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YOUTH OF UKRAINE – 2015

Kyiv 2015

The publication contains analysis of information gathered in the survey «Youth of Ukraine - 2015». It includes analysis of the state of youth today, mechanisms of personal fulfillment and inclusion of youth in social processes and public life, activity of youth organizations and social challenges faced by youth, including financial security of young people and their families, youth employment, access to high-quality education, provision of housing, reasons for asocial behaviours, status of health and practice of healthy life style.

The survey was carried by GfK Ukraine at the request of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine with the support of the UN system in Ukraine, particularly the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Volunteers (UNV) and Office of the UN Resident Coordinator.

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RESEARCH AIM AND METHODOLOGY

The research was carried out for the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine with the financial support of the UN organizations in Ukraine – members of the UN Working Group on Youth, in particular the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV) and the UN Resident Coordinator Office.

The aim of the research 'Youth of Ukraine – 2015' is the assessment of the main needs and problems of the youth, and also the assessment of the correspondence of the state youth policy to the needs of Ukrainian youth. The key tasks of the research are:

- analysis of youth values and preferences;
- analysis of the young people's social and economic needs and problems, including remuneration, cost of living, spending for leisure etc.;
- analysis of youth employment;
- analysis of young people's keeping to a healthy lifestyle;
- analysis of youth engagement in social life, young people's national and patriotic identity;
- analysis of tolerance level in youth environment;
- assessment of effectiveness of the current state policy in Ukraine from the point of view of the youth.

The research results will be used in the development of the State Targeted Social Programme «Youth of Ukraine» for 2016-2020, of the Annual Report to the President of Ukraine and Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine 'On the State of Youth' for creating the strategic vision of youth policy and introduction of practical steps and initiatives aimed at meeting the needs and challenges young people in Ukraine face nowadays.

The target group of the research is Ukrainian youth – citizens of Ukraine at the age from 14 to 35 years who permanently live on the territory of Ukraine (except for the temporarily occupied and uncontrolled territories).

In the course of the research there was conducted all-Ukrainian survey by the method of online interview (for Internet users) and personal interview at respondent's home (for Internet non-users and village inhabitants). The sample of 2852 respondents is representative for Ukrainian population (except for the temporarily occupied and uncontrolled territories) of the corresponding age group by gender, age, oblast of residence, settlement size and share of Internet users.

The sample design bases on the population distribution aged 14-35 by oblasts, settlement type, gender and age according to the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine as of January 1, 2014, and the data of GfK Ukraine on the share of Internet users in each administrative units of Ukraine.

According to the data of the regular monthly Omnibus of GfK Ukraine (monthly sample – 1000 respondents, representative for population of Ukraine except for the temporarily occupied and uncontrolled territories), that is conducted by GfK Ukraine using the method of personal interview at respondent's home, the share of those who used Internet during the last month is 85% (according to the data of January 2015-September 2015 for the population of Ukraine of the respective age group). Therefore, it was decided to conduct the research by the method of online interview using an online panel of GfK Ukraine (the participants of the panel are the respondents selected randomly during all-Ukrainian surveys conducted by the method of personal interview at respondent's home and telephone interview). At the same time, the online panel of GfK Ukraine includes insufficient number of village inhabitants, therefore the survey of Internet non-users as well as the survey of village inhabitants was carried out by the method of personal interview at respondent's home. In general, there were carried out 1576 online interviews and 1276 interviews by the method of personal interview at respondent's home.

The research geography covers 24 administrative units of Ukraine (including Kyiv City and except for AR Crimea, Sevastopol City and settlements of Donetsk and Lugansk oblasts at the territories where the state authorities temporarily do not have powers which are defined in accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #428-r of 05.05.2015). There were conducted around 100 interviews in each administrative unit to ensure the possibility of the analysis of the data in each administrative unit. In each oblast the sample is representative for the population (except for the uncontrolled territories) of the respective age group by gender, age, settlement size and share of Internet users according to the data of the Omnibus of GfK Ukraine. The sample in Kyiv is representative for the population of Kyiv by age, gender and share of Internet users according to the data of GfK Ukraine. For analysis of the whole sample the data was weighed according to the share of population aged 14-35 in each administrative unit. The survey was conducted from September 18 till October 7, 2015.

MAIN RESULTS OF RESEARCH

Priorities

During the survey young people determined up to three priorities in their life: 48% indicated priorities related to giving birth to children and their upbringing/education, 44% - priorities related to work (search for a job and/or achievements in it), 36% - earning/getting enough money, 21% - search for a loved person and/or marriage, 19% - health (healthy lifestyle, certain disease overcoming etc.), 18% - freedom and independence in decision making and actions, 15% - personal education (including self-education) and the same number of the respondents – interesting leisure. Naturally, the priorities change with the age: for the young people aged 14-19 the main priorities most often are education and work, for the people aged 20-24 – work, while for the people aged 24-34 the main priorities are related to giving birth and upbringing/education of children. The priority of search for a loved person and/or marriage decreases with the age (most often because sooner or later young people achieve their goal), while the priority of the goals related to children, earning money and health increases.

As for giving birth to children, 53% of those interviewed would like to have two children, other 14% would like to have three children, and 13% - only one child and 2% - four children. Only 1% of the young women and men each do not want to have children at all. At the same time, 22% of men and 11% of women haven't decided whether they want to have children and how many of them they would like to have.

Goals related to children are of higher-priority for women than for men (these goals were mentioned by 61% of women versus 36% of men) and the same is for health-related goals (23% versus to 16%). On the contrary, the goals of higher priority for men are related to work (this priority was indicated by 48% of men versus 41% of women), earning money (40% versus 32%), freedom and independence in decision making and actions (22% versus 14%), high social status, career, power (14% versus 10%).

At the same time, the survey doesn't confirm a stereotype that a search for a loved person and/or marriage are of higher-priority for women than for men – 21% of men and 21% of women mentioned this priority. The stereotype that is also not confirmed is that women strive more for official registration of marriage: among those who live together, but without registration (11% of all young people), every fifth man and the same number of women state they do not wish to register their marriage themselves and around the same number say that a partner doesn't wish to do this. However, 58% of those who live together, but without registration plan to register their marriage in the future (63% of men and 52% of women).

Social and economic needs

The financial needs

Evaluating their financial problems, 9% of young people indicated that they lack money even for foodstuff. For comparison, according to the data of the regular Omnibus for October, 2015 (monthly sample is 1000 respondents, representative for the population of Ukraine except for the temporarily occupied and uncontrolled territories) that is carried out by GfK Ukraine by the method of personal interview at respondent's home, the share of Ukrainian population that is forced to economize on foodstuff is 17%.

37% of young people indicated that they have enough money for food and purchasing of inexpensive necessary things, 42% that in general they have enough money for living, but purchasing of durables such as furniture, refrigerator, TV set causes difficulties. Only 8% said that they live comfortably, and have difficulties only with making such purchases as an apartment or a car.

In general, only 1% of youth have already achieved a desired financial status in Ukraine. The percentage of young people who believe that they will be able to achieve the desired financial status in Ukraine is 43%. A bit lower number does not believe in such possibility – 28%, the rest couldn't answer this question. There are more optimists among men (46% of those who believe that he will be able or rather will be able to achieve the desired financial status) than among women (41% respectively).

The need for housing

The problem of the provision of youth with housing is quite urgent – in the age group of 30-34 years only half of the respondents have own accommodation, 33% live at parents' or relatives' place, the rest rent an/a apartment/room or live in a dormitory.

In general, only 15% of young people among those who do not have own separate apartment/house think that they will be able to get own housing in the next 5 years.

97% of youth haven't used and do not use the services of the Youth Housing Credit Fund – mainly because they do not know about The Fund's activity or do not believe in efficiency of its work.

Among those who have used or use the Fund's services, 44% are satisfied with its services, 3% are dissatisfied, the rest could not assess their satisfaction level (perhaps, because they stand in the queue).

The needs for education

67% of youth representatives are completely or rather satisfied with their education, while 14% of them are dissatisfied (the rest chose neutral score or couldn't answer). Among the respondents who've finished their education those who gained higher education are much more satisfied with their education level than those who haven't gained higher education – 83% versus 56% of those who are satisfied and 11% versus 28% of those who are dissatisfied.

At the same time, choosing a future speciality only 49% of young people oriented or orient to specialities that correspond to their interests, hobbies, skills (another 30% have oriented or orient to specialities which will provide a decent income, 16% - to the advice of parents, relatives, 15% - to a prestigious speciality, 11% - that education for this speciality can be obtained for free etc.). Therefore, it is no wonder that out of employed young Ukrainians only 51% work in accordance with their speciality and only 35% named «interest in job and job correspondence to skills» among three most important job aspects (more important aspects are good payment for a job (84%) and convenient working schedule (37%)).

The need for employment

9% of young people look actively for a job (there is no statistically significant difference between men and women regarding this indicator).

For comparison, according to the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine in January-June, 2015 the unemployment rate among Ukrainian population aged 15-70 was 9,2%.

The main reasons for unemployment are dismissal from previous job due to layoff or termination of the company (29%) or the fact that young people have graduated recently (20%), and for other 13% the reason for temporary unemployment is that they have been on maternity leave.

Around half of the unemployed young people (51%) haven't applied to the services of centers, agencies and organizations that provide assistance with employment. 39% applied to the State Employment Center, 9% - to non-state employment agencies, 4% - to youth employment centers, 2% - to employment departments for students at educational institutions (as for the last, only 6% of those interviewed who study in the universities indicated functioning of an employment center in the university).

Among the difficulties that appear most often for those who actively look for a job there are low paid offers (63%) and total lack of vacancies (40%). It is worth noting that 50% of unemployed youth even do not have their CV to send to employers.

For the moment of the survey, 78% of those who actively look for a job are not registered in the State Employment Center. Among the main reasons that were mentioned by the respondents most often for explaining why they are not registered in the State Employment Center: they haven't applied, because they do not believe that employment centers can assist them (35%), had no need to apply (32%), applied, but the Center didn't help them to find a job (21%).

The needs for leisure

Answering a question about leisure they would like to have, but can't afford most of the respondents (62%) mentioned travelling abroad. At the second place is travelling around Ukraine – 50% of the respondents said that they lack money for it. At the third place is an opportunity to go to the concerts or show more often – 35% of the respondents mentioned it. In general, only 18% of youth indicated that they have enough money for all desired types of leisure activities.

Besides among the reasons which prevent Ukrainian youth from sport or different kinds of physical activities 30% of the respondents indicated deficit of own funds to visit sport clubs, fitness centers and to purchase necessary clothes, equipment.

The needs for medical services

The majority of young people are satisfied with the services of medical institutions. At the same time, the satisfaction with the services of private medical institutions is higher than the satisfaction with the services of state/municipal medical institutions. One of the factors of dissatisfaction with the last is bribery – 14% of those who applied to state/municipal medical institutions in the last 12 months indicated that they faced the demanding of a bribe.

Among those respondents who have applied to private medical institutions in the last 12 months for preventive checkups 70% are satisfied with their last visit, 8% - are dissatisfied with it. For state and municipal institutions the respective indicators are 49% and 20% (the rest chose a neutral score or couldn't give an answer). Among those who have applied to private medical institutions for a doctor's consultation 76% are satisfied, and 6% are dissatisfied. For state and municipal institutions the respective indicators are 51% and 18%. Out of those who have applied to a state/municipal maternity hospital 58% are satisfied and 17% are dissatisfied (the number of those who have applied to a private maternity hospital is not enough for reliable analysis).

At the same time, there is an urgent problem of lack of money to buy medicines or treatment - 34% indicated that they lacked money for their own treatment or treatment of their husband/wife/children within last 12 months.

Keeping to a healthy lifestyle

In order to be healthy 46% of the respondents walk on foot, another 44% have no habits harmful for health, and 42% try to eat healthy. 24% of the respondents regularly do sports, fitness and yoga in order to be healthy, 19% of the respondents do regular physical exercises, while 15% jog. 11% of the respondents pass preventive checkups in the hospital/clinic to be healthy.

It is worth noting that 26% of young Ukrainians indicated that they haven't done any sports/physical exercises in the last 12 months (!). Out of those who have done at least some sports/physical exercises during their free time in the last year 45% prefer fitness and physical exercises, 30% - running, 25% played football, 23% prefer swimming, and 21% prefer cycling. Volleyball (11%), yoga and basketball (6% each) are less popular among Ukrainian youth.

Among reasons that prevent Ukrainian youth from doing sports or different kinds of physical exercises the respondents most often mention lack of spare time – 40%. As mentioned above, 30% of the respondents indicated deficit of own funds to visit sport clubs, fitness centers and to purchase necessary clothes, equipment. 14% of those interviewed complained about inability to organize themselves and their sport exercises during spare time, lack of willpower. Another 26% said that nothing prevents them from doing sports.

27% of young people are smokers (37% of men and 17% of women). For comparison, according to the data of the regular Omnibus of GfK Ukraine representative for the population of Ukraine aged 15-59 for 2014 (the sample is 12000 persons), there are 35% smokers in Ukraine. Other 54% of young people do not smoke and haven't smoked before, and 19% have smoked before, but quit smoking. Among smokers 53% would like to quit smoking, but lack willpower, 9% would like to quit smoking, but have not enough money for remedies. Other 5% would like to quit smoking, but cannot quit, because of other barriers. 29% do not want to quit smoking.

27% of young people (40% of men and 14% of women) have drunk alcoholic beverages during the last week – most often beer. 3% of young people (5% of men and 1% of women) drink alcoholic beverages every day.

In general, 89% of youth have never tried drugs, 9% indicated that they have tried drugs, but do not take them now (14% of men and 4% of women).

Engagement in social life

54% of young people have taken part in at least one of the civil initiatives during the last 12 months (in terms of direct participation as well as financial support) – there is no statistically significant difference between men and women in this question. Most often youth has taken part in the initiatives in support of the Ukrainian Army (36%), actions aimed at infrastructure development in their residential area (19%), assistance to displaced people and/or victims of military actions (16%), assistance to children and adults in crisis situations (except for IDPs – 16% and 15% respectively), in political actions and environmental activities (14% and 13% respectively).

88% of the respondents indicated at least one of the civil initiatives in which they haven't participated, but are interested to take part in. Among initiatives in which majority of young people is prospectively interested are assistance to children in crisis situations, actions to protect rights and interests that directly affect young people or their families and friends (for example, against illegal construction); actions directed at infrastructure development in their residential area, fight against corruption.

38% of those interviewed have taken part in civil society organizations' activities in the last 12 months. In particular, 13% participated in volunteer initiatives, 11% in charitable or humanitarian organizations initiatives, 10% in the activities of sport or leisure organizations. Besides, 2% of those interviewed are members of youth civil society organizations, and another 6% visit their certain events.

36% of youth have volunteered at least once in their life, and 22% have volunteered during the last 12 months (19% of men and 25% of women), 14% haven't volunteered during the last 12 months, but volunteered before. The most common fields of volunteer activity are fund-raising for ATO participators, participation in territory cleaning and organizing help the needy.

64% of the youth representatives follow political news in Ukraine (no significant difference between men and women).

National and patriotic identity

91% of those interviewed consider themselves Ukrainians by nationality, 6% think of themselves as Russians, 1% - as representatives of other nationality, 4% of the respondents have difficulties in answering this question (it was possible to choose several answers to this question).

81% of the interviewed young people in Ukraine indicated that they are proud to be citizens of Ukraine. 8% are not proud of Ukrainian citizenship, and around 11% couldn't answer this question.

26% of the respondents are ready for armed defense of their country in case they are mobilized or there is an urgent need (there are 34% of such respondents among men, and 17% of them among women). Another 3% have already participated or participate in military operations.

44% of the interviewed young people in Ukraine want to live in Ukraine and do not plan to emigrate. Another 38% would, probably, like to study or work abroad for some time, but then would like to return to Ukraine. 17% of young people would like to emigrate from Ukraine – 4% are going to do this in the nearest future, while 13% look for the respective possibilities. Among those representatives of Ukrainian youth who want to emigrate 58% explain this by the fact that now in Ukraine there are no such possibilities for work as there are in other countries, another 56% indicate that there is no real democracy and rule of law in Ukraine.

In general, 69% of young people think that state must take at least one type of the following measures directed to raising of national-patriotic awareness of children and youth, in particular:

- cultivate a sense of patriotism from kindergarten (44%),
- create national-patriotic groups, organizations, clubs (25%),
- create and demonstrate more national-patriotic films, distribute fiction literature on national and patriotic themes (22%),
- promote more national-patriotic orientation themes in media (22%),
- sponsor the activities of national-patriotic orientation (20%),
- develop youth patriotic organizations (18%).

Tolerance

From all ethnic, religious and other minorities the majority of youth are intolerant only to Roma – 54% of the respondents wouldn't like to live in the neighborhood of Roma. 45% of those interviewed wouldn't like to live in the neighborhood of homosexuals, 33% - in the neighborhood of patients with HIV/AIDS, 19% - in the neighborhood of Muslims, 12% - in the neighborhood of Russians, 10% in the neighborhood of immigrants, 9% - in the neighborhood of Jews, 7% - in the neighborhood of displaced persons.

Assessment of state policy effectiveness

Young people think that the priority directions of the state youth policy must be promotion of youth employment and self-employment (49% chose this direction as priority and 10% indicated that related measures are taken in their region), assistance for youth housing (46% and 7% respectively), support of

talented youth (46% and 19% respectively), spreading of healthy and safe lifestyle among youth (44% and 17%), support of youth who are in difficult circumstances (39% and 7%).

50% of youth haven't heard about any activity directed toward support of youth initiatives and youth problem solution in their region at all.

Those who indicated that there are some measures directed toward support of youth initiatives and youth problem solution in their region evaluated their benefit and efficiency. The most beneficial and efficient direction of youth work at the regional level are sport events for youth (65% of the respondents who mentioned related activities evaluated them as beneficial and efficient), raising of youth national-patriotic awareness (61%), support of talented youth (59%), development of youth volunteering (58%). Instead, the respondents think that the least efficient directions in this field are assistance for youth housing (47% of the respondents who mentioned related activities evaluated them as inefficient) and support of youth who are in difficult circumstances (42%).

The awareness level of the interviewed youth regarding organizations working with youth (youth centers, clubs, groups) is very low. Only 3% of those interviewed visit such organizations, another 15% know about such organizations, but do not visit them. 18% of the respondents only have heard about existence of such organizations. At the same time, 26% of the respondents consider development of network of youth centers and clubs as priority directions of the state youth policy.

Answering a question what activities must be realized by youth organizations, the respondents mentioned first of all sharing information on employment and starting own business opportunities (51%), training programs to acquire different skills (computer literacy, foreign language etc.) and different types of sport activities (49% mentioned each of these types of activities), activities of creative groups and studios (45%). Only 4% of those interviewed said that no activities of youth organizations are required.

SECTION 1. THE VALUES AND PRIORITIES OF THE YOUTH

While defining priorities and goals in their life, the respondents named first of all giving birth to children and their upbringing/education – 48%. Priorities related to work hold the second place – search for a job and/or achievement of certain results in it – 44%. Earning/getting enough money is at the third place – 36%. Such three goals and priorities are typical for the older age generations of the youth (25-34 years old), while for the respondents aged 20-24 a job or a hobby is at the first place, and for the respondents aged 14-19 – personal education and a job or a hobby.

The priority of search for a loved person or good friends decreases with the age (which is natural, since with the age many young people achieve these goals), while the priority of the goals related to children, earning money and health increases.

Chart 1.1. Distribution of answers to the question:

“Please, choose from one up to three main goals or priorities in your life for the time being”.

(Among all respondents)

	14-19 y.o.	20-24 y.o.	25-29 y.o.	30-34 y.o.	TOTAL
Giving birth to children/upbringing/education	23%	42%	57%	64%	48%
Work/engagement: searching for work reflecting your needs, achieving expected results	43%	50%	43%	42%	44%
Enough money earning	25%	36%	39%	41%	36%
Searching for loved person, marriage	25%	25%	20%	14%	21%
Health (healthy lifestyle, certain disease overcoming, etc.)	14%	18%	20%	23%	19%
Freedom and independence in decision making and actions	16%	18%	20%	19%	18%
Personal education (including training courses, self-education)	43%	12%	5%	5%	15%
Interesting leisure (travelling, hobby, communication, entertainment, etc.)	19%	17%	14%	10%	15%
Achieving a high social status, career, power	13%	12%	13%	12%	12%
Personal/cultural development	12%	14%	11%	11%	12%
Finding good, true friends	13%	6%	5%	6%	7%
Appearance improving, keeping yourself in a good shape	6%	7%	6%	3%	5%
Religious or spiritual development	3%	4%	4%	6%	4%
Public activity: help to others, charity, appeal to the violation of rights, volunteering, promoting certain positions, trying to change something in social sphere	5%	4%	6%	3%	4%
Winning glory	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Other	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Difficult to say	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%
N	502	711	854	785	2852

Goals related to children are of higher-priority for women than for men (these goals were mentioned by 61% of women versus 36% of men) and the same is for health-related goals (23% versus 16%). On the contrary, the goals of higher priority for men are related to work (this priority was indicated by 48% of men versus 41% of women), earning money (40% versus 32%), freedom and independence in decision making and actions (22% versus 14%), high social status, career, power (14% versus 10%).

At the same time, the survey doesn't confirm a stereotype that a search for a loved person and/or marriage are of higher-priority for women than for men – 21% of men and 21% of women mentioned this priority.

Chart 1.2. Distribution of answers to the question“

Please, choose from one up to three main goals or priorities in your life for the time being“

(Among all respondents)

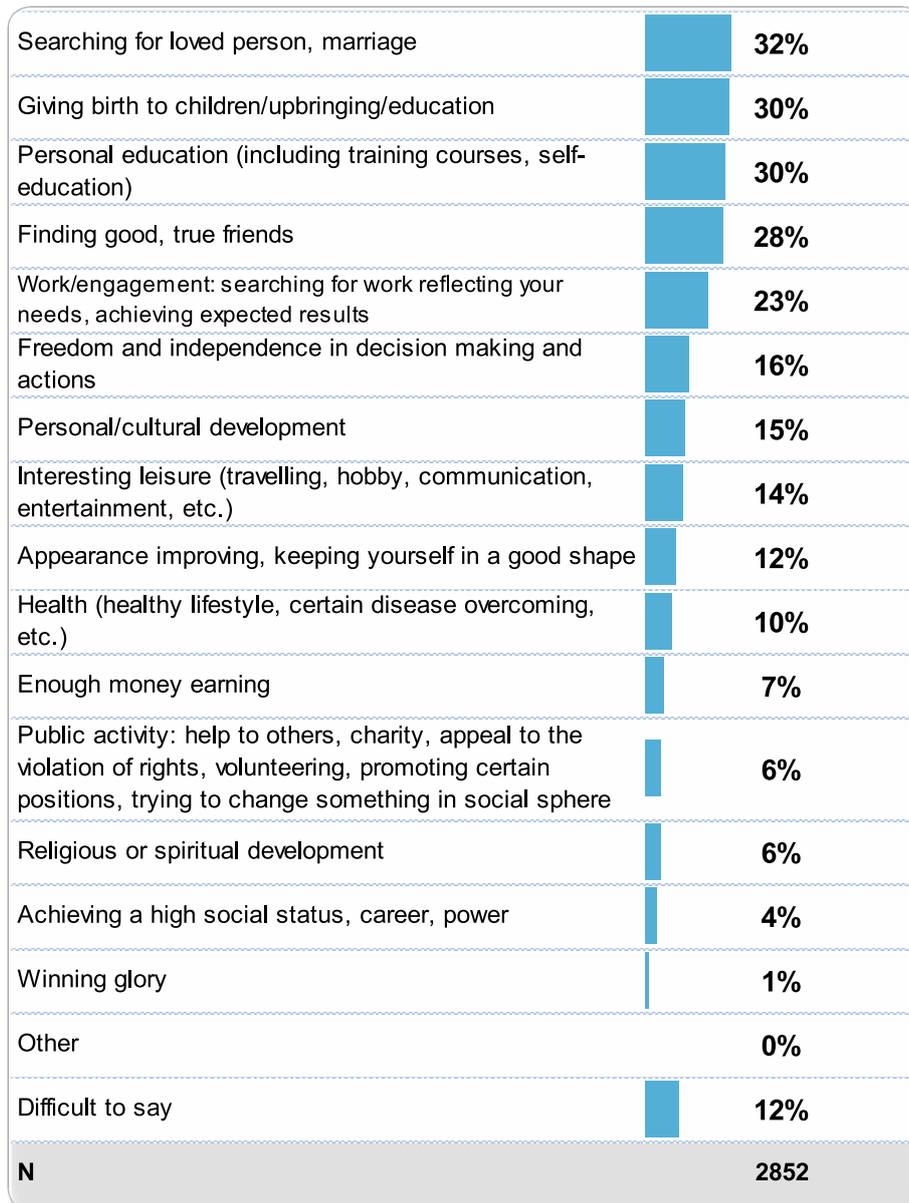
	Men	Women	TOTAL
Giving birth to children/upbringing/education	36%	61%	48%
Work/engagement: searching for work reflecting your needs, achieving expected results	48%	41%	44%
Enough money earning	40%	32%	36%
Searching for loved person, marriage	21%	21%	21%
Health (healthy lifestyle, certain disease overcoming, etc.)	16%	23%	19%
Freedom and independence in decision making and actions	22%	14%	18%
Personal education (including training courses, self-education)	15%	15%	15%
Interesting leisure (travelling, hobby, communication, entertainment, etc.)	14%	15%	15%
Achieving a high social status, career, power	14%	10%	12%
Personal/cultural development	11%	12%	12%
Finding good, true friends	8%	7%	7%
Appearance improving, keeping yourself in a good shape	4%	6%	5%
Religious or spiritual development	5%	4%	4%
Public activity: help to others, charity, appeal to the violation of rights, volunteering, promoting certain positions, trying to change something in social sphere	4%	5%	4%
Winning glory	1%	1%	1%
Other	1%	1%	1%
Difficult to say	2%	1%	1%
N	1367	1485	2852

As for the goals already achieved by young people in their life, the most often mentioned goals are search for a loved person/marriage (32%), goals related to children– 30%, personal education – 30%, search for good friends – 28%.

Chart 1.3. Distribution of answers to the question:

«What goals did you have in the past and have already achieved them?»

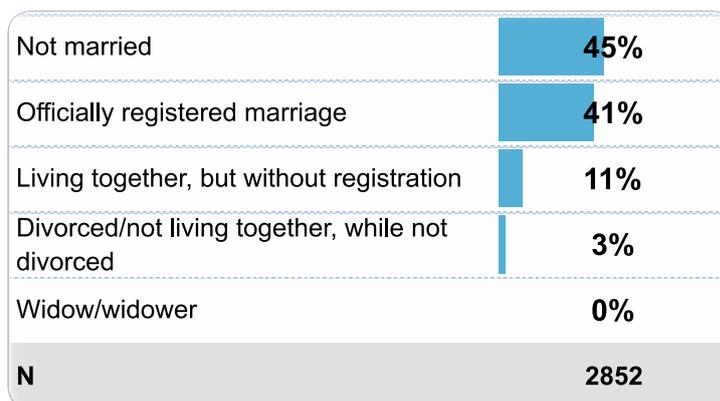
Please, do not choose from the goals that you defined in the past, but rejected them and haven't achieved” (Among all respondents)



SECTION 2. FAMILY STATUS, ATTITUDE TO MARRIAGE AND GIVING BIRTH TO CHILDREN

45% of those interviewed young Ukrainian people are not married, 41% are officially married, and another 11% live together, but without registration.

Chart 2.1. Distribution of answers to the question: "Indicate your family status" (Among all respondents)

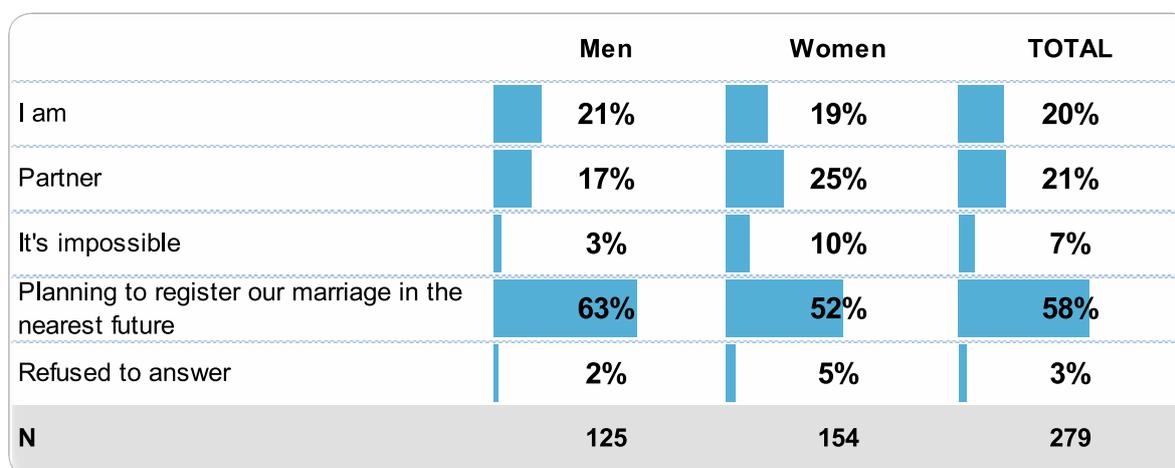


Out of those who live together, but without registration 20% indicated that registration refusal is their initiative and 20% said that a partner doesn't want to register their marriage. Another 7% indicated that it is impossible to register their marriage (in the questionnaire the respondents mainly explained this answer by the lack of money).

58% of those who live together, but without registration plan to register marriage in the nearest future.

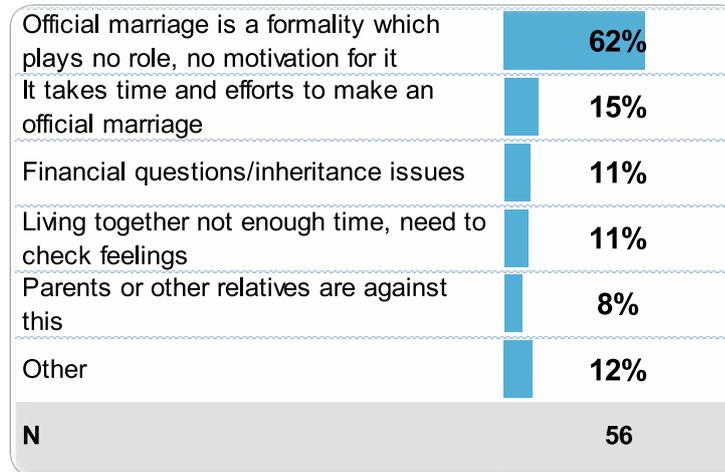
21% of men and 19% of women state that they do not wish to register their marriage themselves, and 17% and 25% said that a partner doesn't want to do this (in both cases the difference is not statistically significant).

Chart 2.2. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Which of you (you or your partner) doesn't wish to register marriage?»
(Among respondents who live together, but without registration)



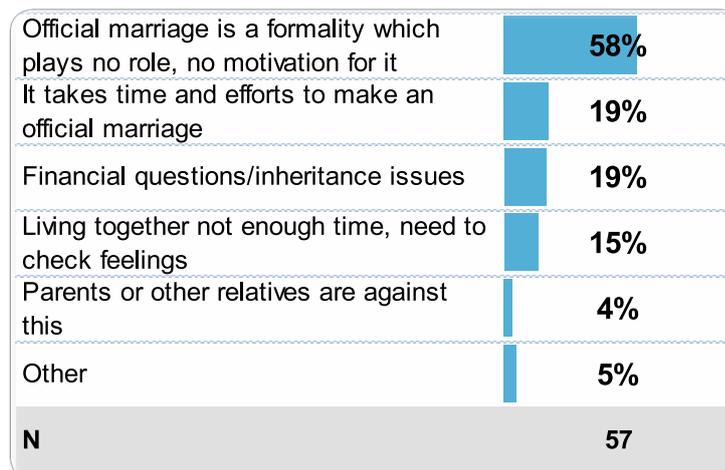
In case when a refusal to register marriage is an initiative of a respondent himself/herself, the main reason for such position is that marriage is a formality which plays no role, and thus doesn't influence motivation.

*Chart 2.3. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Why don't you wish to register marriage?»
(Among respondents who do not wish to register their marriage)*



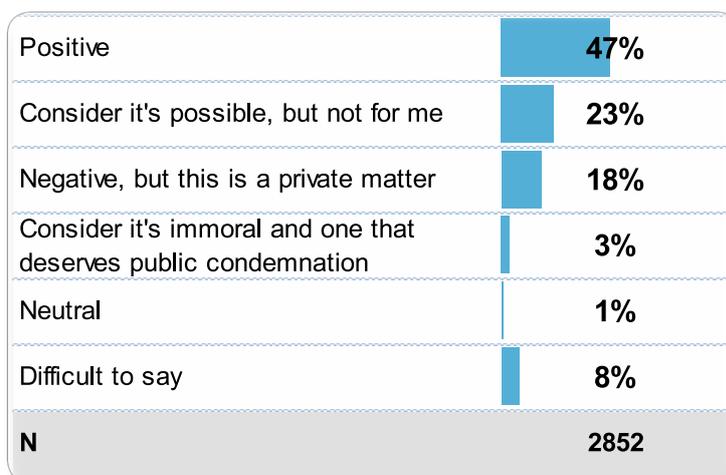
In case when a refusal to register marriage is an initiative of a partner, the main reason for such position is also that marriage is a formality which plays no role, and thus doesn't influence motivation.

*Chart 2.4. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Why doesn't your partner wish to register marriage?»
(Among respondents whose partner doesn't wish to register their marriage)*



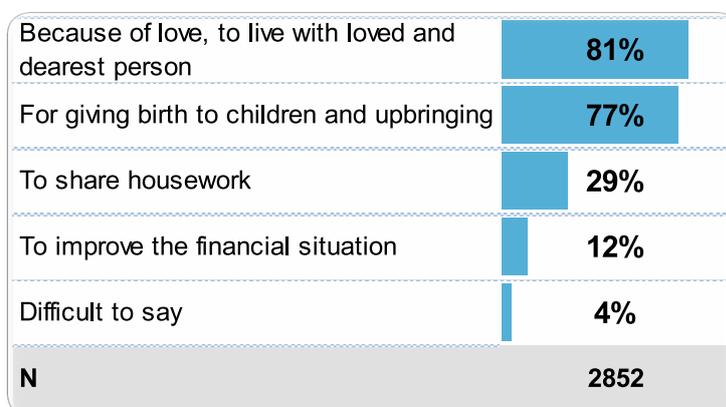
In general, youth positively evaluates the increase in non-registered marriages in the recent years – 47% of those interviewed think that way. 21% of those interviewed have a negative attitude to this phenomenon.

Chart 2.5. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «The percentage of non-registered marriages has been growing in the recent years among youth. What is your attitude to this phenomenon? (Among all respondents)



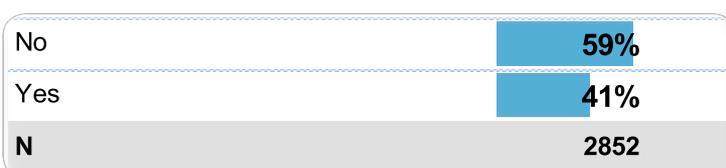
Answering a question about their goal of creating a family, the respondents mention first of all love and their desire to live with loved and dearest person (81%). 77% also indicated that families are created to give birth to children and their upbringing.

Chart 2.6. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «What is a goal of creating a family?» (Among all respondents)



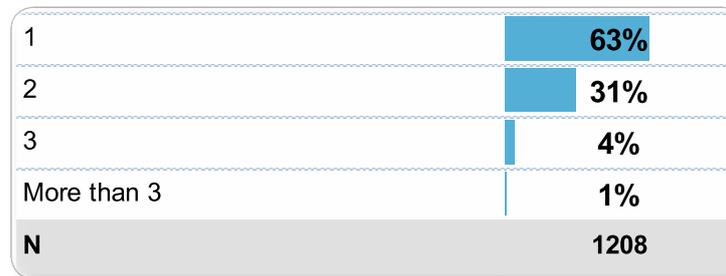
41% of respondents among young Ukrainian people have their own children.

Chart 2.7. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «Do you have children?» (Among all respondents)



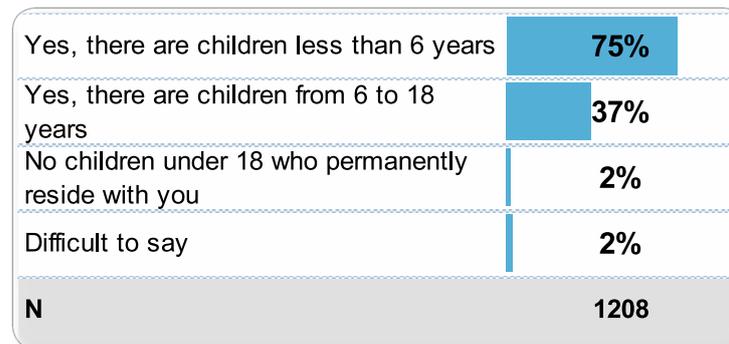
Out of those who have children 63% have one child, 31% have two children, 4% have three children, while 1% have more than three children.

*Chart 2.8. Distribution of answers to the question:
«How many children do you have?» (Among respondents who have children)*



75% of Ukrainian young people have children less than 6 years old. 37% have children from 6 to 18 years old.

*Chart 2.9. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Do you have children less than 18 years who live with you?» (Among respondents who have children)*



As for giving birth to children, 53% of the respondents would like to have two children in general, another 14% would like to have three children, 13% – only one child, and 2% – four children. Only 1% of young men and women each do not want to have children at all. At the same time, 22% of young men and 11% of young women haven't decided yet whether they want to have children and how many of them.

*Chart 2.10. Distribution of answers to the question:
«How many children would you like to have in general?» (Among all respondents)*

	Men	Women	TOTAL
Only one child	13%	13%	13%
Two	49%	58%	53%
Three	13%	15%	14%
Four and more	2%	2%	2%
I don't want to have children	1%	1%	1%
Difficult to say	22%	11%	16%
N	1367	1485	2852

SECTION 3. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC NEEDS OF YOUTH

3.1. FINANCIAL SITUATION OF YOUTH

On average, the households in which young people live gain income from the following sources: 38% of their income is salary, bonuses for paid work, 26% – income of other family members, financial support from parents, other relatives working in Ukraine, 23% – revenue of a husband/wife.

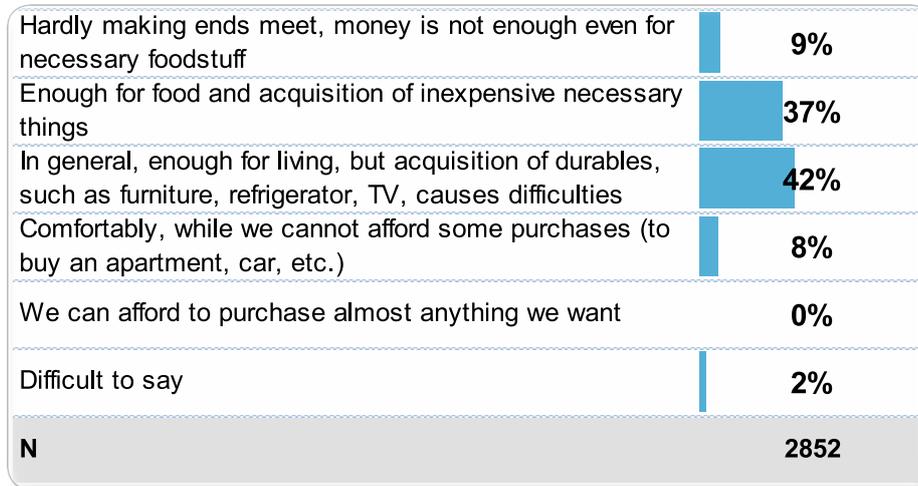
*Chart 3.1.1. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «From what sources do you and those who live with you and keep a common household get income – if all sum received per month is 100%?» – average percentage
 (Among all respondents)*

Your salary, bonuses for paid work	38%
Income of other family members, financial support from parents, other relatives working in Ukraine	26%
Revenue of husband/wife	23%
State aid (for the child, etc.), the pension that you receive personally	4%
Scholarship	2%
Income from entrepreneurship	2%
Revenues from agricultural products selling	2%
Money transfers from relatives working outside Ukraine	1%
Interests on deposits, securities	1%
Financial aid from volunteers, charities	0%
N	2852

Answering a question about their financial situation, the relative majority of Ukrainian youth indicated that in general they have enough money for living, but purchasing of durables such as furniture, refrigerator, TV causes difficulties. 42% of the respondents said about that. At the same time, the percentage of those who have enough money for food and purchasing of inexpensive necessary things is 37%, and a percentage of those who do not have enough money even for foodstuff is 9%.

For comparison, according to the data of the regular Omnibus for October, 2015 (monthly sample is 1000 respondents, representative for the population of Ukraine except for the temporarily occupied and uncontrolled territories) that is carried out by GfK Ukraine by the method of personal interview at respondent's home, the share of Ukrainian population that is forced to economize on foodstuff is 17%.

*Chart 3.1.2. Distribution of answers to the question:
«What can you say about financial situation of your family or yourself, if you live separately?»
(Among all respondents)*



In general, only 1% of youth have already achieved a desired financial status in Ukraine. The percentage of young people who believe that they will be able to achieve the desired financial status in Ukraine is 43%. A bit lower number do not believe in such possibility – 38%, the rest couldn't answer this question. There are more optimists among men (46% of those who believe that he will be able or rather will be able to achieve the desired financial status) than among women (41% respectively).

*Chart 3.1.3. Distribution of answers to the question:
«In your opinion, will you be able to achieve a desired financial status in Ukraine?»
(Among all respondents)*

	Men	Women	TOTAL
Already achieved	1%	1%	1%
Will be able to achieve	18%	12%	15%
Most probably will be able to achieve	28%	29%	28%
Most probably will not be able to achieve	27%	27%	27%
Will not be able to achieve	13%	10%	11%
I don't know	14%	21%	17%
N	1367	1485	2852

3.2. ENSURING OF HOUSING

In general, around half of Ukrainian youth (45%) live at parents' or relatives' places, 32% have an own apartment (house), and 12% rent an/a apartment/room. At the age of 30-34 years only half of the respondents have their own accommodation.

*Chart 3.2.1. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Where do you live now?» (Among all respondents older than 18 years)*

	18-24 y.o.	25-29 y.o.	30-34 y.o.	TOTAL
At parents' place	60%	43%	30%	45%
I have my own apartment (house)	14%	36%	51%	32%
Renting apartment	11%	13%	13%	12%
At dormitory	6%	3%	2%	4%
At relatives' apartment	3%	3%	3%	3%
Renting a room	4%	2%	1%	2%
Other	1%	1%	0%	1%
N	947	854	785	2586

67% of the respondents out of those who do not have their own apartment (house) think that they will not be able to buy it in the next five years.

*Chart 3.2.2. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Do you have an opportunity to buy own accommodation in the next 5 years?»
(Among those respondents who do not have own accommodation)*

No opportunity	67%
Yes, there is an opportunity	15%
Difficult to say	17%
N	1913

97% молоді не користувались і не користуються послугами Фонду молодіжного житлового кредитування.

*Chart 3.2.3. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Have you used/Do you use the services of the Youth Housing Credit Fund?»
(Among all respondents)*

No	97%
Yes	2%
Difficult to say	1%
N	2852

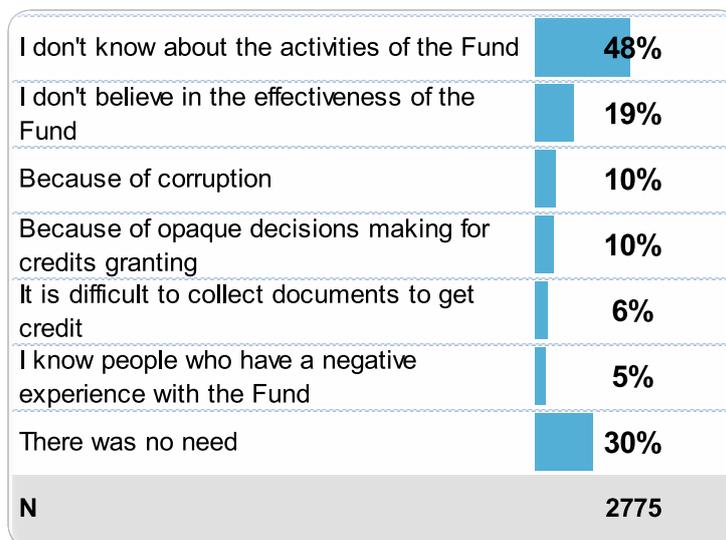
From those who have used or use the Fund's services, 44% are completely or rather satisfied with its services, 3% are completely dissatisfied, the rest could not evaluate their satisfaction level (perhaps, because they stand in the queue).

*Chart 3.2.4. Distribution of answers to the question:
«How do you evaluate your experience of cooperation with the Youth Housing Credit Fund?»
(Among all respondents who have used or use the Fund's services)*

Totally satisfied	17%
Rather satisfied	27%
Partially yes, partially no	0%
Rather dissatisfied	0%
Totally dissatisfied	3%
Difficult to say	53%
N	77

The main reason why Ukrainian young people haven't used and do not use the services of the Youth Housing Credit Fund is that Ukrainian youth doesn't know about the Fund's activity. 48% of those interviewed indicated this fact.

*Chart 3.2.5. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «You haven't applied to the Youth Housing Credit Fund because...?»
 (Among all respondents who haven't used and do not use the Fund's services)*



3.3. ENSURING OF EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

49% of Ukrainian youth have completed higher education (university of III-IV accreditation level) or will get it after graduation from their educational institution. There are 43% of such respondents among men, and 56% among women.

*Chart 3.3.1. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «What is your education (if you are getting your education now, please, indicate education level which you will get after graduation from your educational institution?»
 (Among all respondents)*

	Men	Women	TOTAL
Elementary education / Incomplete secondary education	6%	4%	5%
General secondary education	13%	13%	13%
Vocational technical education (specialized school, etc.)	21%	12%	17%
Basic higher education (college, universities of III accreditation levels)	14%	14%	14%
Complete higher education (universities of III-IV accreditation levels)	43%	56%	49%
Science degree	2%	1%	2%
Difficult to say	0%	1%	0%
N	1367	1485	2852

67% of youth representatives are completely or rather satisfied with their education, while 14% of them are dissatisfied (the rest chose neutral score or couldn't answer). Among the respondents who've finished their education those who gained higher education are much more satisfied with their education level than those who haven't gained higher education – 83% versus 56% of those who are satisfied and 11% versus 28% of those who are dissatisfied.

Chart 3.3.2. Distribution of answers to the question: «Are you satisfied with your education level (if you are getting your education now, please, indicatesatisfaction with education level which you have received)?» (Among all respondents)

	Attending school or other secondary educational institution	Graduated, have no higher education	Attending higher educational institution	Graduated, have higher education	TOTAL
Yes, totally satisfied	28%	30%	35%	47%	40%
Rather yes	29%	26%	33%	26%	27%
Partially yes, partially no	17%	18%	15%	15%	16%
Rather no	9%	11%	7%	8%	9%
No, not satisfied	11%	7%	4%	3%	5%
Difficult to say	6%	7%	6%	1%	4%
N	264	695	284	1596	2852

More than half of the interviewed youth representatives (53%) would like to have a higher level of education. Naturally, most of them are among those who study at the secondary educational institutions – 71%.

Chart 3.3.3. Distribution of answers to the question: «Would you like to have a higher level of education?» (Among all respondents)

	Attending school or other secondary educational institution	Graduated, have no higher education	Attending higher educational institution	Graduated, have higher education	TOTAL
No, I don't want	12%	42%	19%	30%	30%
Yes, I want	71%	38%	60%	55%	53%
Difficult to say	17%	20%	22%	15%	17%
N	264	695	284	1596	2852

Among the main reasons to raise education level is a personal need to raise education level – 53%, a possibility to get a more prestigious job – 53%, a possibility of higher earnings – 50%.

*Chart 3.3.4. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «What are the reasons of your desire to raise education level?»
 (Among the respondents who would like to raise their education level)*

Personal need to raise education level	53%
Possibility to get a more prestigious job	53%
Possibility of higher earnings	50%
Possibility to make good career	35%
Possibility to postpone employment	1%
Other	1%
Difficult to say	0%
N	1481

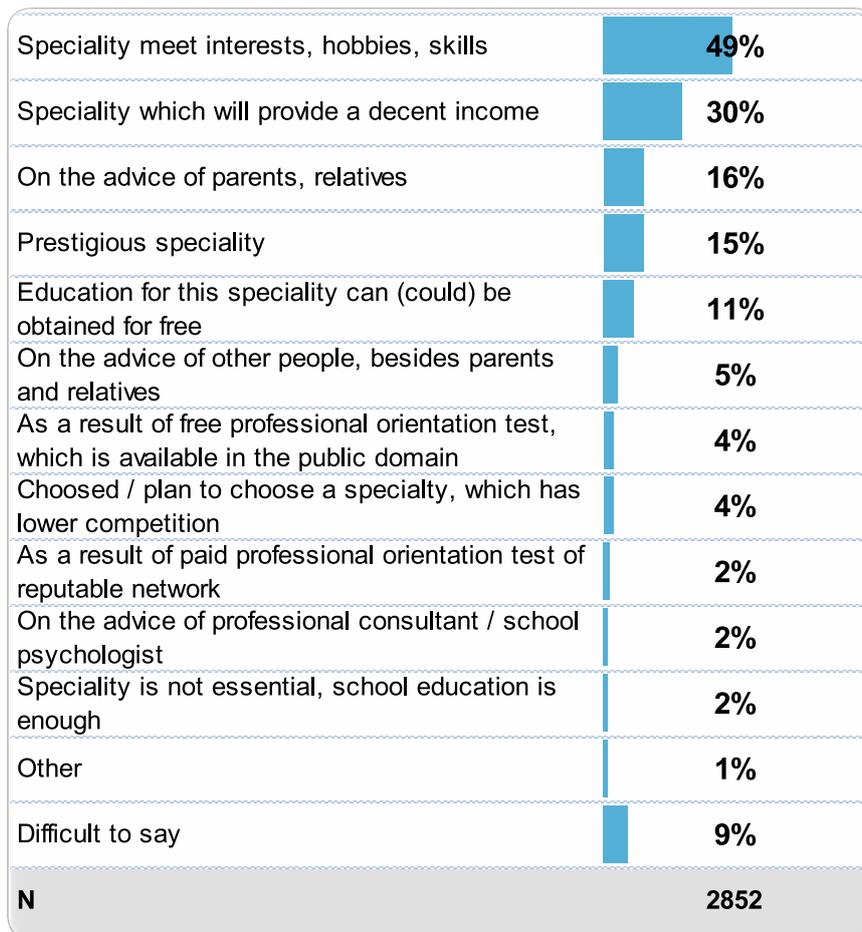
Instead, the majority of those who wouldn't like to raise their education level think that the education they have is enough/do not wish to continue their education. 60% indicated this. At the same time, every fourth out of them doesn't have time to study and has to earn money.

*Chart 3.3.5. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «Why don't you plan to continue your education?»
 (Among the respondents who wouldn't like to raise their education level)*

I believe that education I have is enough / do not want to	60%
No time to study, have to earn money	25%
In Ukraine it's impossible to enter for free the institution you are interested in	11%
There is a lack of knowledge or abilities	8%
In Ukraine I cannot get the education I need and I have no possibility to study abroad	4%
Ready to pay fee for education, but it's too expensive to get the education I need	3%
It's impossible to enter for free the institution abroad I am interested in	3%
Not enough information about abroad educational opportunities	2%
Not enough information about educational opportunities in Ukraine	2%
Other	3%
Difficult to say	1%
N	888

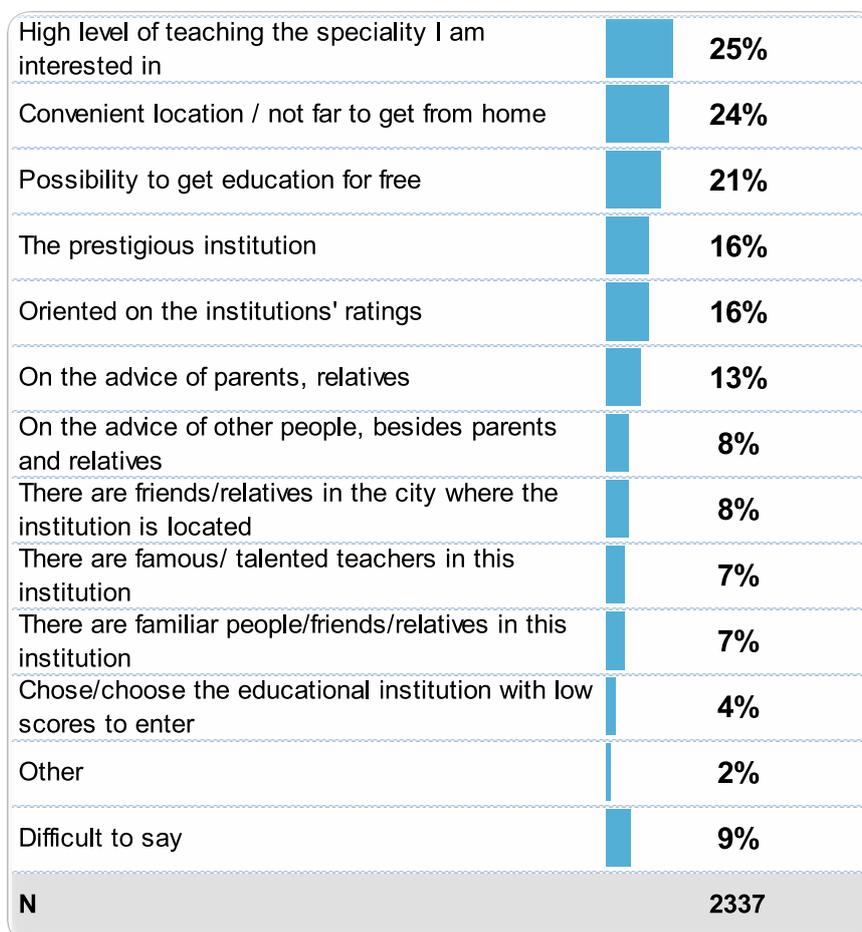
Choosing their speciality, only half of Ukrainian youth oriented/orient to the specialities that correspond to their interests, hobbies and skills. 30% oriented/orient to the specialities that provide a decent income.

*Chart 3.3.6. Distribution of answers to the question:
«How are you going to choose your speciality/ How have you chosen your last speciality?»
(Among all respondents)*



The main orientation points for a choice of an educational institution (for those who indicated higher education level than secondary education): high level of teaching – 25% indicated this, convenient location/ not far to get from home – 24%, a possibility to get education for free – 21%.

*Chart 3.3.7. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «How are you going to choose your speciality/ How have you chosen your last speciality?»
 (Among the respondents who indicated higher education level than secondary education)*



Speaking about improvement and development of personal or professional skills, that has been achieved independently over the last 5 years, 40% mentioned self-improvement (personal development), another 31% named computer skills, and 23% mentioned self-improvement in professional interests sphere.

As for the related plans for the next year, the respondents most often plan to work on self-improvement (personal development)– 27%, raise their knowledge of English – 27% and improve themselves in the sphere of professional interests – 20%.

*Chart 3.3.8. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Have you worked yourself on improvement and development of personal or professional skills
over the last 5 years? / Which of the following do you plan to work on in the next year?»
(Among all respondents)*

	Which personal and professional skills did you improve during the last 5 years	Which personal and professional skills do you plan to improve next year
Self-improvement (personal development)	40%	27%
Computer skills (general skills)	31%	7%
Self-improvement in professional interests sphere	23%	20%
Special computer programs software skills	22%	11%
Computer literacy improvement	21%	12%
English knowledge	20%	27%
Learning working skills, proficiency training, special trainings obtaining in frame of work	19%	14%
Driving skills	15%	17%
Other foreign languages knowledge, except English	7%	11%
Enterprising/own business development	6%	11%
Other	0%	0%
None/do not plan	21%	24%
Difficult to say	4%	6%
N	2852	2852

Answering a question how the respondents have improved or plan to improve their personal or professional skills, the majority of those interviewed indicated in both cases independent studying of the issues that interested them.

*Chart 3.3.9. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «How have you improved or do you plan to improve your personal or professional skills?»
 (Among the respondents who have improved or plan to improve their personal or professional skills)*

	Those who improved their skills in the last 5 years	Those who plan to improve their skills next year
I study by my own the questions of my interest	62%	56%
Online courses/ training programs	27%	31%
Programs in formal educational institutions (universities, colleges, etc.)	22%	18%
Thematic courses/training programs organized by public organizations	12%	16%
Thematic courses/training programs organized by state institutions for work with youth (youth center, employment center, etc.)	10%	11%
Other	0%	1%
Difficult to say	9%	8%
N	2205	2106

3.4. EMPLOYMENT LEVEL OF YOUTH

Answering a question about employment, 48% of the respondents from Ukrainian youth said that they have a permanent job. Another 12% have a temporary job, and 21% study. 9% of young people do not work, but look actively for a job. There is no statistically significant difference between men and women regarding this indicator.

For comparison, according to the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine in January-June, 2015 the unemployment rate among Ukrainian population aged 15-70 was 9,2%.

*Chart 3.4.1. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Please, tell, do you have a job now?» (Among all respondents)*

Have a permanent job	48%
Have a temporary job	12%
Not working and not looking for a job (on maternity leave, driving household, caring for family members)	11%
Studying at higher educational institution	11%
Studying at school or secondary educational institution	10%
Temporarily unemployed but actively looking for a job	9%
Unemployed, not studying and not looking for a job	3%
N	2852

3.4.1. CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

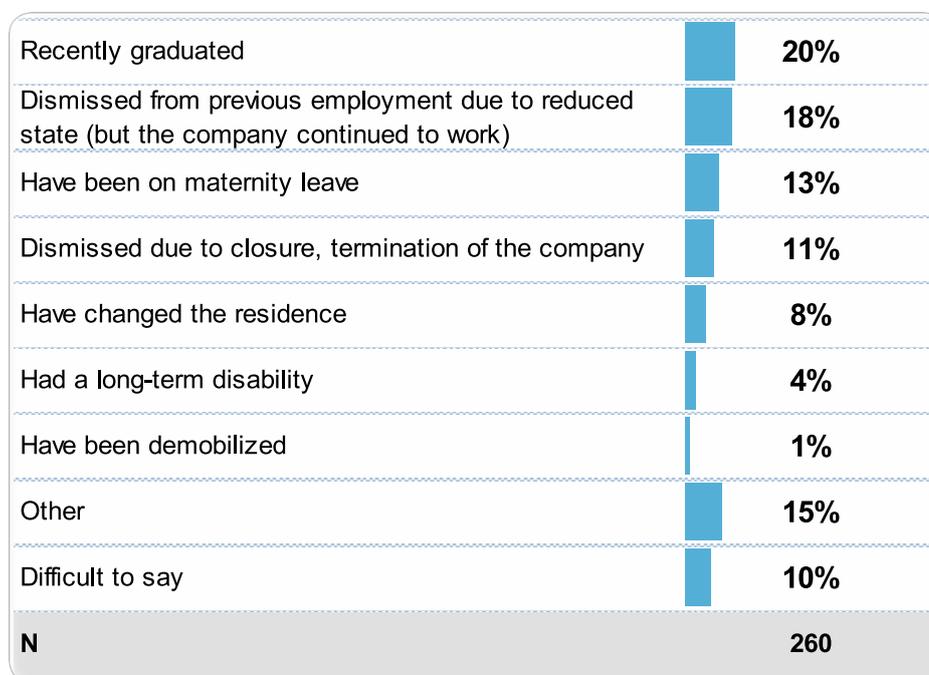
Among those who temporarily do not work, but actively look for a job, 34% have been looking for a job during 1-3 months, another 20% from 4 to 6 months, and 6% have been looking for a job over two years and longer.

*Chart 3.4.1.1. Distribution of answers to the question:
«How many months don't you work?» (Among the respondents who do not work, but look for a job actively)*

1-3 months	34%
4-6 months	20%
7 - 12 months	18%
13-24 months	5%
24 months +	6%
Difficult to say	18%
N	260

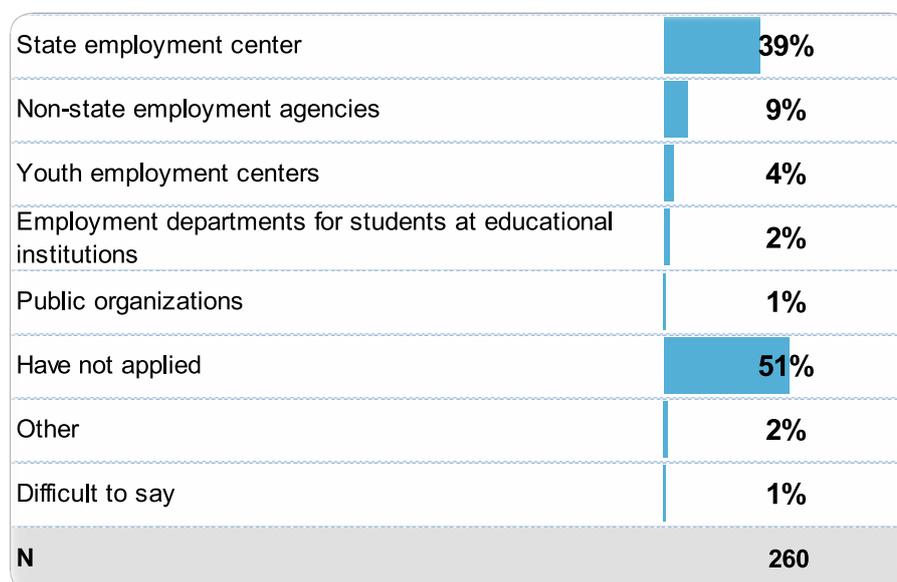
The main reasons for unemployment are dismissal from previous employment due to layoffs or termination of the company (29%) or the fact that young people have graduated recently (20%). And for other 13% the reason for temporary unemployment is that they have been on maternity leave.

*Chart 3.4.1.2. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «Why don't you have a job now?» (Among the respondents who do not work, but look for a job actively)*



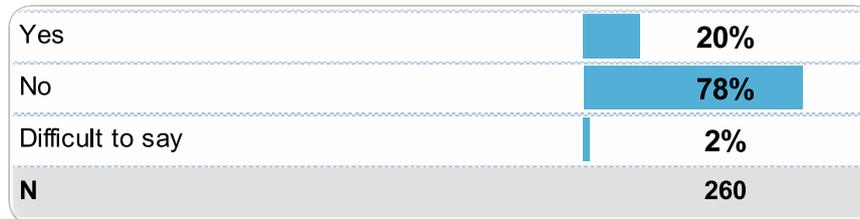
Around half of those interviewed (51%) haven't applied to the services of centers, agencies and organizations that provide assistance with employment. 39% applied to the State Employment Center. 2% applied to employment departments for students at educational institutions (it is worth noting that only 6% of those who study at the institutes of higher education indicated functioning of an employment center at their educational institution).

*Chart 3.4.1.3. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «Have you ever used the services of centers, agencies and organizations that provide assistance with employment while looking for a job?» (Among the respondents who do not work, but look for a job actively)*



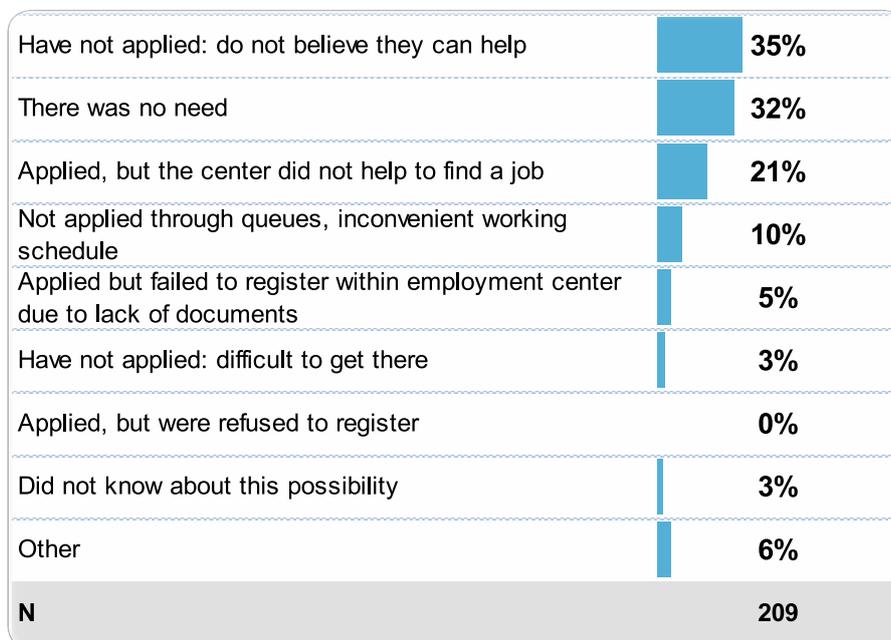
At the moment of the survey, 78% of those who look actively for a job, were not registered in the State Employment Center.

*Chart 3.4.1.4. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Are you registered in The State Employment Center now?»
(Among the respondents who do not work, but look for a job actively)*



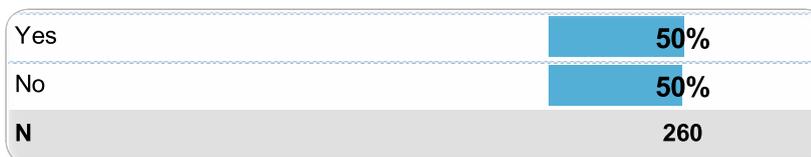
Among the main reasons that were most often mentioned by the respondents while explaining why they are not registered in the State Employment Center are the following: they haven't applied, because they do not believe that employment centers can assist them (35%), had no need to apply (32%), applied, but the Center didn't help them to find a job (21%).

*Chart 3.4.1.5. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Are you registered in The State Employment Center now?»
(Among the respondents who are not registered now)*



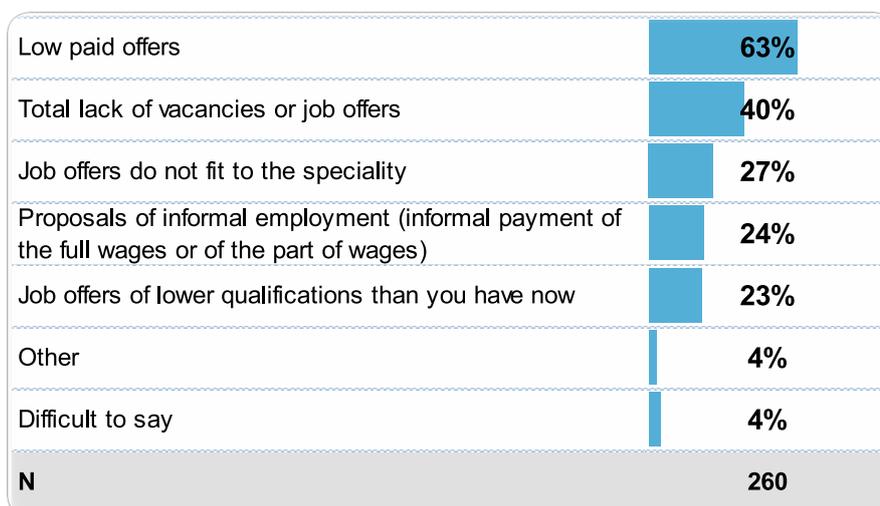
Among the unemployed youth the percentage of those who have and who do not have a prepared CV to send to employers is equal – 50%/50%.

*Chart 3.4.1.6. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Do you have a prepared CV that you send to employers?»
(Among the respondents who do not work, but look for a job actively)*



Among difficulties that emerge most often for those who actively look for a job there are low paid offers. 63% of the respondents mentioned this. Other 40% indicated total lack of vacancies.

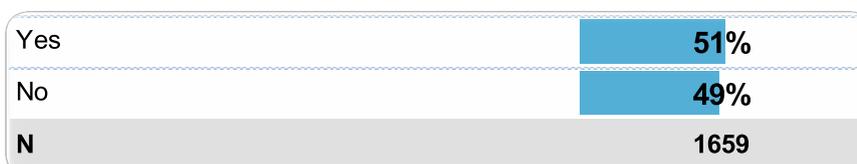
*Chart 3.4.1.7. Distribution of answers to the question:
«What difficulties do you face while looking for a job?»
(Among the respondents who do not work, but look for a job actively)*



3.4.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYED YOUTH

Out of those of Ukrainian youth who work 51% work in accordance with their speciality.

*Chart 3.4.2.1. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Do you work in accordance with your speciality?»
(Among the respondents who have a permanent or temporary job)*



Among the reasons of not working in accordance with the speciality the respondents most often named absence of vacancies – 49% in general. Most of such persons are among the respondents who obtained vocational technical education (specialized school) – 59%.

*Chart 3.4.2.2. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Why don't you work in accordance with your speciality?»
(Among the respondents who have a permanent or temporary job)*

	Full secondary education	Vocational technical education (college, etc.)	Basic higher education (college, universities of I-II accreditation levels)	Complete higher education (universities of III-IV accreditation levels)	TOTAL
Absence of vacancies	43%	59%	49%	47%	49%
Work in the speciality does not satisfy materially	17%	26%	38%	40%	34%
Conditions of work in the speciality does not satisfy	9%	8%	13%	18%	14%
Just do not like work in the speciality	11%	7%	15%	18%	14%
Work in the speciality is not prestigious	5%	1%	1%	3%	2%
Work in the speciality does not provide career path	4%	2%	6%	6%	5%
Work in the speciality don't provide professional self-development	5%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Not satisfied with employer's thinking regarding the nature of employee professional duties	4%	1%	6%	4%	4%
Your health status	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Other	9%	6%	3%	10%	8%
Difficult to say	14%	4%	4%	5%	5%
N	78	175	120	414	808

**The chart doesn't display 6 respondents with elementary/ incomplete secondary education and 10 with an academic degree, and 5 persons for whom it was difficult to answer, because there are not enough observations for these categories.*

For the employed Ukrainian youth the most important in their job is good payment for work – 84% of the employed respondents think so. Only 35% indicated the importance of interesting work, and 24% – a possibility to achieve something. Men mentioned good payment for work and guaranteed work more often, and women – interesting work and convenient schedule.

*Chart 3.4.2.3. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Please, look at this list and say what of the following in work is important for you personally?»
(Among the respondents who have a permanent or temporary job)*

	Men	Women	TOTAL
Good payment for work	85%	81%	84%
Convenient working schedule	33%	41%	37%
Interesting work, work corresponding your abilities	32%	40%	35%
Guaranteed work, absence of reduction risk	28%	23%	26%
Work where you feel that you can achieve something	23%	26%	24%
Possibility to take the initiative	14%	9%	12%
Not very hard work	12%	11%	12%
Work that commands respect	9%	14%	11%
Duration of vacation, sufficient number of holidays	7%	12%	9%
Responsible, important work	5%	5%	5%
Other	0%	1%	0%
Difficult to say	2%	2%	2%
N	906	753	1659

46% of Ukrainian youth never changed their job. The percentage of those who have changed their job is 47%.

*Chart 3.4.2.4. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Have you changed your work?»
(Among the respondents who have a permanent or temporary job)*

No, I did not have to change	46%
Yes, I had to change	47%
Difficult to say	7%
N	1659

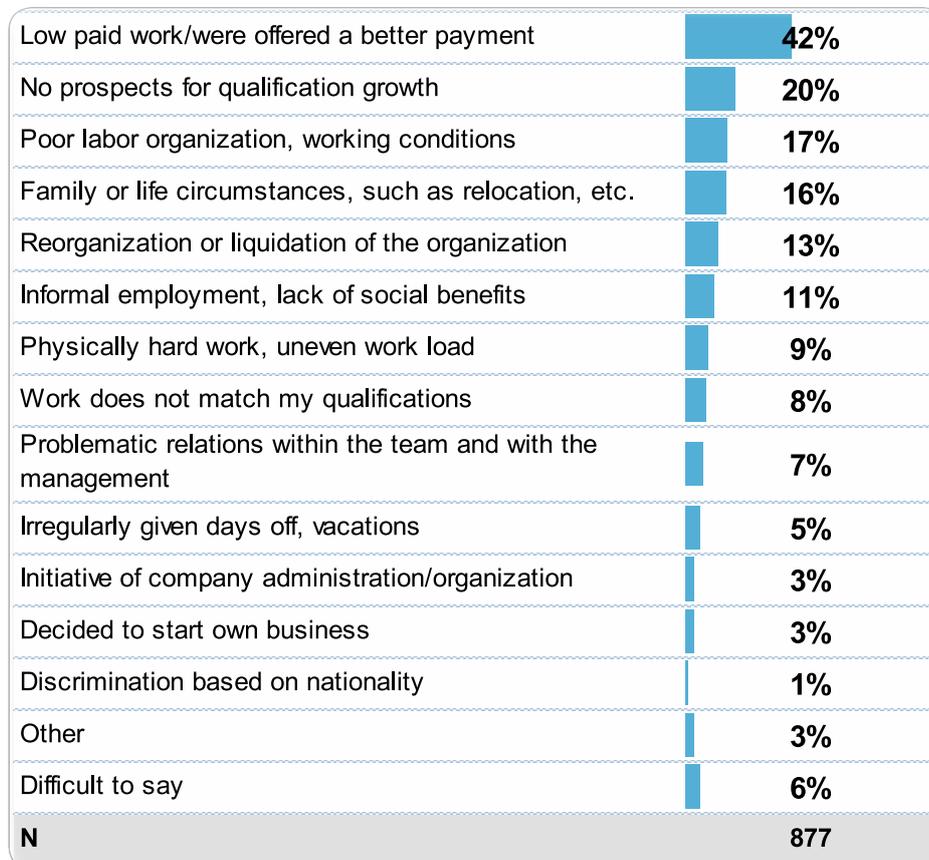
Among those who have changed their job 26% have changed it twice, 25% changed it once, and 22% changed it three or four and more times each.

*Chart 3.4.2.5. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Indicate, how many times have your changed your main job place?»
(Among the respondents who have changed their job)*



The main reason for job change was that it was low paid or the respondents were offered a better payment. 45% of those interviewed out of those who have changed job indicated this.

*Chart 3.4.2.6. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Why have you left your last place of work?»
(Among the respondents who have changed their work)*

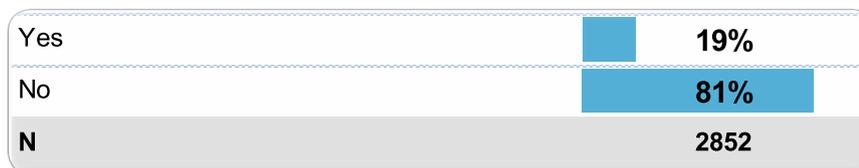


3.4.3. KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TO YOUTH EMPLOYMENT CENTERS

19% of the interviewed Ukrainian young people know about functioning of youth employment centers.

Chart 3.4.3.1. Distribution of answers to the question:

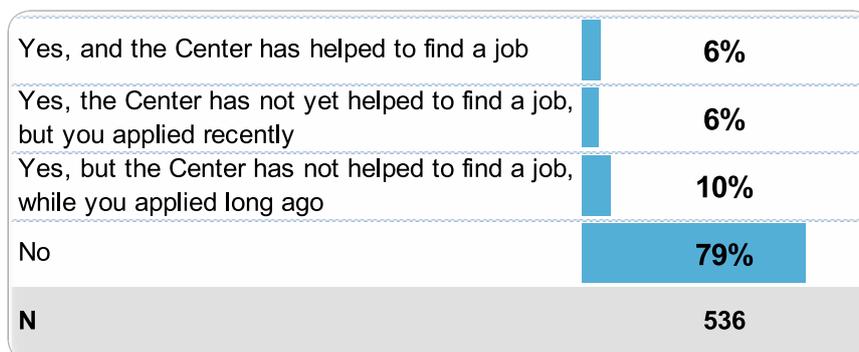
«Do you know about functioning of youth employment centers?» (Among all respondents)



Out of those who know about such centers 79% haven't applied to them. The majority of those who applied to such centers indicated that a center hasn't helped to find a job.

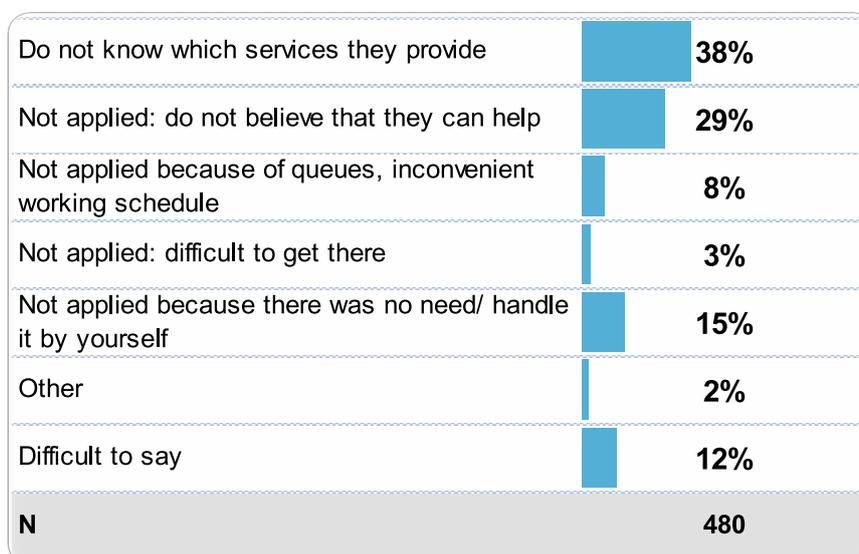
Chart 3.4.3.2. Distribution of answers to the question:

«Have you used/do you use the services of youth employment centers?»
(Among the respondents who know about youth employment centers)



The most widespread reason why the respondents do not apply to youth employment centers is first of all the fact that youth doesn't know about services provided there. 38% of those interviewed mentioned that.

Chart 3.4.3.3. Distribution of answers to the question: «Why don't you use the services of youth employment centers?»
(Among the respondents who know about youth employment centers)



3.4.4. ATTITUDE TO BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Answering a question whether they want to become entrepreneurs personally, to open own business, over a third of Ukrainian youth indicated that they would like to do this, but different circumstances prevent them from doing this (38%). 4% of the respondents are already entrepreneurs (6% among men and 3% among women), 11% plan to become entrepreneurs

Chart 3.4.4.1. Distribution of answers to the question: «Would you like personally to become an entrepreneur, to open own business?» (Among all respondents)

	Men	Women	TOTAL
I'm already an entrepreneur	6%	3%	4%
I was an entrepreneur but closed my business	2%	2%	2%
I would like to become an entrepreneur and in the nearest future, most likely, will do it	12%	10%	11%
I would like to be an entrepreneur, but different circumstances prevent this	39%	38%	38%
Do not want	26%	33%	29%
Difficult to say	16%	14%	15%
N	1367	1485	2852

Speaking about what exactly prevents them from starting own business or opening own enterprise, the majority of those interviewed mentioned difficult economic and political situation and lack of basic capital (54% of the respondents each), and also high taxes (41%). Women more often than men mention high taxes and also personal barriers such as lack of leadership skills, difficulties with adjusting to new market conditions.

*Chart 3.4.4.2. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «In your opinion, what first of all prevents those who want to start their
 own business or open own enterprise from doing this?» (Among all respondents)*

	Men	Women	TOTAL
Difficult economic and political situation	53%	55%	54%
Lack of basic capital	53%	56%	54%
High taxes	38%	44%	41%
Bureaucratic obstacles	35%	34%	34%
Unavailability of credit with reasonable terms	23%	24%	23%
Absence of acquaintanceship	19%	20%	19%
Difficulties with adjusting to new market conditions	15%	19%	17%
Different levels competitors' opposition	14%	16%	15%
Lack of leader skills	11%	16%	13%
Lack of education level	11%	14%	12%
Absence of possibility to sale products profitably	12%	12%	12%
Military actions	12%	11%	11%
Nothing prevents	6%	4%	5%
Other	1%	0%	1%
Difficult to say	1%	1%	1%
N	1367	1485	2852

SECTION 4. MIGRATION AND MOBILITY OF YOUTH

92% of the interviewed Ukrainian youth have been in other settlements of their oblast, 83% – in settlements of other regions. However, only 37% of those interviewed have been in other countries.

*Chart 4.1. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Have you ever moved out from your settlement?» (Among all respondents)*

	Yes	No	N
Visited another settlements of the same oblast	92%	8%	2852
Visited another oblast(s)	83%	17%	2852
Visited another countries	37%	63%	2852

The majority of those who have been in other countries (51%) travelled/rested. The majority of those who have been in other regions also travelled/rested. And the majority of those who have been in other settlements of their region– 39% visited friends/relatives.

*Chart 4.2. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Please, tell, what have you mainly been doing during your visit...?»
(Among the respondents who have been in other settlements of their region, other regions, and other countries)*

	... in another settlements of the oblast	...in another oblasts	...in another countries
Worked	14%	12%	19%
Studied	13%	8%	3%
Travelled/rest	33%	44%	51%
Visited friends/relatives	39%	29%	21%
Was on business trip	3%	5%	4%
Was under treatment	1%	1%	1%
Moved because of military actions on the East of Ukraine	1%	1%	1%
Other	1%	1%	0%
No answer	8%	8%	2%
N	2599	2355	1058

In general among the respondents the majority belongs to those who travelled to Russia – 19% (although only 4% have been there over the last 12 months). Poland is at the second place – 12% of the interviewed Ukrainian youth have been there (4% - over the last 12 months), Turkey is at the third place – 7% of the respondents (2% of them over the last 12 months).

In general, 23% of youth have been to the EU, and 22% of them to the CIS.

Chart 4.3. Distribution of answers to the question: «Name the countries where you have ever been?» and «Name the countries which you have visited over the last 12 months» (Among all respondents)

	In general	During last 12 months
Russian Federation	19%	4%
Poland	12%	4%
Turkey	7%	2%
Egypt	6%	1%
Belarus	6%	2%
Germany	5%	1%
Bulgaria	4%	1%
Czech Republic	4%	1%
Hungary	4%	2%
Italy	3%	1%
Romania	3%	0%
France	2%	1%
Greece	2%	0%
Spain	2%	1%
Georgia	2%	0%
Haven't been abroad in the last 12 months	—	20%
N	2058	2058

**The chart displays the countries which were visited by at least 2% of the respondents.*

71% of the interviewed Ukrainian youth live in the same settlement where they were born. 4% moved to another settlement after March, 2014 – around half of them moved from Donetsk or Luhansk regions or Crimea.

Chart 4.4. Distribution of answers to the question: «How long have you been living in this settlement?» (Among all respondents)

Moved later than March 2014	4%
Moved before March 2014, but less than 5 years ago	6%
Moved 5 years ago and more	20%
Born in this settlement	71%
N	2852

56% of the interviewed Ukrainian youth wouldn't like to move from their settlement, and 24% would like to do this. Residents of Zhytomyr oblast would like to move most often (40%), while residents of Volyn oblast would like to do this least often -11%. It is worth noting that there is no statistically significant difference in the percentage of those who would like to move between villages and big cities.

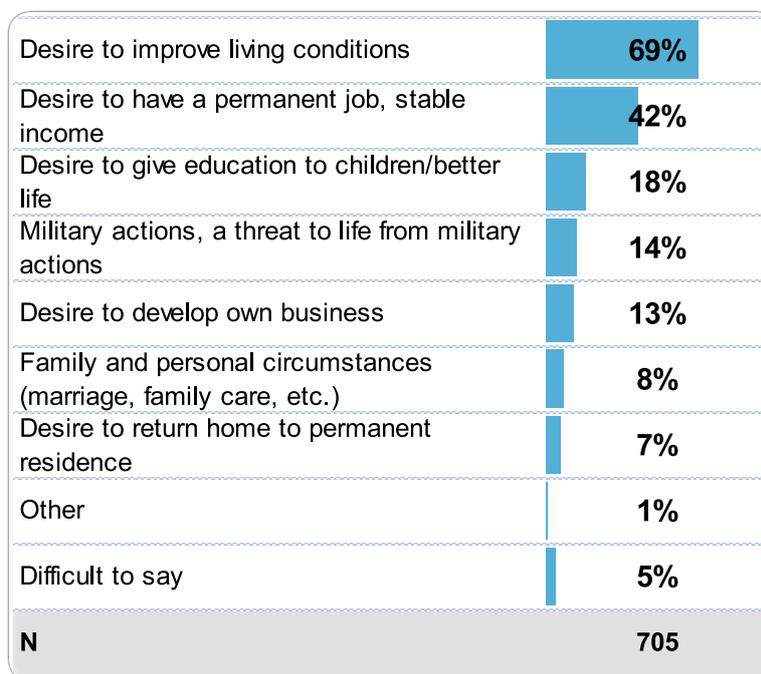
Chart 4.5. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Would you like to move from your settlement?» (Among all respondents)

	No	Yes, would like to	N
Zhytomyrska oblast	36%	40%	129
Donetska oblast	41%	33%	121
Zaporizka oblast	43%	33%	116
Dnipropetrovska oblast	42%	32%	129
Vinnytska oblast	62%	30%	114
Temopilska oblast	60%	30%	112
Cherkaska oblast	50%	29%	96
Sumska oblast	43%	29%	117
Zakarpatska oblast	60%	29%	117
Odeska oblast	54%	29%	123
Chernivetska oblast	64%	28%	103
Kirovogradska oblast	49%	26%	100
Mykolaivska oblast	46%	26%	130
Khersonska oblast	63%	24%	116
Ivano-Frankivska oblast	69%	24%	112
Luganska oblast	60%	24%	123
Poltavska oblast	53%	22%	114
Kyiv city	62%	21%	101
Khmelnytska oblast	35%	20%	113
Lvivska oblast	70%	17%	104
Kharkivska oblast	52%	16%	112
Kyivska oblast	70%	16%	113
Rivnenska oblast	72%	14%	117
Chernihivska oblast	77%	13%	111
Volynska oblast	80%	11%	109
TOTAL	56%	25%	2852

* The chart doesn't display the answers "Hard to say".

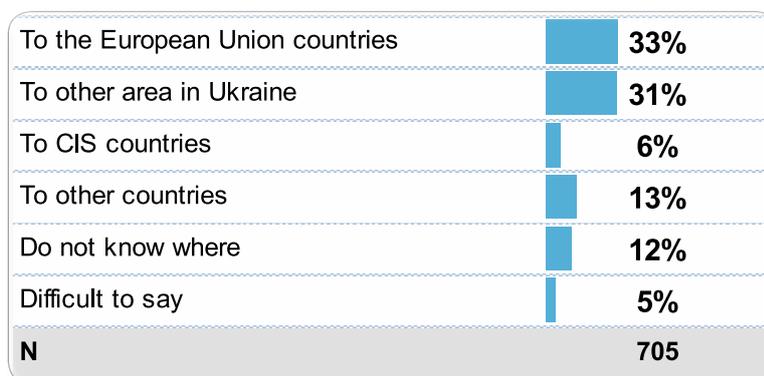
Among the reasons that encourage to move, those who would like to move name first of all a desire to improve living conditions – 69%, a desire to have a permanent job, stable income – 42%, a desire to give better education to children/better life – 18%.

*Chart 4.6. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «What reasons encourage you to change your place of permanent residence?»
 (Among the respondents who would like to move)*



Those who would like to move first of all name as their desired destination place the countries of the EU (33%) and other area in Ukraine (31%).

*Chart 4.7. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «Where would you like to move from your settlement?» (Among the respondents who would like to move)*



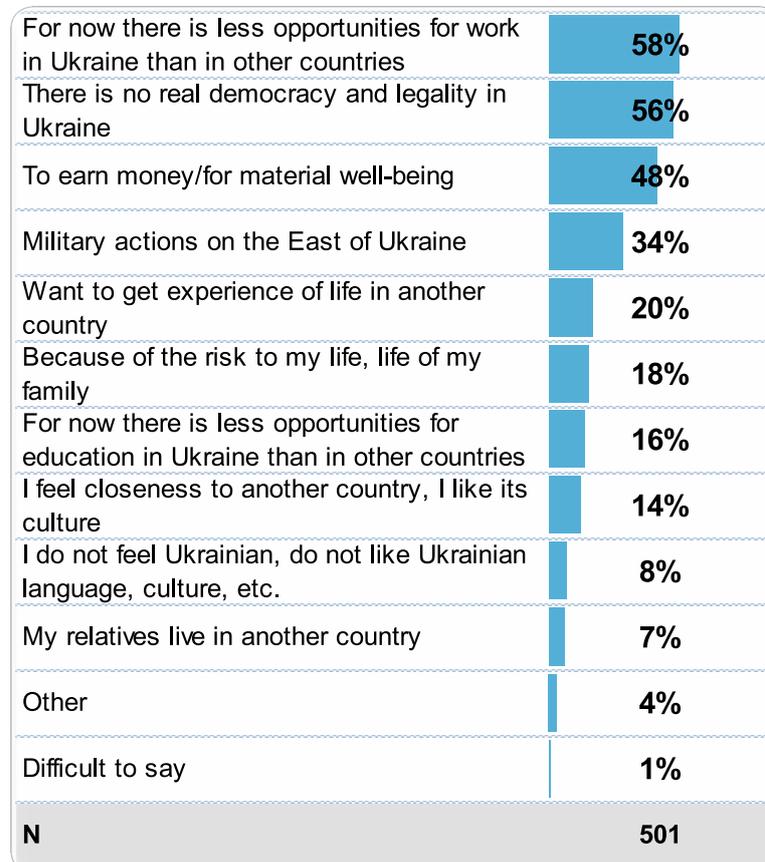
In general, 44% of the interviewed Ukrainian youth would like to live in Ukraine and do not plan to emigrate. Another 38%, probably, would like to study or work abroad for some time, but then would like to return to Ukraine. Around 13% look for the possibilities of emigration and 4% plan to emigrate in the nearest future.

Chart 4.8. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Would you like to emigrate from Ukraine?» (Among all respondents)



Among those representatives of Ukrainian youth who want to emigrate 58% explain this by the fact that now in Ukraine there are no such possibilities for work as there are in other countries. Another 56% indicate that there is no real democracy and rule of law in Ukraine.

Chart 4.9. Distribution of answers to the question: «Why do you want to emigrate from Ukraine?»
(Among the respondents who plan to emigrate in the nearest future or have such possibility in their mind)



Answering a question about the EU youth program 'Erasmus+', the majority of the respondents (86%) said that they know nothing about this program. Only 1% of those interviewed used it.

*Chart 4.10. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «Do you know about possibilities for youth provided by the EU youth program 'Erasmus+'?»
 (Among all respondents)*

Yes, I used this program	1%
Yes, I plan to use this program	1%
Yes, I know about the possibilities of this program	3%
Only heard about existence of such program	5%
No, I know nothing about this program	86%
Difficult to say	4%
N	2852

SECTION 5. LEISURE AND YOUTH SUBCULTURES

The majority of Ukrainian youth watch films and other TV programs, listen to music, meet friends or chat with them on social networks, read news or other information (not related to work or education) in the Internet at least once per week.

Moreover, the majority of those interviewed cook for pleasure, do physical exercises or play sport games, read books (except for those necessary for work or education) and press, go on nature walks, to the park and to the beach, or improve or repair something at home at least once per month.

Among all enumerated leisure kinds youth travel abroad most rarely (64% indicated that they never do this), attend sport activities (56%), go to the theater (54%).

Chart 5.1. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «Here is a list of some activities. Indicate for each of them, how often do you do it?»
 (Among all respondents, N=2852)

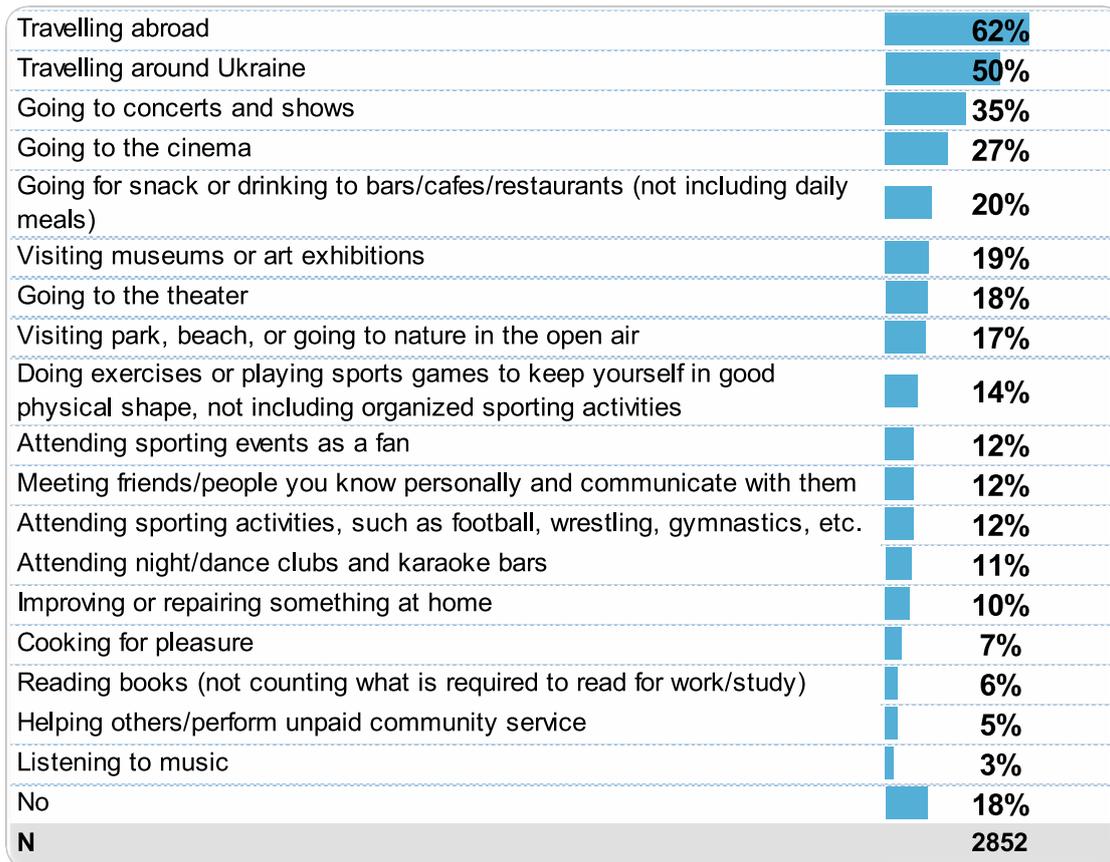
	Daily or almost daily	At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month
Watching TV	56%	26%	7%	7%
Listening to music	52%	28%	11%	5%
Watching movies at home	44%	38%	12%	4%
Chatting with friends on social networking sites	44%	25%	11%	5%
Reading the news or other information in the Internet*	39%	24%	12%	9%
Meeting friends/people you know personally and communicate with them	36%	42%	16%	5%
Cooking for pleasure	20%	27%	21%	15%
Doing exercises or playing sports games to keep yourself in good physical shape, not including organized sporting activities	18%	29%	20%	17%
Reading books*	17%	22%	21%	23%
Reading magazines, newspapers*	15%	29%	25%	18%
Playing in electronic, video or computer games	13%	21%	15%	18%
Visiting park, beach, or going on nature in the open air	10%	26%	33%	25%
Improving or repairing something at home	7%	22%	30%	28%
Attending sporting activities	6%	12%	10%	16%
Helping others/perform unpaid community service	4%	13%	24%	30%
Going for snack or drinking to bars/cafes/restaurants (excluding daily meals)	3%	20%	25%	31%
Attending night/dance clubs and karaoke bars	2%	8%	15%	34%
Going to the concerts and shows	2%	4%	10%	48%
Attending sporting events (as a fan)	1%	7%	14%	36%
Travelling around Ukraine	1%	3%	9%	56%
Visiting museums or art exhibitions	1%	5%	12%	42%
Going to the theater	1%	3%	9%	32%
Going to the cinema	1%	5%	17%	45%
Travelling abroad	1%	2%	4%	24%

* Не враховуючи того, що потрібно читати для навчання/роботи

**На графіку не показаний відсоток тих, хто відповів «Важко сказати» (не більше 1%)

Answering a question about leisure they would like to have, but can't afford most of the respondents (62%) mentioned travelling abroad. At the second place is travelling around Ukraine – 50% of the respondents said that they lack money for it. At the third place is an opportunity to go to the concerts or show more often – 35% of the respondents mentioned it.

Chart 5.2. Distribution of answers to the question: «Are there such leisure kinds in this list that you would like to do more often, but lack money for them (for tickets, including transport, some materials, equipment, additional program packages, communication etc.)?» (Among all respondents)



**The graph displays the alternatives chosen at least by 3% of respondents*

Answering a question about their attitude to youth subcultures, the respondents mentioned most often their positive attitude to break-dancers (48% indicated a positive attitude to this subculture), while a negative attitude – to extremists (17% demonstrated a negative attitude).

As for belonging to the subcultures included in the questionnaire, the respondents indicated most often their belonging to football fans (8% belong to this subculture). Only 2-3% of the respondents said that they belong to any of the rest subcultures.

*Chart 5.3. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «What is your attitude to contemporary subcultures and movements?» (Among all respondents)*

	Football fans	Tracers	Rollers	Extreme sportsmen	Break-dancers	“Street-workout”
Positive, belong to this subculture	8%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%
Positive, but not belong to them	41%	40%	39%	32%	48%	37%
Do not know about them	36%	38%	40%	39%	36%	30%
Negative	11%	5%	3%	17%	4%	3%
Indifferent	2%	13%	14%	5%	9%	24%
Difficult to say	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%
N	2852	2852	2852	2852	2852	2852

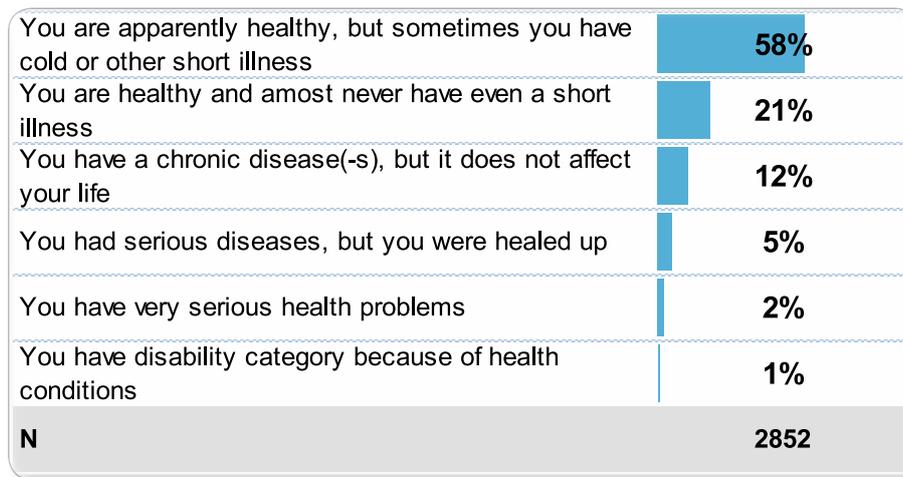
** The graph displays only the alternatives that have a sufficient number of observations (at least 50)*

SECTION 6. HEALTH AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

6.1. HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

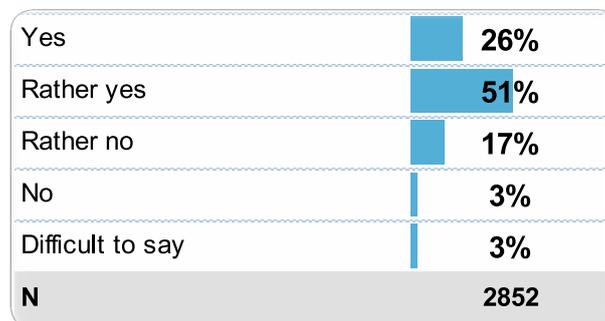
Evaluating their health status, 58% of the interviewed Ukrainian youth said that they are apparently healthy, but sometimes they have cold or other short illnesses. 2% of the respondents have serious health problems, and 1% have a disability category.

*Chart 6.1.1. Distribution of answers to the question:
«How do you evaluate your health status in general?» (Among all respondents)*



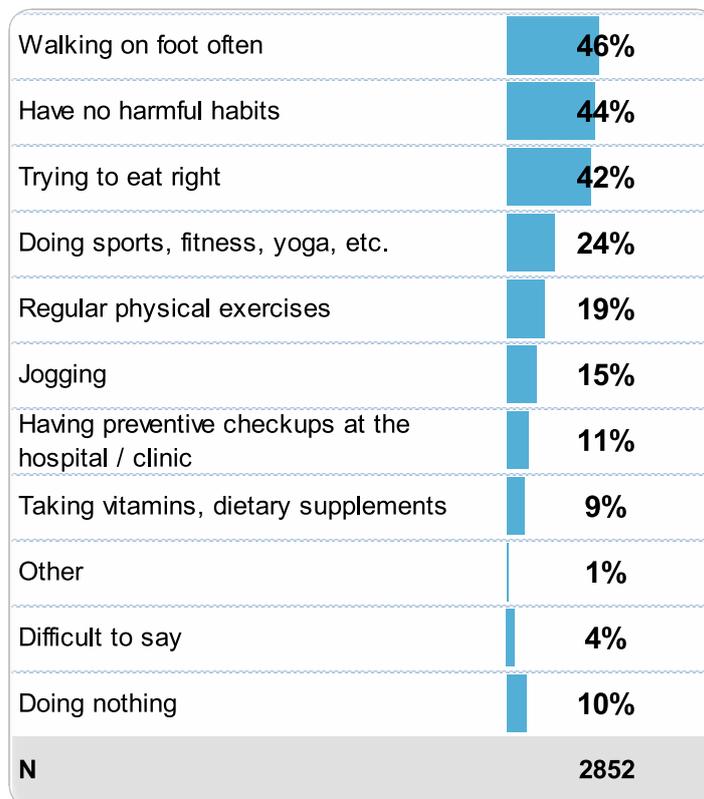
51% of the respondents think that they have rather a healthy than an unhealthy life. Another 26% consider that they lead an absolutely healthy life. 20% think that their life is unhealthy.

*Chart 6.1.2. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Do you think that you have a healthy life?» (Among all respondents)*



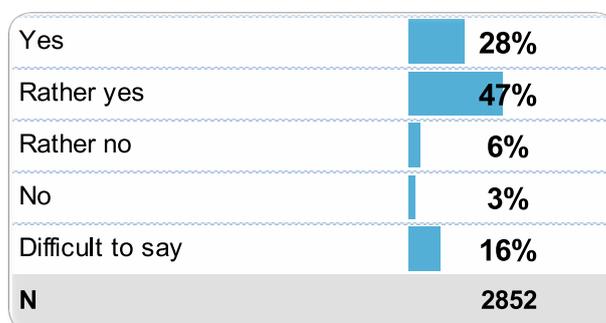
In order to be healthy 46% of the respondents walk on foot, another 44% have no habits harmful for health, and 42% try to eat healthy. 24% of the respondents regularly do sports, fitness and yoga in order to be healthy, 19% of the respondents do regular physical exercises, while 15% jog. 11% of the respondents pass preventive checkups in the hospital/clinic to be healthy.

*Chart 6.1.3. Distribution of answers to the question:
«What do you do in order to be healthy?» (Among all respondents)*



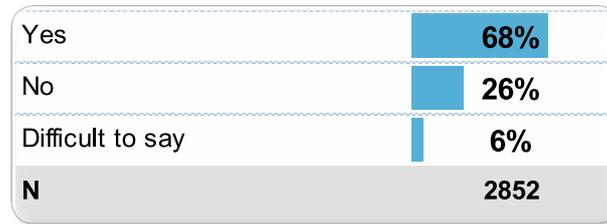
75% of Ukrainian youth think that in Ukraine there are rather necessary conditions for realization of rights for sport activities (doing different kinds of physical exercises) than there are not. Instead there are 9% of those who think that such conditions are rather absent than present. They explain their answer most often by lack of free sport groups/high cost of trainings or full absence of sport groups or trainings.

*Chart 6.1.4. Distribution of answers to the question:
«In your opinion, are there necessary conditions for realization of rights of sport activities
(doing different kinds of physical exercises) in Ukraine?» (Among all respondents)*



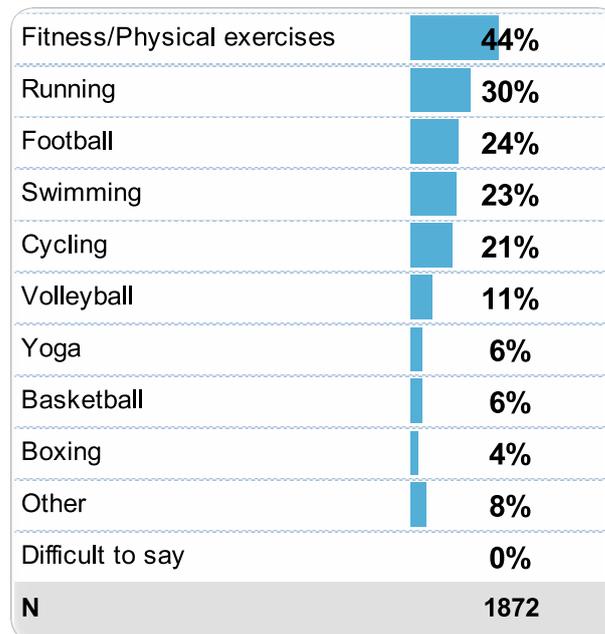
68% of those interviewed mentioned that they have played sports (done different kinds of physical exercises) at least once during their free time over the last 12 months. Another 26% of the interviewed Ukrainian youth indicated that they haven't played sports (done different kinds of physical exercises) during their free time over the last 12 months.

*Chart 6.1.5. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Have you played sports (done different kinds of physical exercises)
at least once during your free time over the last 12 months?» (Among all respondents)*



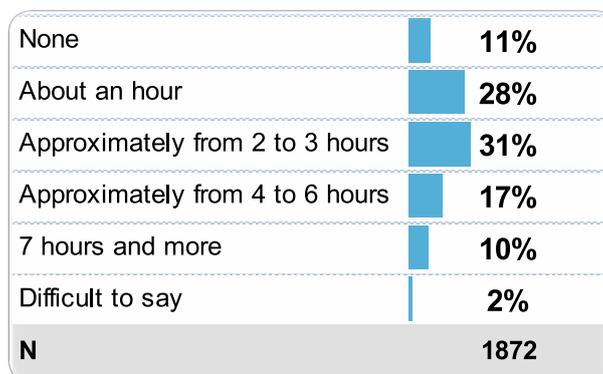
Among those who have played sports (done different kinds of physical exercises) at least once, 45% of those interviewed prefer fitness and physical exercises, 30% - running, 25% played football, 23% prefer swimming, and 21% prefer cycling. Volleyball (11%), yoga and basketball (6% each) are less popular among Ukrainian youth.

*Chart 6.1.6. Distribution of answers to the question:
«What kind of sports have you played? (over the last 12 months)»
(Among the respondents who have played sports at least once over the last 12 months)*



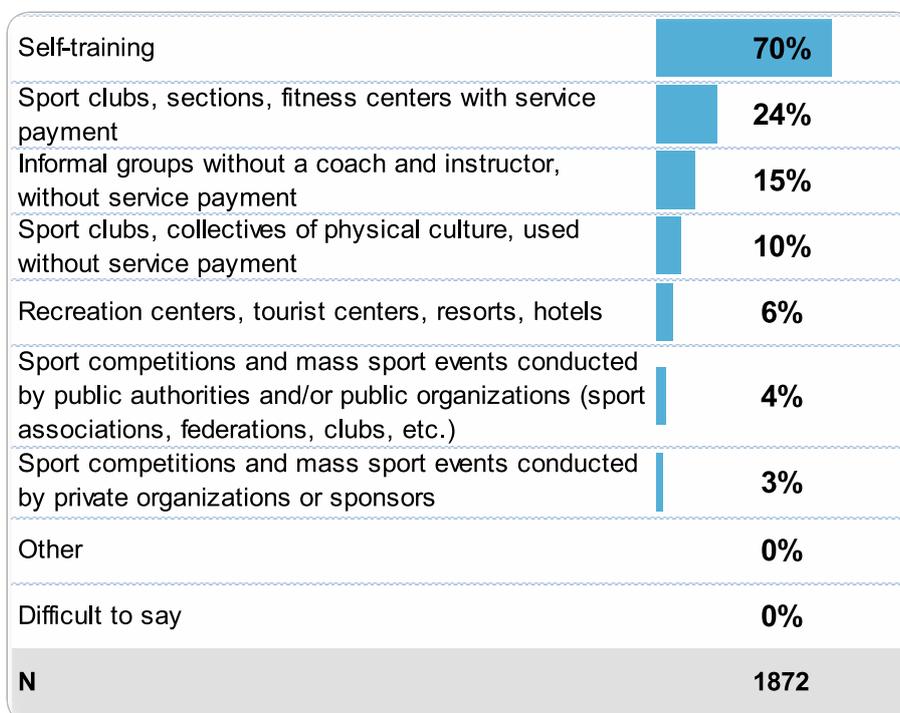
Among those who have played sports (done different kinds of physical exercises) at least once over the last 12 months, 59% have spent from one to three hours for physical exercises and active kinds of sports only over the last week, 17% - approximately from four to six hours, another 10% - seven and more hours. 11% haven't played sports (done different kinds of physical exercises) over the last week (or done it less than 1 hour).

*Chart 6.1.7. Distribution of answers to the question: «How many hours have you spent on any physical exercises or any active kinds of sports over the last week (7 days)?»
 (Among the respondents who have played sports at least once over the last 12 months)*



Answering a question within what organizations/structures they have played sports (done different kinds of physical exercises), 70% of those who have done such activities over the last 12 months said that it was self-training. 24% have done these activities in clubs, sections and centers with service payment, 15% in informal groups without service payment. While 10% in sports clubs, collectives of physical culture without payment.

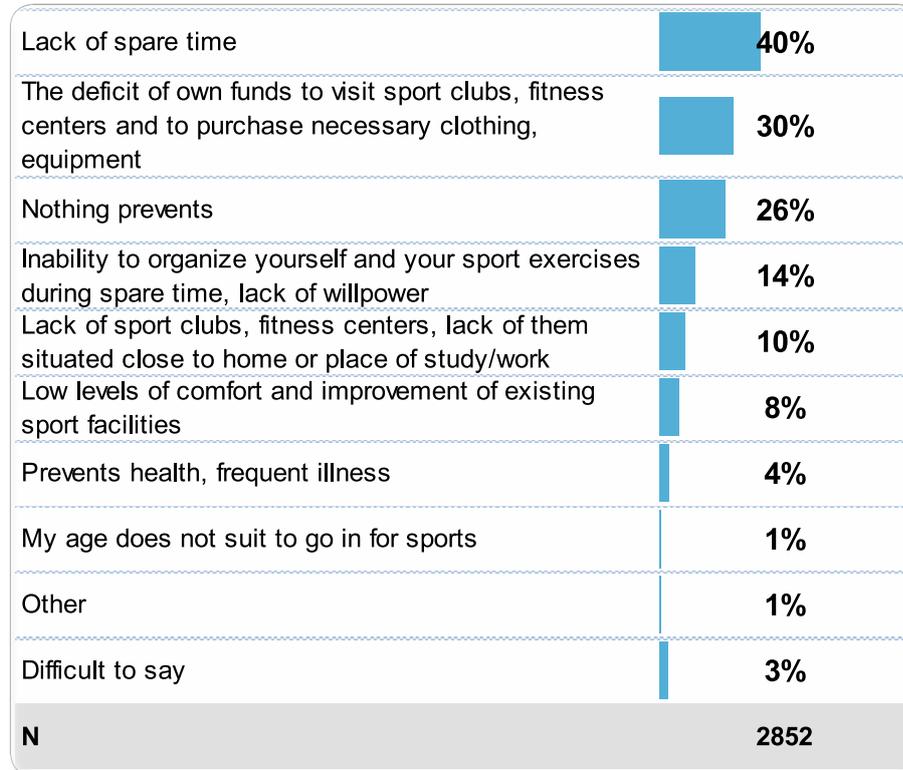
*Chart 6.1.8. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «Within what organizations have you played sports (done different kinds of physical exercises) during your free time over the last 12 months?»
 (Among the respondents who have played sports at least once over the last 12 months)*



Also among the reasons which prevent Ukrainian youth from playing sports or different kinds of physical activities the respondents mentioned first of all lack of time – 40%. 30% of the respondents indicated deficit of own funds to visit sport clubs, fitness centers and to purchase necessary clothes, equipment. 14% of those interviewed complain about inability to organize themselves and their sport exercises during spare time, lack of willpower, while 26% said that nothing prevents them from this.

Chart 6.1.9. Distribution of answers to the question:

«What prevents you from playing sports (doing different kinds of physical exercises)?» (Among all respondents)



27% of young people are smokers (37% of men and 17% of women). For comparison, according to the data of the regular Omnibus of GfK Ukraine representative for the population of Ukraine aged 15-59 for 2014 (the sample is 12000 persons), there are 35% smokers in Ukraine. Other 54% of young people do not smoke and haven't smoked before, and 19% have smoked before, but quit smoking.

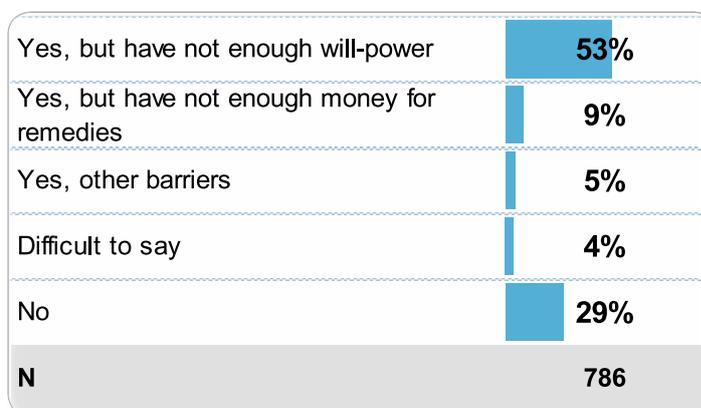
Chart 6.1.10. Distribution of answers to the question:

«Do you smoke? If yes, then what do you smoke exactly and how often?» (Among all respondents)

	Men	Women	TOTAL
Do not smoke and never smoked before	44%	64%	54%
Do not smoke, although smoked before	19%	19%	19%
Less than 5 cigarettes a day	5%	4%	4%
5-10 cigarettes a day	9%	5%	7%
11-20 cigarettes a day	15%	4%	10%
More than 20 cigarettes a day	5%	1%	3%
I smoke cigarettes occasionally	3%	3%	3%
Regularly smoke pipe	0%	0%	0%
Regularly smoke hookah	1%	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%	0%
Difficult to say	0%	0%	0%
N	1367	1485	2852

Among smokers 53% would like to quit smoking, but lack willpower, 9% would like to quit smoking, but have not enough money for remedies. Other 5% would like to quit smoking, but cannot quit, because of other barriers. 29% do not want to quit smoking.

Chart 6.1.11. Distribution of answers to the question: «Do you smoke? If yes, then what do you smoke exactly and how often?» (Among respondents-smokers)



Among the interviewed Ukrainian youth, 25% of young people have had beer during the last week, 6% – strong alcoholic drinks, 5% – wine or other alcohol drinks, 3% low alcohol drinks.

Chart 6.1.12. Distribution of answers to the question: «How often have you had.. over the last month [30 days]?» (Among all respondents)

	Beer	Wine, champagne	Strong alcohol (vodka, cognac, whiskey)	Low alcohol drinks, cocktails ("Shake," "Longer", etc.)	Home-distilled vodka or other homemade strong alcohol
Every day	3%	0%	1%	0%	1%
At least once a week	22%	5%	5%	3%	3%
Less than once a week	36%	43%	34%	19%	15%
Never	39%	51%	60%	76%	81%
Difficult to say	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
N	2852	2852	2852	2852	2852

In general, 27% of young people (40% of men and 14% of women) have drunk alcoholic beverages at least of one kind during the last week. 3% of young people (5% of men and 1% of women) drink alcoholic beverages every day.

*Chart 6.1.13. Distribution of answers to the question:
«How often have you taken.. over the last month [30 days]?» (Among all respondents)*

	Men	Women	TOTAL
Drink any alcohol once a week or more	40%	14%	27%
Drink alcohol less than once a week, or do not use at all	60%	86%	73%
N	1367	1485	2852

Answering a question, whether they have tried drugs in their life in general, 89% of youth said that they have never tried drugs. 9% indicated that they have tried drugs, but do not take them now (13% of men and 4% of women). 1% mentioned that they take drugs now.

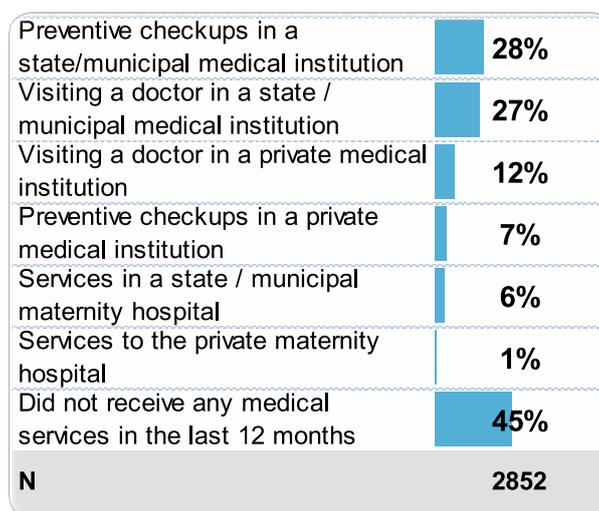
*Chart 6.1.14. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Some people try to take different drugs. Narcotic substances are not necessarily illegal – some of them are openly sold in a drugstore or can be prepared from substances purchased on the open market. Have you ever tried drugs in your life?» (Among all respondents)*

	Men	Women	TOTAL
Yes, I did and keep on using them	1%	0%	1%
Yes, I tried, but no more	13%	4%	9%
No, never	83%	94%	89%
Difficult to say	2%	2%	2%
N	1367	1485	2852

6.2. ENSURING NEEDS FOR HEALTH CARE

Among the interviewed Ukrainian youth 28% have applied to state/municipal medical institutions for preventive checkups over the last 12 months, while 27% applied to such institutions for visiting a doctor. Instead, 7% have applied to private medical institutions for preventive checkups, and 12% applied to such institutions for visiting a doctor. 45% of the respondents haven't applied to any medical institution.

Chart 6.2.1. Distribution of answers to the question: «Have you received any medical services over the last 12 months:...» (Among all respondents)



Evaluating their level of satisfaction with the services provided by medical institutions, Ukrainian youth is more satisfied with private medical institutions. Out of those respondents who have applied to private medical institutions in the last 12 months for preventive checkups 70% are satisfied with their last visit. Out of those who have applied to private medical institutions for visiting a doctor 76% are satisfied or partly satisfied. 49% of those who applied to state/municipal medical institutions for preventive checkups are satisfied or rather satisfied with the services. Among those who have applied to such medical institutions for visiting a doctor 51% are satisfied.

Chart 6.2.2. Distribution of answers to the question: «How much are you satisfied with the received services by a 5-point scale, where 1 equals complete dissatisfaction, and 5 – complete satisfaction? If you have applied to several medical institutions, please, evaluate your last visit (Among the respondents have applied to medical institutions)

	Totally or rather satisfied	Equally yes and no	Totally or rather dissatisfied	Difficult to say	N
Preventive checkups in a state/municipal medical institution	49%	27%	20%	4%	826
Visiting a doctor in a state / municipal medical institution	51%	28%	18%	3%	770
Visiting a doctor in a private medical institution	76%	15%	6%	3%	333
Preventive checkups in a private medical institution	70%	19%	8%	3%	221
Services in a state / municipal maternity hospital	58%	22%	17%	4%	178

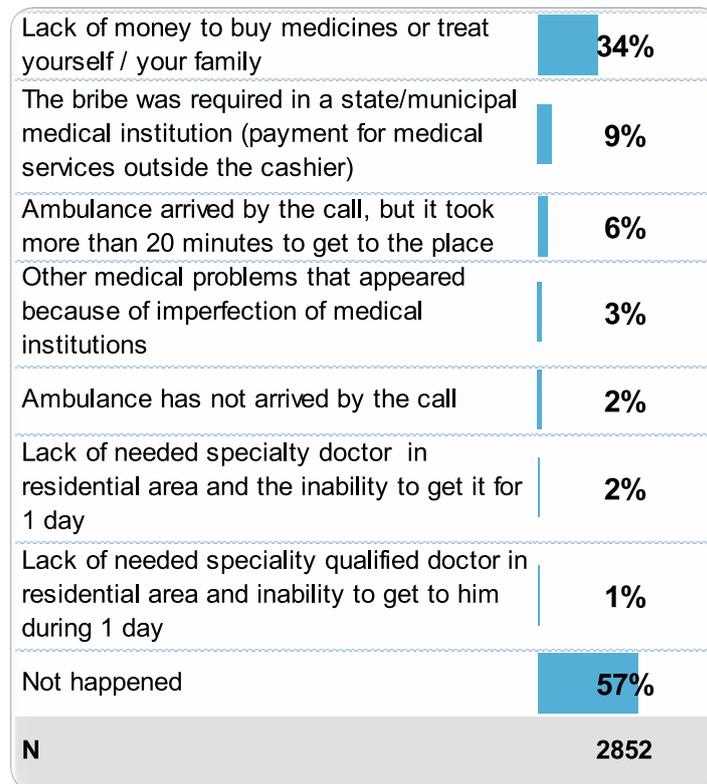
** The graph displays only the alternatives that have a sufficient number of observations (at least 50)*

9% indicated that they have lacked money for own treatment or treatment of their husband/wife/child within last 12 month. 9% of the respondents¹ complained that they faced demanding a bribe at a state/municipal medical institution (payment for medical services without billing).

57% of those interviewed indicated that they haven't faced any problem with medical services.

Chart 6.2.3. Distribution of answers to the question:

«Have you faced the following problems over the last 12 months?» (Among all respondents)



¹ Out of those who applied to state/municipal medical institutions 14% indicated the facts of bribery.

SECTION 7. CIVIC POSITION AND ACTIVITY, NATIONAL IDENTITY, POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

7.1. CIVIC POSITION AND ACTIVITY

Evaluating their being worried regarding different problems of Ukraine, Ukrainian youth first of all mentioned threat of war and terrorism (56%). At the second place are economic problems, economic instability (inflation, unemployment etc.) – 52%. At the third place – corruption and the fact that the law does not exist for officials and rich people – 47%.

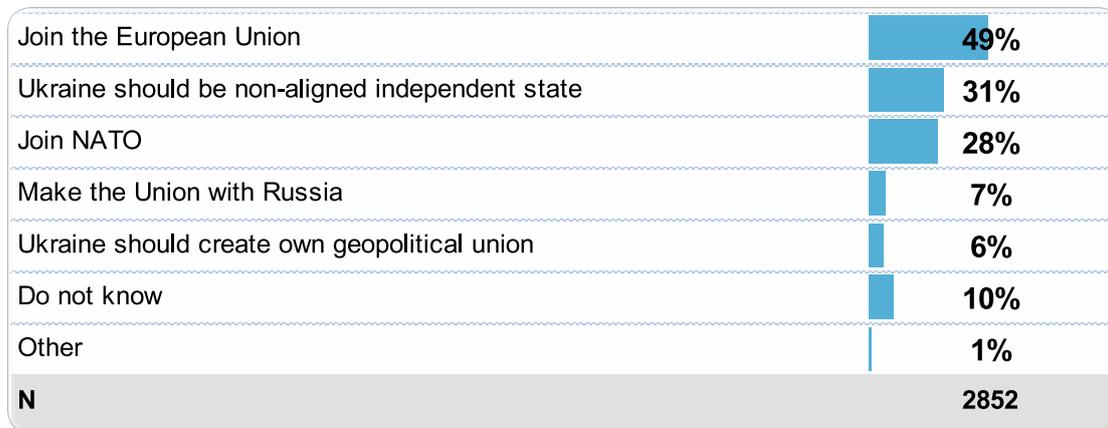
Chart 7.1.1. Distribution of answers to the question:

«Evaluate, regarding what are you being worried most in Ukraine by a 10-point scale, where 1 means that you are indifferent to this or that problem, and 10 – that you are very much worried regarding it» (Among all respondents, % of those who put a problem 10 points)

Threat of war and terrorism	56%
Economic problems, economic instability (inflation, unemployment, etc.)	52%
Corruption and the fact that the laws do not exist for authorities and rich people	47%
Crime, poor law enforcement work	33%
Low quality and/or efficiency of state authorities work, state and municipal organizations work	33%
Absence or low rate of reforms that country needs	32%
Lack of support for socially disadvantaged groups (disabled, pensioners, orphaned children, displaced persons, etc.)	30%
Spread of socially dangerous diseases (AIDS, tuberculosis, alcoholism, drug addiction, etc.).	29%
Poor infrastructure of your residential place (maintenance of buildings, streets, roads, availability of kindergartens, schools, hospitals, etc.)	29%
Environmental pollution, extinction of plant and animal species, other environmental problems	27%
Unequal rights, human rights violations, restrictions on the rights of certain groups and population categories (e.g., women, minorities, etc.)	22%
N	2852

Around half of Ukrainian youth (49%) think that Ukraine should join the European Union, 31% of the youth think that Ukraine must be a non-aligned independent state. 28% speak in favour of joining the NATO, and 7% consider that Ukraine should join the Union with Russia. Another 6% think that Ukraine should create its own geopolitical union.

Chart 7.1.2. Distribution of answers to the question:
«In your opinion, Ukraine should...» (Among all respondents)



Among civil initiatives in which Ukrainian youth have participated most often over the last 12 months are the actions in support of the Ukrainian Army, help to soldiers hold the first place – 36% of the respondent mentioned it. Out of all enumerated civil initiatives least often Ukrainian youth have participated in the initiatives against corruption and draft laws and budget discussion (5% each), and also in fight against restriction of rights of one or another population groups (4%).

Among initiatives that are potentially interesting for Ukrainian youth – assistance to children in crisis situations, and also actions to protect the rights and interests that directly affect youth or their families, friends – 60% of the respondents are potentially interested in each type of these actions.

Chart 7.1.3. Distribution of answers to the question: «Have you participated in any of the following or other civil initiatives voluntarily, without money payment? Pay attention that financial support of one or another initiatives is also participation as well as any your other actions» (Among all respondents, N=2852)

	Took part	Didn't take part, but interested in	No, and not interested in	I am against that
Actions in support of the Ukrainian Army, help to soldiers	36%	36%	25%	3%
Actions aimed at infrastructure development in your residential area (e.g., cleaning the park, children's playground improvement), including appeal to the state authorities	19%	56%	24%	1%
Help to displaced people and/or victims of military actions	16%	49%	32%	2%
Help to children in crisis situations (except for displaced persons) - e.g., the homeless, children with disabilities, orphans, sick children	16%	60%	23%	1%
Help to adults in crisis situations (except the soldiers and displaced persons) - e.g., the homeless, people with disabilities, the sick	15%	51%	32%	1%
Political actions: meetings, demonstrations, protests and other public actions, products and services boycotts for political reasons	14%	30%	46%	10%
Participation in environmental activities, including help to homeless animals	13%	51%	32%	2%
Actions to protect the rights and interests that directly affect you or your family, friends (e.g., against illegal construction on the territories near your house)	10%	60%	27%	2%
Fight against corruption (through media reports, prosecutors, police regarding certain cases)	5%	55%	36%	3%
Bills, budgets discussions (at national and local levels)	5%	49%	43%	2%
Participation in actions for equality, against restricting the rights of any groups or categories of people (women, minorities, HIV-infected, etc.)	4%	39%	52%	6%

* The chart doesn't display a percentage of the answers "Difficult to say" (no more than 1%)

** 8 respondents indicated an answer «Other»

Out of the interviewed Ukrainian youth 54% have participated in at least one of the civil initiatives (there is no statistically significant difference between men and women). Another 88% of the respondents marked out at least one initiative in which they haven't participated, but are interested to take part in it.

Chart 7.1.4. Distribution of the respondents who have participated at least in one of the enumerated initiatives or interested to take part in at least one of the mentioned initiatives (Among all respondents)

		N
Participated in at least one of these initiatives	54%	2852
Did not take part, but I'm interested in these initiatives	88%	2852
No, and I am not interested in it	0%	2852

Most of the respondents who have taken part in at least one of the civil initiatives live in Cherkassy oblast (80%), Kyiv oblast (78%) and Vinnytsia oblast (77%). The least of the respondents who have taken part in at least one of the civil initiatives live in Chernihiv oblast – 36%.

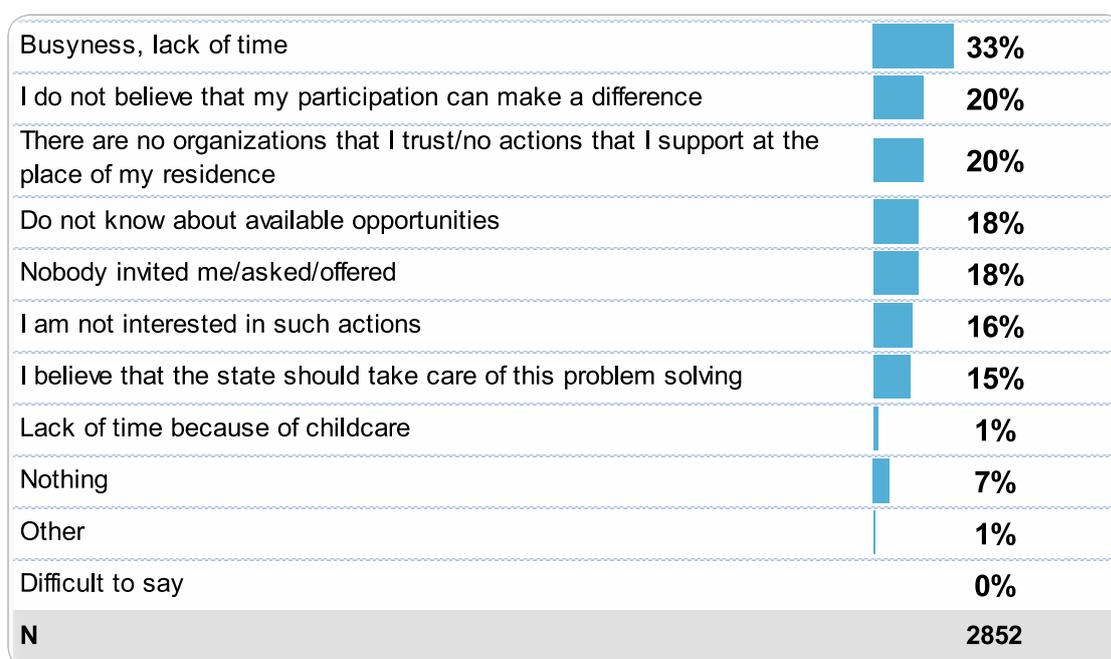
Chart 7.1.5. Distribution of answers to the question: «Have you participated in any of the following or other civil initiatives voluntarily, without financial reward over the last 12 months? Pay attention that financial support of one or another initiatives is also participation as well as any your other actions» (Among all respondents, a percentage of those who have participated in at least one of the following civil initiatives is displayed)

	Participated in at least one of these initiatives
Cherkaska oblast	80%
Kyivska oblast	78%
Vinnytska oblast	77%
Lvivska oblast	69%
Kirovogradska oblast	68%
Zhytomyrska oblast	67%
Kyiv city	66%
Temopil'ska oblast	61%
Zaporizhska oblast	56%
Volynska oblast	53%
Rivnenska oblast	52%
Ivano-Frankivska oblast	52%
Odeska oblast	52%
Khmelnyska oblast	47%
Dnipropetrovska oblast	47%
Sumska oblast	46%
Poltavska oblast	46%
Mykolaivska oblast	44%
Kharkivska oblast	43%
Donetska oblast	39%
Chernivetska oblast	39%
Luganska oblast	38%
Khersonska oblast	37%
Zakarpatska oblast	37%
Chernihivska oblast	36%
N	2852

Answering a question what prevents them from more active participation in civil activity, 33% of the interviewed Ukrainian youth indicated that they work a lot and thus lack time for these activities. 20% of the respondents said that they do not believe their participation can make a difference or that there are no organizations that they trust/no actions that they support at the place of their residence each. 7% indicated that nothing prevents them from participation in civil activity.

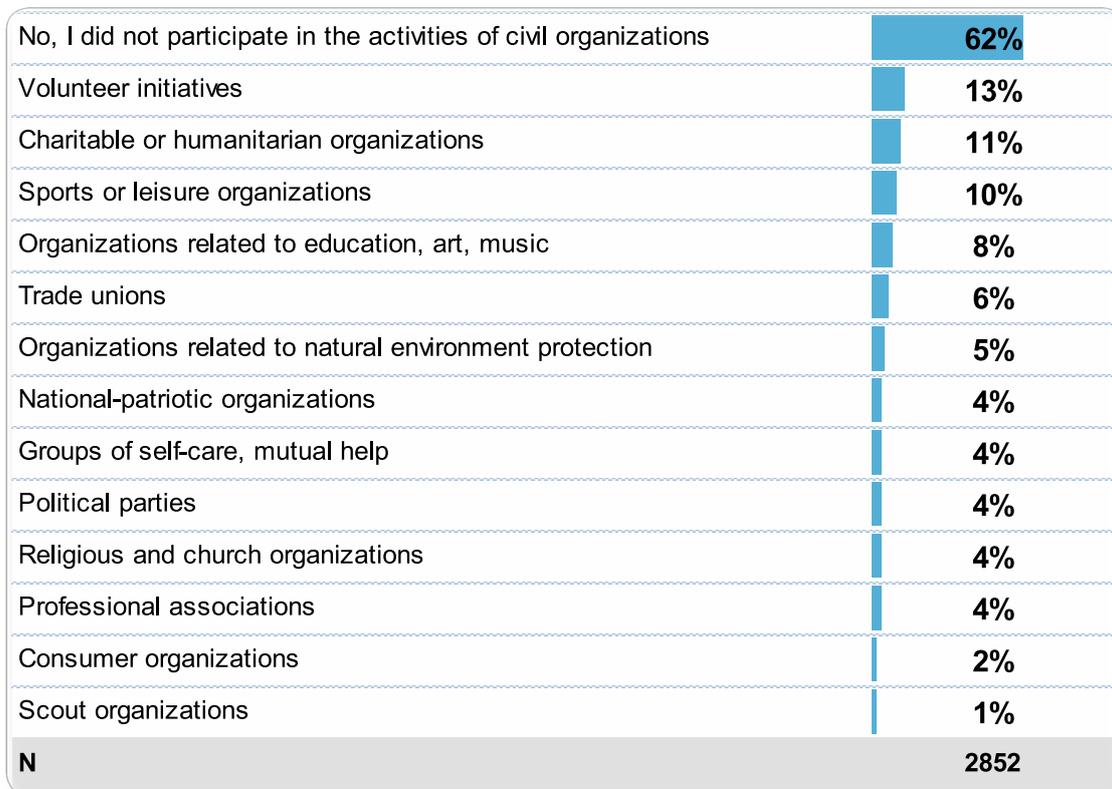
Chart 7.1.6. Distribution of answers to the question:

«What prevents you from more active participation in civil activity?» (Among all respondents)



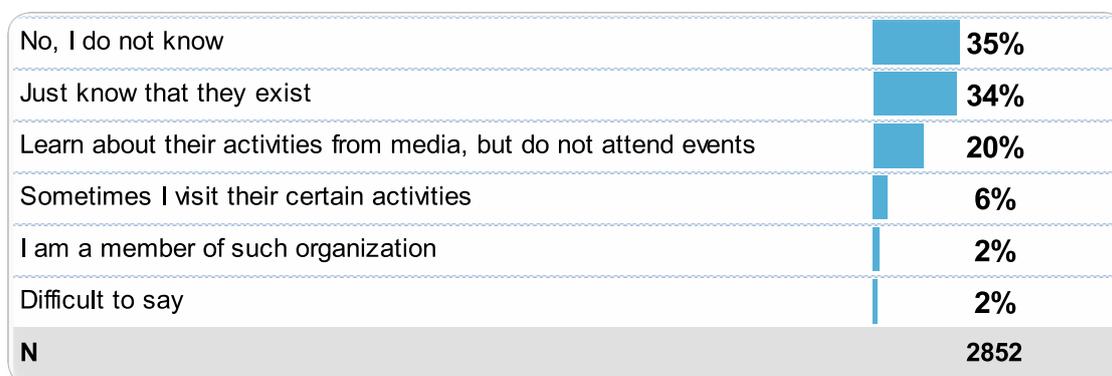
62% of the interviewed Ukrainian youth haven't participated in the activities of any civil organization over the last 12 months. 13% participated in volunteer initiatives, 11% in the activities of charitable or humanitarian organizations activities, 10% in the activities of sport or leisure organizations.

*Chart 7.1.7. Distribution of answers to the question:
«In the activity of what civil organizations have you participated over the last 12 months?»
(Among all respondents)*



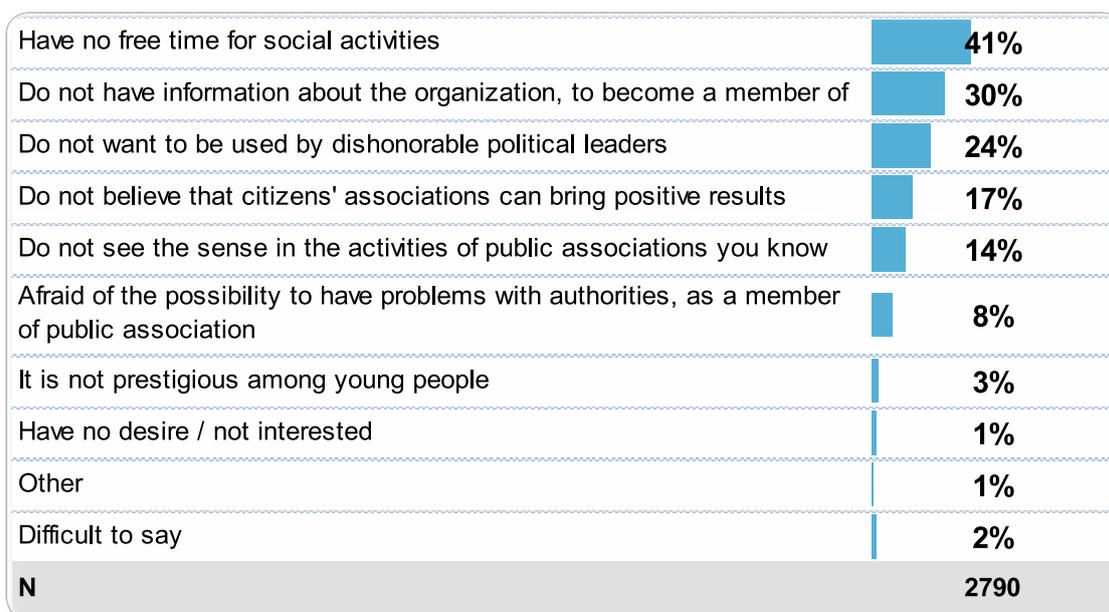
Over a third of those interviewed – 35% of Ukrainian youth – do not know about functioning of youth civil organizations and their activities in Ukraine. Another 34% of the respondents know only that such organizations exist. 21% know about the activity of youth organizations from mass media, but do not attend the related events. 7% of Ukrainian youth attend sometimes the events of youth organizations and 2% are the members of such organizations.

*Chart 7.1.8. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Do you know about functioning of youth civil organizations and their activity in Ukraine?»
(Among all respondents)*



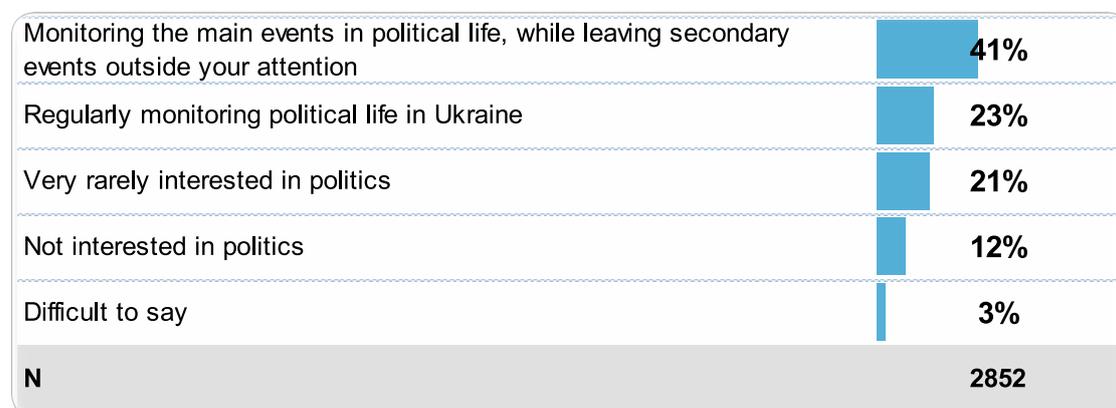
The main reason why Ukrainian youth are not members of youth civil organizations is that they have no time for civil activity. 41% of those interviewed indicated this reason. Around a third of the respondents – 30% – do not have information about the organizations in which they can get a membership. 24% do not want to be used by dishonorable political leaders.

*Chart 7.1.9. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «If you are not a member of civil organizations, then why?»
 (Among the respondents who are not members of youth civil organizations)*



23% of Ukrainian youth permanently monitor political life in Ukraine. Another 41% monitor the main events in political life, while leaving secondary events outside their attention. 21% of the interviewed Ukrainian youth are seldom interested in politics. 12% are not interested in politics at all.

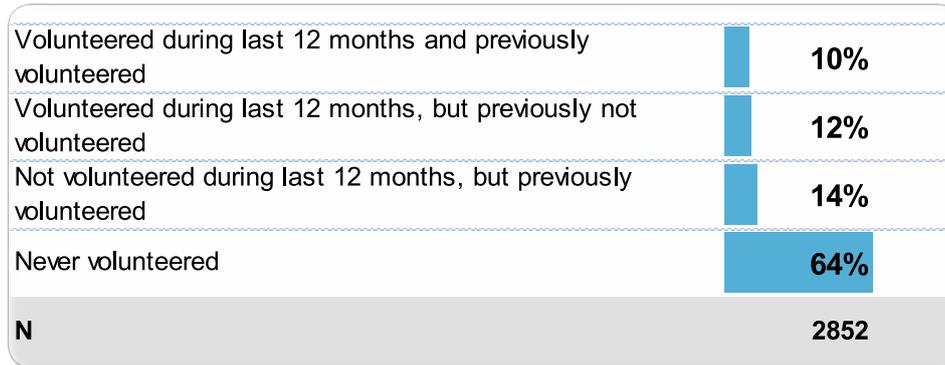
*Chart 7.1.10. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «How much are you interested in political processes that take place in Ukraine?»
 (Among all respondents)*



7.2. PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTEERING

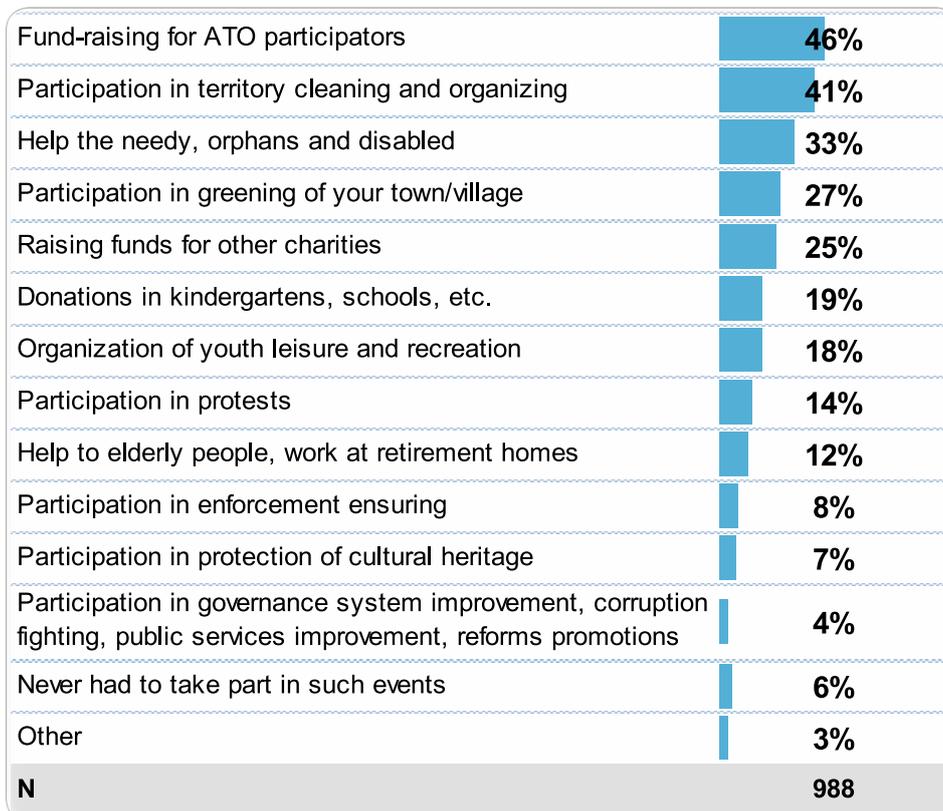
36% of Ukrainian youth have taken part in volunteering in their life, while 22% of them have taken part in volunteering over the last 12 months.

Chart 7.2.1. Distribution of answers to the question: «Volunteering is a form of citizens' activity that is carried out voluntarily for social well-being, when money payment is not the main motivation. Volunteering does not imply money contributions, only spending of own time and efforts. Have you ever taken part in volunteering?» (Among all respondents)



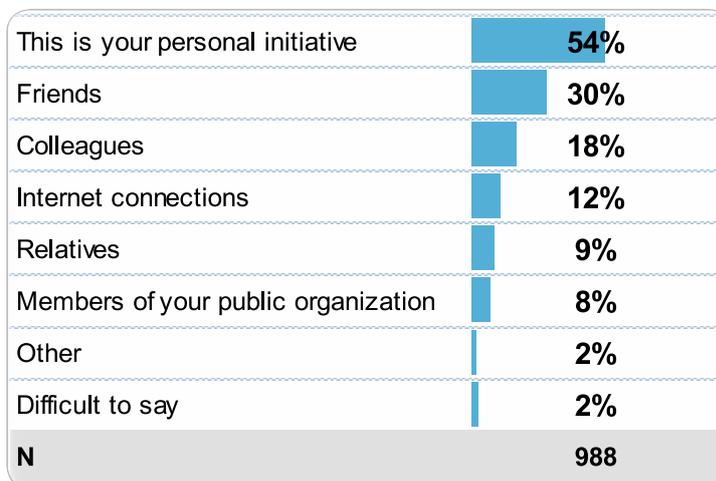
Among those who have volunteered Ukrainian youth most often have taken part in fund-raising for ATO participants – 46% of the respondents indicated this type of activity, participation in territory cleaning and organizing – 41%, help the needy, orphans and disabled – 33%.

Chart 7.2.2. Distribution of answers to the question: «Please, name what fields of volunteering have you ever participated in?» (Among the respondents who have ever volunteered)



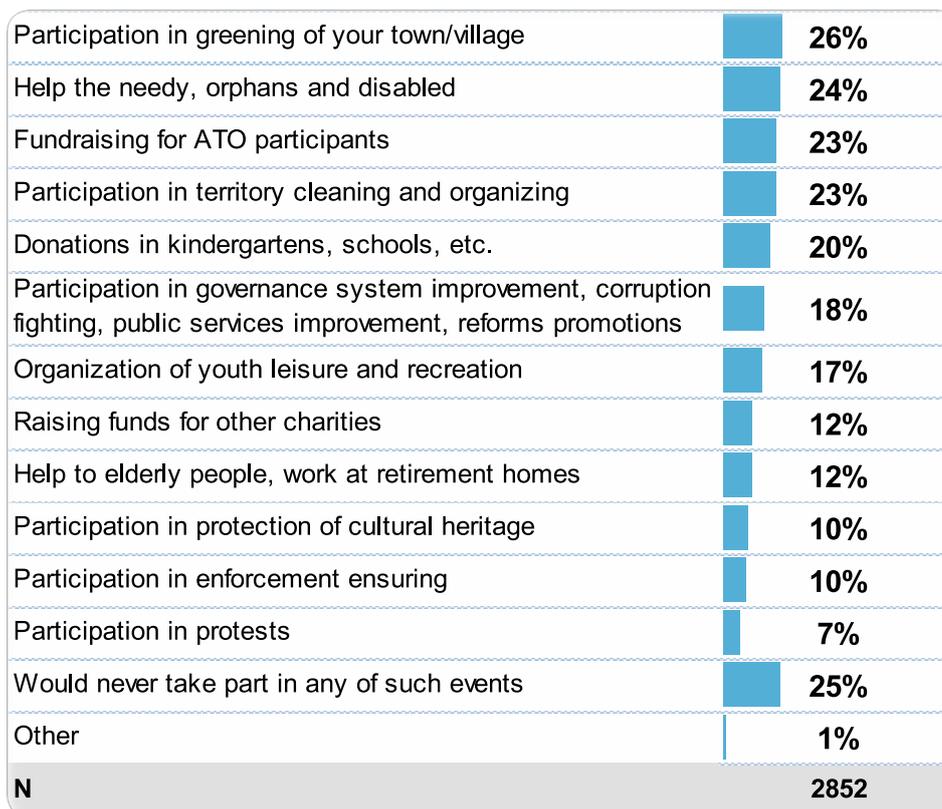
Answering to the question who involved them in volunteering, 54% indicated that it was their personal initiative. Another 30% were involved by friends.

Chart 7.2.3. Distribution of answers to the question: «Who involved you in volunteering?» (Among the respondents who have ever volunteered)



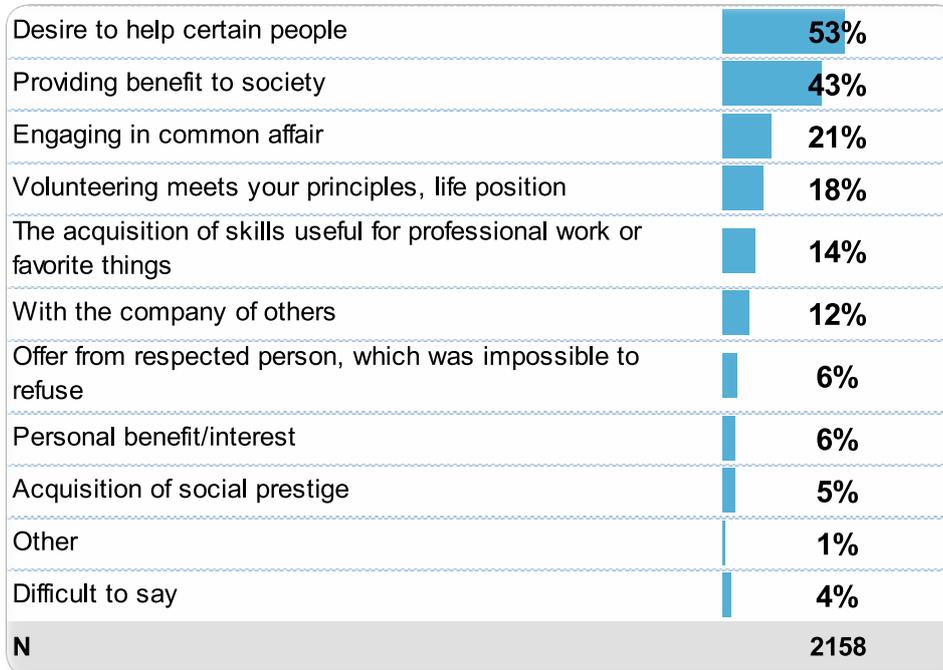
26% of Ukrainian youth would participate in volunteering in greening their town/village, 24% - in assisting the needy, orphans and disabled, 23% – in fund-raising for ATO participators and territory cleaning and organizing each. The least of the young people – 7% would participate in protests.

Chart 7.2.4. Distribution of answers to the question: «What kind of volunteering would you participate in?» (Among all respondents)



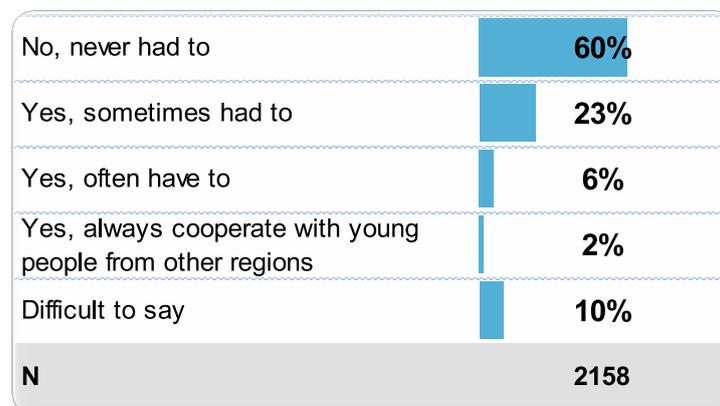
Among those who participated in volunteering or would like to participate in it the majority 53% desire to help certain people, and another 43% tend to provide benefit to society.

*Chart 7.2.5. Distribution of answers to the question: «What is/was motivation of your volunteering?»
(Among the respondents who participated in volunteering or would like to participate in it)*



Out of those who haven't participated in volunteering or wouldn't like to participate in it 60% of those interviewed have never worked with youth from other regions, 23% have worked with youth from other regions only rarely, and only 6% work with young people from other regions often.

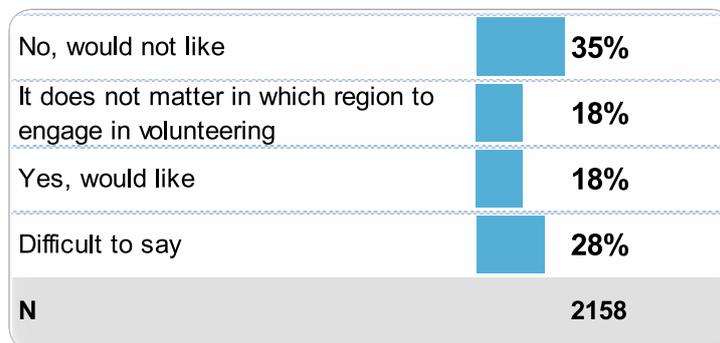
*Chart 7.2.6. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Have you worked with youth from other regions of Ukraine, except those regions where you live now?»
(Among the respondents who participated in volunteering or would like to participate in it)*



18% of those who participated in volunteering or would like to participate in it would like to try their efforts in volunteering in the region different from that where they live now.

Chart 7.2.7. Distribution of answers to the question:

«Would like to try your efforts in volunteering in the region different from that where you live now?»
 (Among the respondents who participated in volunteering or would like to participate in it)



7.3. NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

81% of the interviewed Ukrainian young people are proud to be citizens of Ukraine. Ten times less people are not proud of Ukrainian citizenship - 8%. Around 11% couldn't answer this question.

Chart 7.3.1. Distribution of answers to the question:

«Do you proud to be a citizen of Ukraine?» (Among all respondents)

	No	Yes	N
Rivnenska oblast	1%	97%	114
Volynska oblast	2%	97%	116
Ivano-Frankivska oblast	1%	97%	117
Kirovogradska oblast	0%	96%	103
Lvivska oblast	3%	96%	130
Temopil'ska oblast	3%	92%	113
Vinnyska oblast	6%	91%	121
Khmelnyska oblast	1%	90%	113
Chernivetska oblast	9%	89%	111
Kyivska oblast	6%	86%	123
Poltavska oblast	10%	85%	123
Zakarpatska oblast	7%	84%	96
Khersonska oblast	2%	82%	112
Dnipropetrovska oblast	5%	82%	129
Kyiv city	10%	81%	129
Zhytomyrska oblast	9%	79%	112
Chernihivska oblast	8%	78%	109
Mykolaiivska oblast	8%	77%	116
Sumska oblast	9%	76%	101
Zaporizhska oblast	8%	72%	117
Cherkaska oblast	14%	71%	117
Kharkivska oblast	15%	67%	104
Odeska oblast	14%	62%	112
Donetska oblast	14%	59%	114
Luganska oblast	25%	52%	100

91% of the respondents consider themselves to be Ukrainians by their nationality. 6% consider themselves Russians and 4% cannot decide on this question.

*Chart 7.3.2. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Whom do you consider yourself to be by nationality?» (Among all respondents)*

Ukrainian	91%
Russian	6%
Difficult to determine	4%
Other nationality	1%
N	2852

More than half (51%) of the respondents speak as a rule Ukrainian in their family. 49% usually also speak Ukrainian at work (at educational institution), 43% – with friends, acquaintances.

*Chart 7.3.3. Distribution of answers to the question:
«What language do you usually speak...» (Among all respondents)*

	With you family	At work (educational institution)	With friends, people you know
Ukrainian	51%	49%	43%
Russian	31%	28%	31%
Ukrainian and Russian languages equally	18%	23%	25%
Other	1%	0%	0%
Difficult to say	0%	0%	0%
N	2852	2852	2852

Around every fourth respondent – 26% - is ready for armed defense of his/her country in case he/she mobilized or there is an urgent need (there are 34% of such respondents among men, and 17% of them among women). Another 3% have already participated or participate in military operations.

*Chart 7.3.4. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Are you ready to defend your country with weapons in your hands in an urgent need?»
(Among all respondents)*

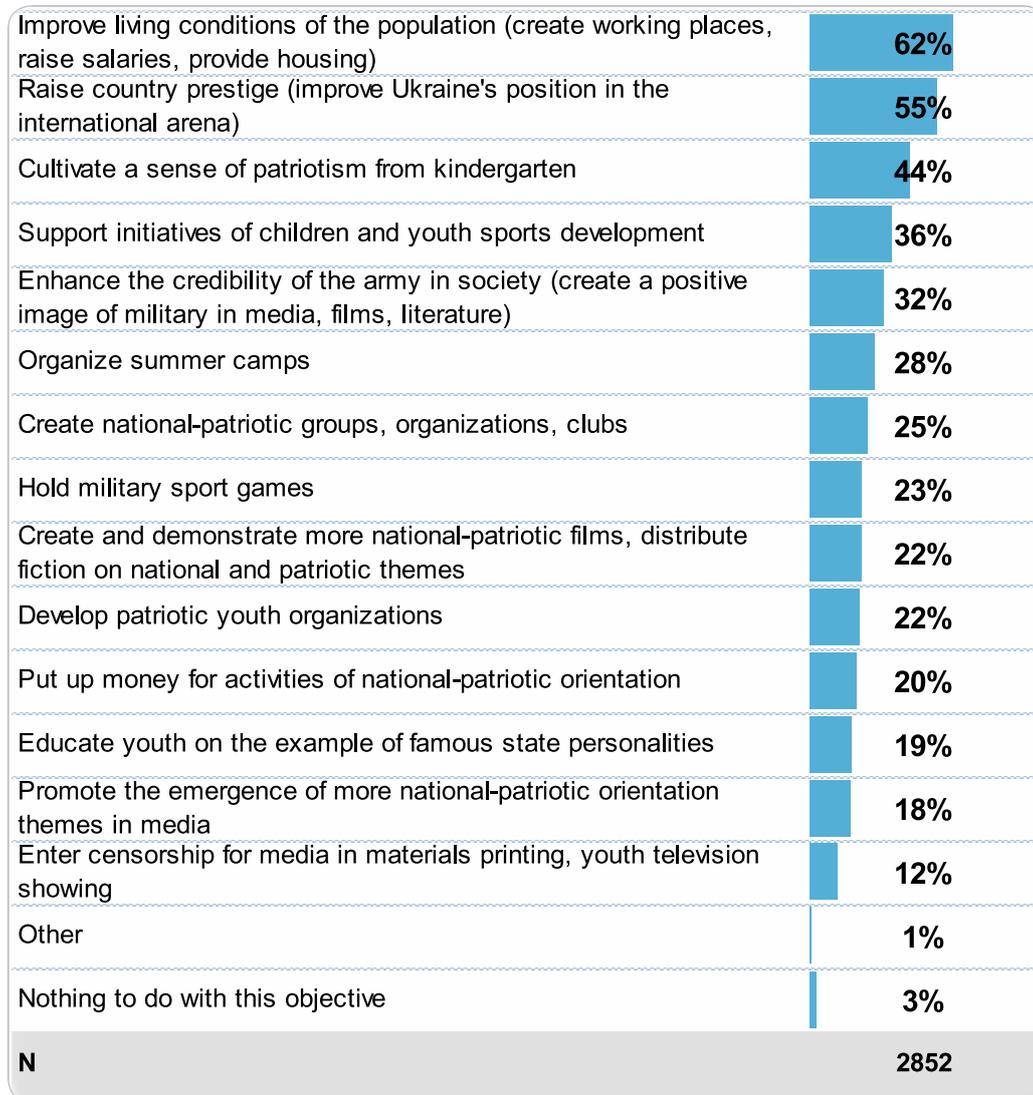
	Men	Women	TOTAL
Yes, I take/took part in hostilities	5%	2%	3%
Yes, if I'll be mobilized or there will be an urgent	34%	17%	26%
No, not ready, but eventually may consider	17%	16%	17%
No, have no such intentions	25%	34%	30%
No, under no circumstances	10%	19%	15%
Difficult to say	8%	11%	10%
N	1367	1485	2852

62% of the respondents indicated that in order to cultivate national-patriotic consciousness of children and youth one must improve living conditions of the population (create new working places, increase salaries, provide housing). Another 55% think that in order to do this one must raise a prestige of the country (improve Ukraine's positions in the international arena).

In general, 69% of young people think that the state must take at least one type of the following measures directed to raising of national-patriotic consciousness of children and youth, in particular:

- cultivate a sense of patriotism from kindergarten,
- create national-patriotic groups, organizations, clubs,
- create and demonstrate more national-patriotic films, distribute fiction literature on national and patriotic themes,
- promote more national-patriotic orientation themes in media,
- sponsor the activities of national-patriotic orientation,
- develop youth patriotic organizations.

*Chart 7.3.5. Distribution of answers to the question:
«In your opinion, what must the state do in order to raise consciousness of children and youth?»
(Among all respondents)*



Answering a question by what indications Ukrainian young people define for themselves a notion of patriotism, the majority (63%) associated it with such indications as national consciousness, pride of belonging to their own nation, people. Over half of the respondents (52%) think that such indications are love to own home, to the place where you live. Only 4% of the respondents think that patriotism is only a romantic image and literary fiction.

*Chart 7.3.6. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «What indications or statements do you define for yourself a notion of patriotism by?»
 (Among all respondents)*

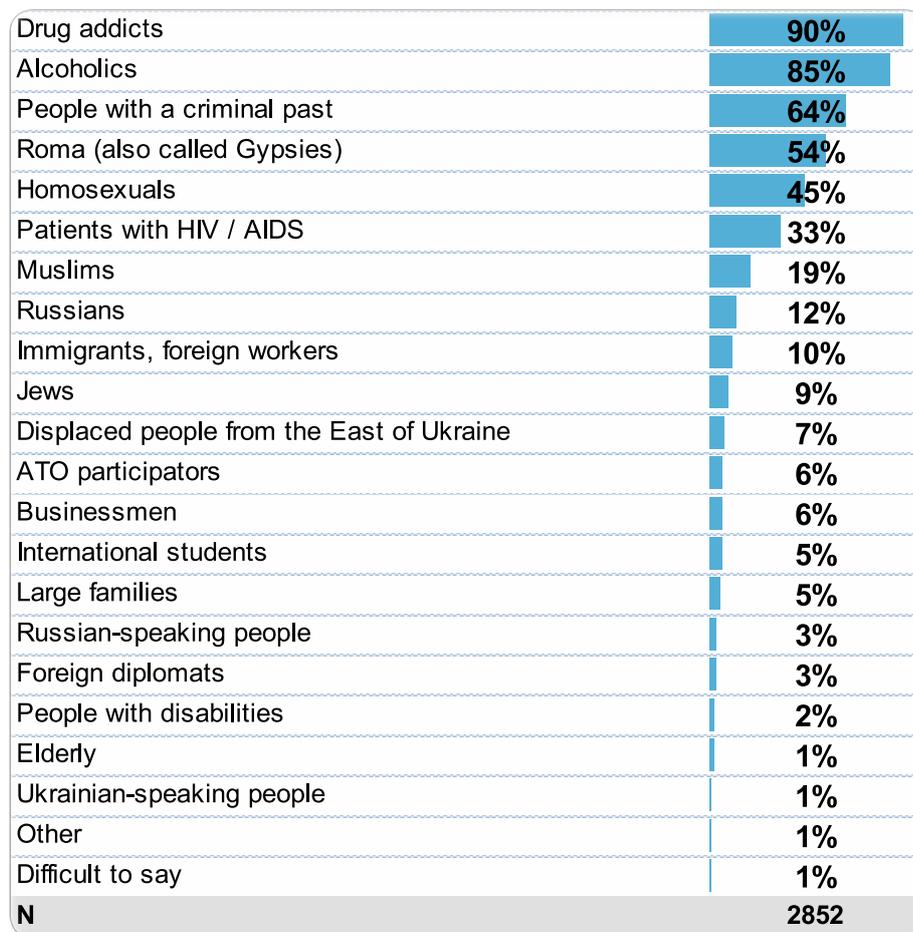


SECTION 8. TOLERANCE LEVEL AND IDEA OF DISCRIMINATION

Answering a question about groups in the neighborhood of which they wouldn't like to live, the majority of the respondents mentioned drug addicts – 90%, alcoholics – 85%, people with a criminal past – 64%. 54% of the respondents wouldn't like to live in the neighborhood of Roma. 45% of those interviewed wouldn't like to live in the neighborhood of homosexuals, 33% - in the neighborhood of patients with HIV/AIDS, 19% of young people wouldn't like to live in the neighborhood of Muslims, 12% - in the neighborhood of Russians.

Chart 8.1. Distribution of answers to the question:

«Name groups in the neighborhood of which you wouldn't like to live?» (Among all respondents)

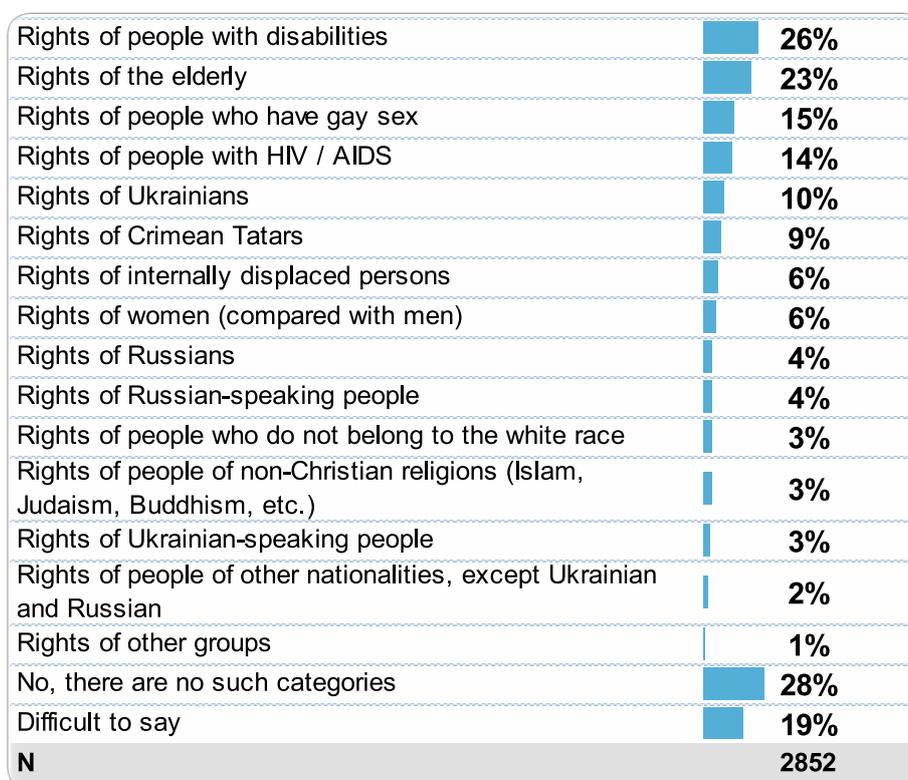


Answering a question whether there are population groups in Ukraine whose rights are restricted, the interviewed Ukrainian young people mentioned first of all people with disabilities – 26%, the elderly – 23%, people who have gay sex – 15%. At the same time, 28% of the respondents think that there are no such groups, while for 19% it was difficult to answer this question.

Chart 8.2. Distribution of answers to the question:

«In your opinion, are there population groups whose rights are restricted in Ukraine?»

(Among all respondents)



SECTION 9. AWARENESS LEVEL REGARDING STATE POLICY AND EVALUATION OF YOUTH POLICY

Answering a question whether they think it is necessary to change age limits of youth in Ukraine, 30% of the respondents said that they do not wish such changes. 23% consider age limits of youth within 14-28 years, and 21% within 15-24 years. The respondents also were given an opportunity to propose their own age definition of youth. 2% of those interviewed used this opportunity, a relative majority of whom thinks that the upper age limit for youth must equal to 30 years.

Chart 9.1. Distribution of answers to the question:

«Do you think it is necessary to change age limits of youth in Ukraine?²» (Among all respondents)

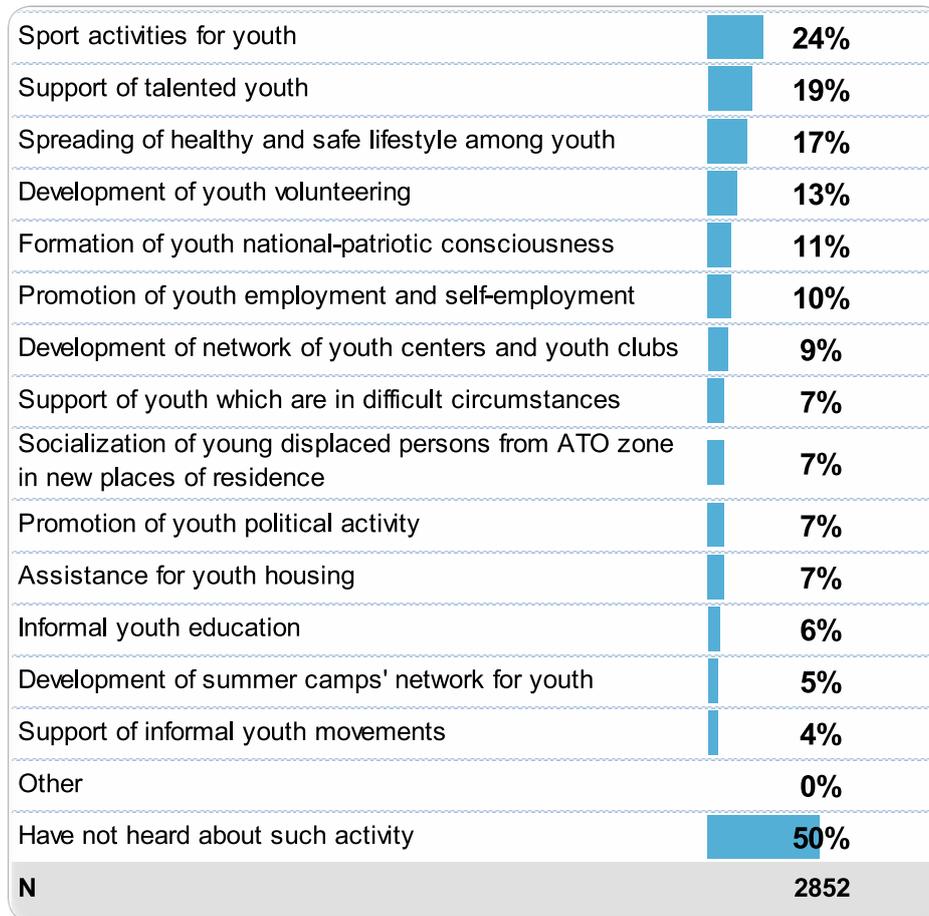
Yes, age should be from 14 to 28		23%
Yes, age should be from 15 to 24		21%
No		30%
Your version		2%
Don't know		23%
N		2852

Evaluating the realization in their own region the activities oriented to support of youth initiatives and youth problem solution, the respondents first of all mentioned sport activities for youth – 24%. Another 19% mentioned support of talented youth, while 17% – spreading of healthy and safe lifestyle among youth. Instead, half the respondents (50%) haven't heard about such activity at all.

² The full question was asked in the following form: «As of today the youth age is defined from 14 to 35 years by Ukrainian law. However, this results in inefficient distribution of the budget between youth groups with different needs (for example, among those who study and those who already work). Do you think it is necessary to change age limits of youth in Ukraine?»

Chart 9.2. Distribution of answers to the question:

«What activity oriented to support of youth initiatives and youth problem solution is carried out in your region?»
 (Among all respondents)



The most beneficial and efficient directions of youth related activities at the regional level are sport events for youth (65% of the respondents who mentioned related activities evaluated them as beneficial and efficient), raising of youth national-patriotic consciousness (61%), support of talented youth (59%), development of youth volunteering (58%). Instead, the respondents think that the least efficient directions of such activities are assistance for youth housing (47% of the respondents who mentioned related activities evaluated them as inefficient) and support of youth who are in difficult circumstances (42%).

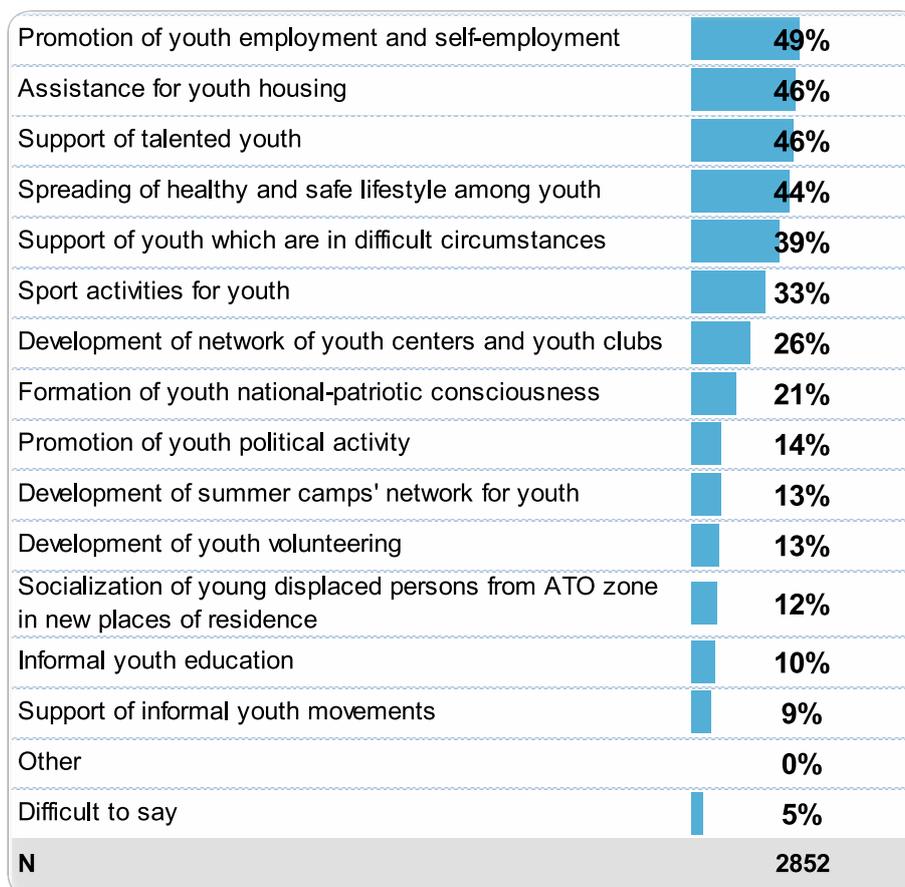
*Chart 9.3. Distribution of answers to the question:
«Give your evaluation of each of the following directions of work with youth in your region»
(Among the respondents who have heard about such activity)*

	Absolutely or rather useful and effective	Equally yes and no	Absolutely or rather ineffective	Difficult to say	N
Sport activities for youth	65%	28%	7%	1%	661
Formation of youth national-patriotic consciousness	61%	22%	15%	3%	298
Support of talented youth	59%	26%	13%	2%	530
Development of youth volunteering	58%	27%	12%	3%	366
Development of network of youth centers and youth clubs	57%	24%	16%	3%	234
Spreading of healthy and safe lifestyle among youth	57%	29%	12%	2%	485
Socialization of young displaced persons from ATO zone in new places of residence	56%	28%	14%	3%	205
Promoting of youth political activity	52%	30%	18%	1%	195
Promoting of youth employment and self-employment	45%	28%	24%	3%	269
Informal youth education	43%	28%	26%	3%	140
Support of informal youth movements	36%	42%	19%	3%	112
Support of youth which are in difficult circumstances	35%	21%	42%	2%	214
Assistance for youth housing	35%	16%	47%	3%	182
Development of summer camps' network for youth	34%	35%	27%	4%	113

Ukrainian young people think that the following directions of state youth policy must be of higher priority: promotion of youth employment and self-employment – 49%, assistance with youth housing and support of talented youth – 46% each, spreading of a healthy and safe lifestyle among youth – 44%, support of youth who are in difficult circumstances – 39%, sport events for youth – 33%, development of network of youth centers and clubs – 26%.

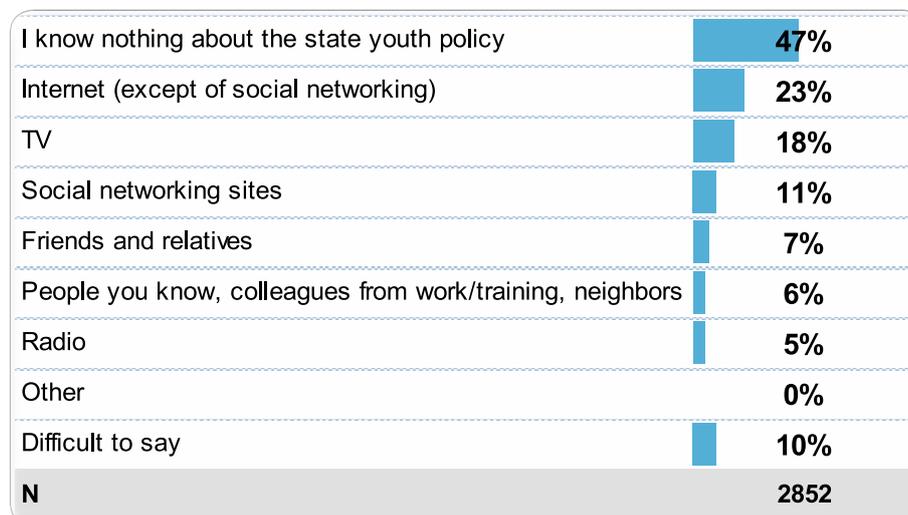
The respondents give the least priority to the support of informal youth movements (9%) and informal education (10%).

*Chart 9.4. Distribution of answers to the question:
«What must be primary directions of state youth policy?» (Among all respondents)*



Almost half of the respondents (47%) know nothing about state youth policy. Among those who know about it the most widespread information source is the Internet (in particular, 11% get to know about it from social networks, while 23% - from other Internet sources, except for social networks) and television – 18%. Less than 10% of those interviewed indicated other information sources.

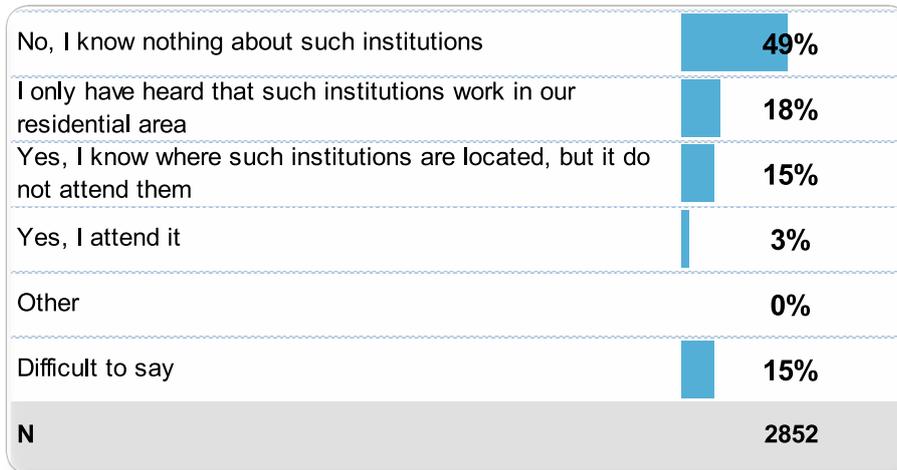
*Chart 9.5. Distribution of answers to the question:
«What information sources do you know about state youth policy from?» (Among all respondents)*



The awareness level of the interviewed youth about organizations working with youth (youth centers, clubs, groups) is very low. Only 3% of those interviewed visit such organization, another 15% know about such organizations, but do not visit them. Around half of the respondents (49%) know nothing about existence of institutions working with youth in their settlement, while 18% of the respondents only have heard about existence of such organizations.

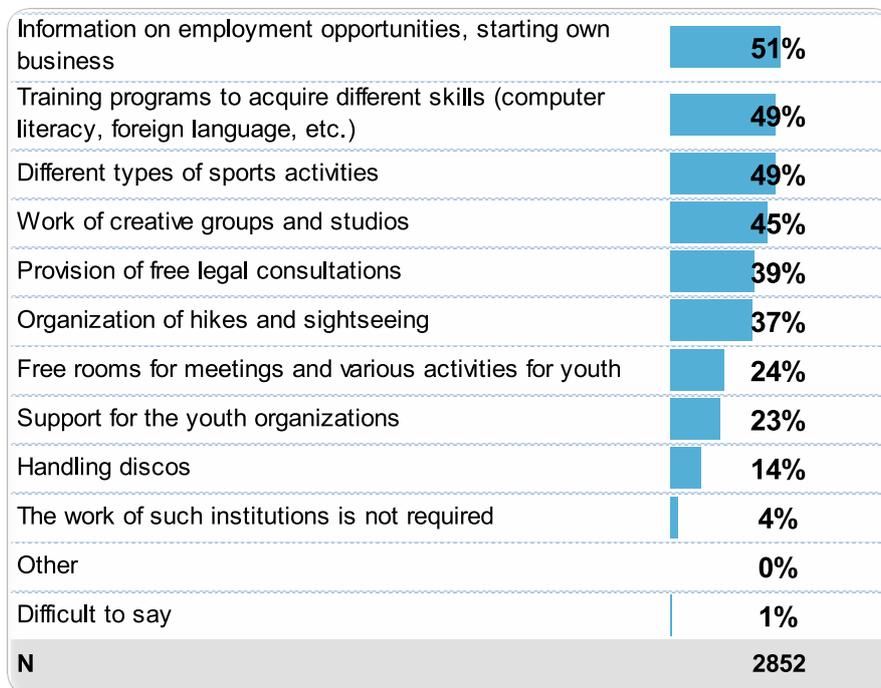
Chart 9.6. Distribution of answers to the question:

*«Are there institutions working with youth (youth centers, clubs, groups etc.) in your settlement?»
(Among all respondents)*



Answering a question what activities must be realized by youth organizations, the respondents mentioned first of all sharing information on employment and starting own business opportunities (51%), training programs to acquire different skills (computer literacy, foreign language etc.) and different types of sport activities (49% mentioned each of these types of activities), activities of creative groups and studios (45%). Only 4% of those interviewed said that no activities of youth organizations are required.

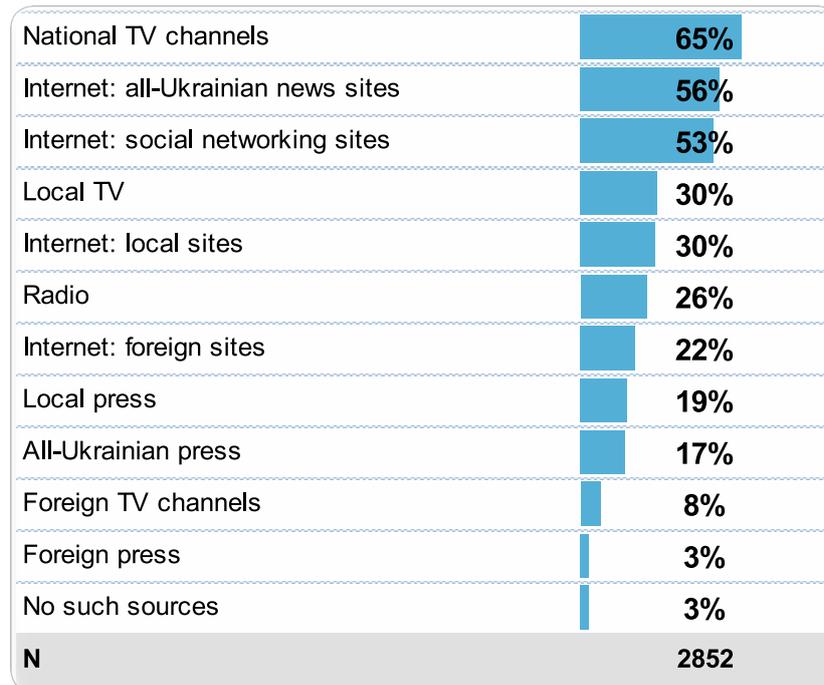
Chart 9.7. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «In your opinion, what work directions must be carried out in your settlement by youth institutions (youth centers, clubs, groups etc.)?» (Among all respondents)



SECTION 10. COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

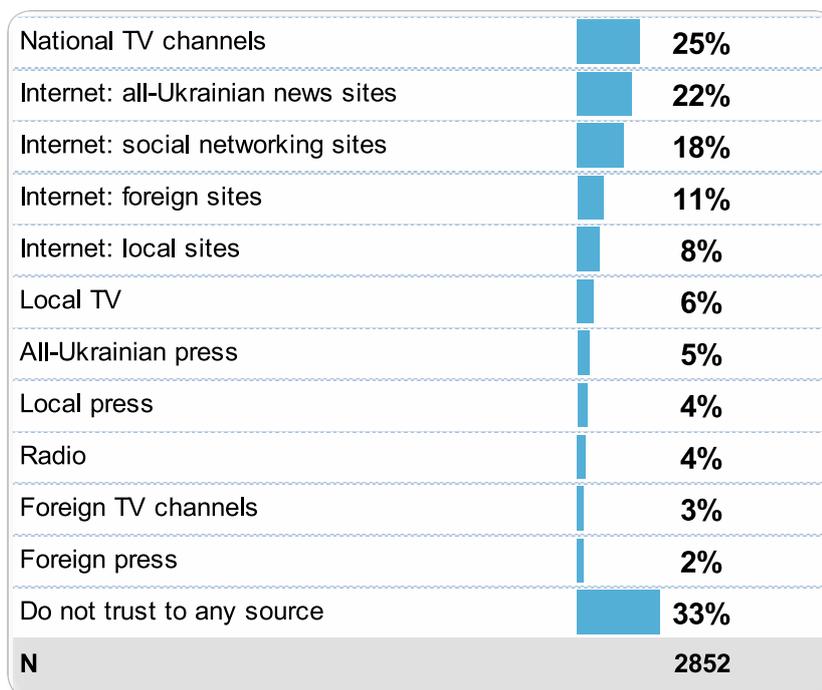
The majority of respondents – 65% watch national TV channels at least once per week. More than half of the respondents also look through all-Ukrainian news sites at least once per week (56% of the respondents) and social networking sites (53% of the respondents).

*Chart 10.1. Distribution of answers to the question:
«What information and communication sources do you use at least once per week?»
(Among all respondents)*



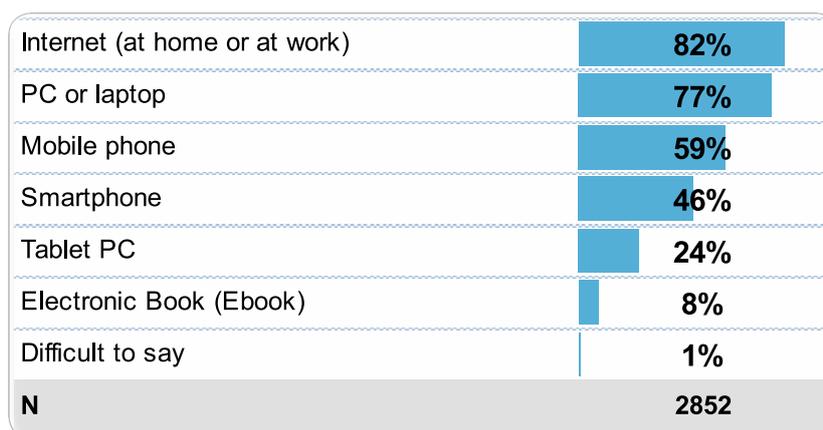
There are more respondents who trust national TV channels than those of them who trust all-Ukrainian news sites – 25% contrary to 22%. 18% trust social networking sites and 33% of the interviewed young Ukrainian people do not trust any information sources.

Chart 10.2. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «Information from what of these sources do you trust most?» (Among all respondents)



82% of the interviewed Ukrainian people use the Internet personally (at home or at work), 77% – have a PC or a laptop, and 59% – a mobile phone and 46% - a smartphone.

Chart 10.3. Distribution of answers to the question:
 «Do you use personally...?» (Among all respondents)



The majority of those who have Internet access at home or at work and who have the above mentioned gadgets have used Internet/respective gadget over the last week.

Chart 10.4. Distribution of answers to the question: «Have you used...?»
(Among the respondents who have a respective gadget in their personal use or use the respective service)

	Used during the last week	Yes, used earlier than last week	N
Smartphone	94%	6%	1296
Internet (at home or at work)	93%	7%	2382
Mobile phone	92%	8%	1713
PC or laptop	91%	9%	2250
Tablet PC	81%	19%	669
Electronic Book	73%	27%	202

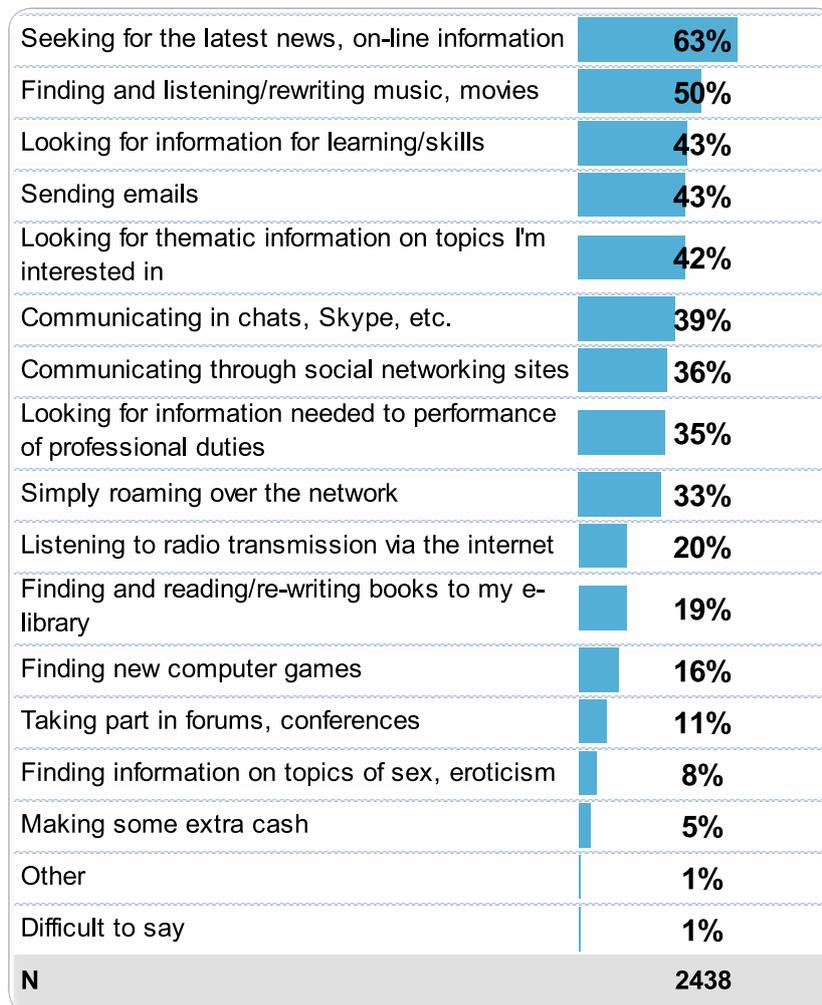
As for the Internet use, 78% of the interviewed Ukrainian youth use it at home, 33% use Internet at work. At the same time, 12% of those interviewed have a need, but do not have an opportunity to use the Internet, while 5% do not have a need and never use it.

Chart 10.5. Distribution of answers to the question: «Do you use Internet?» (Among all respondents)

Use at home	78%
Use at work	33%
Use at friends place	11%
Use in internet cafes, computer clubs, etc.	9%
Use (without specification)	1%
Have a need but have no possibility to use	12%
Do not need and never use	5%
N	2852

Ukrainian youth uses the Internet mainly to seek for the latest news - 63% of the respondents answered that way. Another 50% use Internet to find and listen/rewrite songs, films.

Chart 10.6. Distribution of answers to the question:
«What is your goal of using Internet?» (Among respondents Internet-users)



The majority of young Internet users - 86% - use it at least once or several times per day.

Chart 10.7. Distribution of answers to the question:
«How often do you use Internet personally?» (Among respondents Internet-users)

