



**NGO Information Center  
«Maidan Monitoring»**

**Socio  
logist** research  
bureau

## «Ukraine with Discrimination: is there a way out?»

Booklet based on the results of sociological research

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**For the Information Center "Maidan Monitoring".**

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The EU wishes to share its achievements and values with countries and people beyond its borders.



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# Socio logist

Block 1

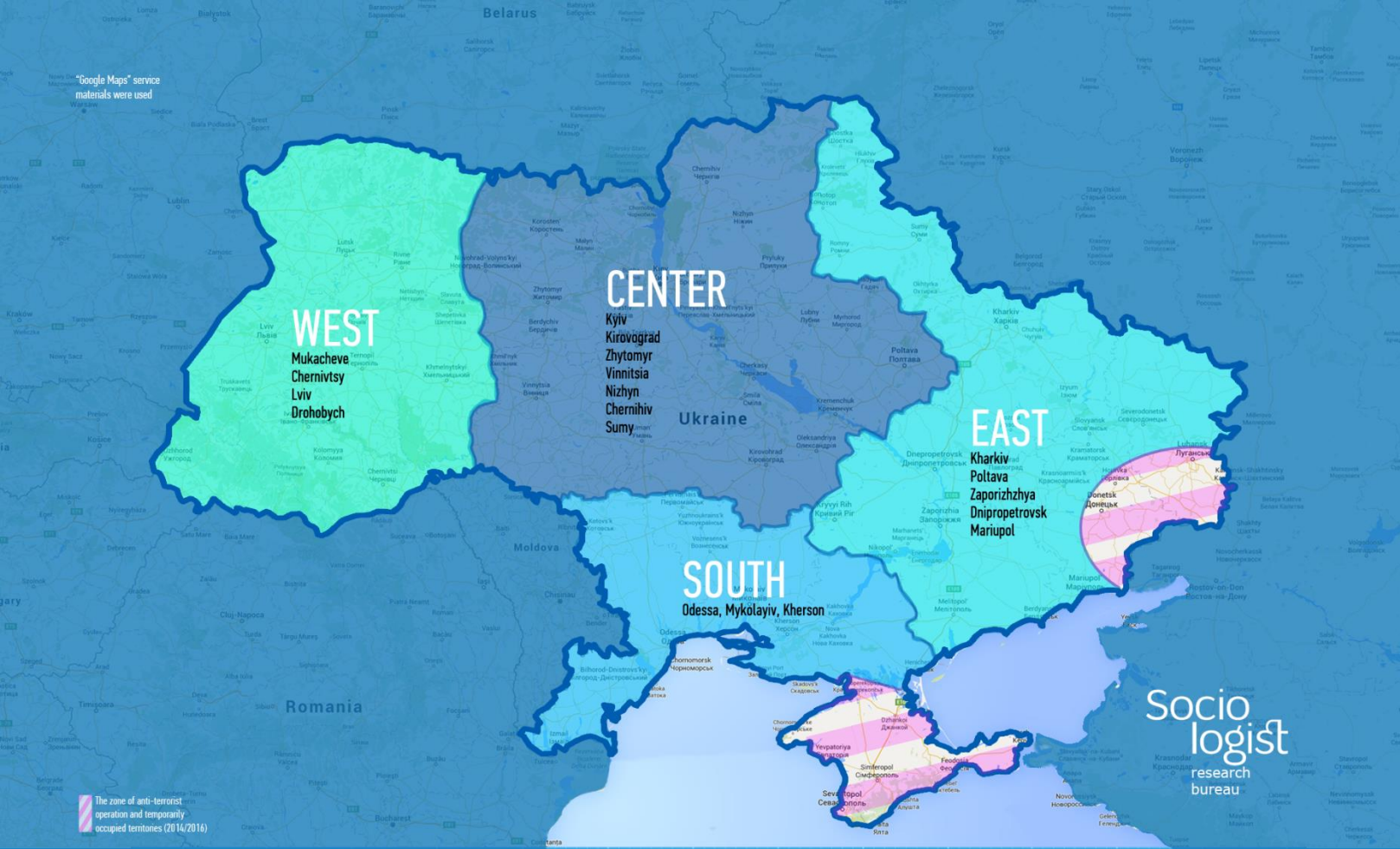
Focus group interviews

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# STUDY DESIGN

<b>The method of data collection:</b>	Focus group interviews (total - 29 groups)		
<b>Object of study:</b>	Men and women aged 18 y.o. and older		
<b>Geography:</b>	19 cities in 17 regions of Ukraine: East: Kharkiv (11 FG), Poltava, Zaporizhzhya, Dnipropetrovsk, Mariupol Center: Kirovograd, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Kyiv, Nizhyn, Chernihiv, Sumy South: Mykolayiv, Kherson, Odessa West: Mukacheve, Chernivtsy, Lviv, Drohobych		
<b>The sizes of focus groups:</b>	From 7 to 10 people		
<b>The period of field work:</b>	The survey was conducted: 03/03/15 - 11/21/15		
<b>Guides:</b>	Developed by: NGO "Research Bureau Sociologist" Approved by: Information Center "Maidan Monitoring"		
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# GOAL, OBJECTIVES

- The main goal, to achieve which the focus group interviews were conducted, was a **description of public discourse of discrimination in Ukraine**. We identified the following objectives that have contributed to achievement of this goal:
  - The definition of what is meant by the word "discrimination" in the Ukrainian society.
  - What kind of situations are defined as situations of discrimination.
  - What people and groups are traditionally considered as discriminated ones.
  - "New" vulnerable groups that appeared in the topical social context.
  - The idea of the groups that are the most protected from discrimination in Ukrainian society.
  - Common scheme of justification/validation and reproduction of discrimination practices.
  - Regulators of discrimination.

# CONCLUSIONS

- People understand discrimination, first of all as any "oppression" and restrictions, often linking this "oppression" with certain criteria.
- There is often a debate about what is really discrimination, and what is the compliance with rules, norms or criteria of selection
- Harassment and limit of own rights and opportunities, meaning discrimination itself, feels the majority of the population in Ukraine.
- Social protection is seen as a scarce resource and access to it - as competition.
- In order to carry out any advocacy to eradicate certain discriminatory practices one needs to work in the following areas: reducing of the sense of social pressure; reformulating of the concept of discrimination; focusing on the fight against the restriction of the rights of specific groups.



# CONCLUSIONS

- **Gender discrimination:** in our society applies to both sexes. For each one a set of stereotypes is being used. But the difference is that women are aware of their discrimination (them being discriminated) and the discourse on discrimination against men is not formed yet. Employment – this is the main area of discrimination against women. Family law and social requirements are the main areas where the men discrimination is taking place.
- **Age:** the older generation feel the most discriminated in terms of age. At the age restriction terrible financial insecurity feeling is put on. In the area of employment the age discrimination is felt after the age of 35.
- **Race, ethnicity:** as for other races and nations there are specific stereotypes, but people, especially the older generation, were trained by Soviet propaganda to be able correct their views. Roma is the only national community whose discrimination is considered to be justified on the whole territory of Ukraine. Difficulties of integrating of compact communities (e.g. Moldovans on Bukovina) are also seen as factors of social tension.

# CONCLUSIONS

- **Sexual orientation:** the attitude towards LGBT people is very negative, even aggressive. The idea about what are the rights that homosexuals defend are distorted in the public mind.
- **State of health:** People with disabilities are apparently seen discriminated on the level of physical access to environmental as well as socially discriminated. One can see a sufficient level of preparedness of public opinion to include people with visible disabilities in active social environment. The high level of acceptance of people with disabilities does not apply to people with systemic diseases such as HIV, hepatitis C and tuberculosis.
- **Place of residence:** the problem of city / village fades into the background in comparison with the problem of East / other Ukraine. The urgency of the problem of displaced persons and its informational support in the media and social networks yet does not make this topic quite relevant one for ordinary citizens, who generally perceive it as nothing more than a new irritating fact of life (exceptions are residents of Kharkiv)



# CONCLUSIONS

- **Financial position:** it is the most notable and even painful criterion of discrimination that undermines all other criteria in the minds of respondents, and later - in practice in Ukrainian society. School education and health care are two areas where the discrimination of Ukrainians in terms of financial security is reflected the best way. The chaos of requests for informal contributions from the school system and health care system leaves people with a constant sense of financial discrimination principle. Law enforcement authorities is another element of constant pressure, discrimination on the financial situation. Welfare state and social status actually merge in Ukrainian society and the most protected segments of the population in the views of people are only people with high level of financial support

# CONCLUSIONS

- **Political views:** Discrimination on political views at this stage is either not shown by respondents or the subject is pointless. The discourse of "The United Country" is more important than the political views of possible ideological opponents.
- **Religion:** discrimination on religious grounds is largely in the context of conflict of various Patriarchates of Orthodox Church. At the level of family and domestic relations, the Ukrainians discriminate against non-traditional religious communities in Ukraine, at the same time all religious people can be discriminated by non-religious and vice versa.





# CONCLUSIONS

- The feeling of social insecurity and poor financial situation exacerbates the hatred towards the vulnerable groups.
- Intolerance to specific groups is very destructive practice, because it is dangerous first of all for the whole society, and only then - for vulnerable groups. Because the level of intolerance is quite high, all members of society are "under threat". It means that is difficult to predict which group will be the next victim of an intolerant society tomorrow.
- The usual way to respond to the "other" in our society is the limited interactions, refusal of communication, exclusion of certain social groups off one's view. This promotes reproduction practices of discrimination because positive interaction skills do not work out/ generate. Therefore, it is important to include different people in the area of everyday interaction/ communication and teach them appropriate forms of communication.

# CONCLUSIONS

- Discussing the regulators of processes related to discrimination, people say within the two poles: "the state should regulate everything" and "it depends on the people, on all of us." There is the emptiness between these poles.
- It is vitally important to add intermediaries between person and the state and explain their important role. This will reduce the level of social tension and a sense of scarcity of social protection. Because the government is perceived as the one that does not have enough resources to help, that's why this resource can not be sufficient for all the needy. As for "intermediaries" (NGOs, political parties, social movements, etc.) there are no stereotypes.
- Different types of discrimination should be regulated at different levels. Some – at the structural level (e.g. improving of the urban environment for people with disabilities), some – at the interpersonal. But the most sensitive now is hierarchical discrimination – based on the financial situation. It is perceived as one that could provoke a social explosion. Therefore, measures should be taken to reduce the level of social tension.



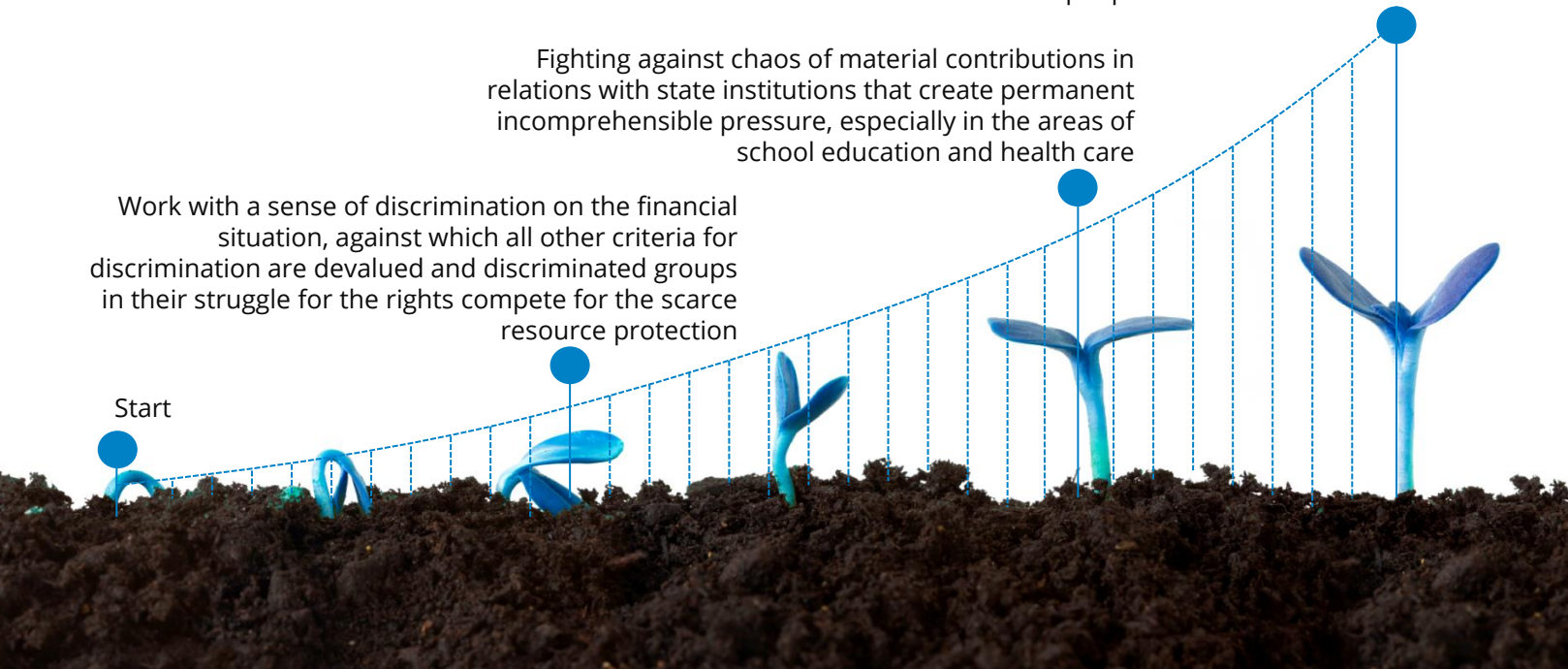
# ADVOCACY OPPORTUNITIES

Fighting against discrimination of elderly people in transport, which is a sphere of daily humiliation of not only the elderly people but also all others around

Fighting against chaos of material contributions in relations with state institutions that create permanent incomprehensible pressure, especially in the areas of school education and health care

Work with a sense of discrimination on the financial situation, against which all other criteria for discrimination are devalued and discriminated groups in their struggle for the rights compete for the scarce resource protection

Start



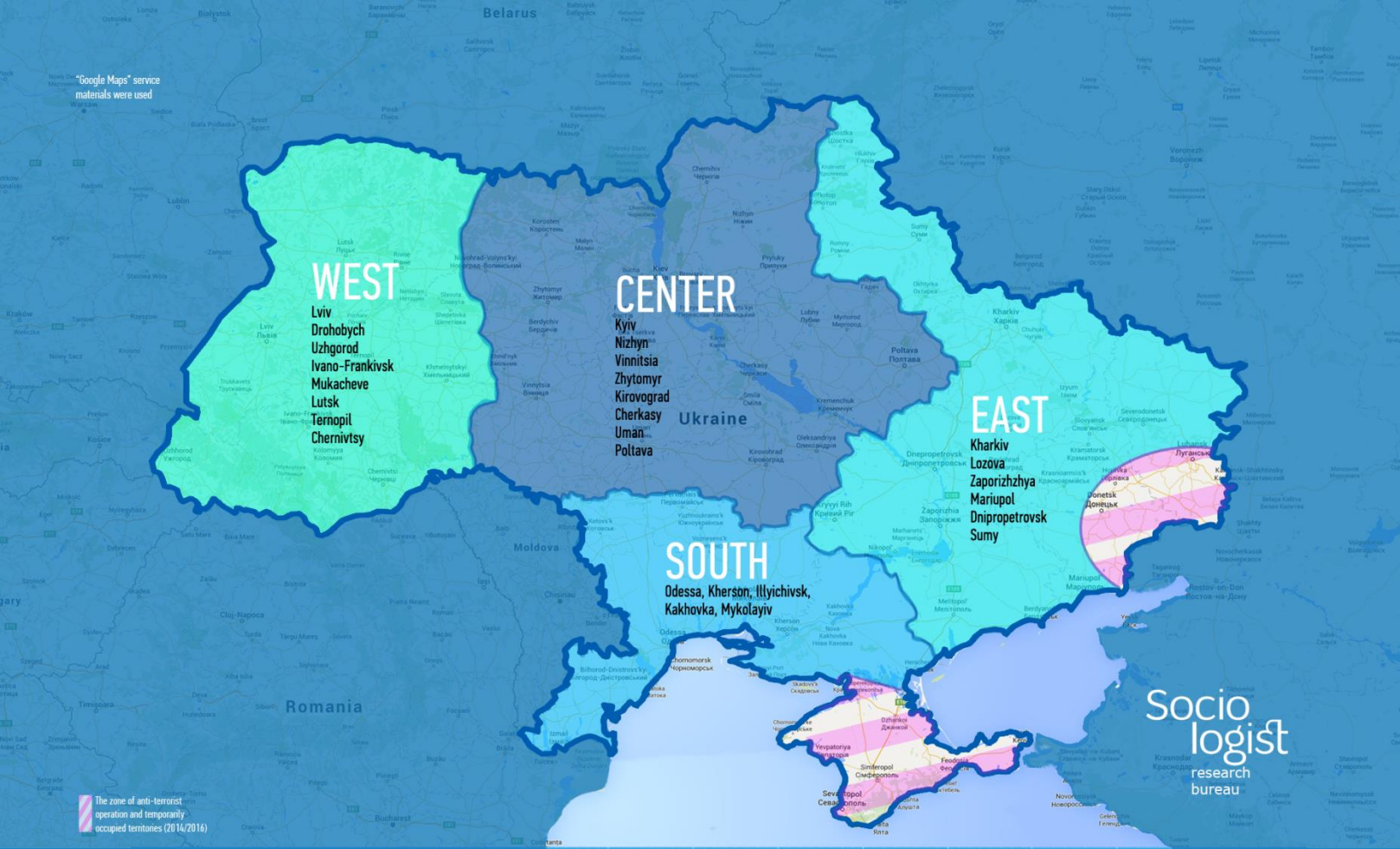
# Socio logist

## Block 2 In-depth interviews

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# STUDY DESIGN

<b>The method of data collection:</b>	In-depth interviews (total - 199 interviews)		
<b>Object of study:</b>	Men and women aged 18 y.o. and older		
<b>Geography:</b>	28 cities in 20 regions of Ukraine: West: Lviv, Drohobych, Uzhgorod, Ivano-Frankivsk, Mukacheve , Lutsk, Ternopil, Chernivtsy East: Kharkiv, Lozova, Zaporizhzhya , Mariupol, Dnipropetrovsk, Sumy South: Odessa, Kherson, Illyichivsk , Kakhovka, Mykolayiv Center: Kyiv, Nizhyn, Vinnitsia , Zhytomyr, Kirovograd, Cherkasy, Uman, Poltava		
<b>Study groups:</b>	Internally displaced persons (IDPs): 44 interviews Experts: 114 interviews Persons with vivid discriminatory stories: 25 interviews Military and volunteers who help the military: 16 interviews		
<b>The period of field work:</b>	The survey was conducted: 03/03/2016 - 24/03/2016		
<b>Guides:</b>	Developed by: NGO "Research Bureau Sociologist" Approved by: Information Center "Maidan Monitoring"		
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# INTERVIEWS WITH DISPLACED PERSONS AND EXPERTS ON IDPS

- The group of internally displaced persons – IPDs that arose in the society on the background of the tragic events in the East, are on their own difficult experiences testing the foundations of the social system. And the whole social system reveals its weaknesses and shortcomings through this situation.
- The IDPs are forced to begin to live again on new places, having lost their welfare, status and connections in a situation full of uncertainty. They come again in all areas of life: employment, search and equipment of housing, new kindergartens, schools, medical facilities etc. All these new circumstances create a whole bunch of emotions and feelings, not the least of which is the feeling of distress and the feeling of being discriminated.
- These situations might not be new, but in familiar environment they are often passed by automatically without attention. Getting to a new location, building social relationships again, people start reflecting their interaction through problematics of everyday practices. Familiar things appear absolutely in a new light.
- In this part of study, the perception of the term "discrimination" by displaced people within the context of their own topical experience is presented.

# INTERVIEWS WITH DISPLACED PERSONS AND EXPERTS ON IDPS

- Our study lasted two years. We covered the group of IDPs in two stages.
- The first wave of the survey took place from March to May 2014. Questions concerning the first phase of the study were the following:
  - Understanding of discrimination, feelings associated with this phenomenon;
  - The situations of discrimination, which the participants of the interview faced with before the move;
  - Situations of discrimination which migrants faced at a new place;
  - Groups that informants consider as the most and the least discriminated in the Ukrainian society.
- The second wave of the survey began in October 2015 and ended in January 2016. We conducted a series of interviews with IDPs who decided to stay and live in new places in different regions of Ukraine. The second wave of research aimed to explore the features of adaptation.





# INTERVIEWS WITH DISPLACED PERSONS AND EXPERTS ON IDPS

- Important questions to the participants of the second wave of the study were the following:
  - ✓ What are the situations and problems faced by IDPs, that they believed were situations of discrimination and that they remembered as the most painful ones;
  - ✓ What are the situations of discrimination they are facing now;
  - ✓ How was it possible to solve the problem of finding housing and employment;
  - ✓ To what extent IDPs are included in the active social life;
  - ✓ Who helped the most and whose help was lacking;
  - ✓ What are the unresolved questions that remain currently.
- Also in scope of research the expert interviews with volunteers, NGO representatives, journalists, civil society activists, human rights activists, local government officials, employees of missions of international organizations and funds whose activities partially or entirely are directed to help in solving of new problem situations in Ukraine were conducted.

# INTERVIEWS WITH DISPLACED PERSONS AND EXPERTS ON IDPS

- In general, more than 100 interviews with experts were conducted.
- The main topics of these expert interviews are the following:
  - ✓Expert opinion on the concept of "discrimination";
  - ✓Mechanisms of reproduction and regulation of discrimination in Ukrainian society;
  - ✓The main problem areas faced by IDPs;
  - ✓Effective ways how to adapt and to put a root on the new location.
- The method of research - semi structured individual interviews. The average length of the interview - 1 hour 15 minutes.
- Geography of the study: Ukraine (interviews were not conducted in the temporarily occupied territories).



# CONCLUSIONS

- The main areas where IPDs experienced discrimination because of belonging to this new social group, is in finding housing and employment.
- Most sensitive to the new challenges that have emerged in connection with the flow of IDPs appeared the education system. Moreover - at all levels.
- As for the attitude of local people to the IDPs, we see a range of different emotions and situations. In general, informants indicated that they were perceived quite well in new places. Ordinary people, volunteers and various organizations joined to assist them, supported in the most difficult period.
- Meanwhile, palpable and unpleasant moods, faced by settlers were the fear and the prosecution/ their accusation of what happened. And the idea often sounded by locals that primarily have to defend their region those who live there, rather than residents of other regions of Ukraine.
- Avoiding the topic of their origin, attempt to resolve conflicts in the legal field and defending their patriotic positions - these are main options to respond to the negative attitude of the locals.

# CONCLUSIONS

- Responding to a question about who provided them "first aid" IDPs named different actors: NGOs, volunteers, churches, groups of activists, their relatives and other displaced persons. Thanks to all these caring people, basic needs were satisfied at some extent.
- Settlers have no coherent picture of social policy of the state to overcome this situation and believe that the state does not care about their problems.
- State initiatives to streamline and control new social situations, such as the introduction of the obligation for IDPs to register, access system in the ATO area, requirement to regularly check in at the place where they were registered were also accepted by the majority of study participants as the discriminatory attitude of the state.
- Instead, the state is responsible for such areas as:
  - ✓housing, housing development programs;
  - ✓legal settlement of property issues in the occupied territories;
  - ✓assistance with export of relatives from the occupied territories;
  - ✓registration and re-registration of documents and necessary references (on various issues - business, processing disability benefits, etc.)



# CONCLUSIONS

- At the same time IDPs are waiting for assistance from volunteers with problems which volunteers have developed mechanisms to overcome (it can be the help in finding of housing as well as effective interaction with social services and government agencies). Also, they are waiting volunteers to assist with things of the first and second necessity.
- In relation to the locals, the main requirement is attitude towards IDPs as towards equal citizens.
- There are also requirements for themselves and other displaced persons. This is the desire to show an active position and willingness to learn new social space.
- Analyzing the history of the "new life" of our informants, we have identified several factors that are inherent in effective adaptation strategies of IDPs.
- The first prerequisite is to accept the thought of not returning home.
- Secondly, this is an active social and civic position, taking responsibility for own lives and welfare, readiness not only to receive help but also to give it (as part of a voluntary or other existing structures or independently), creation of own projects (such as business, and the public ones) and joining the local community, expansion of own social networks.

# CONCLUSIONS

- The willingness of the local community to integrate new members, which it is necessary for to carry out work to overcome negative stereotypes, combat stigma, reduce social tensions towards the subject, is very important for effective adaptation.
- Two-way interaction - the acceptance and support of the local population and the active position of the IDPs - are important for successful adaptation. But without governmental programs aimed at systemic issues that can not be solved by either local communities or by the volunteers or the migrants themselves, this formula can not work.



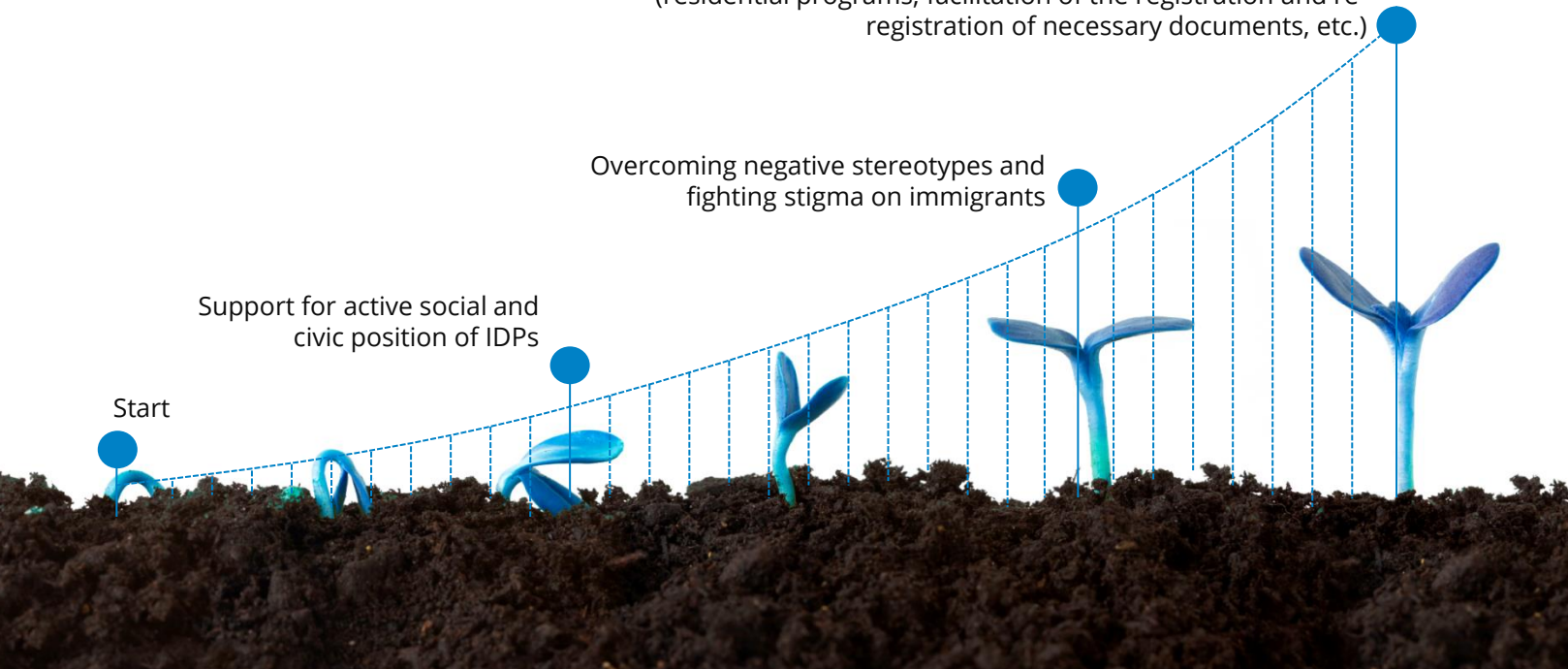
# ADVOCACY OPPORTUNITIES

Governmental programs aimed at solving of IDPs problems (residential programs, facilitation of the registration and re-registration of necessary documents, etc.)

Overcoming negative stereotypes and fighting stigma on immigrants

Support for active social and civic position of IDPs

Start



# Socio logist

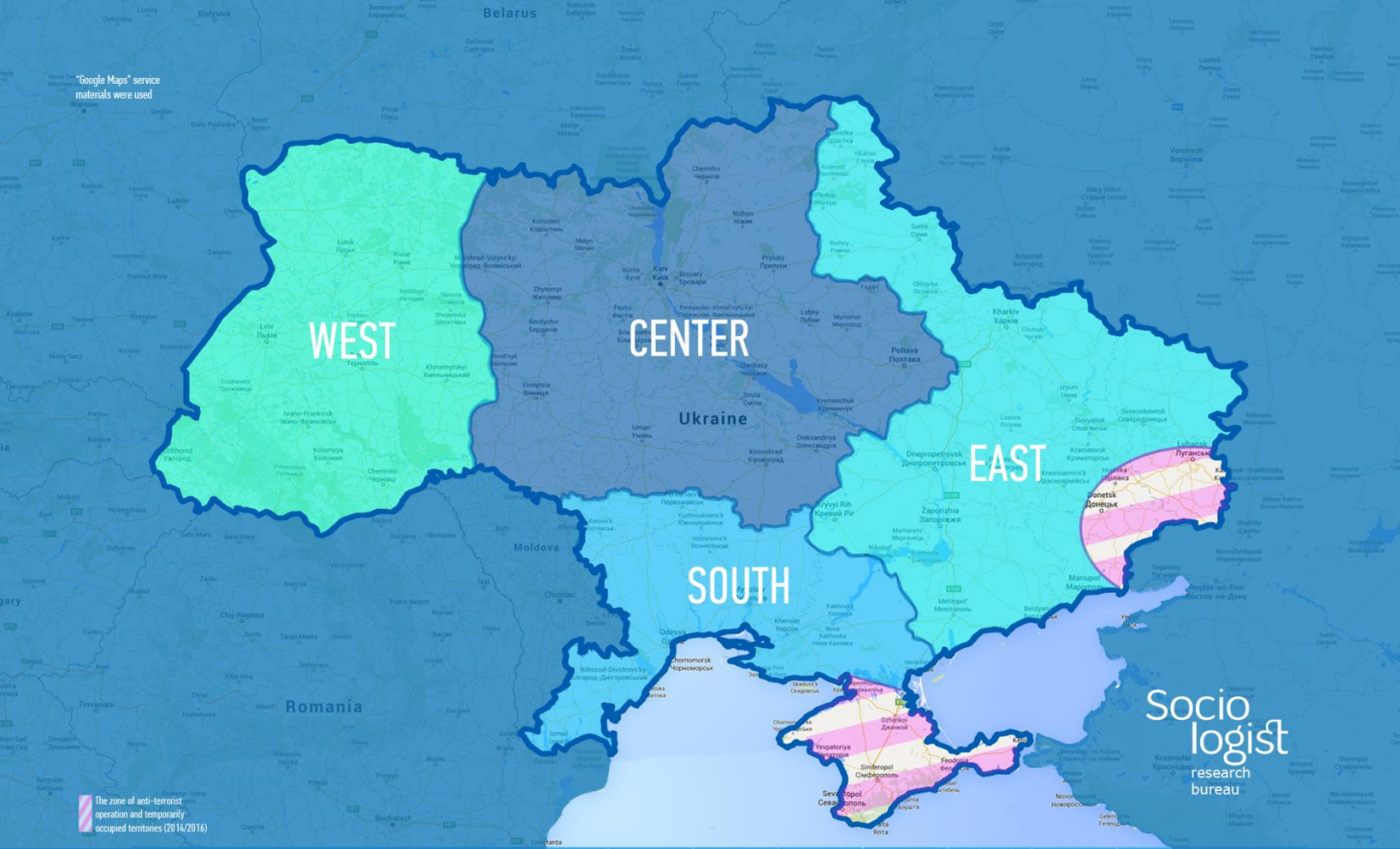
## Block 3 Mass survey

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# STUDY DESIGN

<b>The method of data collection:</b>	Interviews face-to-face		
<b>Object of study:</b>	Men and women aged 18 y.o. and older		
<b>Geography:</b>	Ukraine		
<b>Sample size:</b>	1006 respondents Representative by gender and age Representative by the regions of Ukraine Confidence probability 95%, confidence interval $\pm 3,09\%$		
<b>The period of field work:</b>	01/26/2016 - 06/02/2016		
<b>Guides:</b>	Developed by: NGO "Research Bureau Sociologist" Approved by: Information Center "Maidan Monitoring"		
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# CONCLUSIONS

- The mass survey was conducted after a series of focus group interviews with the general population and in-depth interviews with different groups of informants: IDPs (as the group that are reluctantly going through almost all current discriminatory practices with great intensity), experts, people with bright stories of discrimination, military and volunteers.
- The survey contained direct questions on discrimination situation in Ukraine, as well as indirect indicators measuring parts of discriminatory practices and fields.
- In general, most respondents see no critical deterioration in the level of discrimination during the past year and the past five years, though about one third believe that the situation in the country during these periods has deteriorated. That means that the reflected situation is far from ideal, but at the same time it is not catastrophic.
- The least of all categories of the population the deterioration of the level of discrimination reflect men and people of moderate means/ average financial position. In fact, these are the least vulnerable categories of population.

# CONCLUSIONS

- Medical institutions (hospitals, clinics) is an area where discrimination is felt at its most. This is the critical area that's been reflected in the course of the focus groups, and during a series of in-depth interviews. This scope of work will show most notable results in attempts to reduce the feeling of being discriminated among the population.
- Closest to the criticality of discrimination in health care settings is the sphere of employment and interaction with public authorities. That is, the total pressure of the state in general and law enforcement agencies in particular that was indirectly reflected by informants in the qualitative stage of the survey, is confirmed in details during the quantitative measurement. The state does not help, but puts the pressure, and this pressure is perceived as deliberate discrimination. This pressure prevents to see minority because concerns majority.
- The most common areas where respondents feel discriminated are the most clearly reflected by poor and more educated groups.



# CONCLUSIONS

- However, it is important that the differences between socio-demographic groups in assessing the areas of discrimination are not so critical, the groups differ in the details, not more. That means that, there is no critical differences between men and women, urban and rural areas, age groups, the Ukrainians and the Russians (two statistically significant group distinguished by the question of nationality) and people with different level of education. However, significant in each of the areas are differences by region.
- Regional specificity - it is very important insight of the study, because each of the areas and almost every practice of discrimination has regional nuances that are important to keep in mind to continue to measure, study and explain.
- Thus, in the Centre (primarily due to the weight of Kyiv) as opposed to the entire country one hardly notices discrimination in employment, does not see discrimination in transport, but there one is the most susceptible to discrimination in cooperation with state authorities.
- In the South, the discrimination in the courts is seen the lowest one and they most feel they are not discriminated in any of the areas of life.
- In the West, statistically more significantly they experience the discrimination in transport and in general "in all spheres of life."

# CONCLUSIONS

- The attempt to measure the actual level of discrimination based on the most common criteria was made due to the aggressive dichotomous scale of evaluation of series of openly discriminatory, openly tolerant and neutral statements.
- Due to the aggressiveness of the scale it was possible to get confirmation of the hypothesis of prevalence in the population of homophobia and bias in traditionalism in assessing the role of women in society, contempt and distrust to the state and loyalty to the internally displaced persons from the Crimea and Donbas, the Russians, religious people, the Ukrainian army and Ukraine in general.
- In assessing the judgments the differences between different socio-demographic groups, between men and women, urban and rural areas, age groups, and Ukrainian and Russian people with different levels of education were again obscure. However, significant in each of the areas are differences by region.
- We can not say that any region of Ukraine is more or less discriminatory in general but in details, according to various criteria of discrimination in relation to different groups, regions differ significantly and noticeably, sometimes critically. In the study of each of the phenomena of discrimination, it is important to consider this fact.



# CONCLUSIONS

- Most respondents see no provocativeness in minorities and at the same time experience legal deficit.
- The majority perceive the state as weak, indifferent, unable to care for, one third feel pressure from the state. The vast majority of respondents assign responsibility for improvement in the area of discrimination both – on people and the state. At the same time, the majority consider Ukraine a value that is necessary to fight for and they see the general duty to help Ukrainian military.
- The majority believe that there is a need to help IDPs from the Crimea and Donbas and they do not agree that the rights and freedoms of IDPs must be limited. The majority do not consider other nationalities as a threat.
- About half of respondents see the unreasonable discrimination against women and at the same time believe that a woman should return to traditional role. Only 11% believe that Ukraine is ready for gay marriages, while 65% believe that homosexual people should be legally discriminated.
- The majority consider the arbitrariness of employers unacceptable and observe that financial status is being improved only among the rich people.

# CONCLUSIONS

- SIS Index, which is used in the analysis of large groups of people and helps to identify socio-psychological potential of social groups to solidarity, social empathy and social tolerance, was also measured during the study. During the study of the phenomena of discrimination, it is important to understand what is socio-psychological background of discrimination and how it correlates with the social background.
- It was found out that discriminatory opinions receive statistically significantly less support among groups of high social interest, while tolerant opinions receive statistically significantly more support with the growth of social orientations.
- More tolerant, without discrimination attitude towards society is more often observed in the group of higher level of social orientations, and it is important that this group (high level of sociality on SIS scale) is not a minority of the population, and is 45%, which is a relatively large component in comparison with other available data sets, thus, this result is unexpected, but nevertheless logical in view of the existing, massive wave of volunteerism and activism.
- Obviously, the possibilities for overcoming of discrimination are huge: both – on the number of socially oriented, socially concerned and more likely - socially active ones, and their more tolerantly estimated quality.





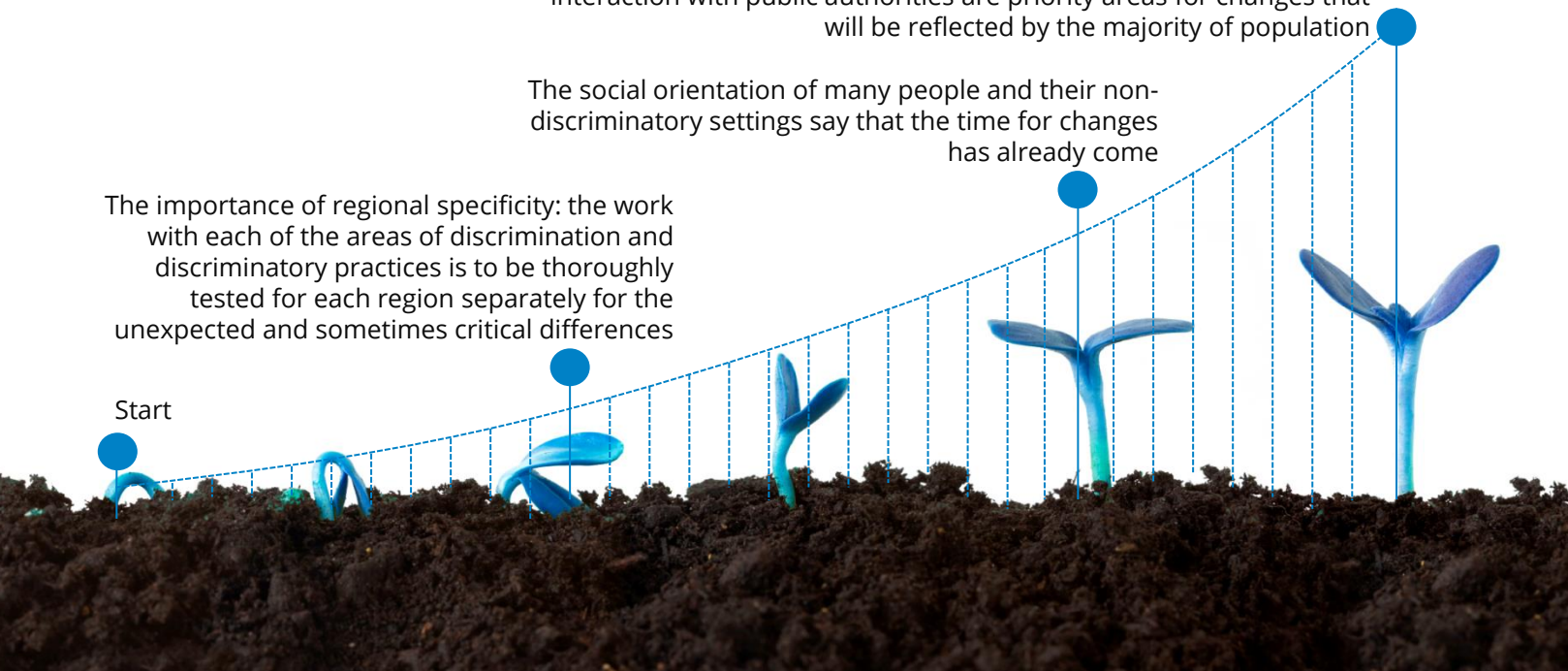
# ADVOCACY OPPORTUNITIES

The scope of medical care, employment, and the scope of interaction with public authorities are priority areas for changes that will be reflected by the majority of population

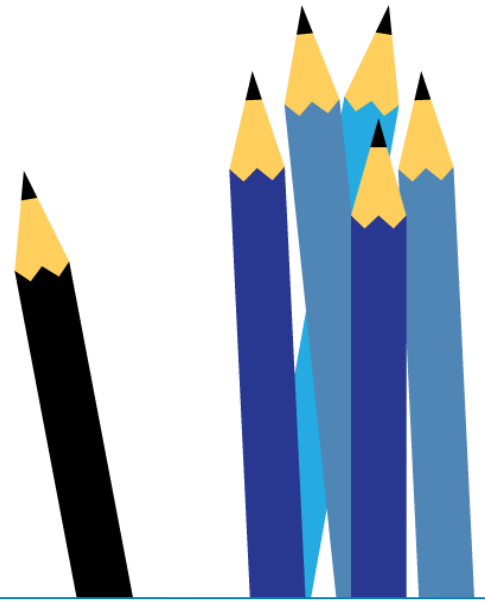
The social orientation of many people and their non-discriminatory settings say that the time for changes has already come

The importance of regional specificity: the work with each of the areas of discrimination and discriminatory practices is to be thoroughly tested for each region separately for the unexpected and sometimes critical differences

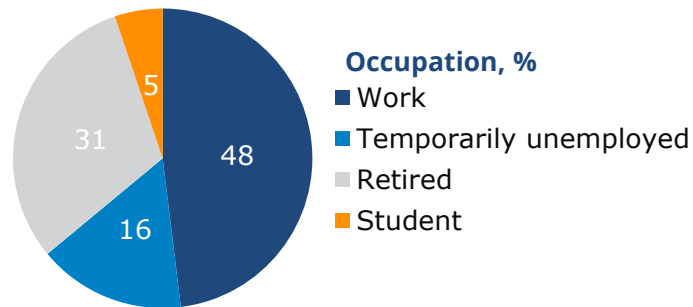
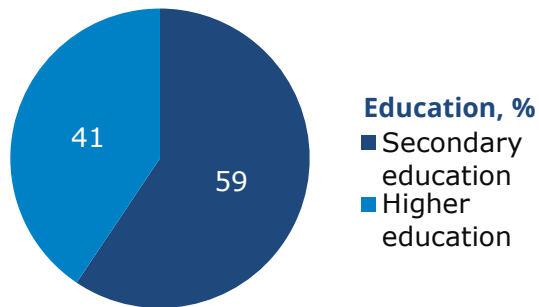
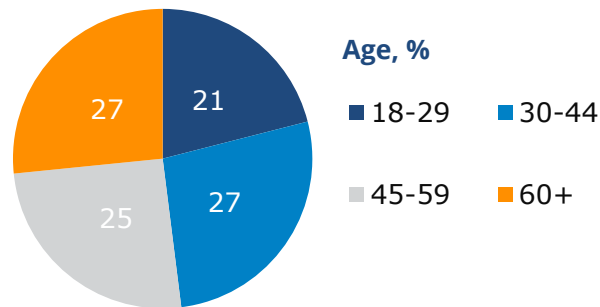
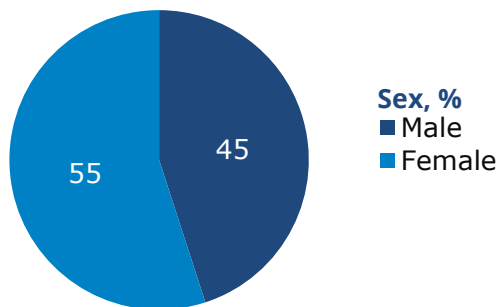
Start



# SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

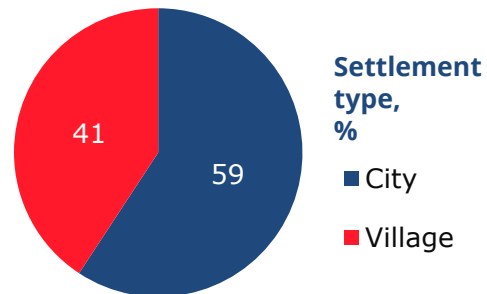
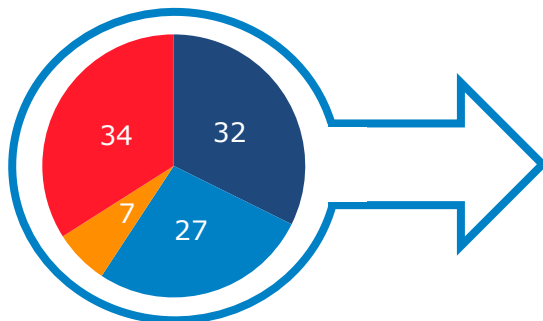
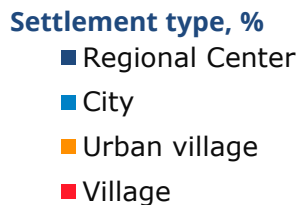
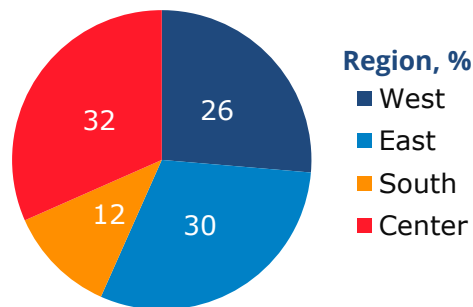


# MOST RESPONDENTS HAVE SECONDARY EDUCATION, WORK OR STUDY



Base: all respondents, n=1006

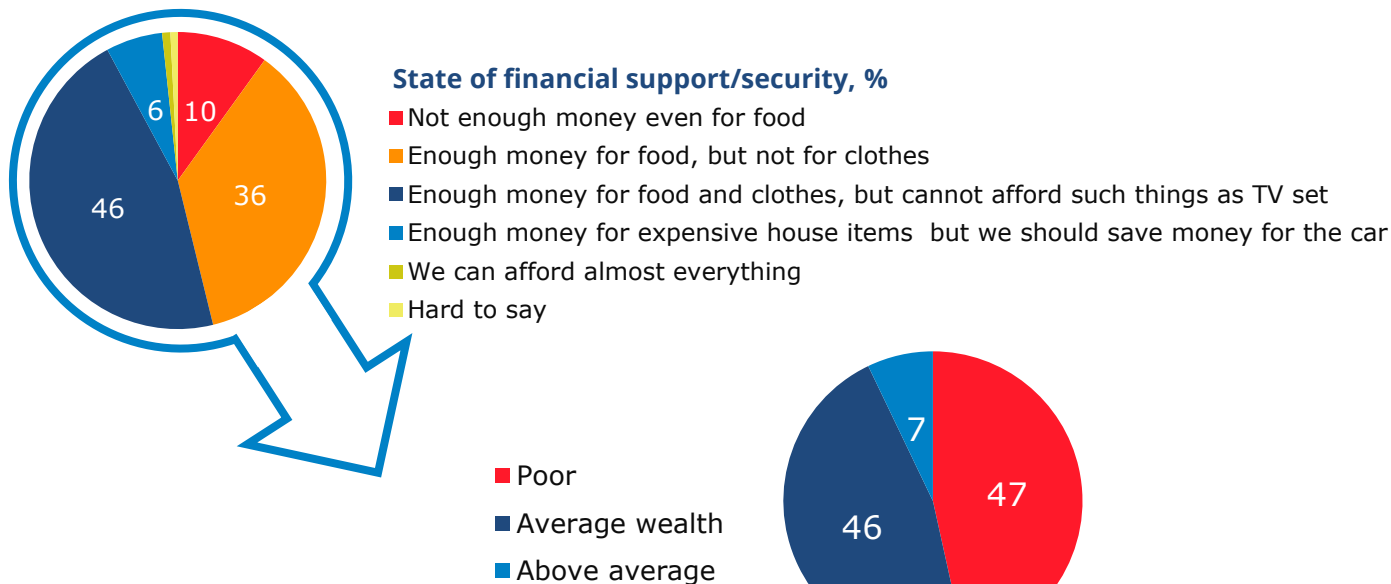
# THE MAJORITY OF RESPONDENTS CONSIDER THEMSELVES AS THE UKRAINIANS



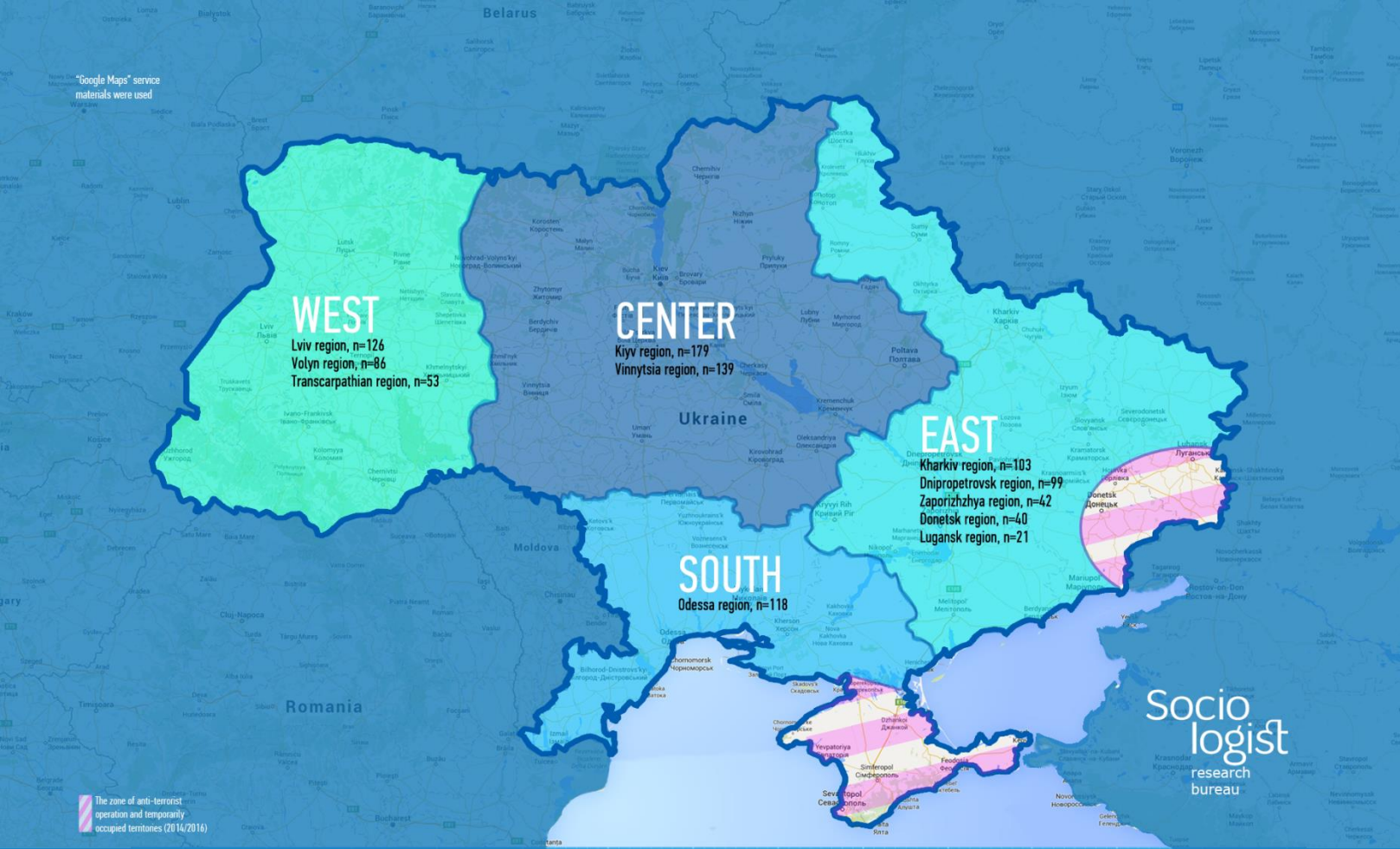
Base: all respondents, n=1006



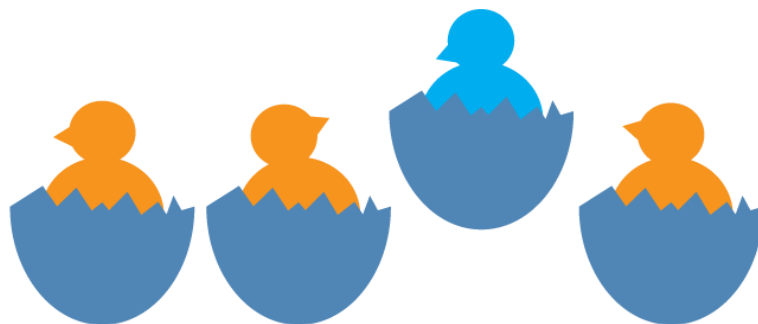
# ALMOST HALF OF THE RESPONDENTS HAVE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES WITH BUYING OF NEW CLOTHES



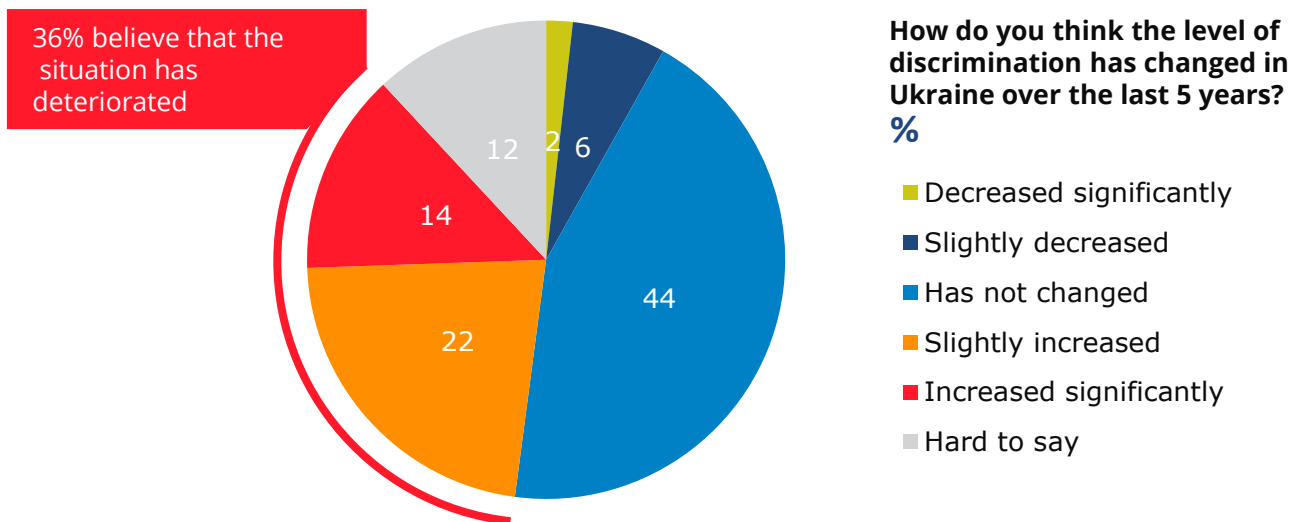
Base: all respondents, n=1006



# RELATIVE LEVEL OF DISCRIMINATION IN UKRAINE



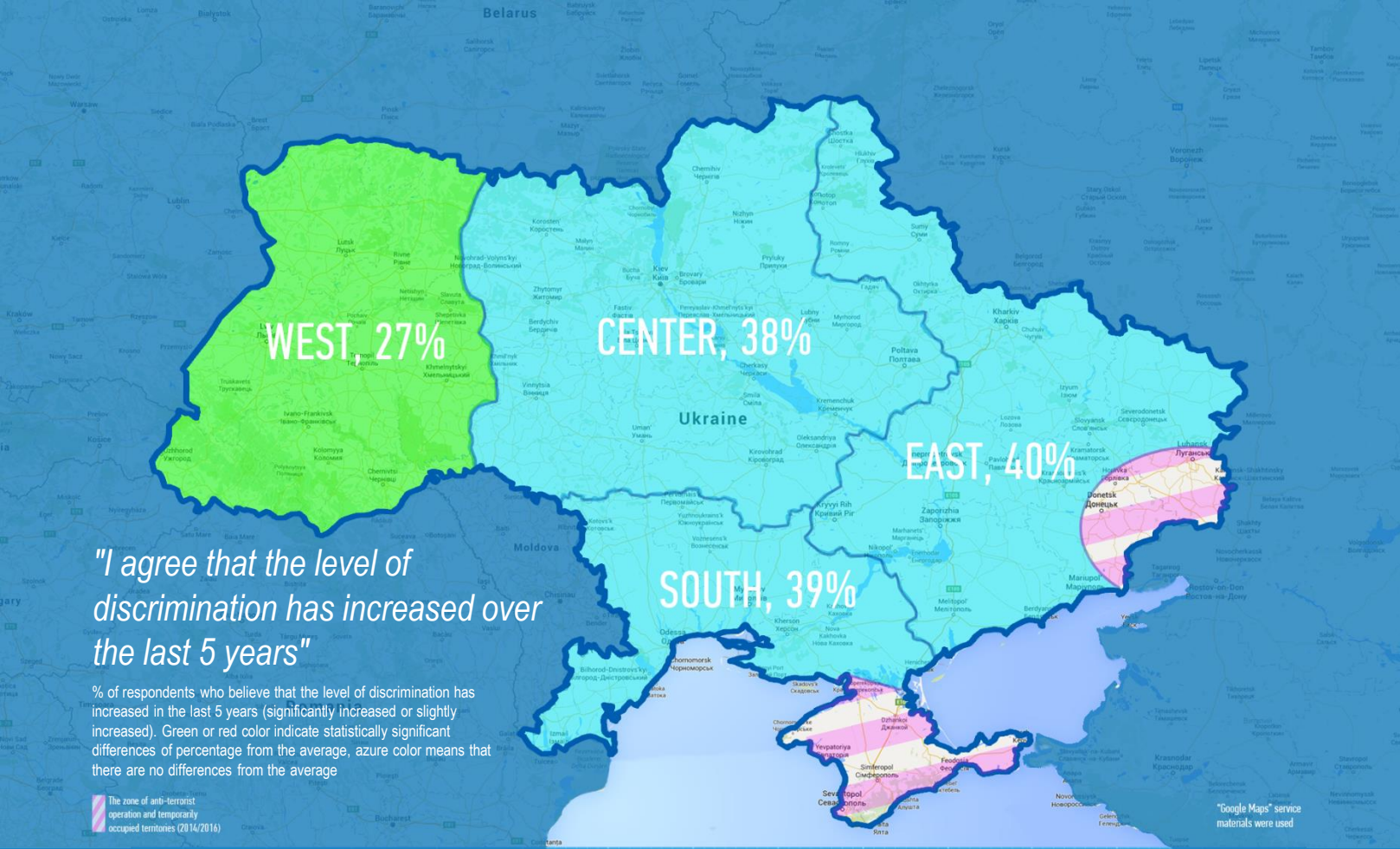
# ONLY 8% OF RESPONDENTS BELIEVE THAT THE LEVEL OF DISCRIMINATION HAS DECREASED OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS



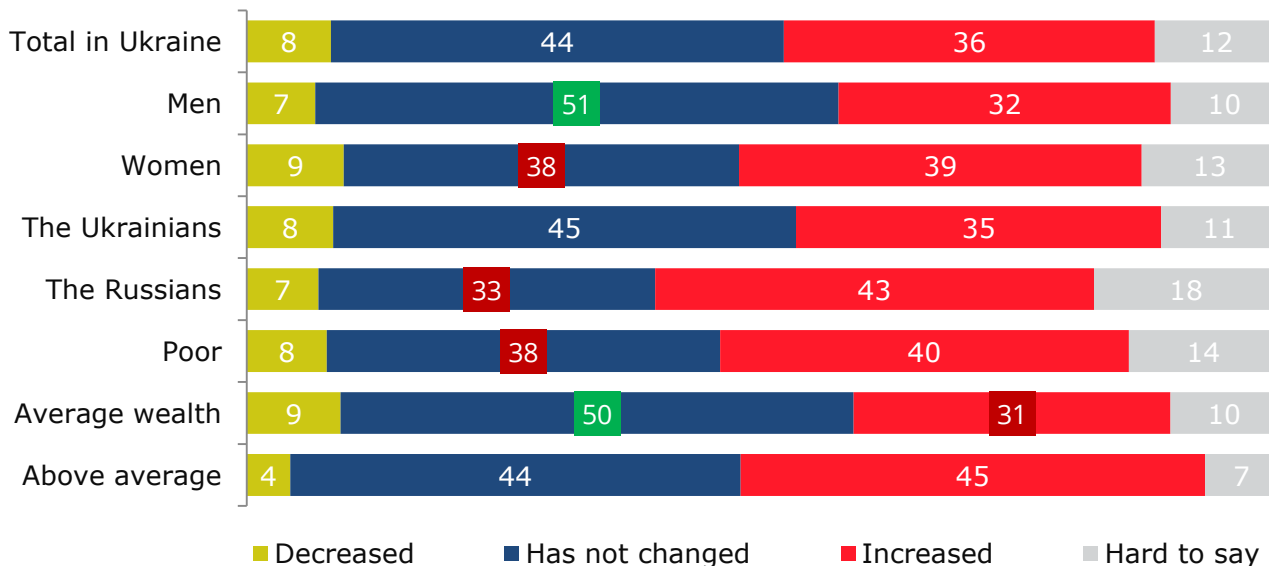
Base: all respondents, n=1006







# CHANGES IN THE LEVEL OF DISCRIMINATION OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS



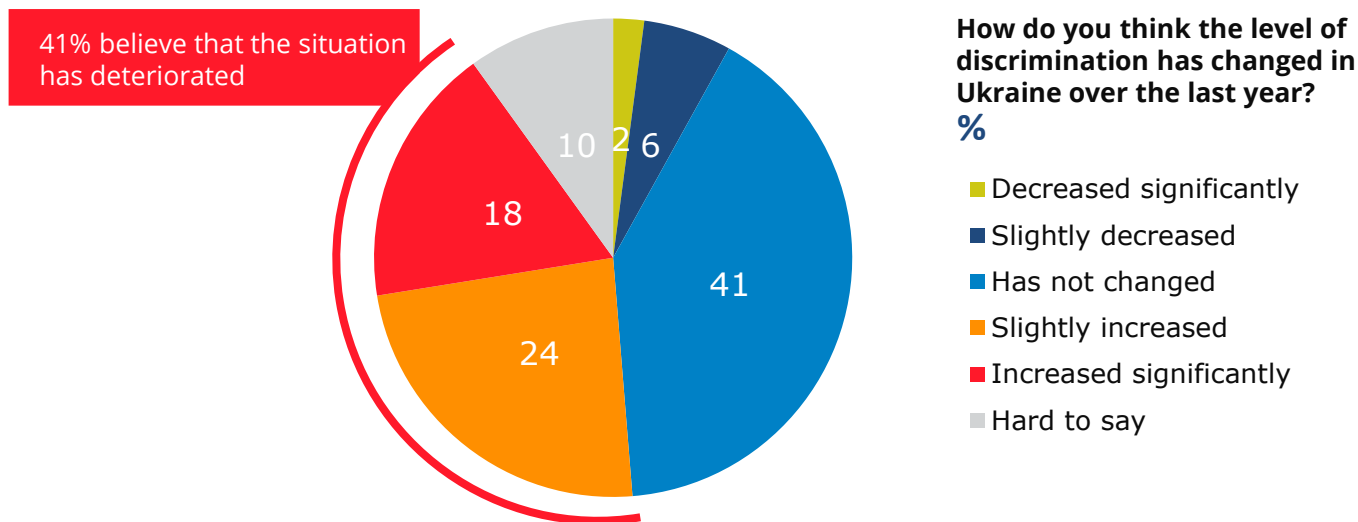
Base: all respondents, n=1006

99 Statistically significantly higher compared to the average for Ukraine

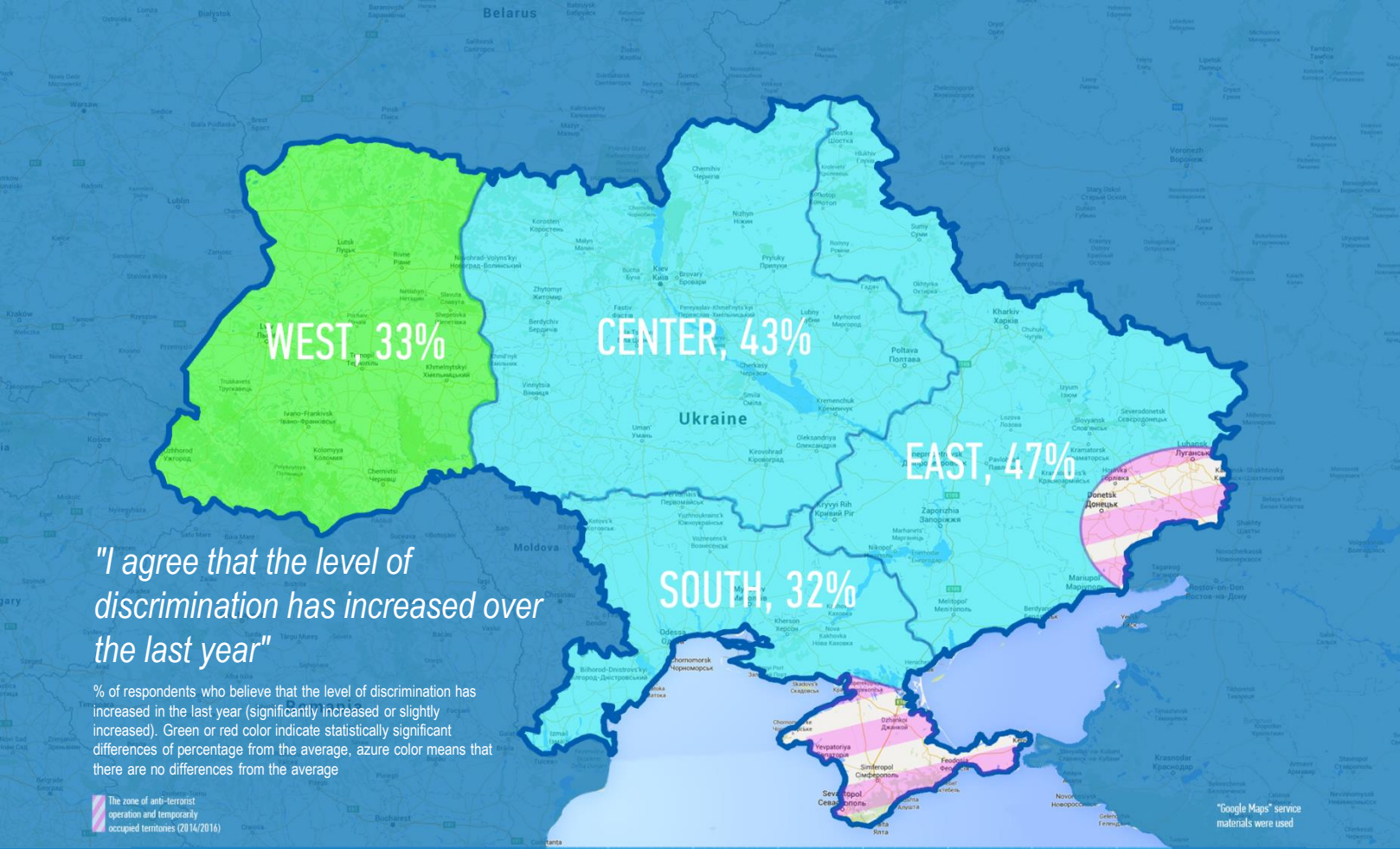
7 Statistically significantly below compared to the average for Ukraine



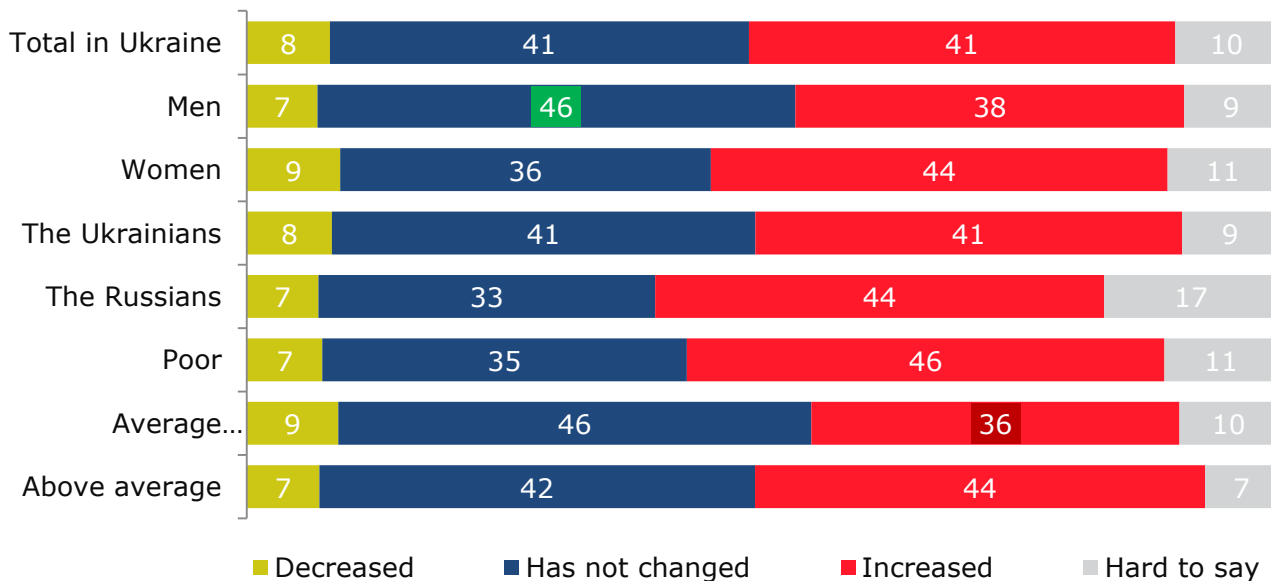
# ONLY 8% OF RESPONDENTS BELIEVE THAT THE LEVEL OF DISCRIMINATION HAS DECREASED OVER THE LAST YEAR



Base: all respondents, n=1006



# CHANGES IN THE LEVEL OF DISCRIMINATION OVER THE LAST YEAR



Base: all respondents, n=1006

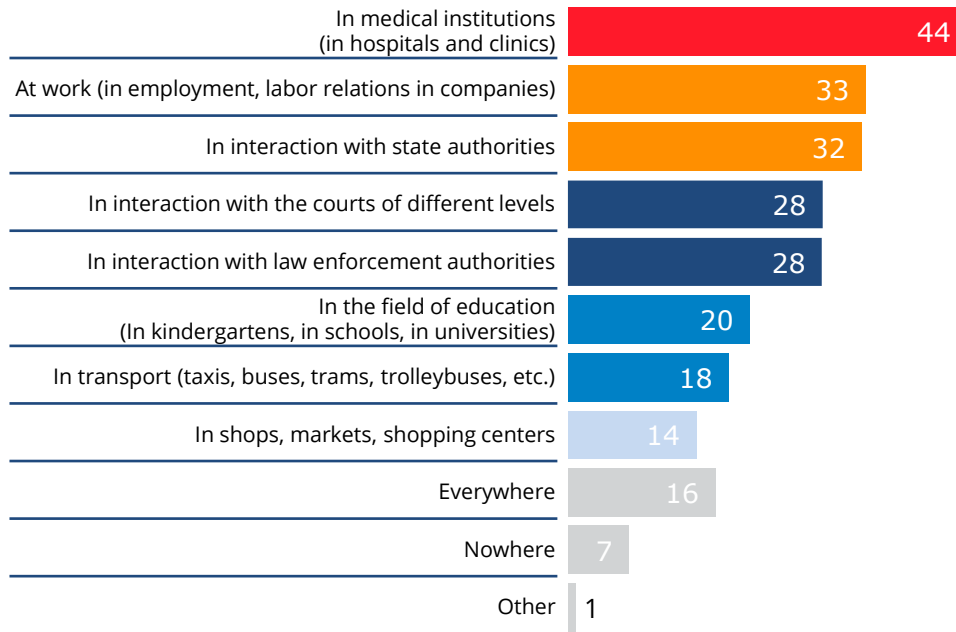
99 Statistically significantly higher compared to the average for Ukraine

7 Statistically significantly below compared to the average for Ukraine

# AREAS OF DISCRIMINATION



# MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS – THIS IS AN AREA WHERE DISCRIMINATION IS FELT THE MOST



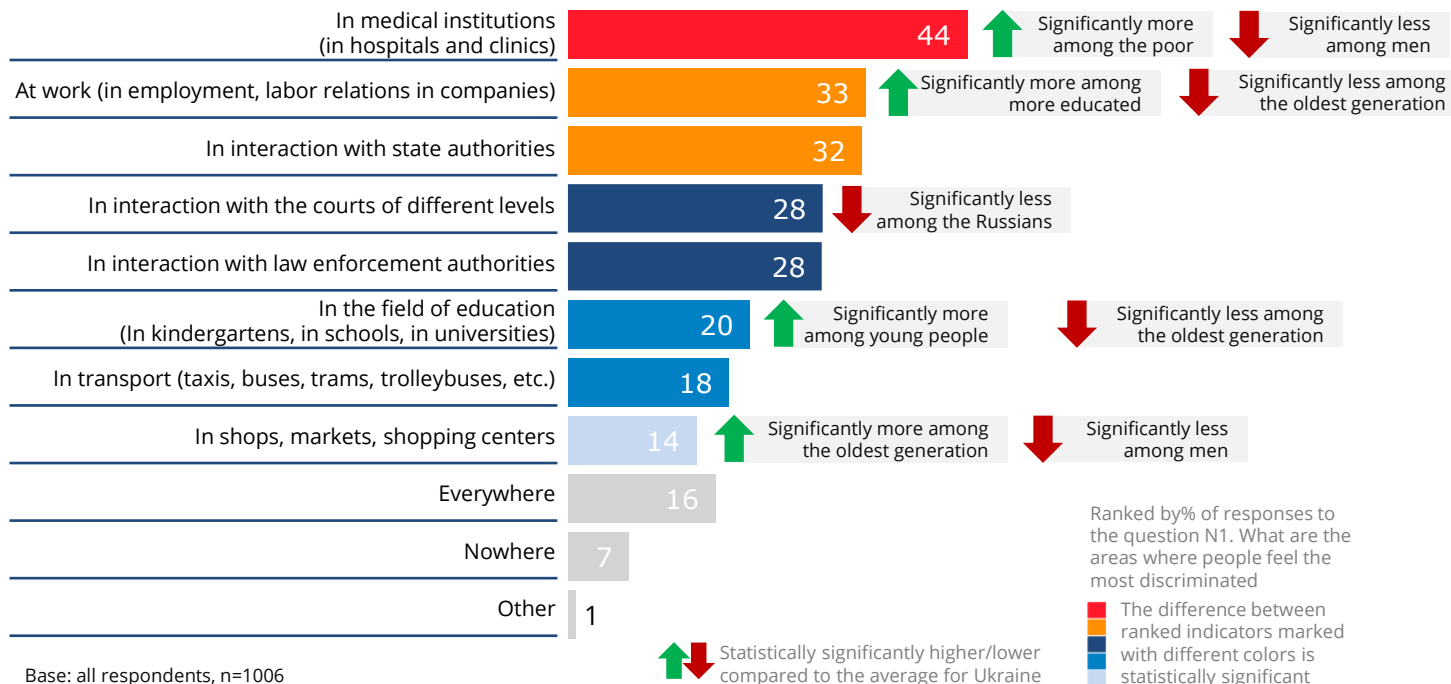
Base: all respondents, n=1006

Ranked by% of responses to the question N1. What are the areas where people feel the most discriminated

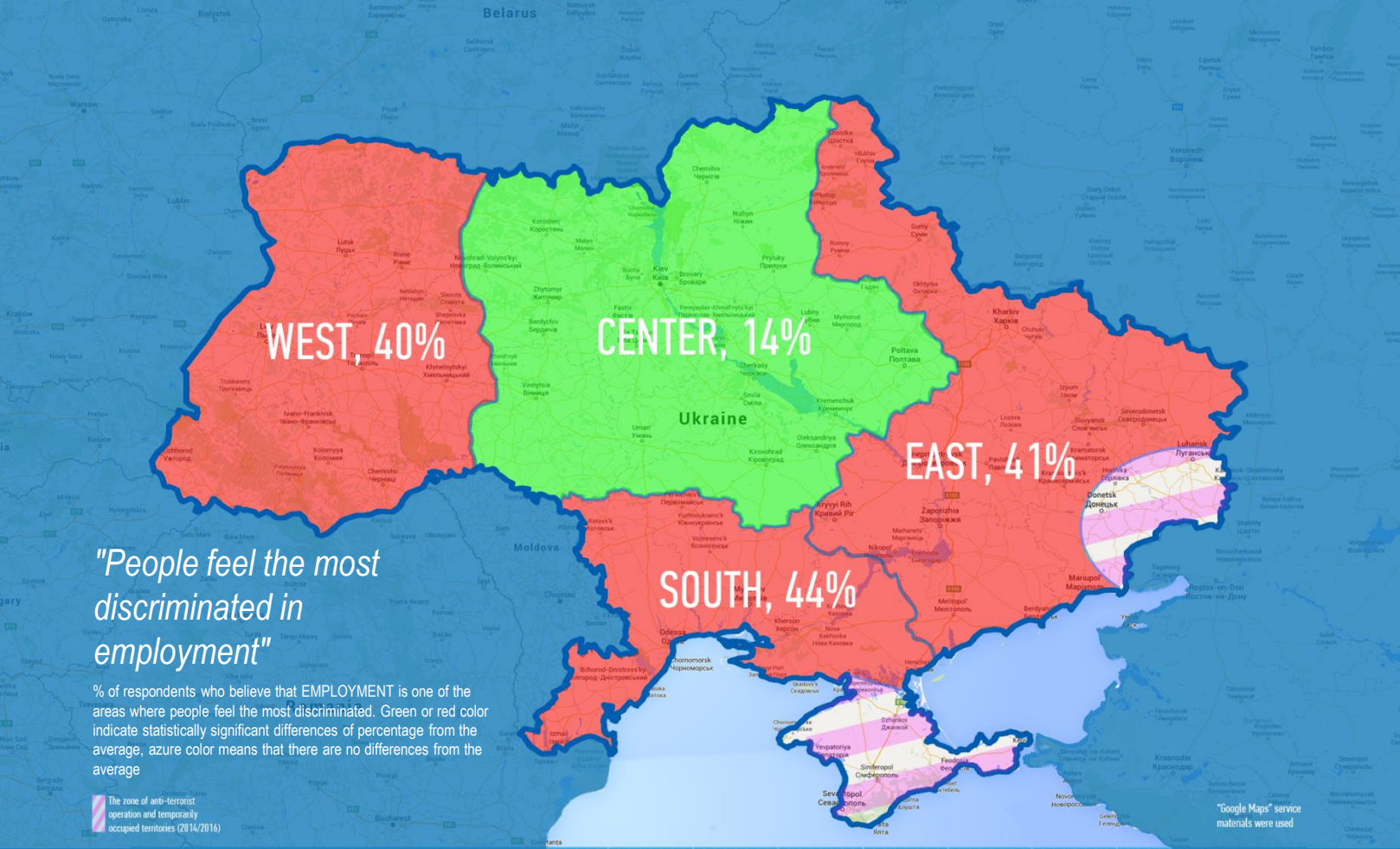
The difference between ranked indicators marked with different colors is statistically significant

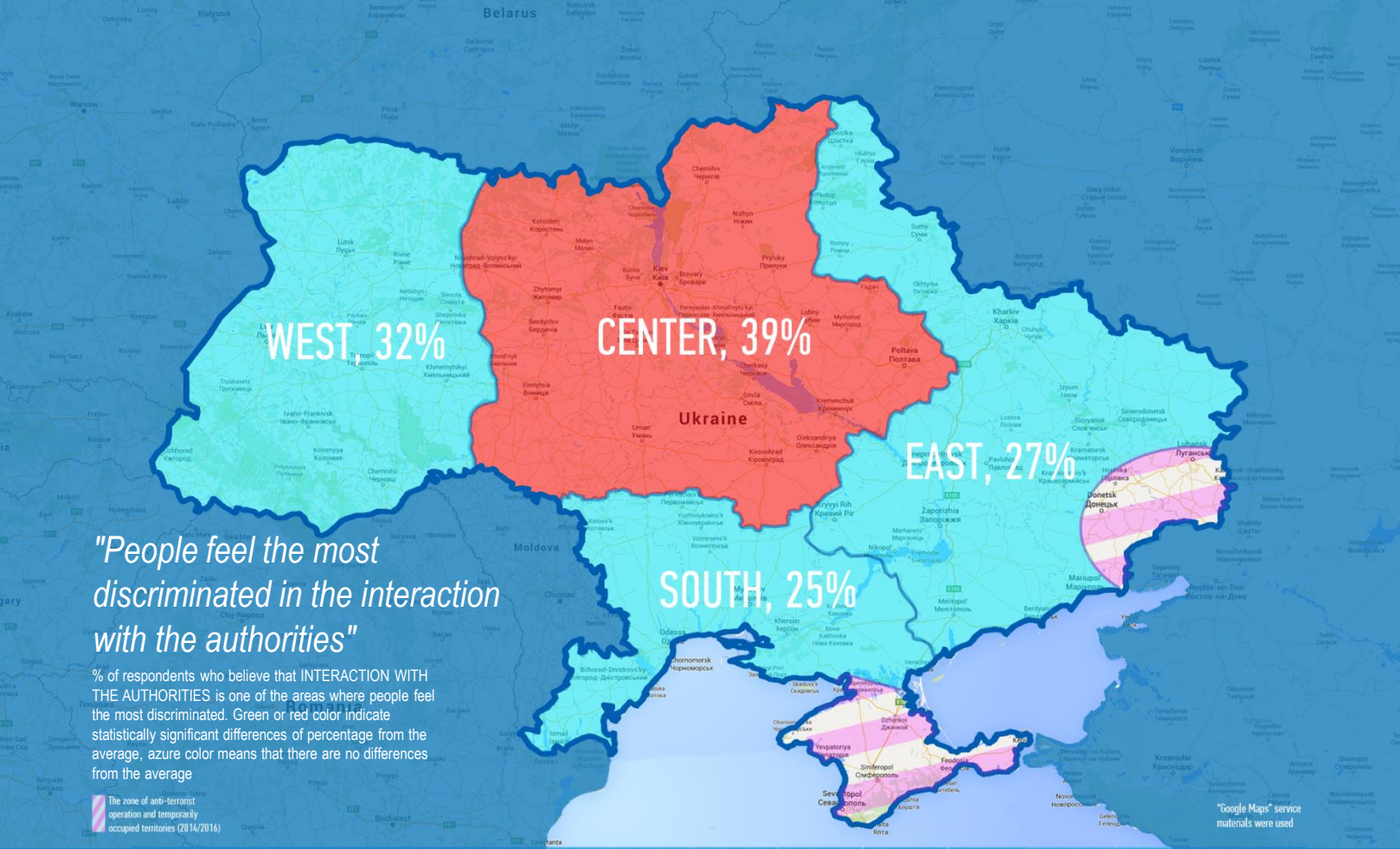


# MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS – THIS IS AN AREA WHERE DISCRIMINATION IS FELT THE MOST

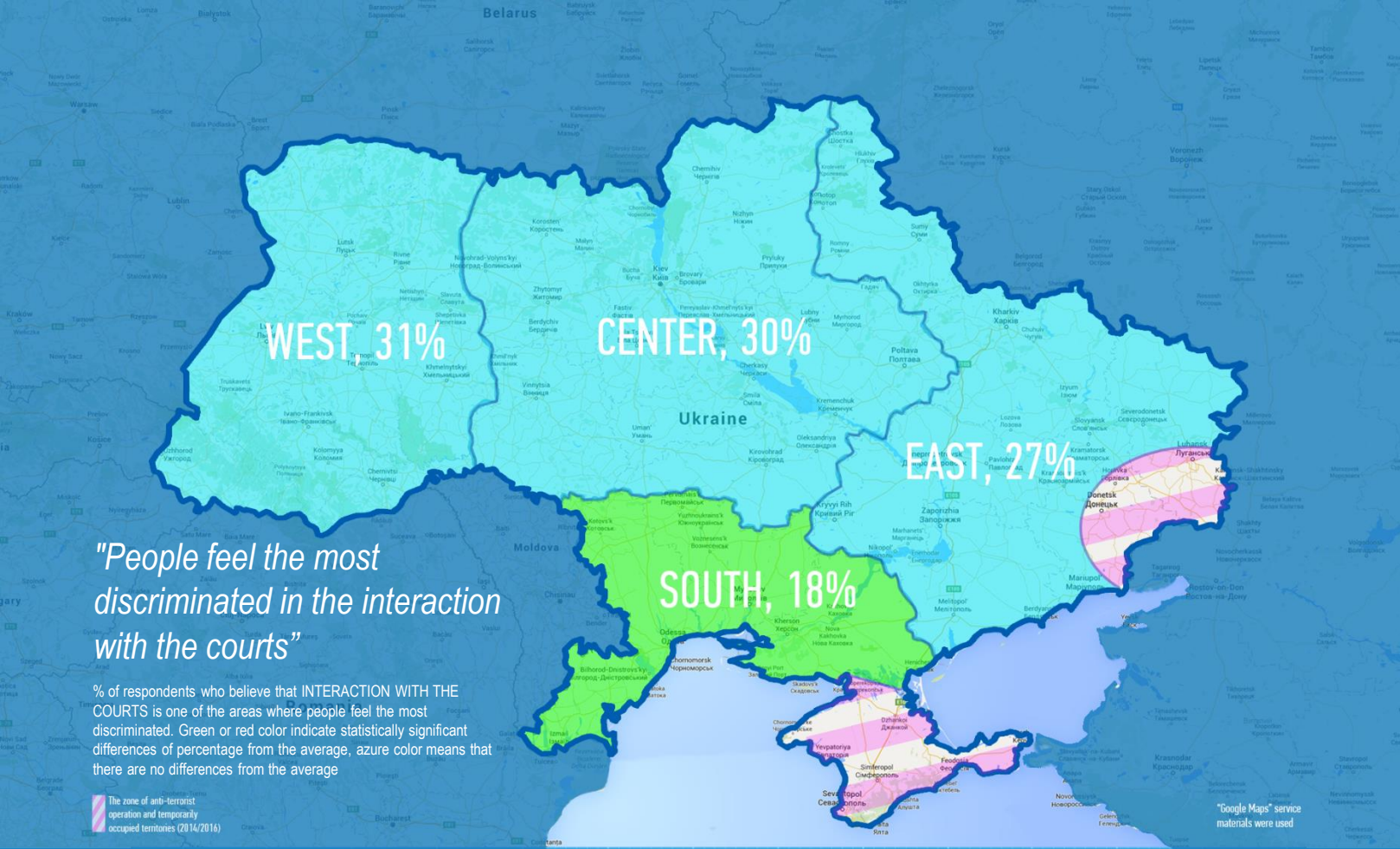


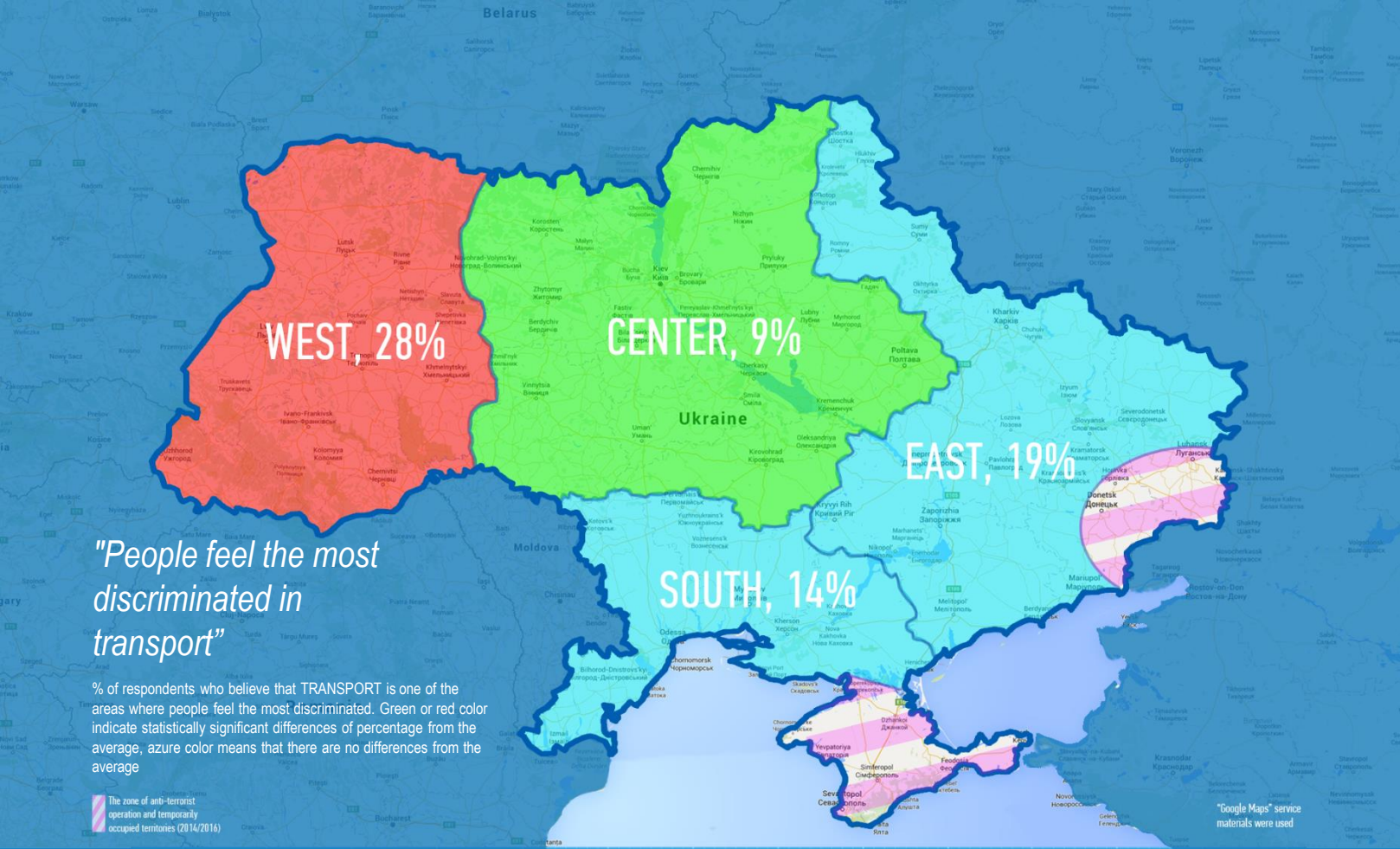




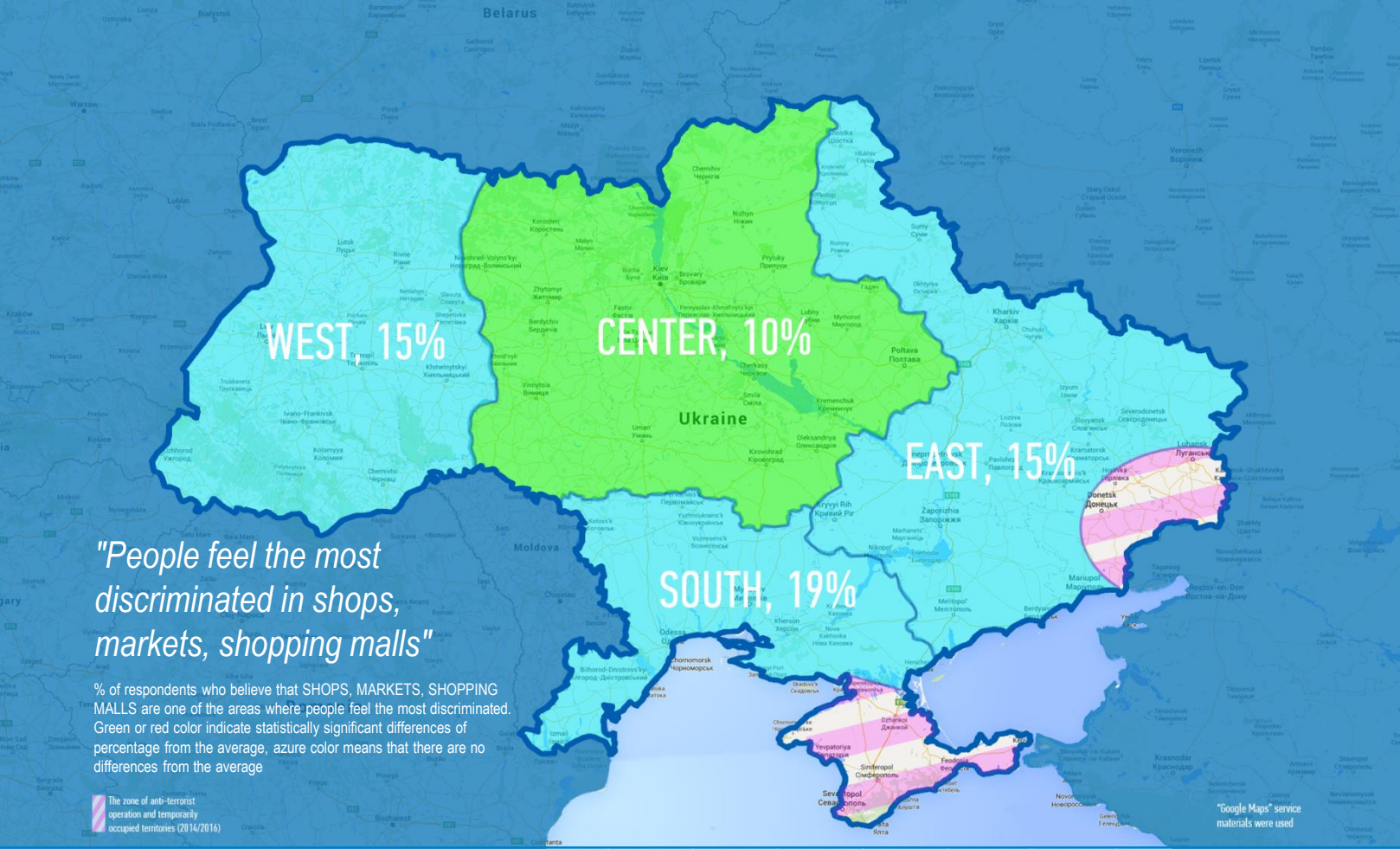


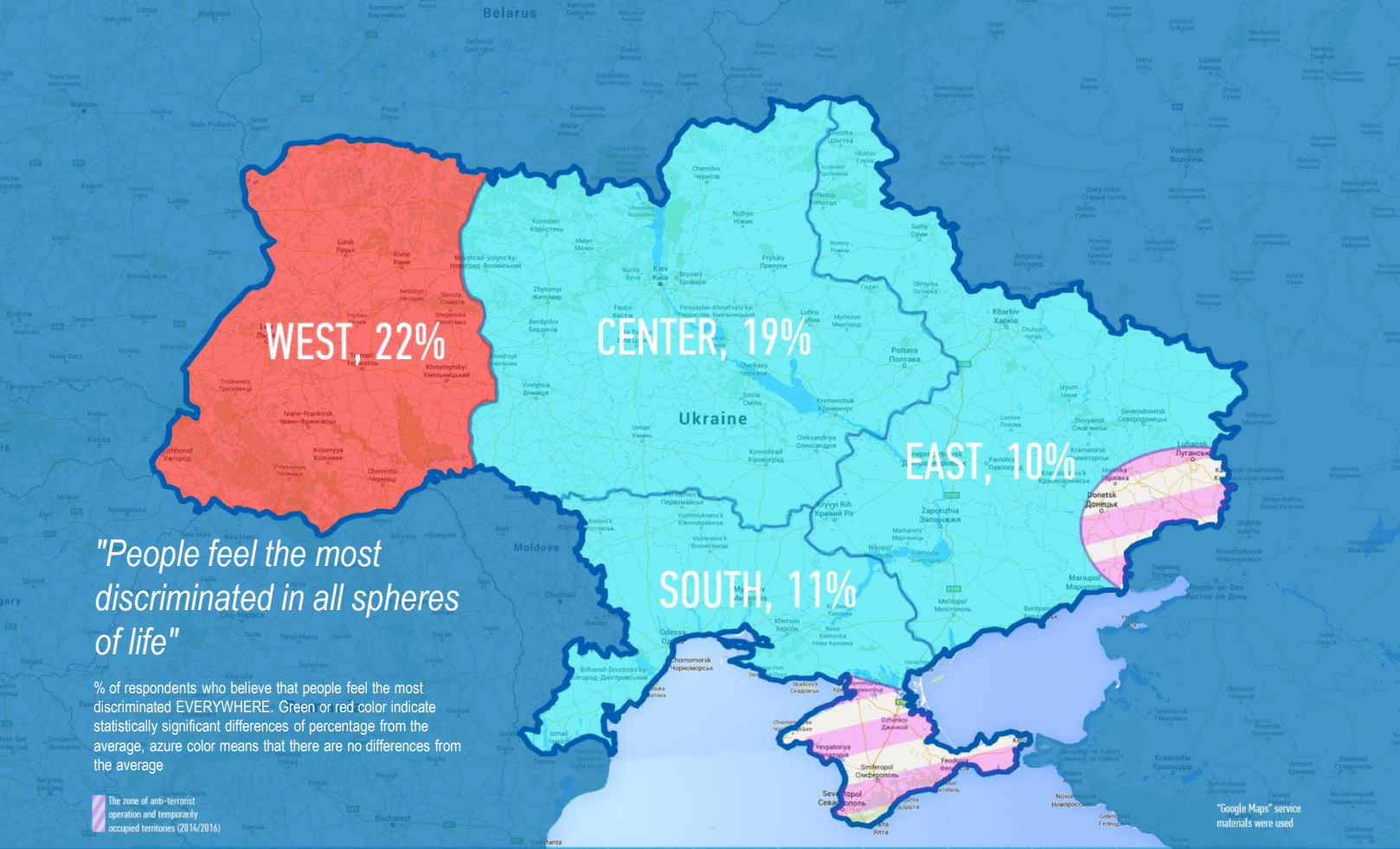




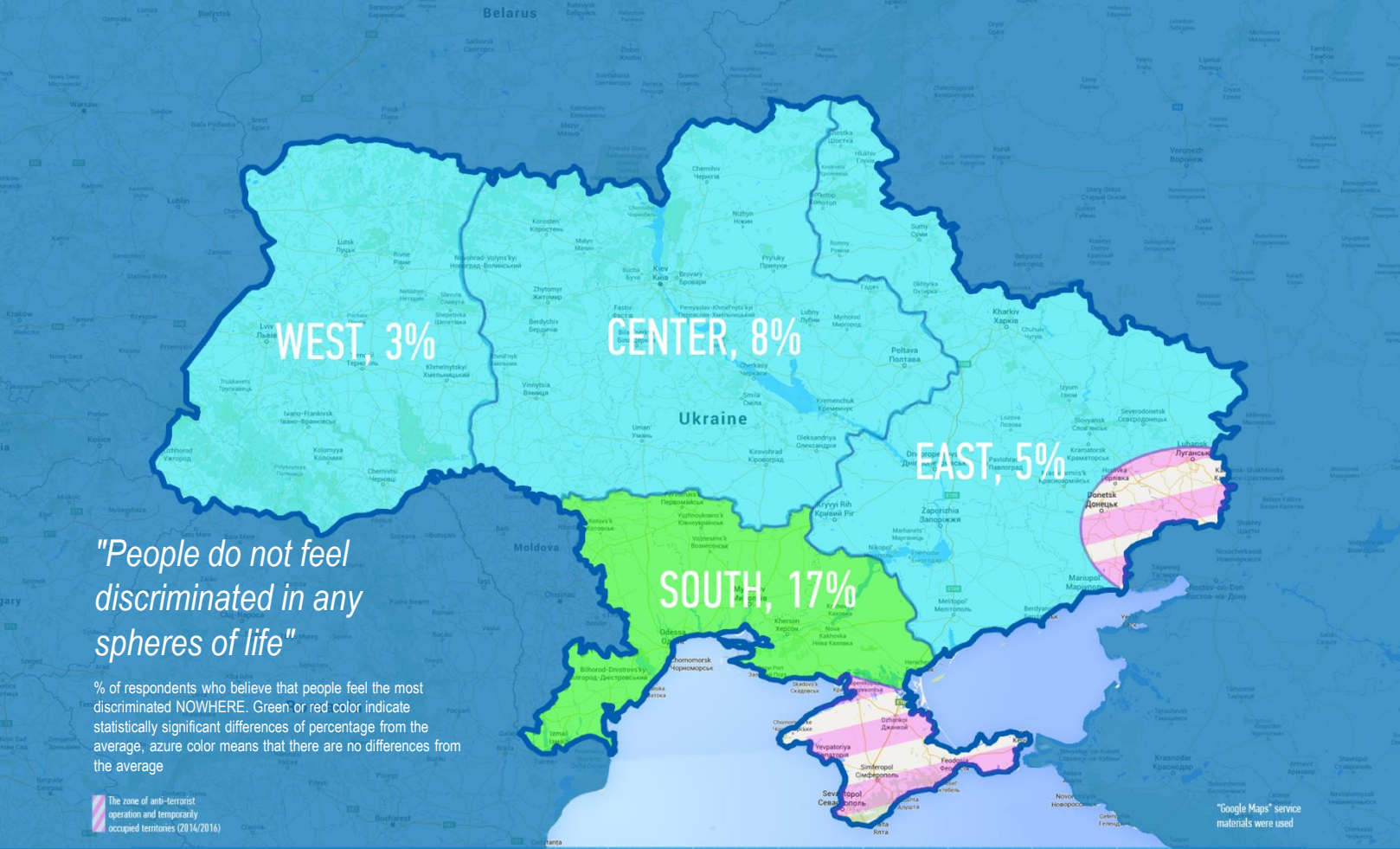




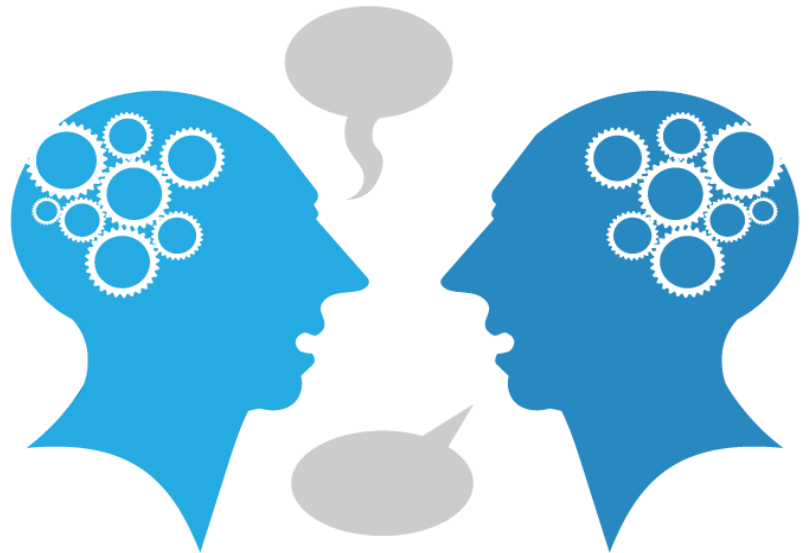








# DISCRIMINATORY STATEMENTS

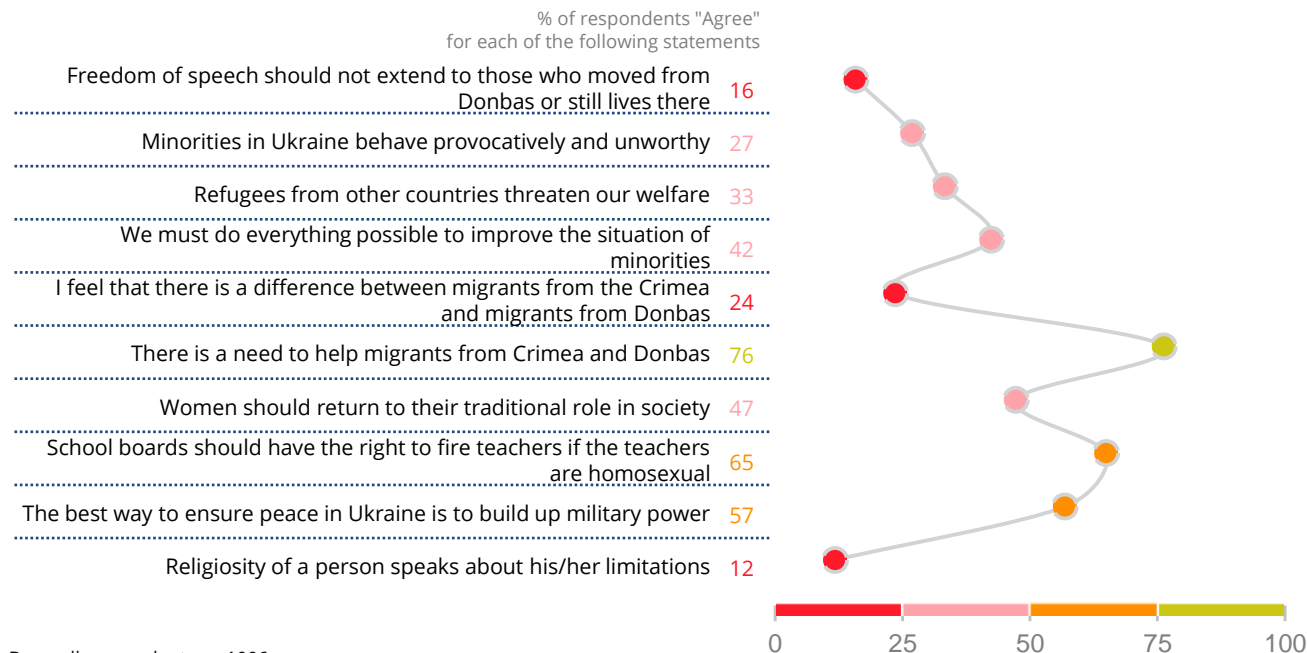




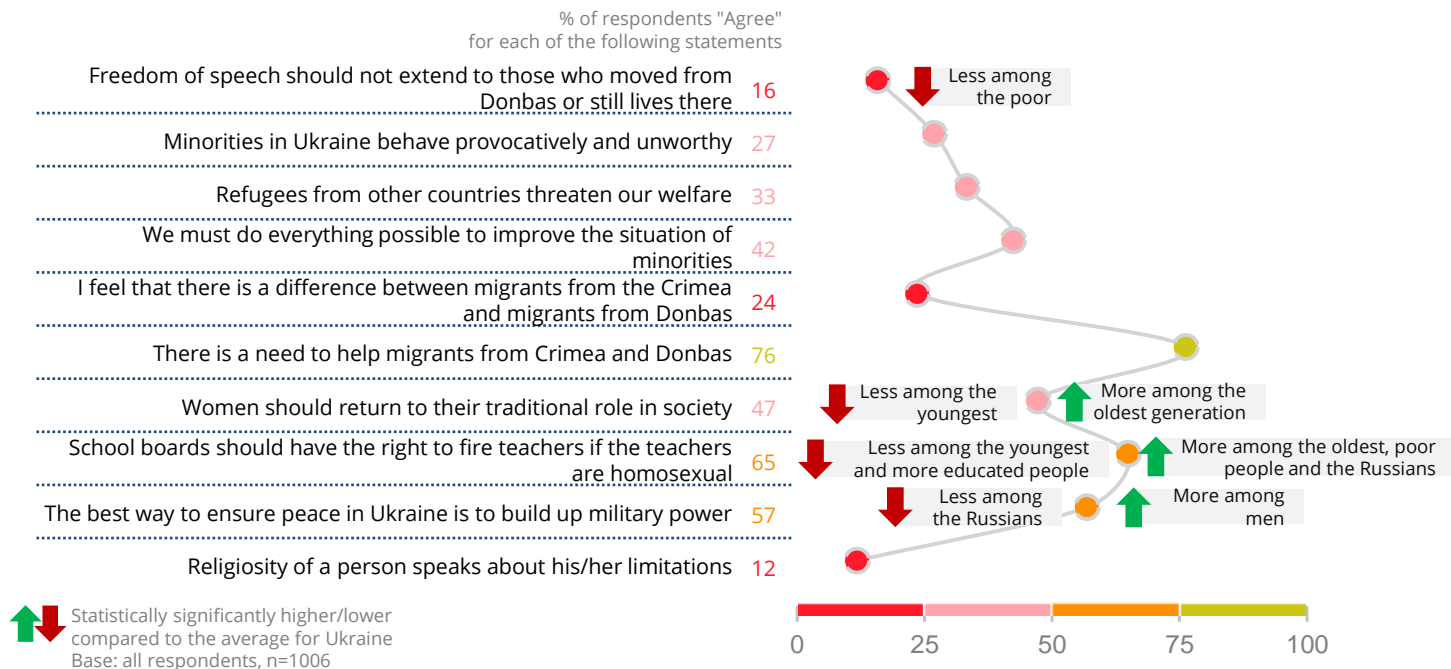
# DISCRIMINATION IN JUDGMENTS

- To assess the level of discrimination among respondents, i.e. their readiness to hold discriminative position in different life situations and about socially important social issues, the dichotomous scale "agree / disagree" with 30 statements was used in the study.
- Some of the statements were openly discriminatory ones, part of them were actively tolerant ones, others - more or less neutral but indicative ones for the study of discrimination in society and agents of change of this situation.

# THE VAST MAJORITY OF UKRAINIAN AGREES THAT THERE IS A NEED TO HELP IDPS FROM DONBAS AND THE CRIMEA

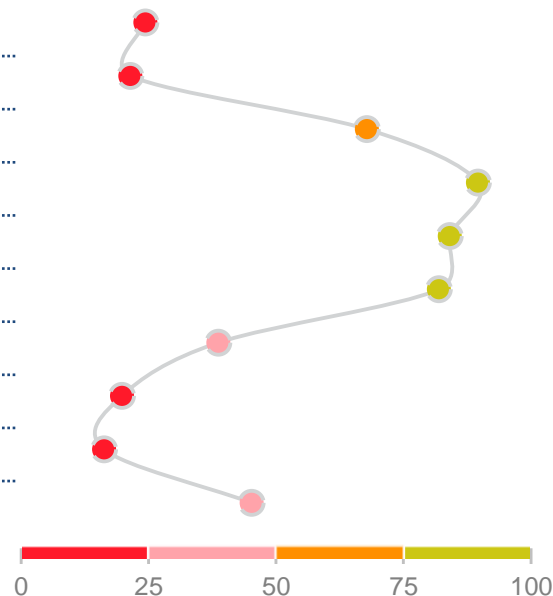
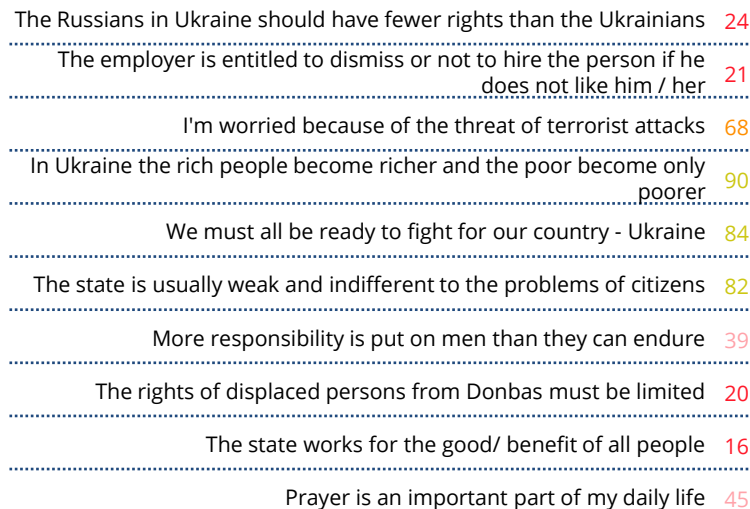


# THE DIFFERENCE BY GENDER, AGE, ETHNICITY, INCOME, EDUCATION AND TYPE OF SETTLEMENT



# For the vast majority Ukraine is a value that is necessary to fight for, while the government is perceived as indifferent and weak.

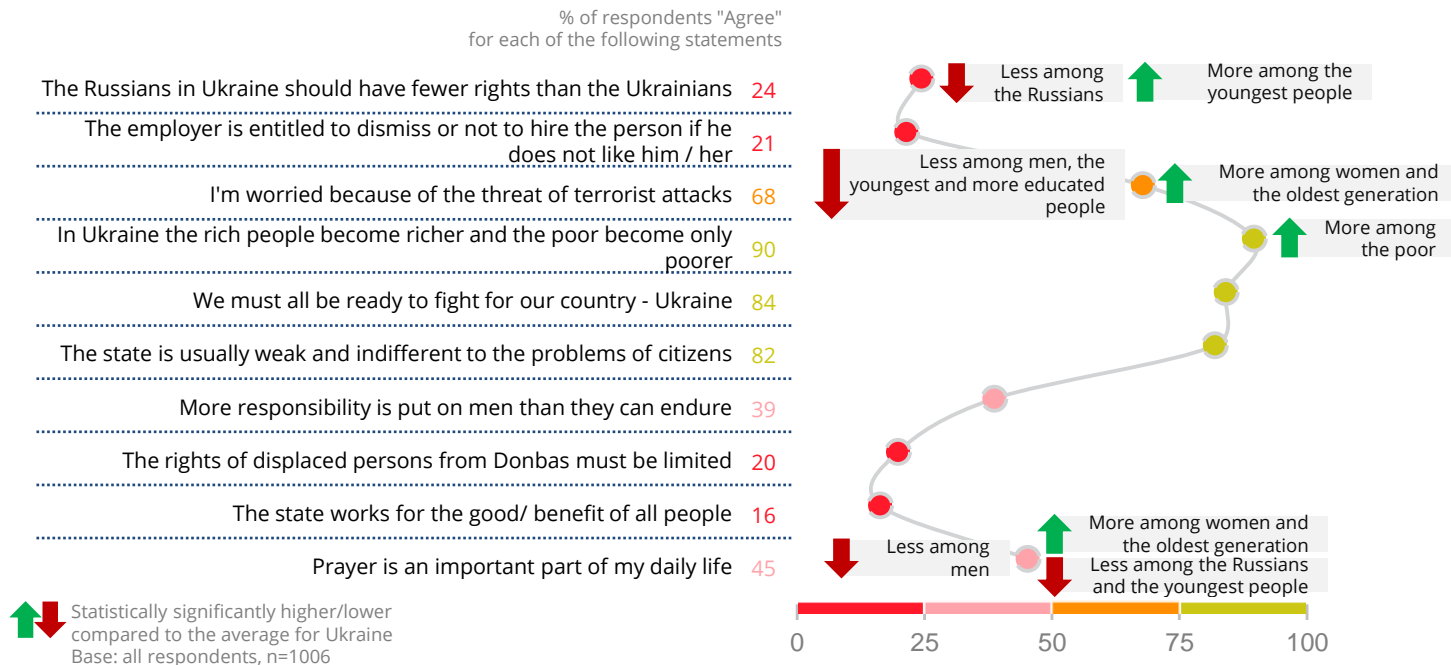
% of respondents "Agree"  
for each of the following statements



Base: all respondents, n=1006

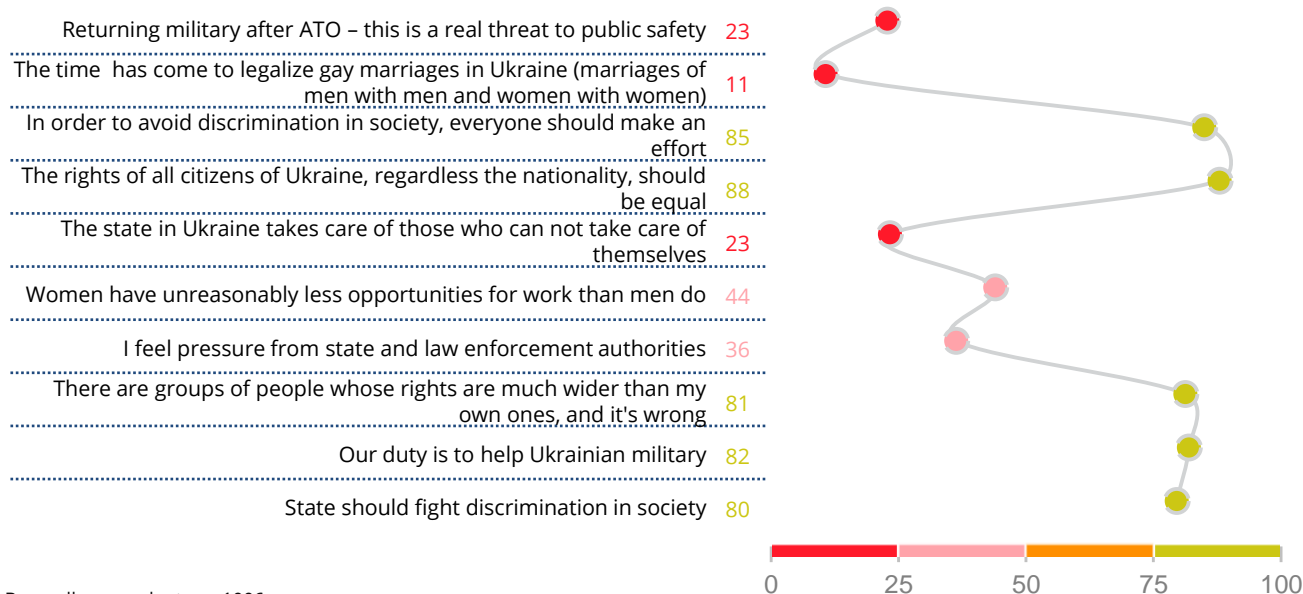


# THE DIFFERENCE BY GENDER, AGE, ETHNICITY, INCOME, EDUCATION AND TYPE OF SETTLEMENT



# ONLY 11% BELIEVE THAT THE TIME HAS COME TO LEGALIZE GAY MARRIAGES IN UKRAINE

% of respondents "Agree"  
for each of the following statements

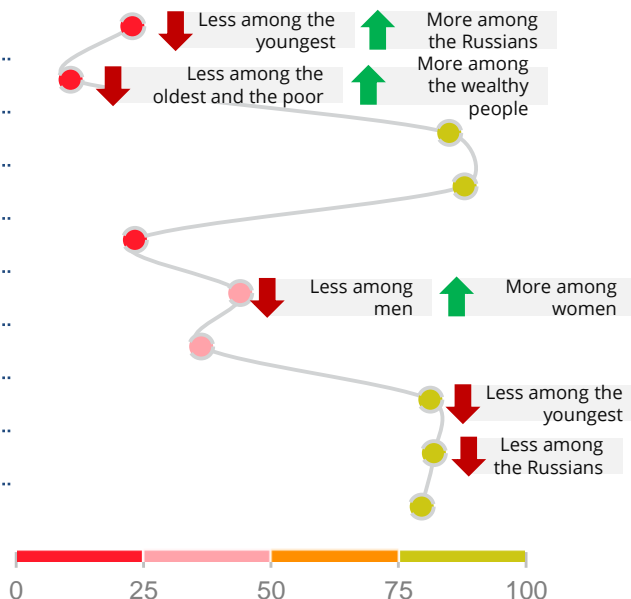


# THE DIFFERENCE BY GENDER, AGE, ETHNICITY, INCOME, EDUCATION AND TYPE OF SETTLEMENT

% of respondents "Agree"  
for each of the following statements

Returning military after ATO – this is a real threat to public safety	23
The time has come to legalize gay marriages in Ukraine (marriages of men with men and women with women)	11
In order to avoid discrimination in society, everyone should make an effort	85
The rights of all citizens of Ukraine, regardless the nationality, should be equal	88
The state in Ukraine takes care of those who can not take care of themselves	23
Women have unreasonably less opportunities for work than men do	44
I feel pressure from state and law enforcement authorities	36
There are groups of people whose rights are much wider than my own ones, and it's wrong	81
Our duty is to help Ukrainian military	82
State should fight discrimination in society	80

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher/lower compared to the average for Ukraine  
Base: all respondents, n=1006



# MOST RESPONDENTS SEE NO PROVOCATIVENESS IN MINORITIES AND AT THE SAME TIME EXPERIENCE LEGAL DEFICIT.

## The situation with discrimination in general

27%	42%	81%
Minorities in Ukraine behave provocatively and unworthy	We must do everything possible to improve the situation of minorities	There are groups of people whose rights are much wider than my own ones, and it is wrong

% of respondents "Agree"  
for each of the following statements

0-25%

26-50%

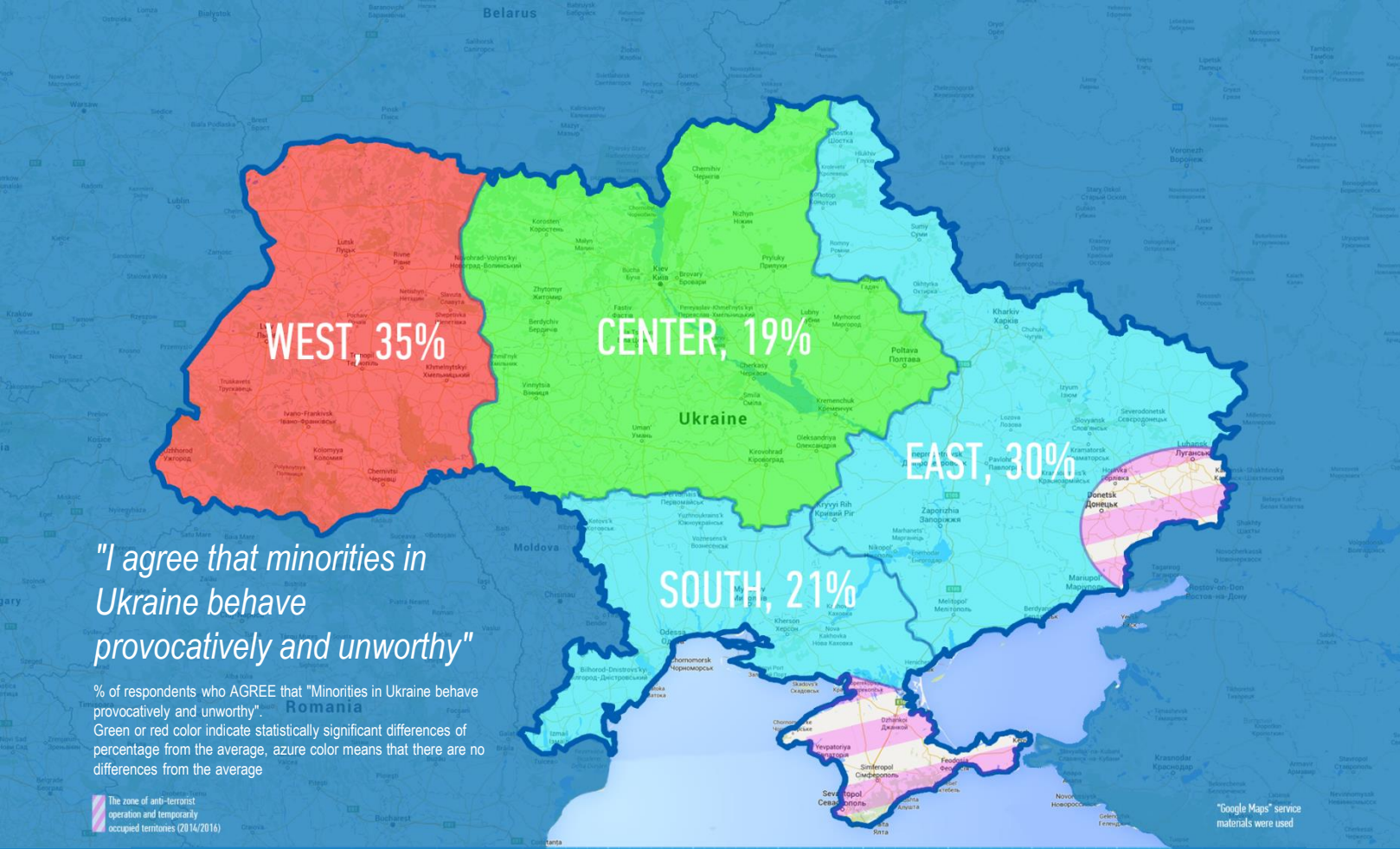
51-75%

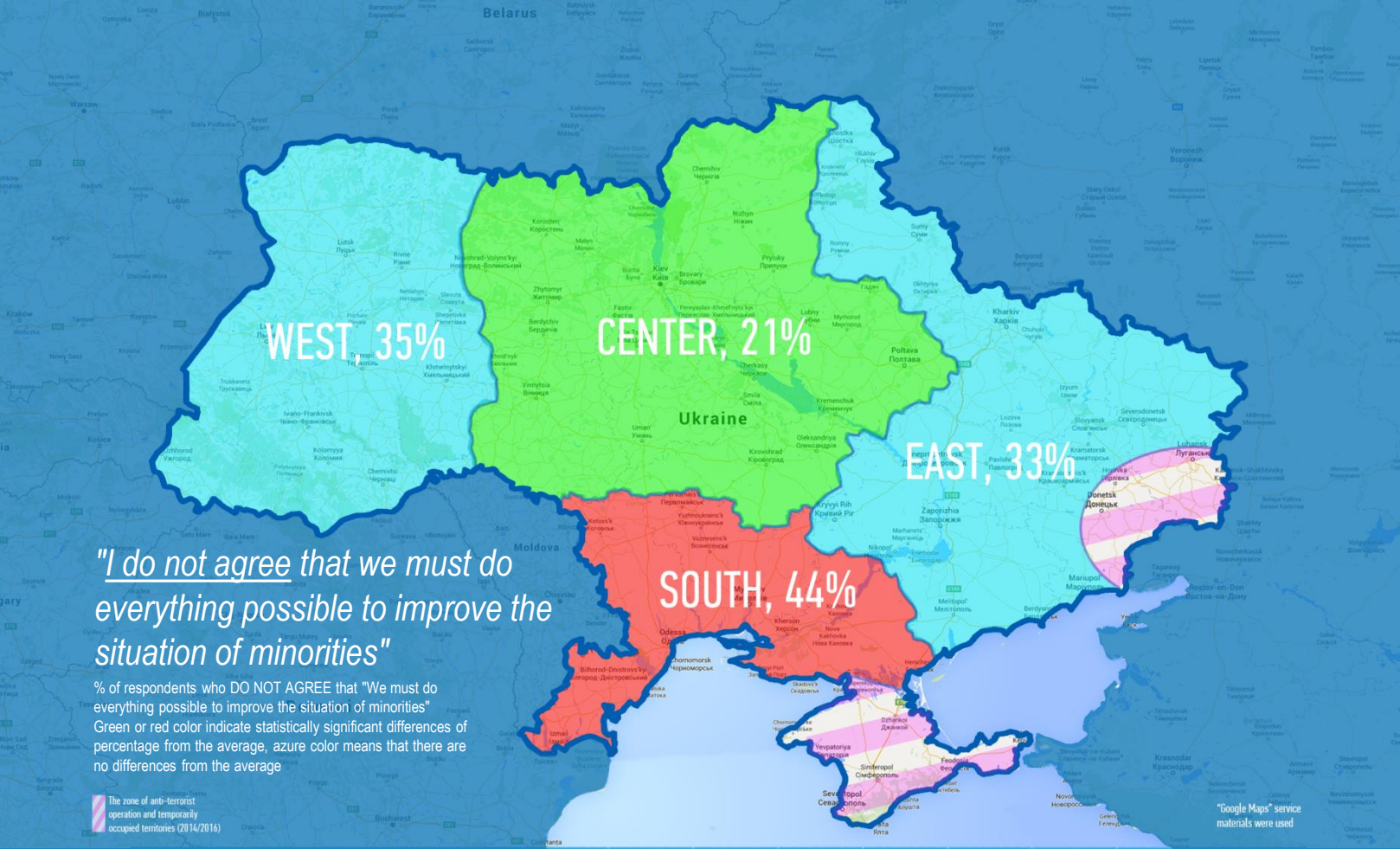
76-100%

Base: all respondents, n=1006

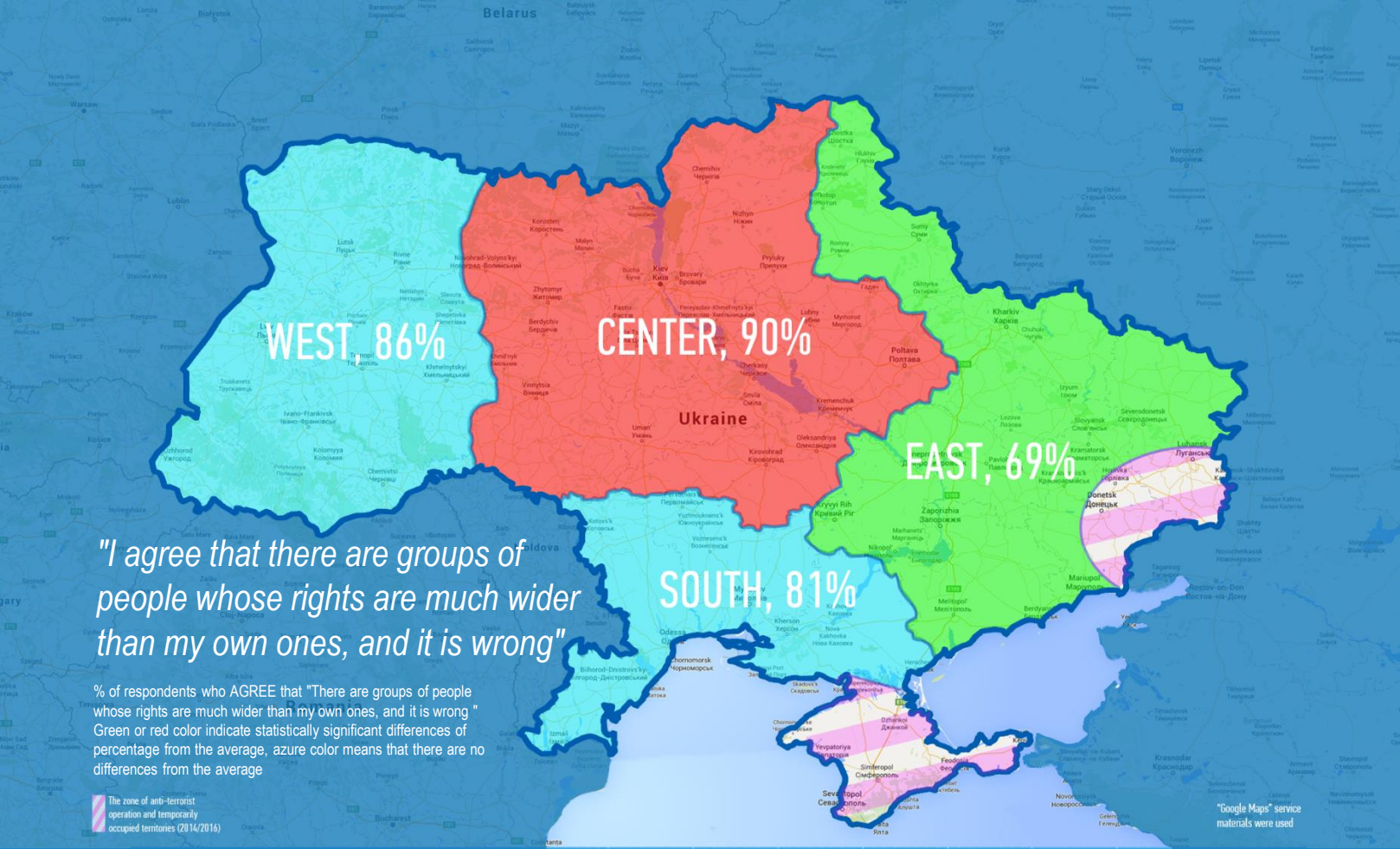












# THE MAJORITY PERCEIVE THE STATE AS WEAK, INDIFFERENT, UNABLE TO CARE FOR, ONE THIRD FEEL PRESSURE FROM THE STATE

## The influence of the state

16%	23%	36%	82%
The state works for the good/ benefit of all people	The state in Ukraine takes care of those who can not take care of themselves	I feel pressure from state and law enforcement authorities	The state is usually weak and indifferent to the problems of citizens

% of respondents "Agree"  
for each of the following statements

Base: all respondents, n=1006

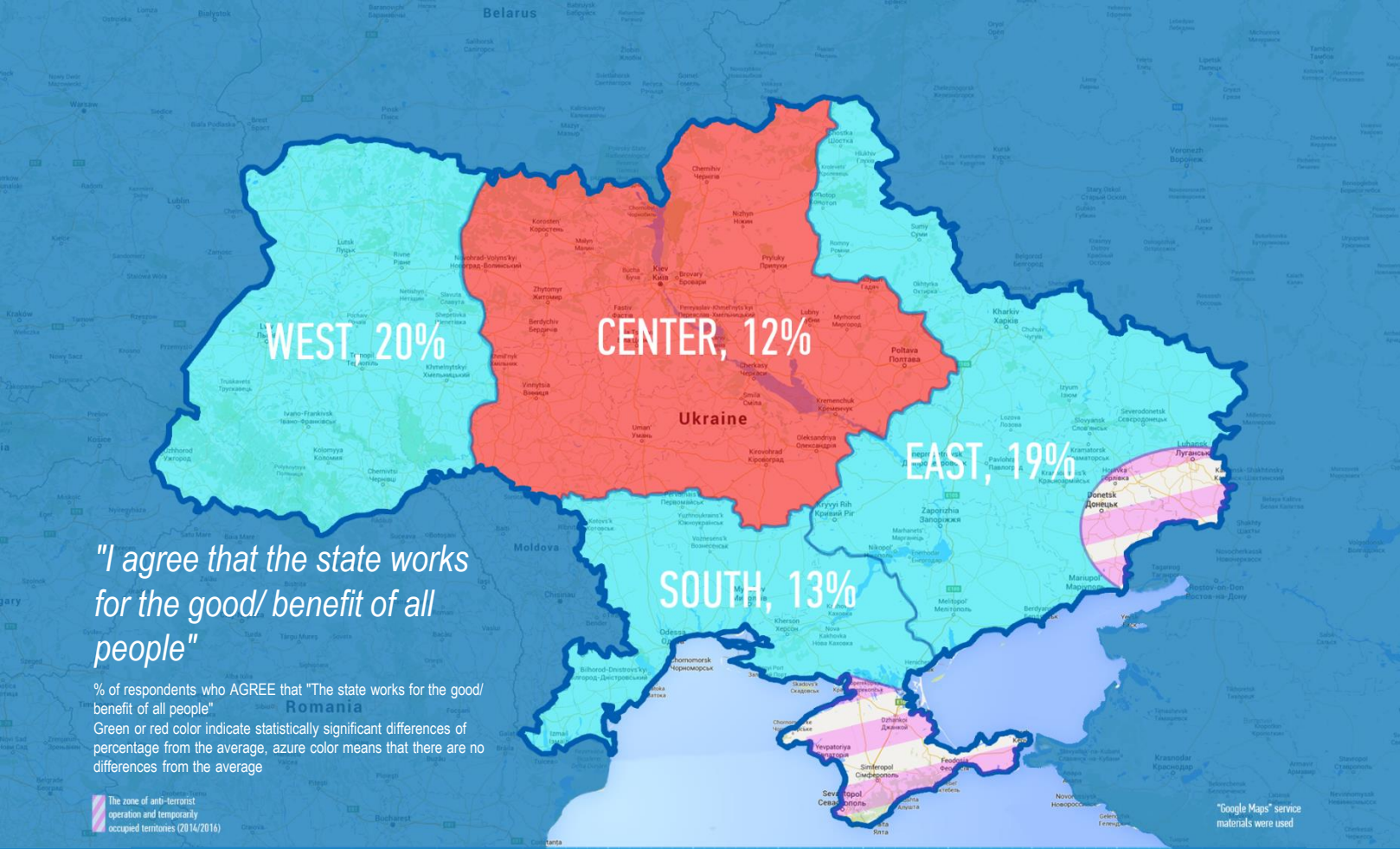
0-25%

26-50%

51-75%

76-100%

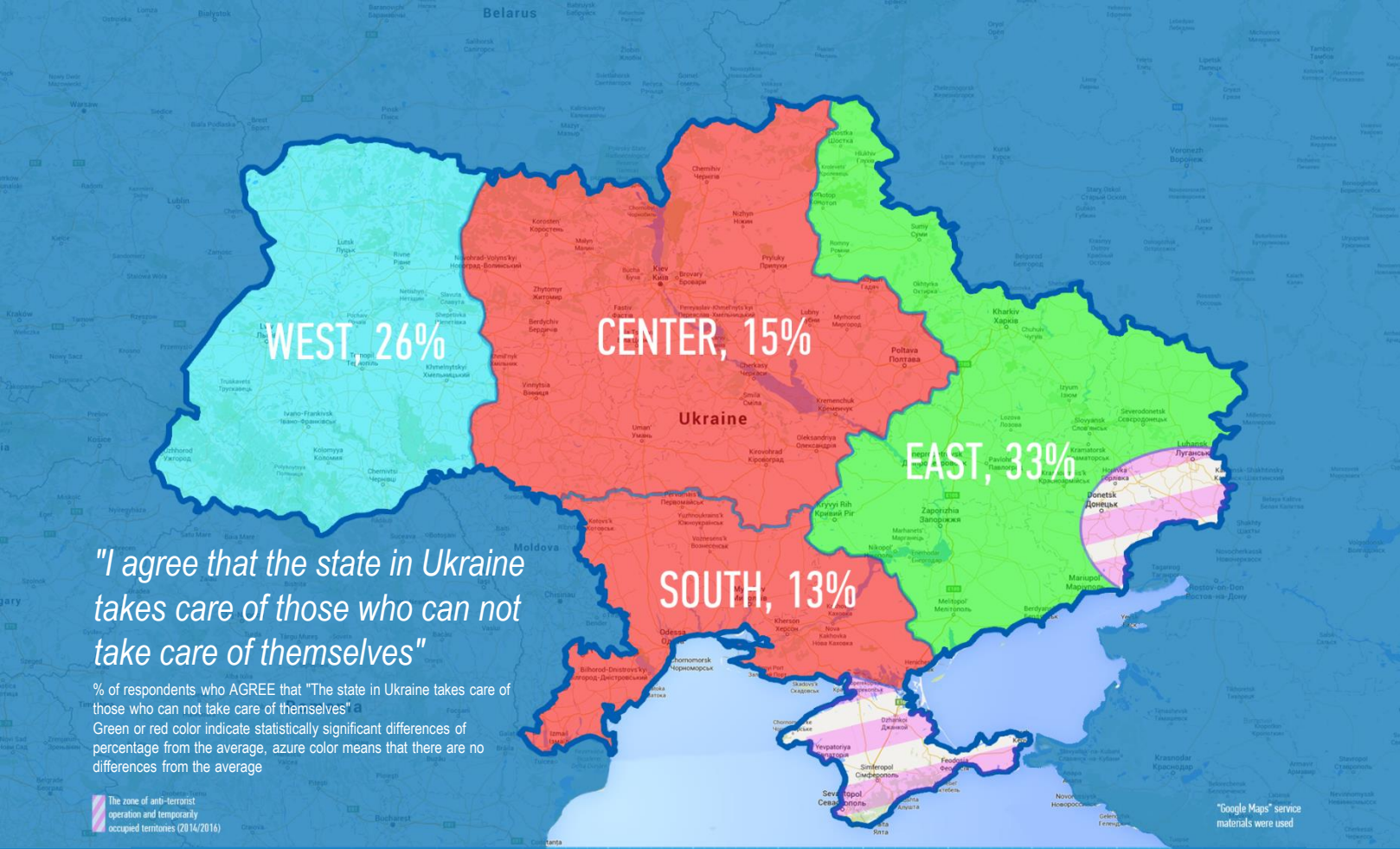


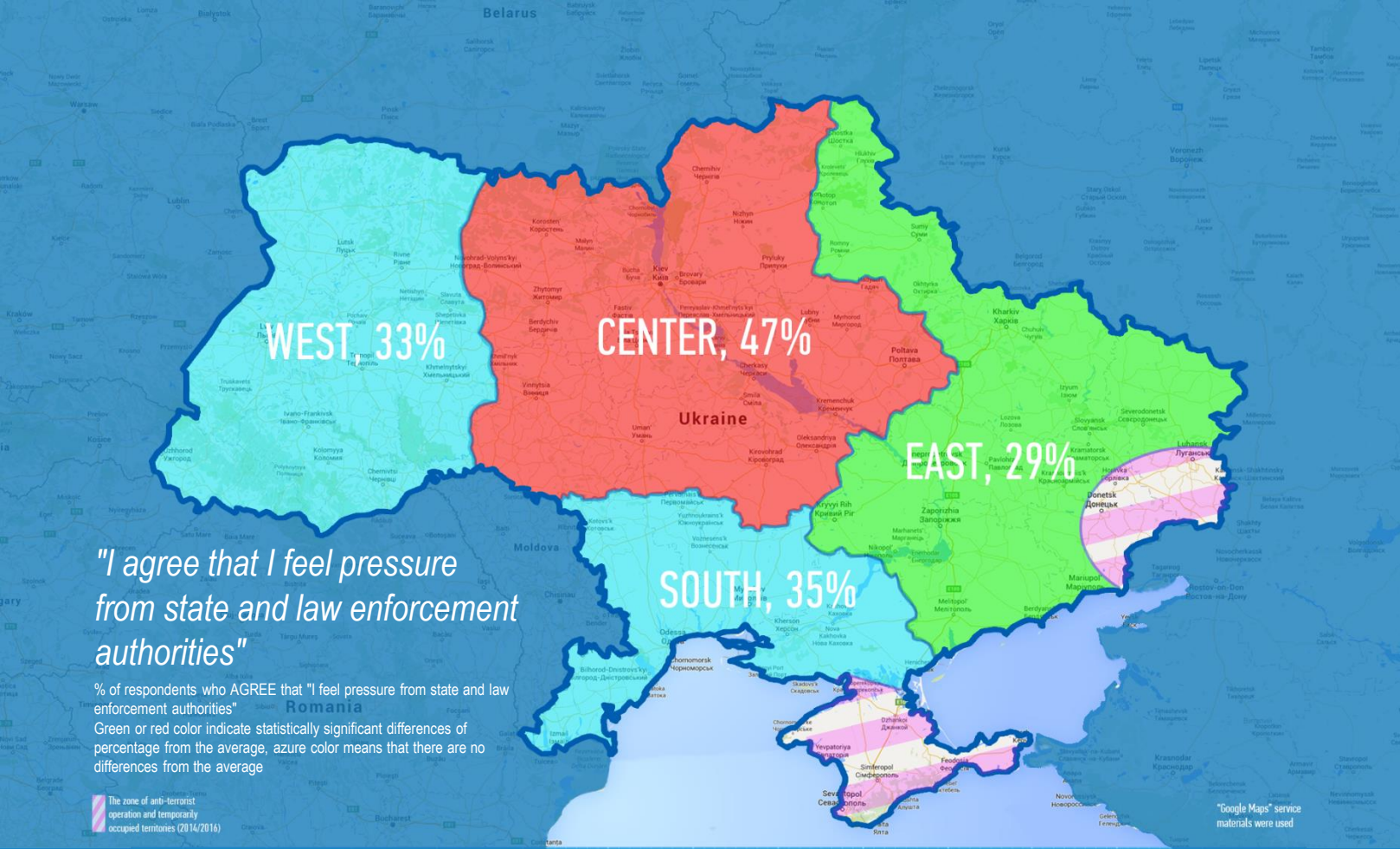


*"I agree that the state works for the good/benefit of all people"*

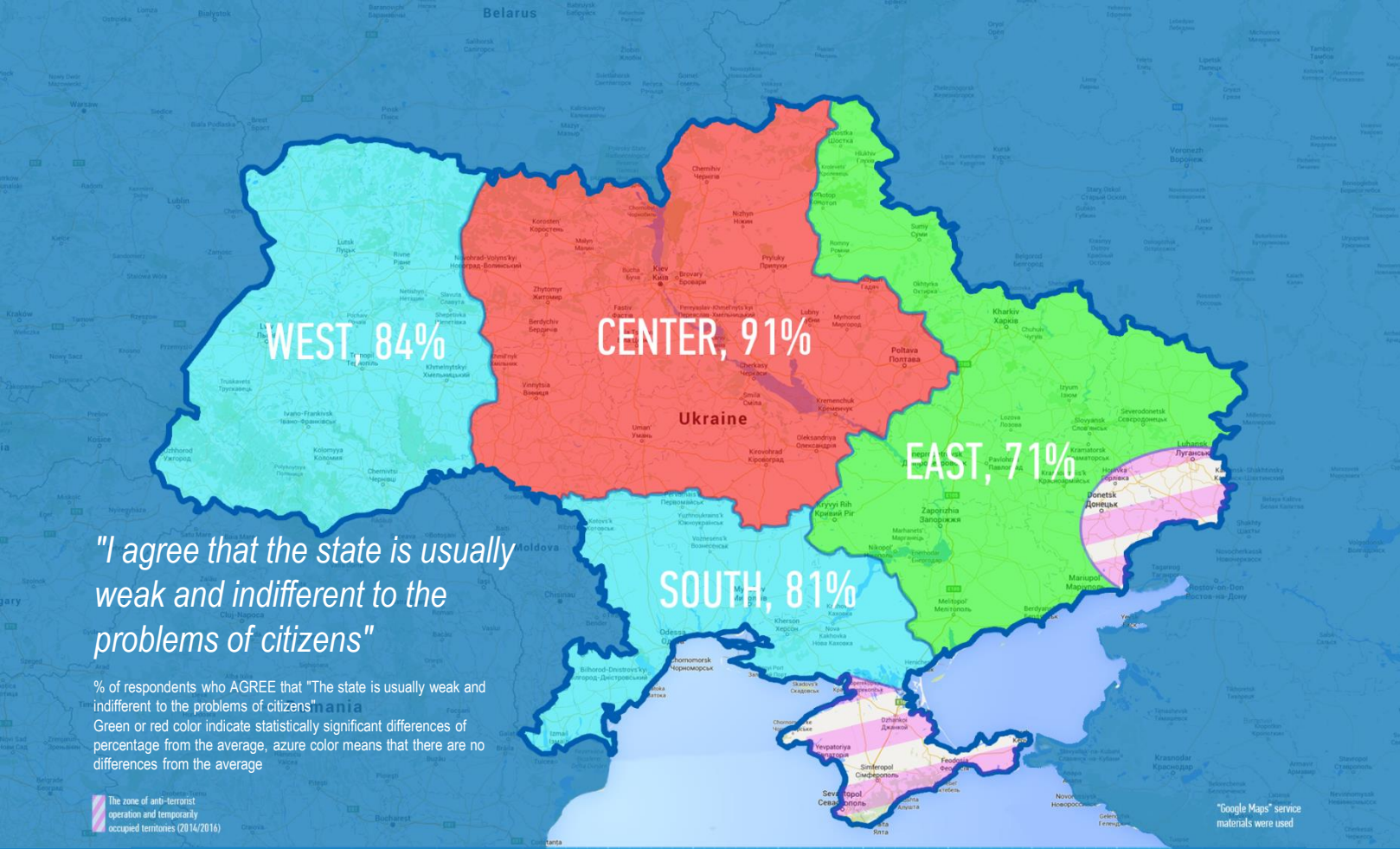
% of respondents who AGREE that "The state works for the good/benefit of all people"  
Green or red color indicate statistically significant differences of percentage from the average, azure color means that there are no differences from the average













# THE MAJORITY BELIEVE THAT THERE IS A NEED TO HELP IDPS FROM THE CRIMEA AND DONBAS AND THEY DO NOT AGREE THAT THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF IDPS MUST BE LIMITED

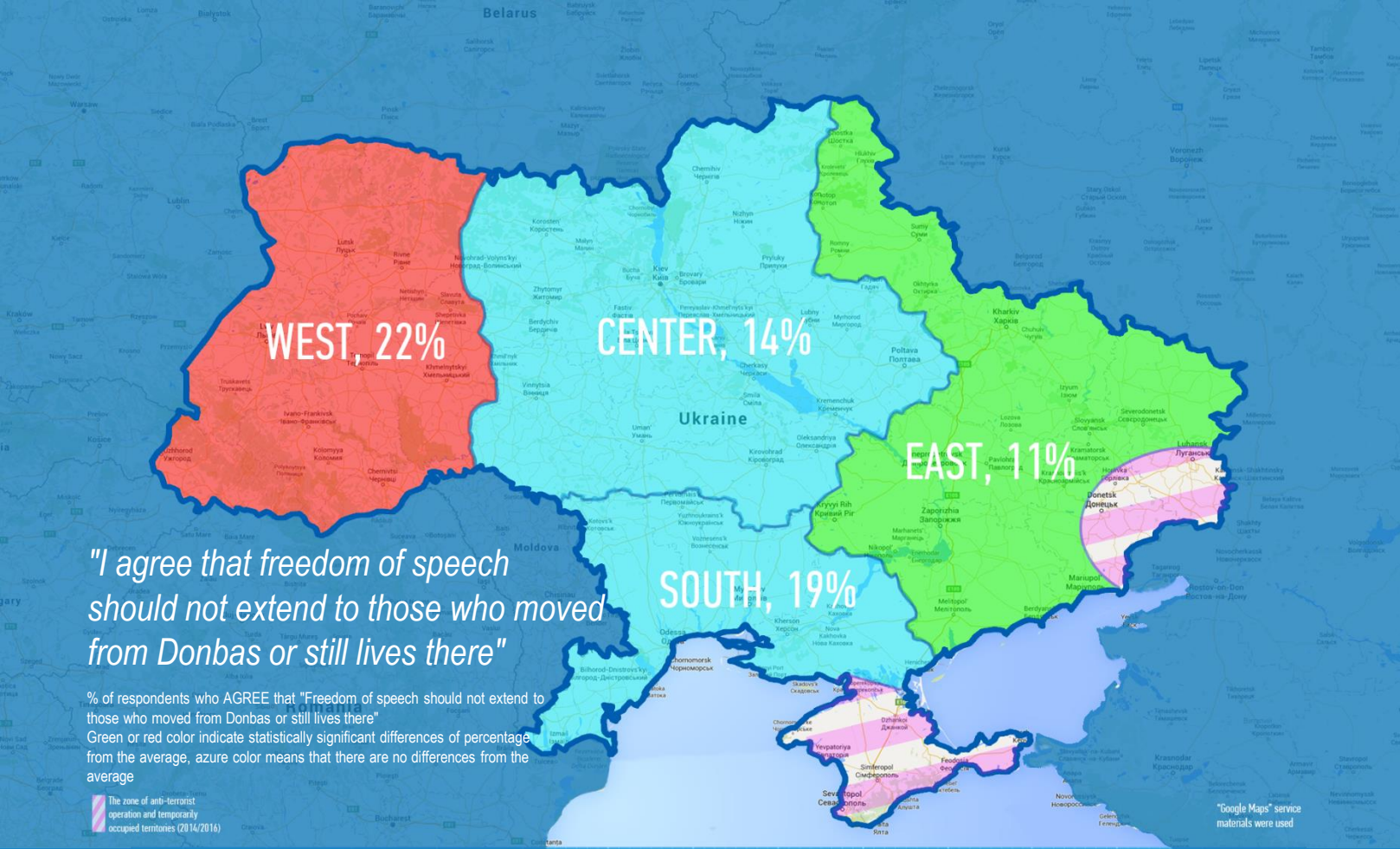
## Attitude to IDPs

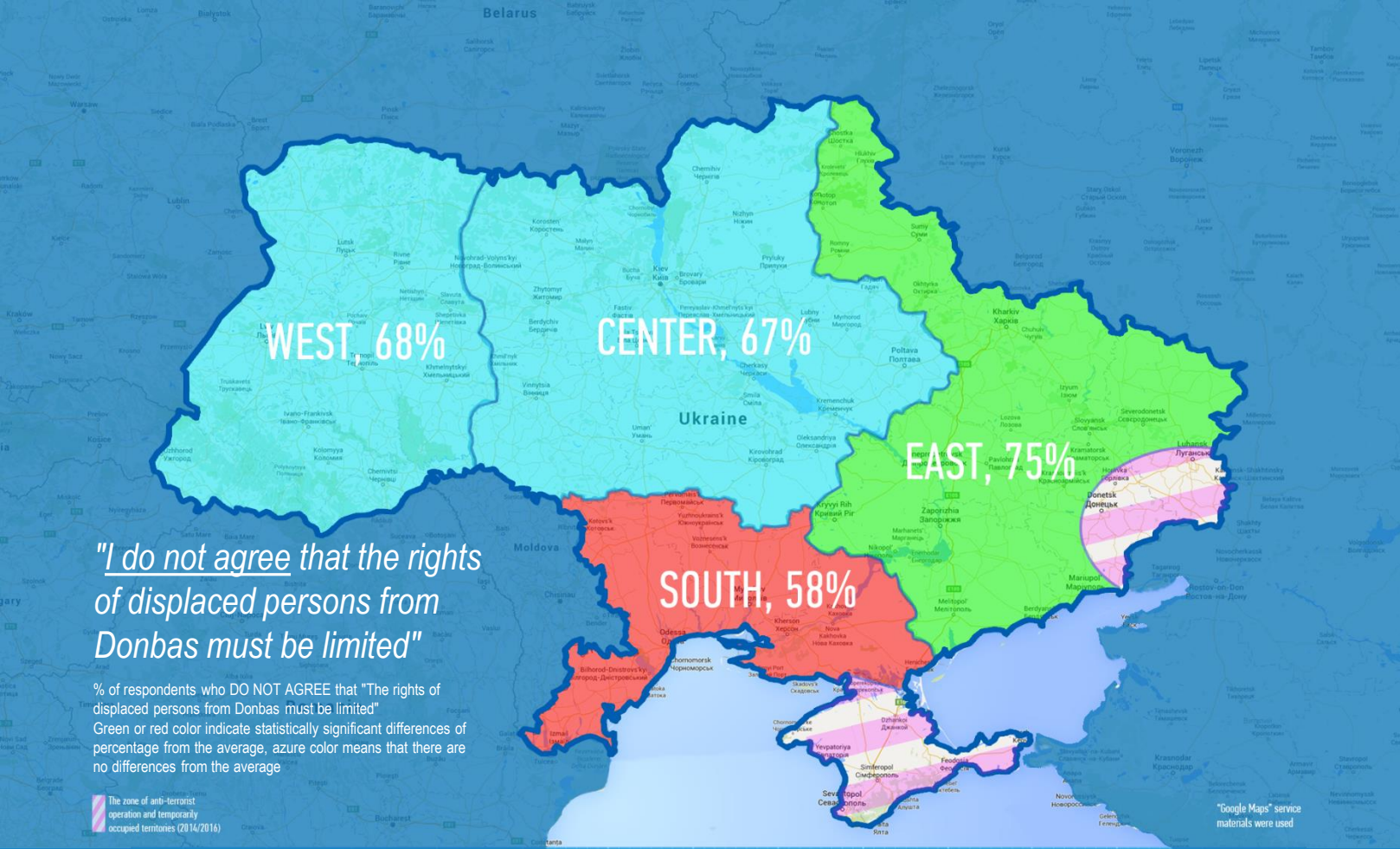
16%	20%	24%	76%
Freedom of speech should not extend to those who moved from Donbas or still lives there	The rights of displaced persons from Donbas must be limited	I feel that there is a difference between migrants from the Crimea and migrants from Donbas	There is a need to help migrants from Crimea and Donbas

% of respondents "Agree"  
for each of the following statements

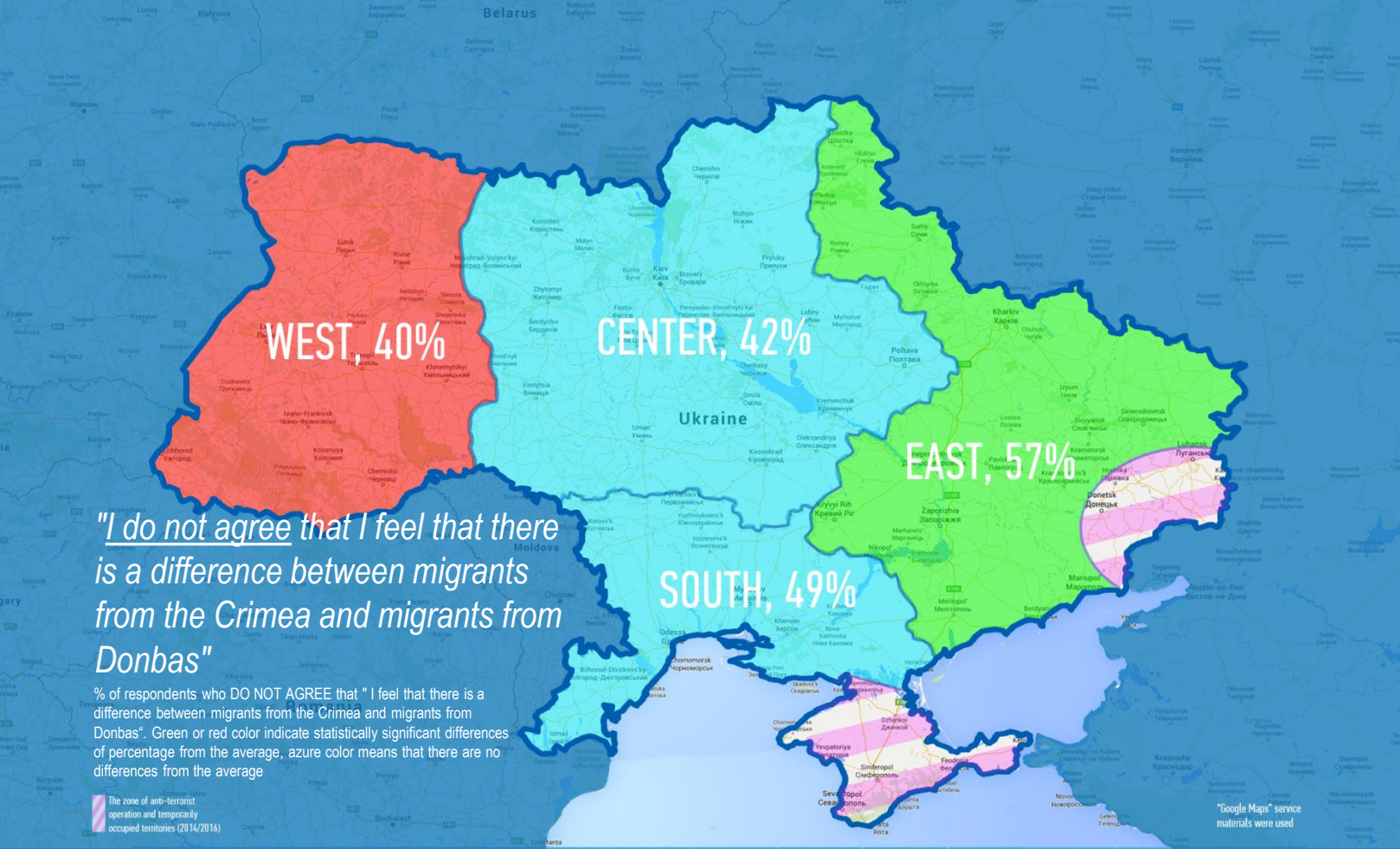


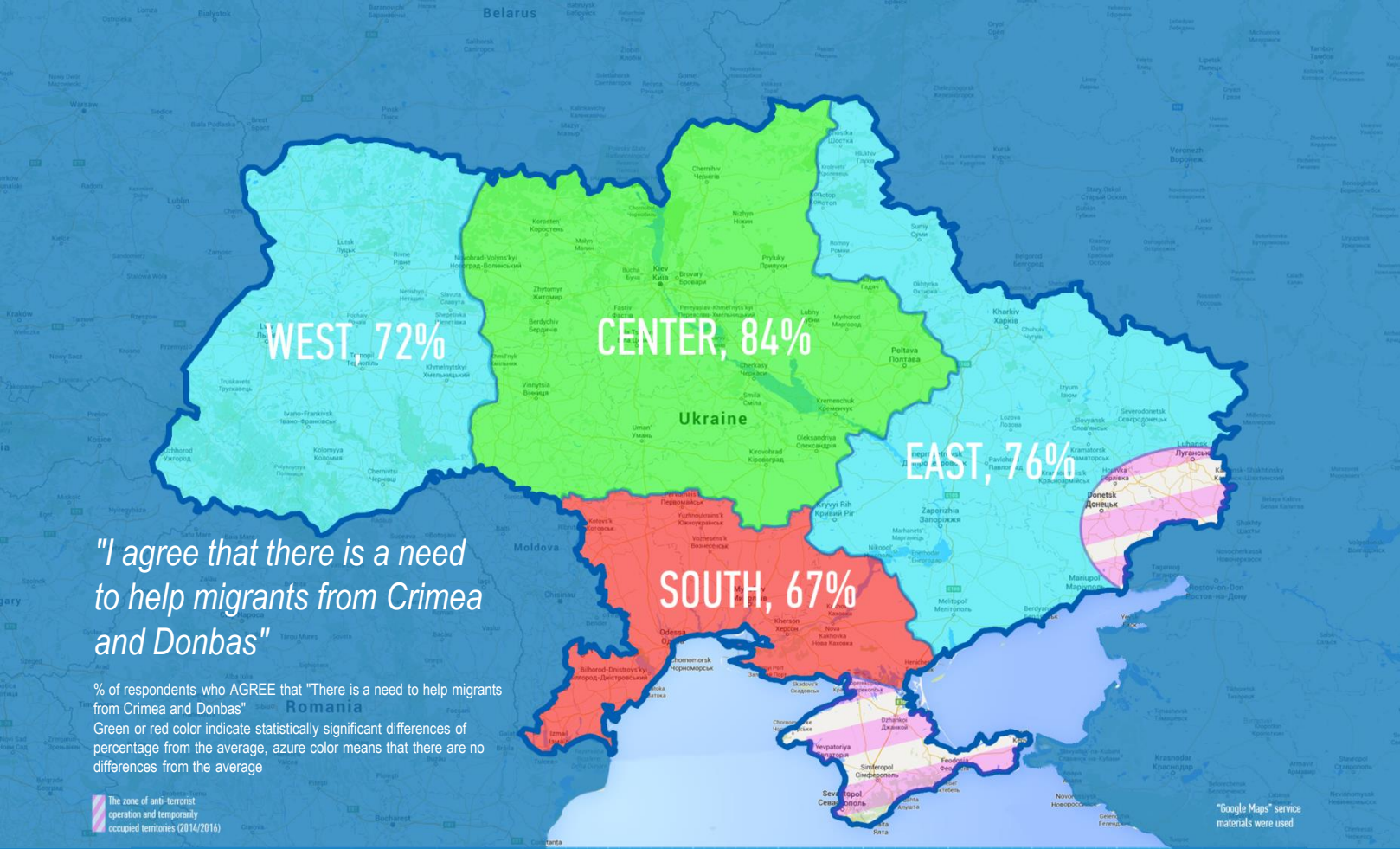
Base: all respondents, n=1006











# THE MAJORITY CONSIDER UKRAINE A VALUE THAT IS NECESSARY TO FIGHT FOR AND THEY SEE THE GENERAL DUTY TO HELP UKRAINIAN MILITARY

## Attitude to military, expectations regarding the war

23%	57%	68%	82%	84%
Returning military after ATO – this is a real threat to public safety	The best way to ensure peace in Ukraine is to build up military power	I'm worried because of the threat of terrorist attacks	Our duty is to help Ukrainian military	We must all be ready to fight for our country - Ukraine

% of respondents "Agree"  
for each of the following statements

Base: all respondents, n=1006

0-25%

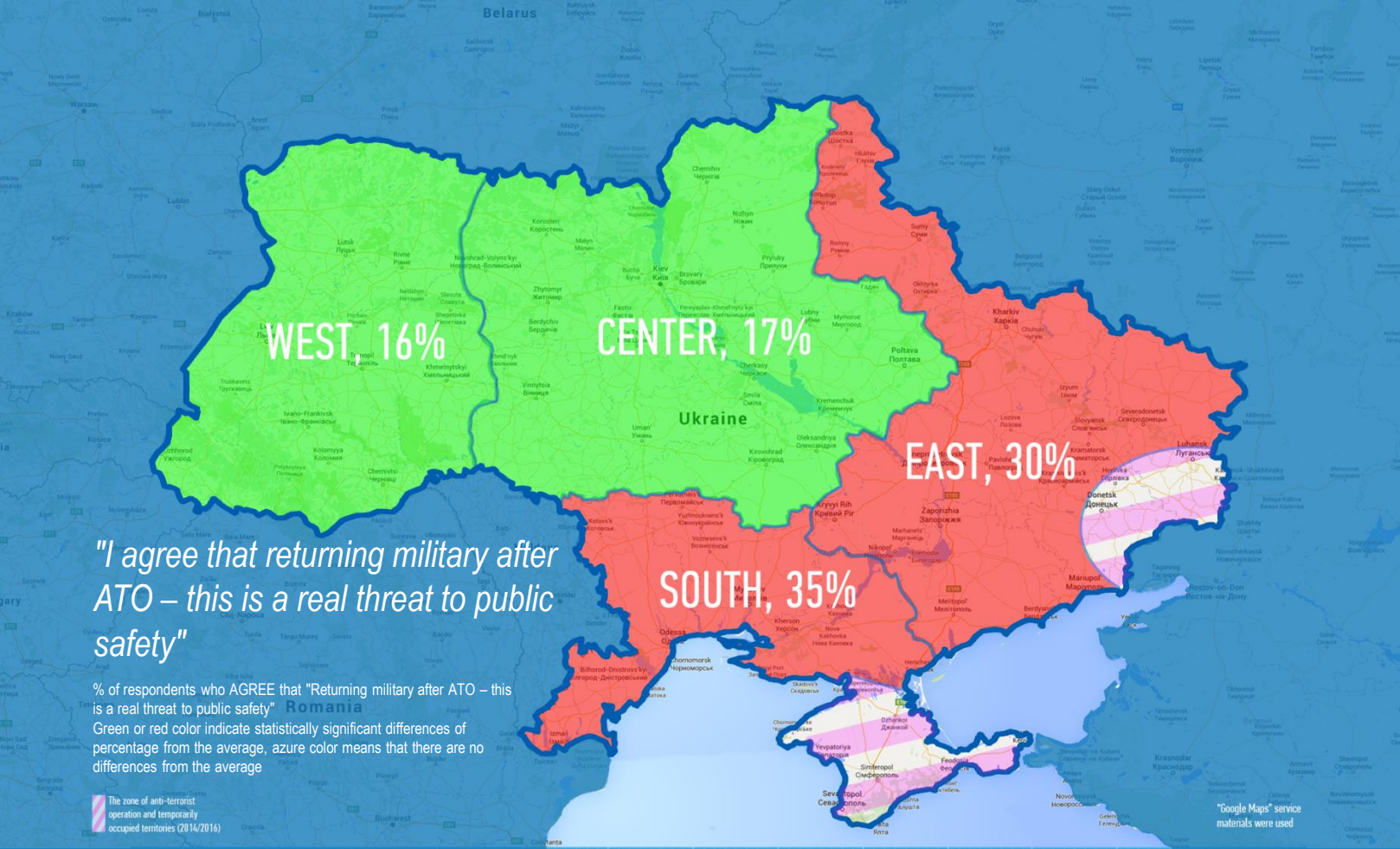
26-50%

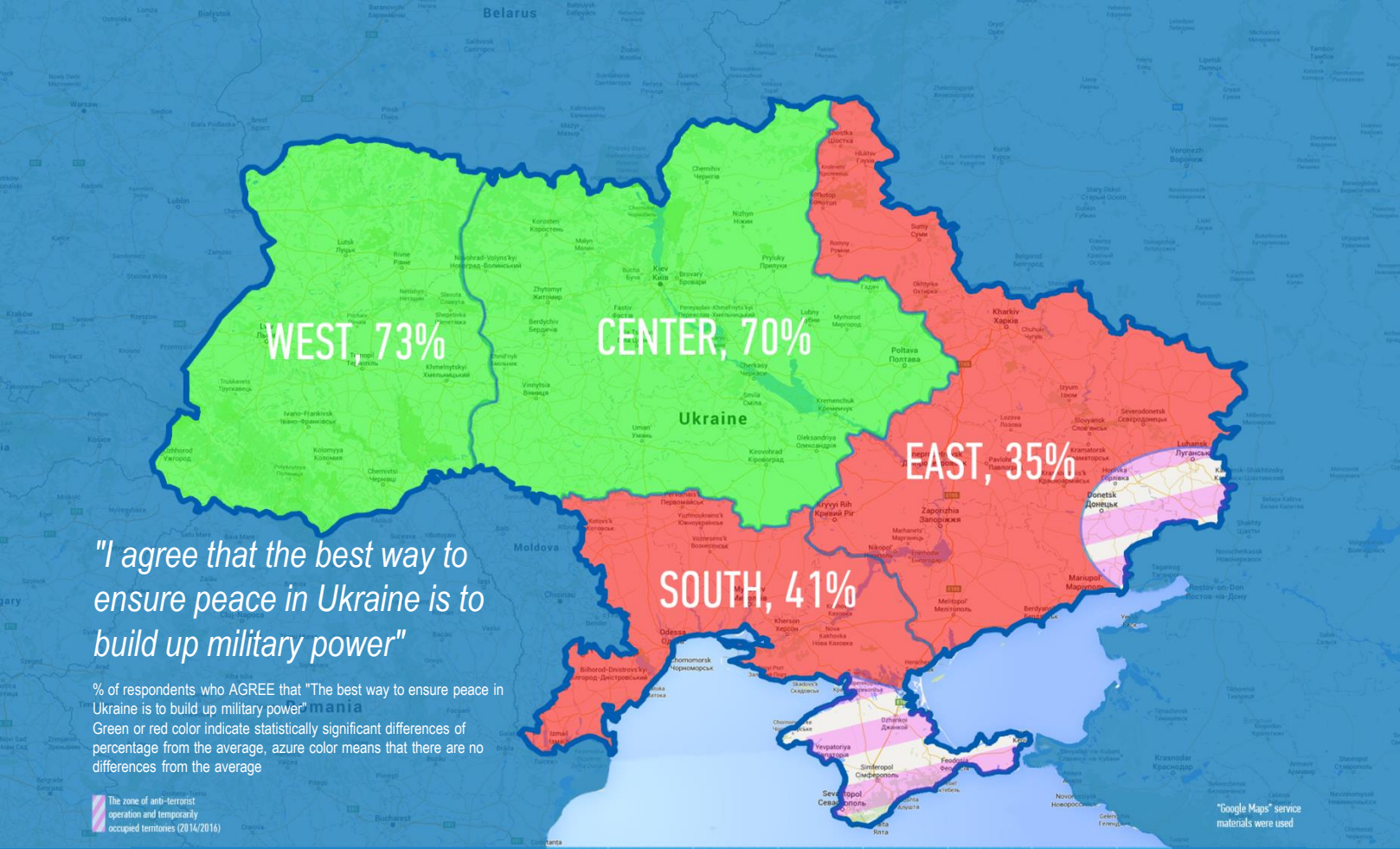
51-75%

76-100%

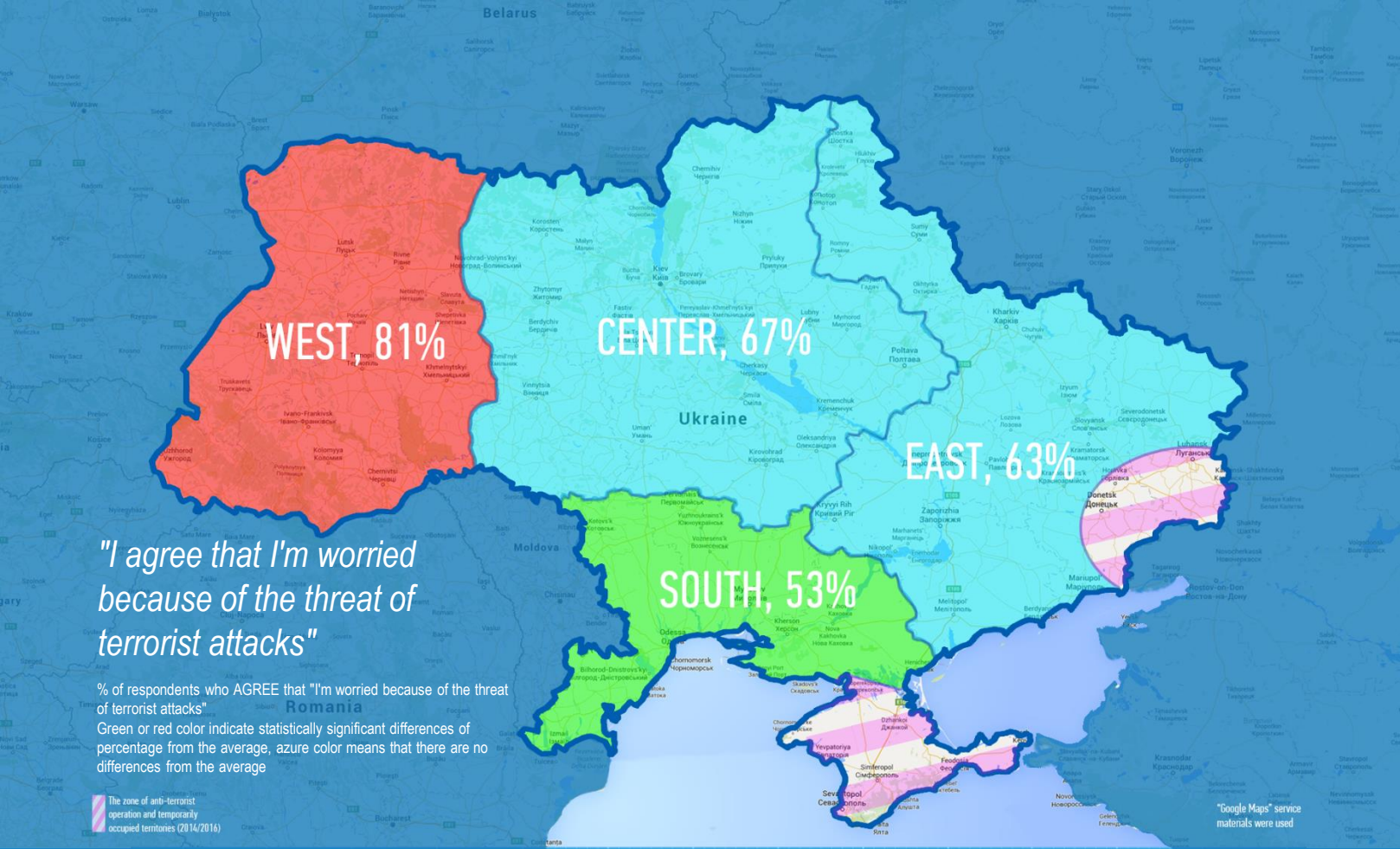


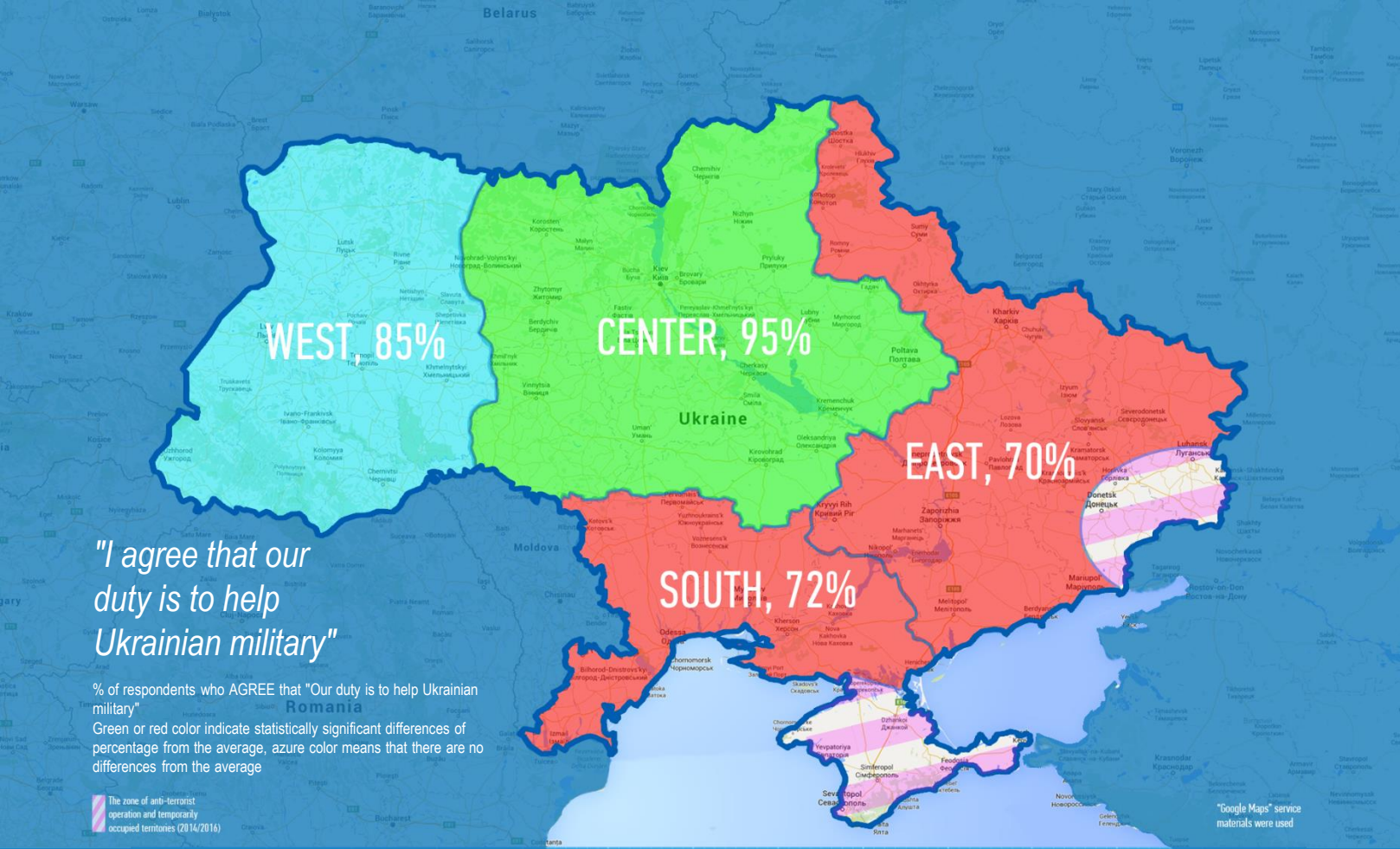




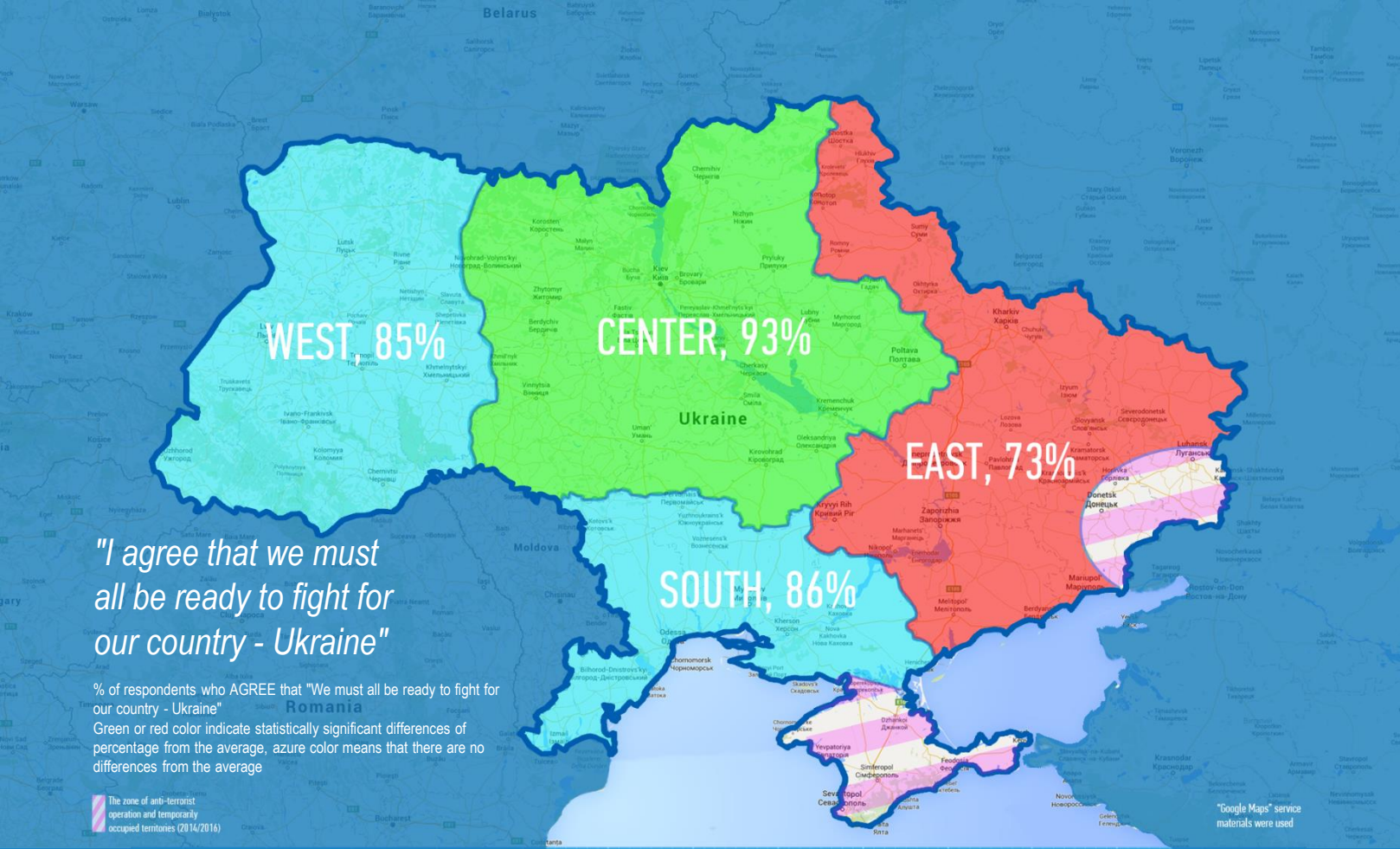












# ABOUT HALF OF RESPONDENTS SEE THE UNREASONABLE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND AT THE SAME TIME BELIEVE THAT A WOMAN SHOULD RETURN TO TRADITIONAL ROLE.

## Attitude to sex discrimination issues

39%	44%	47%
More responsibility is put on men than they can endure	Women have unreasonably less opportunities for work than men do	Women should return to their traditional role in society

% of respondents "Agree"  
for each of the following statements

Base: all respondents, n=1006

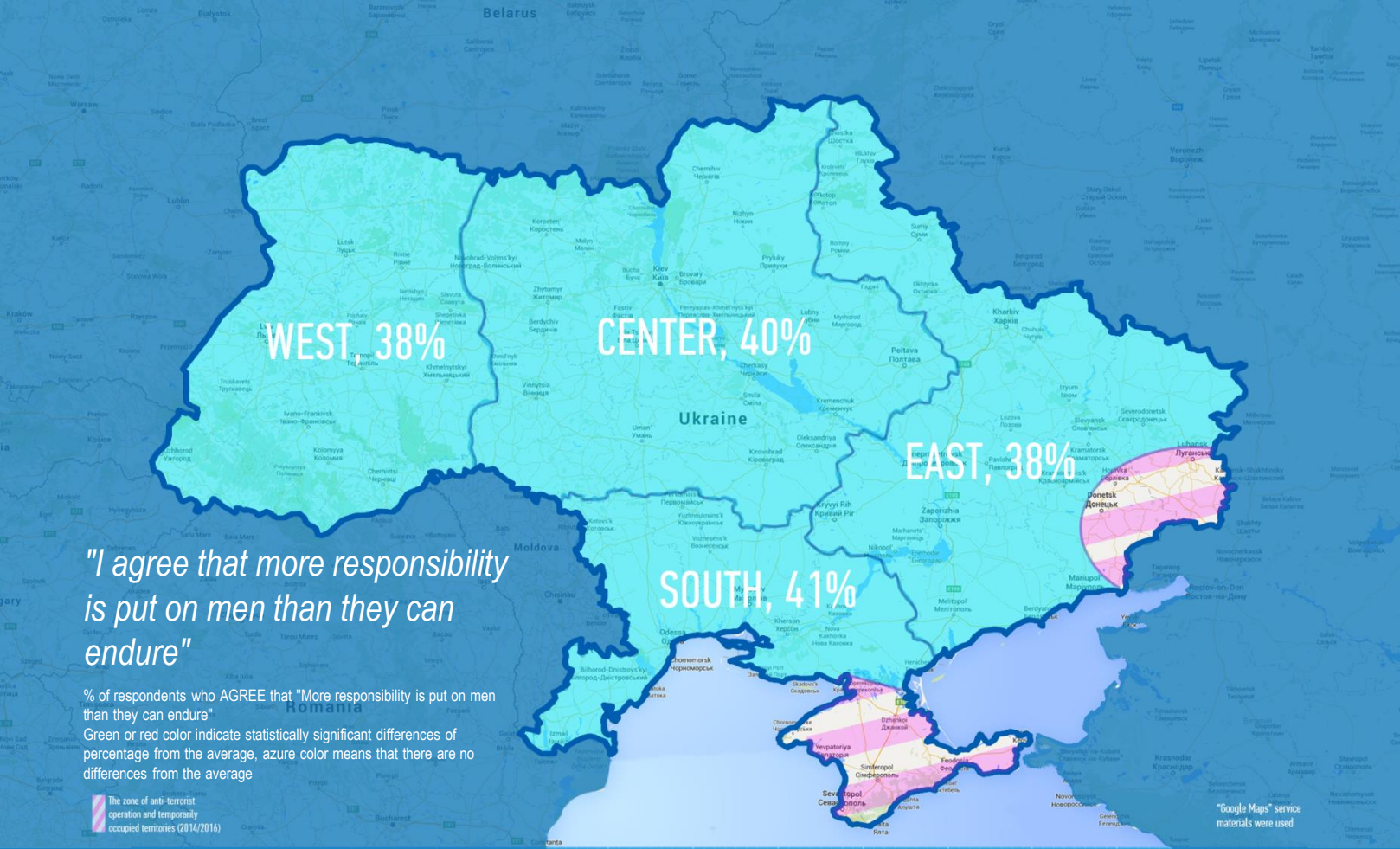
0-25%

26-50%

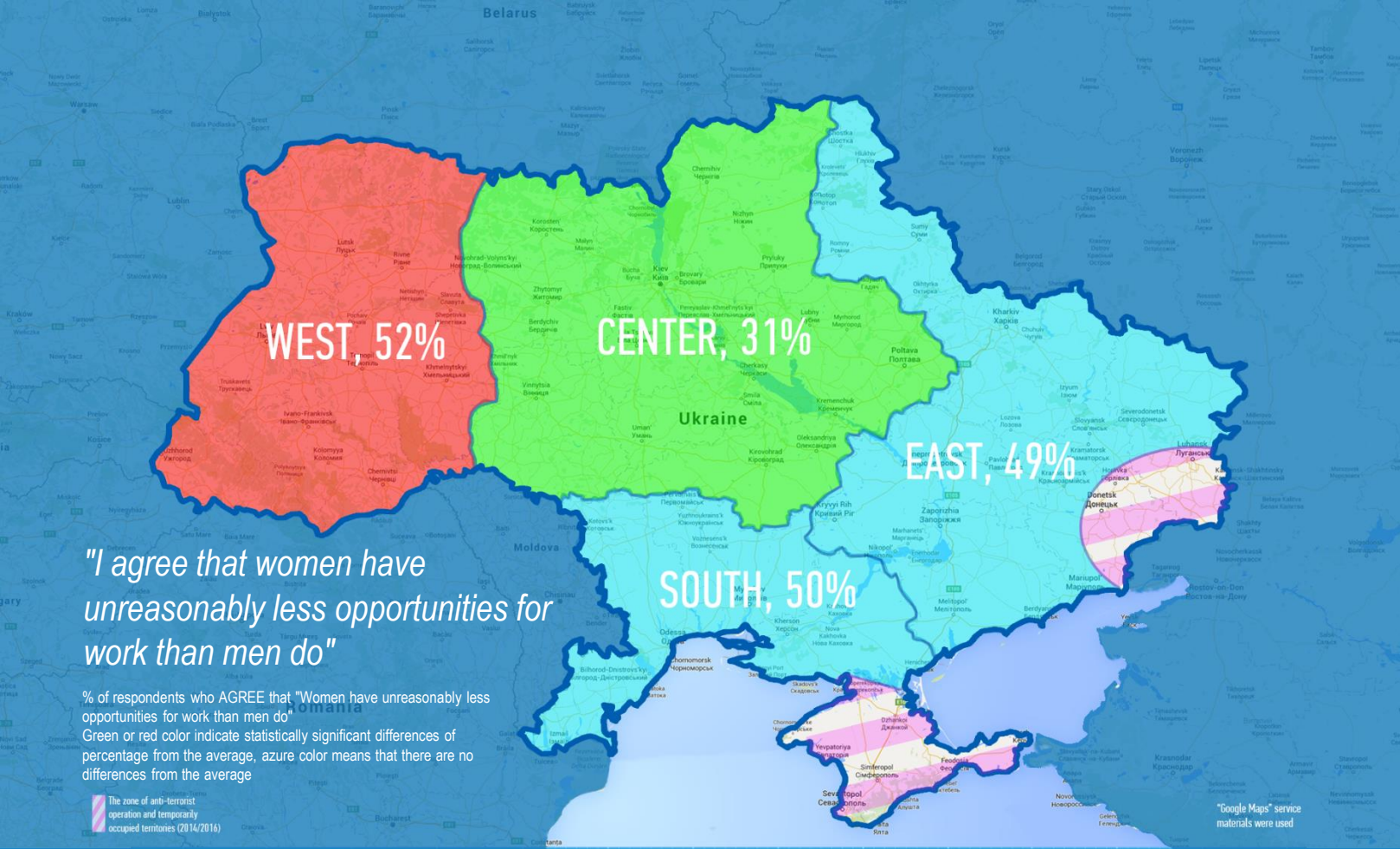
51-75%

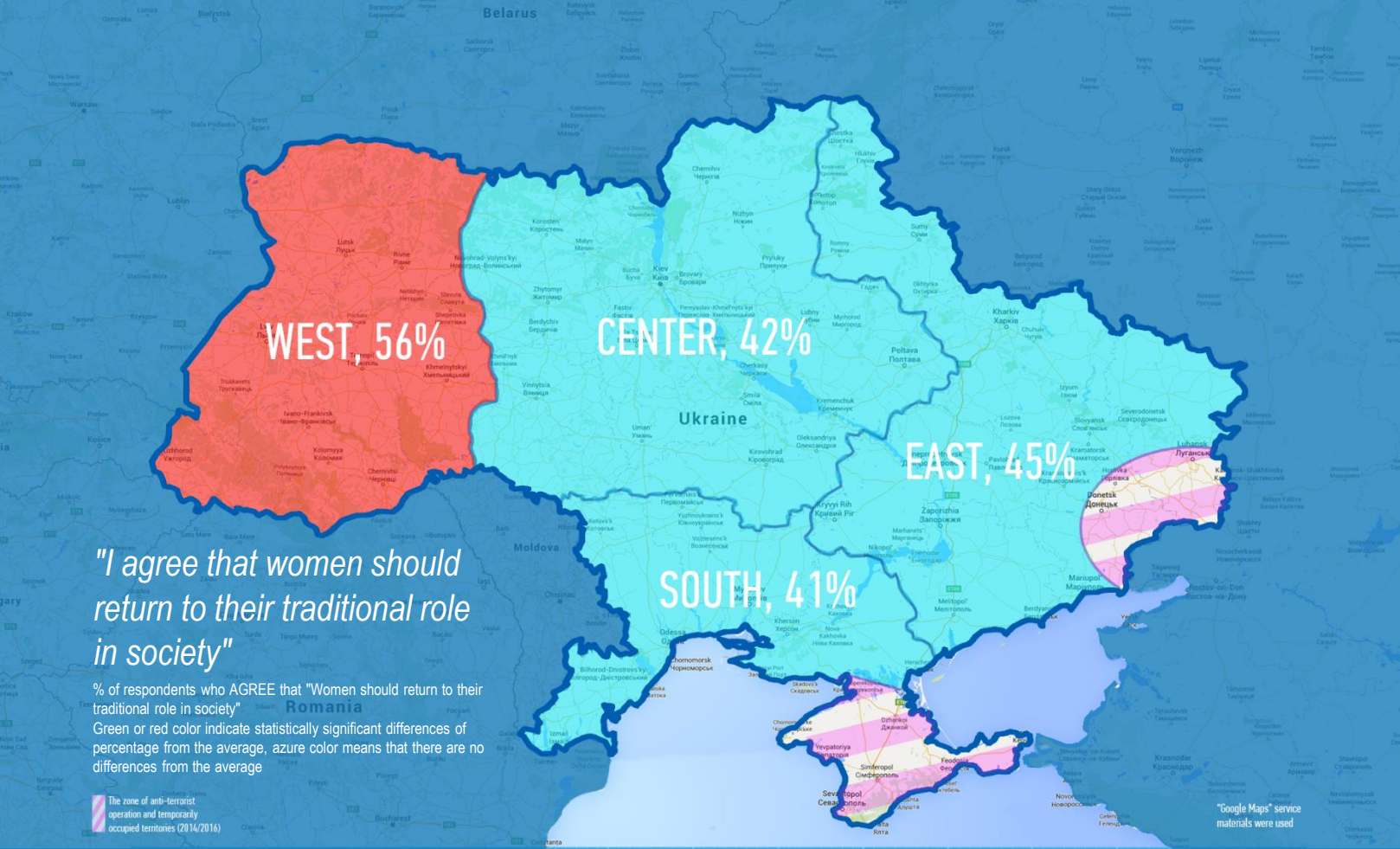
76-100%











# ONLY 11% BELIEVE THAT UKRAINE IS READY FOR GAY MARRIAGES, WHILE 65% BELIEVE THAT HOMOSEXUAL PEOPLE SHOULD BE LEGALLY DISCRIMINATED.

## The attitude towards homosexual people

11%	65%
The time has come to legalize gay marriages in Ukraine (marriages of men with men and women with women)	School boards should have the right to fire teachers if the teachers are homosexual

% of respondents "Agree"  
for each of the following statements

0-25%

26-50%

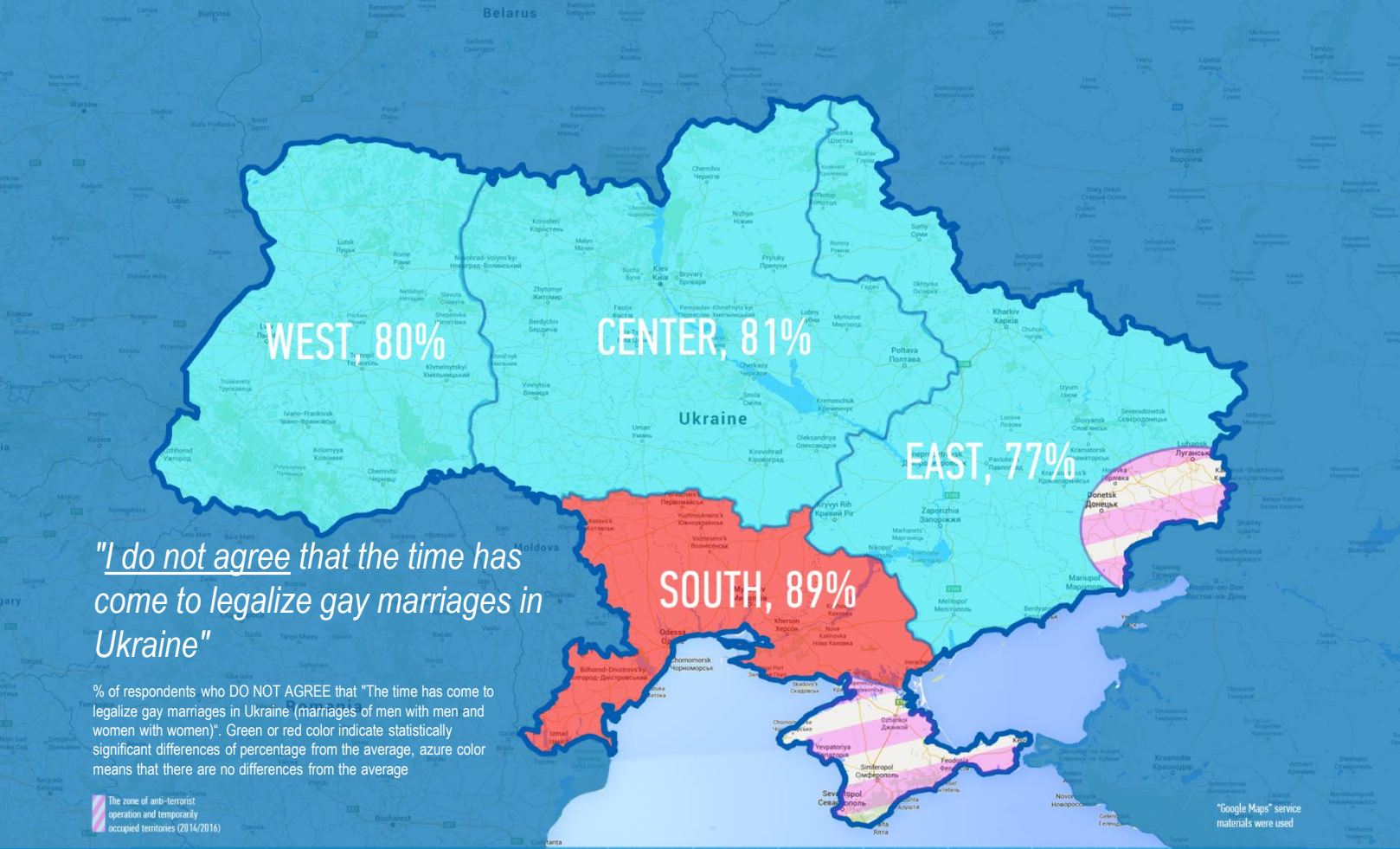
51-75%

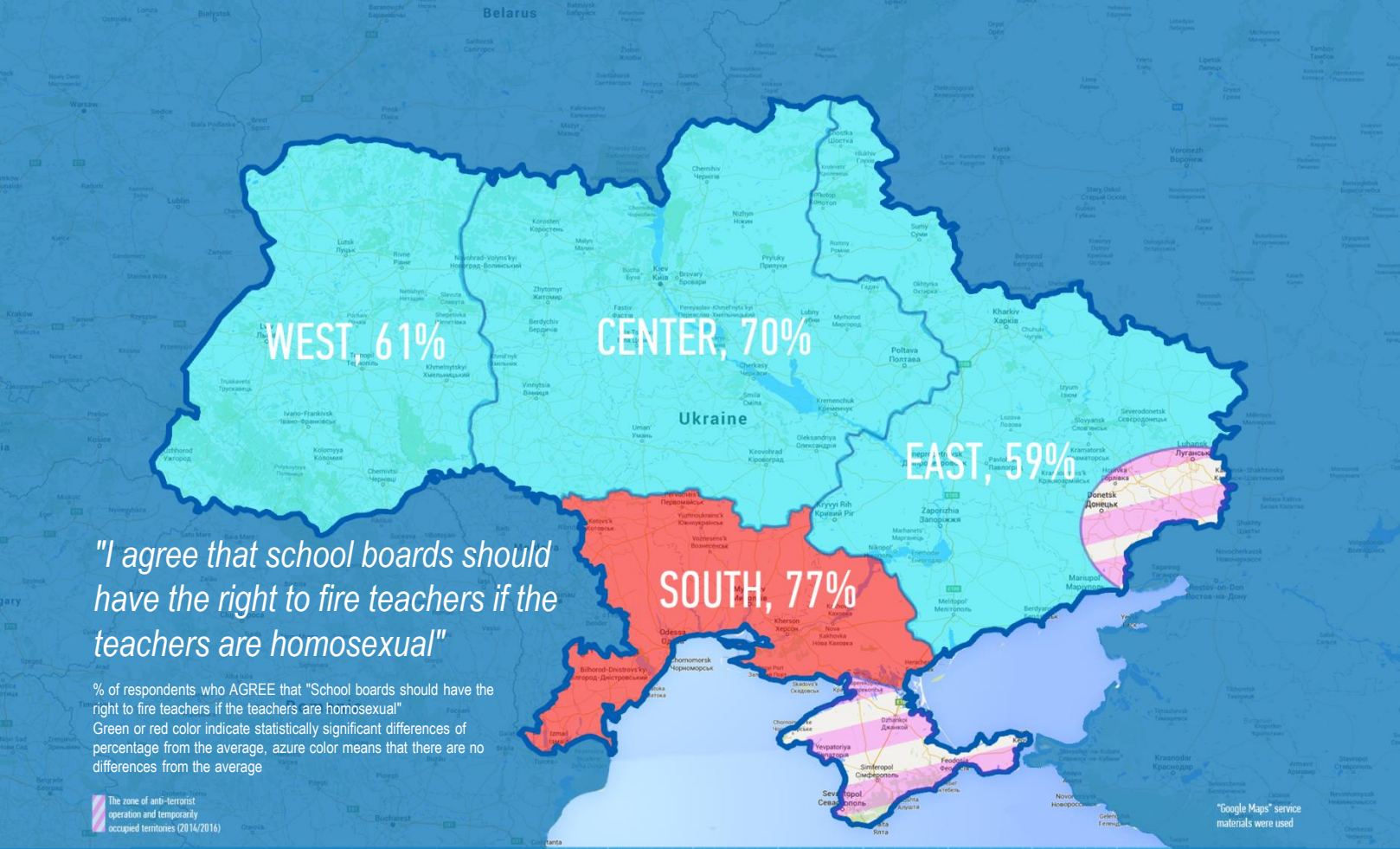
76-100%

Base: all respondents, n=1006









# THE MAJORITY DO NOT CONSIDER OTHER NATIONALITIES AS A THREAT

## Attitude to other nationalities

24%	33%	88%
The Russians in Ukraine should have fewer rights than the Ukrainians	Refugees from other countries threaten our welfare	The rights of all citizens of Ukraine, regardless the nationality, should be equal

% of respondents "Agree"  
for each of the following statements

0-25%

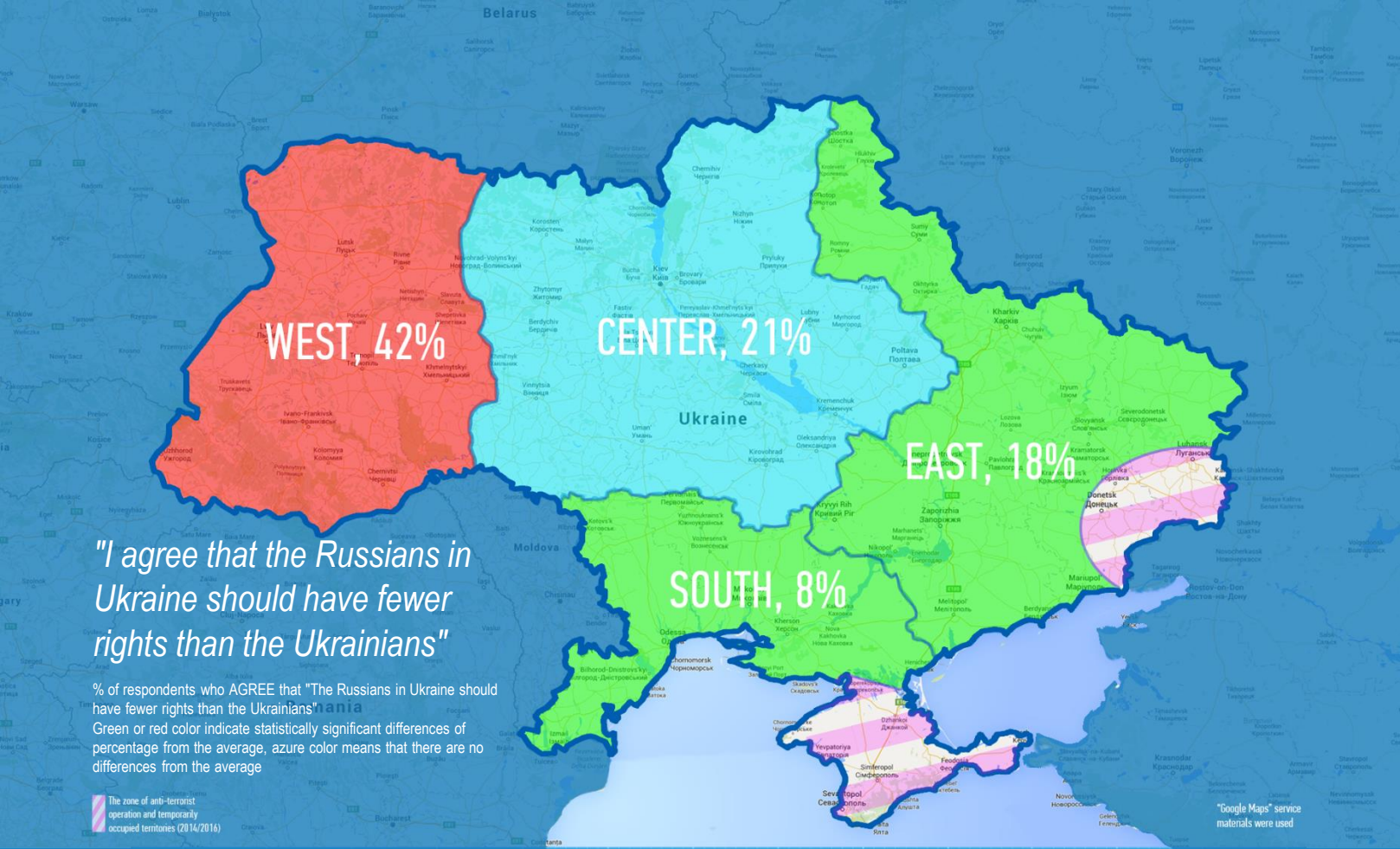
26-50%

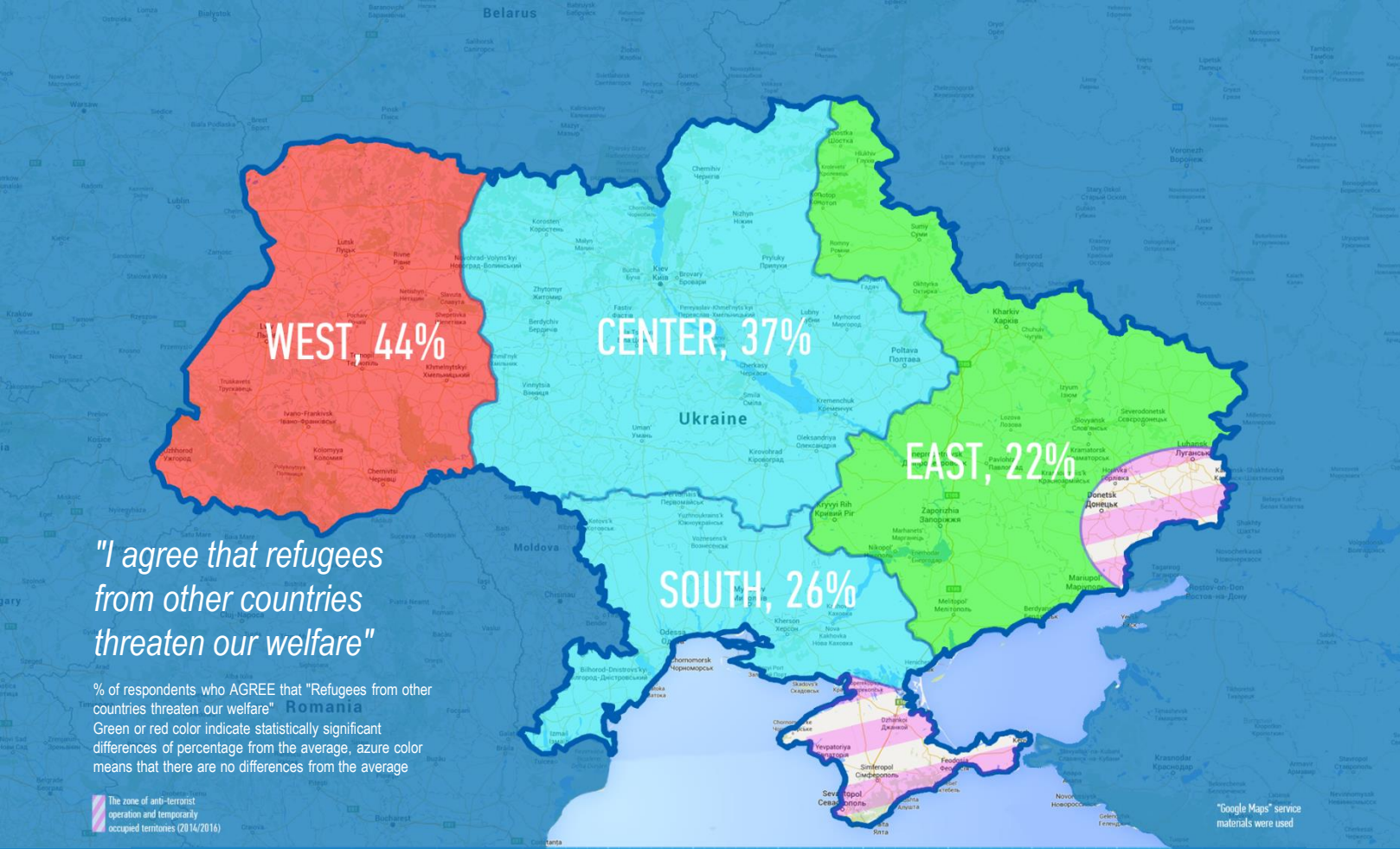
51-75%

76-100%

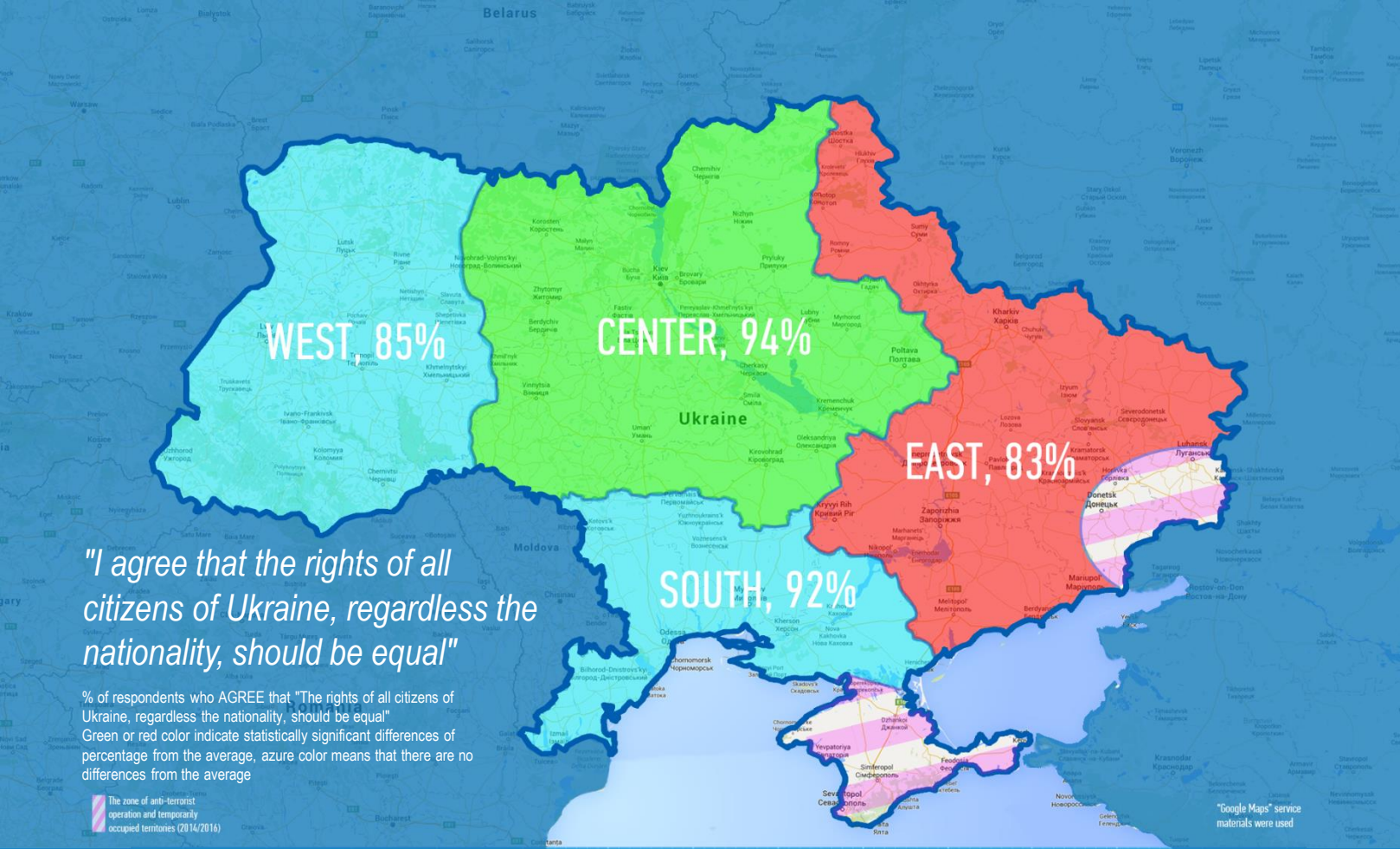
Base: all respondents, n=1006











# ONLY 12% CONSIDER RELIGION A DEFECT, WHILE ALMOST HALF OF RESPONDENTS ACTUALLY CONSIDERS THEMSELVES AS RELIGIOUS PEOPLE

## Attitude to religion

12%	45%
Religiosity of a person speaks about his/her limitations	Prayer is an important part of my daily life

% of respondents "Agree"  
for each of the following statements

0-25%

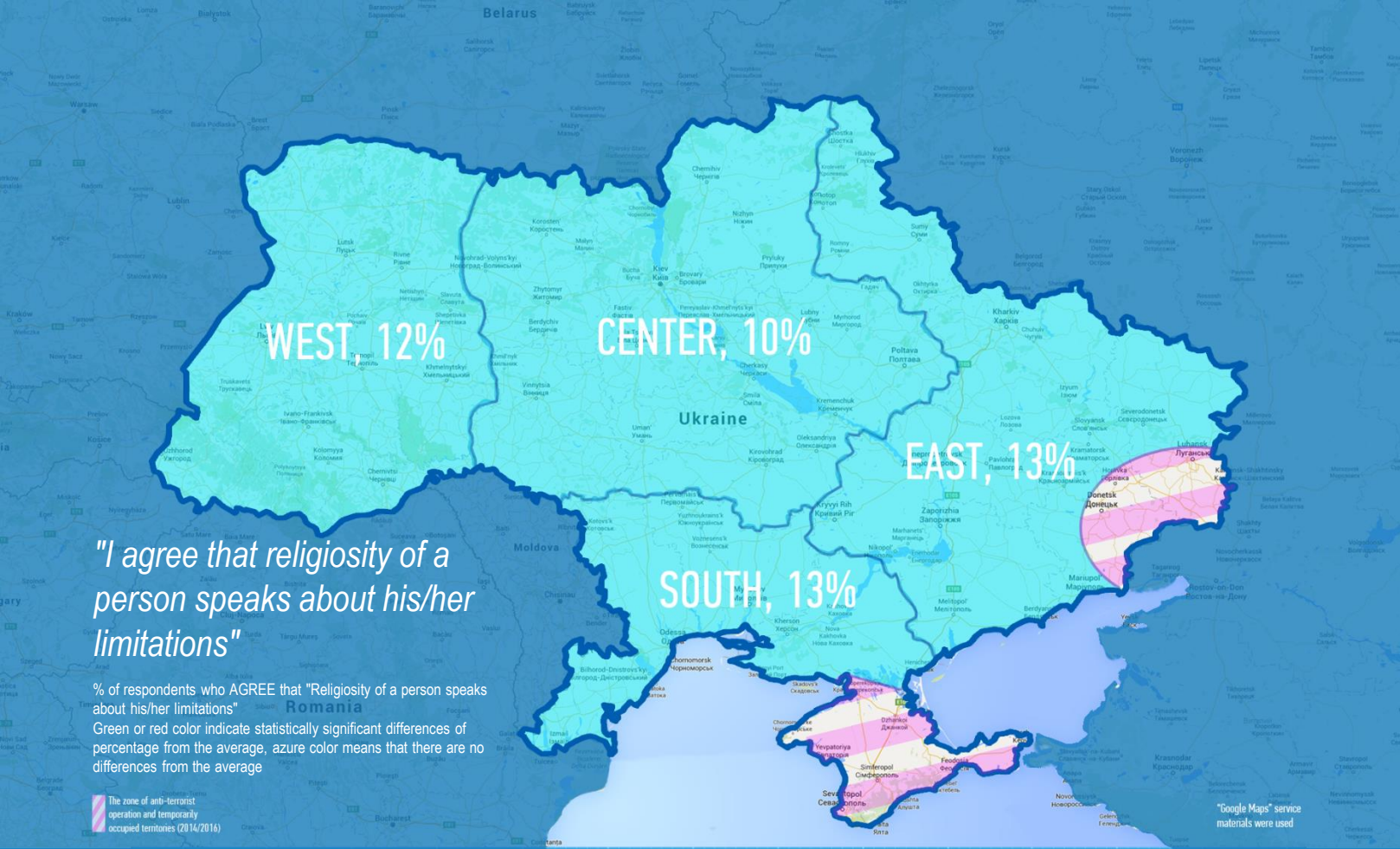
26-50%

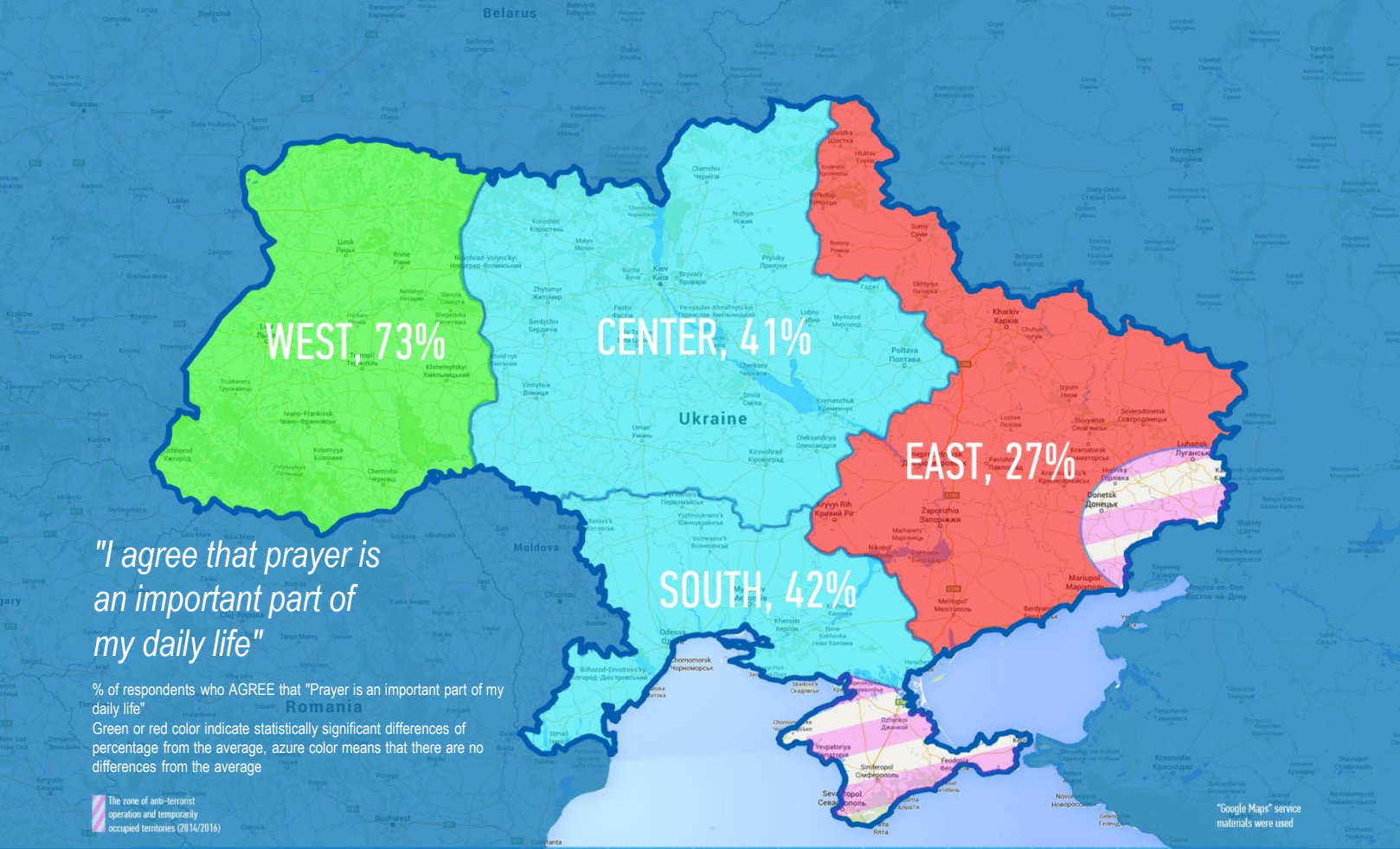
51-75%

76-100%

Base: all respondents, n=1006







# THE MAJORITY CONSIDER THE ARBITRARINESS OF EMPLOYERS UNACCEPTABLE AND OBSERVE THAT FINANCIAL STATUS IS BEING IMPROVED ONLY AMONG THE RICH PEOPLE

## Employment, financial status

21%	90%
The employer is entitled to dismiss or not to hire the person if he does not like him / her	In Ukraine the rich people become richer and the poor become only poorer

% of respondents "Agree"  
for each of the following statements

Base: all respondents, n=1006

0-25%

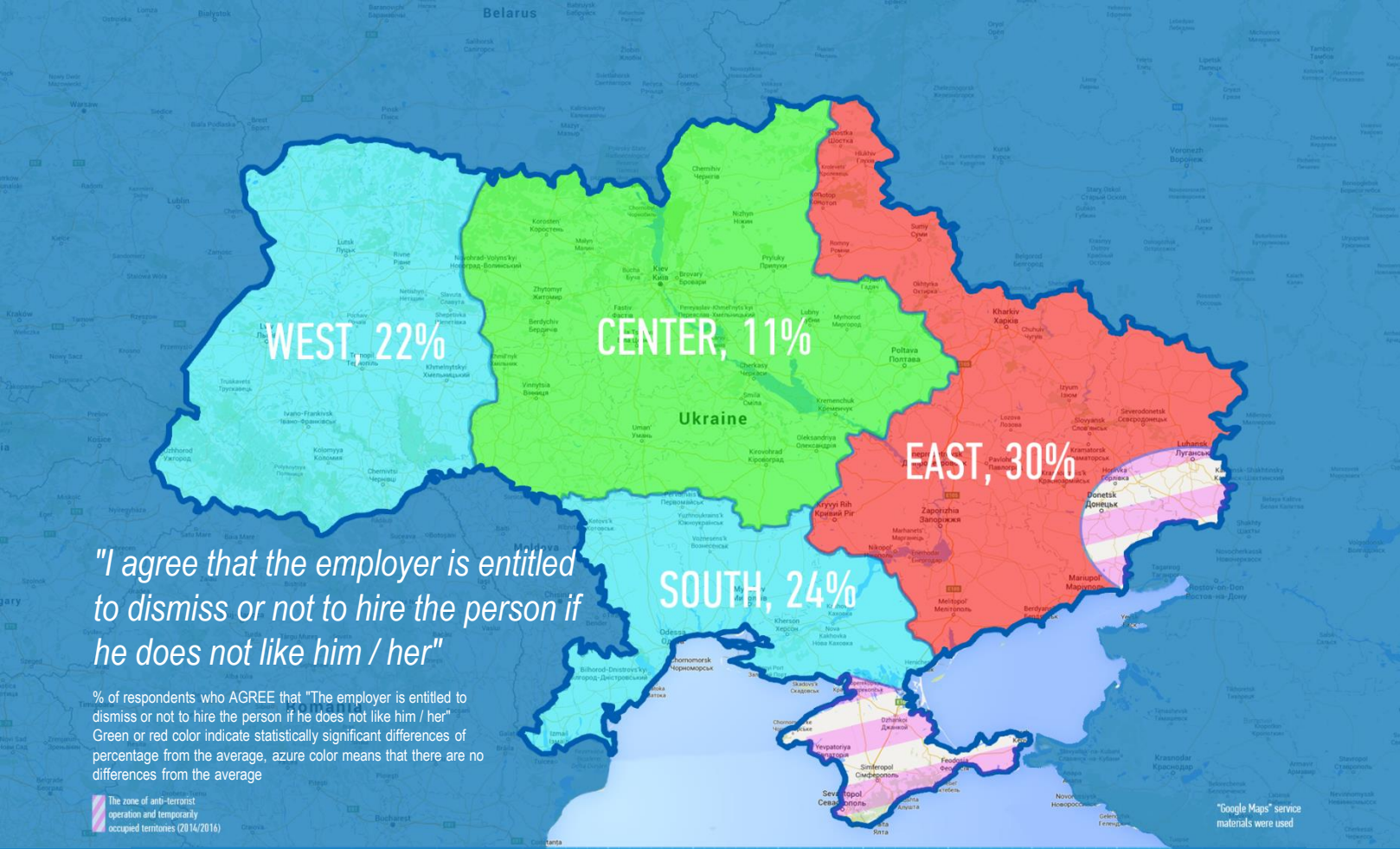
26-50%

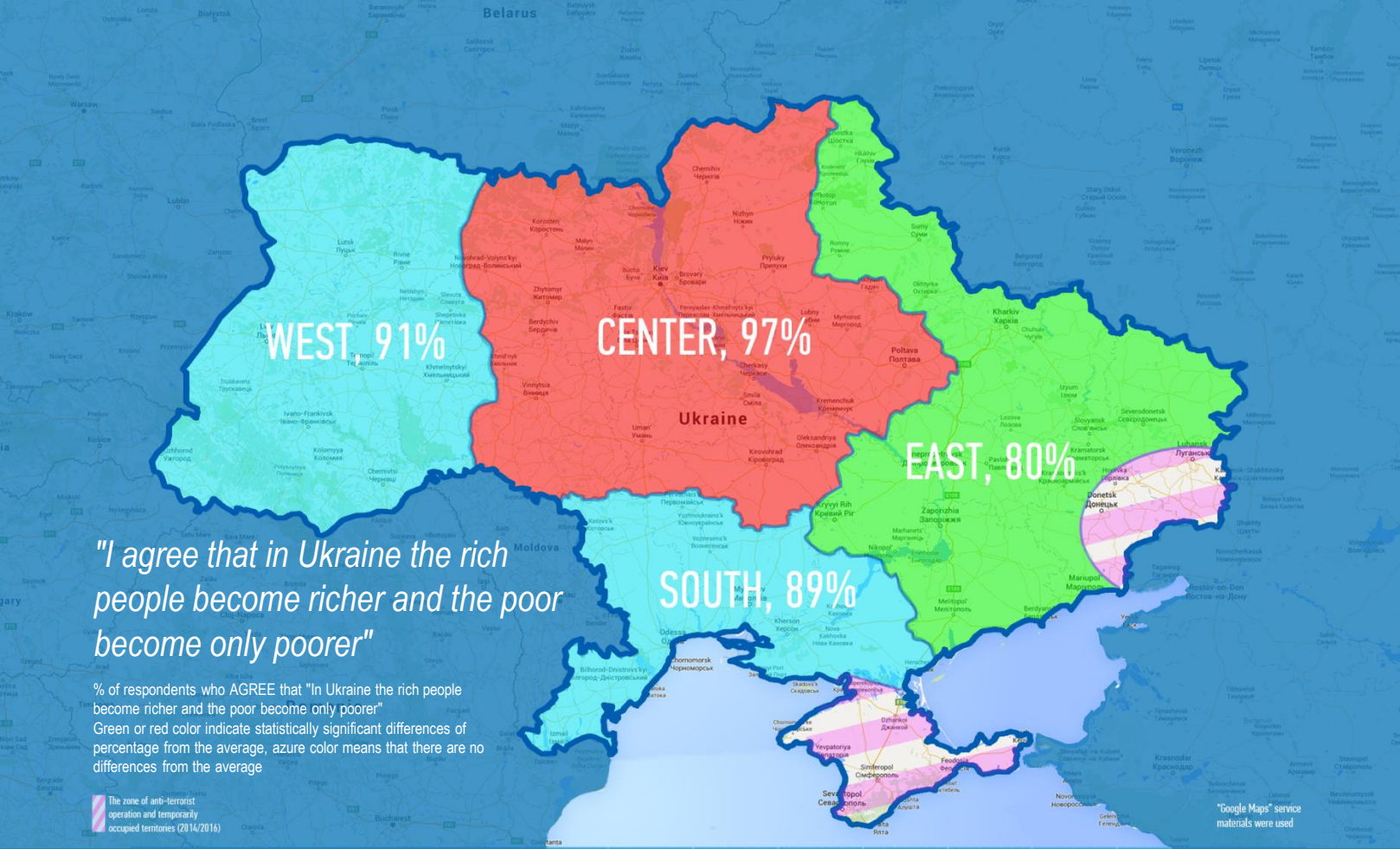
51-75%

76-100%











# THE VAST MAJORITY OF RESPONDENTS ASSIGN RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE AREA OF DISCRIMINATION BOTH – ON PEOPLE AND THE STATE

## Who should solve problems

80%	85%
State should fight discrimination in society	In order to avoid discrimination in society, everyone should make an effort

% of respondents "Agree"  
for each of the following statements

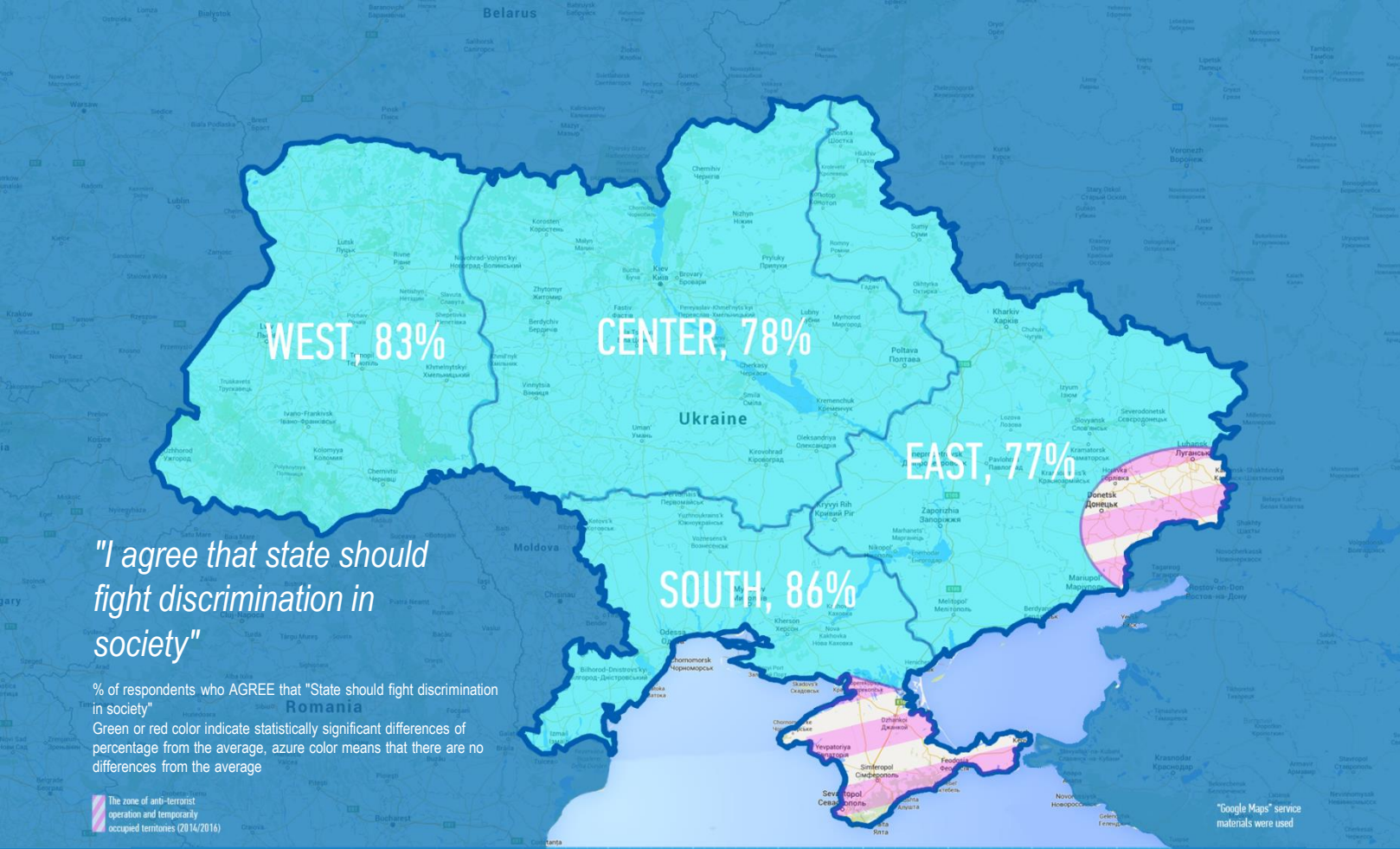
0-25%

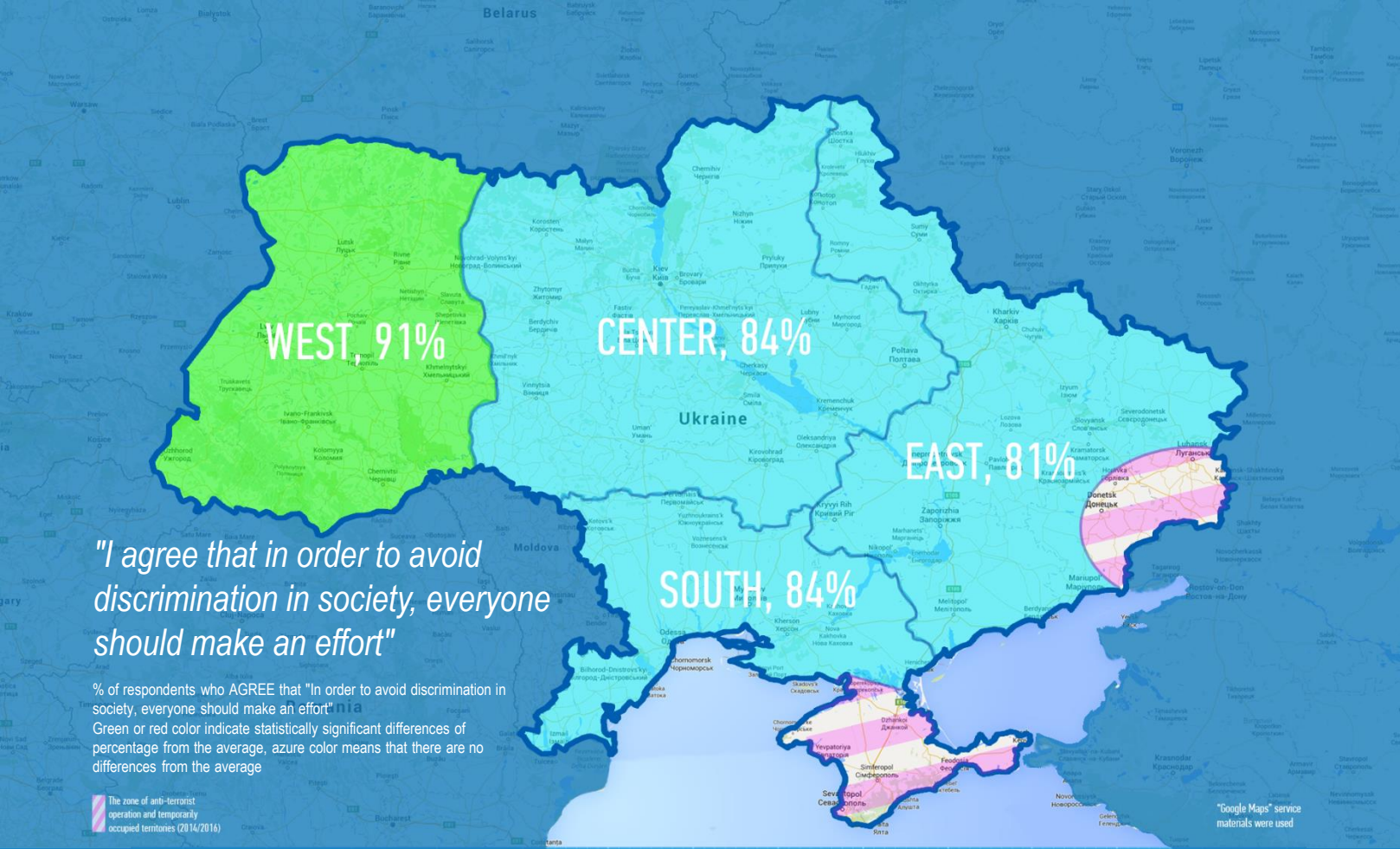
26-50%

51-75%

76-100%

Base: all respondents, n=1006





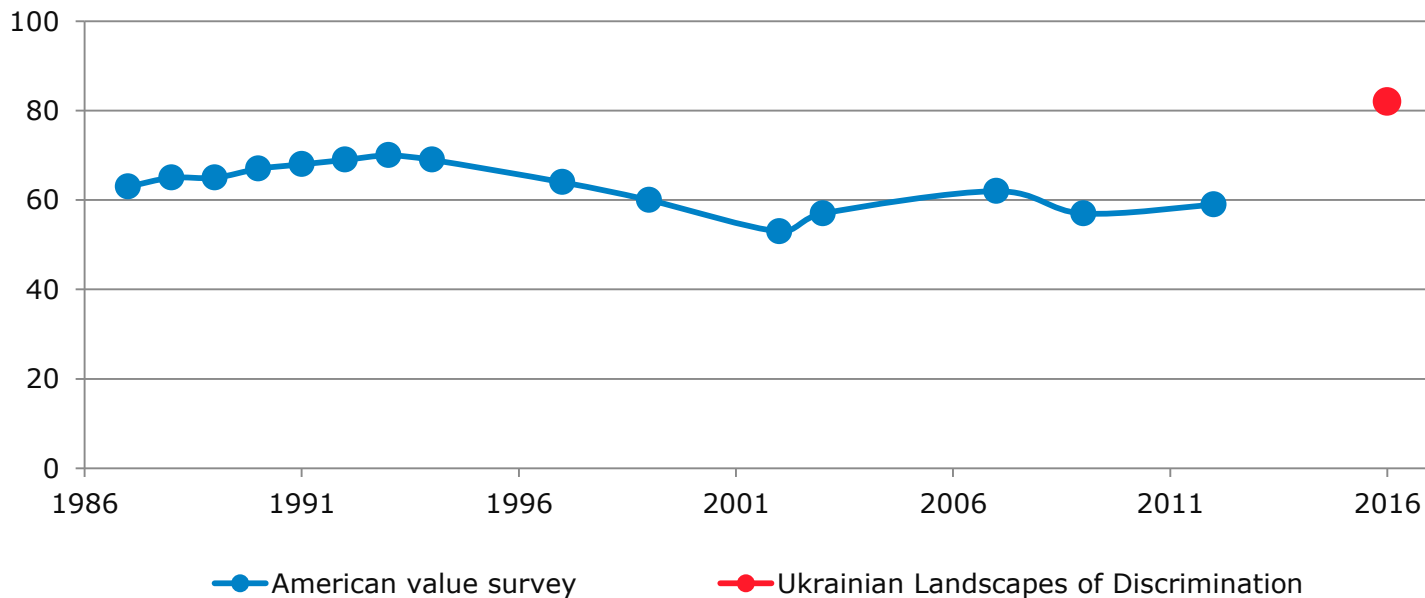
# COMPARISON WITH THE SITUATION IN THE USA

- Some of the statements that were used in the study were taken from the American longitude research American Value Survey \* for comparison of some issues/points of the state of discrimination in Ukraine:
  1. Government is usually inefficient and wasteful
  2. Government run for the benefit of all the people
  3. Government should care for people who can not care for themselves
  4. Best way to ensure peace is through military strength
  5. Prayer is an important part of my daily life
  6. School boards have the right to fire homosexual teachers
  7. Women should return to their traditional roles in society
  8. Women get fewer opportunities than men for good jobs
  9. Rich just get richer while the poor get poorer
- As a result of comparison one can see that society in the United States is much less discriminatory, attitude to homosexuals and women is indicative.
- Even though there is more religiosity in society in Ukraine than in the United States, attitude towards homosexuals there is much better than in Ukraine.

\*Link to data source of American Value Survey:  
<http://www.people-press.org/values-questions/>



# GOVERNMENT IS USUALLY INEFFICIENT AND WASTEFUL

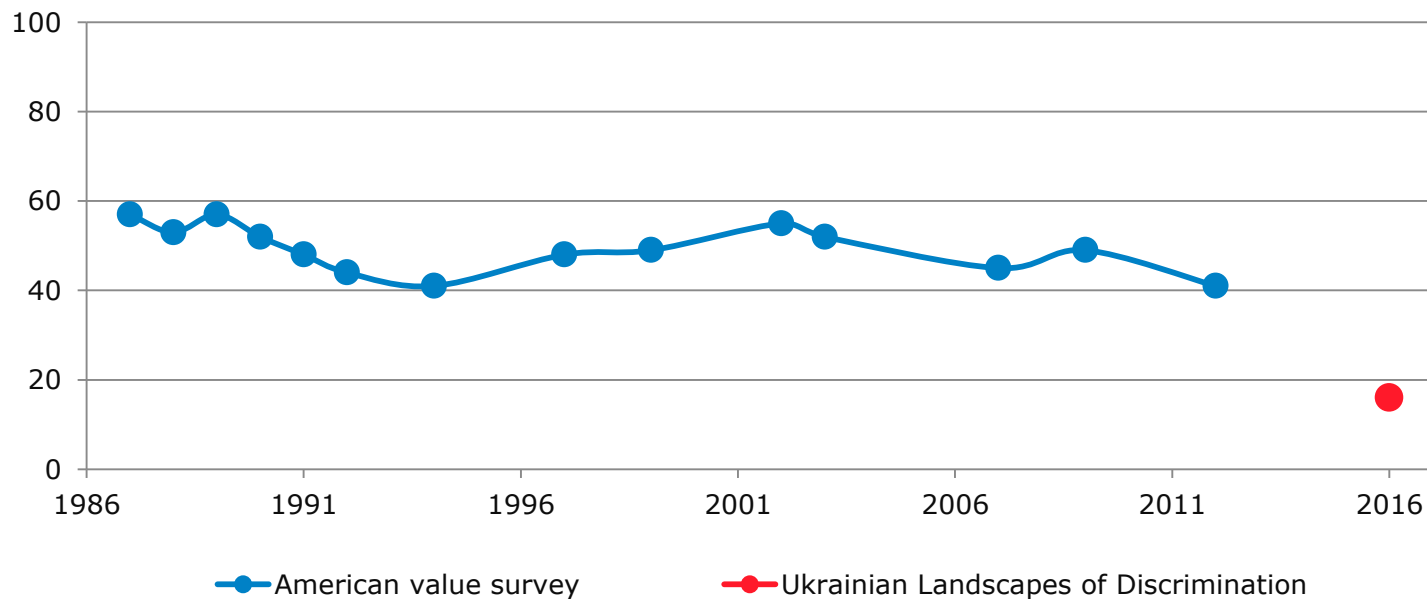


% of respondents who agree with the statement  
Base: All respondents, n=1006

When something is run by the government, it is usually inefficient and wasteful (American Value Survey)  
<http://www.people-press.org/values-questions/q30m/government-run-for-the-benefit-of-all-the-people/>



# GOVERNMENT RUN FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL THE PEOPLE

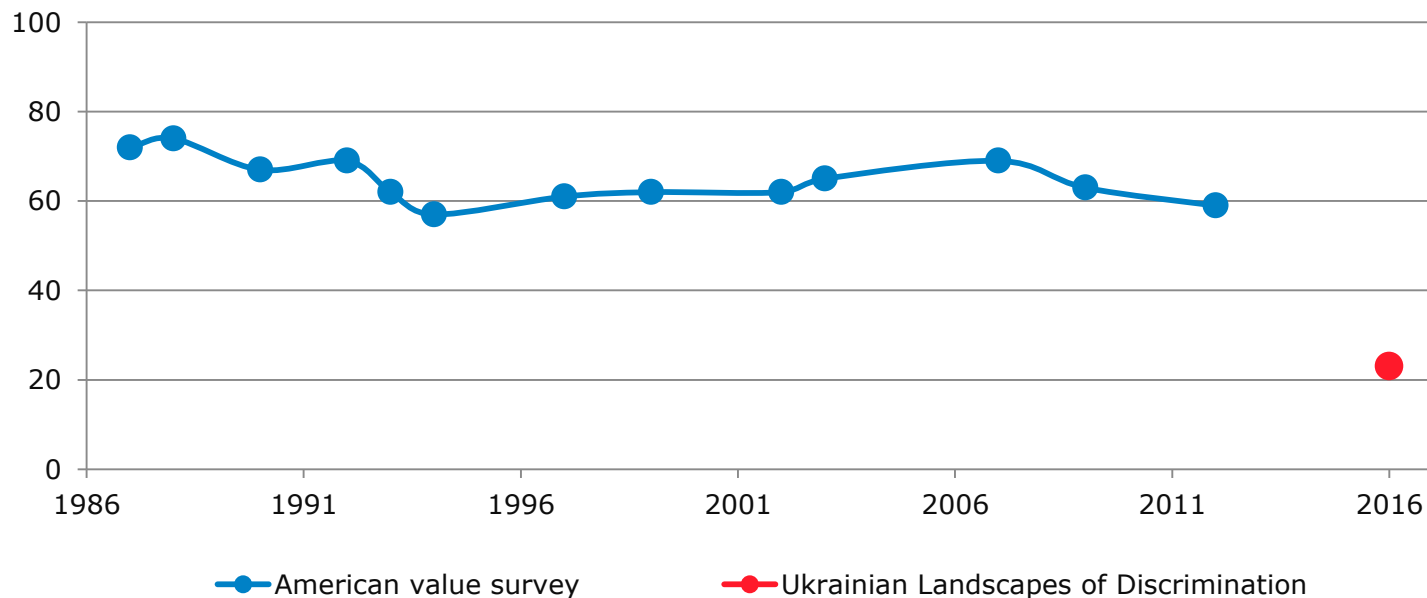


% of respondents who agree with the statement  
Base: All respondents, n=1006

The government is really run for the benefit of all the people  
<http://www.people-press.org/values-questions/q30m/government-run-for-the-benefit-of-all-the-people/>



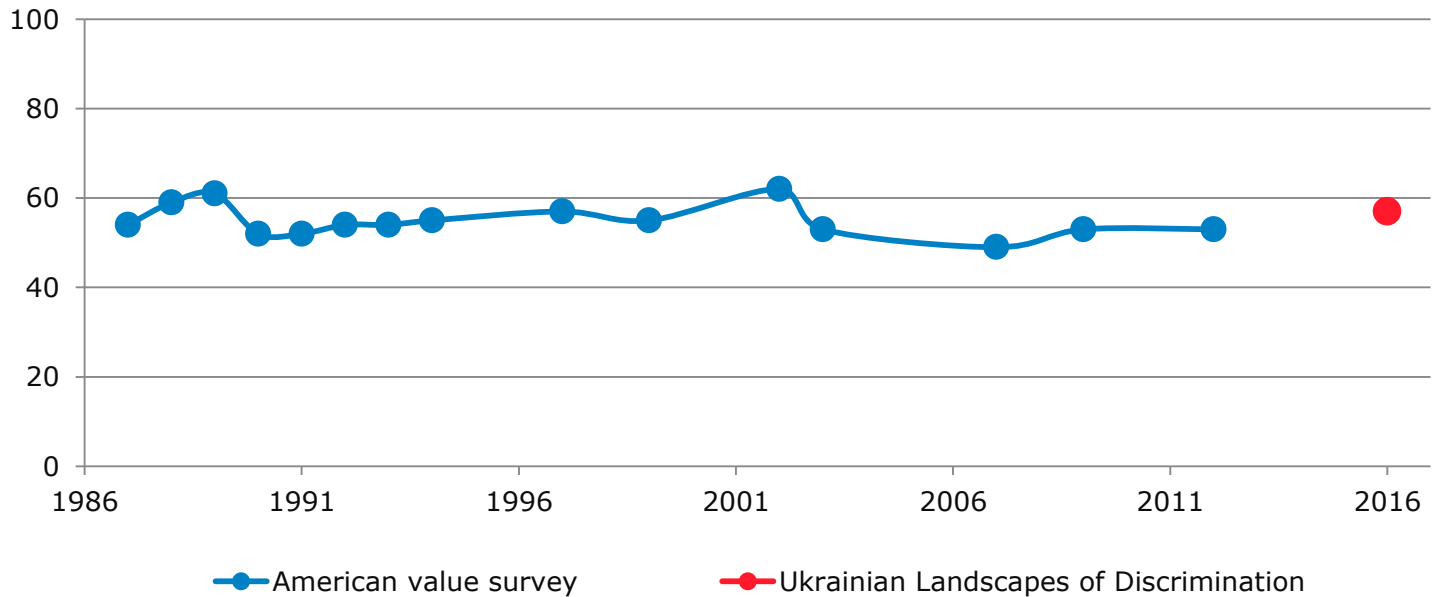
# GOVERNMENT SHOULD CARE FOR PEOPLE WHO CAN NOT CARE FOR THEMSELVES



% of respondents who agree with the statement  
Base: All respondents, n=1006

It is the responsibility of the government to take care of people who can't take care of themselves  
<http://www.people-press.org/values-questions/q40e/government-should-care-for-people-who-cant-care-for-themselves/>

# BEST WAY TO ENSURE PEACE IS THROUGH MILITARY STRENGTH

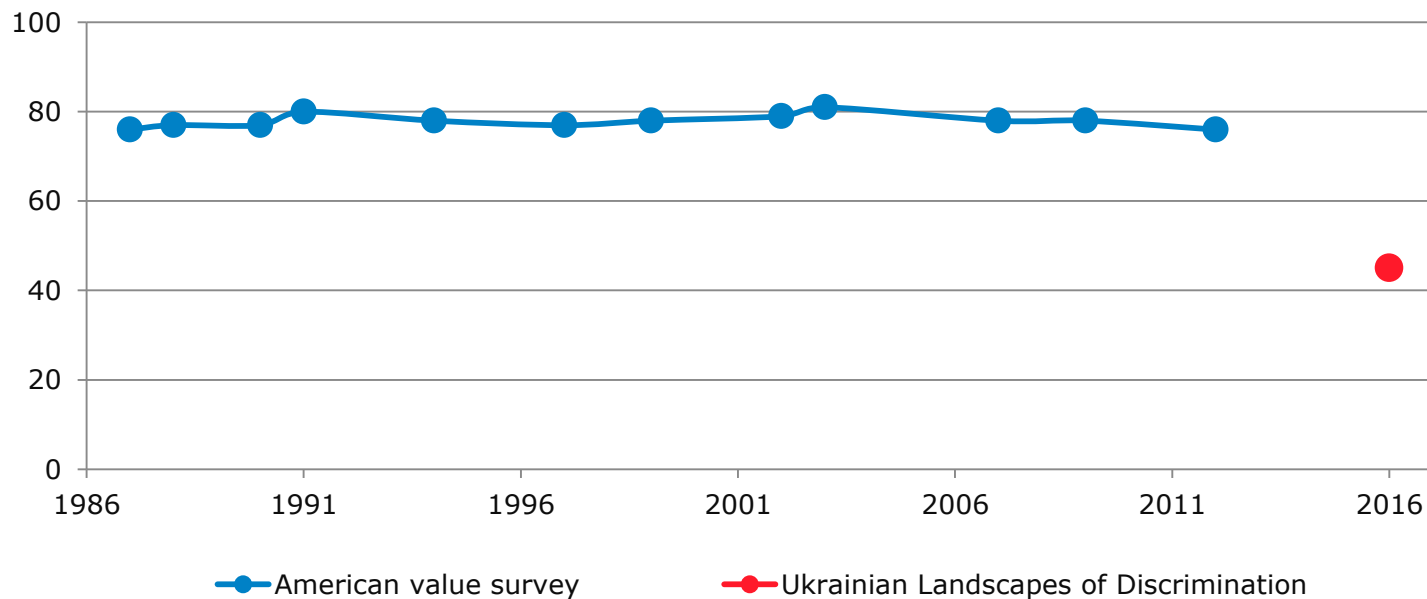


% of respondents who agree with the statement  
Base: All respondents, n=1006

The best way to ensure peace is through military strength  
<http://www.people-press.org/values-questions/q40p/best-way-to-ensure-peace-is-through-military-strength/>



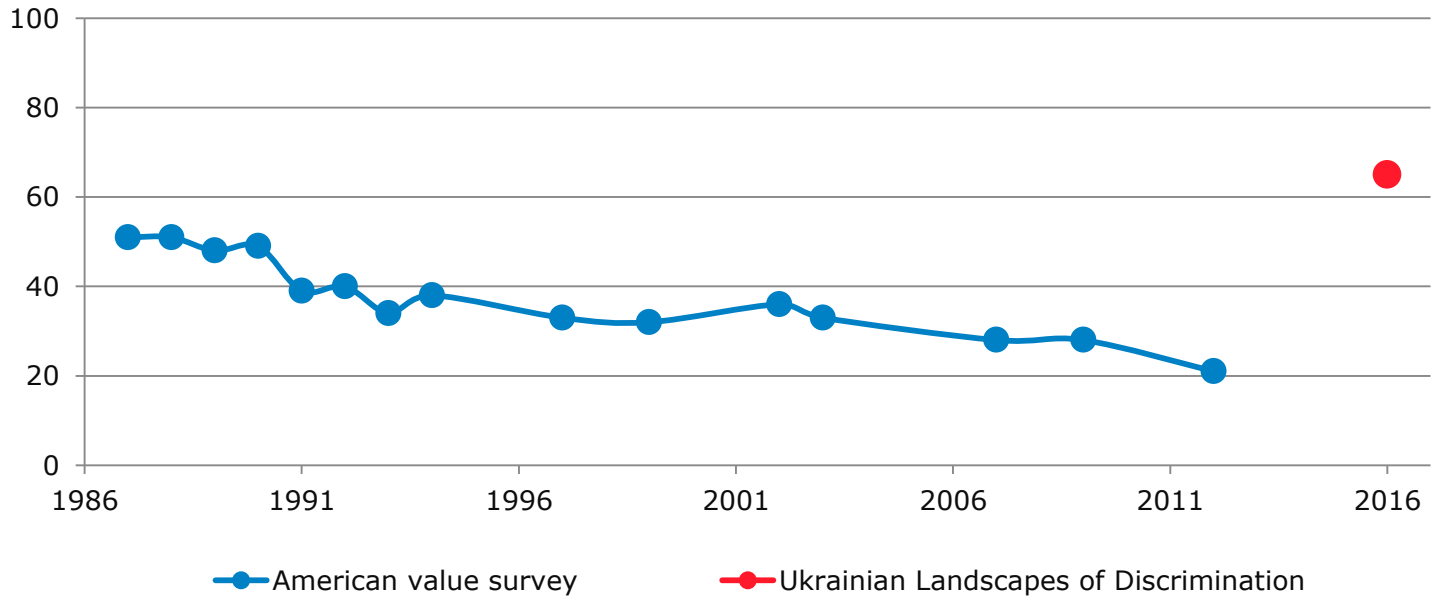
# PRAYER IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF MY DAILY LIFE



% of respondents who agree with the statement  
Base: All respondents, n=1006

Prayer is an important part of my daily life  
<http://www.people-press.org/values-questions/q41a/prayer-is-an-important-part-of-my-daily-life/>

# SCHOOL BOARDS HAVE THE RIGHT TO FIRE HOMOSEXUAL TEACHERS



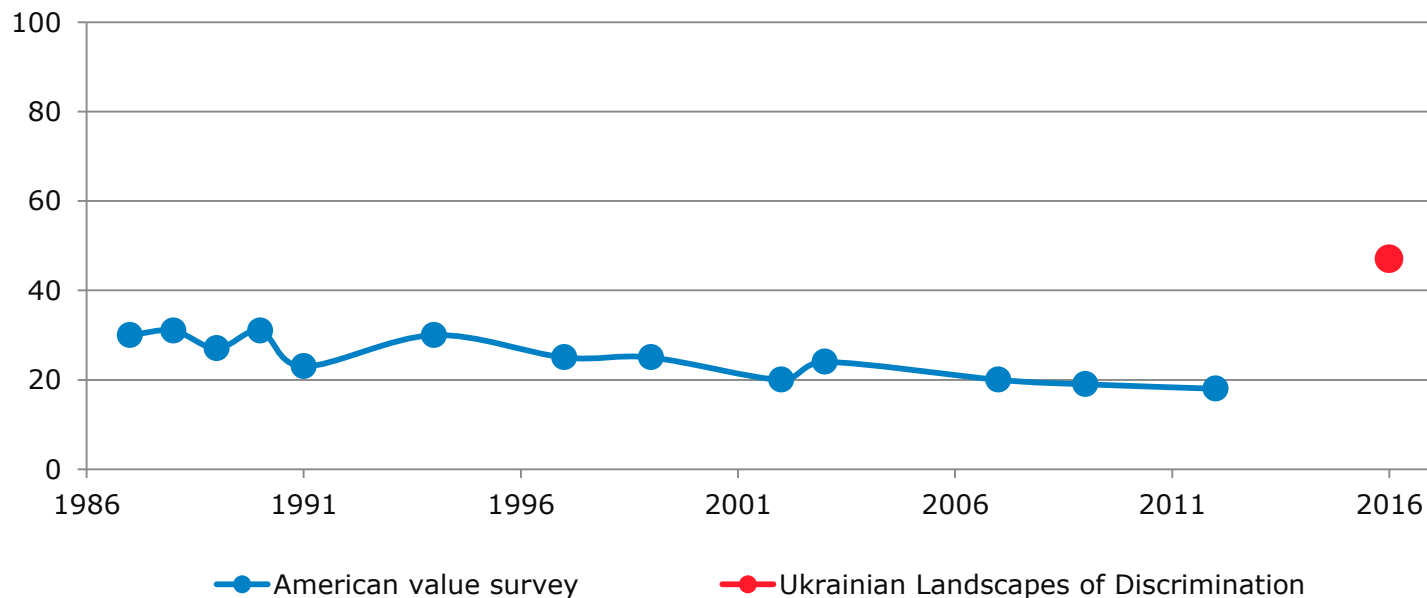
% of respondents who agree with the statement  
Base: All respondents, n=1006

School boards ought to have the right to fire teachers who are known homosexuals  
<http://www.people-press.org/values-questions/q41e/school-boards-have-the-right-to-fire-homosexual-teachers/>





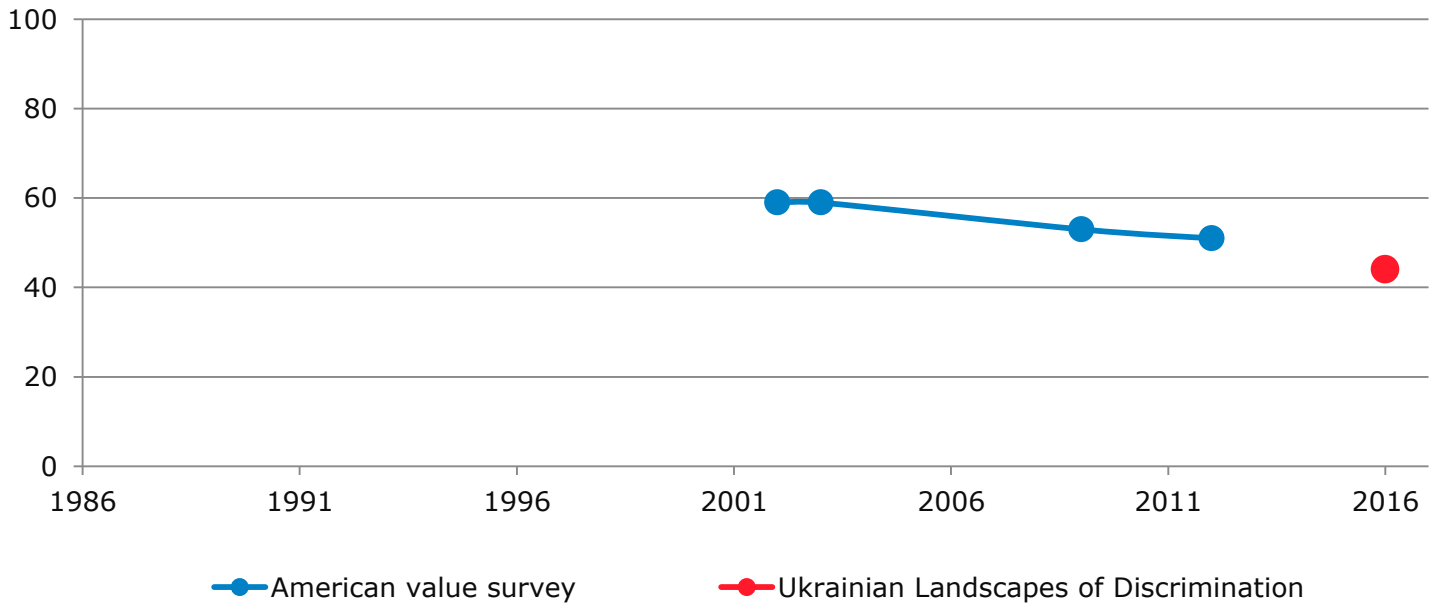
# WOMEN SHOULD RETURN TO THEIR TRADITIONAL ROLES IN SOCIETY



% of respondents who agree with the statement  
Base: All respondents, n=1006

Women should return to their traditional roles in society  
<http://www.people-press.org/values-questions/q41j/women-should-return-to-their-traditional-roles-in-society/>

# WOMEN GET FEWER OPPORTUNITIES THAN MEN FOR GOOD JOBS

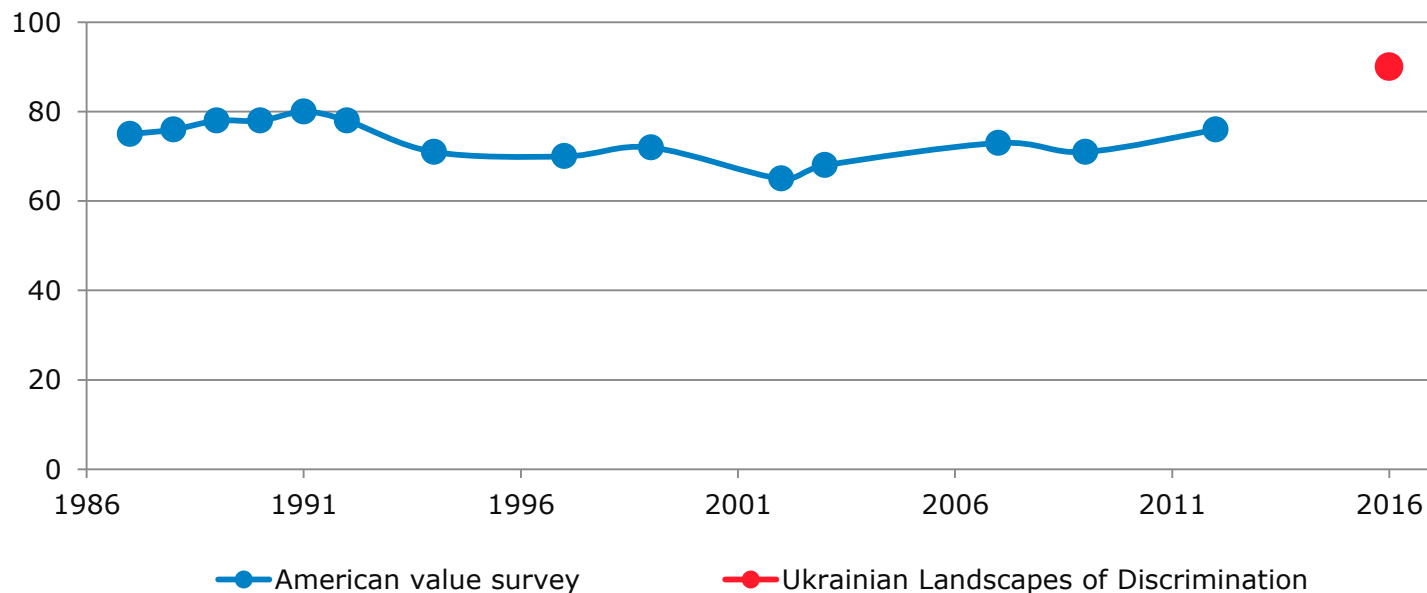


% of respondents who agree with the statement  
Base: All respondents, n=1006

Women get fewer opportunities than men for good jobs  
<http://www.people-press.org/values-questions/q40aa/women-get-fewer-opportunities-than-men-for-good-jobs/>



# IN UKRAINE RICH JUST GET RICHER WHILE THE POOR GET POORER



% of respondents who agree with the statement  
Base: All respondents, n=1006

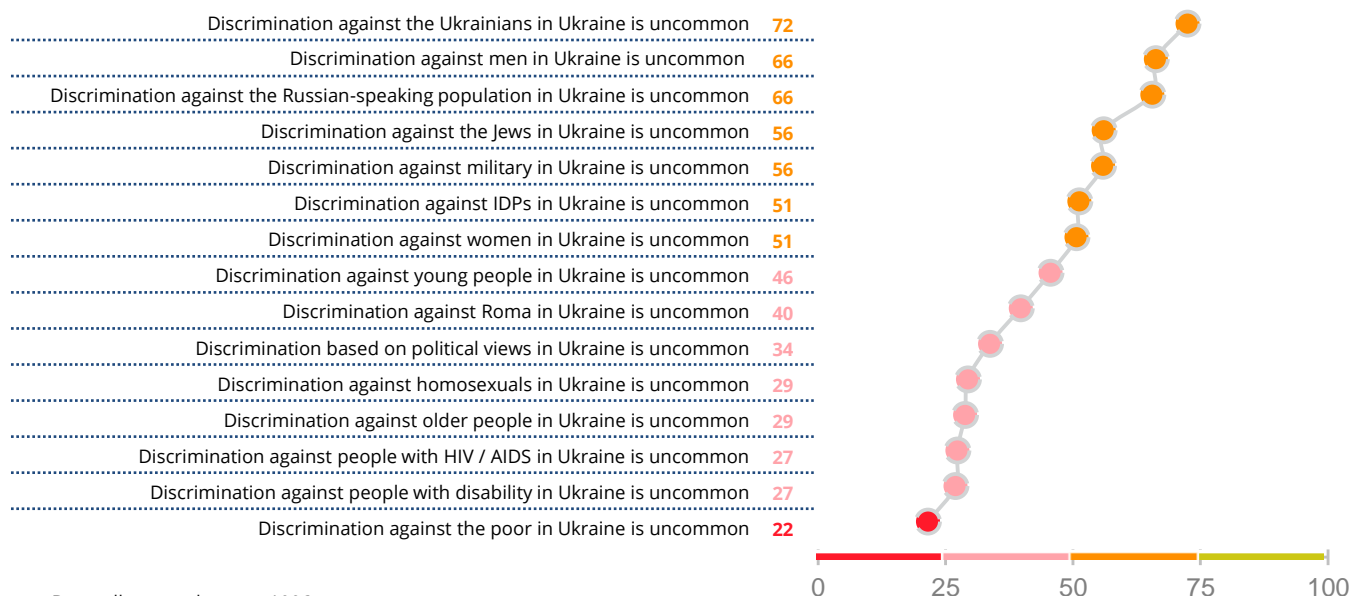
Today it's really true that the rich just get richer while the poor get poorer  
<http://www.people-press.org/values-questions/q41q/rich-just-get-richer-while-the-poor-get-poorer/>

# DISCRIMINATED GROUPS



# DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE POOR IS THE MOST VISIBLE ONE TO THE RESPONDENTS, AND THE LEAST NOTICEABLE IS DISCRIMINATION ON LINGUISTIC GROUNDS

Ranked by % of responses "Agree"  
for each of the following statements

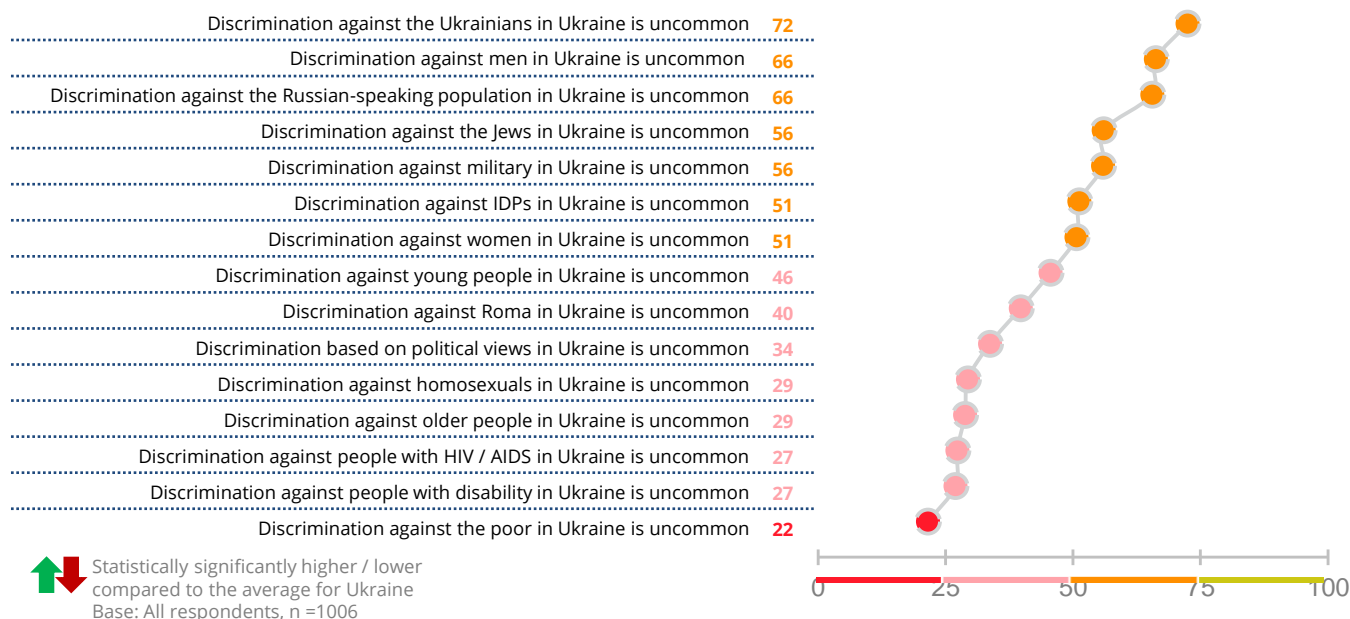


Base: all respondents, n=1006



# NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BY GENDER, AGE, ETHNICITY, INCOME, EDUCATION AND TYPE OF SETTLEMENT WAS FOUND IN JUDGMENTS

Ranked by % of responses "Agree"  
for each of the following statements



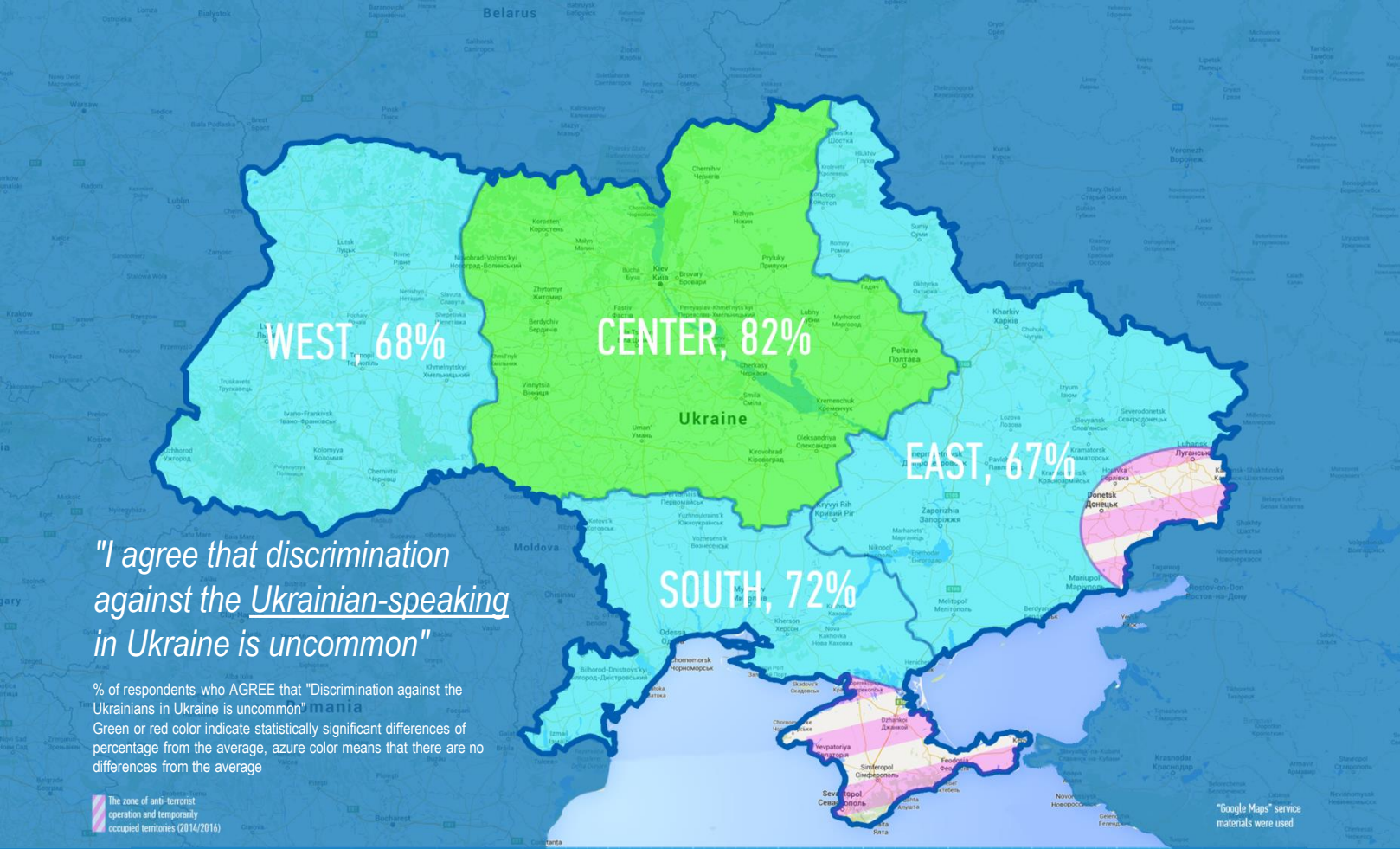
# TOP 5 DISCRIMINATED GROUPS IN UKRAINE ACCORDING TO RESPONDENTS

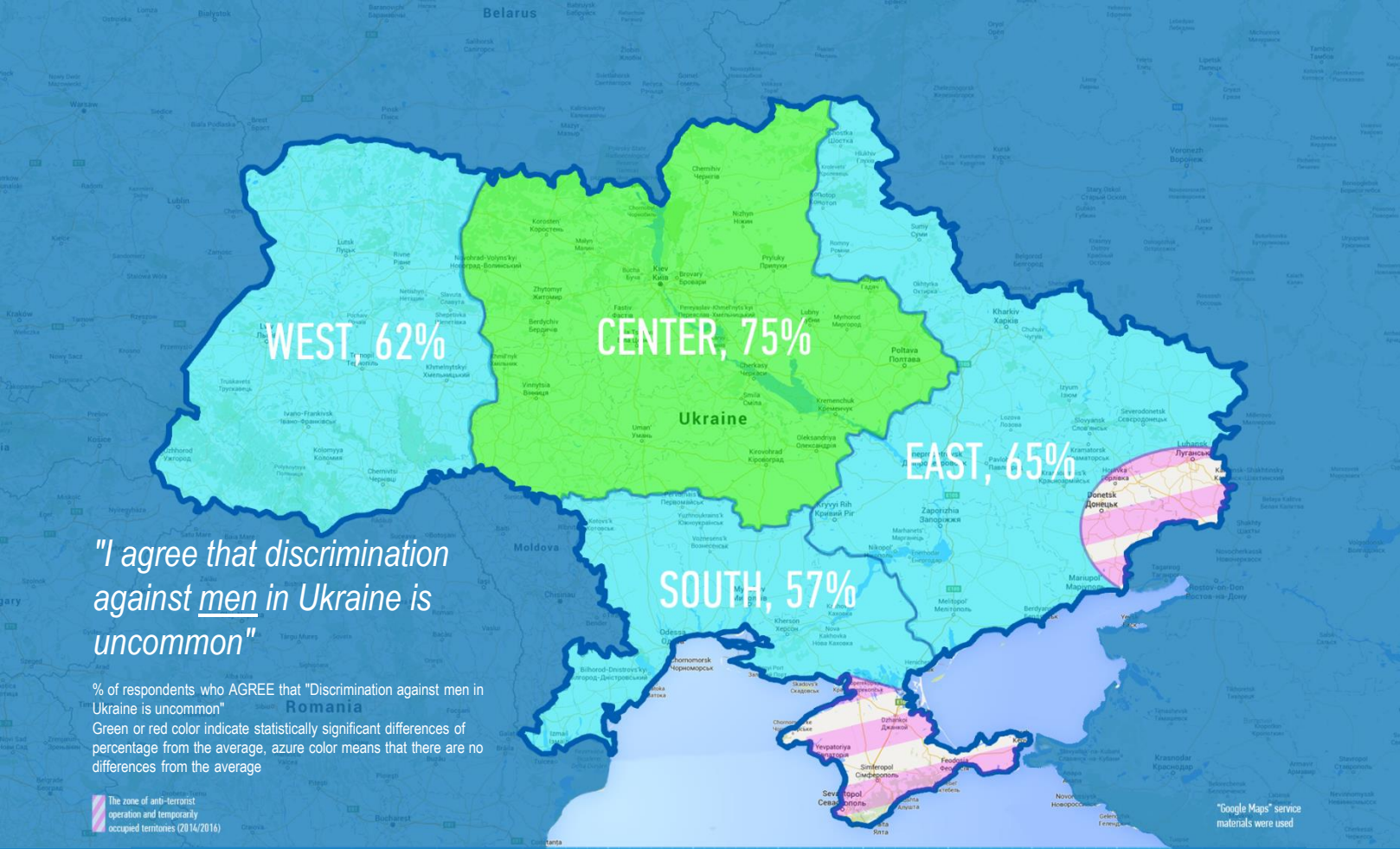
72%	62%	62%	49%	45%
Discrimination against the poor	Discrimination against disabled people	Discrimination against older people	Discrimination based on political views	Discrimination against people with HIV / AIDS

% of respondents "Disagree" for statements about the "rarity of discrimination" for each of the given characteristics

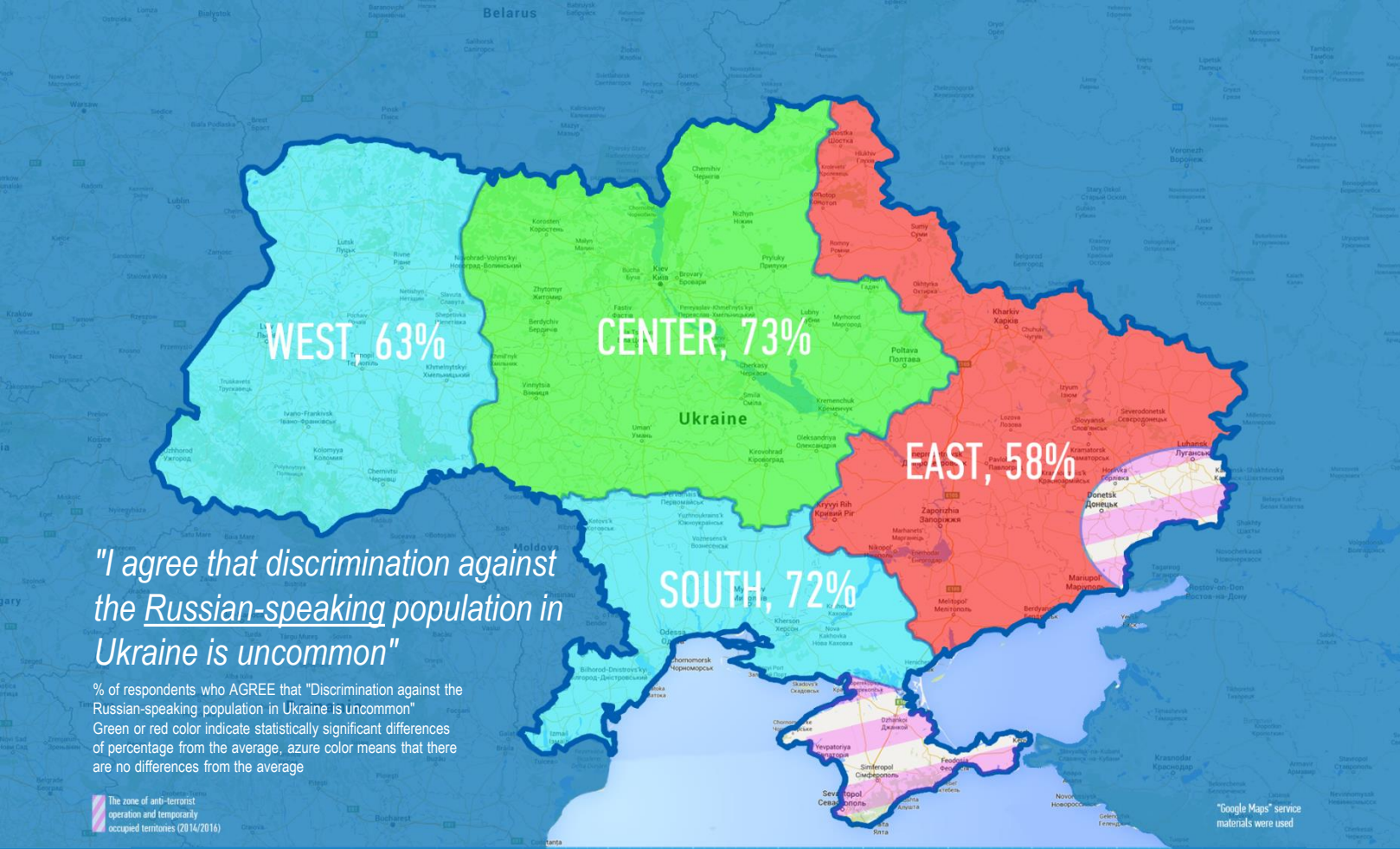
0-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%
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Base: all respondents, n=1006



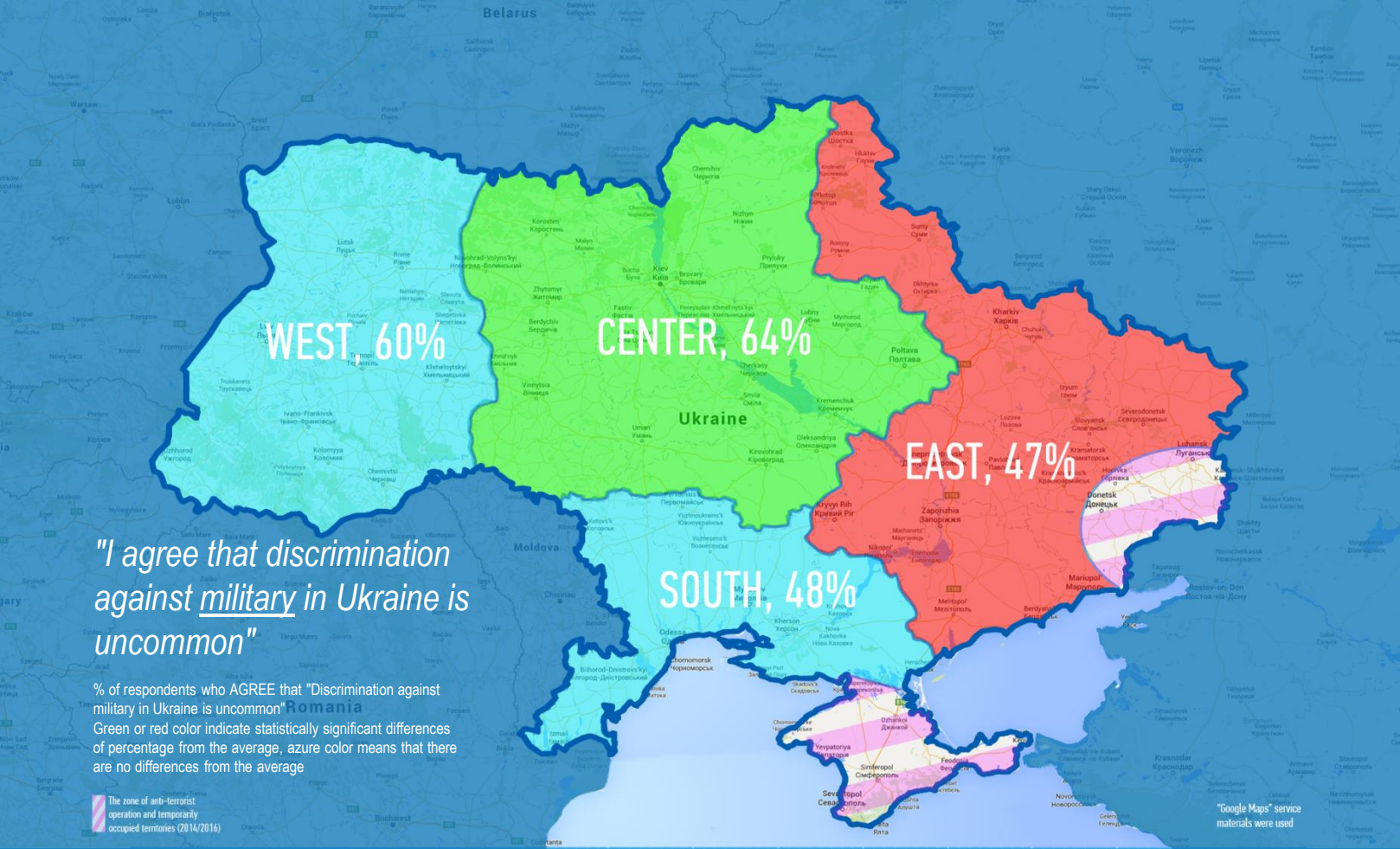




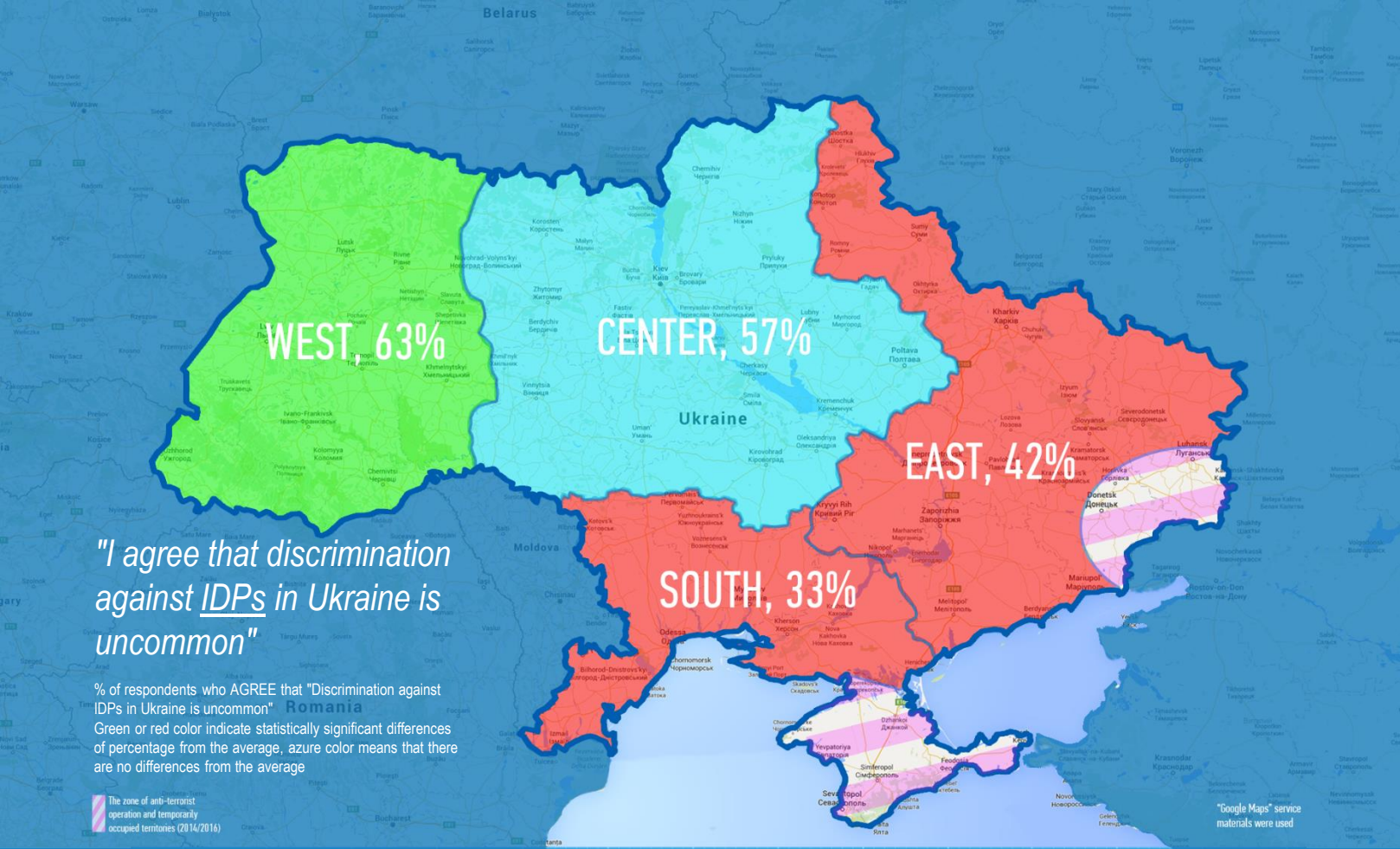


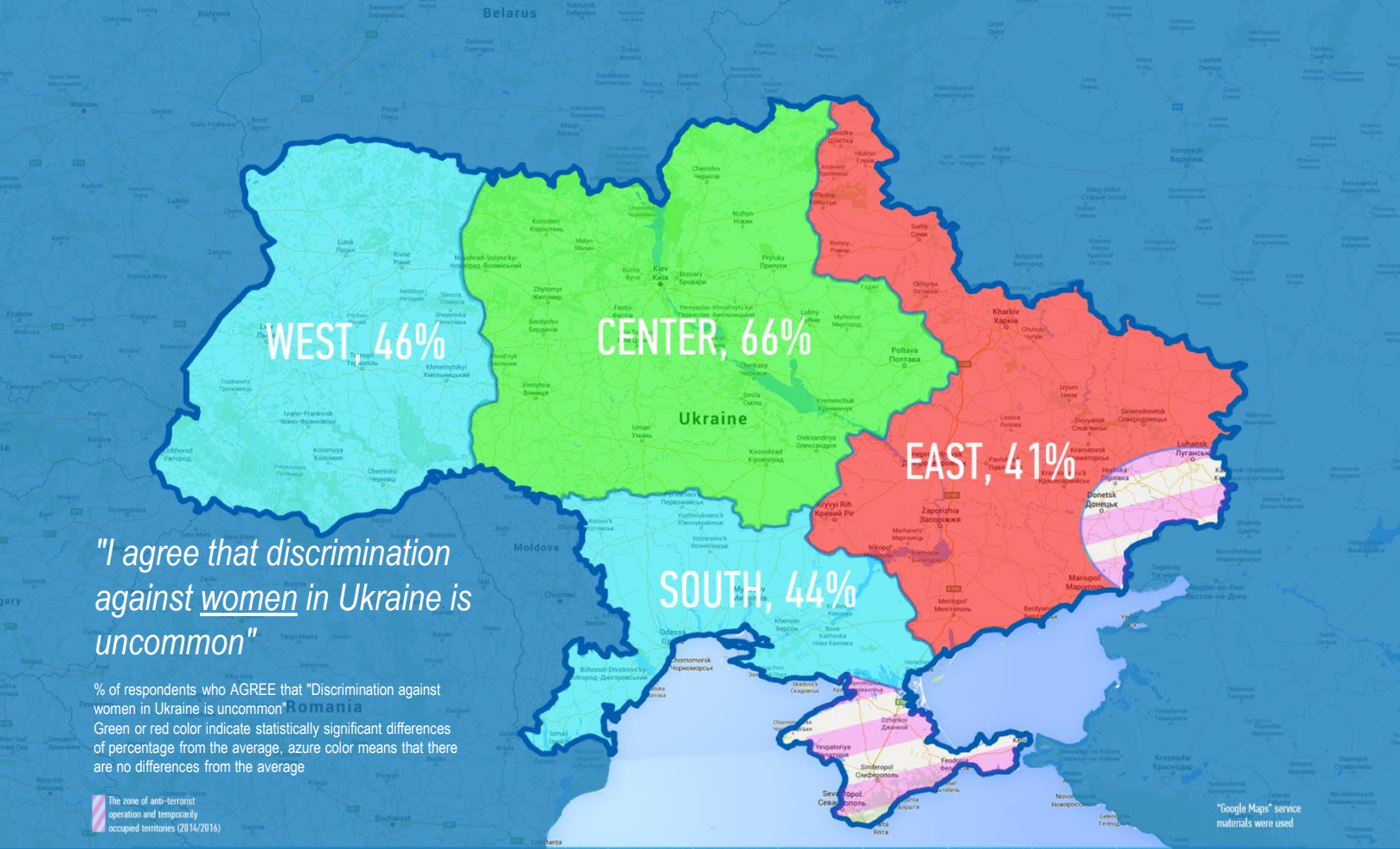




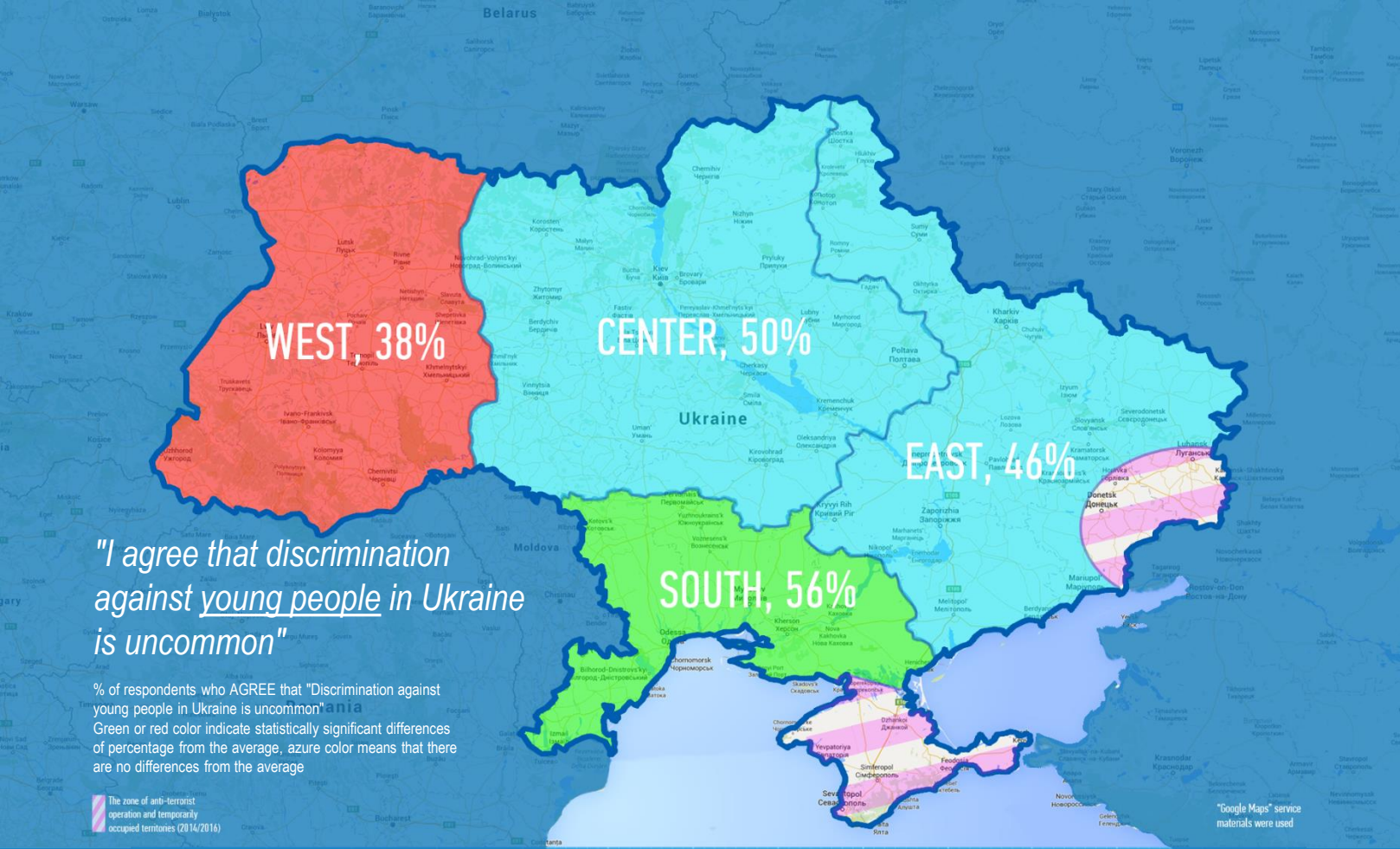




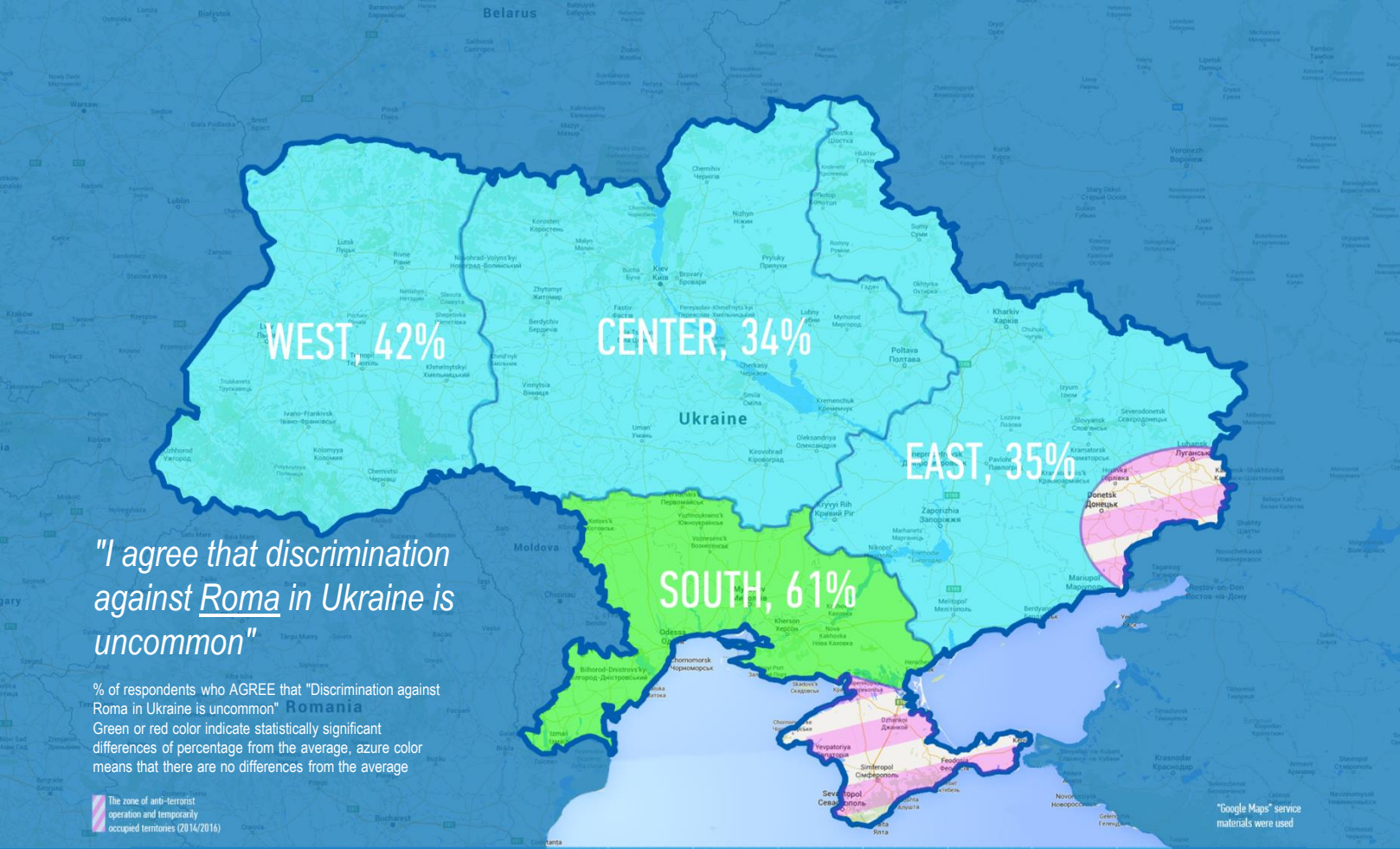


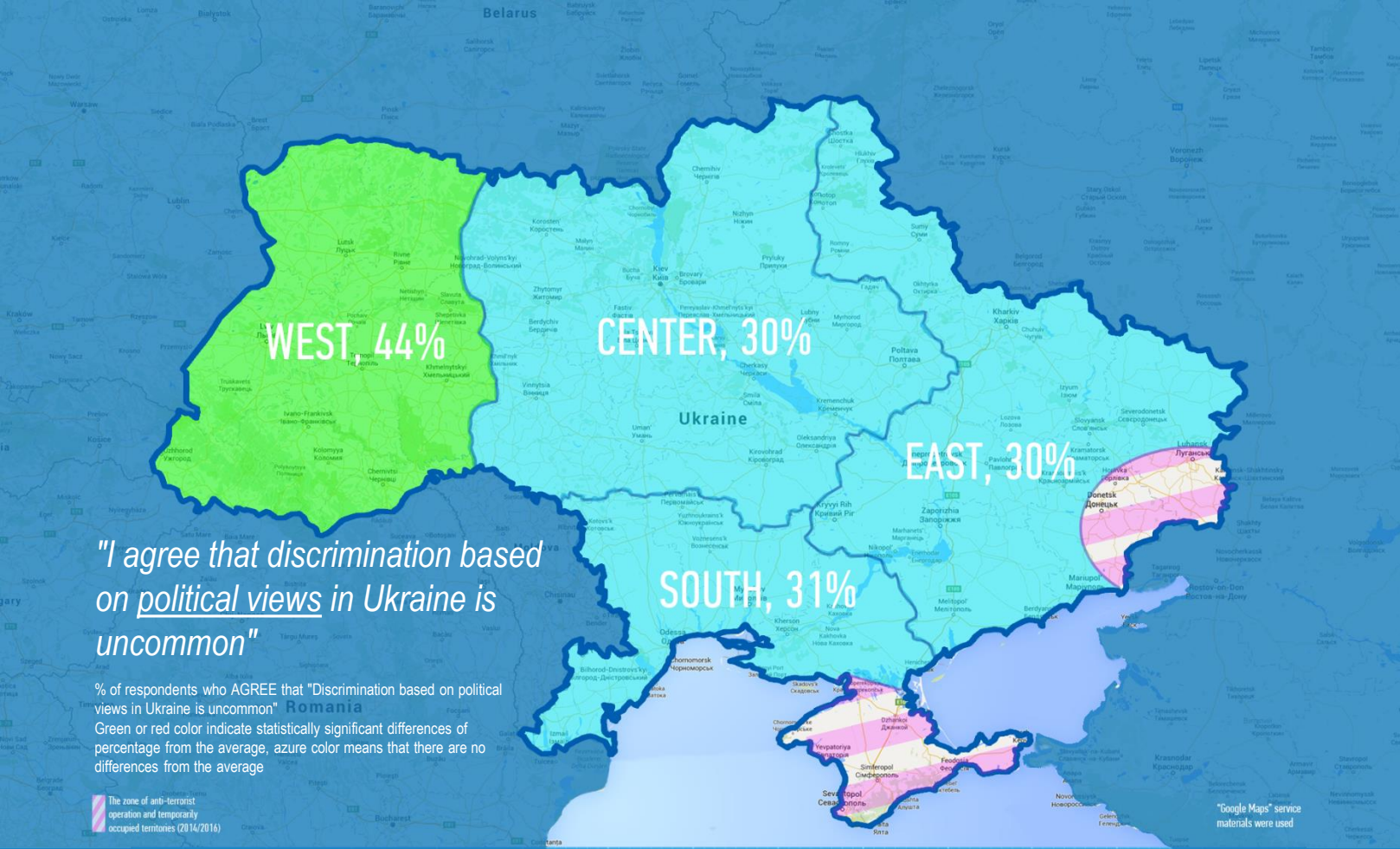










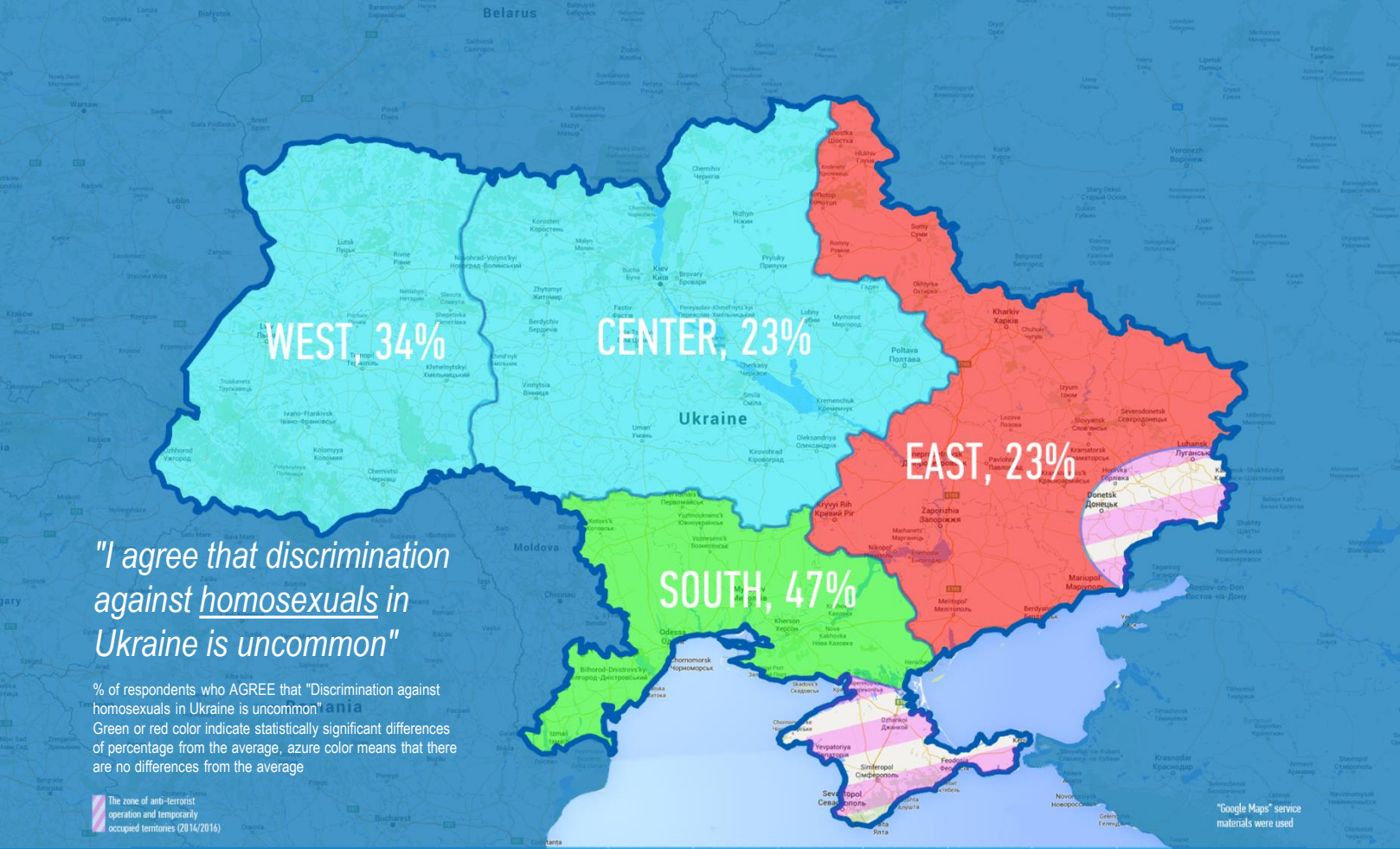


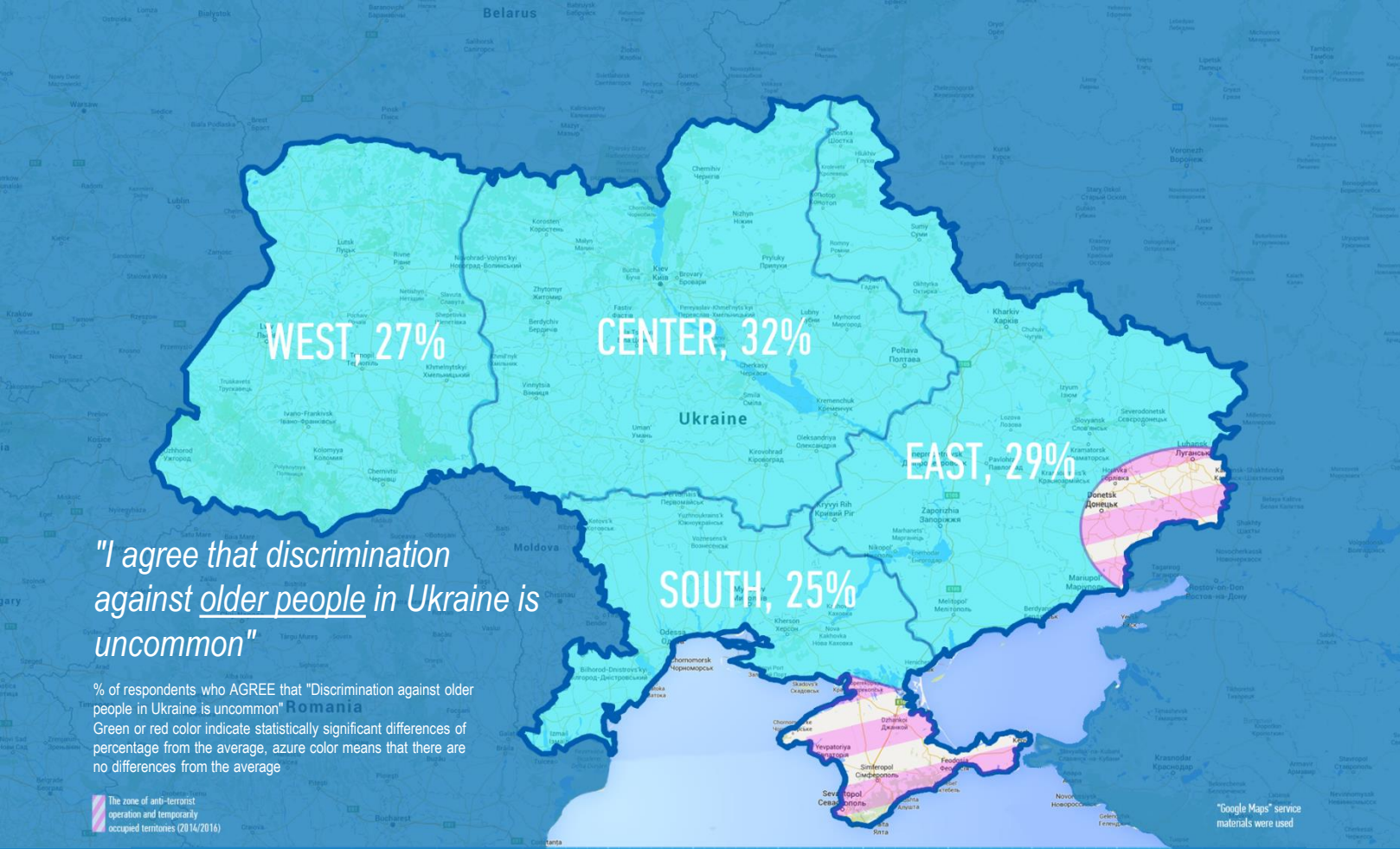
*"I agree that discrimination based on political views in Ukraine is uncommon"*

% of respondents who AGREE that "Discrimination based on political views in Ukraine is uncommon"

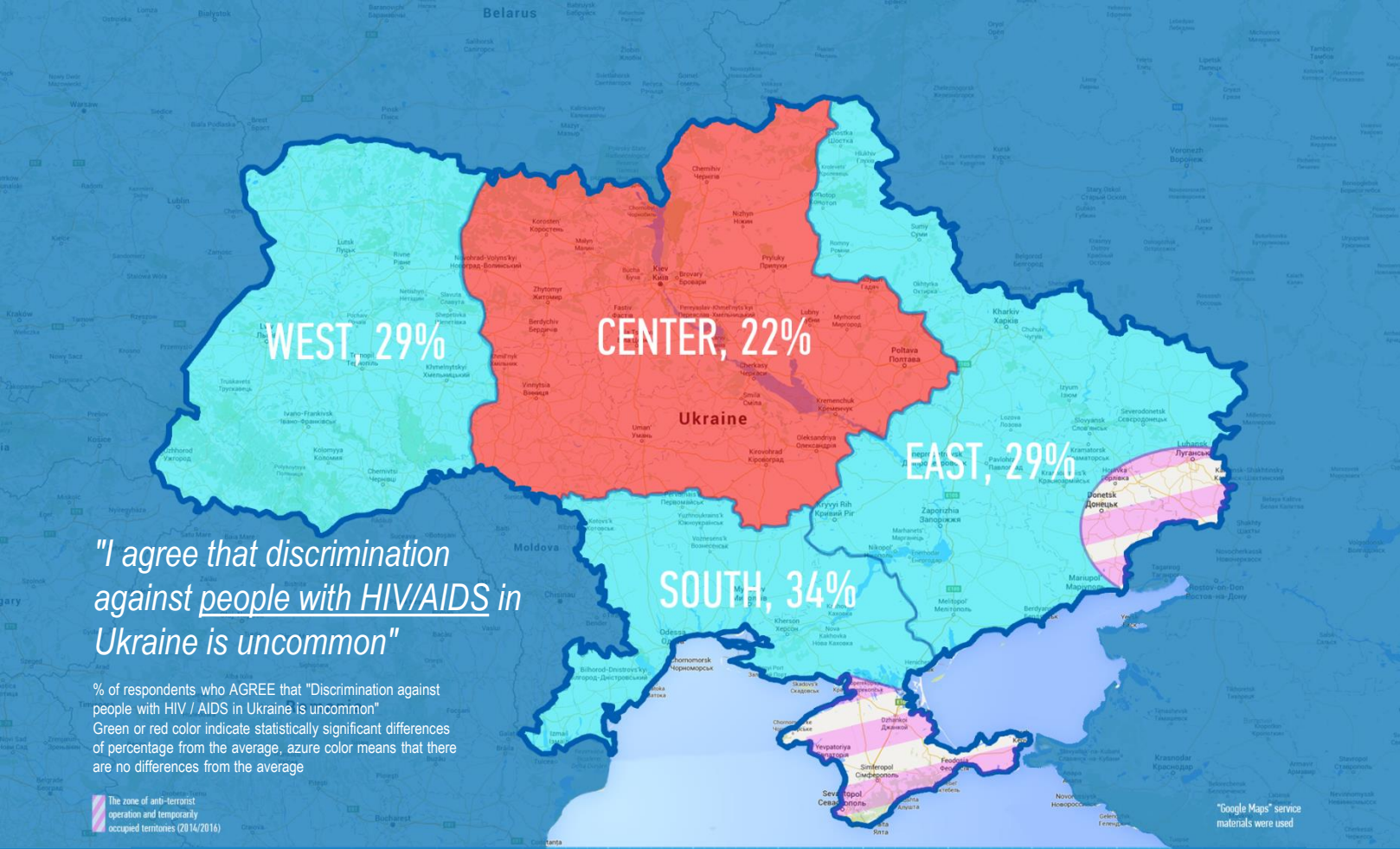
Green or red color indicate statistically significant differences of percentage from the average, azure color means that there are no differences from the average



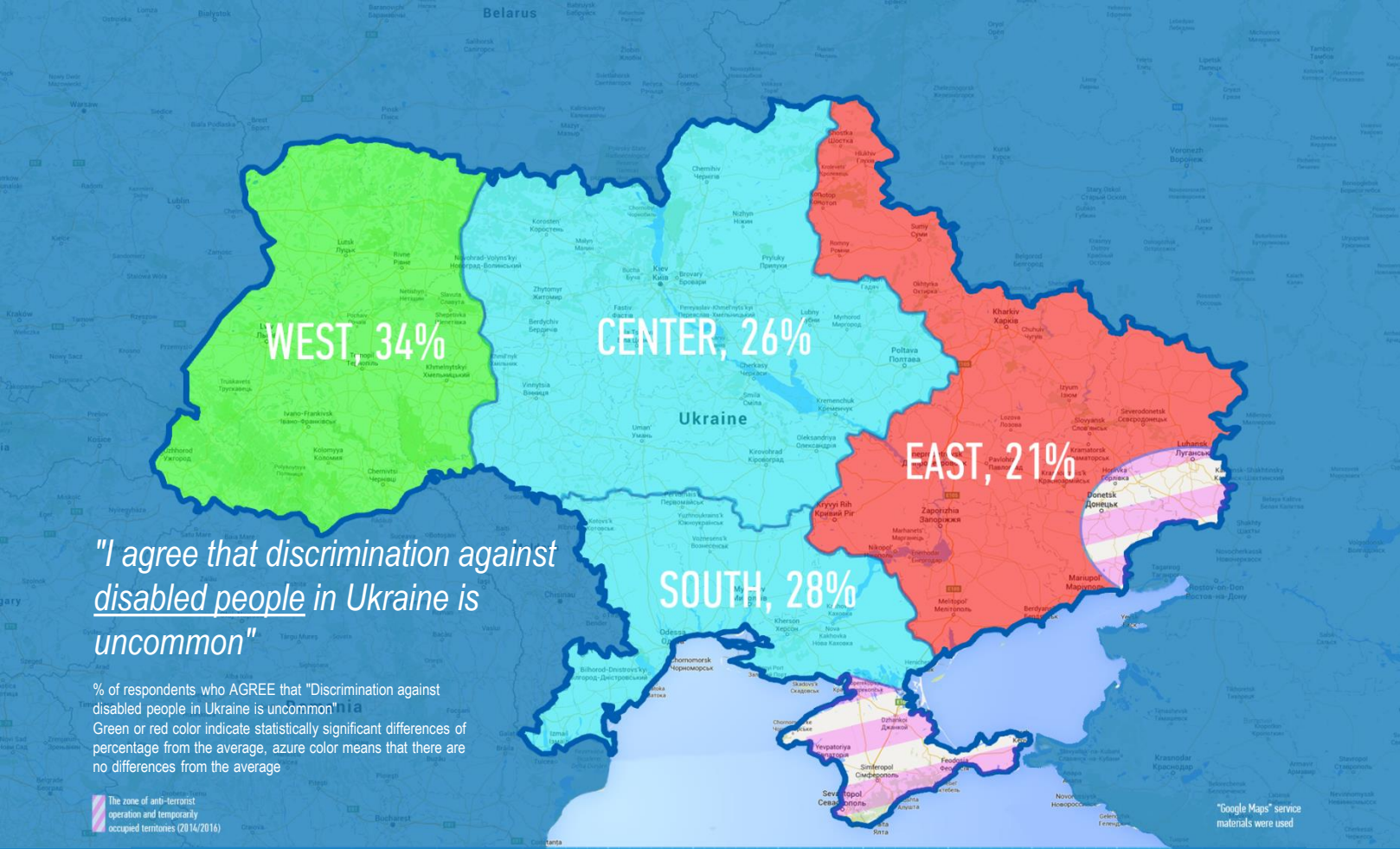


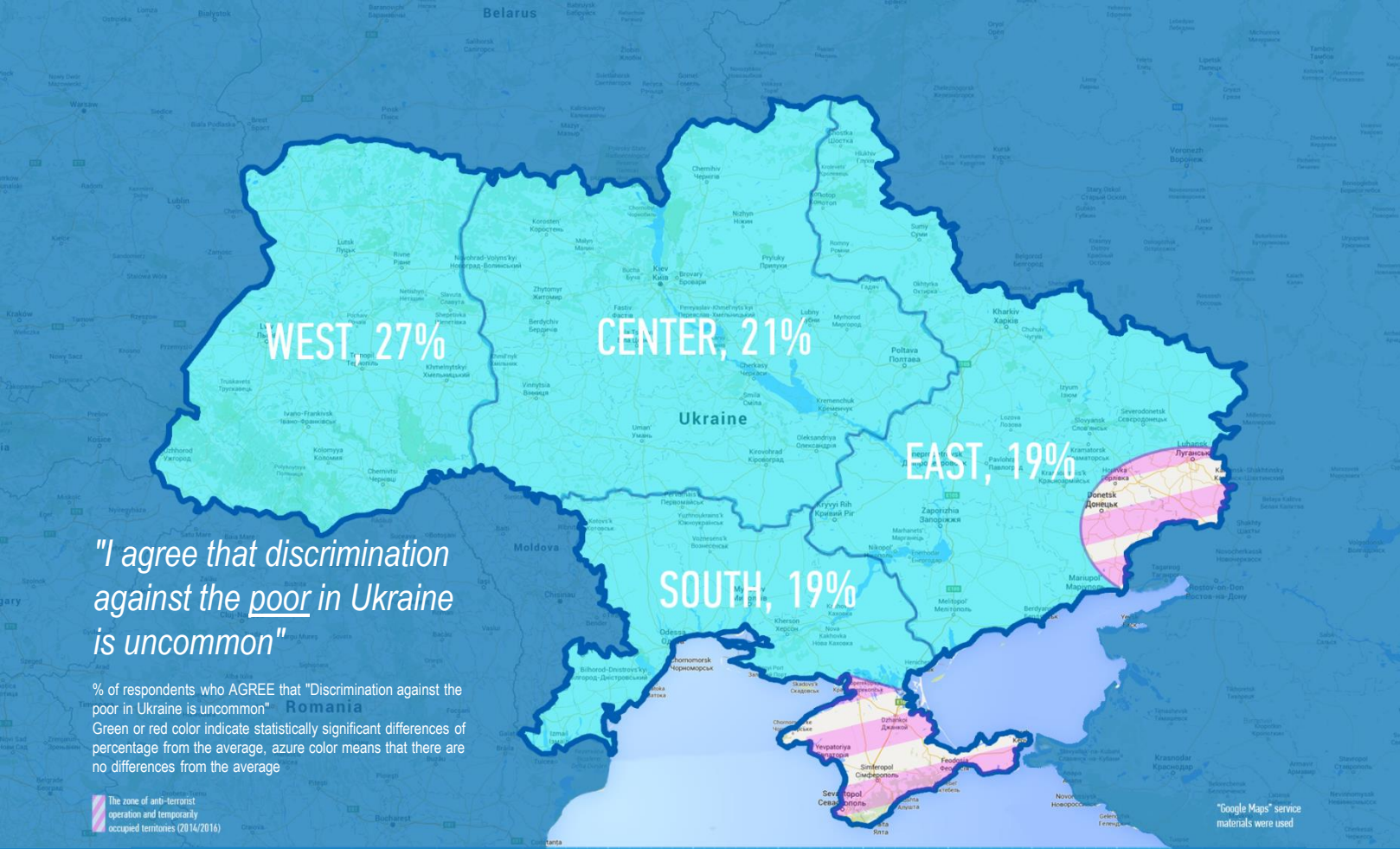












# SIS SCALE

*SIS - Social Interest Scale, or scale of social interest, offered by James Crandall to measure the level of "sociality" i.e. focus/ orientation on public interest instead of focus/ orientation on the internal individualistic motives*

- The scale of social interest (SIS) was developed by Dr. of Psychology at Oregon University, Associate Professor at New York State University College of Oswego J. Crandall based on expert judgments about the degree of connection between different qualities and social sense and behavior. The final version of the scale had 15 pairs of characteristics, each of which contains "inside" (or "individualistically") oriented and "socially" oriented quality. From each pair respondent can choose only one quality that is closer to him. The scale also has 9 buffer pairs that do not affect the calculation of the overall index of "social interest" or "orientation towards society". After selecting from each of the 24 pairs of SIS scale the index of "social interest" that may vary from 0 to 15 points is formed. 0-6 points is traditionally considered as low social orientation, 7-10 – as average, 11-15 points – as a high level of social orientation.
- SIS Index in the analysis of large groups of people helps to identify potential socio-psychological potential of social groups towards solidarity, social empathy and social tolerance. During the study of the phenomena of discrimination, it is important to understand what is socio-psychological background of discrimination and how it correlates with the social background.

A Scale of Social Interest / Crandall J.E. // Individual Psychology: The Journal of Adlerian theory, Research and Practice – 1991. – Vol. 47. – №1. p. 106-114

# SIS SCALE

*SIS - Social Interest Scale, or scale of social interest, offered by James Crandall to measure the level of "sociality" i.e. focus/ orientation on public interest instead of focus/ orientation on the internal individualistic motives*

Now you will be given the pairs of qualities that are inherent for people. Please select in each pair the characteristic that you feel is more desirable for you. ONE ANSWER IS MANDATORY IN EACH ROW. So tell us, what kind of person you would prefer to be:

Gifted with imagination	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Rational
Practical	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Self-confident
Helpful	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Clever
Balanced	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Skillful
Productive	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Friendly
Intellectual	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Caring
Reliable	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Ambitious
Respectful	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Original
Creative	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Reasonable
Generous	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Special
Responsible	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Original
Capable	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Tolerant
Reliable	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Reasonable
Skillful	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Logical
The one that knows how to forgive	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Graceful
Productive	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	The one that respects others
Capable	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Independent
Vigorous	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Capable of cooperation
Creative	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Helpful
Realistic	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Moral
Tender	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Experienced
Caring	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Special
Ambitious	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Patient
Moderate	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	Smart





# SIS SCALE

*SIS - Social Interest Scale, or scale of social interest, offered by James Crandall to measure the level of "sociality" i.e. focus/ orientation on public interest instead of focus/ orientation on the internal individualistic motives*

- SIS scale was validated during the representative research of Kharkiv students and further statistical work with data set obtained, then tested and specified during the study of "openly socially oriented communities", namely activists during demonstrations and rallies\*.
- During the validation of the scale it was found that in the environment of openly socially oriented people, SIS index indicators increase statistically significantly compared to random groups of people (students). The average level of the index among students was 6 points, while among the protesters and activists it was 9-10 points. This proves the connection between the index of social orientation and actual behavior.
- At the same time in the United States during the use of the scale, students received 8 points in the average, while teachers and priests received 9-10 points\*.

\* Iurasov V.S. Validation of J. Crandall Social Interest Scale // Methodology, Theory and Practice of Sociological Analysis of Modern Society. - Kharkiv: V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, 2010. - p. 245-249.  
Iurasov V.S. SIS Scale for Measuring of Social Solidarity Potential // Collection of materials of XXVII International scientific conference "The System of Values of Modern Society": - Novosibirsk. - 2013, p. 121-126.



# SIS SCALE

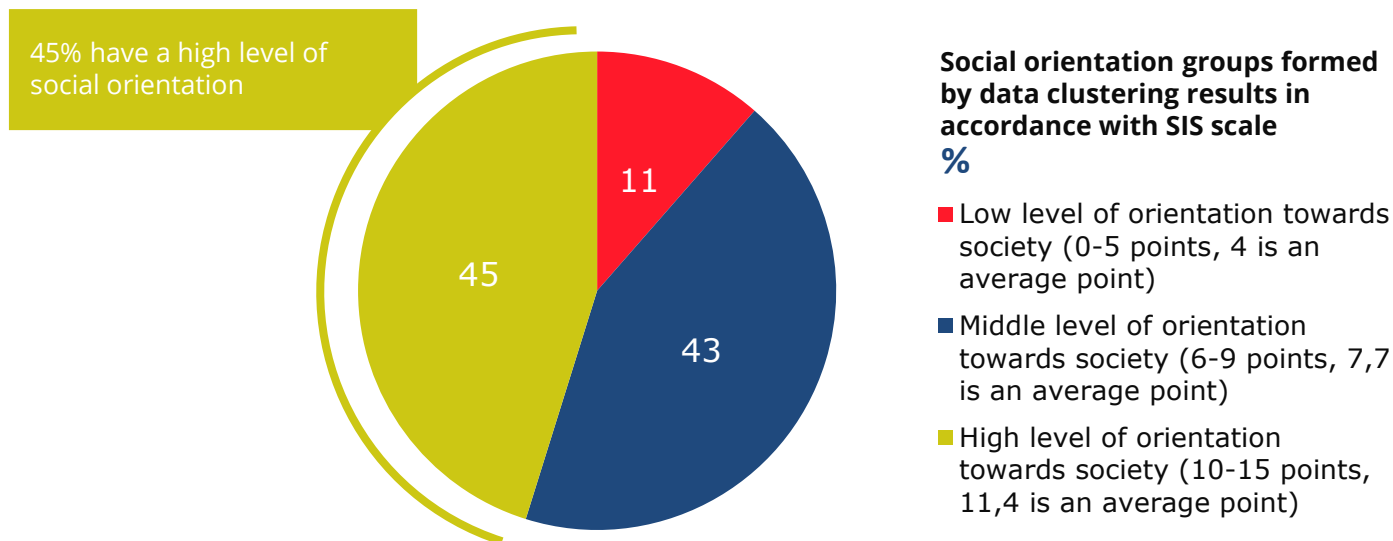
*SIS - Social Interest Scale, or scale of social interest, offered by James Crandall to measure the level of "sociality" i.e. focus/ orientation on public interest instead of focus/ orientation on the internal individualistic motives*

- Although from 0 to 6 points is traditionally considered to be a low level of social orientation, from 7 to 10 – an average one, from 11 to 15 points - a high level of social orientation\*, during the survey "Ukraine with Discrimination: is there a way out?", based on the results of cluster analysis by K-means, three groups of (low, medium and high) social interest (or social orientation) were formed in a different way, because these categories are still relative and more rational clustering of existing array is more appropriate/ rational, rather than comparing of groups with other data sets.
- Thus, respondents who had from 0 to 5 points formed a group of low index of social orientation, 6-9 points - the average one, and 10-15 points - the highest level.

\* Iurasov V.S. Validation of J. Crandall Social Interest Scale // Methodology, Theory and Practice of Sociological Analysis of Modern Society. - Kharkiv: V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, 2010. - p. 245-249.  
Iurasov V.S. SIS Scale for Measuring of Social Solidarity Potential // Collection of materials of XXVII International scientific conference "The System of Values of Modern Society": - Novosibirsk. - 2013, p. 121-126.

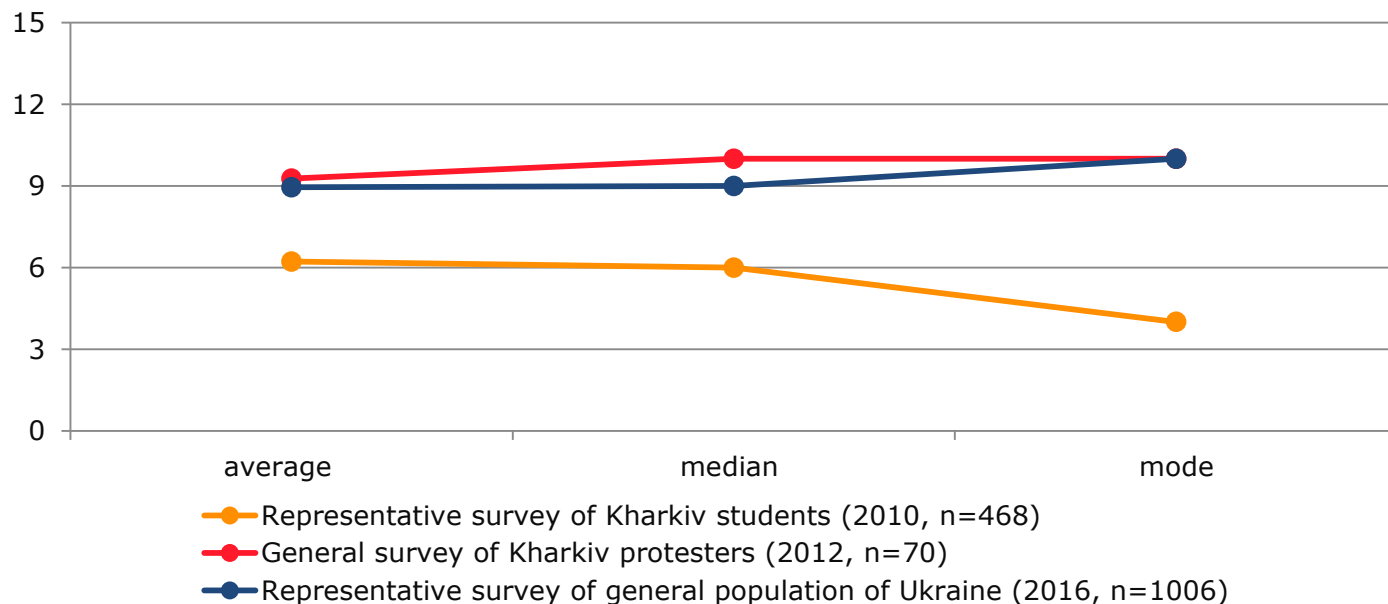


# ONLY 11% HAVE A LOW LEVEL OF SOCIAL ORIENTATION, NEARLY HALF OF RESPONDENTS ARE SOCIALLY ORIENTED

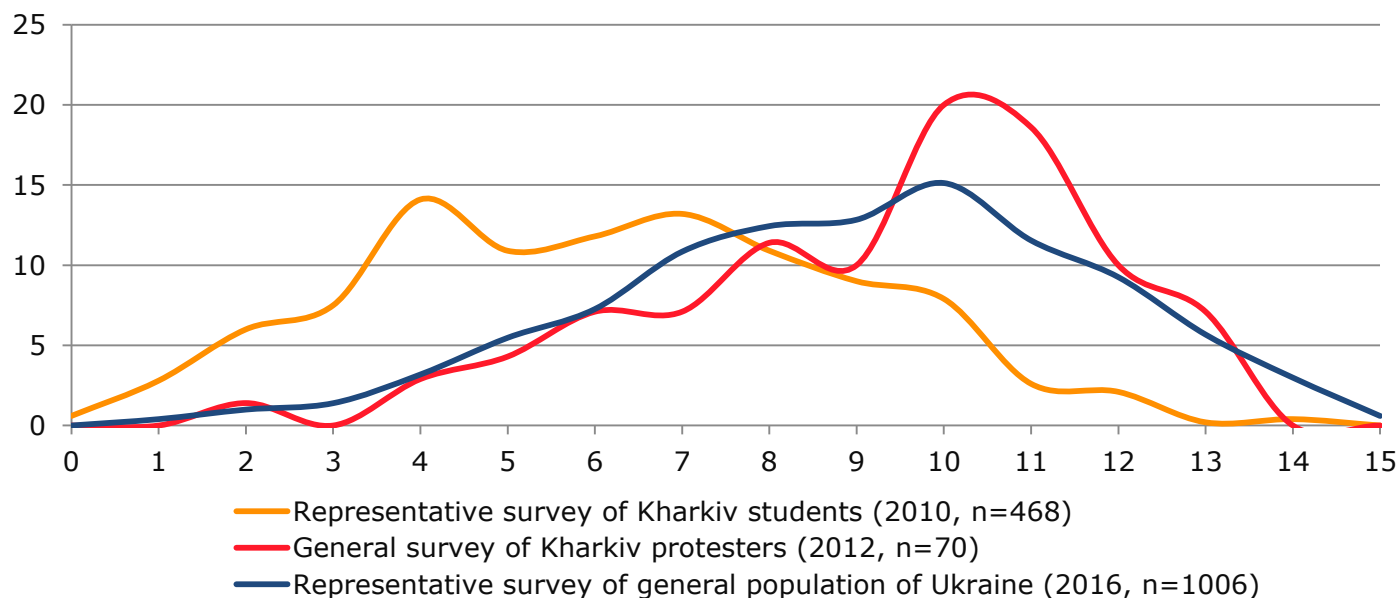


Base: all respondents, n=1006

# STATISTICAL INDICATORS BASED ON SIS INDEX FOR THE GENERAL POPULATION ARE ALMOST IDENTICAL TO THE ONES OF PREVIOUS YEARS' ACTIVISTS



ACTIVISTS HAVE MORE EXPRESSED PEAK AT HIGH VALUES OF SIS INDEX, BUT THE GENERAL POPULATION CURVE IS MOVED TO THE RIGHT, IN THE DIRECTION OF RATES' GROWTH



# SIS SCALE

*SIS - Social Interest Scale, or scale of social interest, offered by James Crandall to measure the level of "sociality" i.e. focus/ orientation on public interest instead of focus/ orientation on the internal individualistic motives*

- However, the most important thing is to understand whether the indicators of social orientation of population and discrimination are related to each other. **The initial hypothesis is that the level of discrimination is related to the level of social orientation of society in inverse proportion**, i.e. the higher the level of social orientation (or index value on SIS scale), the lower the probability of discriminatory judgments.
- During the survey "Ukraine with Discrimination: is there a way out?", respondents evaluated 30 statements/ judgments, 9 of which were openly the ones that are discriminatory, 6 were openly tolerant and 15 were neutral.
- The most interesting are the differences in the level of agreement with discriminatory statements and level of disagreement with tolerant statements in terms of the three groups with different levels of social orientation.





# SUPPORT OF JUDGMENTS/ STATEMENTS IN SIS GROUPS

№	% of the respondents who agree with statements	Type of statement	Support of judgments in different groups of social orientation		
			Low level	Average level	High level
			n=115	n=436	n=454
1	Freedom of speech should not extend to those who moved from Donbas or still lives there	The one that discriminates	19	20	11
2	Minorities in Ukraine behave provocatively and unworthy	The one that discriminates	29	30	24
3	Refugees from other countries threaten our welfare	The one that discriminates	39	38	28
4	We must do everything possible to improve the situation of minorities	Tolerant	40	40	45
5	I feel that there is a difference between migrants from the Crimea and migrants from Donbas	Neutral	27	26	21
6	There is a need to help migrants from Crimea and Donbas	Tolerant	61	74	82
7	Women should return to their traditional role in society	The one that discriminates	35	47	50
8	School boards should have the right to fire teachers if the teachers are homosexual	The one that discriminates	64	61	69
9	The best way to ensure peace in Ukraine is to build up military power	Neutral	59	58	55
10	Religiosity of a person speaks about his/her limitations	The one that discriminates	14	15	8
11	The Russians in Ukraine should have fewer rights than the Ukrainians	Neutral	27	29	19
12	The employer is entitled to dismiss or not to hire the person if he does not like him / her	The one that discriminates	23	24	18
13	I'm worried because of the threat of terrorist attacks	Neutral	61	66	71
14	In Ukraine the rich people become richer and the poor become only poorer	Neutral	86	85	95
15	We must all be ready to fight for our country - Ukraine	Neutral	83	80	88
16	The state is usually weak and indifferent to the problems of citizens	Neutral	72	82	84
17	More responsibility is put on men than they can endure	Neutral	35	40	38
18	The rights of displaced persons from Donbas must be limited	The one that discriminates	20	25	15
19	The state works for the good/ benefit of all people	Neutral	16	19	14
20	Prayer is an important part of my daily life	Neutral	32	43	51
21	Returning military after ATO – this is a real threat to public safety	The one that discriminates	20	26	20
22	The time has come to legalize gay marriages in Ukraine (marriages of men with men and women with women)	Tolerant	14	13	8
23	In order to avoid discrimination in society, everyone should make an effort	Neutral	80	82	89
24	The rights of all citizens of Ukraine, regardless the nationality, should be equal	Tolerant	83	84	93
25	The state in Ukraine takes care of those who can not take care of themselves	Neutral	24	25	22
26	Women have unreasonably less opportunities for work than men do	Tolerant	34	44	46
27	I feel pressure from state and law enforcement authorities	Neutral	37	35	37
28	There are groups of people whose rights are much wider than my own ones, and it's wrong	Neutral	79	79	84
29	Our duty is to help Ukrainian military	Tolerant	75	79	86
30	State should fight discrimination in society	Neutral	76	78	82

Base: all respondents, n=1006

99

Statistically significantly higher compared to the average for Ukraine

7

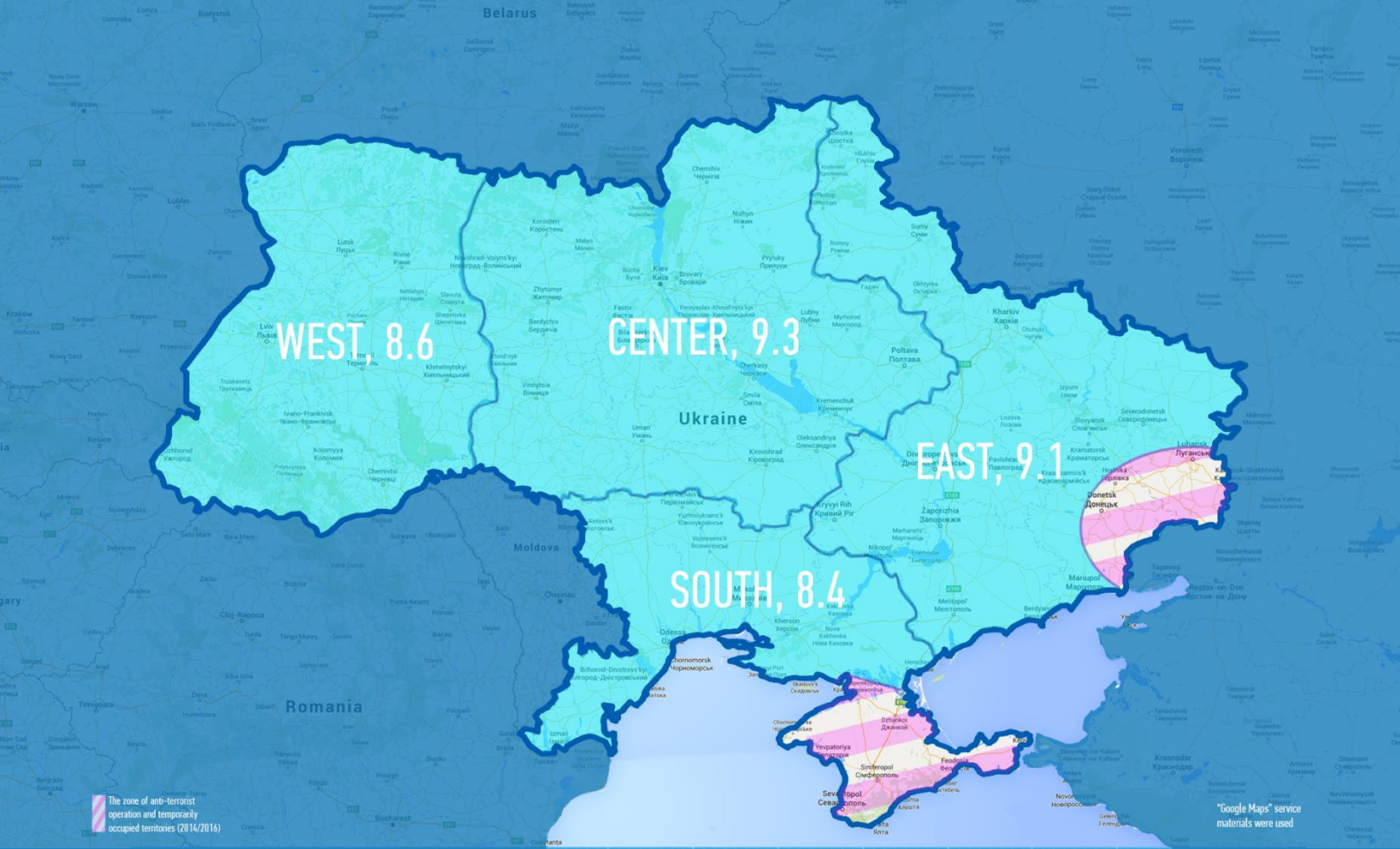
Statistically significantly below compared to the average for Ukraine

# SIS SCALE

*Potential of social interest is very high*

- Discriminatory statements get statistically significantly less support in groups of high social interest, while tolerant statements get statistically significantly more support with the growth of social orientations.
- The situation of statistically significant differences is observed in 8 of 15 (№№1, 3, 6, 10, 18, 24, 26, 29) discriminatory tolerant statements, the tendency to significant differences is observed in the evaluation of three more (№№2, 4, 11) statements by different groups, selected in terms of social orientation. So together in 11 out of 15 statements the connection between the level of social orientations and discrimination in statements is observed. The reverse situation is observed in only two statements only in evaluation of 3 statements out of 15 (№№7, 8, 22), and in another statement no statistically significant differences or tendencies to them (№21) are observed.
- So, more tolerant and without discrimination attitude to society is more often observed in the group of higher-level of social orientations, and it is important that this group (high level of sociality on a SIS scale) is not a minority among the population, and is 45% of respondents. Thus, **opportunities for overcoming of discrimination are huge: both – in number of socially oriented, socially concerned and likely socially active ones, and in their more tolerantly estimated quality.**







**For the Information Center "Maidan Monitoring".**

This publication was created with the support of the European Union. NGO "Information Center "Maidan Monitoring" is fully responsible for the content of this publication. The content of this publication is not a reflection of the official position of the European Union.

The European Union brings together 27 member states that have decided to link together their knowledge, resources and destinies gradually. During the 50 years of their expansion, they have built a space of stability, democracy and sustainable development together, while confirming cultural diversity, tolerance and individual freedoms.

The EU wishes to share its achievements and values with countries and people beyond its borders.



# Socio logist

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bureau

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