

Social Cohesion in Ukraine

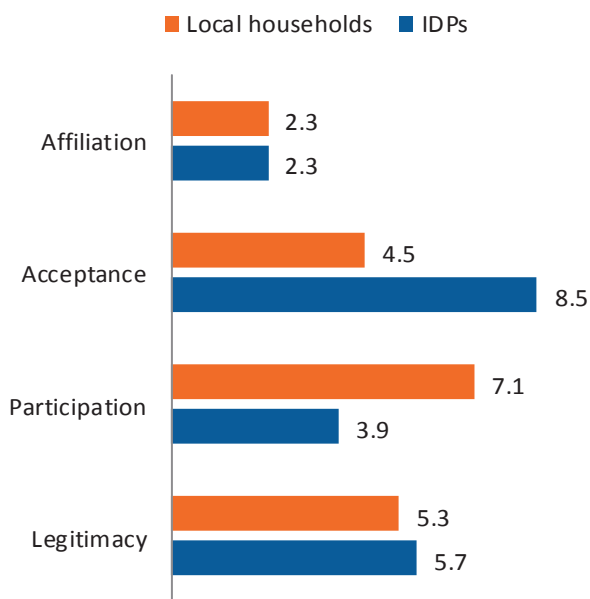
Survey report

The arrivals of IDPs at new places could be seen as new challenges for the settlement. At the same time, the appearance of new people could open new possibilities for local communities – the better newcomers feel there, the more they will be able to contribute to the local community. That is how the integration and consolidation of locals and IDPs, building trust, mutual respect and partnership, i.e. enhanced social cohesion of the society, are gaining topmost relevance.

IOM-commissioned survey provides an estimate of social cohesion for IDPs and local population by such aspects as: their confidence in the public authorities, trust to social institutions and other state establishments; solidarity with other groups; participation in political and civic activities as well as in social and cultural life.



Social cohesion estimation of IDP households and local households



To ensure the proper comparison of levels of social cohesion with previous surveys, the approach based on the questionnaires of “European Values Study” (EVS) was used.

In this study Social cohesion is measured in four dimensions:

- **Legitimacy/illegitimacy** (supporting social and private institutions, that work as intermediaries, i.e. how different institutions adequately represent people and their interests);
- **Acceptance/rejection** (pluralism, tolerance to changes);
- **Participation/passivity** (participation in state affairs, third sector);
- **Affiliation/isolation** (acceptance of general values, a sense of belonging to one community);

The data were obtained based on the results of the survey of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and local community members within the EU-funded “National Monitoring System of the Situation with Internally Displaced Persons” survey conducted by IOM and Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms.

2,400 IDPs and 1,200 locals were interviewed face-to-face in March-May 2016.

Data on social cohesion indicators in 2016 was gathered by IOM, in 2008 and 1999 — gathered by EVS teams.

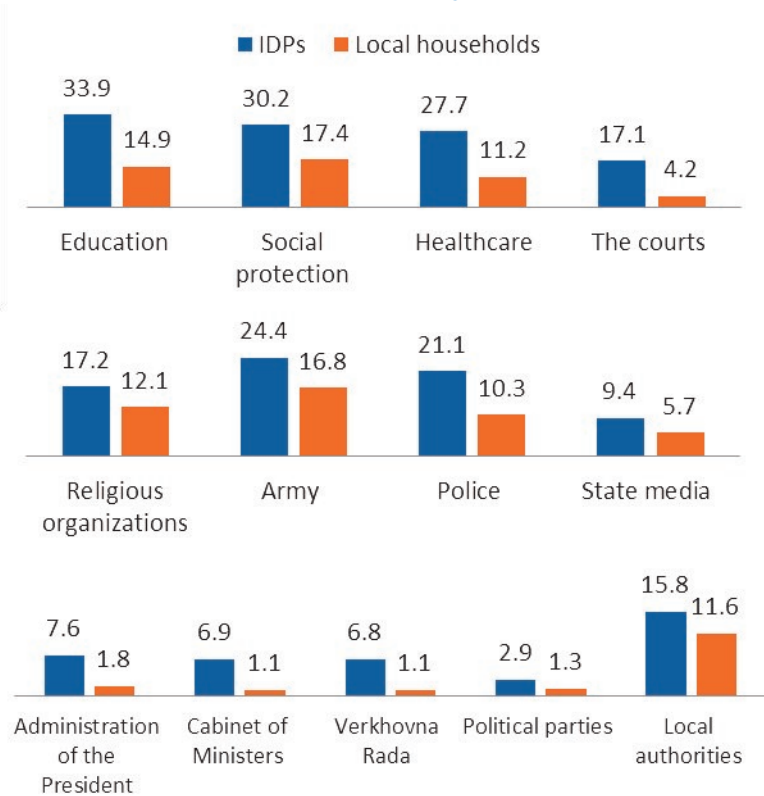


The project is implemented by IOM



The project is funded by the European Union

Trust in the public services, reported by IDP and local households



LEGITIMACY

- IDPs reported 4% more trust in the state media: 9.4% of IDPs completely trust state media institutions, in comparison to 5.7% of local households;
- IDPs demonstrate almost 8% higher trust in the armed forces and 10.8% higher trust in the police.
- IDPs generally demonstrate a higher level of satisfaction and trust in democracy and governance: 5.8% difference in the reported trust to the Administration of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers, 5.7% more trust to the Verkhovna Rada.



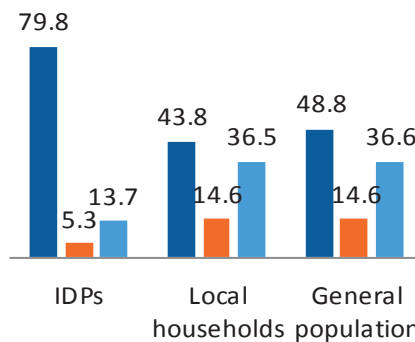
ACCEPTANCE

Solidarity with IDPs

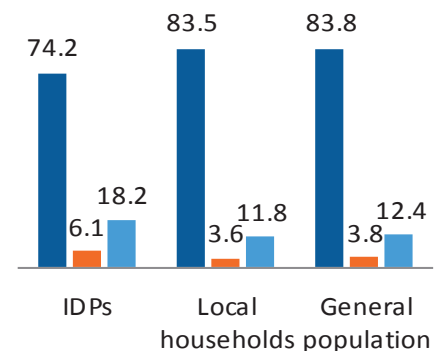
Solidarity with the population of the locality

- IDPs report a similar level of solidarity with other IDPs (79.8%) and with local residents (74.2%),
- There is significant difference in attitude of local households to IDPs — 43.8% feel solidarity with IDPs, almost twice as many (83.5%) state solidarity with the local population.
- General population's (combined dataset) solidarity with IDPs is much lower than solidarity with local population (48.8% for IDPs and 83.8% for locals respectively).

■ Yes ■ No ■ Difficult to say



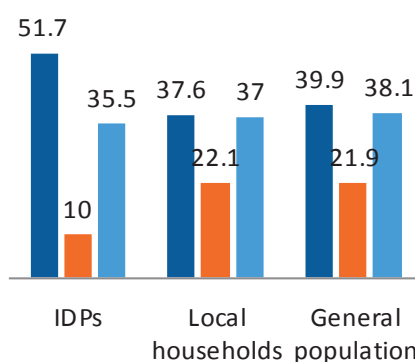
■ Yes ■ No ■ Difficult to say



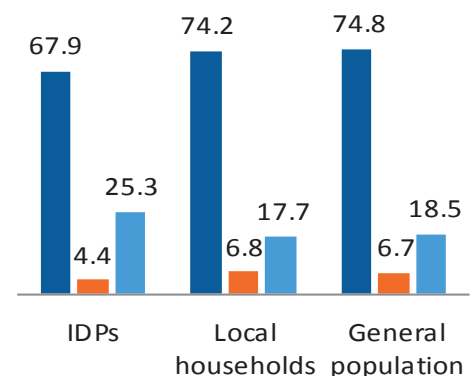
Solidarity with the population of Donbas and Crimea

Solidarity with the population of Ukraine

■ Yes ■ No ■ Difficult to say

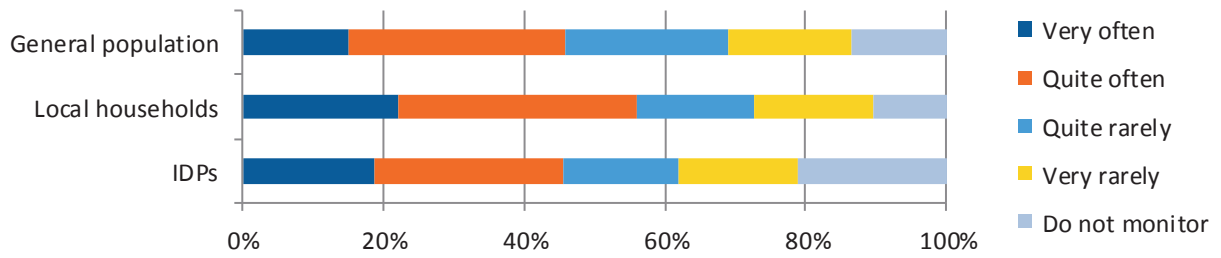


■ Yes ■ No ■ Difficult to say



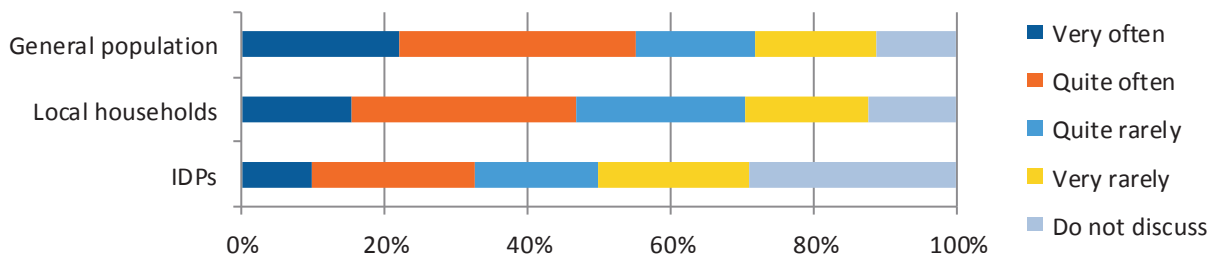
PARTICIPATION

Frequency of monitoring of political developments through the media



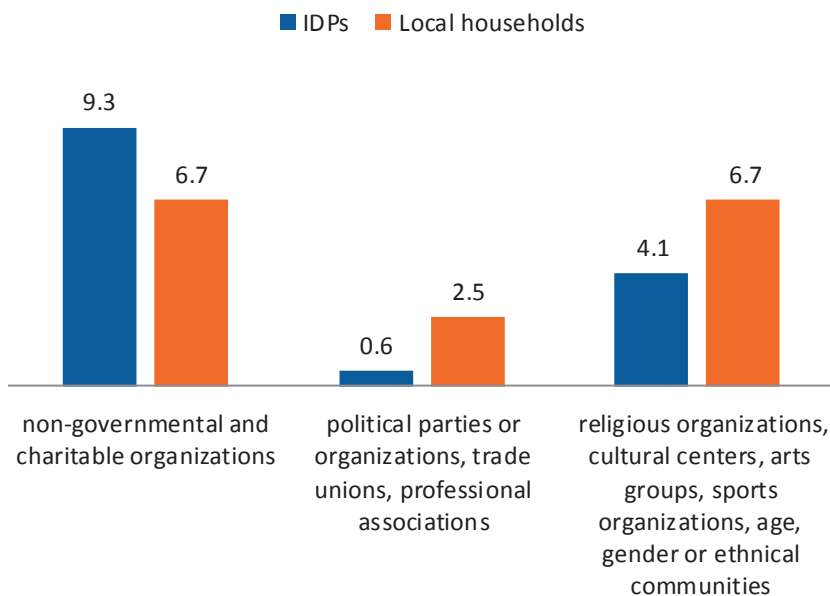
IDPs rarely discuss political issues with family, friends and acquaintances, whereas local residents are 22% more apt to do so (50% of IDPs admit that they very rarely or never discuss political issues in comparison to 28.1% of local residents who never or very rarely have political discussions).

Frequency of discussion of political issues with family, friends and acquaintances



AFFILIATION

Volunteering NGOs, political and social organizations reported by IDP and local households



- IDPs are 2.6% more likely to volunteer in NGOs than locals
- Locals are 2.6% more likely to volunteer in religious, cultural centers, age, gender or ethnical communities
- Volunteering in political parties is 1.9% more popular among local residents

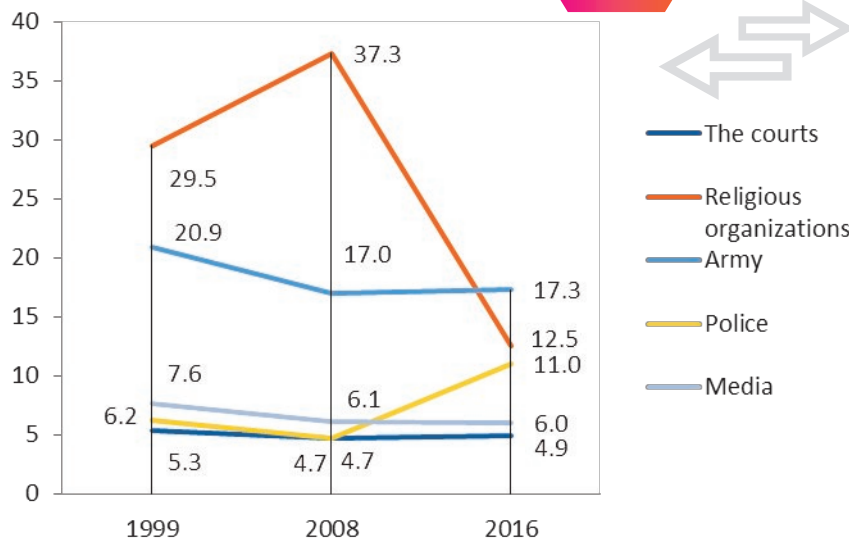


Data on level of social cohesion in Ukraine in 2008 and 1999 years were obtained from the European Values Study datasets, which was conducted by Tilburg University and European partners, data of 2016 (collected within the National Monitoring System survey, conducted by IOM) were statistically weighted to be comparable with the previous rounds of EVS. Questionnaires and sample were designed to be corresponding to EVS methodology.

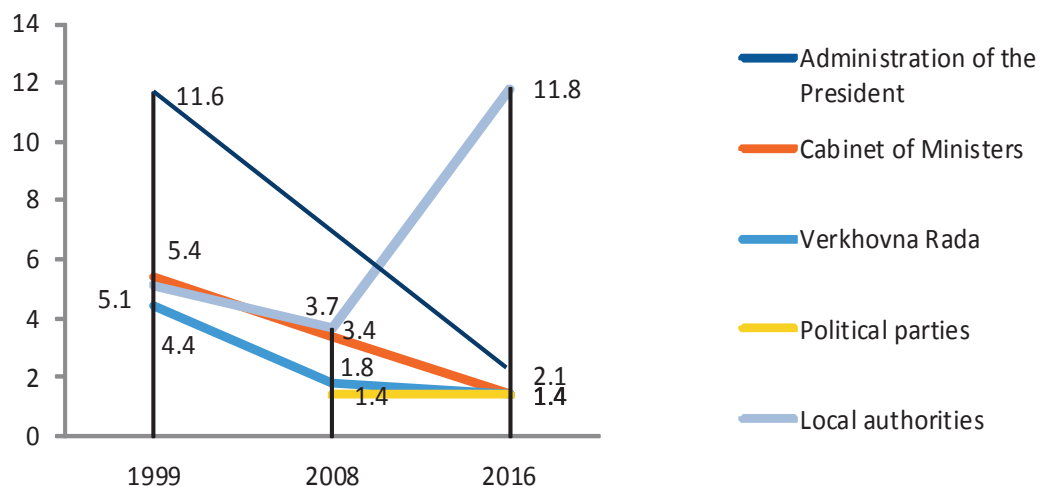
LEGITIMACY



Trust in the public services, social and governmental institutions



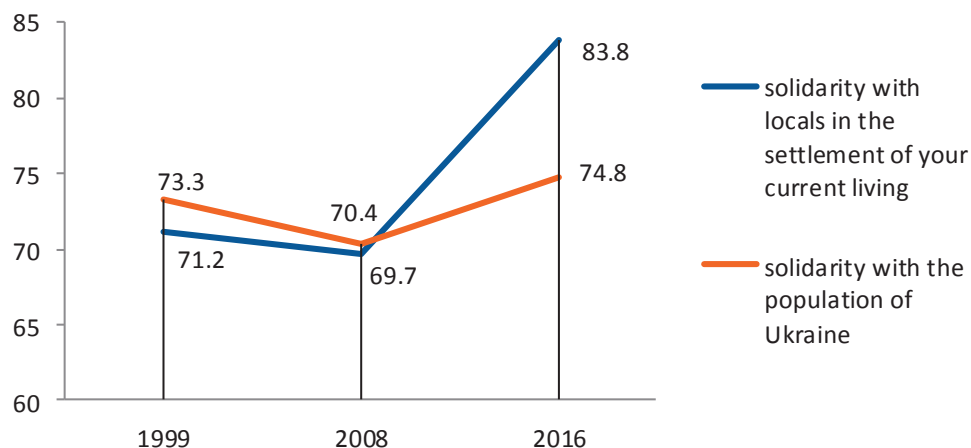
- Public trust in social protection institutions has dramatically increased over the past years (4.7% in 2008 and 18.4% in 2016).
- Trust in the police has increased by 6.3% in comparison to 2008 (% of respondents who reported complete trust to the institution — 4.7% in 2008 and 11% in 2016).
- The percentage of respondents who reported complete trust to the police and chose the “Rather trust than distrust” option is 56.8% in 2016 compared to 29% in 2008, and 32.3% in 1999. The almost 28% increase of trust indicates changes in the attitude of Ukrainian society to the police and law enforcement institutions.
- Trust in local authorities has increased from 3.7% in 2008 to 11.8% in 2016, and this is the only authority that shows positive dynamics.



ACCEPTANCE

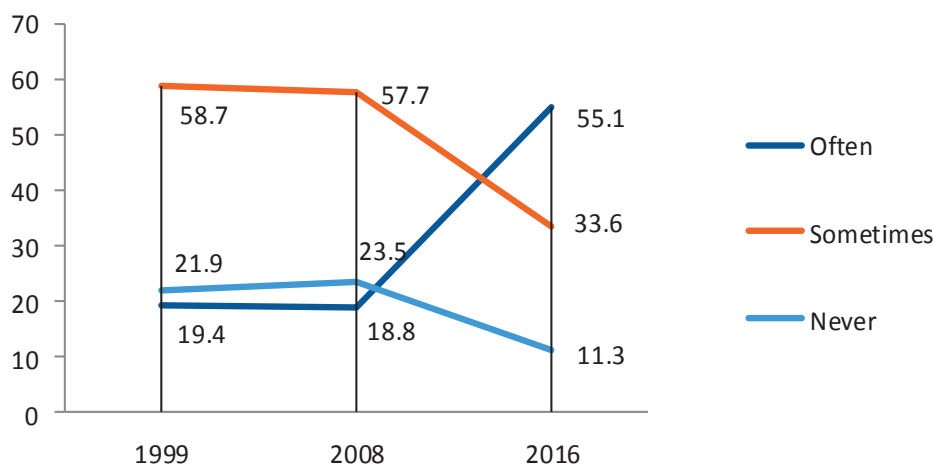
Solidarity with the population, by year

The feeling of proximal solidarity with the population of the same locality increased by 14% in 2016 in comparison to 2008 (83.8% and 69.7% respectively).



PARTICIPATION

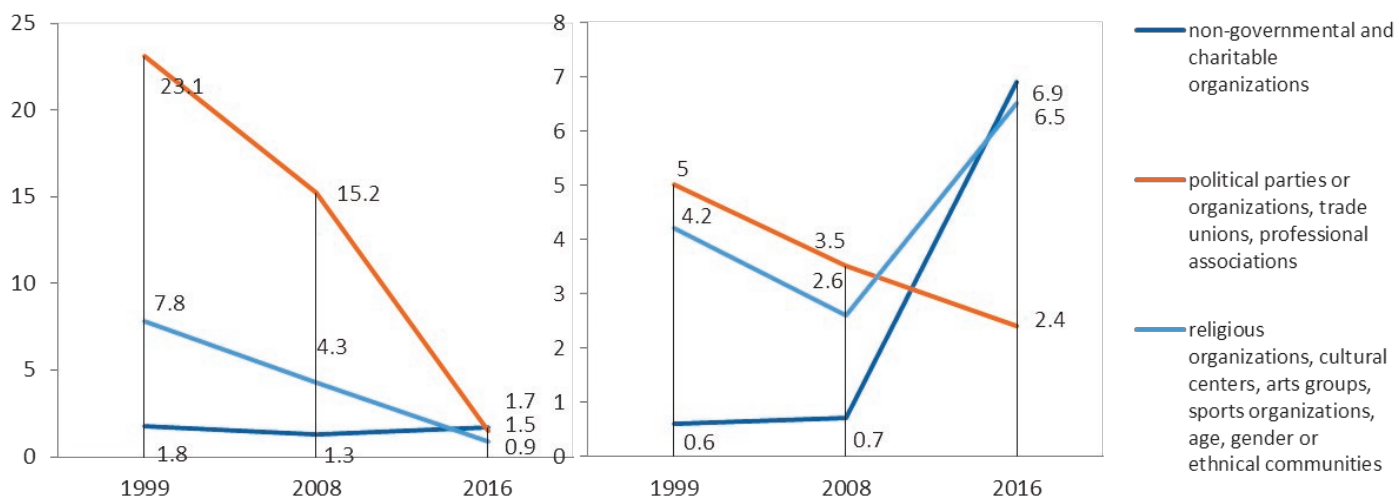
Frequency of discussion of political issues with family, friends and acquaintances, by year



There is a significant increase of social attention to the politics. The share of respondents that often discuss political issues increased by 36% (from 18.8% in 2008 to 55.1% in 2016).

AFFILIATION

Employment (LEFT) and Volunteering (RIGHT) in NGOs, political and social organizations, by year



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