CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE
perception, experience, attitudes

ANALYSIS OF NATIONWIDE SURVEYS 2015 - 2018
Key facts:
- Polling agency: Kyiv International Institute of Sociology
- Population: adults (≥18y.o.) from all over Ukraine and Kyiv city (except uncontrolled territories)
- Survey method: face-to-face interview
- Sampling: multistage random sample with quota selection at the last stage
- Margin of error: ≤ 1.0%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>10 580</td>
<td>10 577</td>
<td>10 639</td>
<td>10 173</td>
<td>10 169</td>
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</tbody>
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**Unique features**
- **Representative** for each of 24 oblasts*, the city of Kyiv, and for the whole of Ukraine
- **Sample size** allows to study corruption experience in particular sectors
- **Comparable methodology** allows to track changes from 2007

* The temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, city of Sevastopol, and certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts which are outside the control of the government of Ukraine, were excluded from the 2015 and 2018 surveys.
ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

1. Attitude to problem of corruption
2. Attitudes to government & non-government actors
3. Changes in perception of corruption level
4. Corruption experience
5. Citizens anti-corruption activism
How serious are the following problems in Ukraine today? (very serious + serious)

- High cost of living and low salaries: 95.9%
- Military action in the Donbas region: 93.9%
- Corruption: 93.7%
- High cost and low quality of public services: 91.8%
- High cost and low quality of medical services: 91.6%
- Crime: 89.5%
- Unfairness in the system of justice: 88.8%
- Unemployment: 88.7%
- Uncontrolled government: 87.8%
- Drug abuse: 85.3%
- Excessive bureaucracy: 83.0%
- Loss of control of Crimea: 80.4%

Grand and political corruption: 92.5%
Corruption at everyday level: 81.6%
Corruption in business: 72.4%
### What are the three main causes of corruption in Ukraine?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No adequate punishment for corruption</td>
<td>80.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishonesty of politicians and public officials</td>
<td>58.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen habits to solve their problems using corruption including bribery</td>
<td>39.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence of clear procedures in governmental institutions, excessive bureaucracy</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low level of public awareness about procedures and rules in governmental institutions</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Which of the following measures are likely to be most effective in fighting and preventing corruption?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that criminal responsibility for corruption is inevitable</td>
<td>58.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove immunity from Rada deputies</td>
<td>56.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove corrupt officials from their public offices and ban them from working in public office in future</td>
<td>53.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Define the authorities and responsibilities of government officials clearly and improve internal corruption controls in government</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve citizen legal literacy</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who is responsible for overcoming corruption in Ukraine?

63.0% President and his Administration
43.6% Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
30.4% Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
3.9% Local self-government
2.7% Oblast government

19.8% National Anti-Corruption Bureau
15.2% Judicial (court) system
15.2% Special AC Prosecutor’s Office
14.6% Prosecutor’s office
11.5% NAPC
10.4% Security Service of Ukraine
5.4% National Police

10.6% Ordinary citizens
1.7% Mass media
1.3% Non-governmental organizations
1.0% Business community

Who is willing to overcome corruption in Ukraine?
(willing very much + rather willing)

6.0% President and his Administration
4.1% Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
4.9% Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
10.9% Local self-government
5.9% Oblast government

16.5% National Anti-Corruption Bureau
4.0% Judicial (court) system
16.0% Special AC Prosecutor’s Office
4.5% Prosecutor’s office
16.3% NAPC
11.2% Security Service of Ukraine
8.4% National Police

72.7% Ordinary citizens
47.3% Mass media
41.9% Non-governmental organizations
22.5% Business community
CITIZENS’ ROLE IN ANTI-CORRUPTION IS SEEN AS RATHER PASSIVE

Ordinary citizens are responsible for overcoming corruption in Ukraine

Can the public influence the reduction of corruption by doing the following?

- No, the public can not influence the reduction of corruption: 34.8%
- Not offering or refusing to pay bribes: 29.4%
- Reporting corruption to the media, including social media: 21.4%
- Reporting corruption cases to law enforcement authorities and NAPC: 15.6%
- Participating in discussions or commenting on draft laws, regulations or policies: 12.7%
How widespread is corruption in the following levels of government? (% of «very widespread» responses)

- Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine: 2018 - 73.2%, 2015 - 60.6%
- Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine: 2018 - 67.6%, 2015 - 54.8%
- President and his Administration: 2018 - 66.1%, 2015 - 46.4%
- Oblast government: 2018 - 45.7%, 2015 - 42.3%
- Local self-government (city/hromada/village/settlement): 2018 - 38.5%, 2015 - 34.3%
How widespread is the corruption in the [name of the field]?
(\% of «very widespread» responses, top 5 institutions)

- **Court system**: 62.2\% (66.0\%)
- **Health care**: 55.0\% (58.0\%)
- **Prosecutors’ office**: 54.3\% (62.4\%)
- **Митниця**: 51.6\% (53.0\%)
- **Land privatization, ownership, and use**: 45.1\% (45.2\%)
FAMILIES OF 41.5% OF THE RESPONDENTS FACED CORRUPTION DURING THE LAST YEAR

Have you or your family members directly faced corruption during the last 12 months?

- Yes, I faced it personally: 30.6%
- No, neither me nor my family members face it: 53.1%
- Not me, but my family members faced it: 10.9%
- Difficult to say / Refused: 5.4%

Share of those who faced corruption – personally of family members:

- 2007: 67.0%
- 2009: 62.5%
- 2011: 60.1%
- 2018: 41.5%

(pact)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Area</th>
<th>Share of Respondents</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health care</td>
<td>63.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment aid and other social aid (pensions, etc.)</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools administration and teachers</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities installation or repairment (phone, gas, electricity or water)</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities and their educators</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIA Service Centers (drivers licences, auto registration or technical checkup)</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National police (including patrol police)</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land privatization, ownership, and use</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration or privatization of real estate</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
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Q: Over the past 12 months, have you or your family member dealt with government authorities or with any of the state institutions?
Q. Please tell me whether you or your family members did the following in order to receive medical services? - % of those who applied for state medicine institutions in the past 12 months

1. To buy medicines or devices before going to doctor or hospital
   - Yes – I was forced: 41.6% (2018), 54.4% (2015)
   - Yes – I did it on my own: 25.2% (2018), 22.4% (2015)
   - No – but I was forced: 3.5% (2018), 2.7% (2015)
   - No – and nobody forced me: 26.9% (2018), 19.1% (2015)

2. To deliver money into “charitable” funds of the hospital, cabinet, or other funds
   - Yes – I was forced: 40.3% (2018), 50.6% (2015)
   - Yes – I did it on my own: 14.9% (2018), 13.8% (2015)
   - No – but I was forced: 6.3% (2018), 4.5% (2015)
   - No – and nobody forced me: 35.1% (2018), 28.9% (2015)

3. To provide free services or pay unofficially (outside of the cash desk) in hospitals or polyclinics in exchange of medical service
   - Yes – I was forced: 23.8% (2018), 34.8% (2015)
   - Yes – I did it on my own: 13.7% (2018), 13.3% (2015)
   - No – but I was forced: 4.9% (2018), 3.6% (2015)
   - No – and nobody forced me: 50.8% (2018), 43.6% (2015)
Q: Was a bribe (in the form of a gift, favor, service or money) requested from you or your family member?

Q: Did you or your family member offer a bribe (gift, favor, service or money) to obtain the services?

Q: Did you, your family member use personal connections or favoritism to obtain the service from the government authority?
IN ZAKARPATSKA OBLAST, KYIV AND RIVNE OBLAST MORE THAN HALF OF UKRAINIANS EXPERIENCED CORRUPTION

- Zakarpatska: 96.3%
- Kyiv: 63.4%
- Rivnenska: 55.6%
- Dnipropetrovska: 47.2%
- Vinnytska: 46.3%
- Khmelnytska: 46.2%
- Volynska: 44.4%
- Odeska: 42.4%
- Khersonska: 42.0%
- Kyivska: 41.7%
- Zaporiжhьska: 41.1%
- Donetskа: 39.5%
- Zhytomyrska: 39.4%
- Lьvivska: 35.3%
- Kharkivska: 35.1%
- Sum ska: 32.8%
- Mykolatyska: 32.0%
- Lьganska: 31.1%
- Chernivetska: 31.0%
- Chernihivska: 29.3%
- Ivano-Frankivska: 24.4%
- Ternopilska: 15.8%

Yes, myself or my family members faced corruption personally
Ukraine average (2018)
EXPERIENCE OF CORRUPTION IS MORE COMMON FOR PEOPLE AGED 30-45, WITH HIGHER EDUCATION AND BETTER FINANCIAL CONDITION

**Personal experience with corruption, by age groups**

- 18-29 years: 30.8%
- 30-44 years: 35.2%
- 45-59 years: 32.9%
- 60 years and older: 23.5%

**Personal experience with corruption, by type of settlement**

- Urban: 31.8%
- Rural: 27.7%

**Personal experience with corruption, by level of education**

- Elementary or some secondary: 21.1%
- High school: 22.7%
- High school or start-up professional: 27.2%
- High specialized: 30.5%
- University undergraduate: 38.9%
- University graduate: 37.5%

**Personal experience with corruption, by family's financial condition**

- We do not have enough money even for food: 29.5%
- We have enough money for food, but it is difficult to buy clothes: 26.7%
- We have enough money for food and clothes and we can some amount deferred: 33.8%
- We can afford to buy some expensive things / anything we want: 52.4%
ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIES: 36.5% ARE READY TO JOIN AND 11.5% REPORTED PARTICIPATING

Readiness and actual participation in AC activities

AC activities include:

- participating in discussions on draft laws, regulations or policies
- initiating and signing petitions
- reporting corruption to the media, including social media
- appealing to MPs
- reporting corruption cases to law enforcement authorities and NAPC
- filing complaints about corruption with government agencies in which it was observed
- participating in meetings and public protests
- supporting anti-corruption NGOs and civic initiatives
Reporting corruption to the media, including social media, to attract attention and pressure

- Done during the last 12 months: 4.2%
- Ready to participate: 12.6%

Participating in meetings and public protests

- Done during the last 12 months: 2.2%
- Ready to participate: 9.0%

Supporting anti-corruption NGOs and civic initiatives and participating in their activities

- Done during the last 12 months: 1.9%
- Ready to participate: 8.8%

Initiating and signing petitions to local, regional and national-level government

- Done during the last 12 months: 3.6%
- Ready to participate: 8.5%

Reporting corruption cases to law enforcement authorities (NABU, police) and NAPC

- Done during the last 12 months: 1.8%
- Ready to participate: 8.5%
**Factors that motivate engagement in AC activities**

- Feeling that it directly concerns my interests or interests of my family: 69.3%
- Security guarantees for you and your family, ensuring your anonymity: 61.5%
- Compassion to people who face certain problem: 56.8%

**Factors that discourage engagement in AC activities**

- Lack of feeling that it can change something: 71.8%
- Feeling of physical insecurity for yourself and your family: 70.9%
- Lack of trust to authorities, including anticorruption authorities: 68.3%

Q: What can motivate you to engage into anticorruption activities? – % of “very motivating” and “rather motivating“ responses

Q: What can discourage you from engaging into anticorruption activities? – % of “very discouraging” and “rather discouraging“ responses