable Information: Evaluation of Changes

RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT EVENTS IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN THE WORLD (How do you evaluate the changes in your life in the past year?)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Significantly worse	18.2	11.4	14.3	11.8	10.2
Somewhat worse	18.0	15.7	14.8	10.8	11.2
No change	39.1	53.3	52.6	56.7	52.7
Somewhat improved	16.9	14.3	13.9	15.7	18.9
Significantly improved	3.9	4.0	3.4	4.3	5.7
No response	3.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.4
Mean	2.69	2.83	2.77	2.90	2.99



### C5.07 Attitude Toward Mass Media: Newspapers: Consumption Structure

WHAT NEWSPAPERS DID YOU READ DURING THE LAST WEEK? (Please mark all that you have read)

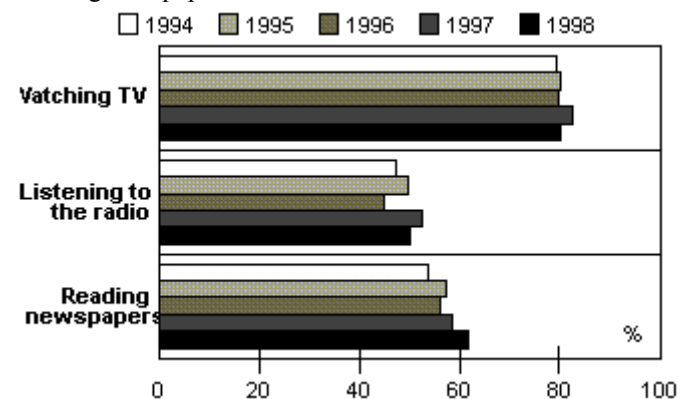
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Rayon (district) newspapers	27.6	22.2	23.6	22.7	21.4
City, oblast (regional) newspapers	43.2	45.9	46.8	51.5	52.2
Holos Ukrainy	7.7	7.5	4.9	4.3	3.9
Nezavisimost	3.3	2.9	1.7	0.9	0.9
Silski visti	4.3	4.9	3.2	3.4	4.3
Slovo, Holos Natsiyi	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Pravda Ukrainy	3.4	3.6	1.6	1.2	1.9
Robitnycha Trybuna	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
Literaturna Ukraina	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.2
Nasha Respublika	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kiyevskiye Vedomosti	8.2	10.9	9.6	9.8	9.3

Demokratychna Ukraina	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4
Interesnaya Gazeta, Anekdot,Bulvar	3.4	6.3	5.1	6.6	7.5
Uryadovy Kurier	4.0	4.0	4.4	3.4	3.2
Vseukrainskie Vedomosti	-	-	2.1	1.5	2.2
Zerkalo Nedeli	-	-	1.0	0.8	1.0
Den'	-	-	-	1.2	1.7
Novosti	1.4	1.8	-	-	-
Fakty i Kommentarii	-	-	-	-	5.1
Other national publications	4.3	4.6	3.2	5.5	7.1
Trud, Rossiyskaya Gazeta	4.1	3.8	2.9	2.4	1.6
Izvestiya, Komsomolskaya Pravda, Argumenty i Fakty	16.4	13.5	10.3	9.9	10.5
Pravda, Sovietskaya Rossiya	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5
Other Russian newspapers	4.3	3.5	2.9	3.7	2.4
During the last week I read no newspapers	25.1	25.2	29.8	23.0	20.8
No response	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0

#### C5.08 Attitude Toward Mass Media: Newspapers, Radio, TV: Consumption Prevalence

DID YOU AT LEAST ONCE IN THE PAST WEEK (including the weekend)...

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Watching TV	79.2	80.3	79.7	82.6	80.1
Listening to the radio	47.3	49.8	45.1	52.6	50.2
Reading newspapers	53.6	57.4	56.2	58.5	61.9



#### C5.09 Attitude Toward Mass Media: Trust Rating

How much trust do you have in MASS MEDIA (TV, radio, newspapers)?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely distrust	13.8	15.4	19.2	17.1	12.7
Distrust more than trust	22.8	23.7	20.1	21.0	19.2
Difficult to say	39.7	37.6	39.2	39.1	40.7
Trust more than distrust	17.2	18.6	17.6	19.2	21.5
Completely trust	2.7	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.7
No response	3.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.2
Mean	2.71	2.72	2.67	2.71	2.86

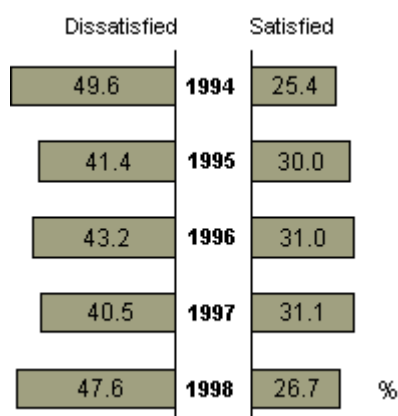
Distrust		Trust	
36.6	<b>1994</b>	19.9	
39.1	<b>1995</b>	22.6	
39.3	<b>1996</b>	21.6	
38.1	<b>1997</b>	22.6	
31.9	<b>1998</b>	26.2	%

## C6. LIVING CONDITIONS IN TOWN, MIGRATION ORIENTATIONS

### C6.01 Living Conditions: Attitude Toward Town: Satisfaction with Living Conditions

TO WHAT EXTENT ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE VILLAGE/CITY WHERE YOU RESIDE?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Completely dissatisfied	19.6	16.4	19.4	17.1	20.3
Somewhat dissatisfied	30.0	25.0	23.8	23.4	27.3
Difficult to say	24.4	28.6	25.8	28.2	25.6
Somewhat satisfied	19.0	24.5	24.4	24.1	21.7
Completely satisfied	6.4	5.5	6.6	7.0	5.0
No response	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Mean	2.62	2.78	2.75	2.81	2.64



### C6.02 Living Conditions: Relatives Abroad: Structure/Prevalence

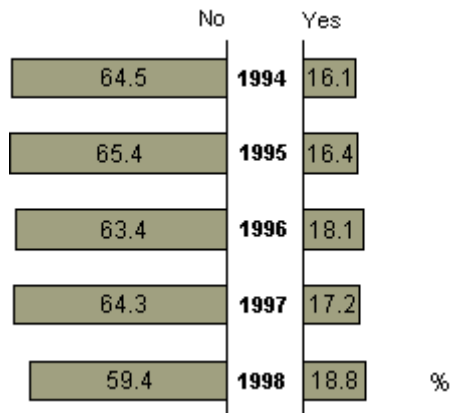
DO YOU HAVE ANY CLOSE RELATIVES LIVING OUTSIDE OF UKRAINE?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
No	-	-	50.3	51.9	52.4
Yes, outside the former Soviet Union	-	-	7.2	6.4	7.3
Yes, in Russia	-	-	34.9	33.4	37.6
Yes, in another republics of the former Soviet Union	-	-	7.6	8.2	8.8
No response	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0

### C6.03 Migration Orientations: Prevalence

WOULD YOU LIKE TO LEAVE THE VILLAGE/CITY WHERE YOU CURRENTLY RESIDE?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
No	64.5	65.4	63.4	64.3	59.4
Difficult to say	18.8	18.1	18.4	18.5	21.6
Yes	16.1	16.4	18.1	17.2	18.8
No response	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2



#### C6.04 Migration Orientations: Migration Directions

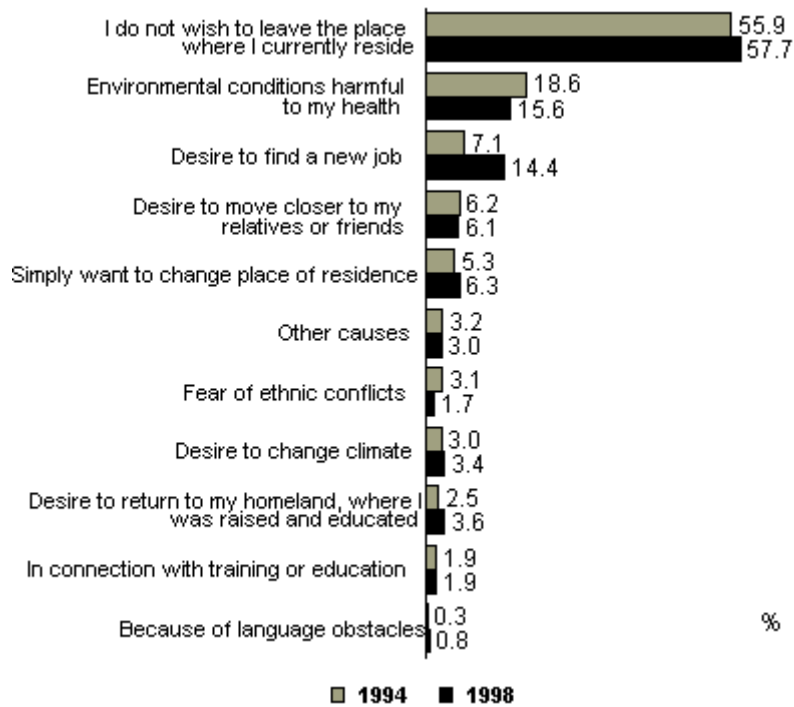
IF YOU DECIDE TO LEAVE YOUR CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE WHERE WOULD YOU GO?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Another location in Ukraine	15.3	9.9	10.4	11.2	11.3
Russia	12.7	11.5	13.3	9.3	9.7
Another republic of the former Soviet Union	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
Beyond the borders of the former Soviet Union	4.6	10.8	9.1	9.9	9.7
I do not know	12.8	14	12.3	12.1	15.9
I would never leave my home city (village)	51.3	52.4	53.7	56.1	51.9
No response	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1

#### C6.05 Migration Orientations: Reasons

WHAT FACTORS WOULD ENCOURAGE YOU TO LEAVE THE VILLAGE/CITY WHERE YOU CURRENTLY RESIDE?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Environmental conditions harmful to my health	18.6	15.8	16.3	14.8	15.6
Desire to find a new job	7.1	9.9	9.8	10.2	14.4
In connection with training or education	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.9
Desire to move closer to my relatives or friends	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.5	6.1
Desire to return to my homeland, where I was raised and educated	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.6
Desire to change climate	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.8	3.4
Fear of ethnic conflicts	3.1	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.7
Simply want to change place of residence	5.3	5.1	7.1	6.1	6.3
Because of language obstacles	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8
Other causes	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.0
I do not wish to leave the place where I currently reside	55.9	60.9	59.7	61.3	57.7
No response	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1



## D1. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

### D1.01 Oblast

#### IN WHICH OBLAST (REGION) OF UKRAINE DO YOU RESIDE?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Vinnytsya	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Volyn	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dnipropetrovsk	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6
Donetsk	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
Zhytomyr	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Transcarpathia	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Zaporizhzhya	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Ivano-Frankivsk	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Kyiv (excl. Kyiv City)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Kyiv City	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.5
Kirovohrad	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Crimea	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Luhansk	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6
Lviv	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Mykolayiv	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Odesa	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Poltava	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Rivne	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Sumy	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Ternopil	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Kharkiv	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Kherson	1.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Khmelnysky	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cherkasy	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Chernihiv	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Chernivtsi	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
No response	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

### D1.02 Kind of Place of Residence

#### WHERE DO YOU LIVING NOW?

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Kyiv	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.9
Large city with population over 250 000	27.1	24.2	30.2	32.2	31.9
Small city	35.0	37.8	32.3	29.8	29.9
Village	32.3	32.5	32.6	32.4	32.3
No response	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

### D1.03 Sex

## SEX

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Male	43.9	43.8	44.3	44.1	44.1
Female	55.9	56.2	55.7	55.9	55.9
No response	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

## D1.04 Age

### AGE (in intervals)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Under 30 years old	22.4	22.3	21.8	21.7	21.8
30 to 55 years old	46.4	46.5	46.4	47.0	46.8
Older then 55 years old	31.2	31.2	31.8	31.4	31.4

## D1.05 Education

### EDUCATION

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Primary or incomplete secondary	34.8	35.2	35.2	37.0	36.6
General secondary	32.2	32.7	33.2	32.5	32.9
Specialized secondary	21.1	20.6	20.8	20.0	20.1
Incomplete higher	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6
Higher	9.4	9.7	9.0	9.1	8.8
No response	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

## D1.06 Nationality

### NATIONALITY

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Ukrainian	72.3	69.8	73.2	73.1	74.8
Russian	22.6	24.0	22.9	22.7	22.2
Other	4.7	6.2	3.9	4.2	3.0
No response	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

## D1.07 Marital Status

### FAMILY STATUS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Single	13.3	13.6	14.8	13.9	13.6
Married	66.6	66.7	64.8	66.0	63.8
Divorced	7.7	9.0	9.1	8.1	9.2
Widower	11.1	10.2	11.3	11.8	12.7
No response	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.7

## D1.08 Occupation

### NAME YOUR OCCUPATION

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Professional politician, head of a state department	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Director (deputy director) of an enterprise, collective or state farm	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.7
Public administration official	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8
Technical specialist with a higher or specialized secondary education	7.4	7.0	5.9	5.6	5.9
Specialist in a branch of science, culture, health care, public education, pre-school education (with a higher or specialized secondary education)	7.4	6.1	6.7	5.4	5.5
Law enforcement officer or serviceman in the army	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Entrepreneur in a large or medium sized business	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Owner of a small business, work for a business person	2.5	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.5
Support staff	6.3	5.6	6.3	4.8	6.0
Skilled worker	19.3	20.2	18.3	17.5	15.2
Technical worker	4.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	6.1
Collective or state farm employee	5.2	3.2	3.5	2.4	2.6
Farmer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Student	3.5	3.1	2.9	4.0	2.9
Non-working pensioner	23.1	25.4	26.7	26.3	27.5
Homemaker	6.0	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.6
I have no permanent place of employment but earn income	3.0	2.6	2.9	4.3	4.3
Unemployed and no source of income	4.0	4.4	6.3	8.0	8.2
Other	2.8	3.9	2.1	2.8	2.5
No response	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2

## Main Tendencies of Ukrainian Society Development (Review of Analytic Materials)

### A. ECONOMICS

In recent years, in the consciousness of the Ukrainian population, there has been a steady tendency toward a negative evaluation of the Ukrainian economic situation as a whole, as well as the respondent's own living level.

- In Ukraine over the last five years, evaluation of the economic situation has been characterized by a very low level and by a declining tendency. From 1994 to 1998, the percentage of people thinking that the economic situation in the country cannot be evaluated higher than 0 points (on a scale of 0 to 10) has increased from 38% in 1994 to 45% in 1998 (A1.01). 95% of population evaluated it lower than 3 points on this scale (where 0 points means a very negative grade, 5 points a fair one, and 10 points the highest).
- As for evaluation of their own living level and material status, during these five years the percentage of people thinking that they belong to the middle class ("people with average prosperity according to their material well-being") has decreased from half (51%) of the population to less than one third (31%), and the percentage of people thinking that they are poor has increased from half of the population to two thirds of it (A2.02).
- There is a difference between factual and emotional evaluative data on certain changes in various indices reflecting the material level of everyday life. On one hand, there has been a decrease among the people satisfied with their living conditions - in 1994, the percentage of people satisfied with their living conditions led the percentage of unsatisfied ones by ten points, while in 1998 these groups were almost equal (A2.11). On the other hand, those with their own room increased by 12% (A2.13); telephone ownership increased by 10% (A2.14). Such discrepancies can be explained by various hypotheses (rising expectations; people believe they pay too much for apartments and conveniences, and so forth). A grounded interpretation requires more research, but would allow us to study a series of material and psychological aspects. Monitoring shows only the general trend; though the material base has not worsened, merely changing its subjective configuration, people feel a subjective tension and the lack of possibilities for satisfying their own living requirements.
- There has been no dramatic change in ownership of durable goods. We see only changes that reflect the changes of spiritual and cultural orientations in society as a whole, not changes in the economic level of the population: the percentage owning a TV, stereo and video equipment has increased, while the percentage owning a library and sporting goods has decreased. Practically, there has been no change in expensive personal property (a cottage, a car, and so forth), excluding high quality (or new) furniture. Apparently, old furniture is perceived to lose its quality, while new furniture becomes ever more inaccessible for a large part of the population (A2.15).
- As for everyday goods, a general decline in living standards (evaluated subjectively) can be seen in less activity in the consumer marketplace: people rarely enter clothing markets (A2.05) or shops of manufactured goods (A2.04).
- A comprehensive general tendency shows a decline in living standards and the quality of life of the Ukrainian population, with fewer possibilities for people to satisfy basic requirements. As regards basic nutrition, a majority (from two thirds in 1994 to three fourths in 1998) say that they cannot eat as they would like (A2.17). During this period, moreover, those who can not afford the food they need increased from 53% to 61%. In 1994, the average evaluation of one's own material conditions was (though rather low) twice as high as the evaluation of Ukraine's economic situation. During these four years, the former has fallen lower and lower, tending to fall below the evaluation of the general economic situation (A2.01).
- A negative evaluation of economic situations and standard of living affects attitudes toward market reforms. From year to year, the percentage supporting a transition to a total market economy has decreased; consequently, the percentage wanting "to restore a pre-perestroika economic system" has increased (A1.03).
- In attitudes toward private property and private business, approval still prevails; this approval relates mainly to the privatization of land and small businesses (A1.05-A1.06). However, this prevalence does not seem to be very strong; under certain conditions, it would change to favor those ready to war against businessmen. Though the percentage against privatization is always higher when considering the privatization of large industrial enterprises (A1.04), polls revealed an instability of public opinion related to the decrease of those approving of private ownership of land and privatization of small businesses and industrial enterprises. Apparently, without real privatization of state property, and without clear laws regulating privatization, we risk the rebirth of anti-market sentiments and nostalgia for a socialist economic order (A1.02).

- As we can see, levels of trust of businessmen and leaders of governmental enterprises are equally low now (A3.08-A3.09). Along with this, personal readiness to be employed by a private businessman ("capitalist") is higher than the general emotional evaluation attitude to private business development as a whole (A1.08-A1.09). If the general positive attitude toward private business development in Ukraine as a whole has been expressed by 44-45 percent of population during the last five years, then personal readiness to be employed by a private entrepreneur was expressed by 53-55 percent; this shows a further aggravation of contradictions between the emotional evaluation caused by a worsening economic situation and real orientations to find a way to raise one's own living level.
- According to the monitoring data, there is a decrease in the percentage employed in the government economic sector (A3.01). We could think of market reforms as progressing if, along with it, there was an increase in the group working for private business. However, the group of unemployed increases, but not the one mentioned above. So, first of all, redistribution of state property leads to a rise in unemployment. During the last years, more people describe a worsening in finding a job and in job guarantees (A3.12). Also, a greater percentage are in stressful situations all year long because of job loss (A3.13).
- We should discuss the tendency to lose hope. This relates to people's rising interest in additional opportunities for effective work and a second income (A3.05-A3.07). This change is essential and can illustrate that a passive expectation of a good time slowly gives way to an orientation toward actively moving closer to this good time. Of course, individual working initiative is insufficient to accomplish this; we need decisive steps at the macroeconomic level depending, first of all, on government policy; and the majority do not trust government activity.

## B. POLITICS

- One of the main features of democratic society is a representative form of power; it means free choice, responsibility for this choice, and feeling that you are politically efficient, that is, every citizen can affect the political process. Is there any transformation of Ukrainian society toward democracy? In order to register democratic development processes, the monitoring included a series of indices related to political thoughts and orientations of the population, to their participation in political life and to their perception of current processes.
- You can only look at the population's trust in main social institutions and power structures (B2.01) and see that in the average citizen's field of trust, there are only this citizen himself, his family and God. At the middle (rather neutral) level of trust, there are (according to priority): neighbors, colleagues, Army, fellow countrymen, church and clergy, mass media. So, the Army is the only trustworthy (as to people's opinion) state socio-political structure, people treat all other state socio-political structures with total distrust; though, for the last four years, people's trust level to even this social institution fell under 3 points, that is, between trust and distrust.
- People's trust to representative democracy is at a stable, very low level (B2.12): in 1994, half the population treated the Parliament with distrust; in 1998 (practically after parliamentary elections) approximately two thirds of Ukrainian adults treated the main legislative body with distrust. It means that despite the high "physical" activity of people during elections, they do not feel their real involvement in political life and the opportunity to elect their "own" deputy, the one who would really express and politically fight for the electorate's interests. Each year, after elections, the part of the electorate not knowing their deputy's name increases (B2.13). It is an efficient activity rate of deputies, their names have been forgotten before they end their deputy activity.
- After the elections of 1998, we can say about the next, though very low, trust credited to "people's representatives", that it can be seen in some increase (comparing to previous year) of the group (from 4 to 13 percent), thinking that the deputy elected by them would represent their interests in the Parliament, and of the group only deciding their own attitude toward the elected deputy.

- A majority of Ukrainian citizens think that Ukraine should be a presidential republic, where the President leads the government and is totally responsible for the political course and economics in the country (B2.07). However, initial trust credited to the President has run low during execution of his duties; the same picture was registered for the first President of Ukraine; this tendency can be seen now too (B2.09, B2.10).
- During the last years, there has been an essential decline in people's support of one of the main political institutions in democratic society - the multi-party institution (B1.01-B1.03, B1.06-B1.08). It has been revealed in the fact that approximately two thirds of the population treat any political party with distrust (B1.02). Every year, there is an increase in the group believing that multi-party system is unnecessary in Ukraine (B1.01). This can be explained not by preventive political skepticism and mass consciousness conservatism (as some politicians try to explain it, saying about the political apathy of the population and so on) but by the inefficient activity of certain figures coming to the social and political scene. As to the changes of people's trust and support related to various political figures, there is a clear trend: high trust level, in advance, at the beginning of the political career, and further fall.
- A loss of interest in politics and growing political indifference, still weakly registered, cannot be regarded as critical for political life in Ukraine. A majority of people express a stable, though not strongly manifested, interest in the political aspect of society's life (B1.05, B1.10).
- Under conditions of mass distrust of the state, civil society institutions should become an active force moving reforms. However, the main political institutions of civil society develop very slowly and inconsistently. According to some directions, this development is more similar to degradation.
- As for one of the main indices of civil society development - political involvement - during the years of Ukrainian independence, the percentage participating in non-governmental organizations constantly decreases (B1.11). Involvement in organized public activity has fallen to the level indicating practically total helplessness of person, in attempts to control government structures by public.
- Undeveloped civil society linked with a very low level of political efficiency is manifested in the firm belief of Ukrainian citizens that they could do anything as long as representatives of central or local authorities would violate people's rights and interests (B1.12-B1.13).
- As to protest orientations, during the last years, the percentage ready to endure material hardship for the sake of peace in the country has constantly decreased. In 1994, the number of people approving maintenance of peace was twice bigger than those approving active protest. In 1998, this correlation changed; the percentage inclined to active protest against the worsening of living conditions is bigger now (B1.14). It means that the psychological potential of destructive social protest is growing. Up to a certain time, the psychological potential does not become a real readiness to act, because there is a stable support of mainly legitimate kinds of social protest, inherent to the Ukrainian population as a whole (B1.15). Though, among legitimate kinds of protest, people have begun to prefer more decisive actions: if support of kinds of protest, such as participation in pre-election campaigns and collecting signatures on petitions, has been at the same rate, then the percentage ready for participation in lawful meetings and demonstrations has clearly increased (from 16.6 to 22.3 percent).
- In 1997-1998, there was conducted an expert questioning of central executive body leaders; in the result, we evaluated all protest actions according to their destructive potential ("threatening order and stability in the country"). After statistical data processing, every action was given a certain instability coefficient: personal applying of citizens to representatives of authorities related to violated rights and interests - 1.8 points, collecting signatures on petitions - 2.9 points, lawful meetings and demonstrations - 4.8 points, hunger strike - 5.9 points, picketing state offices - 5.9 points, threatening a strike - 6.0 points, boycott (to refuse to follow decisions by administrative authorities) - 7.2 points, unlawful meetings and demonstrations - 7.3 points, unlawful strikes - 7.5 points, creating an armed

force independent of the president and government - 8.5 points. Taking into account data on people's readiness for participation in actions of social protest, and data on evaluation of these actions as to threatening order and stability in the country (obtained after expert questioning), we developed integral indices to measure a rate of social tension in Ukraine. As to general changes of social tension in Ukraine, we can conclude that, during 1994-1997, the general rate of social tension did not change practically, but in 1998, there was registered a statistically meaningful rise of the general rate and degree of social tension.

- In the last years, evaluating further development of their country, Ukrainian citizens gave priority to broadening contacts with Russia and CIS countries (B2.18). In these years, interest in CIS has weakened because CIS could not develop a real cooperation. This situation leads to an interest in integration with Russia and Belarus. Orientation to the West is still unpopular option, despite high power bodies trying to keep to this apparent state development trend.
- As to interethnic relations, our attention was focused on two kinds of indices of ethnic tolerance: on direct factological statements about cases of discrimination against various nationalities (that the respondent ran across), and on a subtler index of interethnic tolerance: emotional and psychological orientation of Ukrainian citizens toward national isolationism ("separation") or toward international integration.
- The general structure and changes of cases of discrimination against people's nationality make it possible to be optimistic while evaluating prospects of maintaining interethnic peace and harmony in Ukraine, which is one of the most significant factors of civilized and peaceful country development (B4.01-B4.09).
- In order to measure the level of interethnic tolerance as a deep psychological indicator of interethnic relations culture, we used an adequate, in our opinion, method: the Bogardus Scale of Social Distance. This method was modified, adapted and tested by the authors in Ukraine in 1990-1991. Since publication of the first results in 1991, it has become very popular. Ukrainian sociologists used it many times (V. Yevtukh, V. Paniotto, Y. Sayenko, M. Churilov, O. Stegnyy and others). The Bogardus Scale of Social Distance is a complicated measurement method (its specific features require a certain knowledge); the results obtained with its help are of great public interest, so there are many cases when some figures were taken from a general context (incompetently and incorrectly, with no respect to the method). That is why we would like to offer detailed tables presenting polling results of 1994, 1996, 1998 (B4.13), and commentaries on interpretation of given figures.
- Using the scale of social distance it is possible to measure the social attitude of an individual toward members of other nationalities - a certain psychological readiness to be close to them or refusal to accept them, without taking into consideration their personal qualities and differences. Responses to a question concerning in what role an individual is prepared to accept members of other national groups allow us to determine the social distance that the individual would like to preserve between him/herself and a certain ethnic group, and to reveal a general tendency of mass perception development (i.e., does national orientation develop toward international integration or national separation, capable of leading the country to national isolationism?)
- The scale is based on cumulative principals. This means that a positive answer to the first option ("I agree to accept them like members of my family") means positive answers to all subsequent options (as close friends, neighbors, so on), except the last one - "I do not accept them in Ukraine". A positive answer to the second option (as close friends) implies positive answers to all subsequent options and a negative answer to the first one (like members of my family), and so on. So, presented for every year in tables, there is a direct percentage of respondents who answered positively to a certain option ("members of my family", "close friends", "neighbors", "colleagues" etc.), along with a cumulative percentage (second line), which helps to estimate a real part of people accepting members of a certain national group at this distance, including those prepared to accept them at a closer distance (in that case, subsequent options are accepted too). The cumulative character of the scale makes it possible to determine an index (point) of social distance as to members of a definite

nationality: I agree to accept them like members of my family - 1 point, as close friends - 2 points, neighbors - 3 points, colleagues - 4 points, inhabitants/residents - 5 points, tourists - 6 points, I do not accept them, in general - 7 points. The mean score (according to a certain social group or to the population as a whole) is an indicator of psycho-emotional orientation toward interethnic relations. We named it the index of national separation. The indicator reflecting a combined attitude toward all nationalities (except Ukrainians and Russians) is named the integral index of national isolationism.

- Polling data of 1994, 1996, and 1998 indicate that the mass perception inclined toward national isolationism and separation (registered at the first stages of the survey) has developed further. According to compared data, at the beginning of 1998, social distance became "shorter" only toward Ukrainians, Russians, and Belarussians (nations historically forming a traditional community), while it became "longer" toward all other nationalities (at statistically meaningful level). The only exception is Jews; changes of attitude toward them are not statistically meaningful: as it was before, in mass perception of Ukrainian population, they are between "ours" and "strangers".
- Surveys on interethnic relations and national tolerance make it possible to come to the main conclusion: maintaining interethnic peace and harmony in Ukraine depends (to a large extent) on the attitude of Ukrainian population majority toward national groups, despite worsening of social and economic situation and political tension in the country. Along with it, during the last year, there were specific changes indicating that the potential for stability was limited. Though the number of discrimination cases against people's nationality and the national intolerance rate increased insignificantly, the fact of negative changes indicates that public attention should be paid to this aspect of social life, as well as the attention of sociologists studying tendencies of changes in mass perception.

### C. SOCIAL SECTOR

- In monitoring the survey and analysis of changes in the general social conditions of the Ukrainian population, there were involved general indicators (satisfaction with own position in society as a whole, social status self-evaluation, satisfaction with social encouragement and social claiming), and also specific indicators related to the structure of certain social needs, which (when they are unsatisfied) can lead to worsening of the individual social well-being.
- As for general indicators, using data analysis it is possible to reveal a negative trend of social disintegration and disengagement of people from the society where they live.
- Satisfaction of the individual with his/her own place in society and his/her evaluation of his/her own rank in the status hierarchy are the most important indicators of the degree of social integration and the structural stabilization of society. In 1998, the percentage unsatisfied with their position in society increased significantly (compared to the first year of monitoring) and became over three-fourths of the population (C1.01-C1.02). This means that society stepped over the critical limit of mass disengagement and social disintegration.
- Social disengagement is closely linked to the deformation of the social status hierarchy in people's perception, when the majority of the population believe that they belong to low ranks of the social system. Along with it, for the last years, the part of Ukrainian citizens believing that they belong to the lowest rank of the social hierarchy increased to one-fourth (C1.04). Deterioration of disengagement and disintegration relates to the feeling of inability (the individual thinks that he/she is incapable of living under new conditions) (C1.07), and to the feeling that society is not able to fairly appraise individual actions (C1.05). In 1997, most citizens (53%) said that they lacked a fair appraisal of individual services for society. A ruined system of social encouragement plays a more and more negative role in the consolidation of Ukrainian society.
- In the system of social relations between individual and society, the social encouragement sub-system has been ruined, and the social claiming level has been lowered (the abilities and skills of citizens required by society). People care not only about what they get from society

but of society's return. The percentage unsatisfied with what they give to society has increased: in 1998, it was twice as large as those satisfied with their social usefulness (C1.03).

- Analysis of certain social needs (C1.08) indicates that there are two main tendencies related to changes in the social needs satisfaction of the population.
  1. The percentage who cannot satisfy their necessary food and relaxation needs has increased. The most alarming changes happened to be in the last year. Since 1995 to 1997, the percentage lacking possibilities for satisfying their necessary material needs had changed slowly, but in the next year, rapid negative changes occurred. Mostly due to them, from May 1997 to May 1998, the integral index of the social well-being of the Ukrainian population reduced significantly (C1.08).
  2. Since 1995, the biggest increase was in those who lack suitable jobs and opportunities for a second income. On the one hand, it indicates an intensified tension of employment and deterioration of unemployment; on the other hand, it is very significant that people are more ready (than before) for intensification of work efforts. This process can become one of the most important pre-conditions for a gradual overcoming of the social and economic crisis. It is known that countries encountering crises of the transitional period were successful because the majority of the population was able to accept a strong anti-crisis policy related to firm "consumer discipline" and significant work intensification.
- In order to make measurements more accurate and analysis of the inner structure of the general social condition (certain needs that, when unsatisfied, lead to a worsening of the general condition) more substantial, in the Institute of Sociology of NAS of Ukraine, there was created a special test, Integral Index of Social Well-Being (IISWB). Its brief (20 items) version has been used in every year's monitoring survey since 1995. Analyzing general trends of changes in the IISWB of the population for the last years of Ukrainian state independence, it is possible to come to the following conclusions:
  1. in 1995, the level of the social well-being of the Ukrainian population had already fallen significantly lower than the average;
  2. from 1995 to 1998, there has been a gradual lowering of the level of the well-being. It is statistically meaningful and significantly affects the negative tendency registered during the last year's monitoring.
- As for changes in the level of the well-being according to various socio-demographic groups, we would like to mention that there have been no dramatic changes during the years of sociological monitoring, but there have been changes in the subjective situation of society related to the social well-being depending on education, qualification, and employment of population.
- The general trend is the following: the level of the social well-being worsens for insufficiently educated and unemployed Ukrainian citizens, while highly educated groups of the population are characterized by the stability of the corresponding indicator. First of all, it relates to a worsening IISWB of the elderly and rural. In 1995, the condition of these categories of the population was like the condition of the others, but in 1998, corresponding indicators worsened. This trend seems to be natural, because the government gradually reduces support for these categories of the population, and their own efforts for survival are insufficient under the new conditions.
- The next aspect is less natural. The IISWB of people employed in the private sector does not improve. This means a real hampering of market reforms, as even people employed in new market surroundings do not feel changes in their social condition. The IISWB of those employed in the governmental sector worsens at the same rate as the IISWB of the unemployed. It is an indicator of crisis deterioration in the governmental job sector, and it burdens the economic development of the country.
- Though differences between integral indices of the general social well-being (for various age categories of population) are not significant, in 1995, the lowest index was not for an older age category (as one could expect), but for those most capable of working, the middle-aged category. During the last four years, the IISWB of these categories, unlike youth, worsened essentially.
- Inner structure of the social well-being makes it possible to see that every generation has its own problems related to the satisfaction of social needs. For instance, according to the

polling data of 1998, among youth, there are the following satisfaction problems: suitable work (64%), fashionable and beautiful clothing (61%), well-appointed apartment (56%), modern economic knowledge (55%). Middle-aged people lack possibilities for spending their vacation with full value (79%), and for relaxation (61%), suitable work (63%), working with whole return (53%), second income (62%), and necessary clothing. Elderly people most of all lack health, necessary medical aid (83%), possibilities for buying necessary food (77%) and food according to their liking (84%), ability to live under the new social conditions (54%), and confidence in their own power (46%).

- Every generation lacks those social goods most important for their spheres: youth - in professional self-determination and appearance, people of middle age - in guarantees related to work and relaxation, elderly people - in health support, normal nutrition, moral encouragement under conditions of transforming society.
- The general structure of people's evaluation of changes in various spheres of life (C1.09) indicates the prevalence of negative statements over positive ones practically in all spheres of life, except political freedoms (possibilities for getting reliable information about events in the country and the world, possibilities for freely expressing one's own opinion). During the last years, there was an increase in the percentage believing that employment guarantees and material conditions of the family had worsened. These data once more confirm the fact that employment problems and the worsening of material conditions of life have become the main risk factors for the social well-being and mental health of Ukrainian population.
- Everyday socio-cultural life of the Ukrainian population is characterized by the essential prevalence of passive actions (watching TV, reading newspapers, listening to the radio, "just resting, without doing anything") over active and creative kinds of relaxation (C2.01). And this prevalence has risen in the last years. A majority of the population mentioned a gradual worsening of conditions for raising children, relaxation, vacation (of full value) (C2.03-C2.06).
- Among the stressful living situations negatively affecting the psychological condition of people, material factors have become more and more significant, in particular, there has been an increase in the part of those not able to buy even necessary food. Also, there has been a rise of social pessimism and hopelessness in the face of officials' misbehavior (C2.07).
- According to the monitoring data, there have been no essential changes in people's health as to indicators of general self-evaluation (C3.01). Along with this, during the last year, people more frequently caught a cold, the percentage having chronic illnesses (in their own opinion) increased (C3.04, C3.05). People more frequently have complained about a lack of health (C3.02); this means a high tension of life and low confidence in one's own physical and mental resources necessary for overcoming an intensifying tension. Also, the possibilities for getting necessary medical aid are still very low (C3.08-C3.09).
- The most general indicator of psychological comfort and well-being of the individual is a level of satisfaction with one's own life as a whole. During the last years, the percentage unsatisfied with their life had increased significantly. In 1994, approximately half the Ukrainian population expressed dissatisfaction with their life to a greater or lesser extent; in 1998 this part increased over 70 percent (C4.01).
- Under stable social conditions, any worsening of satisfaction with life, as a rule, relates to personal crises of life and interpersonal disorders. Under the conditions of a transforming society and social instability in Ukraine, according to the monitoring data, the worsening of satisfaction with life takes place against stable and prevailing feelings of people's confidence in themselves (C4.04) and in their surrounding (C4.07-C4.12). A traditional national feature - to find social support in family and friends first and foremost - remains valid during the period of cardinal social transitions too. We would like to note that there is an ambivalence in expressing such a feature as "confidence in one's own power": on the one hand, the prevailing majority of people are confident in themselves, on the other hand, almost all Ukrainian citizens believe that outer conditions are responsible for their life (C4.03).

- Despite a general worsening of evaluation related to living conditions and standard of living, the majority of the Ukrainian population do not think of improving their conditions with the help of migration (C6.03). However, it is necessary to note that the trend related to some improving of living conditions in one's own town (registered in 1994-1997) changed to the opposite one in 1998 - there has been an essential fall in the level of satisfaction with life in one's own town (C6.01).

## SUMMARY

*On working out a system of social indicators reflecting the main tendencies of social development, and on further organization of national monitoring in order to provide information for social and economic policy*

Summing up the five-year sociological monitoring within the frames of the "Ukrainian Society at the Gateway to the 21st Century" research project, we would like to make a series of conclusions related to a general evaluation of social development tendencies on the way to the declared goals of a market economy, strong sovereignty, political democratic development, and strong social policy.

Based on the changes of public opinion, mass mood and social orientations of the population during the last years, we should state that economic reforms led to a gradual worsening of the subjective evaluation of the standard of living and the economic condition of people. Along with it, there has been a significant decrease of people's support for the main tendencies related to market reforms. This means a low efficiency of economic policy, incapable of overcoming the social and economic crisis of transition period.

Economic crisis is a serious pre-condition for forming an anti-democratic mood, raising distrust in democratic political institutions and legally elected legislative and executive power bodies. Social and political orientations of the population have changed too. The general tendency relates to a weakening support for democratic reforms of the political system and state sovereignty. However, still, there is support for a strategic course toward legal democratic state construction, though one can see more and more evidently that people lose faith in the possibility of such realization in the visible future.

Inefficiency of social policy is one of the most visible. Its results do not satisfy the majority of the population. This dissatisfaction becomes apparent in the lowering level of the general social condition and people's worsening psychological state, in the growing pessimistic mood and in strengthening social estrangement. Social disintegration and the national separation process (developing during the last years) is a serious reason for a fundamental revision of economic and social policy principles.

Sociological monitoring has revealed significant differences between evaluating statements and factological ones. These differences make it possible to claim, to some extent, "psychological dramatization" related to social and living conditions. It is inherent in people living under conditions of deeply transforming social structures and institutions. Further analysis of this aspect requires scientifically grounded indicators of objective social conditions and corresponding subjective evaluation. Comparison according to factological data obtained in mass polls is not sufficient, because factological data from self-reports do not reflect objectively people's social condition in full measure.

So, in order to make decisions on improving the efficiency of economic and social policy at the national and socio-regional levels, a special information provision should be organized. It has to be based on working out a system of social indicators and a process of collecting current and

prognostic social data reflecting changes in the conditions and quality of people's life, and their position in society as members of various social groups. Data collection and analysis, according to standardized social indicators, forms a basis for effective social policy evaluation. The absence of a corresponding indicator system leads to uncontrolled making of political decisions on social development, national wealth, social support for the disabled and insufficiently provided groups of the population.

In Ukraine, the existing system of collecting social data cannot meet informational requirements of economic and social policy subjects. Available social statistical data form a one-sided and fragmentary idea about social structure, social processes changes, satisfaction of the needs of various people's categories. This is due to historical reasons that caused a distorted practice of ideological control over statistical and sociological data, as well as being due to defects in the first stage of independent state establishment. The government tries to carry out social policy according to an "emergency" principle, without a consistent and scientifically grounded system for making decisions about the life of society. Under new conditions of democratic state development, economic and social policy should be based on a system of scientifically grounded indicators reflecting the objective condition of society and its subjective image in public opinion. One such social data source should be a special monitoring, conducted according to the system of the most sensitive (toward social condition changes) statistical and sociological indicators.

The goal of such monitoring is a systematic registration of tendencies related to social development and changes in the quality of life of the Ukrainian population, in order to evaluate the efficiency of governmental social policy and to correct it according to a current and prognostic evaluation of the main social indicators' changes.

The experience of developed democratic countries shows that a monitoring of national social indicators (characterizing the structure and changes of social life) is a necessary pre-condition for evaluating the efficiency of social policy, and for its correction. In the US in 1970, due to the organizational and financial support of the legislative and executive branches, the Social Indicator System was worked out. It contains 11 main blocks, each of them presenting several dozen indicators. These indicators require a generalizing of statistical data and sociological research at the national and structural group levels. According to data of social indicator monitoring, groups of experts (invited by concerned federal bodies) evaluate changes in the quality of people's life in various spheres and offer possible directions toward improving the efficiency of social policy related to corresponding fields.

Proceeding from the world experience and Ukraine's specific character, the system of social indicators should include the following blocks:

1. *Population Structure and Family*
2. *Job and Employment*
3. *Education, Upbringing and Professional Training*
4. *Health and Environment*
5. *Income and Wealth*
6. *Housing*
7. *Public Safety*
8. *Interethnic Relations and Minority Rights*
9. *Social Security*
10. *Culture, Relaxation, Recreation*
11. *Migration of Population, Transport and Communications*
12. *Social and Political Activity*

Each block contains a compulsory comparison of indicators of two kinds:

a) statistical data characterizing the objective living conditions of society, social groups, and the average individual;

b) sociological survey data characterizing a degree of satisfaction of needs and the general social condition of the population.

Combined statistical and sociological approaches make it possible to measure not only objective changes in the social situation related to certain spheres of social policy, but to determine the degree of influence of these changes on the condition of the individual in society, the satisfaction of the individual, and his/her general social condition.

Along with indicators characterizing the current situation, the system should include prognosis indicators. In order to evaluate the situation for correcting social policy, the system should involve a comparison of obtained information with the minimum permissible rate of the corresponding indicator. When some indicator comes close to a low normative limit, it means that the situation is unfavorable, and corresponding subjects of social policy should correct their activity.

The system of information providing for Ukrainian social policy should be worked out by the National Committee of Statistics and the Institute of Sociology of NAS of Ukraine. The National Committee of Statistics would coordinate actions of Ministries, departments, and research institutions on selection, systematization, and substantiation of methods for measuring objective social indicators according to the world experience and the specific social and economic situation in Ukraine. The Institute of Sociology of NAS of Ukraine would work out a program substantiating the system of sociological indicators and sociological providing, together with the data necessary to evaluate the efficiency of social policy according to such criteria as improving the general social condition and the satisfaction of people's needs in various spheres of life.

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