

Corruption in Ukraine 2009: survey methodology

The series of public opinion surveys, entitled “**Corruption in Ukraine,**” is an integral component of the *Promoting Active Citizen Engagement in Combating Corruption in Ukraine (ACTION)* project, which seeks to build capacity and strengthen public involvement in fighting corruption in Ukraine.

The survey collected quantitative information on the following issues:

- Attitudes of the adult population in Ukraine towards the problem of corruption;
- Citizen experiences with corruption;
- Citizen assessments of the effectiveness of anticorruption measures taken by authorities and other anticorruption actors;
- The public’s willingness to engage in anticorruption activities.

The sample developed for the survey is representative of the adult population (18 years and older) of Ukraine as a whole and also representative of each oblast (district) of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Kyiv. The methodology developed a multistage probability sample with quota selection at the final stage. During the first stage of sampling, random settlements were selected within every oblast and the AR of Crimea in proportion to their population size. The second stage used random selection of postal districts within the selected settlements. In these postal districts random streets, buildings, and apartments were selected. The final stage consisted of respondent selection within a household. The data obtained was compared to that of the 2001 All-Ukrainian Population Census. Table 1 presents the basic characteristics of the survey.

Table 1. Basic Survey Characteristics

	Final survey (2009)
Field interviews	19 February – 24 March, 2009
Sample size	10577
Margin of error (for Ukraine as a whole)	1.0%

The survey was conducted using individual face-to-face interviews. A total of 44 questions were asked including public trust in various levels of government, serious problems facing Ukraine, the spread of corruption across levels of government and key sectors and institutions, actual first-hand experience with corruption, sources of information about corruption, the effectiveness of various government responses to corruption, and personal readiness to oppose corruption.