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Advancing Democracy Worldwide

# Citizens and the Parliament: Trust, Interaction and Transparency Under Martial Law Wave 2 Survey

*February 2024*





# Detailed Methodology

- The survey was conducted by Info Sapiens on behalf of the Center for Insights in Survey Research of the International Republican Institute (IRI) in collaboration with Internews Ukraine within the scope of the USAID "RADA: Next Generation" Program.
- The survey was conducted across Ukraine between February 17 to 26, 2024 through computer assisted telephone interviews (CATI) using a random digit dial (RDD) sample of mobile phone numbers.
- The total sample of 1,637 respondents was comprised of Ukrainian residents aged 18+ and eligible to vote. The surveyed sample is weighted by gender, age and settlement size according to State Statistics Service of Ukraine data as of January 1, 2022. The sample does not include residents of the occupied territories, where Ukrainian mobile operators do not provide mobile connections, as well as Ukrainians who have moved abroad.
- The first wave of the survey was conducted across Ukraine between October 6 to 22, 2022, using the same method and with a total sample of 1,609 respondents.
- The theoretical margin of error does not exceed 2.4 percentage points for the mid-range of the full sample.
- The response rate is 12%.
- Charts and graphs may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.
- Cited bases are weighted.

# Frequently Cited Disaggregates\*

Disaggregate	Category	Base in 2024
Region	West	n = 391
	Center	n = 411
	South	n = 269
	East	n = 219
	North	n = 219
	Kyiv	n = 128
Age	18-35	n = 457
	36-50	n = 451
	51+	n = 730
Gender	Men	n = 741
	Women	n = 896

*\*Cited bases are weighted. Margin of error will vary with sample size n.*

# Parliament Activities and Experience of Interaction

- The proportion of Ukrainians familiar with the Verkhovna Rada (VR) has shown a varied distribution across different knowledge levels. Approximately 59% of respondents indicated that they know at least "something" about the VR, reflecting a slight decrease from the previous survey. Those who claim to know "nothing" about the VR constitute 9%.
- The regional differences in awareness have persisted, with the capital, Kyiv, showcasing the highest levels of knowledge, where 71% of citizens know either a "great deal" or "something" about the VR. However, this marks a notable decrease from the 83% reported in the last survey. In contrast, awareness in the South and East remains comparatively lower, with only 57% in the South and 51% in the East reporting at least some knowledge about the VR. While the gap between Central, Eastern and Southern regional figures persist, it is lower when compared to the previous survey.

# Parliament Activities and Experience of Interaction

## *(Continued)*

- The survey reveals what issues Ukrainians believe the VR should focus on during martial law. An overwhelming majority of 89% prioritize "meeting the needs of the military, defending the state and contributing to the end of the war" as the Verkhovna Rada's primary issue to address. This was a new response that was added to the 2024 survey questionnaire. The declines between 2022 and 2024 that were seen for other responses to this question is likely caused by the addition of this response.
- While "assistance to vulnerable groups" remains a high priority, it has seen a relative decrease in emphasis, being mentioned by 34% of Ukrainian adults, compared to 59% in the previous survey. Nevertheless, it continues to be an area of significant public concern, underlining the importance of support for groups such as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) during times of national emergency.
- "Control over the spending of budget funds" has maintained its status as a critical issue, with a slight decrease to 42% from 51% in 2022. This continued focus suggests that financial transparency and accountability are still paramount in the public's mind during martial law, intensified by the continued need for economic stability and efficiency in crisis conditions.
- A majority of Ukrainians have a stable recognition of "drafting legislation" as the predominant function of the VR with 53% in 2024 and 52% in 2022. The function of bearing responsibility for the citizens' well-being has seen a considerable rise in recognition, reflected by 26% of respondents, up from 7% in the previous survey.
- Assistance with national defense has also seen a higher level of recognition, now at 9%, more than double the 4% from the last survey. This could reflect a heightened public awareness of the VR's role in security matters.

# Transparency and Trust

- Respondents' trust in the Verkhovna Rada (VR) of Ukraine has experienced a decline, with 29% expressing that they either "rather" or "completely" trust the institution, a notable decrease from the 56% reported in 2022. Notably, trust among youth (ages 18-35) has also seen a downturn, with only 36% of young Ukrainians indicating that they "rather" or "completely" trust the VR, in stark contrast to the 67% recorded two years prior.
- Furthermore, this decline in trust is reflected across all regions. The highest levels of trust is reported in Kyiv with reduction from 57% in 2022 to 35%. Meanwhile, trust levels are lowest in the West and North, with only 26% reporting some degree of trust, aligning with the overall trend of diminishing confidence in the VR as an institution.
- The evaluation of the level of public access to information about the activities of the Verkhovna Rada generally revealed a moderate level of satisfaction with the current situation. Among Ukrainians, 32% assess the level of access as sufficient, but only 15% claimed that information is clear for them. At the same time, Kyiv residents claimed to be more satisfied with the clarity of information available for them regarding the activities of the Verkhovna Rada, with 21% of people living in the capital believing that there is enough information and it is clear. Overall, the findings highlight a significant demand for increased transparency and accessibility in parliamentary affairs.

# Verkhovna Rada's Communication Platforms

- In terms of assessing the effectiveness of the Verkhovna Rada's communication platforms, the public has provided varied feedback on how well the VR's activities are covered across different media channels.
- The web portal rada.gov.ua is perceived as the most effective channel, with 25% of respondents rating its coverage of activities as fully sufficient (5 out of 5). Additionally, 37% rated it a 4 out of 5, suggesting that the official web portal is considered a reliable source for VR's activities.
- The Instagram page of the VR, as well as the Telegram channel, received a moderate response, with a notable proportion of respondents (14%/27% for Instagram, 15%/25% for Telegram) rating them 5 out of 5 and 4 out of 5 respectively, indicating sufficient coverage. However, these platforms also saw a significant rating for 'Not at all sufficiently covered' (1 out of 5) – 15% for Instagram and 10% for Telegram, highlighting room for improvement in these areas.
- The Voice of Ukraine newspaper and the RADA TV channel both have a significant share of respondents (41%) giving them a neutral score (3 out of 5), which implies that while these channels are recognized, they may not be fully meeting public expectations for coverage.
- The Facebook page and RADA TV Channel (in declining order) have the lowest share of those who rate them 5 or 4 out of 5.

# Public's Engagement with the Verkhovna Rada's Digital Services

- There has been a notable shift in the public's engagement with the Verkhovna Rada's digital services. "Electronic Petitions" remains the most recognized and utilized service, with awareness growing to 56% and usage increasing to 31%. This uptrend suggests a deepening engagement with this particular service, outpacing the levels of usage without significant changes in awareness reported in 2022, at 24% and 54% respectively.
- Additionally, "Public Discussion of Bills" has seen a rise in awareness to 50%, which is a significant improvement from 33% in the previous survey. However, usage remains relatively low at 9% though this is a six points increase from the usage level measured in 2022. This indicates that while more individuals are aware of the service, converting awareness into active participation continues to be a challenge.
- The "Citizen's Electronic Cabinet" has experienced a slight increase in the percentage of Ukrainian citizens who are aware of the service but haven't used it, now at 21%, up from 17% in 2022. Still, actual usage remains low at 5%, reflecting a need for further promotion and possibly simplification of the user experience to encourage adoption.
- Moreover, the potential for growth in the usage of these services remains, as indicated by the proportion of respondents who are currently unaware of the services but plan to use them: 20% for the "Citizen's Electronic Cabinet" and 16% for "Public Discussion of Bills". These figures suggest opportunities to increase engagement through targeted awareness campaigns.
- The current data, therefore, indicate progress in the recognition of the Verkhovna Rada's digital services, with "Electronic Petitions" solidifying a lead in both awareness and usage. Meanwhile, "Public Discussion of Bills" and the "Citizen's Electronic Cabinet" show increased potential for future growth in public engagement.

# Source and clarity of information for Ukrainian citizens regarding the activities of their People's Deputies

- Social media platforms remain the predominant source of information for Ukrainian residents regarding the activities of their People's Deputies with usage increasing to 60%. This represents a 10 percentage-points rise from 2022, further emphasizing the trend favoring digital platforms, particularly among the younger demographic.
- Central TV channels, while still a key source of information, have seen a decrease in their usage, with 31% of respondents utilizing them to stay informed about People's Deputies activities, compared to 45% in 2022. This shift suggests a gradual transition from traditional media to online sources, although TV continues to be a significant medium, especially among older citizens.
- The percentage of individuals who do not use any of the listed sources to learn about People's Deputies activities has decreased to 5% in 2024, down from 16% in 2022. This change may indicate that efforts to increase the visibility of parliamentary activities have had some success, or that the public has become more proactive in seeking out information. The changes also might be a result of adding YouTube to the questionnaire as a separate source of learning about People's Deputies activities.
- The use of online video platforms such as YouTube for political content has shown consistency with global trends with 29% of the population now using it as an information source. Similarly, news media websites and local TV channels are sources for 11% and 14% of the population, respectively, maintaining their roles as important conduits of information.

# Communication and Constituent Priorities

- Insufficient information sharing by People's Deputies to their voters remains a problem: 47% of Ukrainians indicated that the information provided by deputies is insufficient and unclear. This is an increase compared to 36% in the previous year, this might indicate a deterioration in information dissemination.
- The younger demographic appears to maintain a slightly more positive view, with 26% considering the information to be sufficient (compared to 21% among the adults aged 36-50 and 18% among those who are older than 51), reflecting perhaps a better engagement with the methods and channels of communication typically used by this age group.
- For internally displaced persons, there is a notable issue with clarity and sufficiency of information from People's Deputies elected in the district they are living in after displacement, with 39% finding it not sufficient and not understandable. This is an increase from last year's 24% of IDPs who were not satisfied with the amount and quality of information. Notably, 29% of IDPs now find it difficult to answer the question about the adequacy of information from People's Deputies, pointing to an ongoing challenge of reaching this group effectively.
- The 2024 data thus indicates a continuing need for People's Deputies to address gaps in communication and to ensure that their activities are sufficiently and understandably communicated to all constituents, including IDPs, across all age brackets.

# Communication and Constituent Priorities

## *(Continued)*

- The 2024 survey has seen a shift in the priorities that are most important for People's Deputies to focus on. This is partly due to a new response being added to the question in 2024. This new response for "individual assistance by People's Deputies to individual units of the Defense Forces (patronage)" measured as the most important priority for People's Deputies at 40%.
- The task of "securing interests of the district" remains the second highest priority, with a decrease to 31% from the 48% observed in 2022. This continues to be seen as one of the most critical roles of a People's Deputy, albeit with a smaller proportion of the Ukrainian population considering it the top priority.
- The importance of "meeting with voters" has slightly decreased but still remains a key priority for 24% of citizens, consistent with the one quarter mentioned in the previous survey. "Controlling governmental agencies and other public authorities" and "drafting legislation" are still prioritized by a portion of the population, at 22% and 23% respectively, indicating an ongoing expectation for People's Deputies to be actively involved in legislative processes and oversight. "Participating personally in combat operations" has also emerged as a substantial priority, gathering 26% of responses.

# Knowledge and criteria of electing a Deputy to Parliament

- In 2024, the proportion of Ukrainians who state they are aware of the name of the People's Deputy elected in their district remains relatively stable at 32%, reflecting a slight decrease from 39% in 2022. However, only 11% of internally displaced persons (IDPs) state they know the name of their People's Deputy post-displacement, indicating a change within a margin of error from 9% in 2022 but still highlighting a significant gap in political engagement among this group.
- The most crucial criteria by Ukrainian voters when electing a Deputy to Parliament have changed slightly. Honesty and the ability to keep promises have surged to the forefront, now considered as the most significant aspect by 41% of Ukrainians, a considerable increase from 27% in the previous survey. This could reflect a growing public demand for accountability and integrity.
- Personal characteristics continue to be relevant with 17% of the residents of Ukraine emphasizing this trait, slightly lower than the 21% reported in 2022. The willingness to secure the interests of the people and hear their needs remains a critical consideration for 28% of the population, up from 20% in the prior report. This increase could suggest a heightened expectation for deputies to be responsive and aligned with their constituents' concerns, particularly in these challenging times.

# Activities of People's Deputies in the District and Experience of Interaction

- Awareness about legislative initiatives by People's Deputies remains low, with only 5% of all respondents being aware of the laws their People's Deputies have proposed or supported, which is consistent with the 5% reported in the previous survey. Among internally displaced respondents, awareness is 1%, which is unchanged since 2022.
- Engagement with People's Deputies shows that 14% of Ukrainians have contacted their People's Deputies or their office. The data did not change from the previous survey in 2022, in which 12% claimed to contact their Deputies. Of these, the majority contacted a People's Deputy or their office to solve personal or community issues. Post-martial law engagement has seen a notable shift, with 69% having made contact before the full-scale invasion, and a combined 30% after the invasion.
- Regarding the need for engagement with People's Deputies since Russia's full-scale invasion, 66% of Ukrainian adults report no changes in their need for engagement, which is lower than the 75% in the previous year. The percentage indicating an increased need for engagement has remained relatively stable at 10% overall (comparing with 8% in 2022). This need has notably increased among internally displaced respondents from 11% to 16%.
- In terms of communication, personal meetings in the People's Deputies reception office, social media messaging, and meetings with assistants remain preferred methods. While personal interactions remain a key form of communication, the use of social media and other digital forms of engagement stay continuously relevant.

# Activities of People's Deputies in the District and Experience of Interaction

## *(Continued)*

- The perception of People's Deputies communication with constituents as a necessary part of their work remains high, although only 29% believe there is regular cooperation between their district's constituency and its People's Deputy, which is a decline from the 42% who believed so in the previous survey.
- Lastly, when it comes to responsibility for effective community-deputy relationships, the staff of the People's Deputies are still viewed as the most responsible at 51%, followed by the People's Deputies themselves at 38%.

# Ukrainian Voters' Relationship with Political Parties

- A majority of Ukrainians (56%) report that the political party they voted for in the 2019 parliamentary elections is currently represented in the Parliament, showing political continuity and potentially sustained voter-party relationships since the last elections. Moreover, a significant 68% of the electorate keeps track of the activities of the party they supported, indicating a high level of political engagement post-election.
- When examining communication channels, a vast majority (67%) of respondents stay informed about their chosen party's activities through social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Telegram, or Viber, highlighting the growing importance of digital media in political communication. Traditional mediums like central TV channels (46%) and local TV channels (14%) continue to be significant sources of political information, suggesting a diversified approach to political engagement by Ukrainian residents.
- Contacts with political parties are less frequent, with only 9% reaching out to the party they voted for in the 2019 elections, primarily to address community issues (55%) and personal issues (44%). A majority of these contacts occurred before the full-scale invasion (59%), which may reflect a shift in public focus.
- Regarding party affiliation, Ukrainians show a varied spectrum of views on its importance, with 20% considering it very important and 30% rather important, while a combined 46% view it as less important or not important at all. This spread indicates a nuanced perspective on party affiliation, with voters weighing multiple factors in their political considerations.

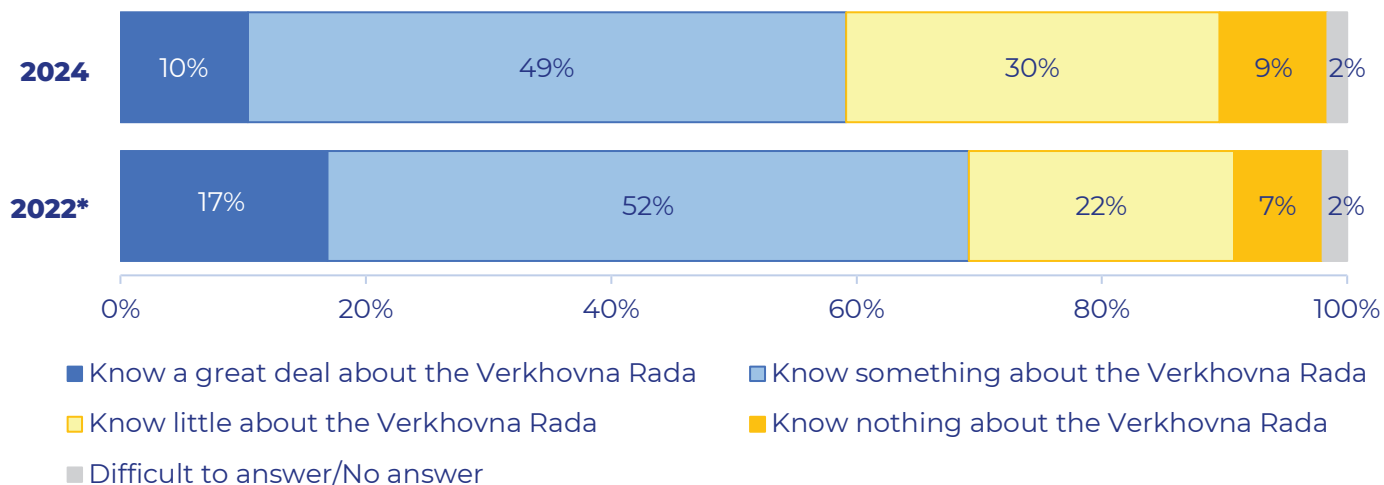
# Ukrainian Voters' Relationship with Political Parties *(Continued)*

- Knowledge about the electoral system used in the last parliamentary elections is mixed, with the highest proportion of respondents (38%) correctly identifying it as mixed representation. Looking to the future, there is a preference for majoritarian representation (37%), with mixed representation also viewed favorably (33%). Notably, a substantial portion of the population seeks more information to make an informed decision about the optimal electoral system for Ukraine, as 36% indicate they need a little more information and 35% require much more.
- Overall, the data from the 2024 survey reflects Ukrainian adults who are engaged, seeking information through modern channels, and critically considering the workings of its electoral system.

# Part I

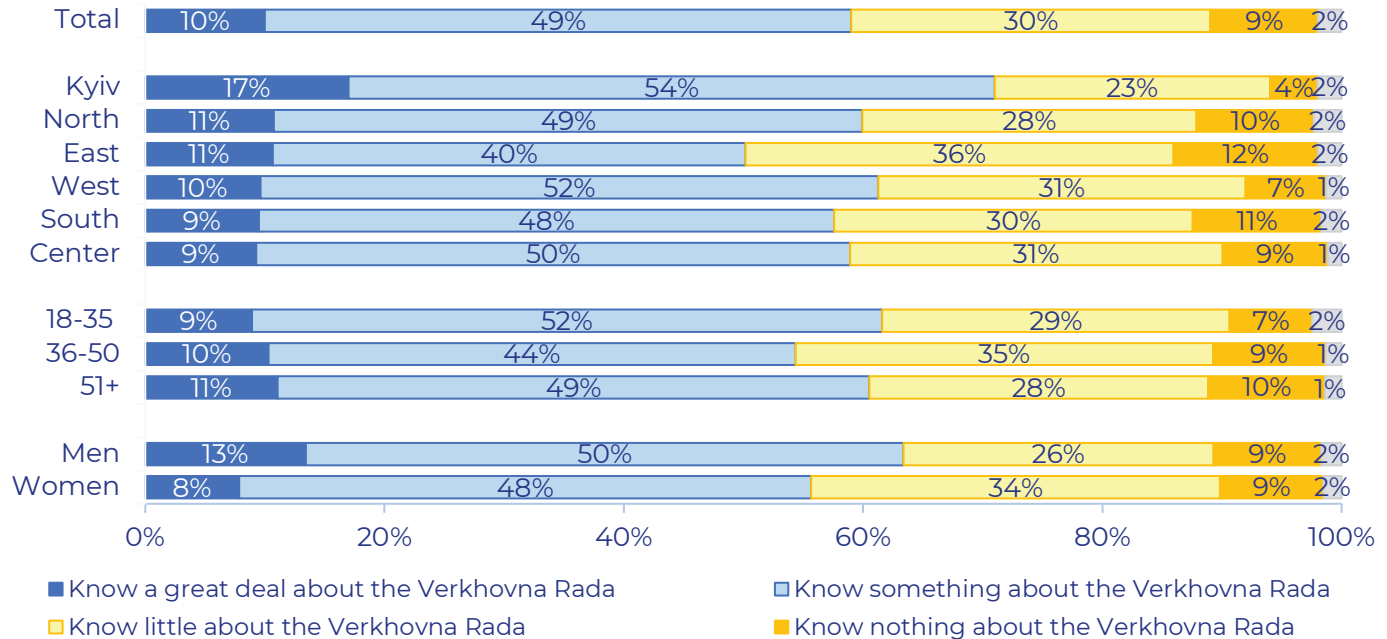
## Parliament Activities and Experience of Interaction

# What is your level of knowledge of the activities of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine?

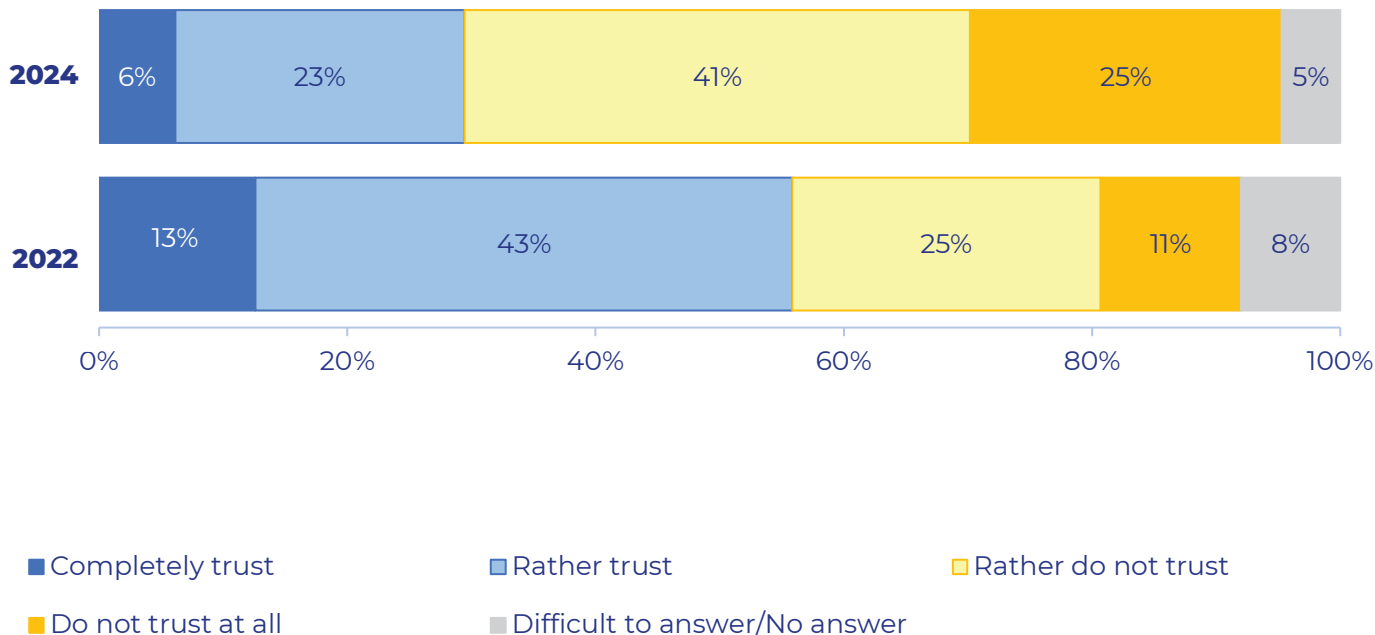


*\*In 2022 the question was “What is your level of knowledge of the Verkhovna Rada?”.*

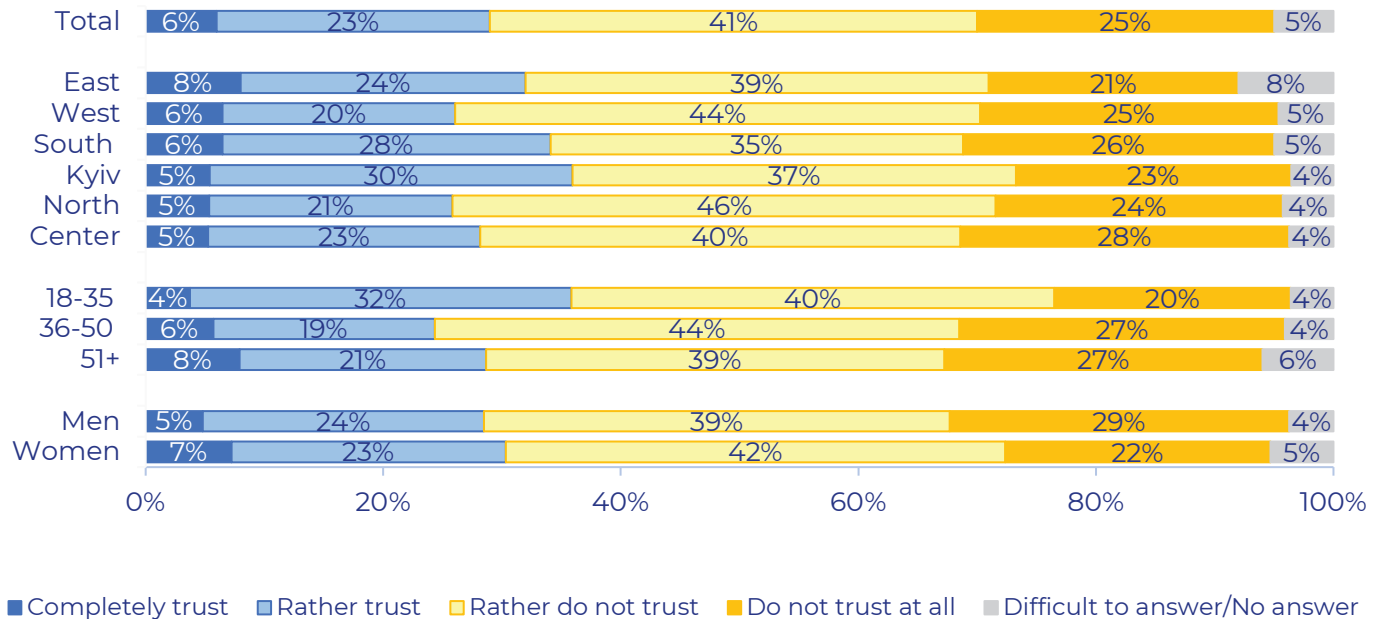
# What is your level of knowledge of the activities of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine?



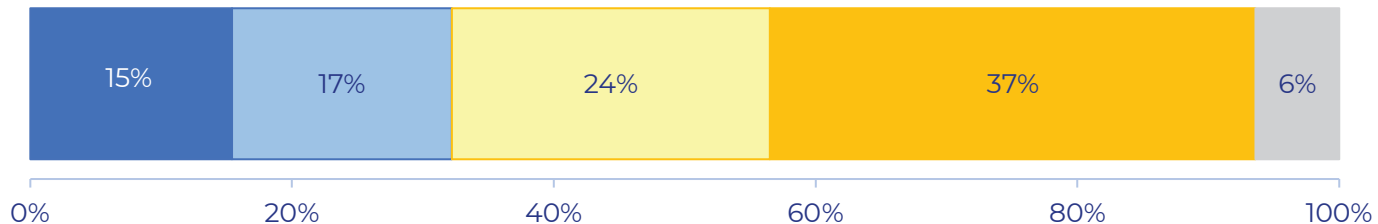
# In general, what is the level of your trust in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as an institution?



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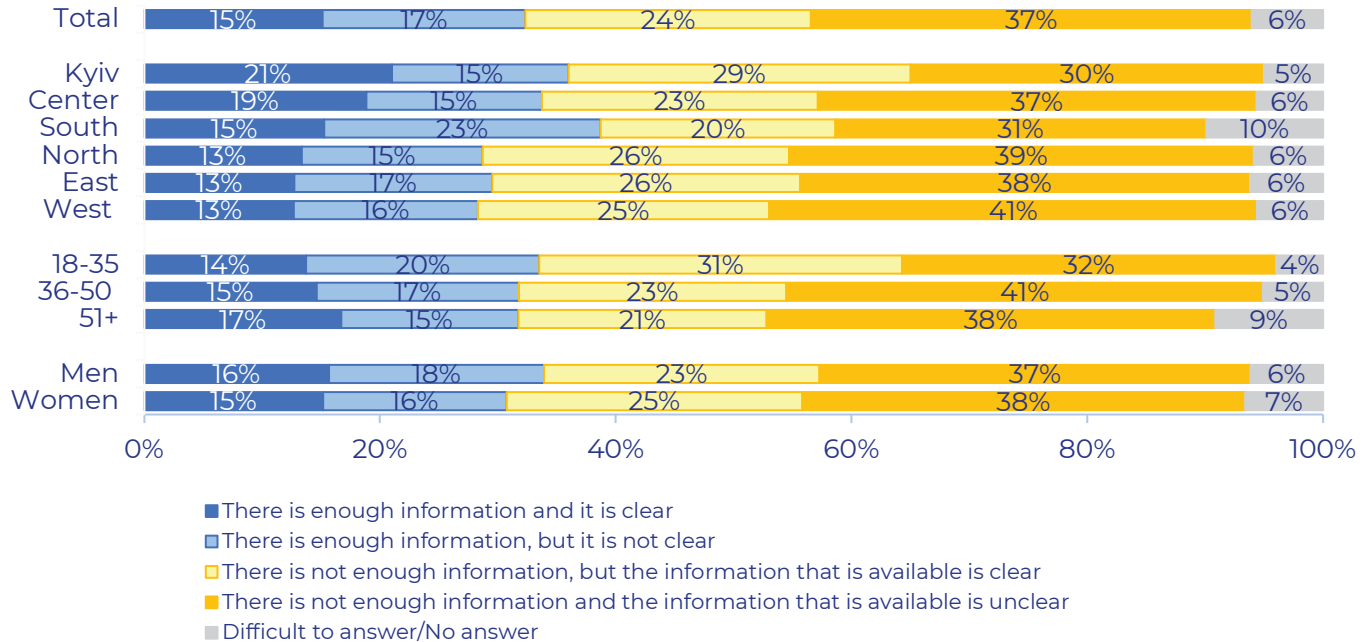


# How would you assess the level of public access to information about activities of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine?

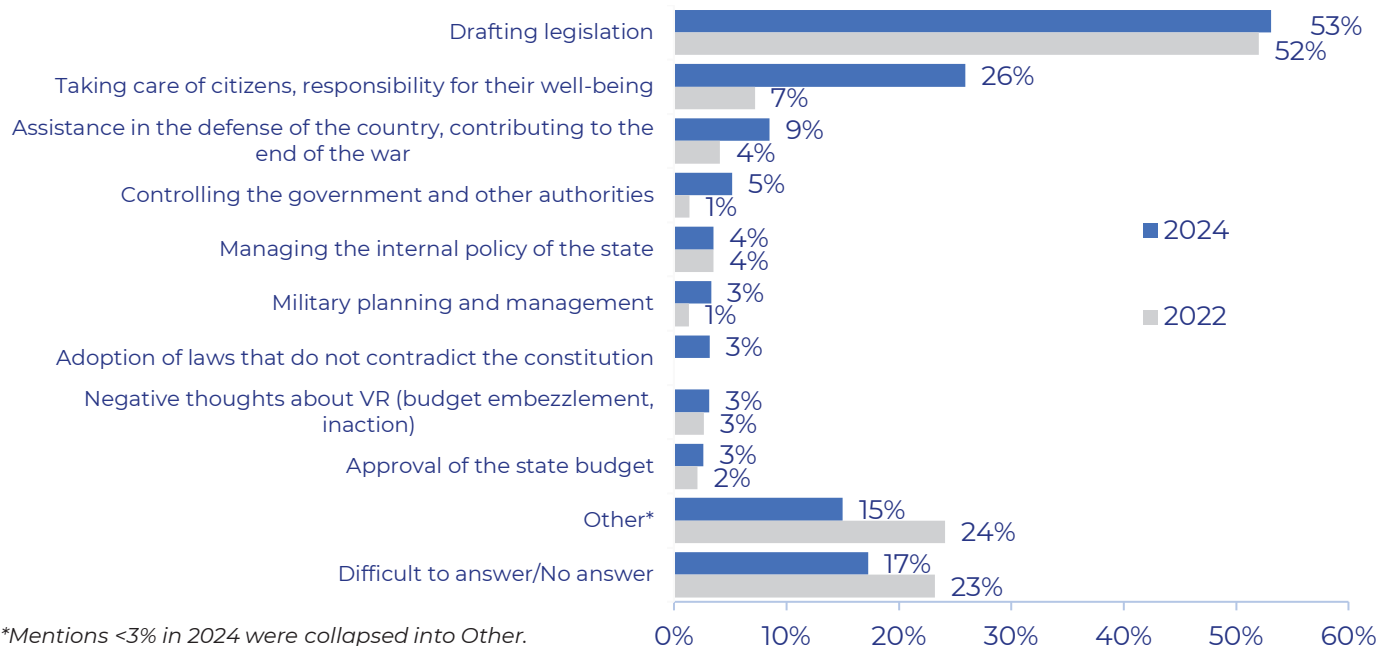


- There is enough information and it is clear
- There is enough information, but it is not clear
- There is not enough information, but the information that is available is clear
- There is not enough information and the information that is available is unclear
- Difficult to answer/No answer

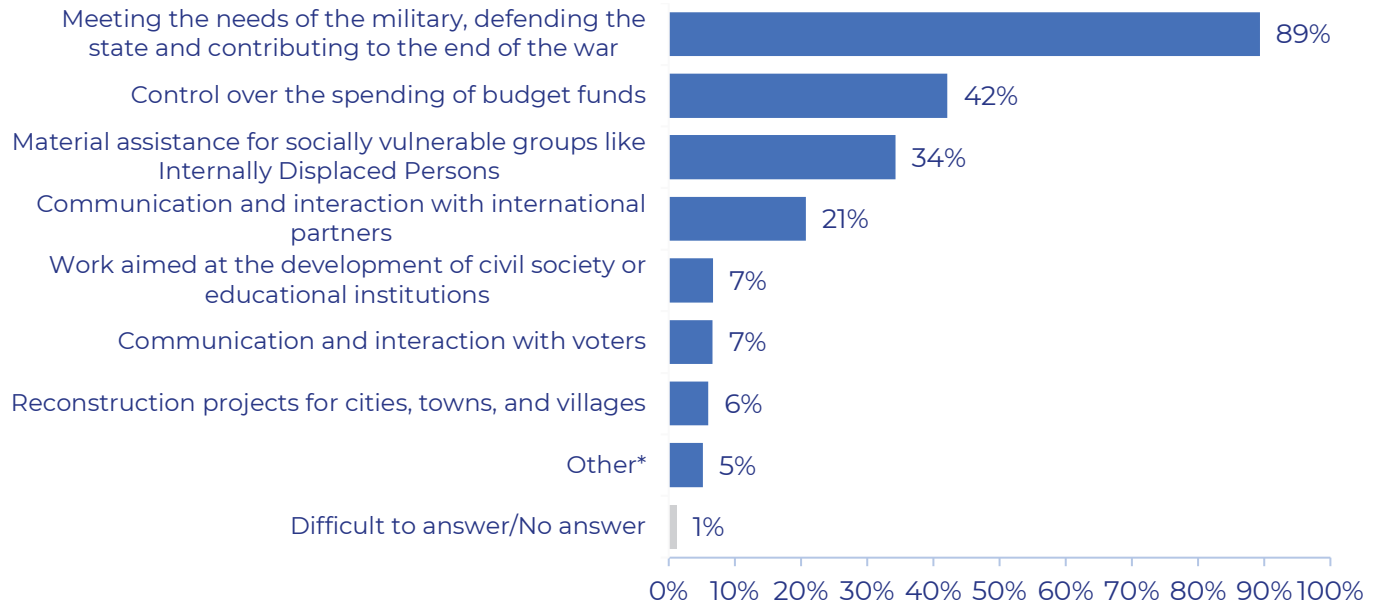
# How would you assess the level of public access to information about activities of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine?



# Please tell me the main functions of the Verkhovna Rada? *Multiple spontaneous responses*

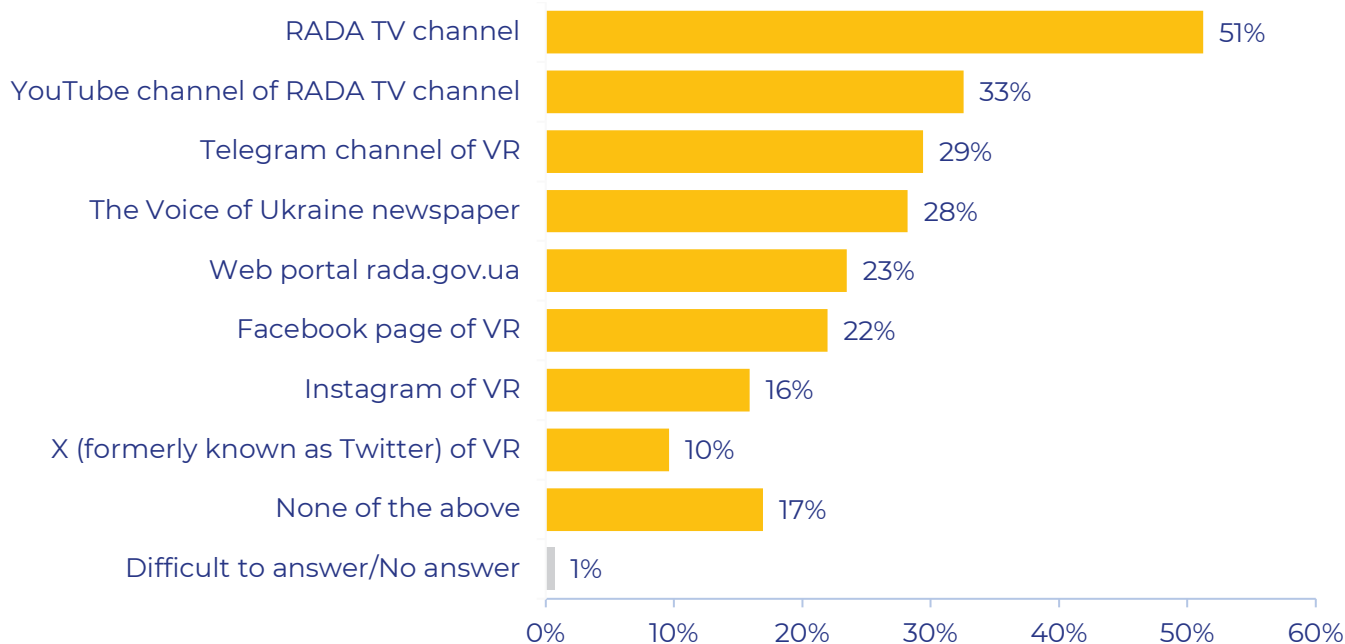


# What are the main issues that the Verkhovna Rada should focus on during martial law? *Up to 3 responses*



*.\*Mentions <3% were collapsed into Other.*

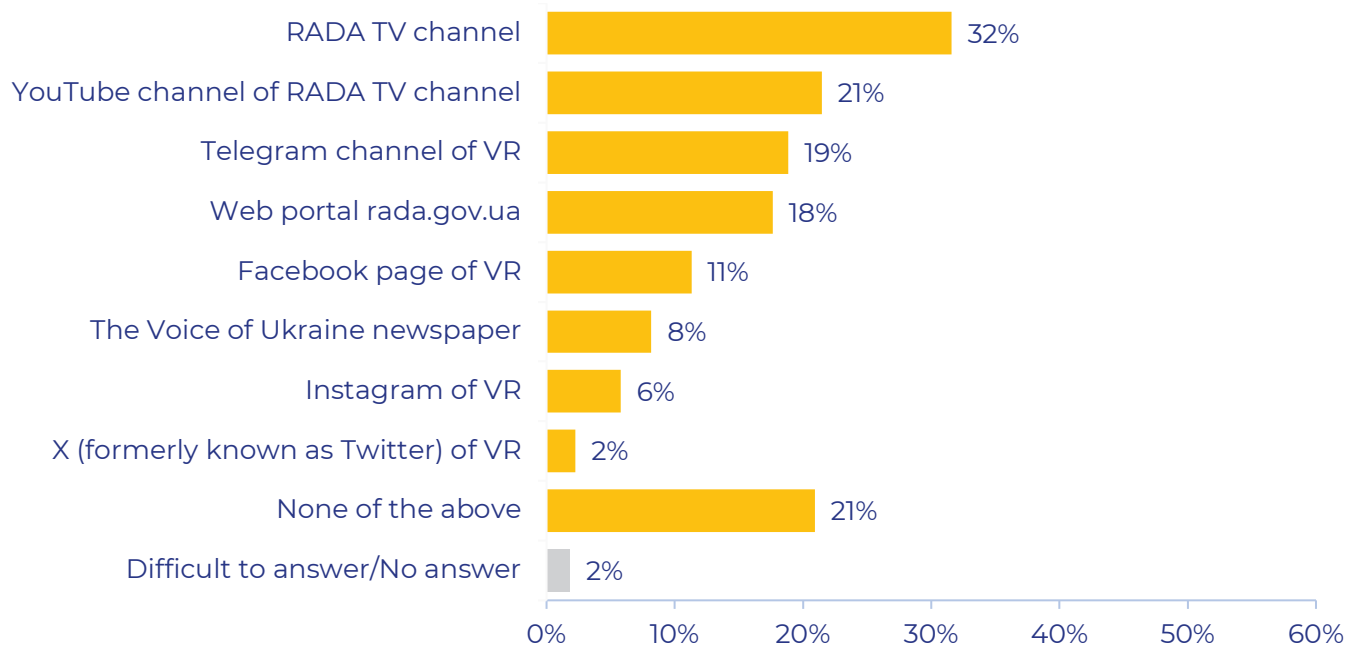
# Please tell me which of these existing communication platforms of the Verkhovna Rada are you aware of? *Multiple responses*



# Which of them [communication platforms] have you used in the last 12 months?

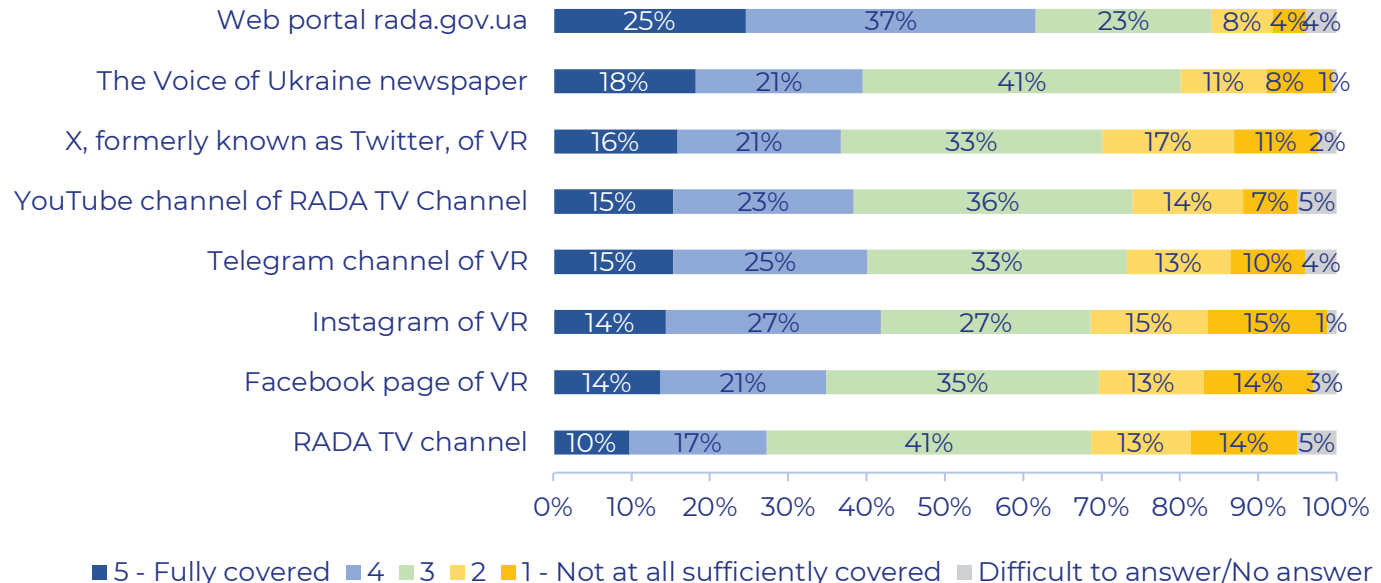
Among respondents who are aware of such platforms, n=1,348

Multiple responses



# In your opinion, is the Verkhovna Rada sufficiently covering its own activities through those Verkhovna Rada communication platforms?

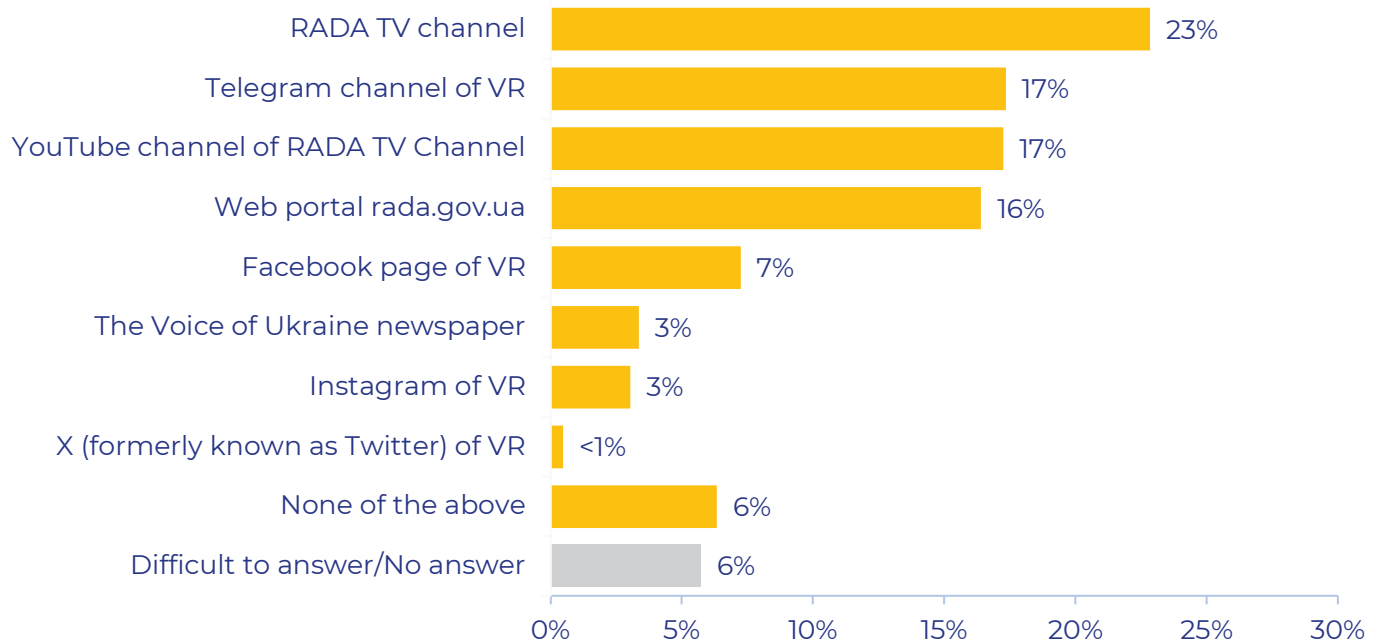
Among respondents who used these platforms in the last 12 months



\*Number of cases may not be sufficient for reliable analysis.

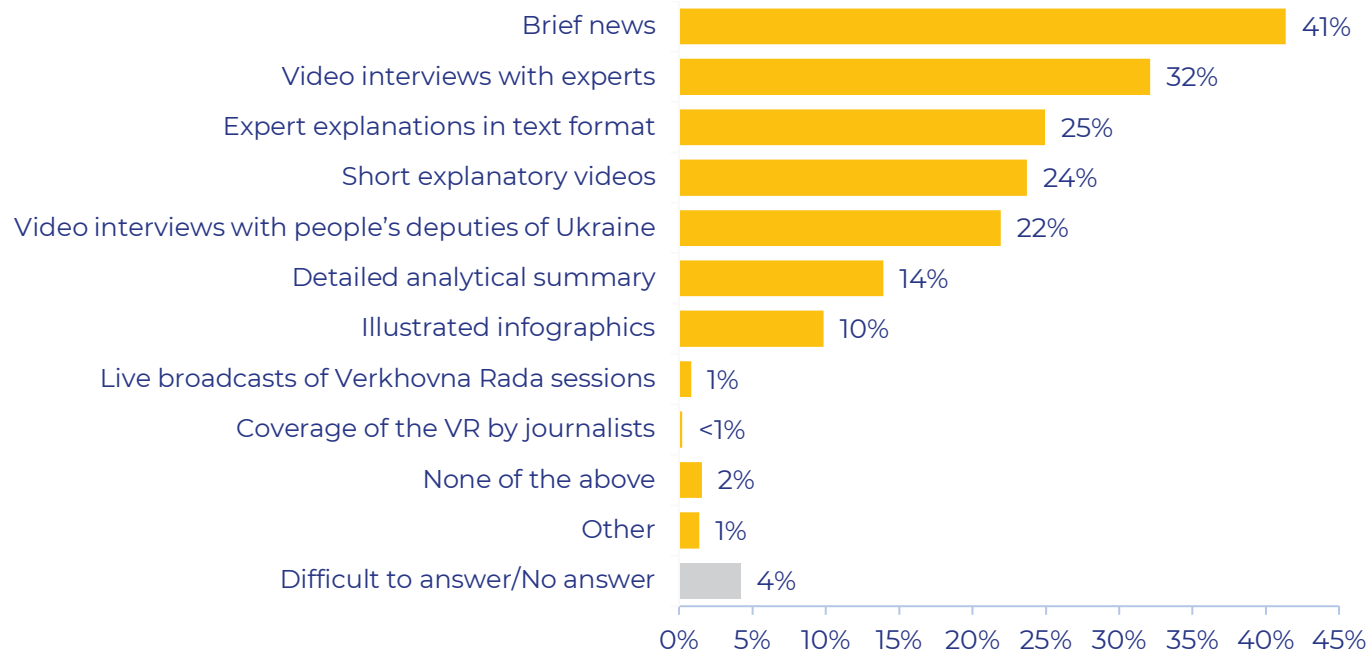
# Which communication channel that you use is the most convenient for you to receive information about the Verkhovna Rada?

Among respondents who used these platforms in the last 12 months, n=1,041

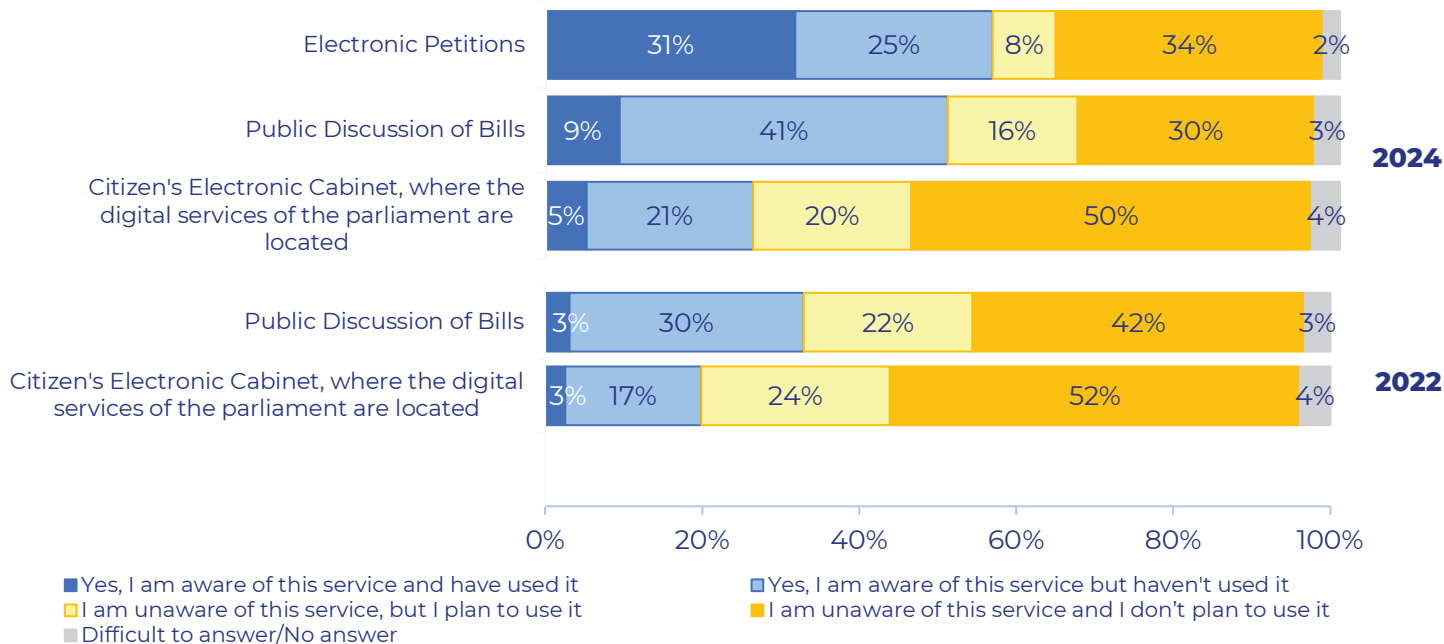


# What formats of information about the Verkhovna Rada are most convenient for you to receive?

*Multiple responses*



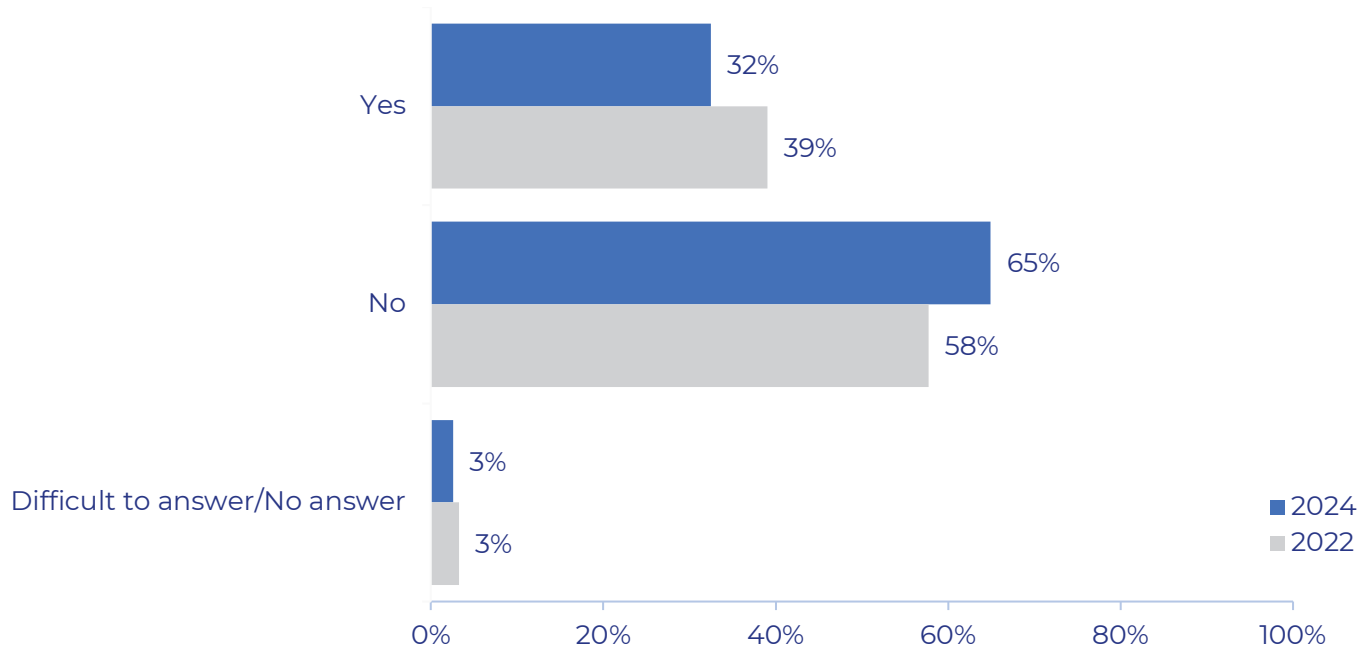
# Please tell me if you are aware of these Verkhovna Rada's digital services, and if you have used them or not.



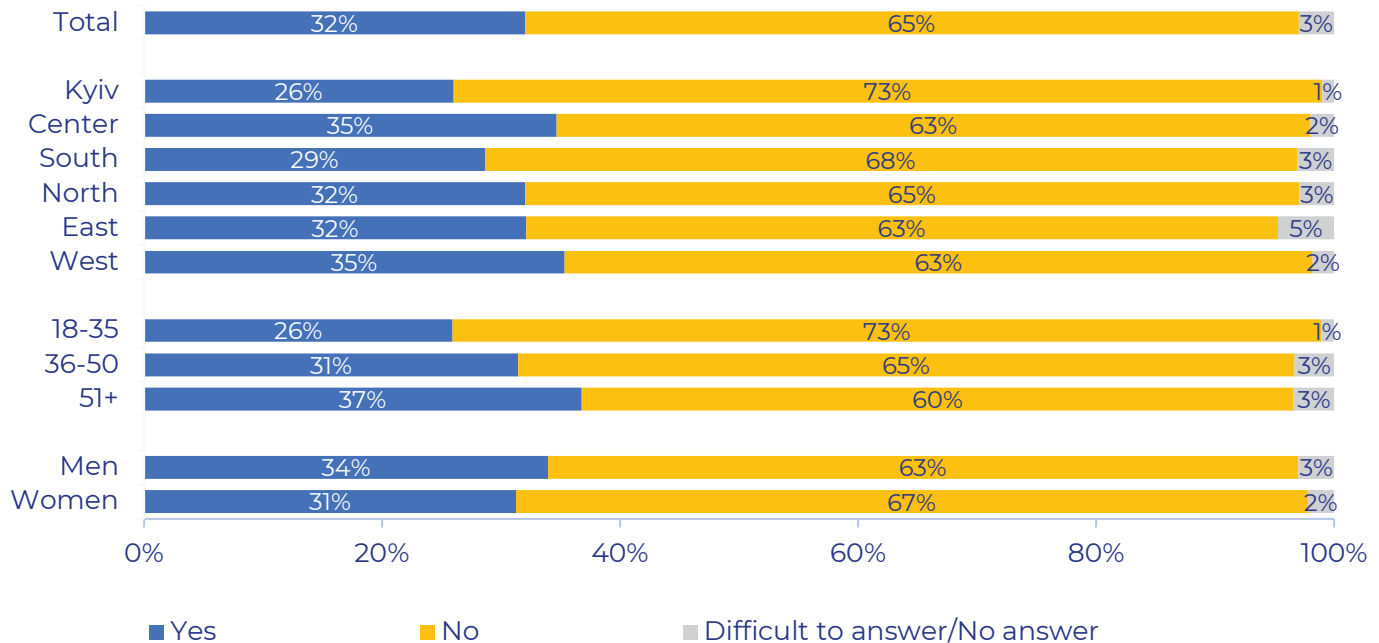
# Part II

## **Activities of People's Deputies of Ukraine in the District and Experience of Interaction**

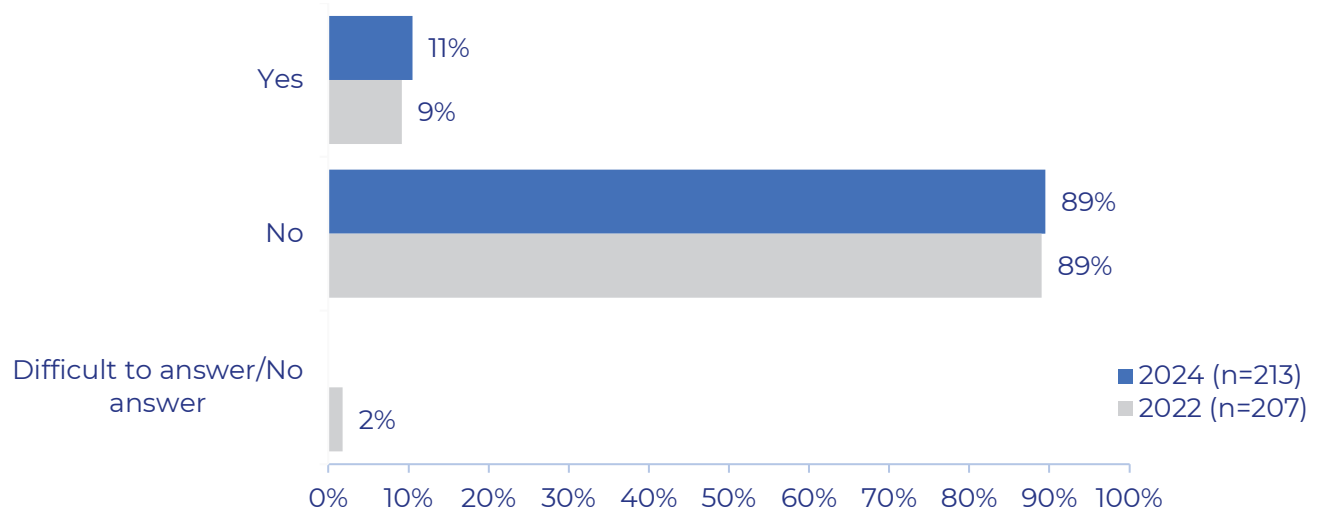
# Do you know the name of the People's Deputy elected in your constituency?



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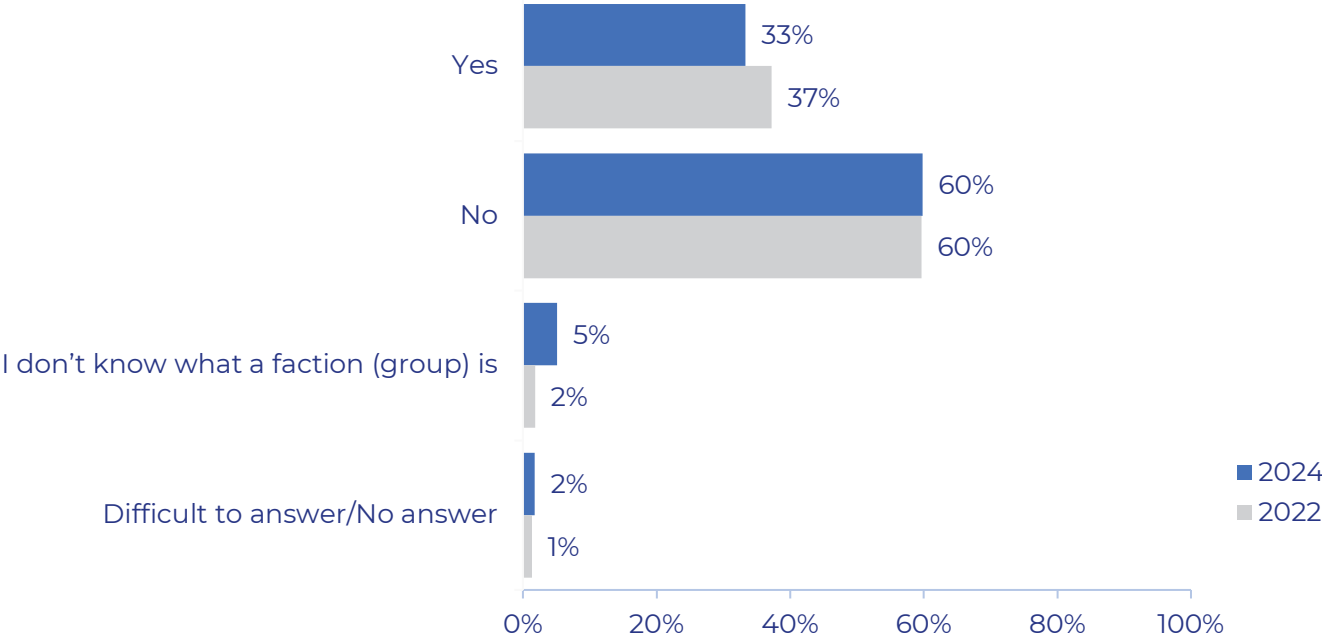


# Do you know the name of the People's Deputy elected from the constituency you are living in after displacement? *Among IDPs\**



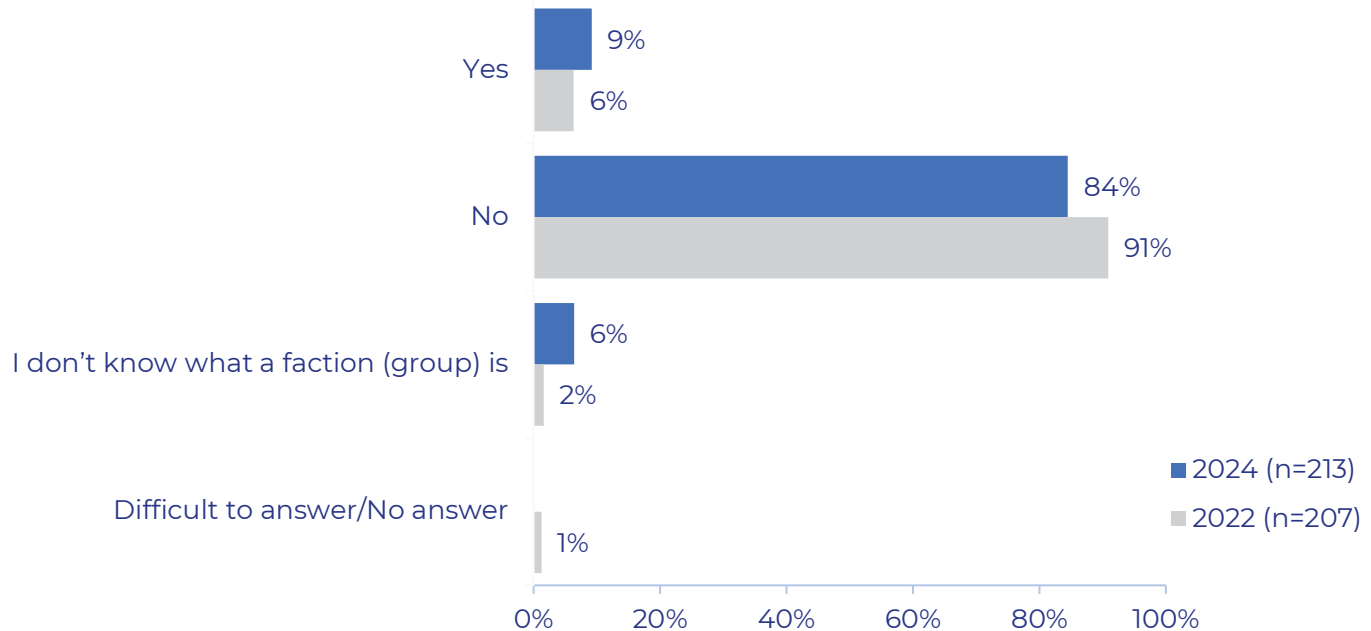
*\*In this survey Internally Displaced Persons refers to people living in a different settlement within the same oblast or in a different oblast than prior to the full-scale invasion*

# Do you know the name of the faction (group) which your district's People's Deputy works within?

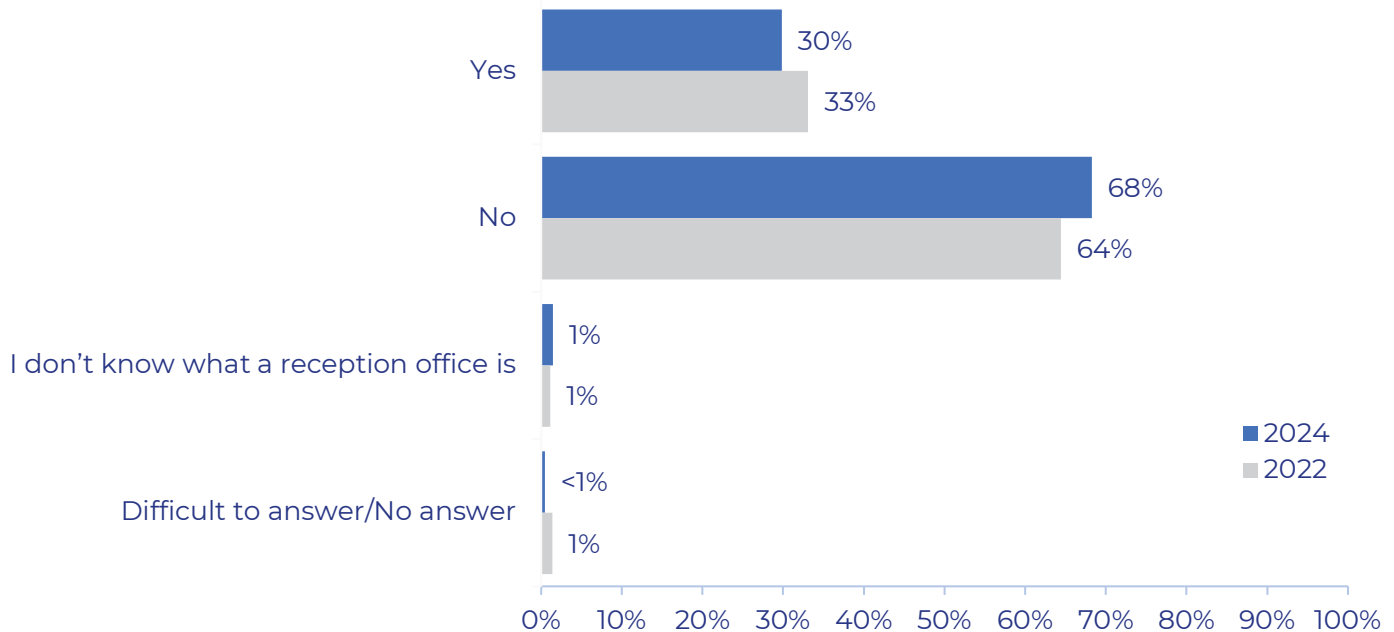


# Do you know the name of the faction (group) which the People's Deputy elected from the constituency you are living in after displacement works within?

Among IDPs

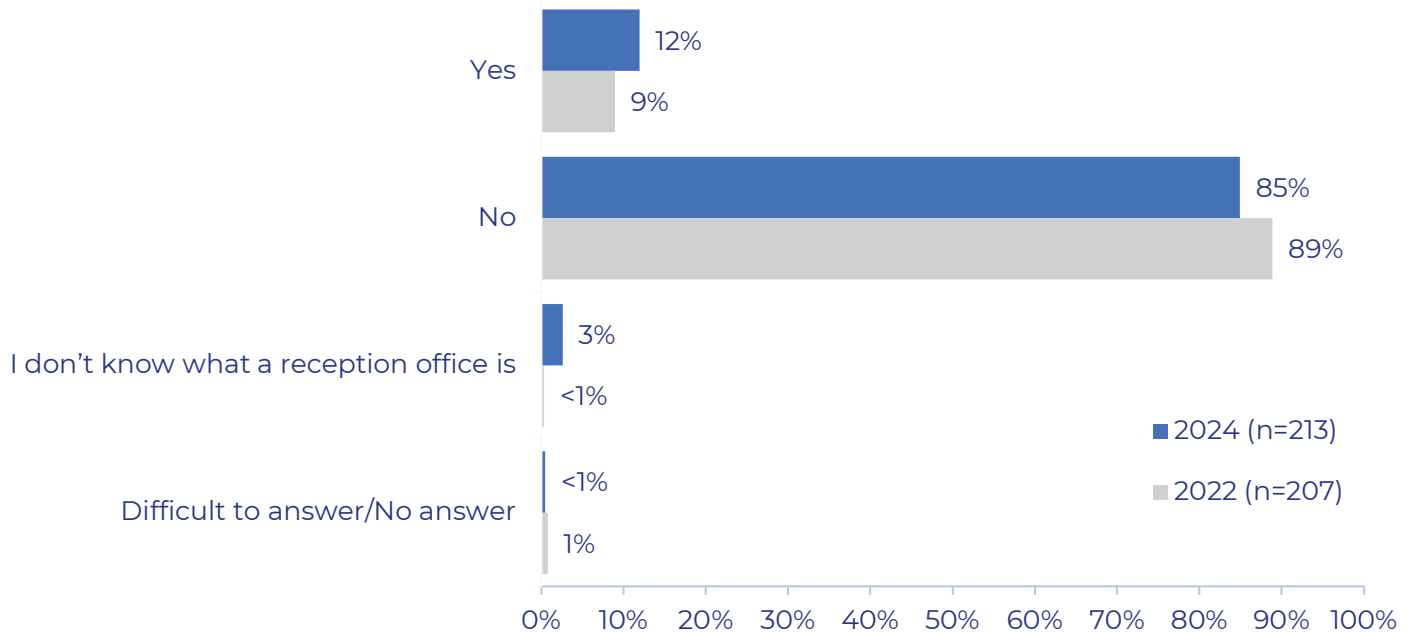


# Do you know where the reception office of the People's Deputy elected from your constituency is located?



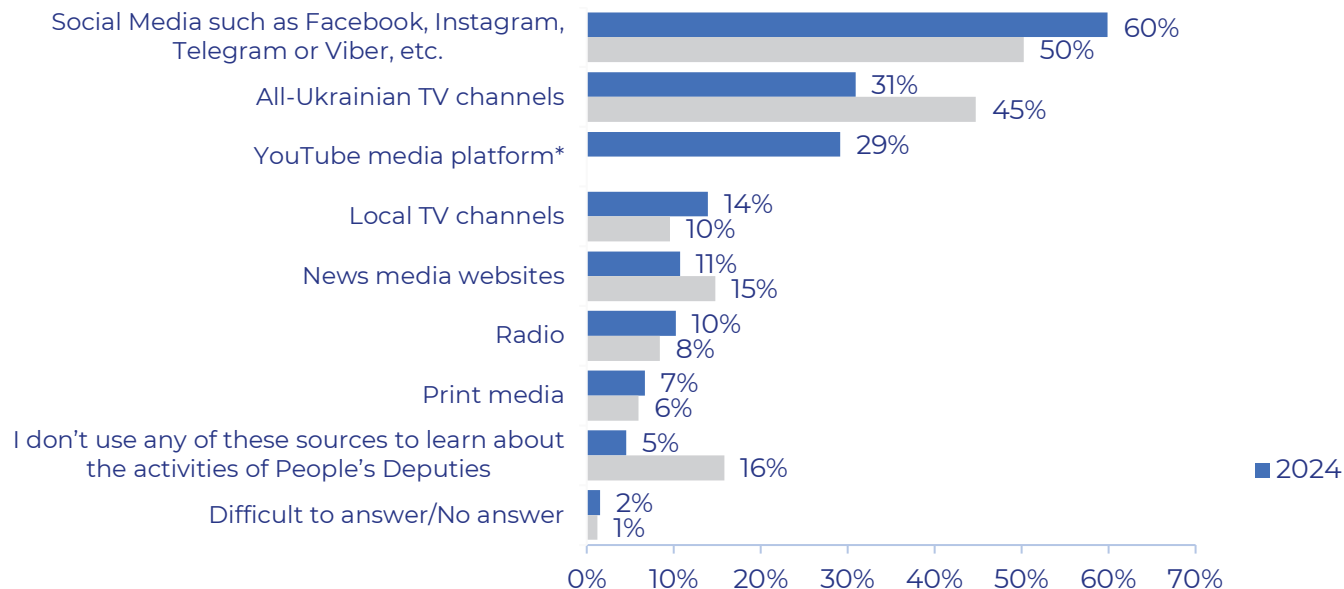
# Do you know where the reception office of the People's Deputy elected from the constituency you are living in after displacement is located?

*Among IDPs*



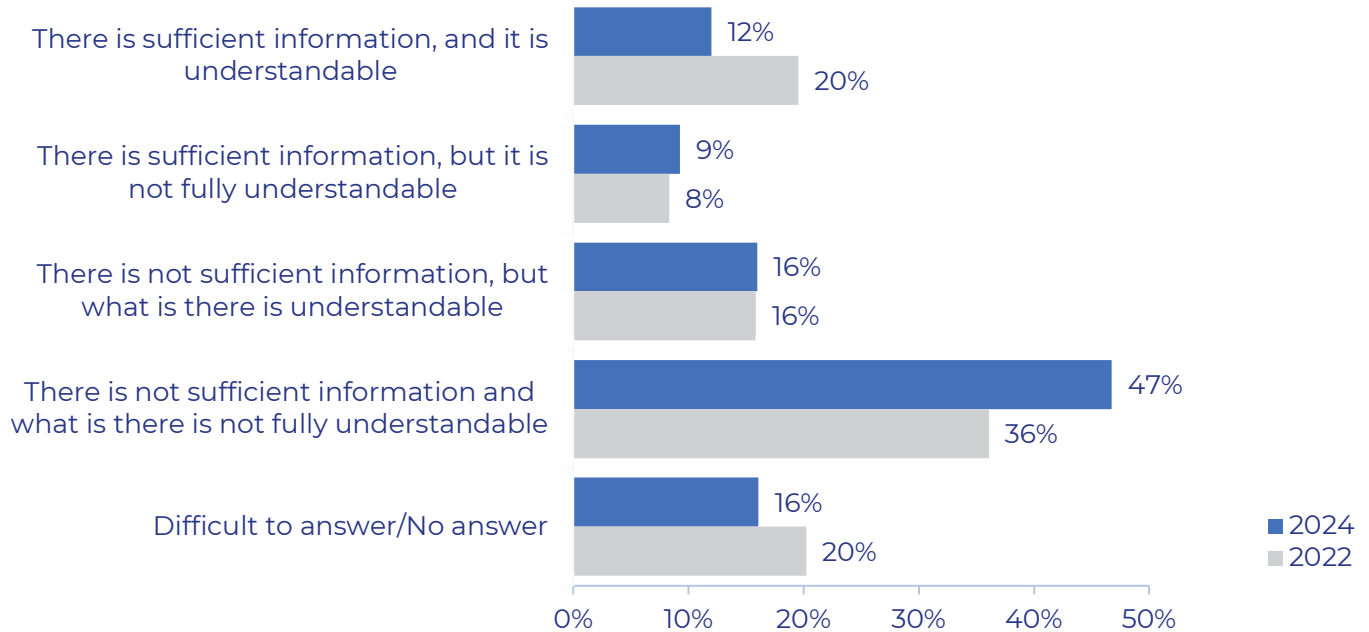
# Which of these sources do you use most often to learn about the activities of People's Deputies of Ukraine?

Up to 3 responses



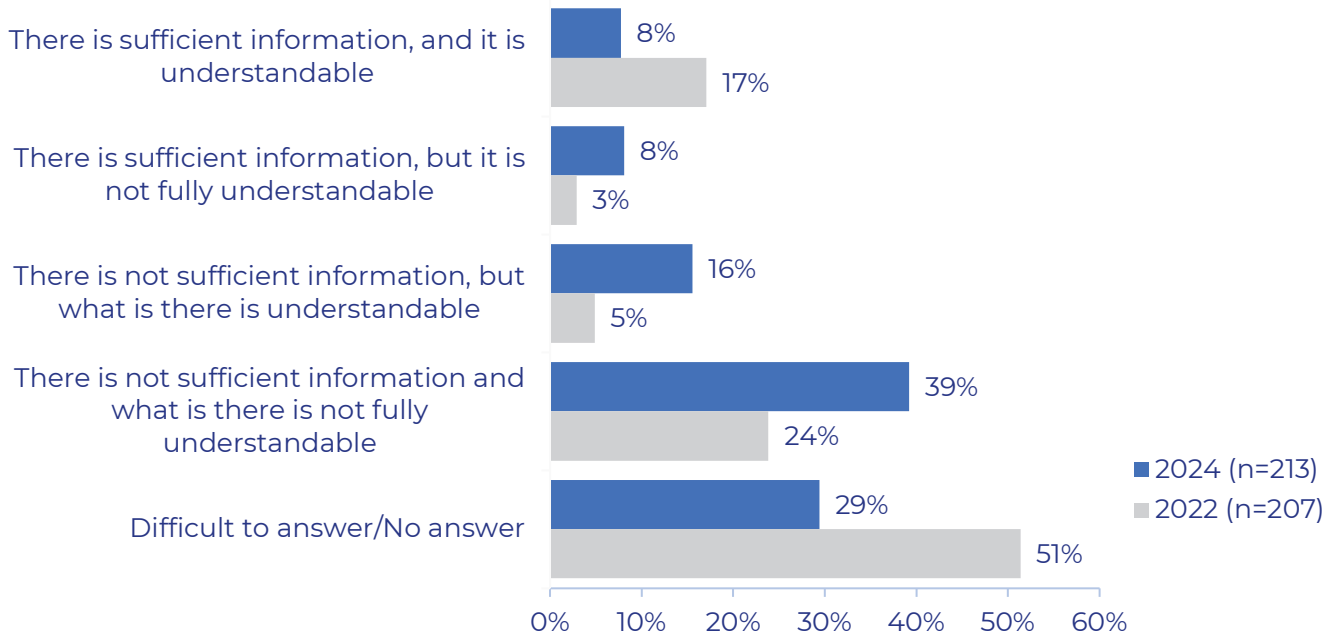
\*YouTube media platform was added as a response in 2024

# In your opinion, does a People's Deputy elected in your district inform constituents about his/her work sufficiently and understandably?



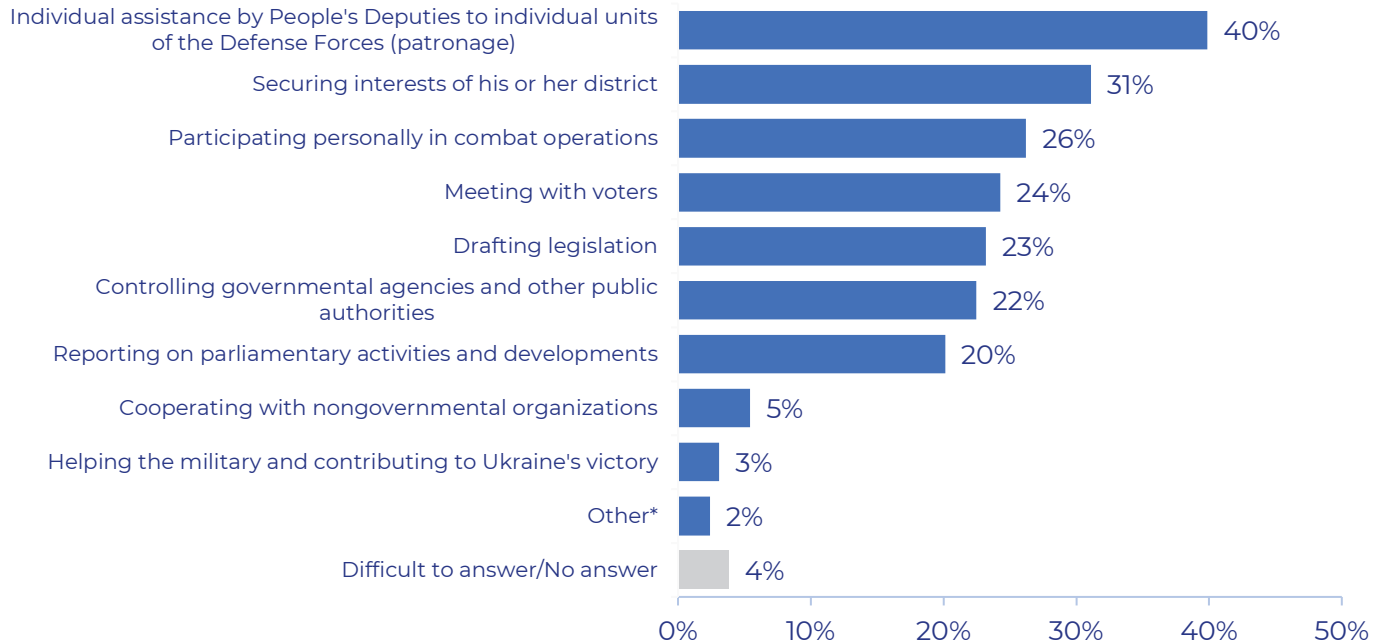
# In your opinion, does a People's Deputy elected in the district you are living in after displacement inform constituents about his/her work sufficiently and understandably?

Among IDPs



# Which priorities are the most important to you for a People's Deputy to focus on?

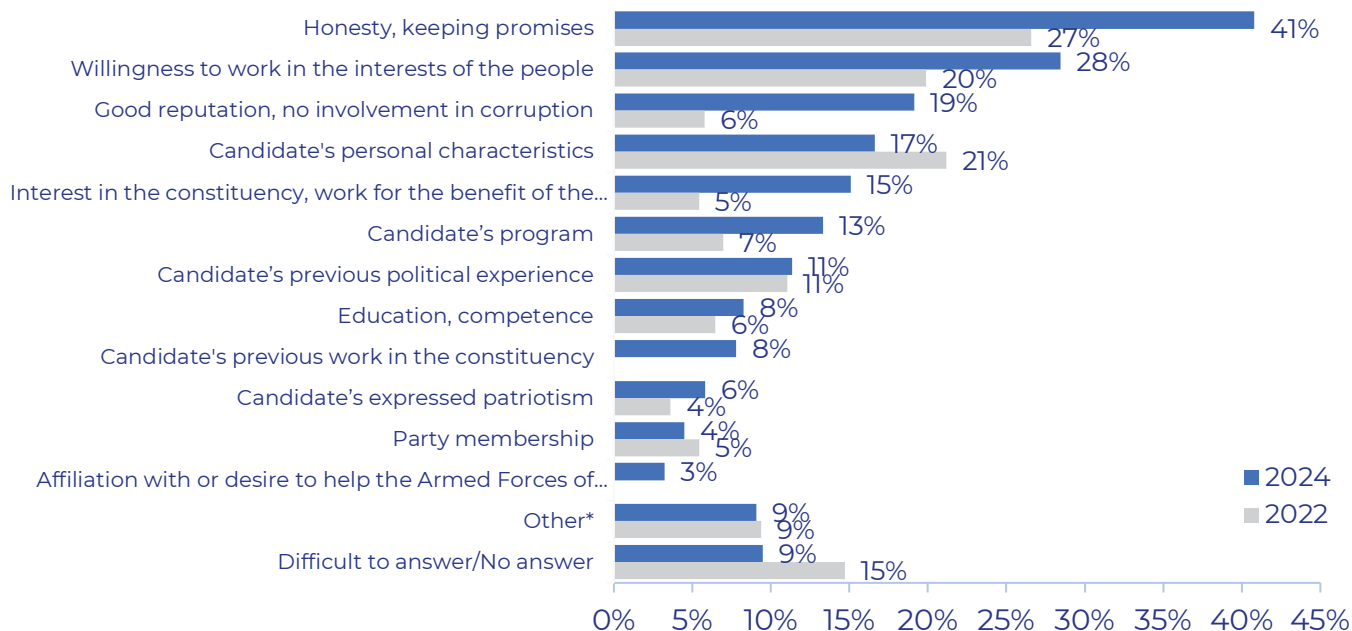
Up to 3 responses



\*Mentions <3% were collapsed into Other.

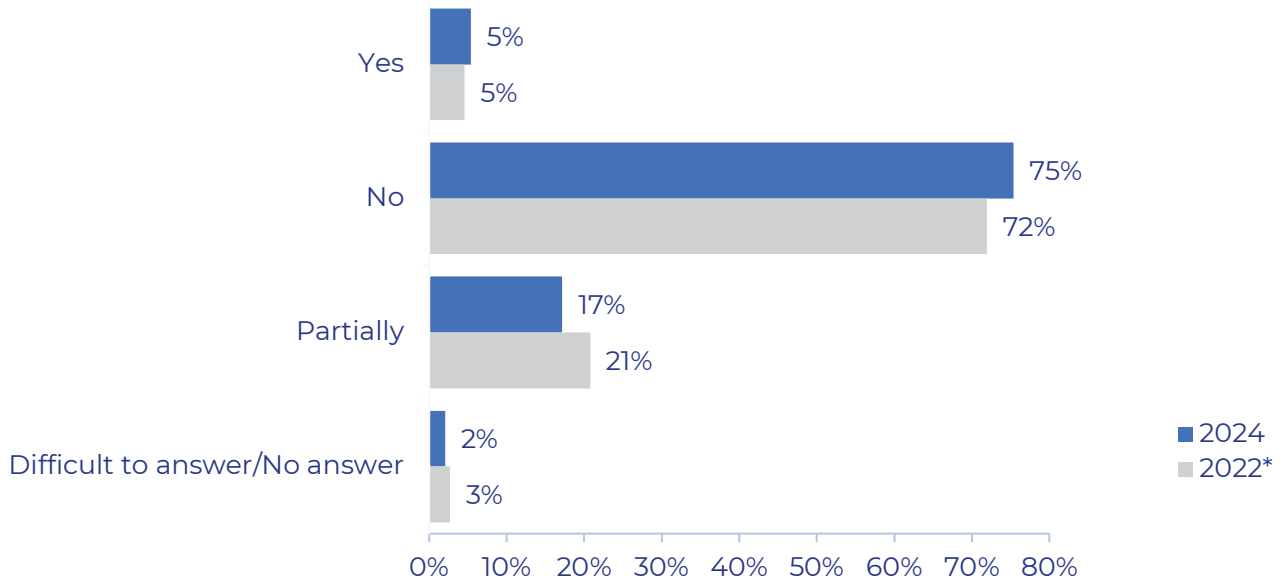
# What is important for you when electing a deputy to Parliament?

*Multiple spontaneous responses*



\*Mentions <3% in 2024 were collapsed into Other.

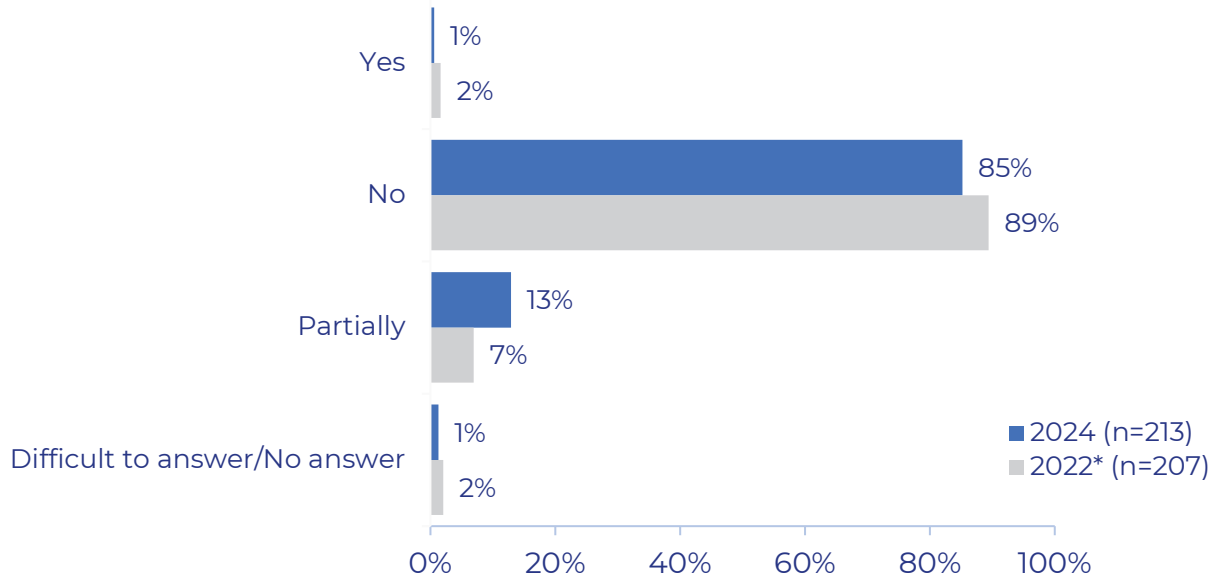
# Do you know about the laws that your People's Deputy from your constituency has proposed or supported?



*\*In 2022 the question was “Do you know about the legislative initiatives of your People’s Deputy?”.*

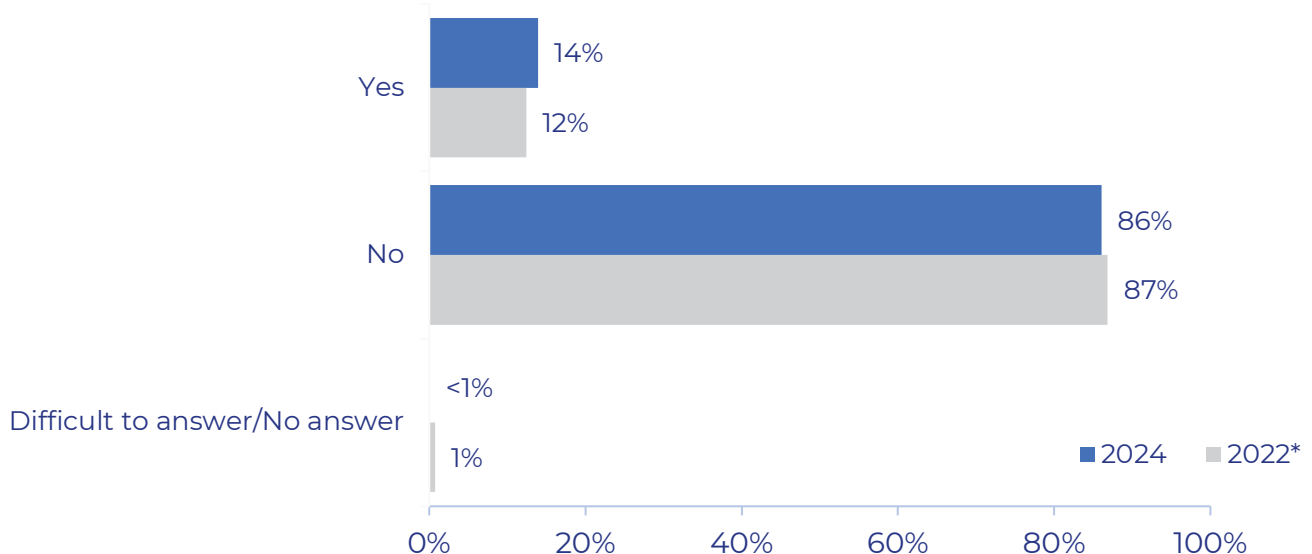
# Do you know about the laws that your People’s Deputy, elected from the constituency you are living in after displacement has proposed or supported?

Among IDPs



*\*In 2022 the question was “Do you know about the legislative initiatives of your People’s Deputy, elected from constituency you are living in after displacement?”.*

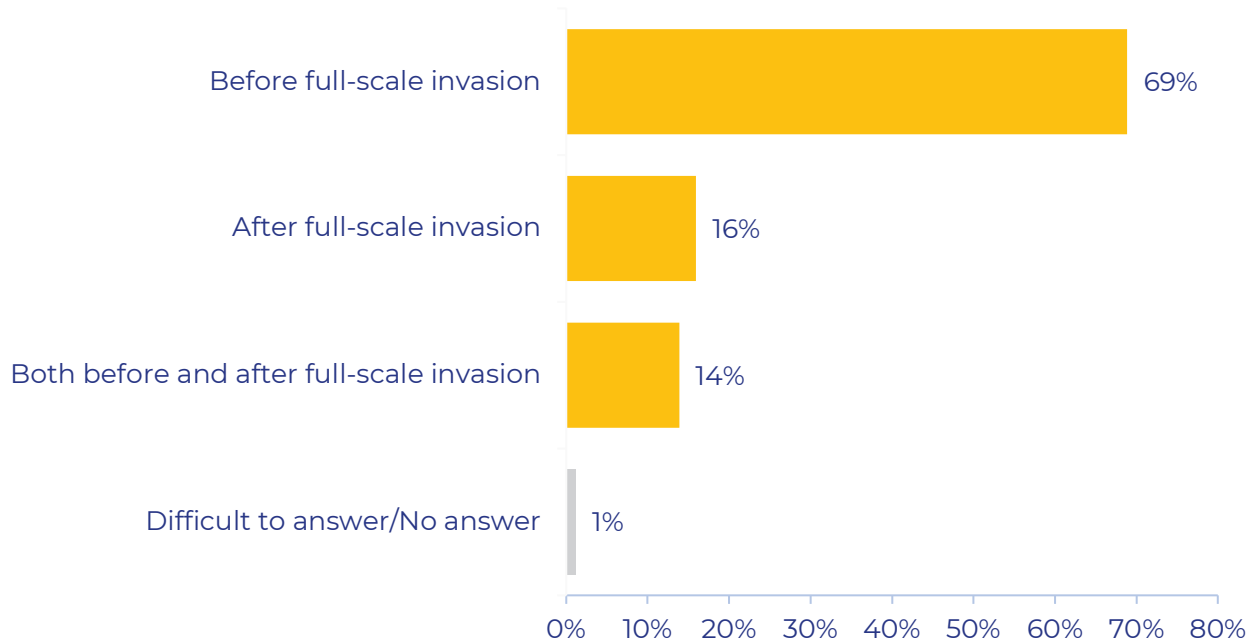
# Have you ever contacted a People's Deputy of Ukraine, his or her reception office, or his or her assistant?



*\*In 2022 the question was "Have you ever contacted a People's Deputy of Ukraine?".*

# Did you make your contact before or after the full-scale invasion or both?

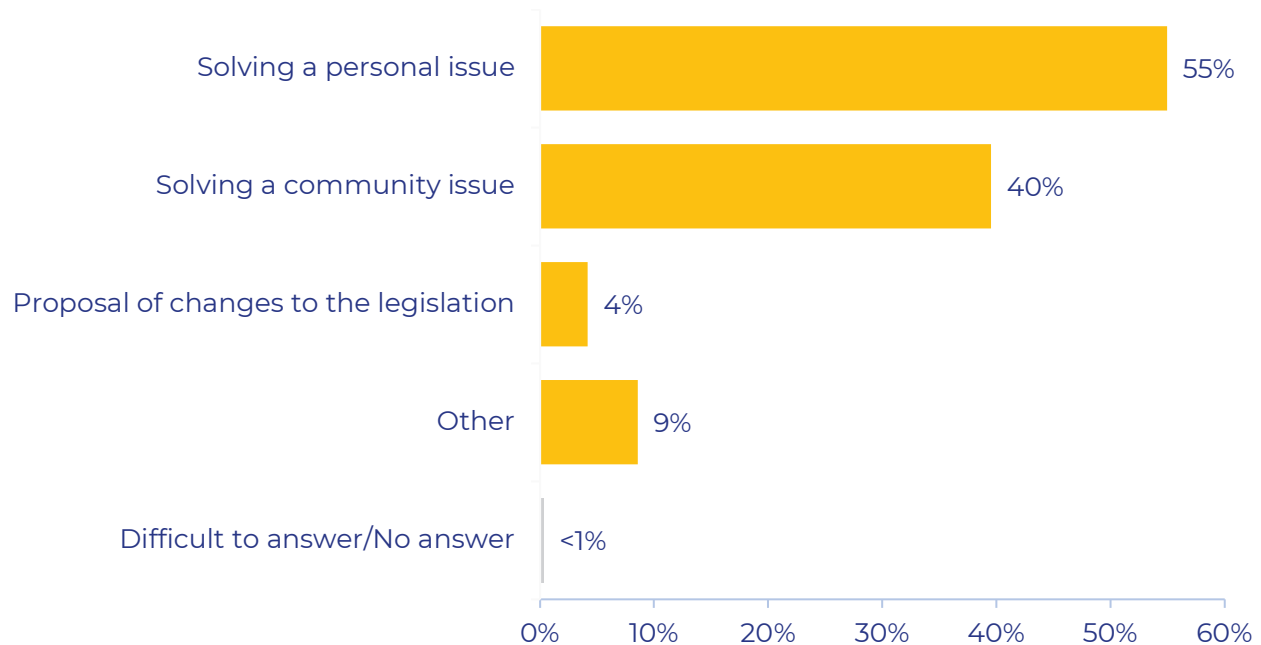
*Among respondents who contacted a People's Deputy of Ukraine, n=228*



# What issues did your contact concern?

Multiple responses

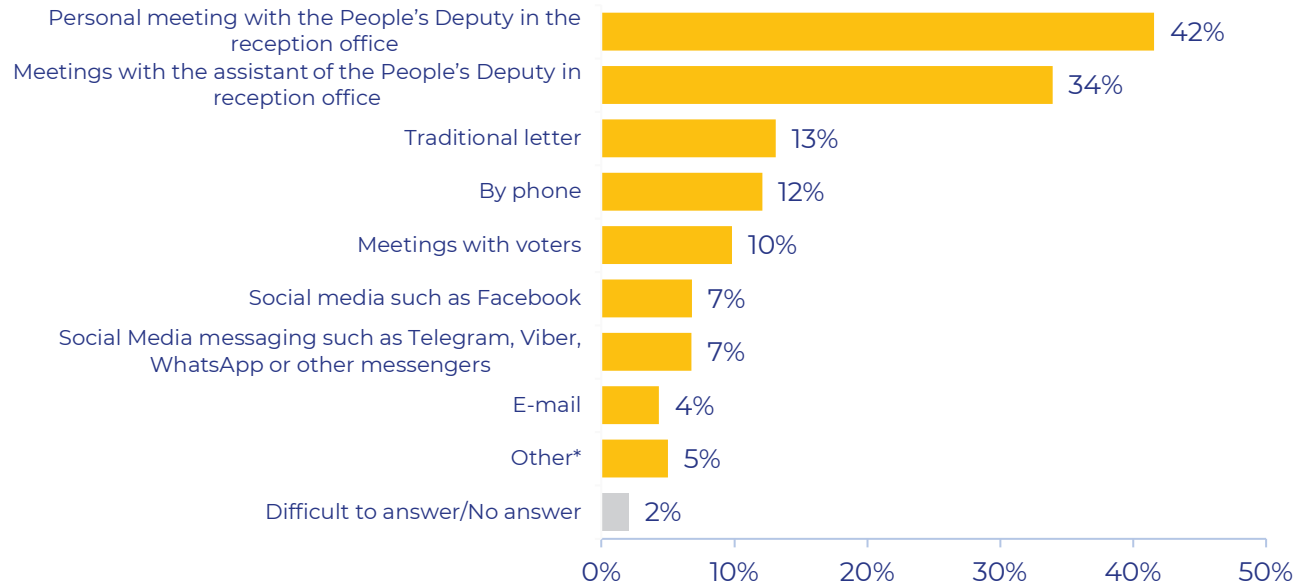
Among respondents who contacted a People's Deputy of Ukraine, n=228



# How exactly did you contact the People's Deputy of Ukraine?

Multiple responses

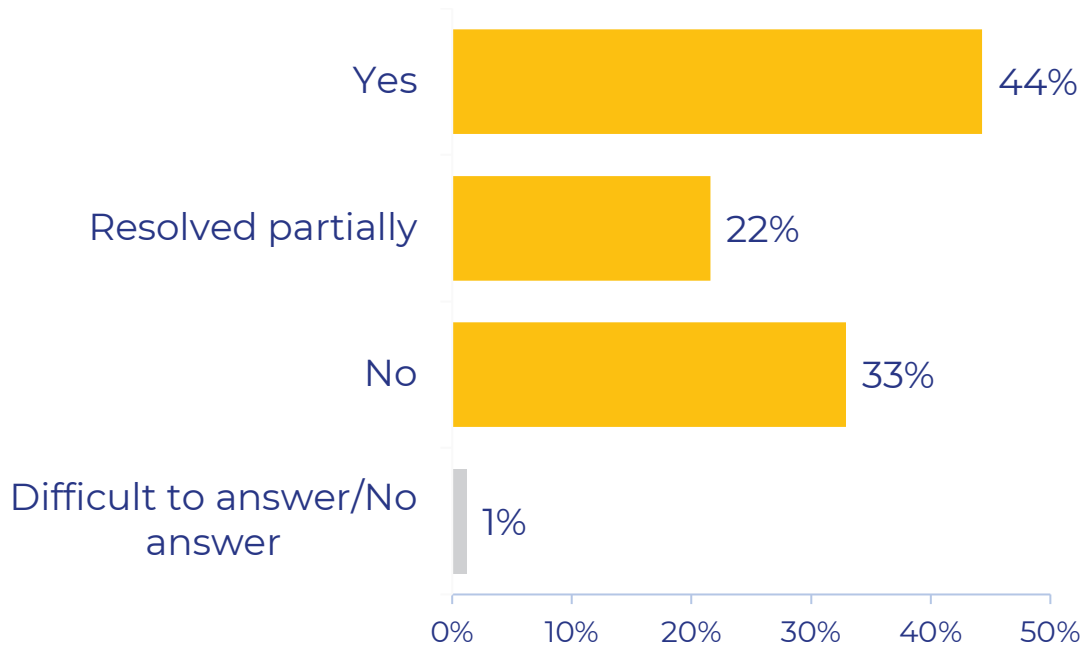
Among respondents who contacted a People's Deputy of Ukraine, n=228



\*Mentions <3% were collapsed into Other.

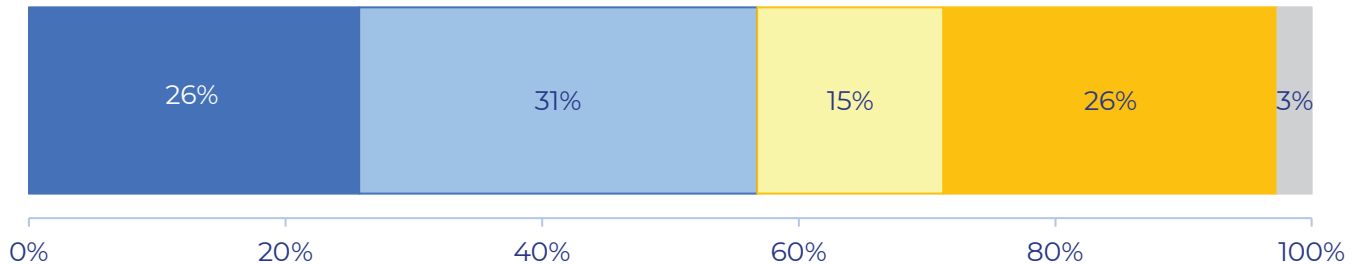
# Has your question or problem been resolved?

Among respondents who contacted a People's Deputy of Ukraine, n=228



# How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your most recent interaction with your People's Deputy?

*Among respondents who contacted a People's Deputy of Ukraine, n=228*



■ Very satisfied

■ Rather satisfied

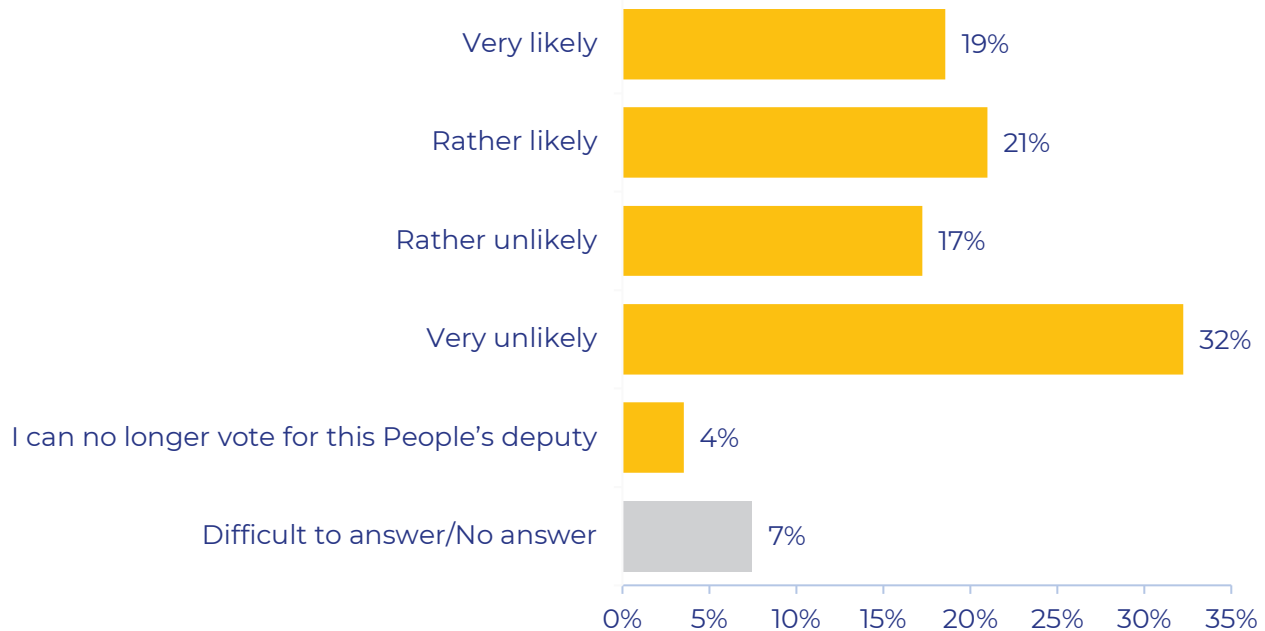
■ Rather dissatisfied

■ Very dissatisfied

■ Difficult to answer/No answer

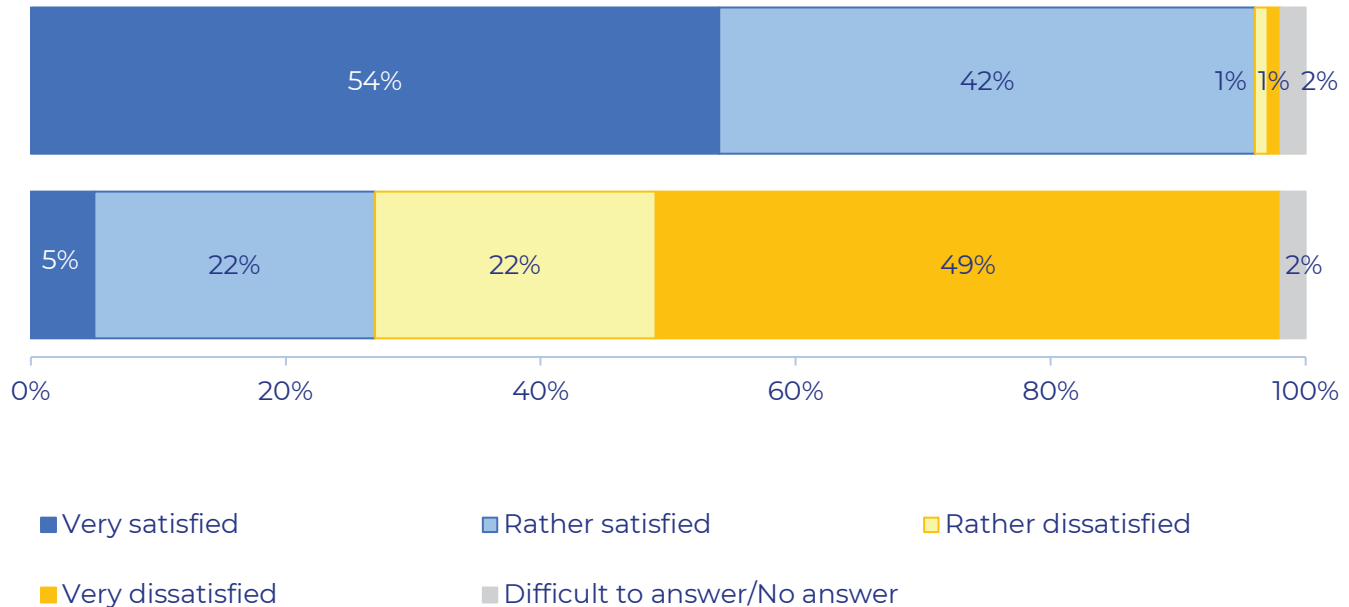
# How likely or unlikely are you to vote for this People's Deputy in the future?

Among respondents who contacted a People's Deputy of Ukraine, n=228

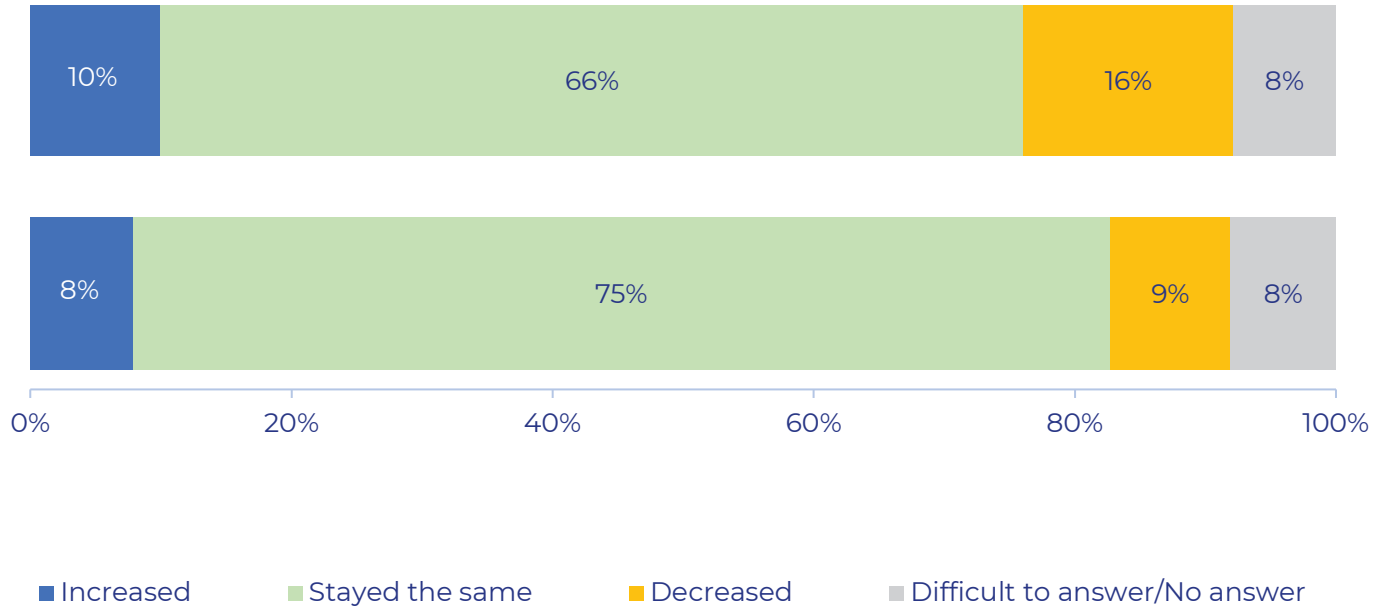


# How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your most recent interaction with your People's Deputy?

Among respondents who contacted a People's Deputy of Ukraine, n=228

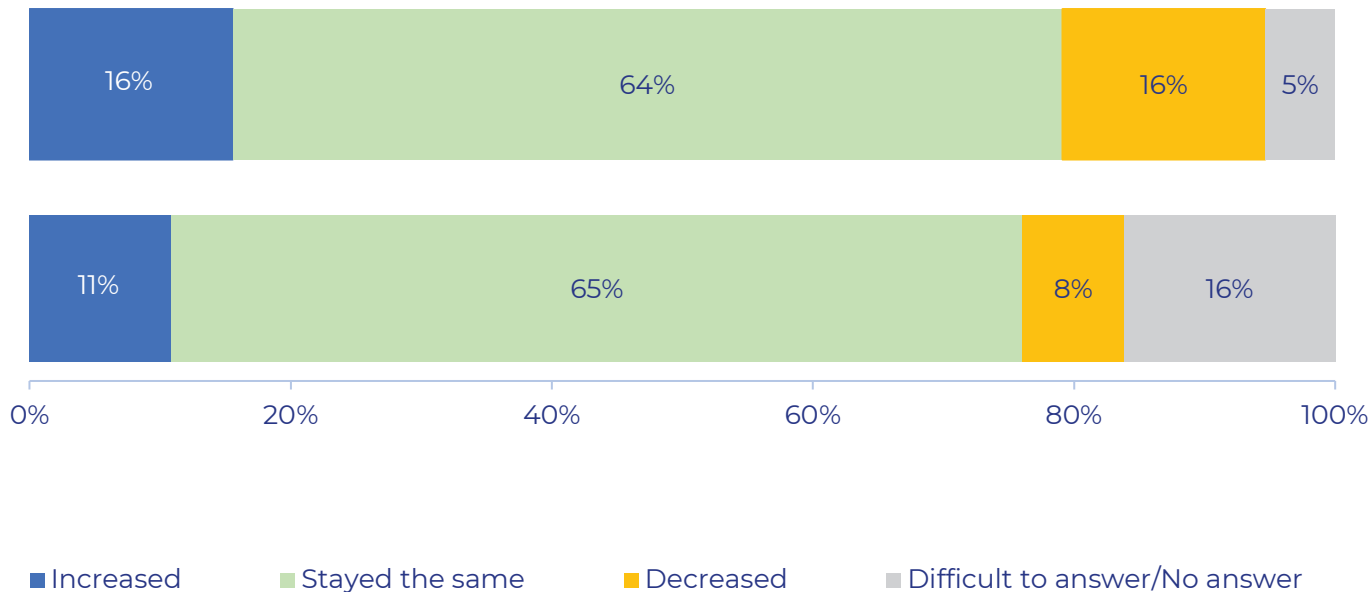


# Since the beginning of the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine, has your need for engagement with your People's Deputy of Ukraine increased, stayed the same or decreased?



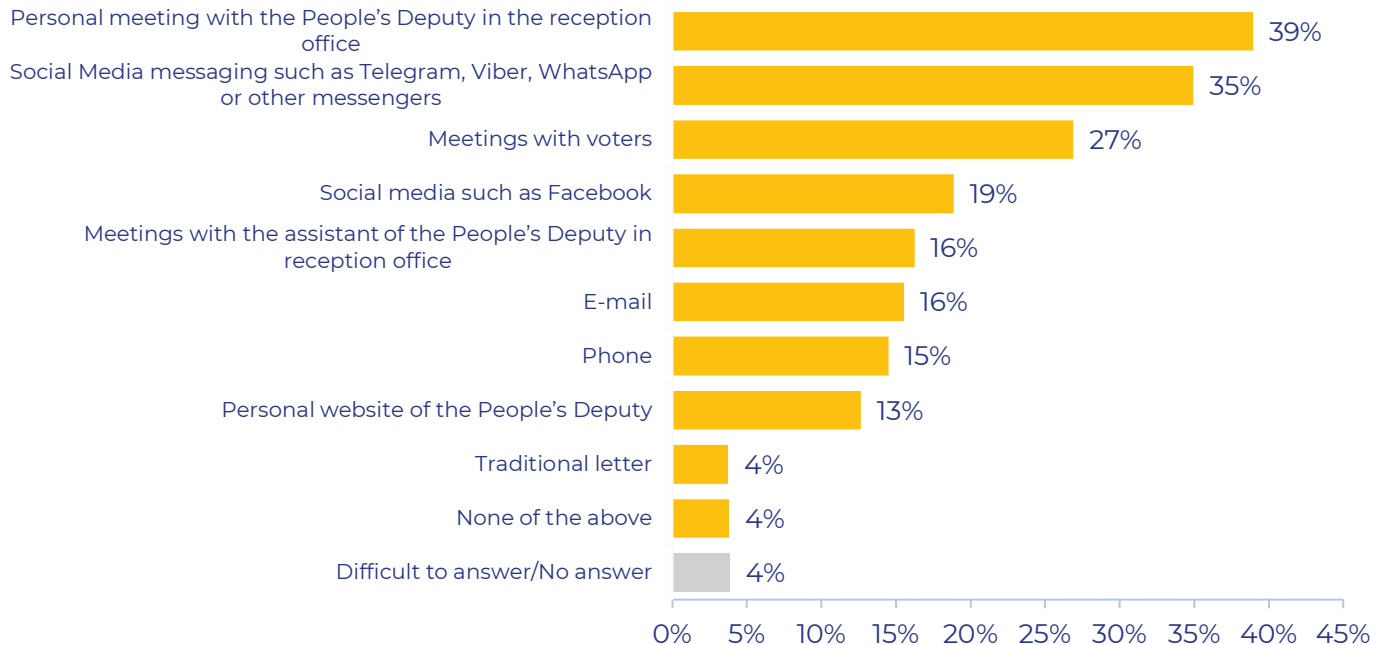
# Since the beginning of the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine, has your need for engagement with a People's Deputy elected from the constituency you are living in after displacement increased, stayed the same or decreased?

Among IDPs

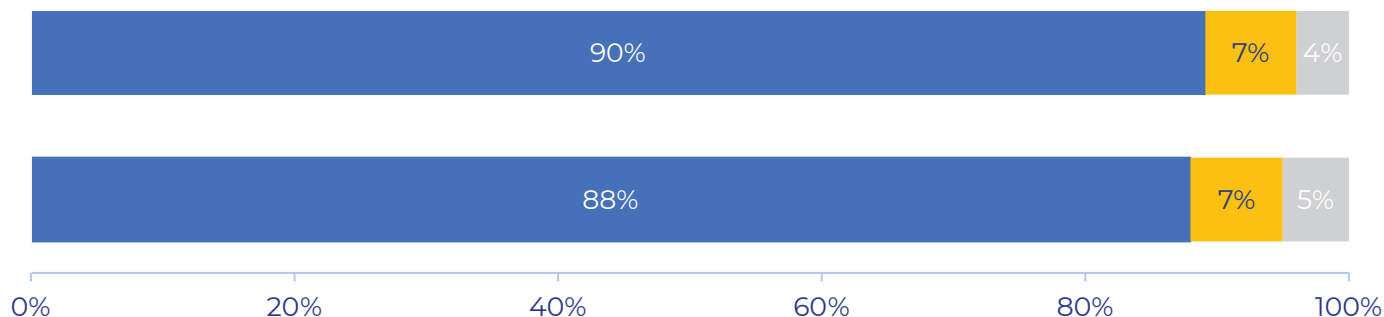


# Please, choose the 3 most convenient possible ways to communicate with the People's Deputy from the district where you live.

*Up to 3 responses*

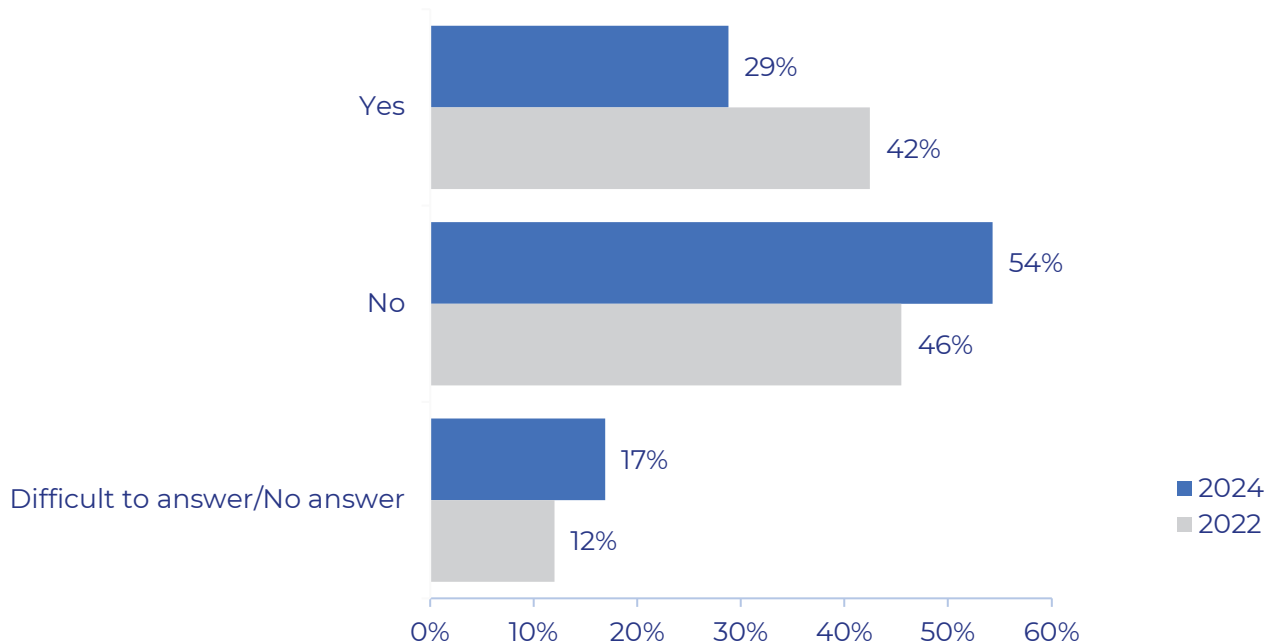


# Which of the below statements comes closer to your opinion?



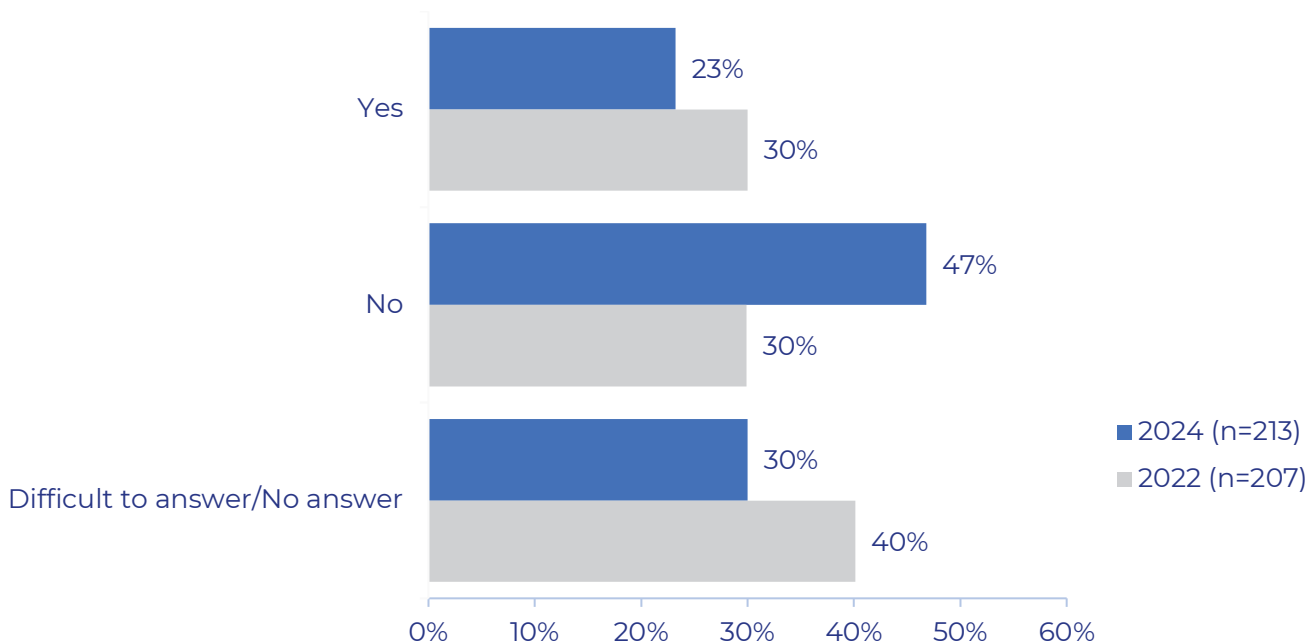
- Interaction of a People's Deputy with voters and the community is an obligatory, necessary and priority element of a People's Deputies work
- Interaction of a People's Deputy with voters and the community is optional, auxiliary and not a priority element of a People's Deputies work
- Difficult to answer/No answer

# Do you think there is regular cooperation between your district's constituency and its People's Deputy of Ukraine?

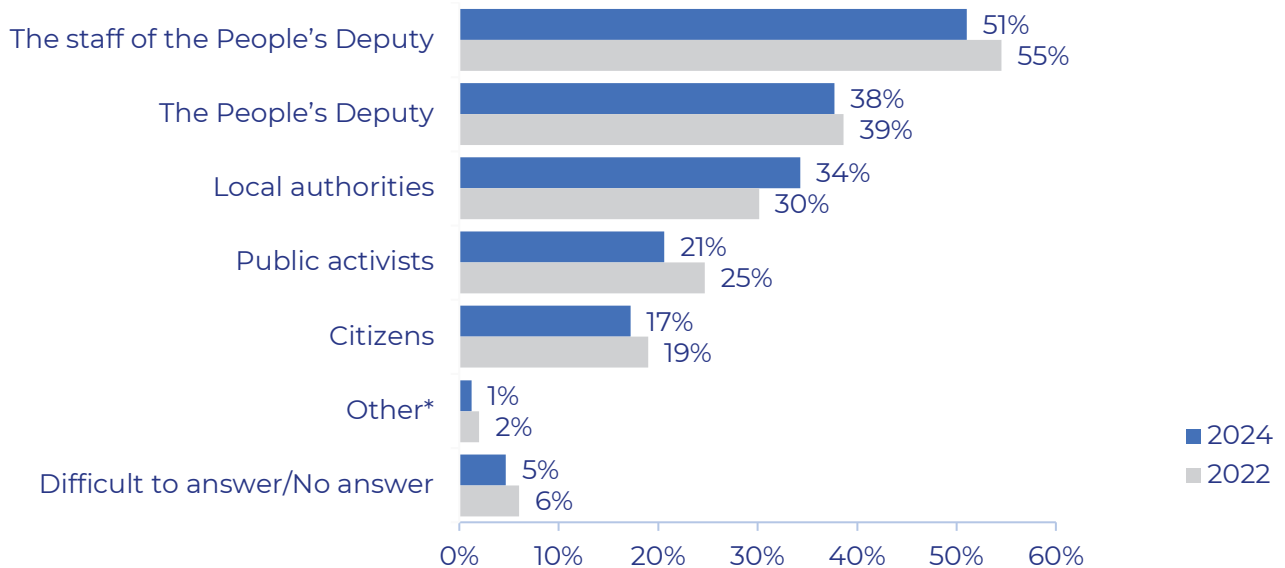


# Do you think there is regular cooperation between the constituency of the district you are living in after displacement and its People's Deputy of Ukraine?

Among IDPs



# In your opinion, who is responsible for an effective and well-established relationship between the community and People's Deputies of Ukraine?

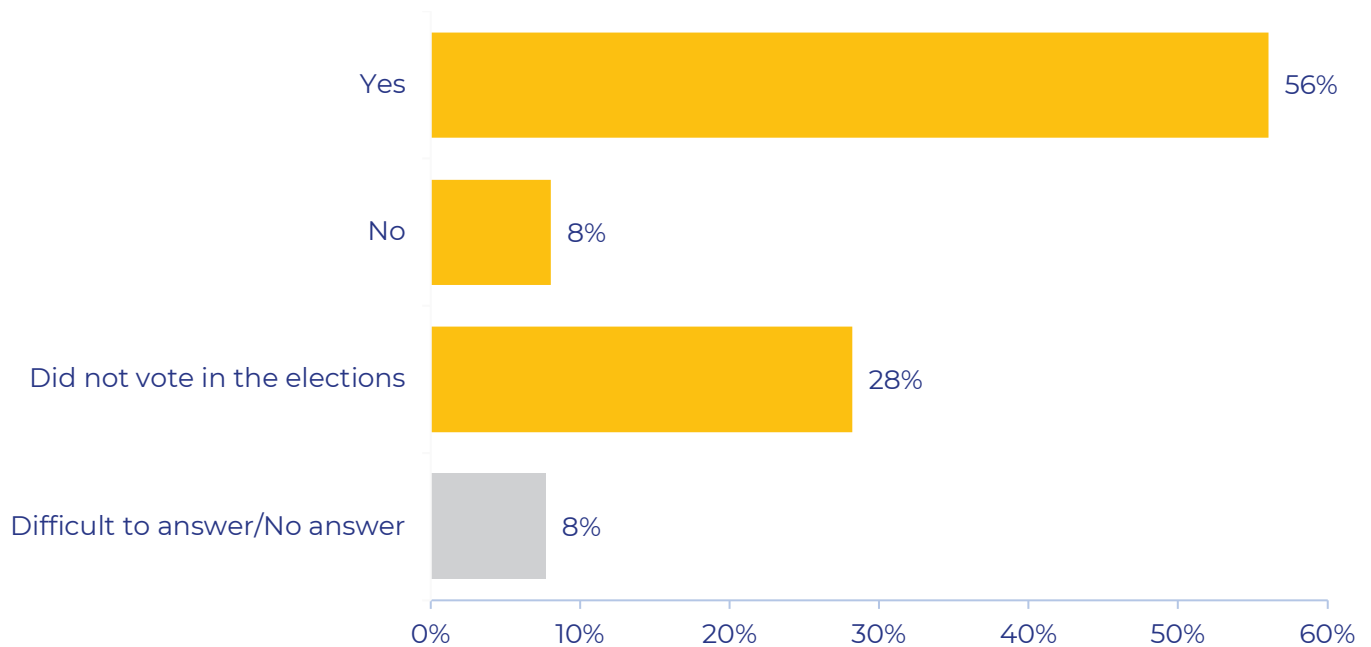


*\*Mentions <3% in 2024 were collapsed into Other.*

# Part III

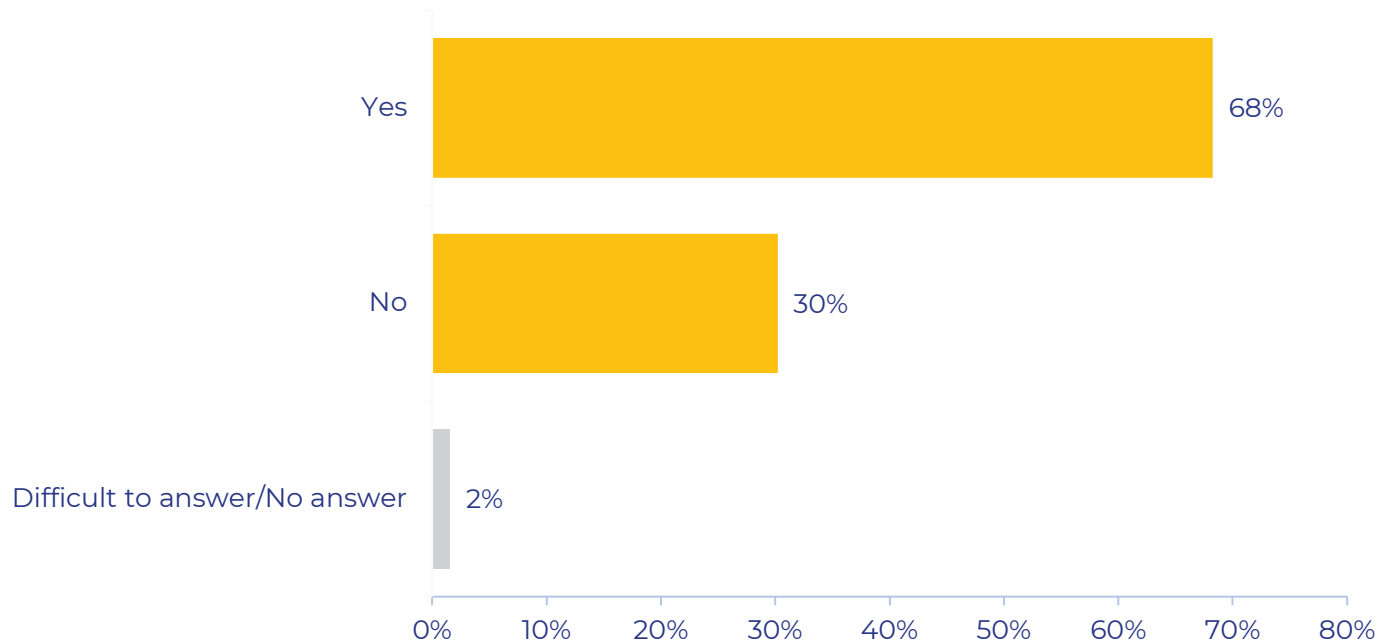
## Activities of People's Deputies of Ukraine and Local Branches of Parties

# Is the political party for which you voted in the 2019 Parliament elections now represented in the parliament?



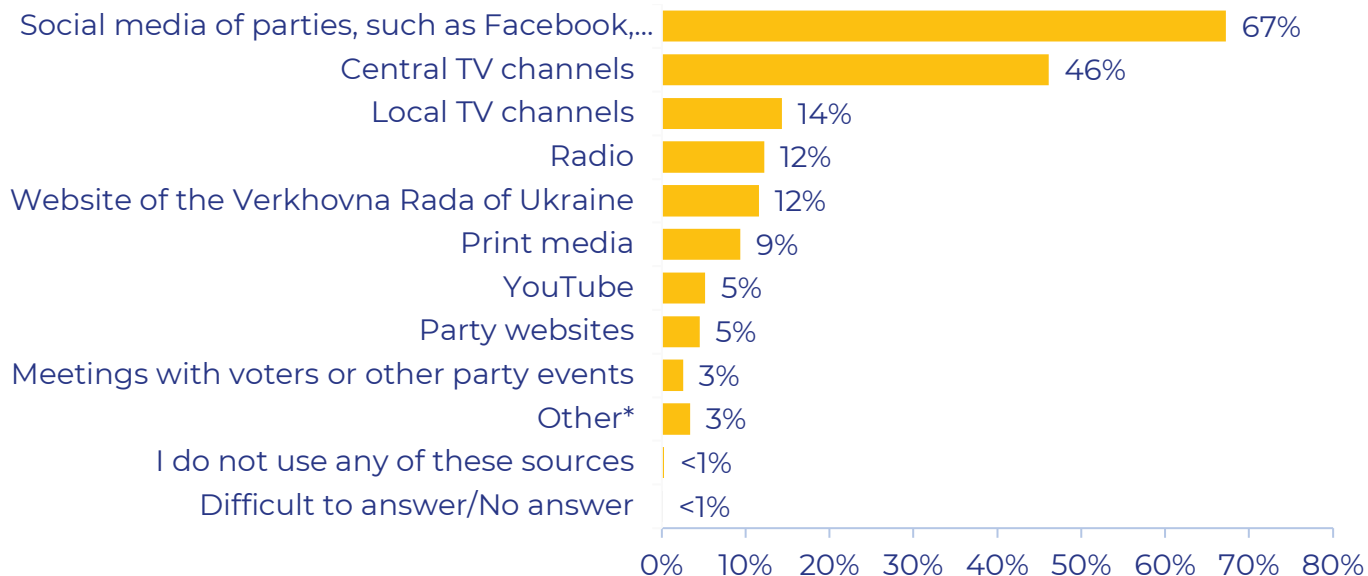
# Do you follow the activities in parliament of the political party you voted for in the 2019 elections?

Among respondents whose political party is represented in the parliament, n=917



# From which sources do you receive information about the activities of the political party for which you voted in the 2019 last Parliament elections?

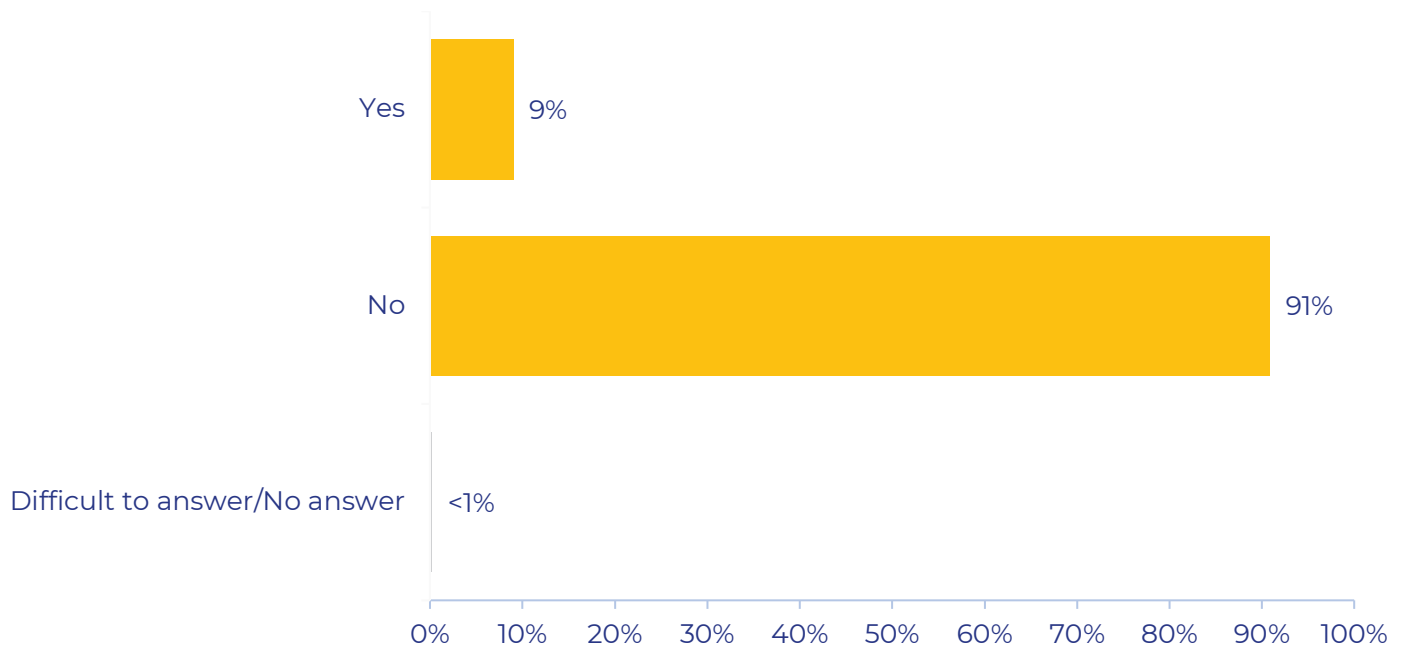
Among respondents who follow the activities of a political party in parliament, n=626  
Up to 3 responses



\*Mentions <3% were collapsed into Other.

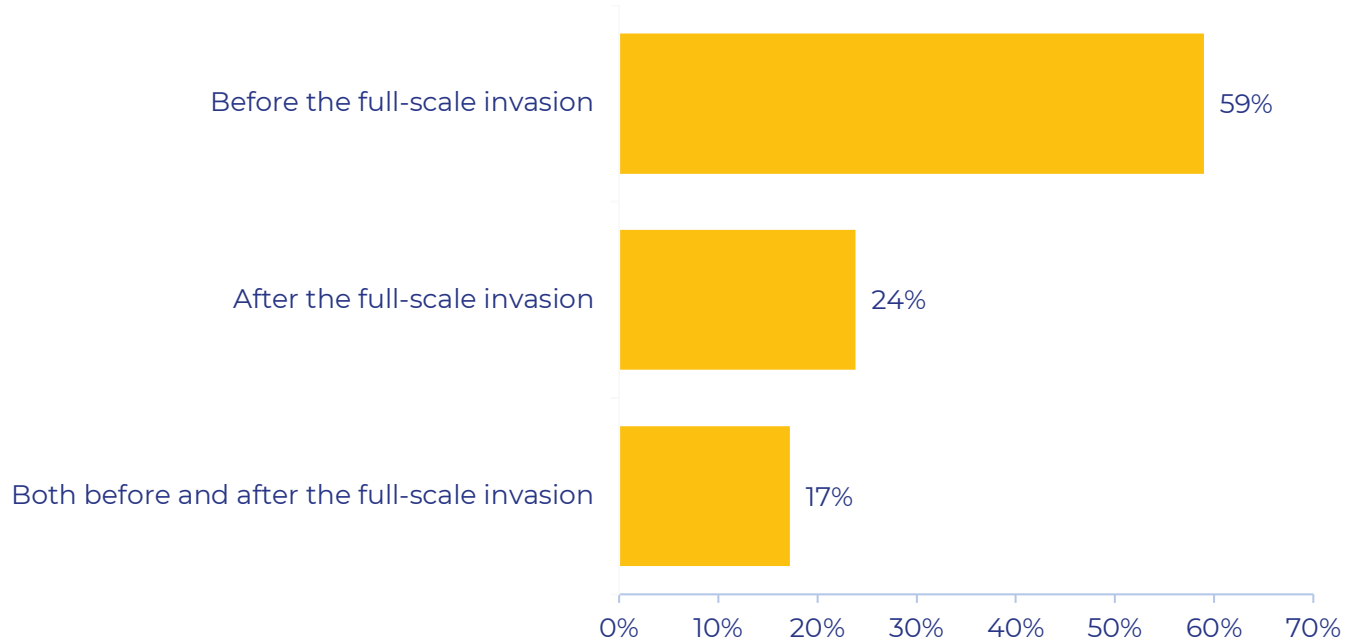
# Have you ever contacted the political party for which you voted in the 2019 elections, for example, through the reception office or local representatives with a question or problem?

Among respondents who voted in the 2019 elections, n=1,049



# Did you make your contact before or after the full-scale invasion or both?

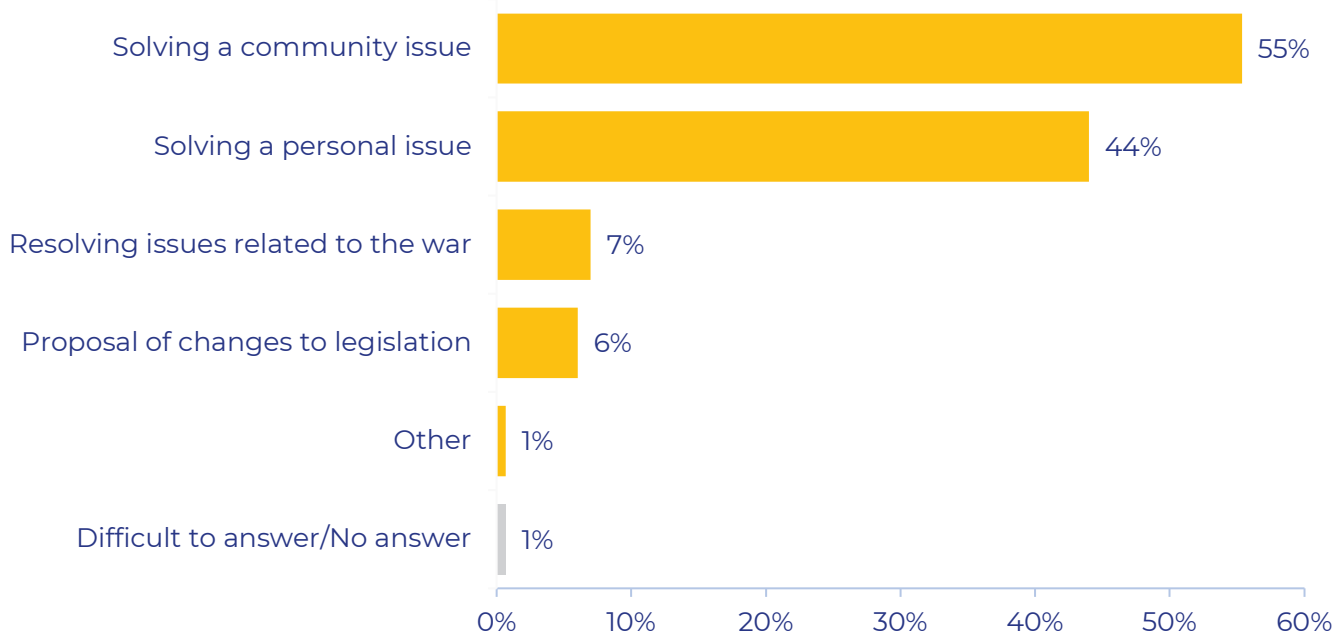
*Among respondents who contacted the political party for which they voted in the 2019 elections, n=94*



# What issues did you address in your contact?

Multiple responses

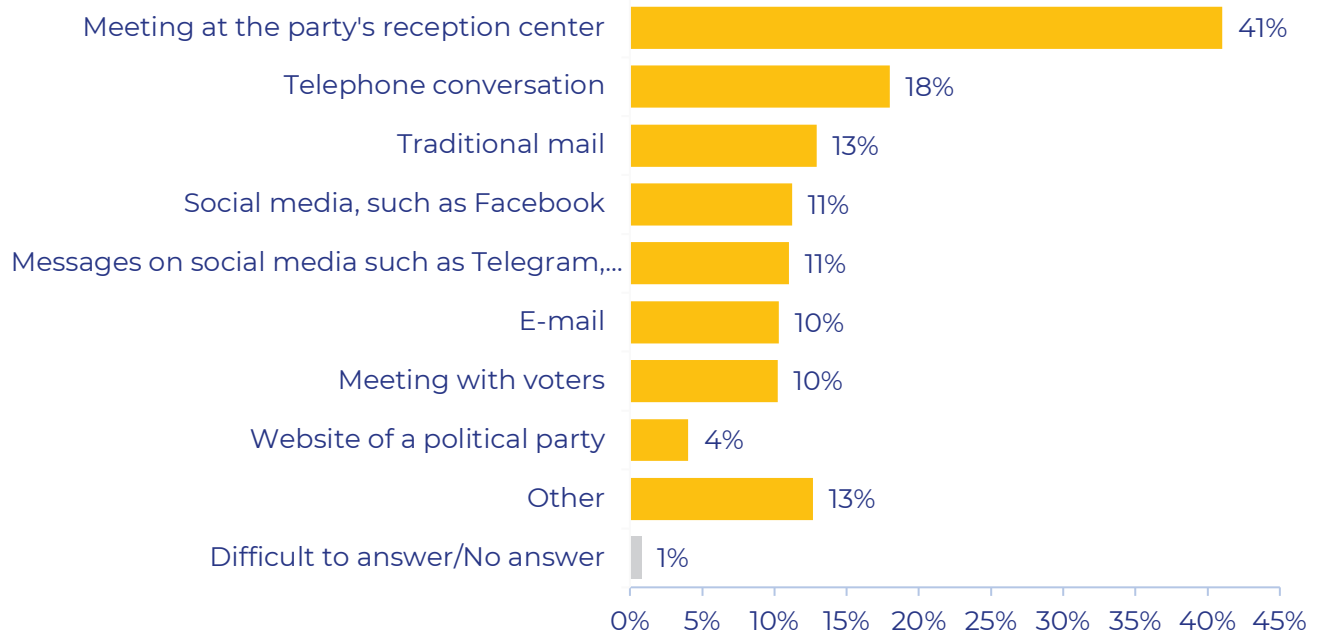
Among respondents who contacted the political party for which they voted in the 2019 elections, n=94



# How exactly did you contact the political party?

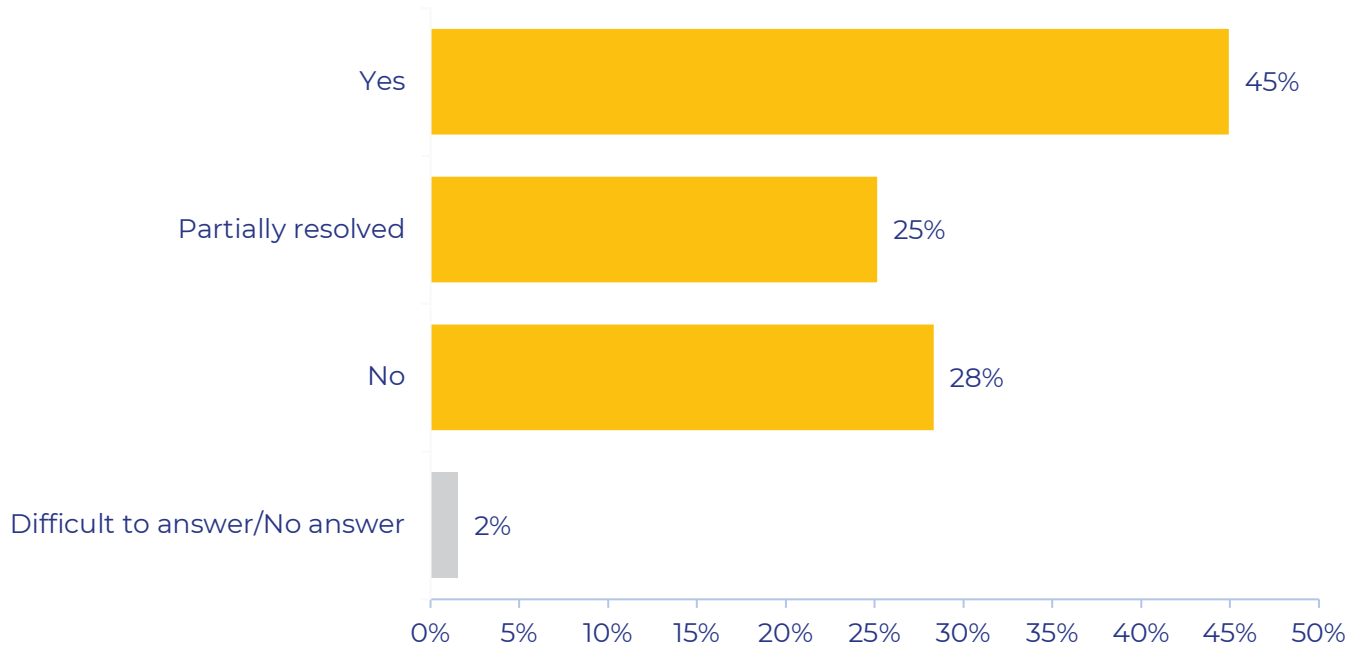
Multiple responses

Among respondents who contacted the political party for which they voted in the 2019 elections, n=94

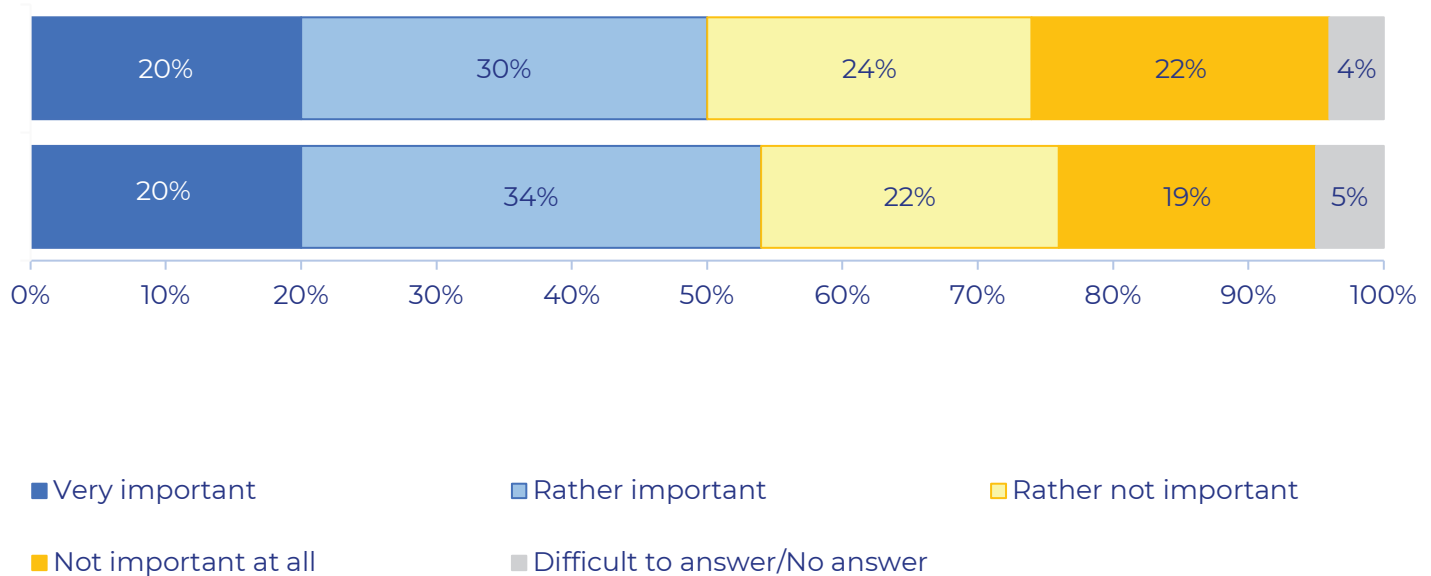


# Was your question or problem resolved?

Among respondents who contacted the political party for which they voted in the 2019 elections, n=94



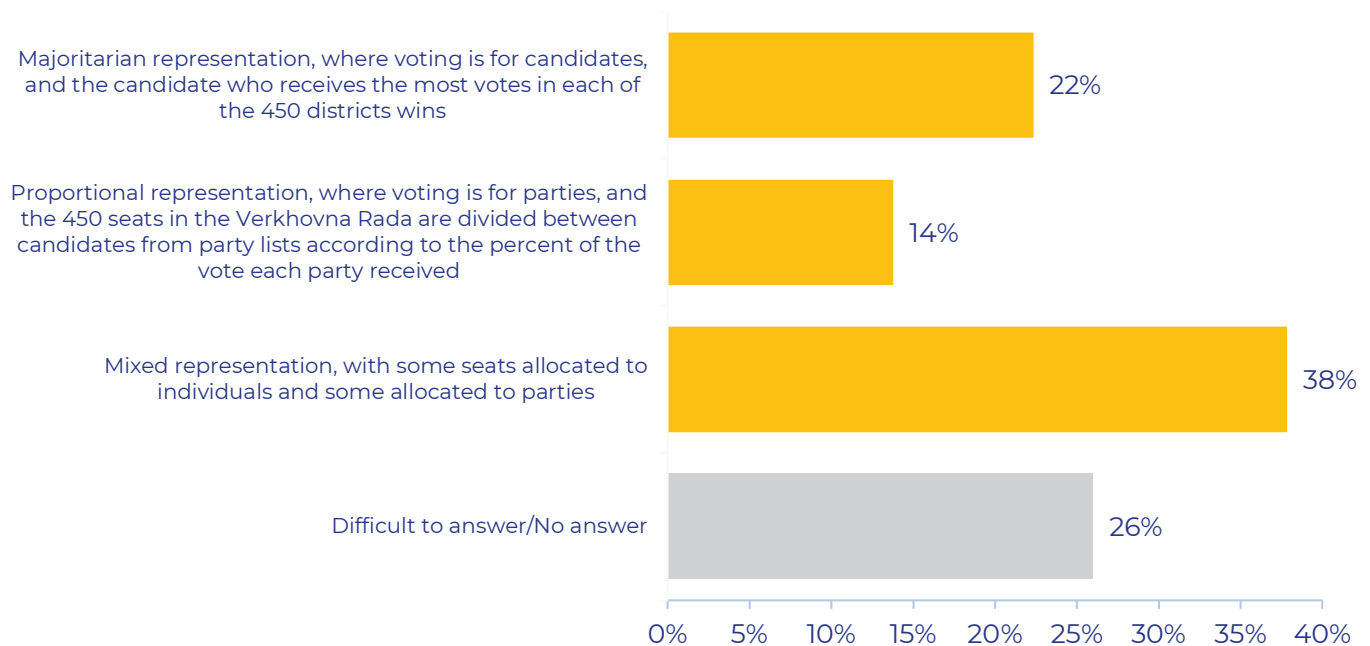
# How important is a People's Deputy's party affiliation to you?



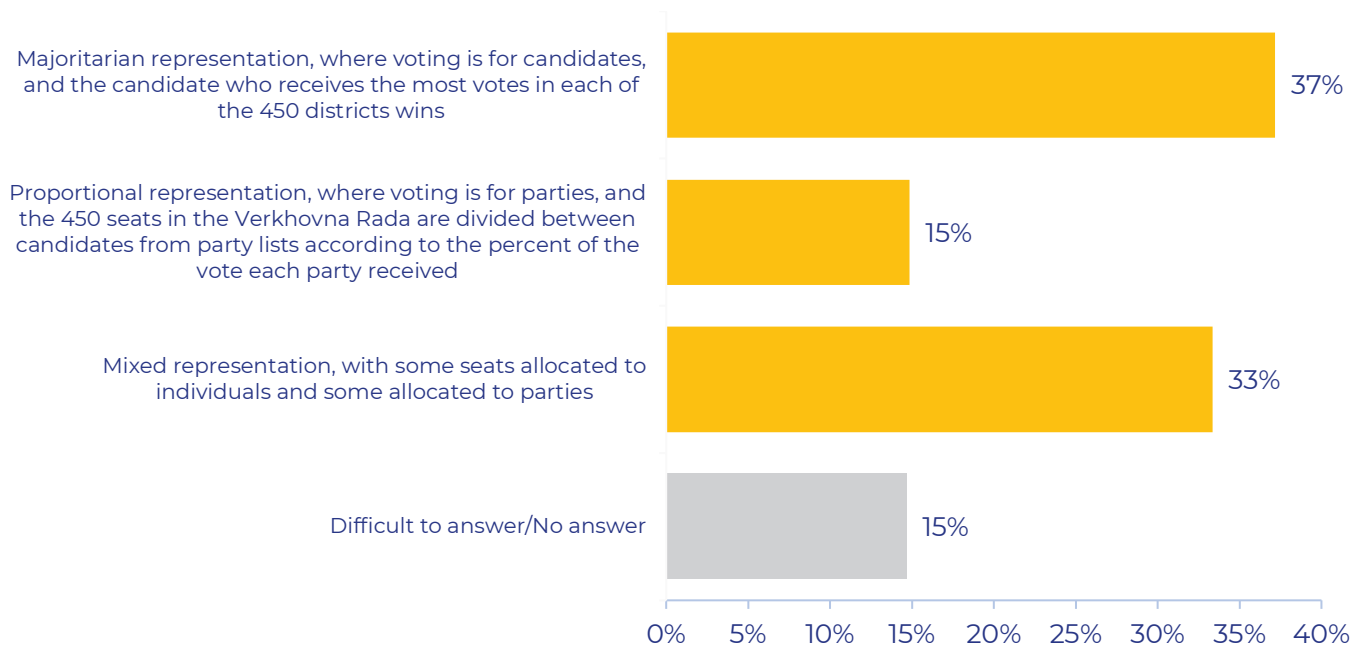
# Part IV

## **Electoral System Awareness**

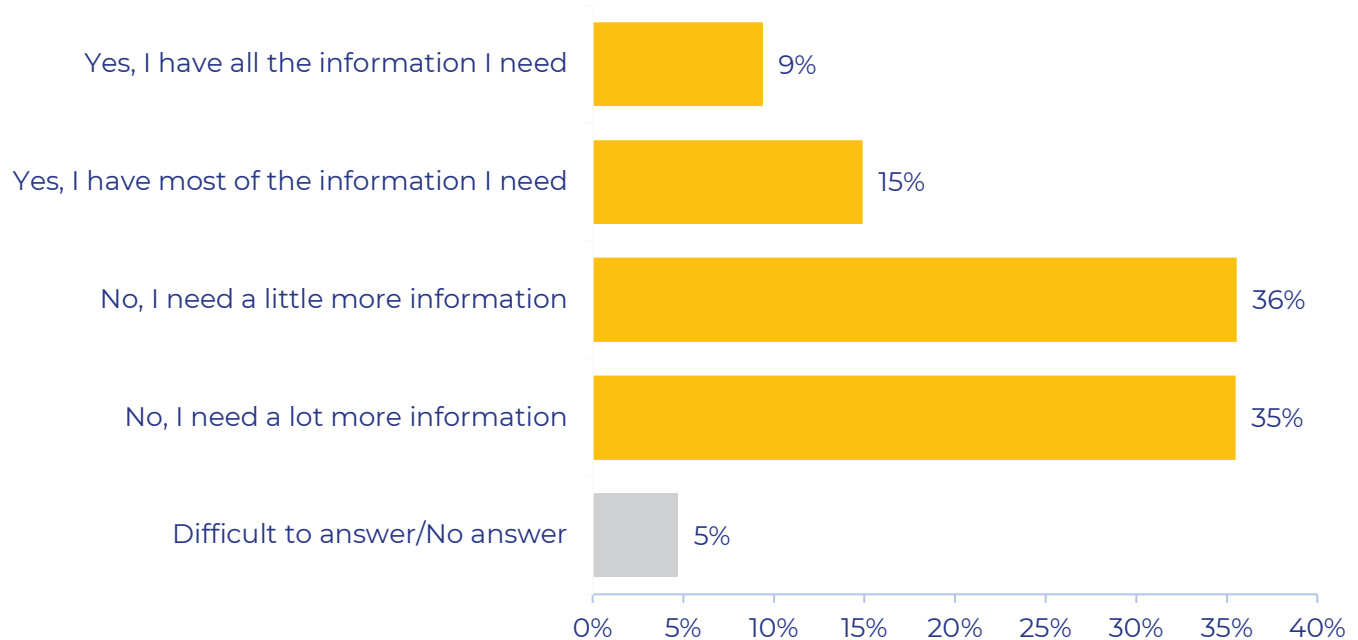
# Do you know which electoral system was used in the last Parliamentary elections, held on July 21, 2019?



# In your opinion, which electoral system is the best to use for elections to Verkhovna Rada in the future?



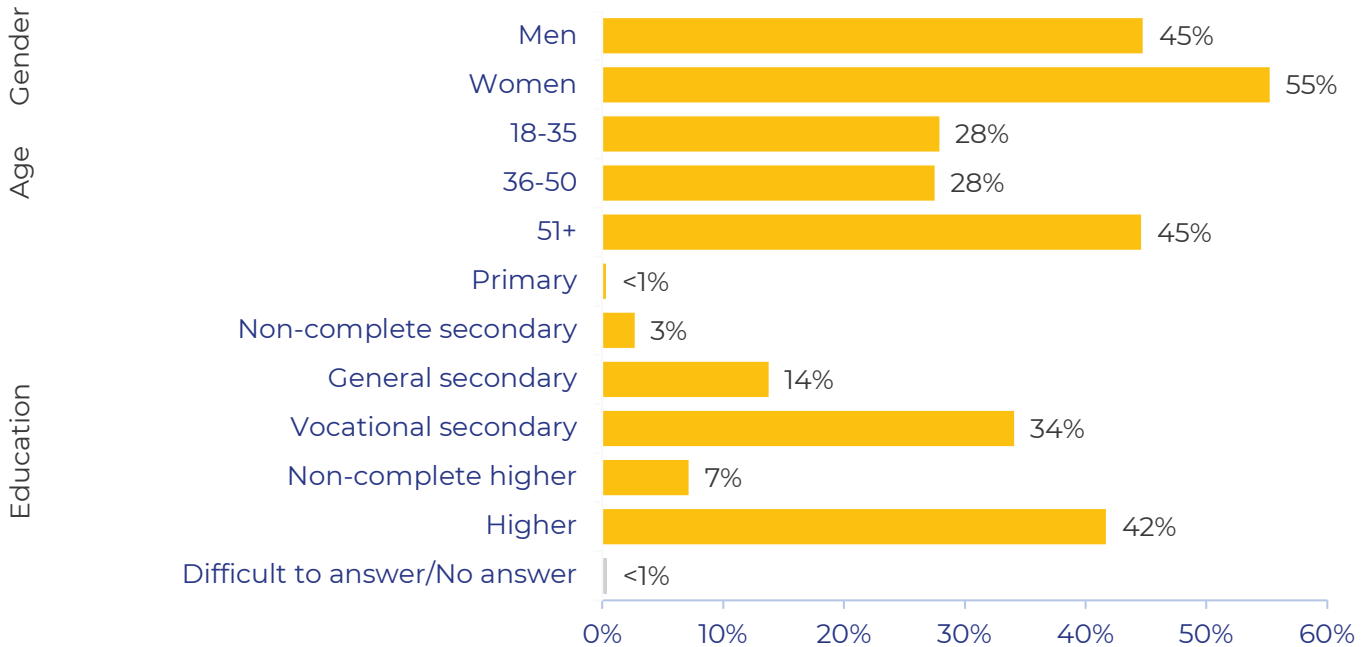
# Do you have the information you need about the electoral system in Ukraine for you to be able to identify the best electoral system for Ukraine?



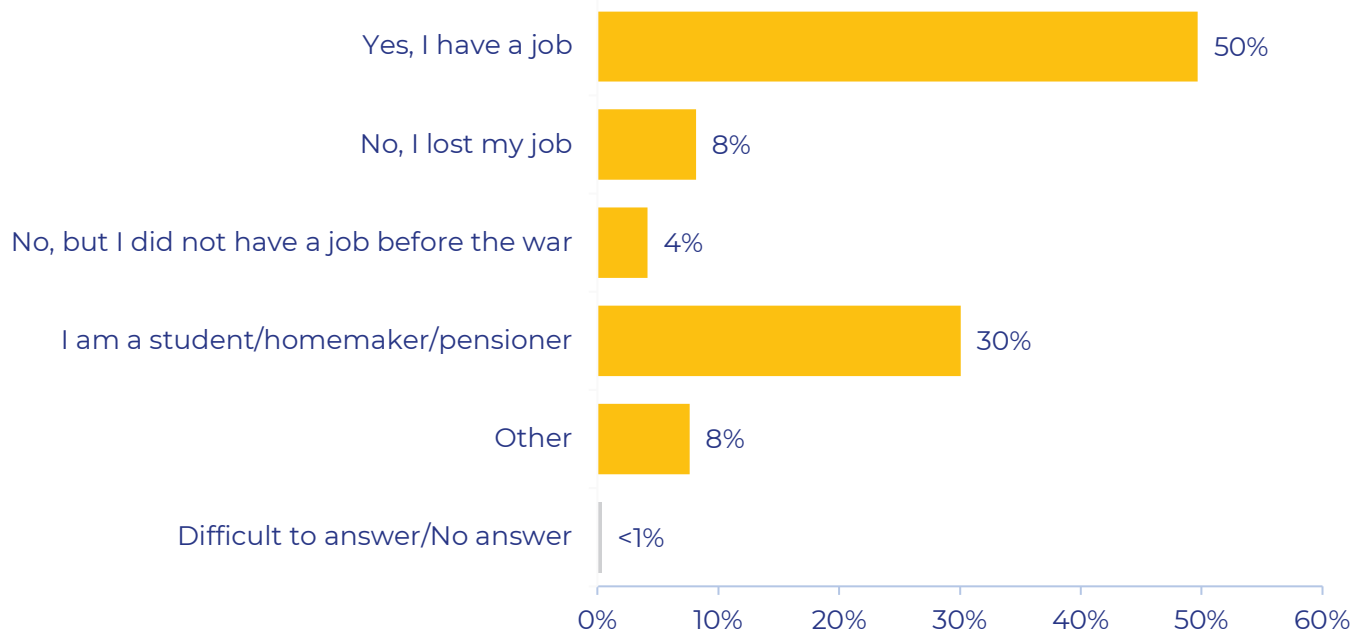
# Part V

## Demographics

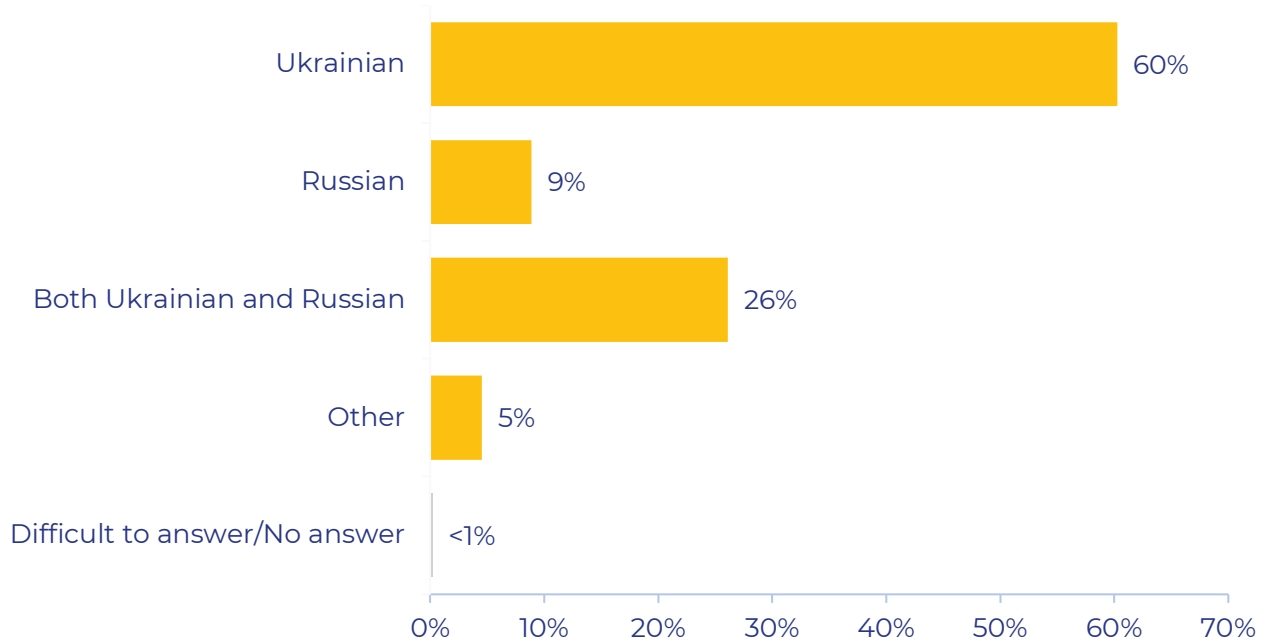
# Demographics



# Do you currently have a job or a means of earning an income?



# Which language do you usually speak at home?



# Have you been speaking this language for a long time, or have you specifically switched to this language recently?

Among respondents who speak either Ukrainian or Russian at home, but not both, n=1,132

