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“Social Capital in Russia in the Period of Turbulence”

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# **Social Capital in Russia in the Period of Turbulence\***

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# Social Capital in Russia in the Period of Turbulence

## Abstract

This paper presents the results of a survey on social capital in Russia, conducted from December 2023 to January 2024. It represents the second round of research, following an initial survey conducted in early 2022. The survey's methodology for this round mirrors that of the first, with 1,600 individuals from across Russia surveyed on their perceptions of social networks, levels of trust, civic engagement, and evaluations of government policies. Conducted nearly two years after the start of the military conflict with Ukraine and the imposition of economic sanctions by Western countries, this paper aims to assess how social capital has evolved during this turbulent period. The findings indicate that Russian social capital has remained relatively stable. Key characteristics include low generalized trust, high particularized trust, strong networks among family, relatives, and close friends, as well as mutual support within these networks. There is also notable trust in the President and the military. However, slight shifts are observable, such as efforts of some respondents to form new social ties and networks and emerging social division, particularly pronounced in generational differences in attitudes toward Russia's government policies on Ukraine.

JEL classification: A13, A14, P52

Keywords: social capital, Russia, social network, social trust, civic engagement

## 要 旨

この調査研究は、ロシアで 2023 年 12 月から 2024 年 1 月にかけて実施したソーシャル・キャピタルに関するアンケート調査に基づくもので、我々が 2022 年初頭に行った調査の第 2 弾に相当する。調査の方法は前回と同じで、ロシア全土の 1600 人を対象に、ネットワーク、信頼、市民参加、またロシア政府の政策に対する評価などを尋ねている。今回の調査は、ウクライナとの軍事紛争や本格的な経済制裁の開始から約 2 年が経過した時点で行われており、激動する環境の中でソーシャル・キャピタルがどのように変化した、あるいはしていないのかが注目される。全体として、ロシアにおける一般的信頼の低さと特定化信頼の強さ、家族や親族、友人など近しい人々の間の強いネットワークや助け合い、大統領や軍への信頼の高さなどの特徴は、前回調査時と変わっていない。ただし、一部の人々による新たなネットワークの模索、対ウクライナ政策の評価における世代間のギャップなど、環境の変化に伴う新たな関係の構築、潜在的な認識の対立も一部で観察される。

JEL classification: A13, A14, P52

Keywords: ソーシャル・キャピタル、ロシア、社会的ネットワーク、信頼、市民参加

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# 1. Introduction

In examining economic policy, its effectiveness, and the functions of a market economy, the concept of social capital has attracted increasing attention (Inaba, 2024; Yodo, 2018; Sekine, 2023). Regardless of the degree of market freedom, all economic systems are fundamentally rooted in human behaviour and values. This perspective is essential for analysing the Russian economy and society, where people have experienced the socialist economic system that differs significantly from a market economy.

Social capital, as defined by Inaba (2007 p.4) refers to the ‘trust, norms and networks in society,’ and it functions through relationships between individuals and groups. When analysing Russia, social capital can be considered a ‘heuristic devise’ (Staveren, 2014). Russia has experienced a dramatic market transition, recovered from an economic crisis, and reestablished itself as a world power. Although it functions as a capitalist economy, it has not evolved into a typical liberal and coordinated-market type.

In Russia, state-business relations are unusually close. The dependence of the Russian society on the state<sup>6</sup> and its distinct economic system remains stark and does not seem to move forward towards normalisation. Russia’s economic system is not that of the Soviet Union<sup>7</sup>, but is still heavily influenced by state intervention<sup>8</sup>. While Russia operates within a market economy, the state plays a dominant role (Galbraith, 2023). The relative importance of the market and the state in the formation of social capital remains an open question.

People have accepted various socio-economic systems, and consequently, social capital—comprising of micro-, intra- and inter-organisational relations, networks, trust and norms—serves not only as an analytical tool for understanding economic systems shaped by people’s behaviour, but it also provides people with ‘heuristic devise’ for guiding individual decisions. Since the beginning of the 21st century, Russia has experienced growth, a global economic crisis, a pandemic, and economic sanctions over its military conflict with Ukraine. The ‘normalization’ of such crises inevitably affects people’s values and behaviours. Therefore, Russia represents a compelling case for the examination of social capital in times of a crisis.

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<sup>6</sup> See Gorshkov and Tihkonova eds. (2024).

<sup>7</sup> Russia is disconnected from the Soviet authoritarianism (Todd, 2024).

<sup>8</sup> The legacy is represented by the following three trends: (1) centralization, (2) belonging to a hierarchical religion, and (3) the systematic deterioration of social capital during the communist regime (Paldam and Svendsen, 2002).

This paper explores the contemporary trends of social capital in Russia. This research is an outcome of the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B) *Social structure from the angle of social capital* (20H04404; Principal investigator: Satoshi Mizobata), with Hiroaki Hayashi, Kazuho Yokogawa, and Victor Gorshkov serving as co-investigators. In addition, Vasiliy Anikin (HSE University, Russia), who is a specialist in Russia's social capital, is involved as a research collaborator.

This study approached the research question by conducting a survey on social capital in Russia and constructing the database based on it. The first round of the survey was conducted in February-March 2022 (hereafter referred to as the first round). The results of the first round were compiled and published in June 2024 as a Discussion Paper No.2401 '*Social Capital in Russia during the COVID-19 Pandemic*', in the KIER Discussion Paper Series, (Mizobata et al., 2024).

This paper summarises the results of the second survey conducted from December 2023 to January 2024 (hereafter referred as the second round) and includes the analysis of changes in the social situation in Russia since 2022. The survey questions are presented in the Appendix.

The division of roles for the analysis conducted in this paper is presented in Table 1-1:

Table 1-1. The division of roles for this project

Satoshi Mizobata	1. Introduction; 2. Survey methodology and respondent demographics; 4. Conclusion; overall supervision of the paper
Kazuho Yokogawa	3. Survey results and discussion (Part C. Opportunities and influence, Part D. Social cohesion and social inclusiveness, Part E. Collective actions and cooperation. Part G. Socio-political orientations. Part H. Respondent's profile), 4. Conclusion; Appendix proofreading and translation
Hiroaki Hayashi	3. Survey results and discussion (Part A. Social contracts and membership in organisations)
Victor Gorshkov	3. Survey results and discussion (Part B. Social trust); Appendix proofreading and translation; proofreading of the whole paper
Vasily Anikin	Questionnaire survey coordination and implementation; adjustments of the survey questions for comparability with the existing studies on social capital both worldwide and in Russia

Preliminary results of this research have been presented at several scientific conferences, including: The Annual Conference of the Japanese Society for Comparative Economic Studies (28 August 2024, Japan); The 18<sup>th</sup> EACES Biannual Conference (12 September 2024, Serbia),

Asia Economic Community Forum (7 November 2024, South Korea); International Conference on *Conflicts in the Global Economy and The Resilience of State-Led Capitalist Economic Systems*, (16 February 2025, Kyoto Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University, Japan), International Research Workshop on *Global Conflicts and Resilience of Economic Systems* (11 March 2025, Kyoto Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University, Japan), and Research Project Seminar 2025 (8 March 2025, Institute for the Future of Human Society, Kyoto University).

## 2. Challenges of Social Capital in Russia

Social capital is defined as the connections between individuals, social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trust that emerge from them (Putnam, 2000)<sup>9</sup>, and can be viewed as a form of social infrastructure. Russia has developed its social infrastructure in a unique way. Informal institutions and state dependency has played a dominant role, which has made civil society particularly fragile when compared to Western societies (Ishikawa et al, eds., 2017). In Russia, particularized trust is strong, and while politicians are generally not trusted the president is viewed as trustworthy (Mizobata et al., 2024). However, an individual's excessive trust in the president can lead to negative externalities (Inaba, 2024). Therefore, the analysis of social capital in different forms is crucial for understanding the Russian society.

Indeed, global evaluations of Russian social capital are full of contradictions. On the one hand, Social Capital Index by SolAbility<sup>10</sup> ranked Russia negatively at 102nd of 191 countries in 2024. The World Bank also assessed Russia' social capital as low, ranking it at 113th in 2019<sup>11</sup>. Informal institutions further suggest weakness of social capital (Schrader, 2004). Kennedy and Kawachi (1998) found a correlation between inadequate social capital and increased mortality.

Nevertheless, Russia's social capital may not necessarily be low; it could be at a moderate level. The UK Legatum Institute's Prosperity Index, a tool designed to identify pathways from poverty to prosperity, consists of 12 pillars across three domains: inclusive society, open economy, and people of ability – with social capital being one of the pillars. In the 2023 survey, Japan ranked 16th out of 167 countries overall, but its social capital score was exceptionally low, placing it at 141st. In contrast, Russia, which ranked 77th overall, achieved a much higher 54th place in social capital, a ranking that can hardly be considered low. Russia has high social and civic participation, even though political engagement of its population remains limited.

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<sup>9</sup> Inaba (2024, p.8) defines social capital as 'networks, trust, norms, etc., with externalities of the mind', and focuses both on positive and negative externalities. Based on the definition, we utilize six dimensions in this paper. We use the definition of social capital from Grootaert and Van Bastelar (2002), which encompasses social contacts and associations, trust, social cohesion and inclusion, collective action and cooperation, and social attitudes.

<sup>10</sup> It is a Swiss-Korean joint venture that publishes the Global Sustainable Competitiveness Index, which consists of five pillars: natural capital, resource efficiency, social capital, intellectual capital and economic sustainability, using 190 indicators from international organisations such as World Bank, IMF, UN. See <https://solability.com/the-global-sustainable-competitiveness-index/social-capital>. Japan ranked the 1<sup>st</sup> in 2024.

<sup>11</sup> See the World bank group, WEF Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (<https://prosperitydata360.worldbank.org/en/dataset/WEF+GCI>). Japan ranked at low level, 98th in 2019.



Furthermore, the data indicates that Russia's social capital has improved in 2013-2023. Although Maltseva (2012) evaluates the level of general trust in Russia as low, Russia is considered to have a medium level of general trust in comparison to OECD countries (Algan, 2018).

Given that social capital is shaped by historical and cultural backgrounds, Russian social capital shows very unique characteristics, which will be further explored in this paper. At the very least, social capital has evolved over time, with significant changes, particularly in the aftermath of the 1992 system transformation and the crisis that accompanied it, which caused dynamic fluctuations in social capital. As Inaba (2024, p. 20) states, 'If social capital is viewed as the stock of society as a whole, it is certain that social capital in a country with a significantly declining population has been severely depleted' (Inaba, 2024, p.20).

Figure 2-1 shows demographic changes in Russia. It is evident that after the transformation the young population has sharply declined. Even though in 2010 the demographic situation slightly recovered, it seems stagnant. In addition, drastic changes have occurred: a sharp increase in the elderly population (aging trend) and a decline in the working age population. At the very least we can observe two basic changes: deteriorating social capital and generation gaps.

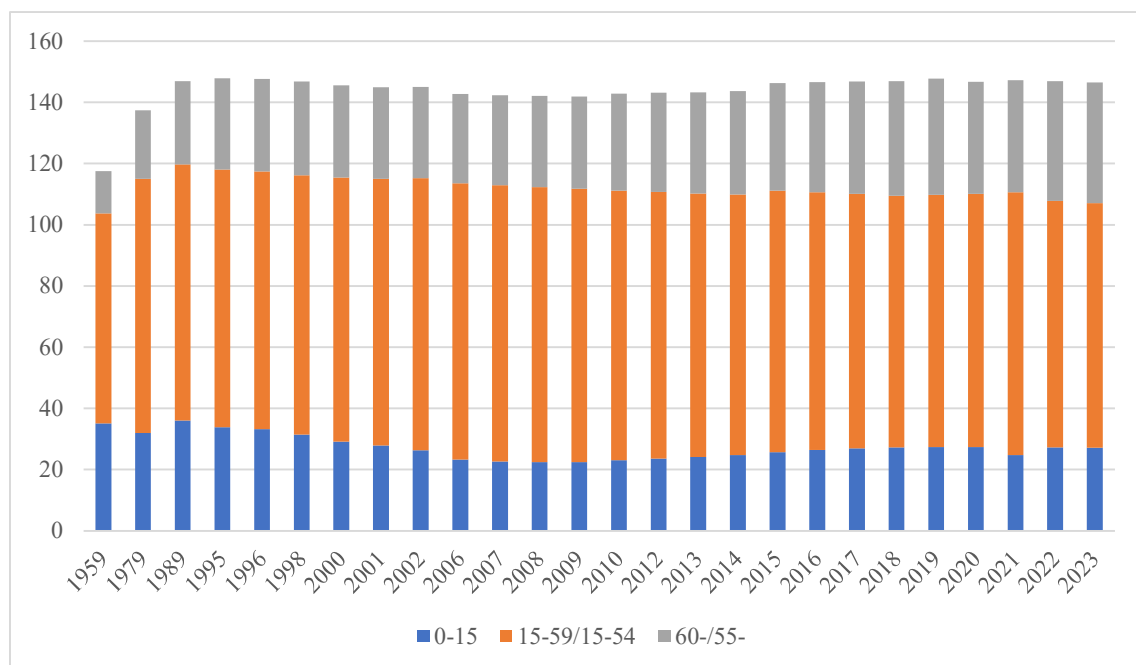


Figure 2-1. Demographic changes in Russia (population, million people)

Note: For female 15-54 and 55-, and for male 15-59 and 60-, based on the pension age before 2018.

Source: Federal State Statistics Service. *The Demographic Yearbook of Russia*. Data for 1995-2023.

In addition, dependence on the state has not fostered strong mutual reliance between the government and the people. Through the crises and changes, Russian society has come to be seen as the ‘wily man’ society—the one that appears to need state protection but does not necessarily wish to serve the state. People in this society adapt to new realities with such mentality (Yaffa, 2020). In practice, while people seek money for success, connection is more focused than their capacity and education (VTSIOM, 26 June 2020).

The vast majority of the population is apathetic, passively and automatically ‘mostly supports’ what the regime is doing while waiting for ‘all this’ to end. This part of the population has chosen apathy, a condition that can be described as learned indifference. For these individuals, the president is a legitimate leader, so his ‘special military operation’ must be legitimate as well (Volkov and Kolesnikov, 2022; 2023).

Figure 2.2 shows levels of trust and evaluations of the government across the two rounds of our research. Overall, trust in government remains relatively low, compared to that of President Putin; citizens have no strong intention to participate in social and political activities. Moreover, positive evaluations of the government (good, right, satisfied) are not harmonized, and people generally evaluate the policy towards Ukraine positively. However, they react negatively to perceived personal threats, such as the September 2022 mobilization policy. This reflects a distinctive mentality within the Russian society, which helps to clarify the nature and structure of social capital in Russia.

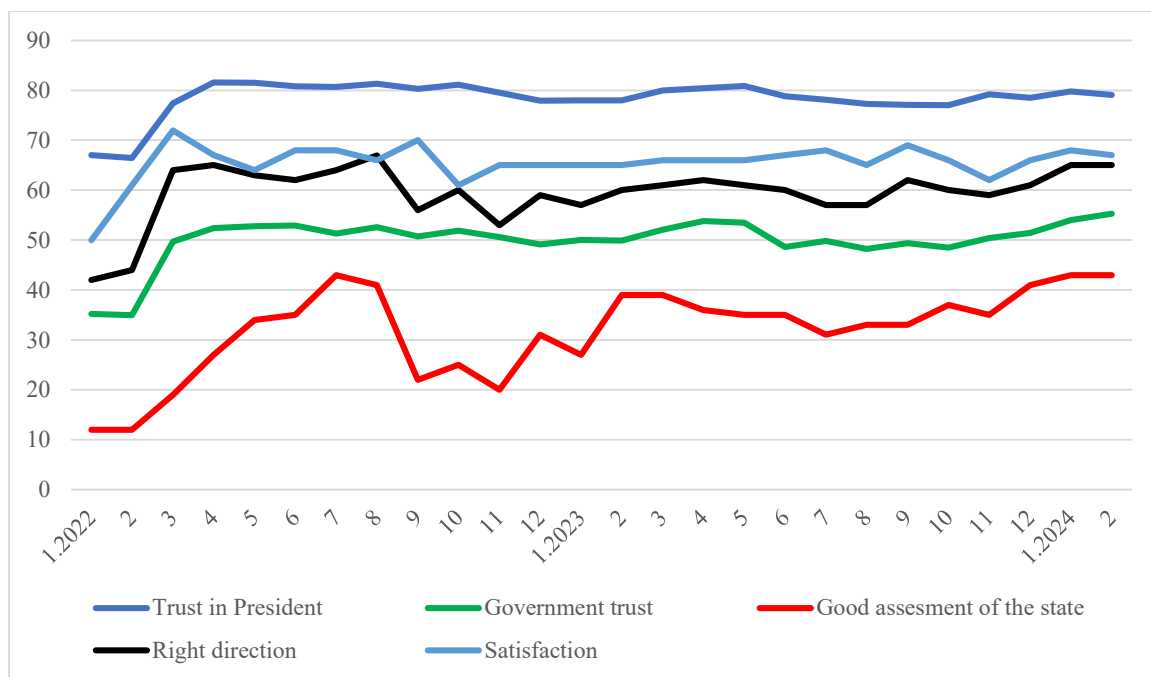


Figure 2.2 Russian's trust and assessment of the state (%)

*Note:* Respondents are 1600, and % of respondents.

*Source:* VTSIOM data, 20 March 2024 and April 2025.

### **3. Survey Methodology and Respondent Demographics**

#### **3.1. Survey methodology**

This research was launched under the JSPS Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B) in FY2020. After conducting the literature review, in 2021, the research team arranged a questionnaire survey to examine the scope and features of social capital in Japan and Russia as well as people's perceptions, awareness, and behavioral patterns during the COVID-19 pandemic. In designing the survey, the research team relied on similar surveys conducted by the World Values Survey, Grootaert and Van Bastelaer (2002) and that of Iwai and Shishido (2021). The first round of the survey was implemented in February-March 2022. The second round of the survey was conducted in December 2023 - January 2024. The survey questionnaire is attached in the form of an appendix at the end of this paper.

The most important point of discussion and concern when combining the survey questions was the elaboration of income categories. In Russia, income inequality varies significantly between regions, thus the income thresholds are divided into five categories which are different from region to region, reflecting the disparities between regions (federal districts).

We categorised incomes into five groups based on deviations from the region-specific median income. The income boundaries were determined by the Median groups (Me): (1) less than 0.5 Me, (2) 0.5-0.75 Me, (3) 0.75-1.25 Me, (4) 1.25-2 Me, and (5) more than 2 Me. These groups were calculated in rubles for the year 2022. In other words, respondents in 2024 were asked about their individual income in terms of actual 2022 values, which were done for comparison purposes. The cumulative income growth between 2022 and 2024 was higher than the inflation rate (cumulative income growth from 2022 to 2024 was 45.9%, while the cumulative inflation rate was 31.7%). However, this growth was unevenly distributed among income groups, with low and high-income groups benefiting the most. This explains the shift in the relative income structure, as illustrated in Figure 3-5. We can interpret these dynamics as suggesting that Russian society has become more affluent due to a significant decrease in the number of people with low incomes and an increase in those with high incomes.

For instance, we observe a significant shift in the 2022 income distribution. There's a substantial decrease of 51.4% in the income of individuals earning less than 0.5 of the 2022 median income (which is less than 16,000 rubles per month). On the other hand, there's a remarkable 70.5% increase in the income of individuals earning more than double of the 2022

median incomes (which is more than 65,000 rubles per month). Moreover, income in the third (middle) quintile, the disparity is more than double of the lowest level in the North Caucasian (15,000-24,000 rubles) to the highest level in the Central Federal District (31,000-50,000 rubles), which includes Moscow.

The survey was conducted via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) method. The first round of the survey was conducted in February-March 2022 with the survey questions organised into eight main sections (Table 3-1). The number of questions was approximately 100, including sub-questions, which helped provide a more holistic picture of social capital. The second round was conducted in December 2023 to January 2024 and the survey consisted of seven main sections, excluding COVID-19 pandemic related questions (Table 3-2).

Table 3-1 The structure of the survey during the first round

Basic characteristics	Consent, gender, age and area of residence
A. Social contacts and membership in organizations	Participating organisations (Q5), degree of participation (Q6-7), relationships (Q8), communication (Q9-10), neighbourhood (Q11-12), friends (Q13-15), socialising (Q16-28)
B. Social trust	Generalised trust (Q29-32)
C. Opportunities and influence	Decisions (Q33), happiness (34-35), affect (Q36), psychological state (Q137)
D. Social cohesion and inclusiveness	Cohesion (Q37-41)
E. Collective actions and cooperation	Collective action (Q42), volunteering (Q43), socialising (Q44), lobbying (Q45)
F. Influence of the COVID-19 pandemic	Responsibility (Q46), Information (Q47), Change (Q48-51), Vaccines (Q52), Policy and support (Q53-54)
G. Socio-political orientation	Disparities (Q55), Policy evaluation (Q56)
H. Respondent's profile	Education (Q57-62), family (Q63-64), income/work (Q65-82)

Table 3-2. The structure of the survey during the second round

Basic characteristics	Consent, gender, age and area of residence
A. Social contacts and membership in organizations	Participating organisations (Q5), communication (Q9-10), neighbourhood (Q11-12), friends (Q13-15), socialising (Q16, 22, 25- 28, 83-85)
B. Social trust	Generalised trust (Q29,30, 32)
C. Opportunities and influence	Decisions (Q33), happiness (Q35), affect (Q36), psychological state (Q137)
D. Social cohesion and inclusiveness	Cohesion (Q37, 41)
E. Collective actions and cooperation	Volunteering (Q43), socialising (Q44), lobbying (Q45)
G. Socio-political orientation	Disparities (Q55), Policy evaluation (Q56)
H. Respondent's profile	Education (Q57-62), family (Q59, 63-64), income/work (Q65-78)

## 2.2. Attributes of respondents

Interviews were conducted using the CATI Stratified RDD-Sample method. The sample represented respondents aged 18 and above covering all Russian regions (85 federal regions). The sample size in the second round was 1,600 people<sup>12</sup>.

Women respondents prevailed in the gender composition of the sample (Figure 3-1). The share of Moscow, St Petersburg, and large cities in terms of region of residence has increased in the second round (Figure 3-2). Respondents residing in urban areas prevailed over those residing in rural areas. Figure 3-3 shows the composition of respondents by age.

Figure 3-4 presents data on the occupational structure. Approximately 48% of respondents are full-time employees, 5.9% work part-time, 11.3% are self-employed, 22.6% are pensioners, 3% are temporarily unemployed, 1.6% are who currently left work due to health reasons, 2.5% are on a maternity leave, 1.9% are engaged in housework, 1.1% are students, and 0.3% are volunteers. Regular workers and pensioners are the largest groups in the sample.

The composition by income is shown in Figure 3-5. The size of the income categories differs

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<sup>12</sup> The sample size in the first round was 1,700 people.

from region to region. Central Federal District and Volga Federal District show a high level of income compared to the other six federal districts. The income composition in the second round was higher than in the first round, with a significantly higher weighting of the highest income group (quintile 5) and, conversely, a lower weighting of the lowest quintile 1. Income levels have not been affected by the imposition of economic sanctions as real incomes have continued to grow.

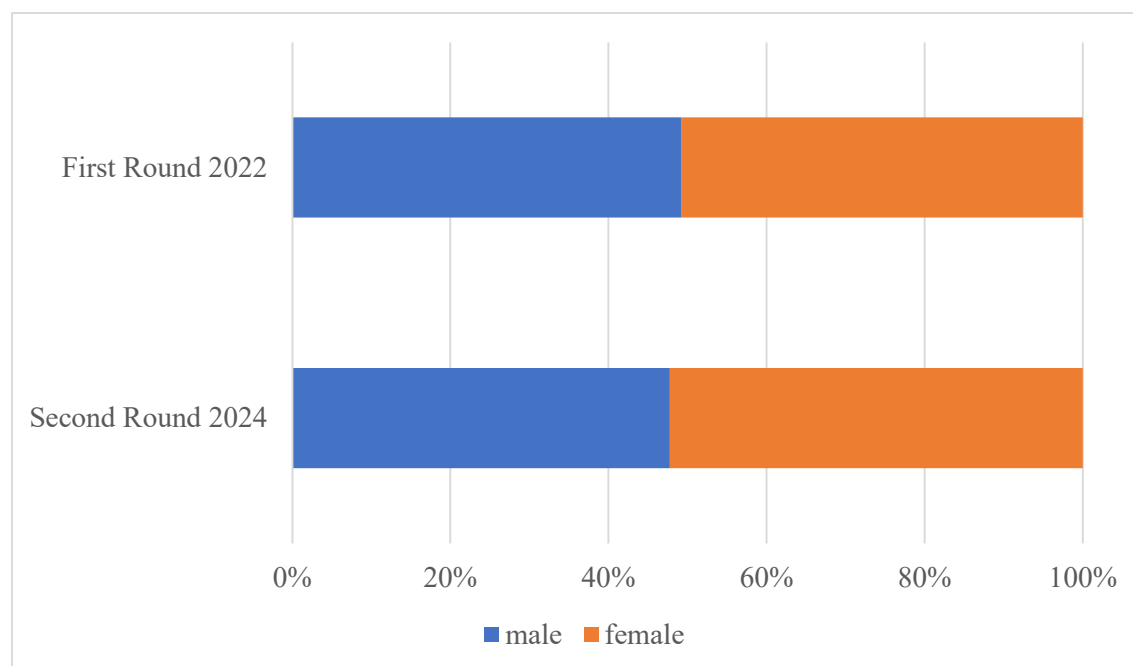


Figure 3-1. The composition of respondents by gender (in percentage)

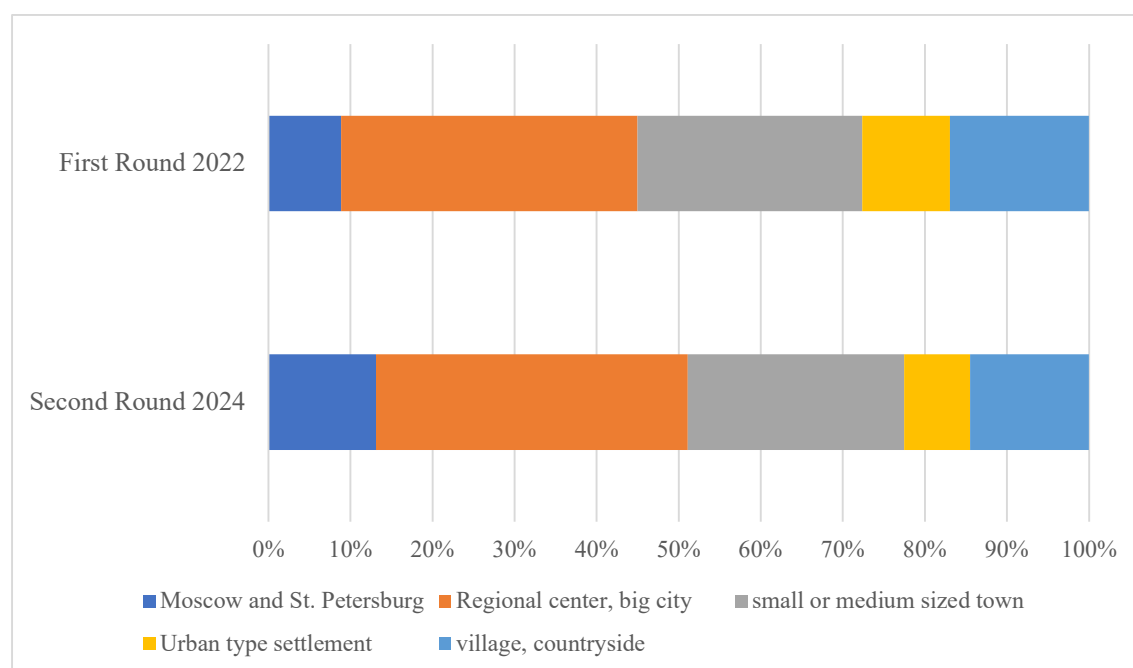


Figure 3-2. Composition of respondents by region of residence (in percentage)

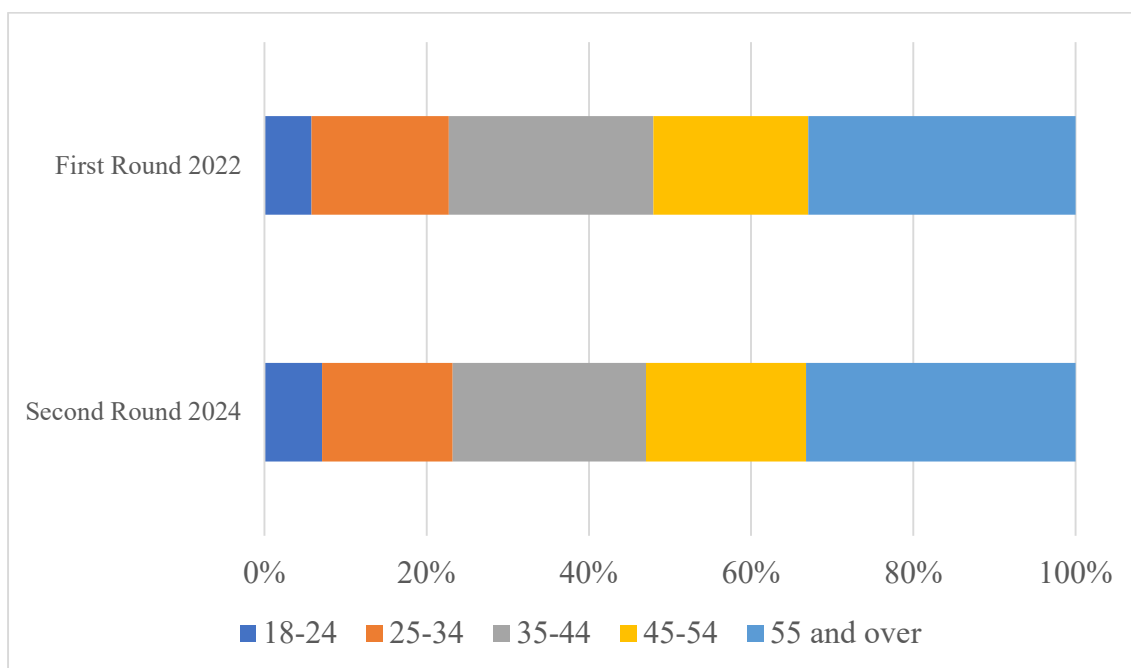


Figure 3-3. Composition of respondents by age (in percentage)

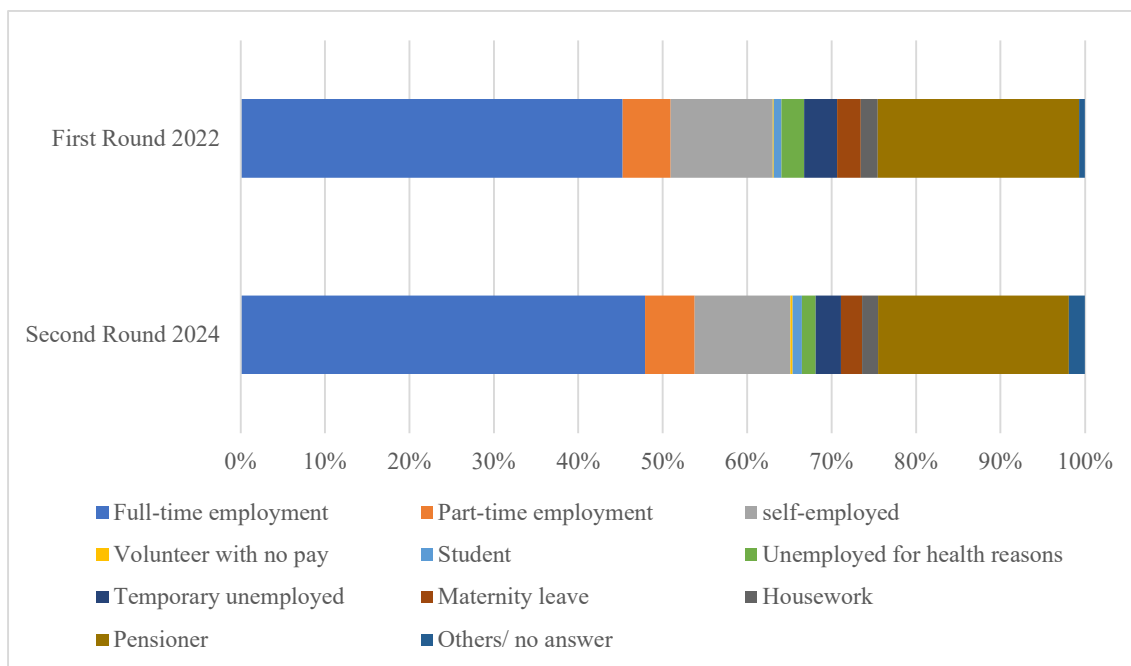


Figure 3-4. Composition of respondents by occupational status (in percentage)



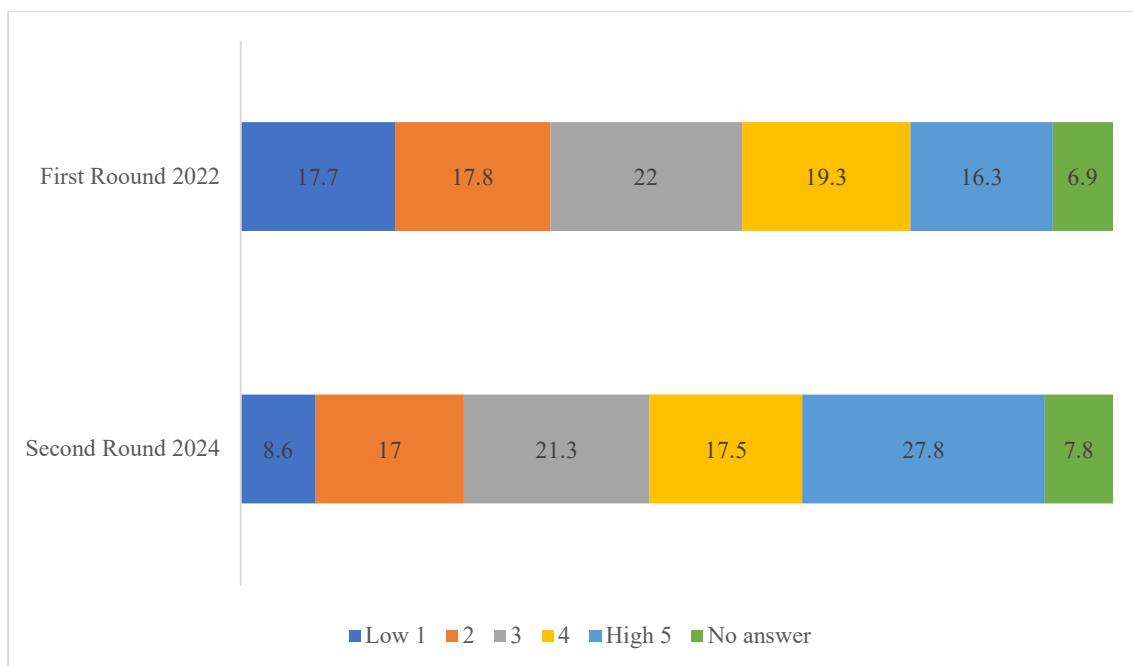


Figure 3-5. Composition of respondents by income level (in percentage)

## 4. Survey Results and Discussion<sup>13</sup>

### A. Social Contacts and Membership in Organizations

Section A examines the participation of Russian citizens in organisations and their interactions with those around them, based on 17 questions. The findings from the individual questionnaires are summarised at the end of the section.

A1(Q5) asks whether respondents participate in any organisations. The percentage of respondents who do participate is 18.25%, nearly double the 9.4% recorded in the 2022 survey (Mizobata et al. 2024). However, the percentage of those who do not participate in any organisations was still significantly higher, at 80.75%. Furthermore, over 60% of those who reported participating in an organisation answered that they participated only one organisation, a result similar to that of the 2022 survey. Notable differences from the previous survey include a higher participation rate of women compared to men, no significant difference across age groups, a higher participation rate in rural areas in addition to large cities, and an unclear correlation with income.

A5(Q9)-A6(Q10) ask about communication with family and relatives. The number of family members or relatives, other than those living together with the respondents, with whom they daily contact (A5) was the highest at 1-2 people (28.4%), followed by 3-4 people and 5-9 people, each accounting for about a quarter of the total. Over 10% of the respondents reported daily contact with more than 10 persons, while another 10% reported no contact at all. Overall, contacts among family members and relatives are widespread, similar to the findings of the first round of the survey. By gender, women have more contact than men. By age, the number of contacts increases with age. The number of contacts rises with the size of the city. In terms of income, the highest and the lowest income groups reported fewer contacts.

As for the frequency of contact with family and relatives who do not live with the respondents (A6), the largest share (24.3%) reported no contact at all (or no relatives), while another 24.0% said they have contact everyday or several times a week. As in the first round of the survey, there is a certain number of people with strong and weak family and kinship ties. By gender, about a quarter of both men and women reported no contact

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<sup>13</sup> The comprehensive overview of the survey results is presented in Appendix 1.

at all, but women tend to have closer contact with their relatives than men. The proportion of respondents who 'never' have contact increases with age, though those aged 55 and older are also more likely to contact their family or parents 'everyday or several times a week'. This suggests that among the elderly, there is a polarization between those with strong family networks and those without. By region, more than a quarter of respondents in all regions have no contact at all, while the proportion of those who have frequent contact increases with the size of the city. By income, those in the lowest income group are more likely to report both no communication and frequent communication.

A7(Q11) asked about the number of neighbours with whom respondents usually say hello. 6% of the respondents reported having no neighbours at all, while about 20% of respondents each reported having 1-4, 5-9, 10-19, and 20 or more neighbours. This indicates that most respondents have more or less friendly relations with their neighbours. By gender, women are more likely than men to have close neighbourhood relations. By age, the 18-24 age group was the most likely to report having no neighbours, accounting for just under 20% of all respondents, while the older age groups were more likely to have close neighbourhood ties. No significant regional trends were observed. By income, the proportion of respondents who have no neighbourhood relations at all is higher among both the lowest and highest income groups.

In A8(Q12), which asked about deeper neighbourhood relationships, the largest number of respondents (30.7%) indicated that they have no neighbours with whom they could ask for an advice or help. This was followed by 1-2 neighbours (28.3%) and 3-4 neighbours (16.7%). By age, the number of neighbours with whom one can have a close relationship tends to increase with age. By region, deeper relationships with neighbours are more common in rural areas than in metropolitan areas. By income, the proportion of respondents with no close neighbourhood relationships is higher among both the lowest and highest income groups.

A9(Q13)-A11(Q15) ask about their relationships with friends and acquaintances. As for the number of close friends (A9), the largest proportion (37.7%) had 1-2 friends, followed by 3-4 friends (22.4%), no friends (20.0%), and 5-9 friends (13.3%). By attribute, the proportion of respondents with no friends was higher among males rather than female respondents, with 22.4% of males reporting having no friends. By age, the number of respondents who have no or many friends tends to increase with age. By region of residence, the larger the city, the greater the number of close friends. By income, the

number of close friends tends to increase with higher income. These results are consistent with the findings of the 2022 survey.

Regarding the frequency of asking friends and acquaintances for advice or help (A10(Q14)), over 80% of respondents reported doing so once a month or once every few months, never, or once a year to once every few years. By age, the proportion of 'not at all' ask for advice or help increases with age, indicating that younger respondents are more likely to engage with friends and acquaintances. There were no significant differences by region. By income, the 'never' category is higher in both the lowest and highest income groups. This suggests that the elderly and those with lower incomes are less likely to have a network of friends and acquaintances they can rely on. There is little difference by gender.

In terms of methods of communication with friends and acquaintances (A11), the most commonly used method was the telephone, at 47.0%. This was followed by in-person communication at 30.3%, and SNS at 19.3%. The high percentage of phone calls is a notable difference compared to Japan. In particular, many women and elderly chose the telephone as their preferred method of communication. SNS was most commonly used among younger age groups, with usage decreasing as age increases. More than a quarter of all age groups, from teens to those in their 50s, reported using in-person communication. By region, the telephone was the most popular method in all regions, followed by SNS usage, which was more common in large cities and less so in rural areas. In contrast, in-person communication was more prevalent in rural areas and decreased as city size increased. By income, in-person communication was more common among the lowest and the highest income groups, while SNS was more frequently used in the highest income group.

A12(Q16) asks about the status of non-family members with whom they socialise on a daily basis. Eighty percent of respondents reported socialising with people of approximately the same status as themselves, indicating that they primarily socialise in a homogeneous manner. By gender, women are slightly more likely than men to associate with others of the same status. By age, the 18-24 age group has about 15% of respondents who socialise with people of higher status, but as age increases, individuals tend to associate more with people of the same status. There are no significant regional differences observed. While there is no marked difference by income, in the highest age group, social contacts with people of lower status exceeded those with higher status. These results are consistent with the findings of the first round of the survey.

A16(Q27) asked about the most important people in respondents' personal interactions. A significant 52.2% of the respondents listed family and relatives, far ahead of other categories. This was followed by friends or acquaintances (20%) and work colleagues (17%). Women were more likely than men to name family and relatives, while men were more likely to mention work colleagues. By age, the proportion of respondents who chose family and relatives tends to increase with age. Among younger respondents aged 18-24, the proportion of friends and acquaintances was the highest, exceeding that of family and relatives, but the proportion of friends and acquaintances decreased with age. Workplace colleagues were more commonly mentioned by those in their 30s and 40s, who are in the prime of their working lives. By region, the proportion of those who selected family and relatives was higher in rural and farming areas compared to large cities, while work colleagues were more prominent in large cities. By income, more respondents in the lower income groups cited family and relatives, while those with higher incomes were more likely to cite co-workers. These trends are unchanged from the results of the 2022 survey.

A14.5(Q22) asked who respondents would turn to help in an emergency. A total of 38.6% cited family members living with them, and 30.9% cited other relatives, together accounting for nearly 70% of the total responses. By attribute, there was a marked difference between men and women, with women being more likely than men to rely on family members living with them and other relatives. By age, those aged 18-24 were more likely to rely on friends, while those aged 55 and older tended to rely more on family members living with them. There were no significant differences by region or income.

A15.1(Q25)-A15.2(Q26) asked whether or not there is someone who can help them when they are in financial trouble, comparing rural and urban areas. The total number of positive responses, 'definitely yes' and 'most likely yes,' reached approximately 64%, which is significantly higher than the 20.8% who answered negatively. There is little difference between men and women. By age group, more than two-thirds of those in the 18-24 age group answered 'definitely yes,' a notably high percentage. By income, the lowest income group had a much lower percentage of positive responses than other income groups, but otherwise the results were generally consistent across other groups.

In A15.2, which asked the same question of urban residents, 42.9% responded 'definitely yes' and 23.4% answered 'most likely yes', for a combined total of 66.3%. The sense of trust that someone will help them financially in times of need is as strong as or even stronger than in rural areas. Negative responses, at 20.7%, were also similar to those

in rural areas. By attribute, men are slightly more optimistic than women. By age, the percentage of positive responses is higher among younger respondents and declines with increasing age. By region, there are no significant differences (this question does not include residents of Moscow and St. Petersburg). By income, the higher the income group, the more positive the response.

Q14(Q83) asks whether the respondents received or provided various types of assistance from people close to them in the past 12 months. The items were: money lent or borrowed, job referrals, admission to a good university, promotion, admission to a good school, solution to housing problems, referral to a good doctor or hospital, opportunity to earn extra income, referral to people in authority who could solve their problems, and moving to other regions of Russia or abroad. The most frequent responses were; loaned money (less than 100,000 rubles) (38.0%), referred to a good doctor or hospital (22.3%), offered the opportunity to earn extra income (17.3%), borrowed money (less than 100,000 rubles) (17.3%), referred to a good job (14.8%), etc. and there is a fairly close interrelationship with those close to them. By attribute, men were more likely than women to report receiving assistance in the following areas; enrolling in a good college or school, solving housing problems, referring to a good doctor or hospital, and moving out of the country. By age, those in their 30s and older were more likely to receive or provide assistance, but younger respondents were more likely to receive a good job referral or assistance in getting into a good university, and to move to another country (both receiving and providing assistance). By region, republics and the central cities of regions had the highest values for all items. Moscow and St. Petersburg showed nearly the highest values for providing assistance with moving abroad, approaching the values seen in the central cities of the republics and regions. By income, the highest values were observed in the upper income groups for all items except for the provision of assistance for enrolling in a good university.

Q15(Q84) asks how the frequency of communication between respondents and the people they interact with had changed over the past 12 months. Respondents were asked about communication with relatives who do not live with them, friends, acquaintances, colleagues, and neighbours. The largest percentage of respondents (more than 60%) reported 'no change' in communication for all items, while the percentages for 'increased' and 'decreased' were similar, ranging between 10% and 20%. No significant differences were observed between men and women. By age, the 18-24 age group had the highest percentage of respondents who selected 'increased' for all items, and the percentage

decreased as age increased. There were no significant differences by place of residence. By income, the proportion of respondents who reported an 'increased' frequency of communication rose as income increased, particularly in the area of communication with colleagues.

Q16(Q85) asked whether respondents experienced the necessity for any of the following matters in the past 12 months: the need to communicate on the Internet (social networks, dating sites, etc.), the need to find new friends or close acquaintances, the need to find partners in new business or start-ups, the need to find new partners for fulfilling professional activity, the need to restore trust in their relationships with close relatives, the need to restore relations with relatives living in other parts of Russia, and the need to restore relations with people who have left Russia. In all categories, the largest proportion of the responses was 'cannot answer,' at over 70%. However, 21.0% of respondents felt the need to communicate via the Internet, 16.5% felt the need to find a new partner to carry out professional activities, 13.4% felt the need to restore trust in their relationships with their closest relatives. No significant differences were observed by gender. Younger respondents felt more strongly about the need to communicate on the Internet and find new friends and close acquaintances, while older respondents felt more strongly about the need to find a partner in new business or start-ups and to find a new partner for fulfilling professional activity. The percentage of those who feel the need for these services increases with age. By place of residence, the need to find a partner in a new business or start-up is felt more strongly in large cities such as Moscow and St. Petersburg and declined as the city size decreased. By income, the need to find a new business or start-up partner and the need to find a new partner to carry out professional activities increased with income.

A17(Q28) asked about the importance of relationships with influential people in achieving social success, and responses showed that both 'absolutely unimportant' and 'absolutely important' categories were around 30%. By gender, men were more likely to respond 'absolutely important,' while women were more likely to respond 'absolutely unimportant'. By age, the extremes of 'absolutely unimportant' and 'absolutely important' tended to increase with age. However, in the four age groups from 18 to 54, the percentage of those who considered relationships with influential people important (the sum of responses 4 and 5) was large, around 50%. However, in the 55 and older age group, the percentage of those who consider it unimportant (the sum of responses 1 and 2) was large, just under 50%. By area of residence, respondents in large cities were more likely to

consider relationships with influential people important, while the proportion of those who considered it unimportant was lower. Notably, the percentages of ‘absolutely important’ and ‘absolutely unimportant’ were larger in rural areas compared to other regions. By income, respondents in the high-income group (Category 5) were more likely to consider relationships with influential persons as important.

## **B. Social Trust**

### **B.1. Previous research on social trust in Russia**

Social trust remains one of the most important components of social capital. In a market economy, having at least a minimum level of trust is essential to conduct all economic activities. Previous research highlighted the importance of open trust, or trust to unknown, as a necessary condition for the sound development of the market (Yamagishi, 1999).

Three types of social trust are conventionally distinguished in literature on social capital: namely, particularized trust, generalized trust, and institutional trust.

*Particularized trust*, also known as personalized trust, is trust between people who already know each other, which is measured by confidence (level of trust) in family, relatives, friends, co-workers, and neighbours. Closed networks in the community create particularised trust of a closed or bonding type based on the closed reciprocity.

*Generalised trust* is defined as trust between people who meet for the first time and is sometimes referred as horizontal trust. Generalised trust is measured by asking a question such as ‘Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be careful in dealing with people?’ and it is an important indicator of measuring the general level of trust existing in the society as it serves as a ‘glue’ that ensures social cohesiveness. Generalised trust, affected by the external factors such as economic gaps and education, is related to open network and reciprocity within the society (Inaba 2011). Generalized trust is essential for economic development and prosperity (La Porta et al. 1997; Avdeeva 2019) and serves as a prerequisite for the sound functioning of democratic societies (Beilmann et al. 2021). Generalised trust helps building open-type networks that promote reciprocity within the societies and stimulate the formation of an open (bridging) type of social capital.

*Institutional trust* (or trust in public infrastructure), also sometimes referred as vertical trust, is defined as trust in institutions such as the church, the police, parliament,



government, the justice system, the president, political parties, the army, and others or towards representatives of these institutions. The higher the institutional trust, the higher the resilience of the socio-political system of the society. Institutional trust incorporates the belief in security and accountability of institutions as well as trust in those who enforce these institutions.

The evaluation of social trust and social capital in Russia at the macro level presents mixed results, but it is generally considered to be at a low level. According to the Edelman Trust Barometer, the *Trust Index* in 2022 was 32, placing Russia among countries with low trust, such as Japan (40), South Korea (42), the United States (43), the United Kingdom (44), and Germany (46). In Russia, the government is the most trusted institution (37), followed by business (34), media (29), and NGOs (28). The *Solability Social Capital Index* ranks Russia 85th, while the *Legatum Prosperity Index 2023* places it 54th. Previous research on the quality of social capital and social trust in Russian society has yielded mixed results (Anikin 2022, Mizobata et al. 2024), likely due to the lack of a standardized method for measuring these concepts.

Particularized trust, rooted in close connections with family, relatives, and friends, remains the most important form of trust for many Russians (Ishikawa et al. 2017; Almakaeva and Volchenko 2018). This is largely due to the shared experience among Russian citizens in coping with socio-economic and political challenges, as well as a chronic lack of generalized trust. In fact, particularized trust has persisted throughout the marketization process, especially among those with greater access to social and economic resources (such as income, education, and living in a large city) (Kuchenkova 2016).

Numerous studies indicate that generalized trust in Russia is extremely low (Maltseva 2012; Veselov and Skvortsov 2023), leading to the view that Russia is a society characterized by low trust, or even distrust (Anikin 2022). This lack of generalized trust is often attributed to the legacy of communism and the social and economic challenges faced by society during the market transition (Almakaeva and Wilkies 2021). The Soviet legacy continues to influence the country through phenomena like the ‘economy of favours’ (Ledeneva 1998), and overall, this path dependency has a significant impact on the level of social capital and trust in Russia.

International comparisons show that generalized trust in Russia is significantly lower than in Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon countries, but it is higher than in other emerging economies (except for China), as well as in Latin American countries. In fact, it is comparable to that of France and Italy (Table 4-B-1).

Table 4-B-1. Generalised trust in selective economies

Country	Most people can be trusted (%)
Finland	68.4
China	63.5
Sweden	62.8
United Kingdom	43.3
Germany	39.5
United States	37.0
Japan	33.7
South Korea	32.9
Italy	26.6
France	26.3
Russia	22.9
India	16.9
Brazil	6.5
Indonesia	4.6

Source: Haerpfer et al. (2022) World Value Survey. 7<sup>th</sup> Wave

Institutional trust in Russia overall is generally considered low to medium, though it is notably higher when it comes to specific institutions such as the president, the army, and the church (Sasaki et al. 2009; Ishikawa et al. 2017; Avdeeva 2019; Malkina et al. 2020; Latov 2021; Anikin 2022; Latov 2024). Trust in the president, the army, and the government has been rising in recent years (Krivopuskov 2023). However, the majority of social and state institutions in Russia are not trusted. Citizens seeking social change have few opportunities to rely on effective institutions, as political parties, mass media, labour unions, and social organizations are either distrusted or only slightly trusted. The institutions that maintain stability—such as the president, the army, and the security services—are the most trusted, but this trust tends to come from citizens who are generally resistant to significant structural reforms (Latov 2021). Trust in private businesses (the corporate sector) remains notably low in Russia, despite trust being crucial for its successful development (Kozyreva and Smirnov 2010; Avdeeva 2019).

Institutional trust towards institutions with ‘vertical power’ such as the president, the army, the government, the police has been increasing since 2021 followed by the turning point in fight against the COVID-19 pandemic and by the ‘unity around the flag’ since 2022. High institutional trust provides intangible benefits such as enhanced subjective well-being: Russians with higher trust toward the president are likely to be more engaged

in social actions that contributed to the stability of the country and view the development path of the country more optimistically (Latov 2024).

Overall, the previous research highlights the fact that particularized trust has not effectively transformed into higher level of generalized trust during the marketization process. Consequently, the state has strengthened social institutions to compensate for the lack of trust in society (Reutov and Reutova 2014). The chronically low level of generalized trust has led Russian citizens to favor a strong state in the political system, with paternalistic values often prevailing. Ultimately, the Russian government has assumed a dominant role in economic development, often replacing or diminishing the social capacity for self-discipline and self-organization among citizens (Maltseva 2012), and many citizens prefer to benefit from this system. The extremely high level of trust in institutions with vertical power (the president, the army, the government, the church) compensates for the very low trust in non-executive (non-administrative) representative institutions (such as the State Duma, political parties, local and municipal authorities, and the mass media) (Trofimova 2017). However, the very low trust in representative (elective) institutions has not yet reached a critical level that could lead to the collapse of Russian society (Latov 2024).

## **B.2. Survey results on social trust**

B1(Q29) measures the level of generalized trust. According to Figure B1-0, generalized trust remains at a low level. The cumulative percentage of respondents who replied that ‘in most cases people can be trusted’ and those who replied that ‘in some cases people can be trusted’ amounted to 29.4%, which is significantly lower than the cumulative percentage of those who answered that ‘sometimes you have to be careful in dealing with people’ (30.3%) and ‘in most cases, you have to be careful when dealing with people’ (39.6%). While there are no significant differences between male and female respondents who provided a positive answer, male respondents appear to be more cautious in dealing with people. Approximately 44% of them reported that, in most cases, it is extremely important to be careful when dealing with people, which is higher than the 36.5% of female participants who gave the same response. Generalized trust tends to be higher among respondents from older age cohorts, those living in larger cities, and those with higher incomes.

B2(Q30) measures particularized trust and institutional trust. Particularized trust remains the strongest, with 91.7% of respondents absolutely or somewhat trusting their

family, 80.4% trusting their relatives, and 72% trusting their friends (Figure B2-0). There is no significant difference in trust in family members by sex, age, and region, while it tends to be only slightly higher for respondents with higher income. Trust in relatives is higher for respondents from older age cohorts and those with higher income. Trust in friends is higher for respondents of younger age cohorts, those living in large cities, and with higher income. Only 33% of respondents trust their neighbors (Figure B2.5), with trust in neighbors being higher for female respondents, those from older age cohorts, respondents residing in small and rural areas.

B2(Q30-6) provides additional insights into the level of generalized trust by measuring trust in people whom respondents meet for the first time. Approximately 82% of respondents indicated that they 'absolutely do not trust' or 'somewhat do not trust' people they meet for the first time (Figure B2.6-0), confirming the notion that Russia is a society of distrust. Respondents residing in small towns and rural areas, as well as those with lower incomes, tend to have lower levels of trust in people they meet for the first time. Differences among age cohorts were not pronounced.

Institutional trust towards institutions with vertical power, such as the army (76.6%), the president (69.2%), and the government (47.7%) as well as the trust in church (48.6%) is high (Figures B2.19, B2.14, B2.23, B2.20, respectively). Trust in these institutions is higher among female respondents, those in older age cohorts, respondents residing in smaller towns and rural areas, and those with lower incomes. Trust in scientists (63.1%) and teachers (56.1%) is also high (Figures B2.11 and B2.10, respectively). Conversely, trust in elective (representative) institutions, such as elections (42.8%), State Duma (37.0%), political parties (21.2%) and other social institutions, namely courts (32.8%), police (34.6%), directors or managers of companies (26.5%), civil servants, (23.3 %), NGO and NPO leaders (19.5%), and municipal employees (19.4%), traditional media (16.2 %), and new media (8.2%), remains low. Trust in elections, State Duma, and old media (TV, radio, newspapers) is higher for female respondents, those from older age cohorts, respondents residing in small and rural areas, and those with lower income.

B4(Q32) measures respondents' attitude towards human nature based on the Likert scale from 1-7. The cumulative percentage of respondents who consider that there is better in human nature (the sum of 5-7 on the Likert scale) is approximately 62% (Figure B4-0).

To sum up, the results of our analysis are generally consistent with previous research studies and they clearly demonstrate that Russia remains a country with a significant level of particularized trust, a low level of generalized trust, and a low-to-medium level of

institutional trust. However, institutional trust in Russia has several distinctive features, such as a strong inclination toward higher trust in institutions with vertical power and its recent enhancements due to the instability of geopolitical environment.

### **C. Opportunities and Influence**

This section explores various aspects of subjective well-being, including the sense of self-efficacy, life satisfaction, emotional well-being, and the perception of significant life influences.

C1(Q33) inquired about the extent to which individuals feel capable of making pivotal life decisions. Overall, the data suggest that the Russian population generally exhibits high levels of self-efficacy. The survey revealed that over 80% of respondents expressed positive sentiments regarding their ability to shape their own lives, with only about 15% reporting a lack of confidence in this capacity. Notably, males and younger demographics exhibited a more optimistic outlook, while the elderly exhibited a less positive perspective. The correlation between income level and positive attitude is significant, with the proportion of positive attitudes reaching 65% among the lowest income group and peaking at 95% among the highest income group.

The subsequent question, C3(Q35), addressed life satisfaction. The data indicates that more than 50% of individuals expressed satisfaction with their lives, while 38% provided neutral responses. Notably, only 5% of respondents reported feelings of dissatisfaction. The analysis revealed that factors such as gender, age, and geographical location did not exert a significant influence on the outcomes. However, income emerged as a salient factor, with higher income groups exhibiting a marked tendency to report higher levels of satisfaction compared to their lower-income counterparts.

The next question, C5(Q137), addressed the respondents' daily emotional and psychological well-being. The predominant response, indicated by 44% of respondents, was reported to be feelings of calm and well-being. A significant proportion, constituting 37% of the sample, indicated that their emotional state is contingent on the prevailing circumstances. A total of 8% of respondents reported experiencing anxiety. Further analysis revealed that females exhibit heightened anxiety compared to males. No substantial disparities across diverse age demographics, geographical locations. However, a marginal increase in anxiety was observed among individuals from the lowest income

bracket, while those in the higher income categories reported higher levels of calmness and well-being.

Question C4(Q36) inquired about the most significant individual in the respondent's life, such as an authority figure, primary advisor, or facilitator in problem-solving or goal achievement. The results indicate that nearly half of the respondents reported not having such an individual, while 42% selected 'other' as their response. The majority of these 'other' responses indicated family members, including parents, partners, children, and relatives. This finding suggests that networks within family and relatives play an important role in the lives and work of Russians. However, younger demographics tend to place greater reliance on teachers than other generations, and 5-10% of working-age adults cite their immediate superiors at work as their most significant source of support. A similar pattern is observed among higher income groups, where the influence of one's immediate supervisor is more pronounced compared to lower income categories. Individuals in distant social positions, such as government officials and politicians, exert minimal influence over the general populace.

## **D. Social Cohesion and Social Inclusiveness**

Section D of the survey inquired about the perception of differences among residents within their respective neighbourhoods in terms of safety.

D1(Q37) inquired about the disparities among individuals residing in respondents' localities with respect to social status, financial welfare, nationality, mother tongue, political inclinations, religious beliefs, age, gender, and other demographic characteristics. The results indicate that approximately 45% of respondents do not perceive a significant difference between residents, while 26% report experiencing some degree of difference. The perception of these differences is observed based on gender, generation, and income. Specifically, males, younger generations, and higher income classes exhibit a heightened sensitivity to these variations, while females, older generations, and lower income classes demonstrate a lesser sensitivity.

D5(Q41) addressed residents' perceptions of neighbourhood security. A significant majority of respondents, exceeding 75%, reported that the neighbourhood is safe enough to walk alone at night. Specifically, females reported higher levels of anxiety compared to males. Also, lower income groups reported feelings of insecurity to a greater extent

than higher income groups, a discrepancy that may be attributed to variations in their residential areas and housing conditions.

## **E. Collective Actions and Cooperation**

Section E of the survey inquiries about the respondents' political consciousness and engagement in civic activities.

E2 (Q43) inquired about respondents' engagement in voluntary activities within the past 12 months, encompassing online engagement. Among the respondents, 19% reported engagement in volunteering activities aimed at enhancing their local environment, including activities such as street landscaping, security enhancement, and event organization. A total of 9% of respondents indicated engagement in volunteering activities related to sports, cultural events, and popular scientific events. Furthermore, 20% of respondents indicated that they were engaged in volunteering activities related to the provision of social assistance to individuals with disabilities, children, elderly people, and other vulnerable groups. Furthermore, 6% of respondents engaged in volunteering activities related to political engagement, including activities such as collecting signatures and participating in rallies. It is noteworthy that females exhibit a higher level of engagement in volunteering activities compared to males, except for sports, cultural, and scientific events. Furthermore, approximately one out of four females engaged in volunteering activities related to improving living conditions and providing social assistance to socially disadvantaged people. Among the various age demographics, young generations demonstrated the highest level of engagement in sports, cultural, and scientific events, while those aged 35-54 exhibited the strongest involvement in social assistance. Correlation between income level and volunteering is not observed.

E3 (Q44) inquired about the degree of political and societal awareness. The respondents are tasked with evaluating their level of consciousness on a five-point scale. In response to the assertion that 'ordinary people like myself have no influence on what happens in the country or its government,' 44% of respondents expressed agreement, while 32% expressed disagreement. A negative correlation was observed between age and perceived political competence, with older individuals tending to exhibit lower levels of confidence in their political acumen. Furthermore, when confronted with the assertion that 'I don't really understand what the government and politicians do, because it's a difficult

area for me,’ approximately 40% of respondents expressed disagreement, while slightly less percentage expressed agreement. Regarding interest in politics, approximately half of the respondents indicated a lack of interest. Findings suggest a gender disparity in perception, with males expressing a higher level of confidence in their understanding of politics compared to females, while they are less interested in political matters. A comparison of younger and older generations reveals that younger generations are more confident with their political understanding, though the elder generation is demonstrating greater interests in politics. The statement ‘I want to be useful to society’ garnered a resounding approval from 70% of the respondents, with a particularly notable response from the 25-54 age group. Furthermore, the results of Q44\_5 and Q44\_6 indicate that nearly half of the respondents expressed confidence in their neighbours’ willingness to assist in times of need, while 30% expressed scepticism. Females, older generations, and individuals residing in rural areas with lower incomes exhibited higher levels of confidence in their relationships with neighbours compared to males, younger individuals, and those residing in urban areas.

E4 (Q45) inquired about the frequency with which respondents requested assistance from authorities to address issues within their living environment over the past three years. The results indicated that 60% of respondents had never done so, while one third of them had applied to the authorities at least once. A notable disparity emerges in the propensity of such actions, with rural areas exhibiting a higher frequency compared to urban centres.

## **G. Socio-Political Values**

Section G inquiries about the evaluation of government policy, including policy toward Ukraine.

G1 (Q55) inquired into the extent to which respondents believe the state should mitigate income disparities among citizens. The results indicate that approximately two-thirds of the respondents advocate for the government implementing such policies, with 50% of respondents expressing an ‘absolutely agree’ sentiment. Notably, older individuals, particularly those residing in rural areas, exhibited a greater propensity to advocate for redistribution, while those in younger age groups and affluent urban dwellers demonstrated a more pronounced reluctance to do so.



The second question G2 (Q56) pertains to the evaluation of government policies over the past five years. The question encompasses eight areas of government policy: 1) the creation of new jobs, 2) the reduction of economic inequality, 3) the stimulation of economic growth, 4) infrastructure development, 5) ensuring security, 6) the development of education and science, 7) the development of the healthcare system, and 8) environmental protection. Respondents were asked to evaluate these policies on a five-point scale.

The policies that received the highest ratings were those pertaining to infrastructure development and security. More than 50% of respondents expressed a favourable opinion of these policies, while 20% expressed a negative opinion. The policy aimed at generating new employment opportunities garnered slightly less than 50% support among respondents. Conversely, policies that received more negative than positive evaluations included those related to reducing economic inequality, developing the healthcare system, and protecting the environment.

A notable tendency is observed, wherein older generations exhibit a propensity to offer more favourable appraisals of policies in general. However, the youngest cohort, ranging from 18 to 24 years of age, demonstrates a comparatively more tolerant stance than upper age cohorts. A notable observation is the propensity of individuals from higher income brackets to exhibit more critical assessments of policies, in contrast to those from lower income categories. However, this tendency was not observed in the context of policies aimed at infrastructure development, which exhibited no discernible correlation with income level.

Q55 (Q138) inquired about the public's stance on the Russian government's policy toward Ukraine. The results indicate that two-thirds of respondents expressed support for the policy, albeit to varying extents, while 20% of the respondents expressed their disapproval. Notably, older individuals, those residing in rural areas, and male respondents demonstrated a stronger inclination to support the policy compared to their female, younger, and urban counterparts. The findings of our survey are consistent with the data provided by VCIOM (Russian Public Opinion Research Center). As demonstrated in Figure 4-G-1, survey data from VCIOM reveals that approximately two-thirds of Russian citizens expressed support for the country's 'special military operation'. VCIOM also revealed data on how Russian people evaluated the results of the 'special military operation'. As demonstrated in Figure 4-G-2, two thirds of the respondents regarded it as 'rather successful'. This suggests that the same demographic of the population supports

the government's policy towards Ukraine and provides a positive evaluation of the operation.

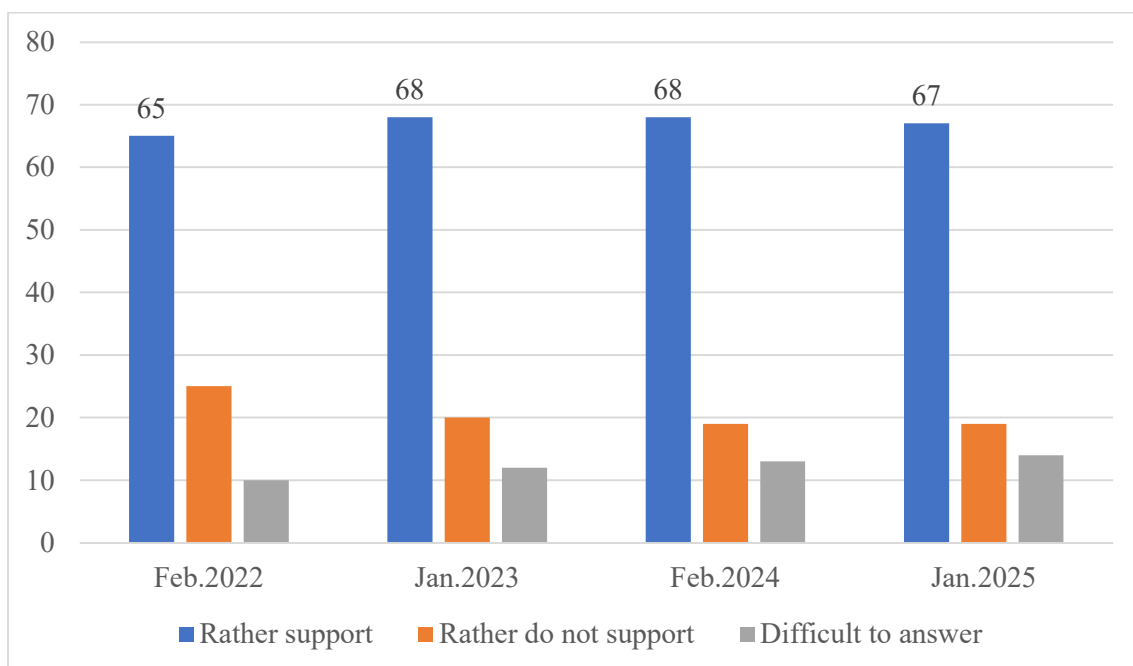


Figure 4-G-1. Support of special military operation (percentage of respondents)

*Note:* All-Russian telephone survey VTsIOM-Sputnik , 1600 respondents.

*Source:* VCIOM, Special military operation in Ukraine: Monitoring, <https://wciom.ru/analytical-reviews/analiticheskii-obzor/specialnaja-voennaja-operacija-na-ukraine-monitoring>

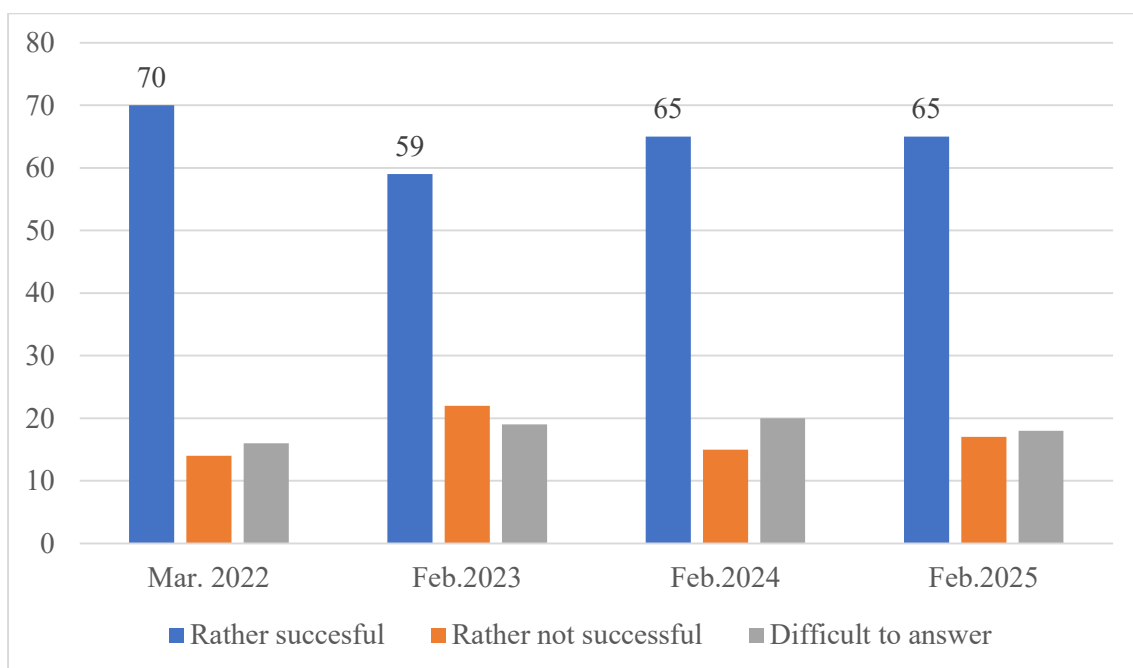


Figure 4-G-2. Support of special military operation (percentage of respondents)

*Note:* All-Russian telephone survey ‘VTsIOM-Sputnik’, 1600 respondents.

*Source:* VCIOM, Special military operation in Ukraine: Monitoring, <https://wciom.ru/analytical-reviews/analiticheskii-obzor/specialnaja-voennaja-operacija-na-ukraine-monitoring>

Q56 (Q139) inquired about the perception of responsibility for Russia’s special military operation in Ukraine. The predominant response, accounting for 26.8% of the sample, was attributed to the ‘government of foreign countries,’ a category that primarily encompasses NATO member countries and the United States. The second most prevalent response, with 21.7%, cited ‘politicians and deputies of Russia and Ukraine,’ while the third most common response, at 17.1%, identified the Russian government as the primary responsible entity. A mere 10% of the respondents indicated that they believed the Ukrainian government was responsible. 11% of the respondents indicated that they found the question difficult to answer, and 2% refused to respond.

A discernible discrepancy emerges when examining age-related differences. A survey revealed that the predominant proportion of the 18-34 age group attributes responsibility to politicians from both Russian and Ukrainian governments, while a comparatively smaller proportion attributes responsibility to foreign governments. Conversely, older generations tend to attribute a greater share of responsibility to foreign governments compared to their Russian or Ukrainian counterparts. It is noteworthy that no discernible correlation exists between the respondents' answers and their income level or geographical location.

## **H. Respondent Information**

This section contains information regarding the respondents’ profiles. Question H1 (Q57-Q62) provides data on the educational attainment of the respondents themselves, their spouses, their parents, and their closest friends. The data reveal that approximately 45% of respondents have attained a university education or higher, while 35% have completed secondary special education. A similar educational attainment is observed among spouses. Conversely, the parents of the respondents tend to have a lower educational attainment, with 30% having completed only general secondary education or less.

A slight tendency towards higher educational attainment is observed among females. The place of residence exerts a significant influence on these outcomes. In Moscow and

St. Petersburg, over 70% of respondents have attained a university degree or are currently enrolled in a university program, compared with approximately 25% in rural areas. Income level has been found to have a positive correlation with educational attainment.

H2 (Q63) addressed the number of family members. The data reveals that 83.2% of individuals reside with family members, while 16.3% live alone. The composition of family units residing in the same dwelling is typically characterized by a range of two to four individuals. Among the 1,325 respondents with family members residing in the same dwelling, 596 reported having children under the age of 18.

H3(Q65) solicits information regarding the sources of income, including that of family members. The results indicate that 67% of respondents derive their income from wages, while 47% receive a pension or other social benefits. Furthermore, 10% of the population owns their own business, while an equal proportion derives income from property. A significant proportion of the population, approximately one-quarter, derives income from part-time or occasional employment. Furthermore, 21% of the population possesses their own dacha.

The average income per month for the sample is presented in H4(Q66-Q73). The criteria for delineating five-level income strata vary according to the federal districts in which the respondents reside.

To the question regarding the presence of sources of income for family members other than the respondent (H5. Q74), 73% reported that they do.

H6(Q75) delves into the respondents' current financial status. 36.7% of respondents indicated that they have some financial resources available for a limited period. Furthermore, 35.6% of the respondents reported having outstanding loans from banking institutions or other financial entities, which are likely related to housing and automobile financing. Furthermore, 15% of the respondents reported possessing sufficient savings to sustain themselves for more than one year.

Question H7 (Q76) inquires about the current employment status of respondents. The results indicate that almost half of the respondents are employed full-time, a category that includes working pensioners and working students. Furthermore, 22.6% of the respondents reported being retired and inactive in the labor force. Part-time workers and self-employed individuals account for 5.8% and 5.9%, respectively.

H8 (Q77) Among individuals employed by companies and organizations, 27% are specialists who require higher education, while 17.5% are specialists with lower qualifications, such as office workers and secretaries. Notably, approximately 20% of the

employed population belongs to the managerial class. Furthermore, 9.5% of the workforce is employed by commercial and service companies. 20% of the workforce is categorized as 1-5th category.

H9(Q78) solicits feedback regarding the extent to which individuals perceive their influence on organizational decision-making processes. 18.7% of the respondents indicated that they have the capacity to influence enterprise-wide decision-making processes, while 40% reported being able to influence decision-making across units or departments. Conversely, 40% of the respondents expressed a lack of perceived influence within their professional contexts.

## 5. Conclusion

Our first-round survey conducted in February-March 2022, coincided with the start of the Russia-Ukraine military conflict. This second round was carried out from December 2023 to January 2024, approximately two years after the start of the conflict and economic sanctions imposed on Russia. During this period, the international landscape surrounding Russia and its socio-economic conditions underwent significant changes. Ties with Western nations were severed, while nations in the Global South emerged as new partners. A substantial number of citizens have left Russia, and although some have returned, the human capital loss remains considerable. Inflation persists, and the pressure on opponents has intensified. Nevertheless, Russian economy has demonstrated resilience, with national incomes even rising. The key contribution of this study lies in its analysis of how social capital in Russia has evolved in this period of turbulence.

Our first-round survey, in line with previous research, have revealed that Russian people have low levels of generalized trust and strong suspicion towards strangers. In contrast, they demonstrate high levels of particularized trust and maintain bonding social networks with family, relatives, and close friends. These characteristics have remained consistent in the second-round survey. Family and relatives are identified as the primary source of support for Russians, followed by friends, acquaintances, and work colleagues. Politics does not directly step into their human interaction. Mutual support between family members, relatives, and close friends and neighbours is observed in various forms including financial support. Currently, there are 10-20% of respondents who have renewed their relationships, such as establishing new business partners or reviving communication with relatives and friends, likely due to changes in their environment.

Regarding trust, the Russian population showed high level of confidence in vertical power institutions, such as the president and the army. This propensity has remained consistent since the first round of the survey. The Russian population, inhabiting a society characterised by distrust, tends to expect a strong state and implementation of paternalistic, redistributive policies. Additionally, the public's evaluation of the security policies enacted by the Russian government is generally positive, with two-thirds of respondents expressing support for policies concerning Ukraine. Overall, the nature of social capital in Russia has remained relatively stable since February 2022. Individuals are adapting to their environment by relying

on their close networks and are largely satisfied with their personal lives, while feeling powerless to influence the political change in the country.

However, it is important to recognize that social changes have affected segments of the Russian population unevenly. Differences in age and income level lead to disparities in the social capital endowment and the level of trust. For example, generalised trust, is higher among higher-income groups, while lower-income groups are extremely cautious toward others and rely on particularised trust within their immediate networks. Trust in colleagues and neighbours is also low for younger age groups. This division by personal attributes is also found in their support for the policy on Ukraine, with most young people responding negatively to the question of whether they would be willing to participate in the ‘special military operation’. If taken at face value, these responses suggest a sense of disengagement, alienation and apathy towards politics.

As a result, strong particularised trust in social capital is not secure and contains considerable tensions. The reality of social capital in Russia cannot be captured by averages alone. It is therefore essential to analyse the difference in attitudes across various social clusters, which could potentially cause dissonance in Russian society.

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## **Appendix 1**

### **Survey Results**

## A. Social Contacts and Membership in Organizations

**A1(Q5).** People often participate in different groups, organisations, networks, or associations. These can be formally established groups such as voluntary organisations, political parties, interest clubs, voluntary organisations, or simply groups of people who meet regularly to work together or discuss different topics. How many of these groups do you or your family member belong to?

Table A1-0. Membership in associations (N=1600)

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Have membership in such associations	292	18.25%
Do not have membership in such associations	1,292	80.75%
Cannot answer	16	1.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Figure A1-0. Membership in associations (N=1584)

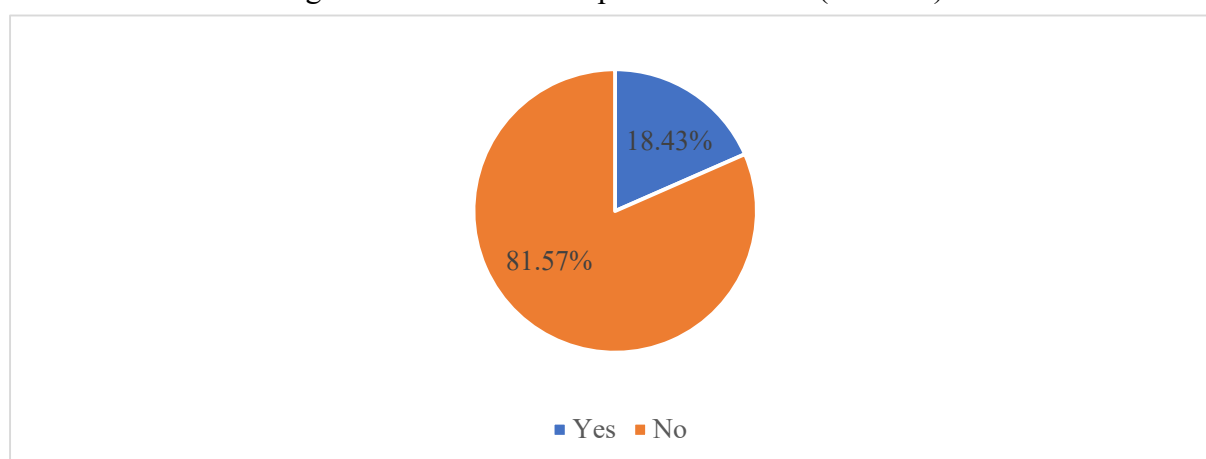


Figure A1-1. By sex (N=1584)

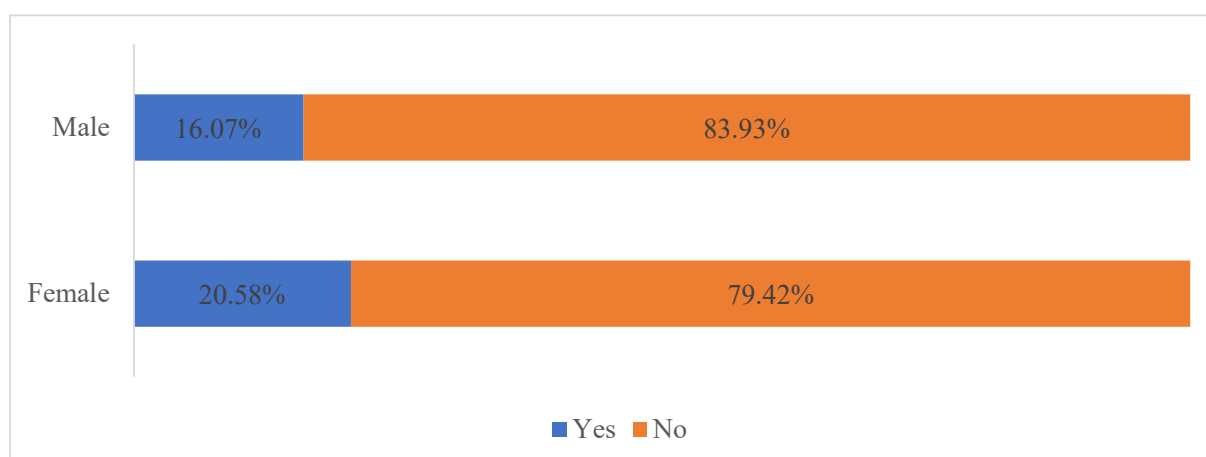


Figure A1-2. By age (N=1584)

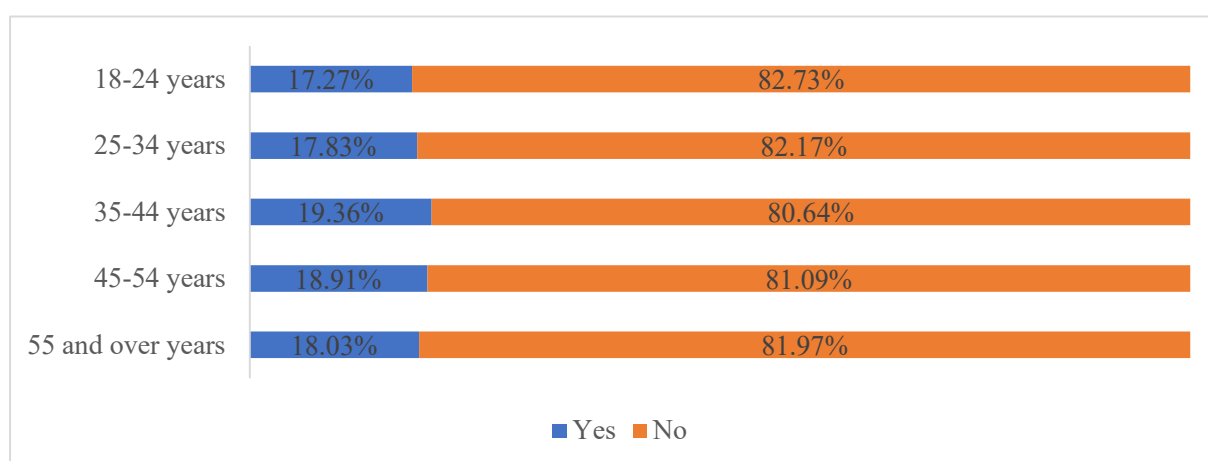


Figure A1-3. By region (N=1577)

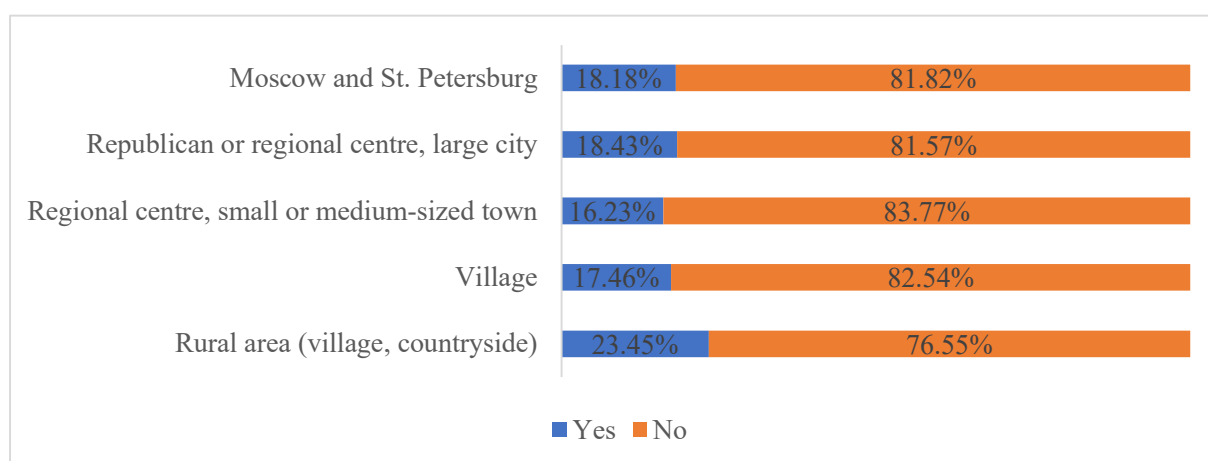


Figure A1-4. By income (N=1461)

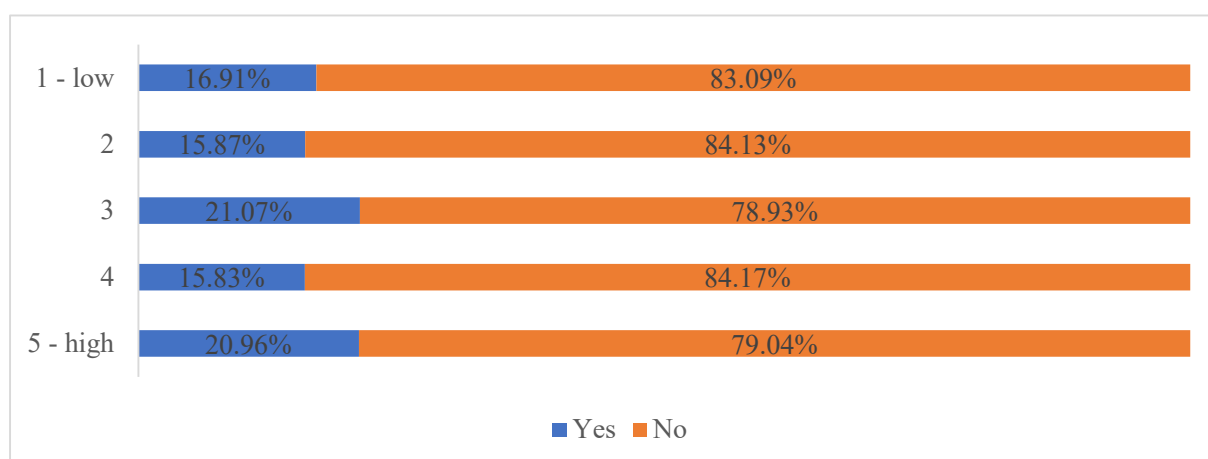
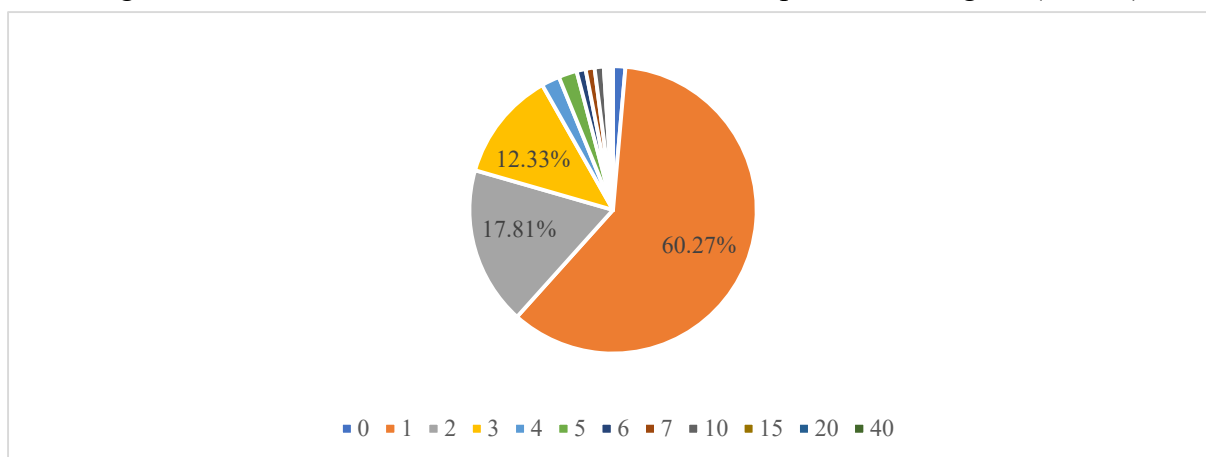


Figure A1-5. Number of associations to which the respondent belongs to (N=292)



**A5 (Q9).** With how many family members or relatives do usually have contact with in one day? You can contact them in person, by telephone or via the internet. Do not include family members and relatives residing with you.

	Number of respondents	Percentage
0 people	173	10.8%
1-2 people	455	28.4%
3-4 people	426	26.6%
5-9 people	384	24.0%
10-19 people	119	7.4%
more than 20 people	26	1.6%
Cannot answer	17	1.1%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure A5-0. Number of social contacts (family members and relatives) (N=1583)

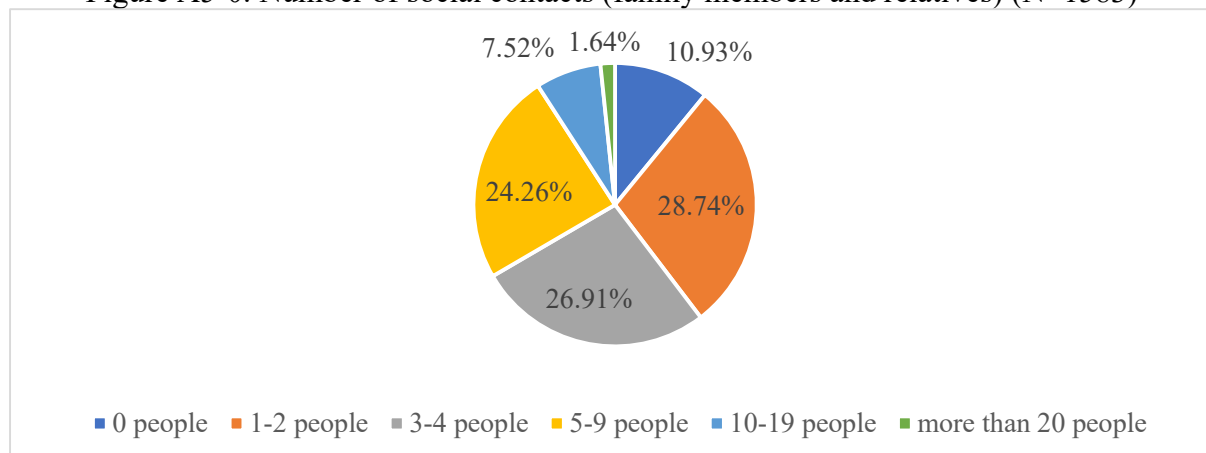


Figure A5-1. By sex (N=1583)

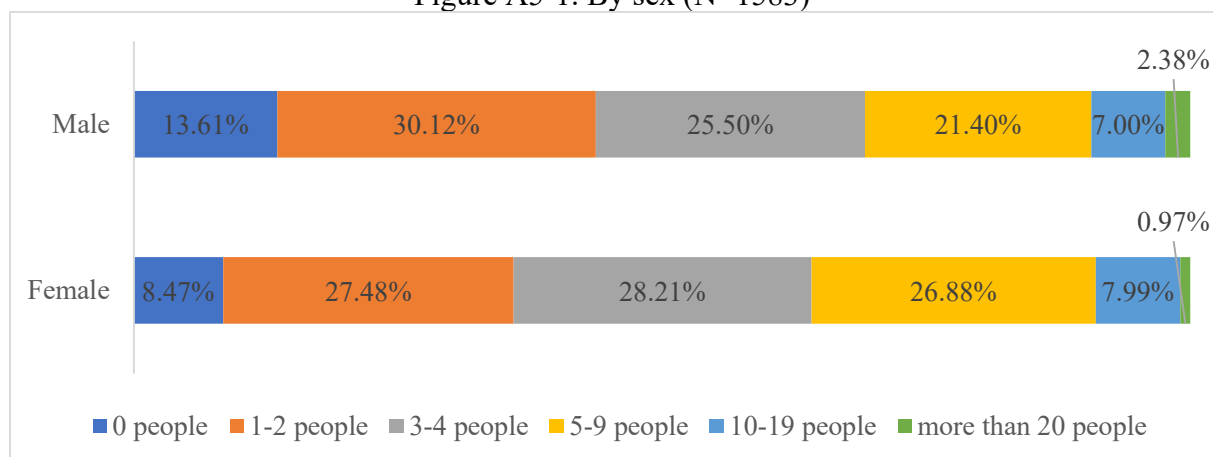


Figure A5-2. By age (N=1583)

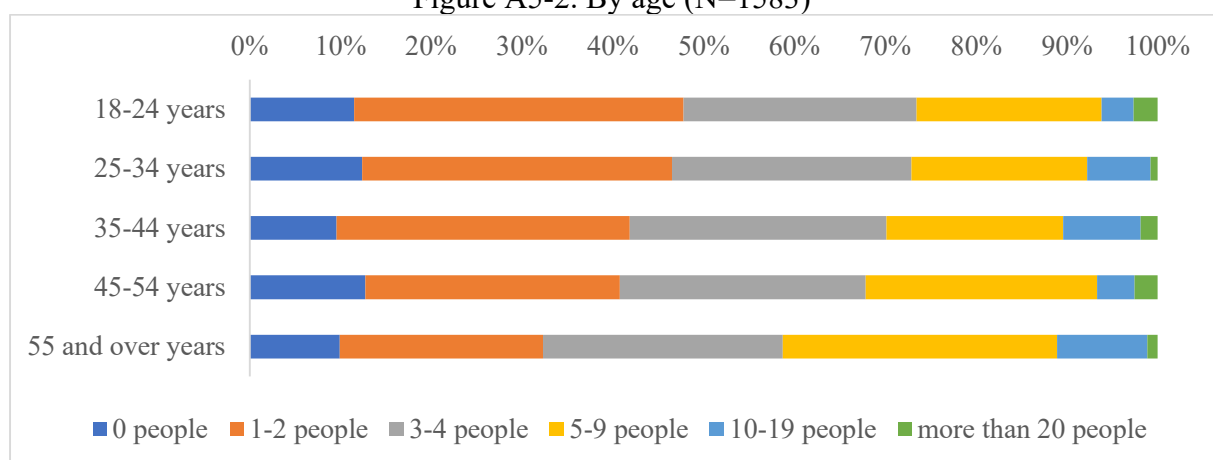


Figure A5-3. By region (N=1576)

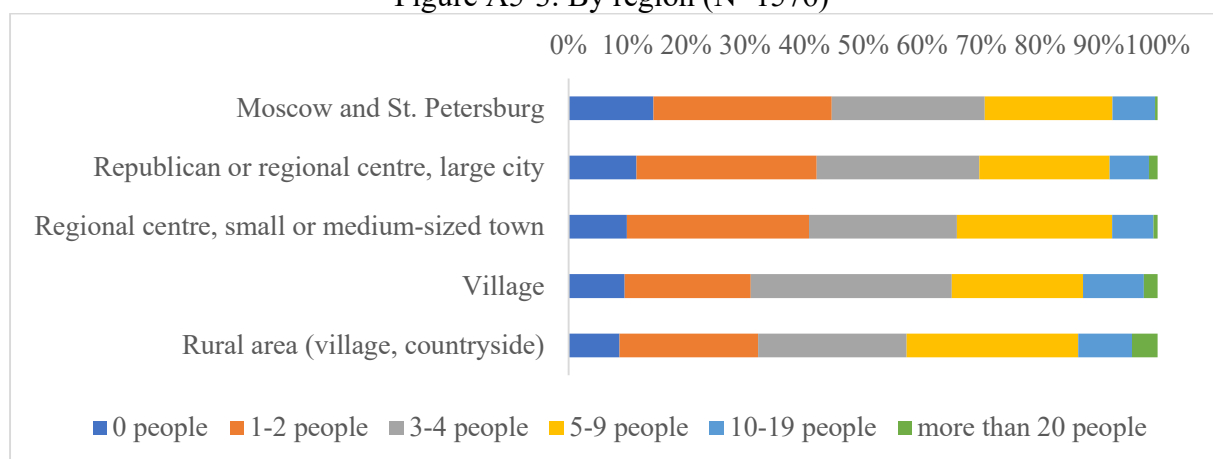
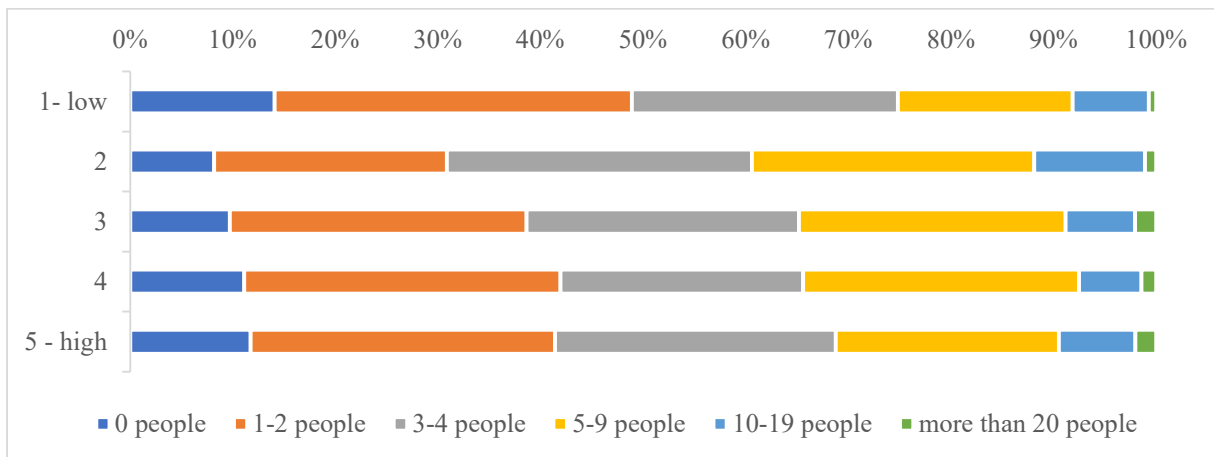




Figure A5-4. By income (N=1464)



**A6(Q10).** How often do you communicate, ask for advice or help from your family members or close relatives? (excluding those residing with you)

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Never	388	24.3%
Once a year or once every few years	219	13.7%
Once a month or more than once a month	338	21.1%
Once a week or more than once a month	242	15.1%
Everyday or several times a week	384	24.0%
Cannot answer	29	1.8%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure A6-0. Frequency of communication with family members and close relatives (N=1571)

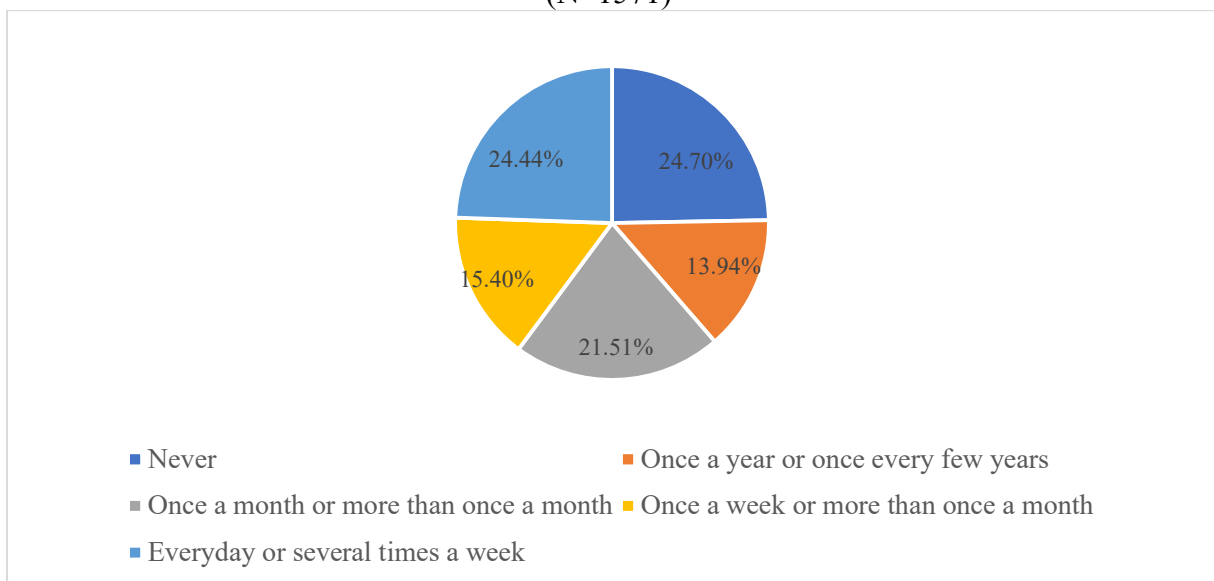


Figure A6-1. By sex (N=1571)

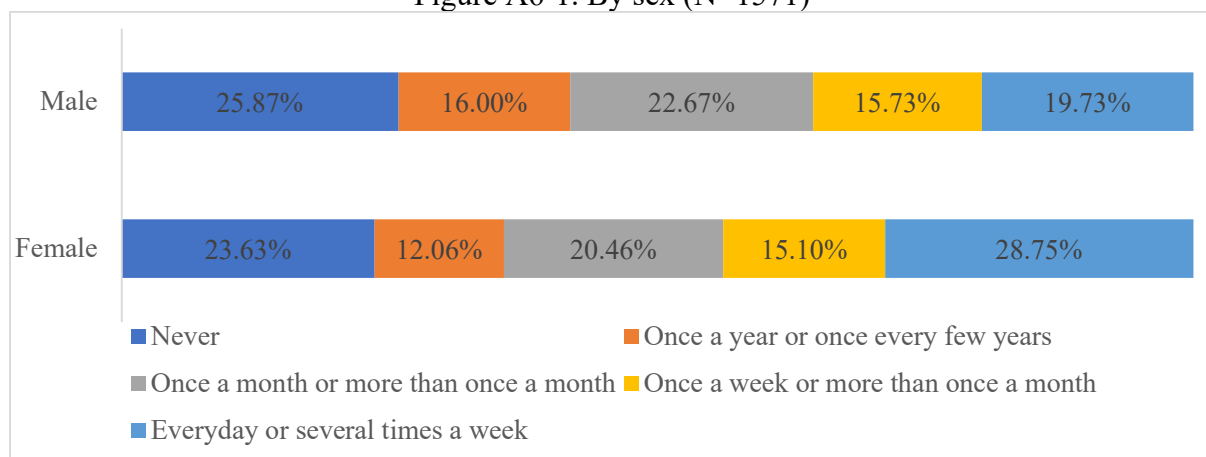


Figure A6-2. By age (N=1571)

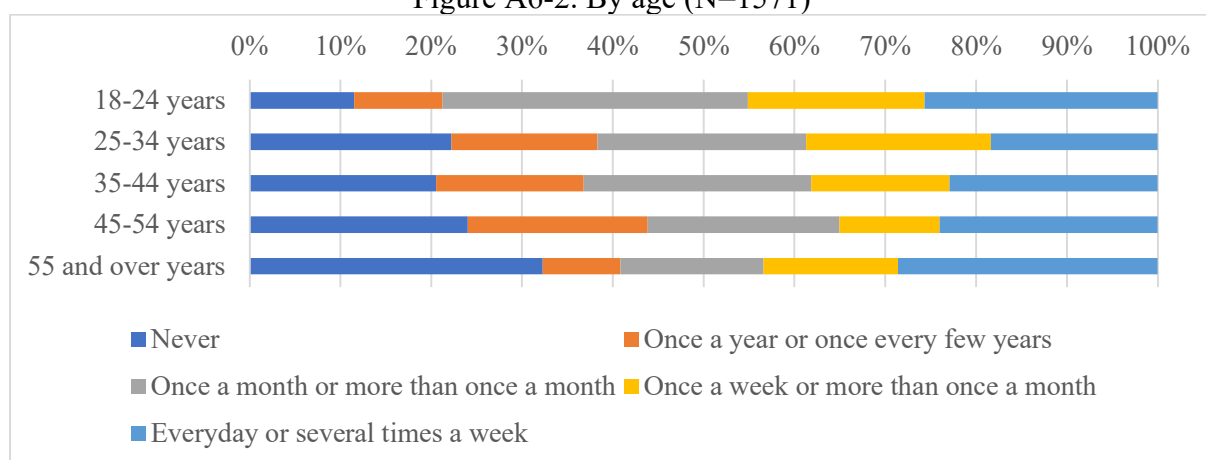


Figure A6-3. By region (N=1566)

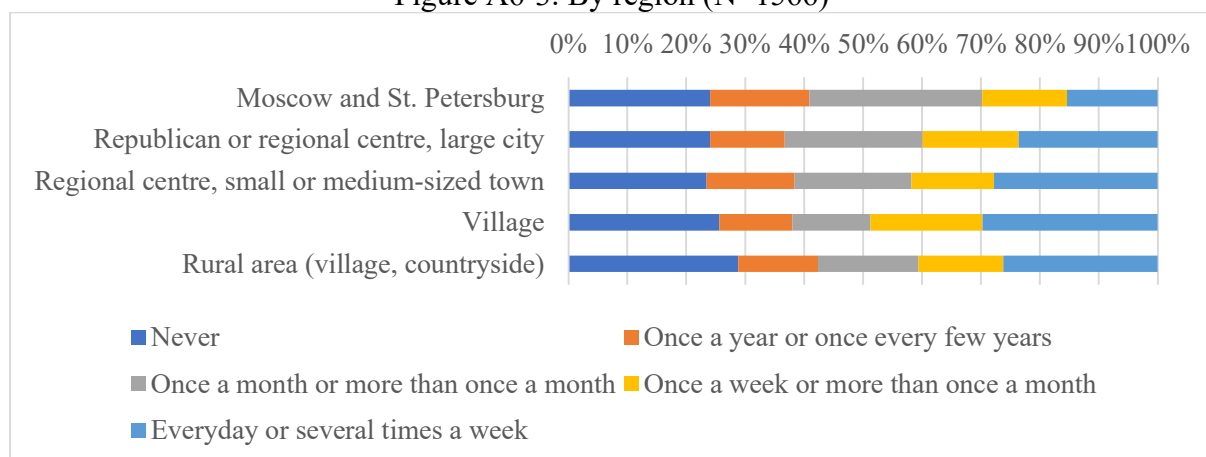
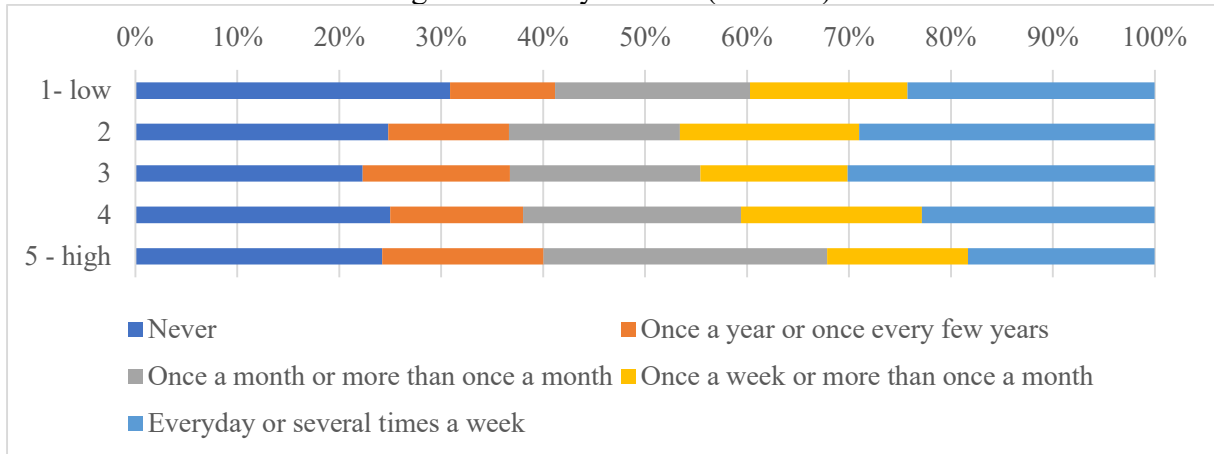


Figure A6-4. By income (N=1448)



**A7(Q11). Among your neighbours, how many people do you usually say hello to?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
0 people	96	6.0%
1-4 people	388	24.3%
5-9 people	345	21.6%
10-19 people	413	25.8%
20 or more people	311	19.4%
Cannot answer	47	2.9%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure A7-0. Number of neighbours whom the respondent usually says hello to (N=1553)

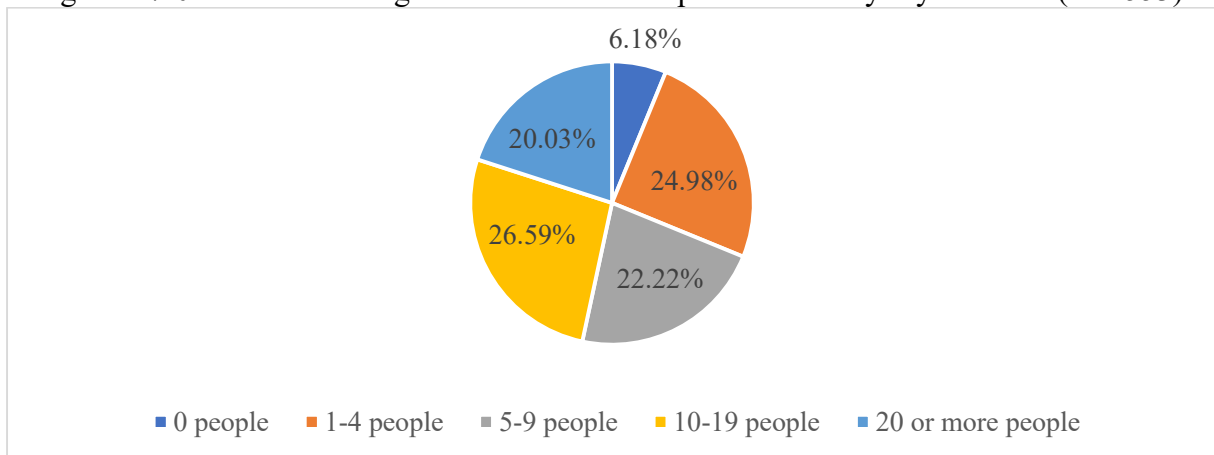


Figure A7-1. By sex (N=1553)

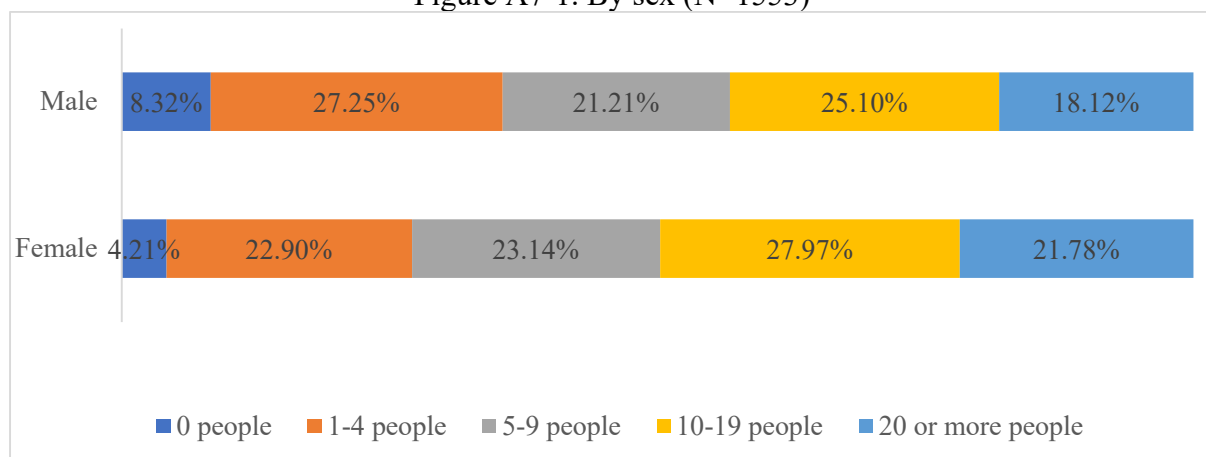


Figure A7-2. By age (N=1553)

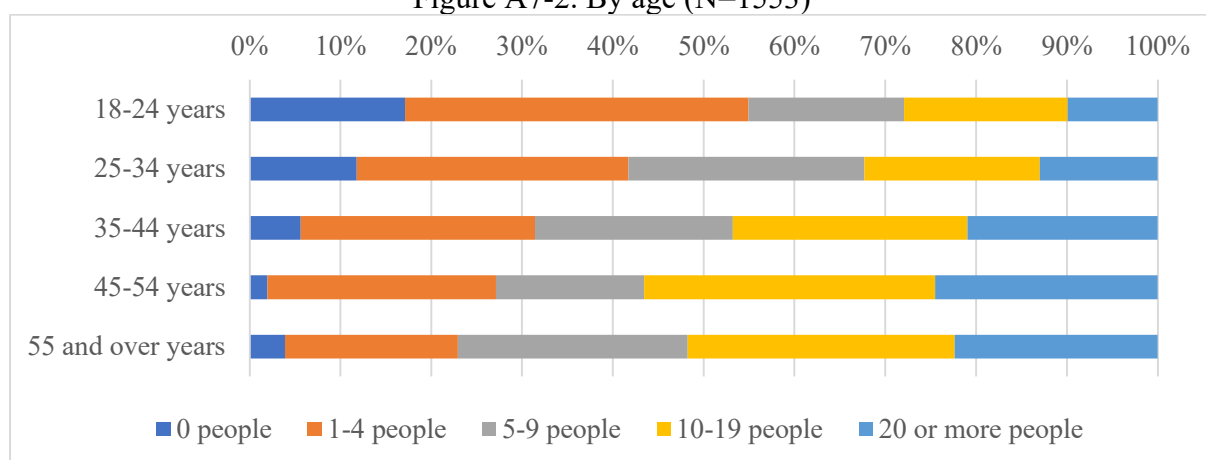


Figure A7-3. By region (N=1546)

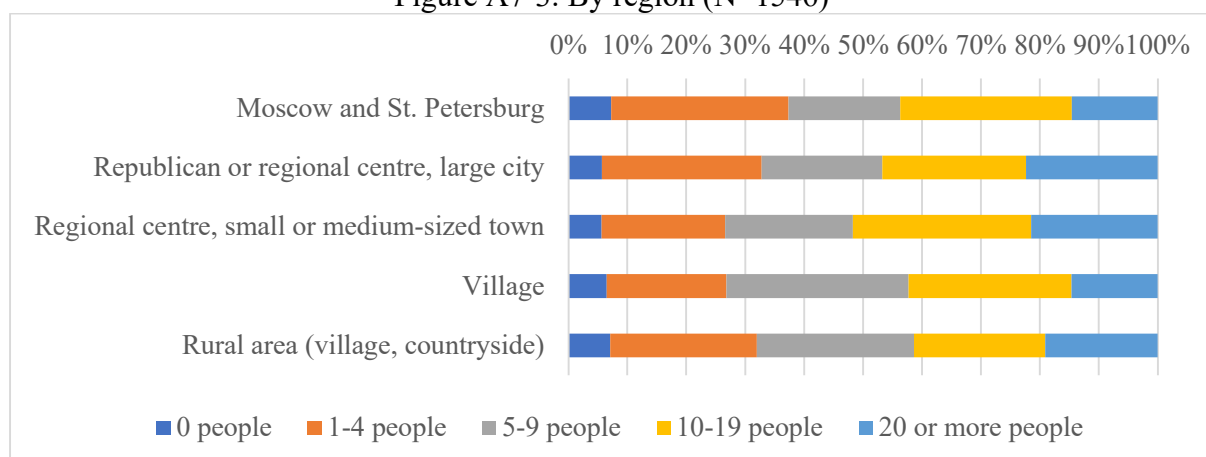
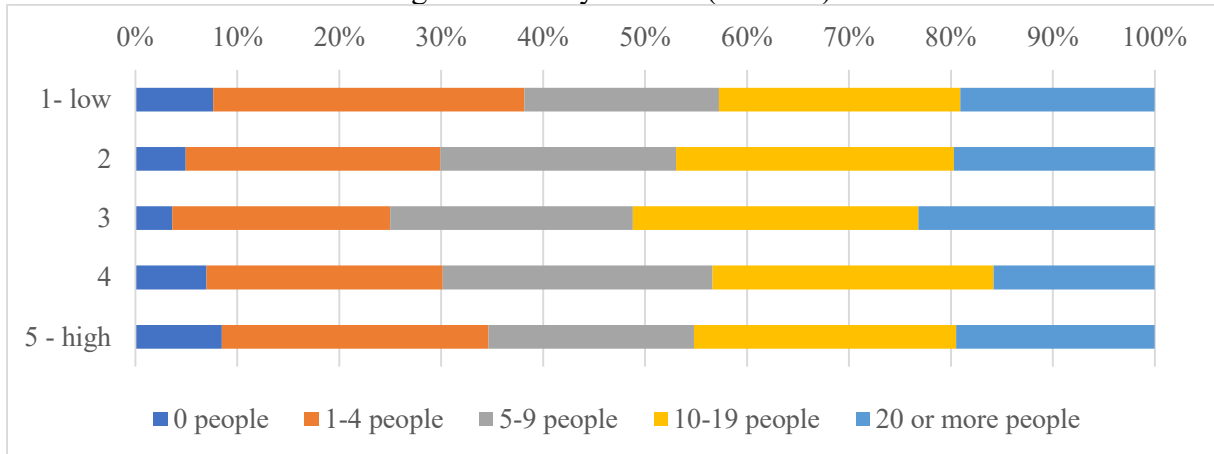


Figure A7-4. By income (N=1435)



**A8(Q12). How many neighbours can you ask for an advice or help in case of a need?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
0 people	491	30.7%
1-2 people	453	28.3%
3-4 people	267	16.7%
5-9 people	187	11.7%
10 or more people	152	9.5%
Cannot answer	50	3.1%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure A8-0. Number of neighbours whom the respondent can ask for help (N=1550)

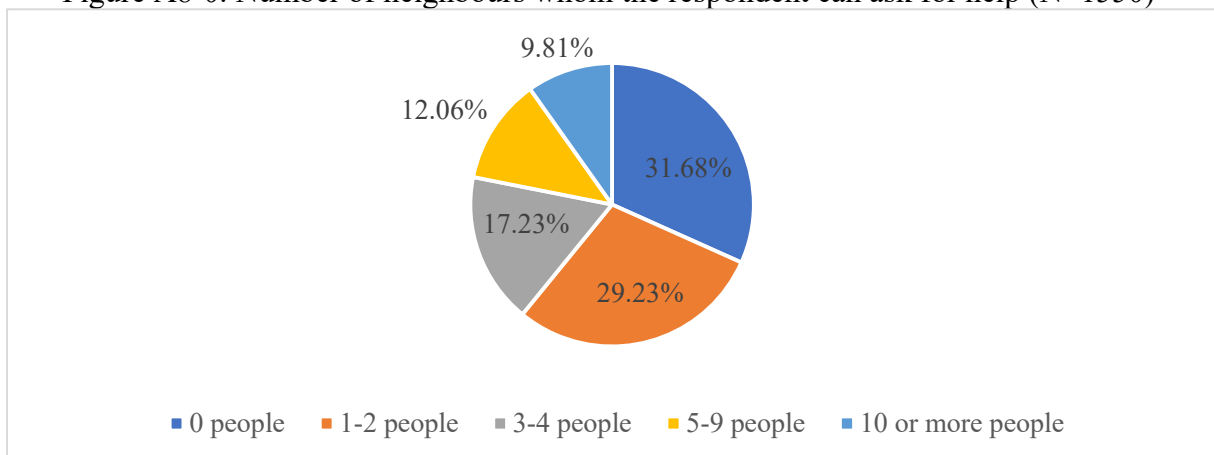


Figure A8-1. By sex (N=1550)

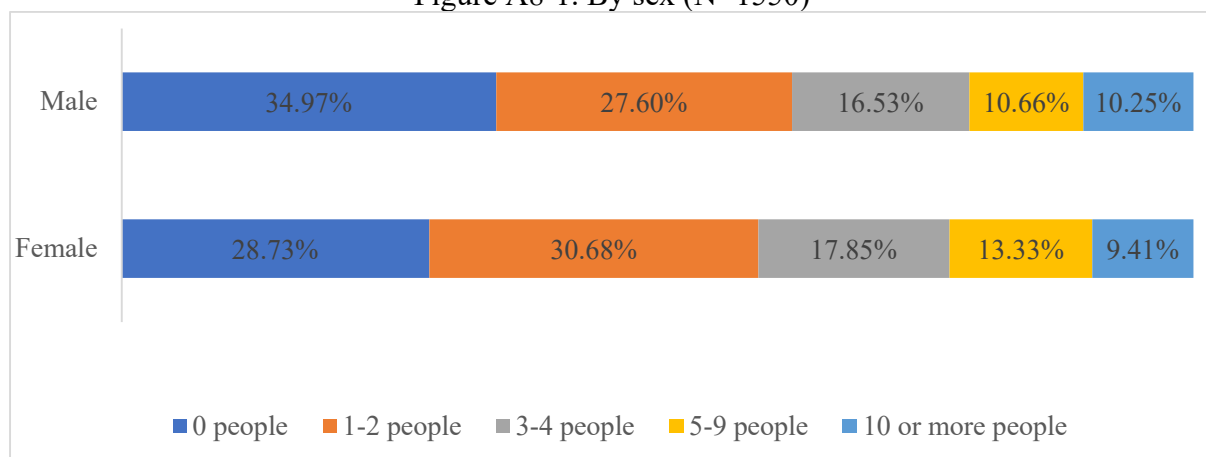


Figure A8-2. By age (N=1550)

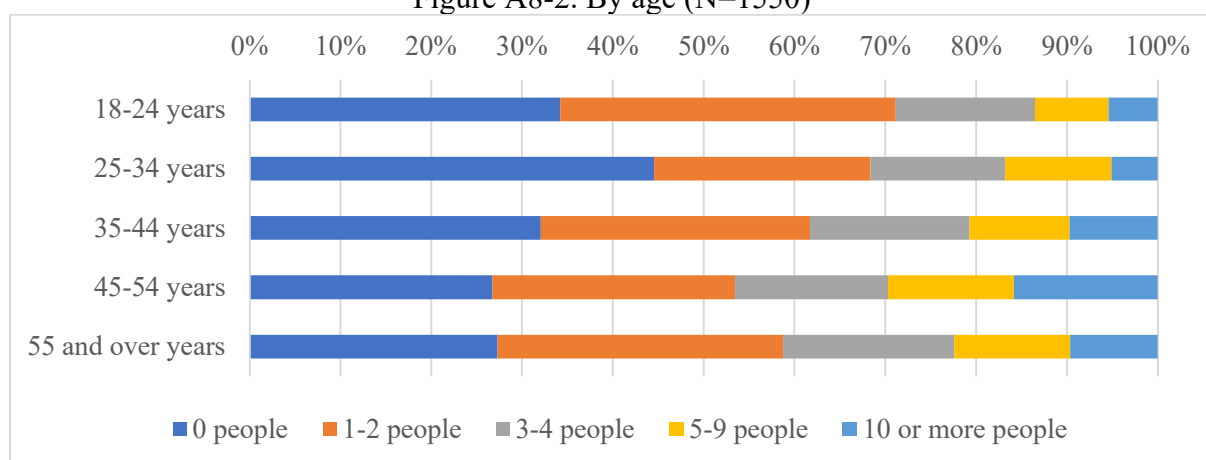


Figure A8-3. By region (N=1543)

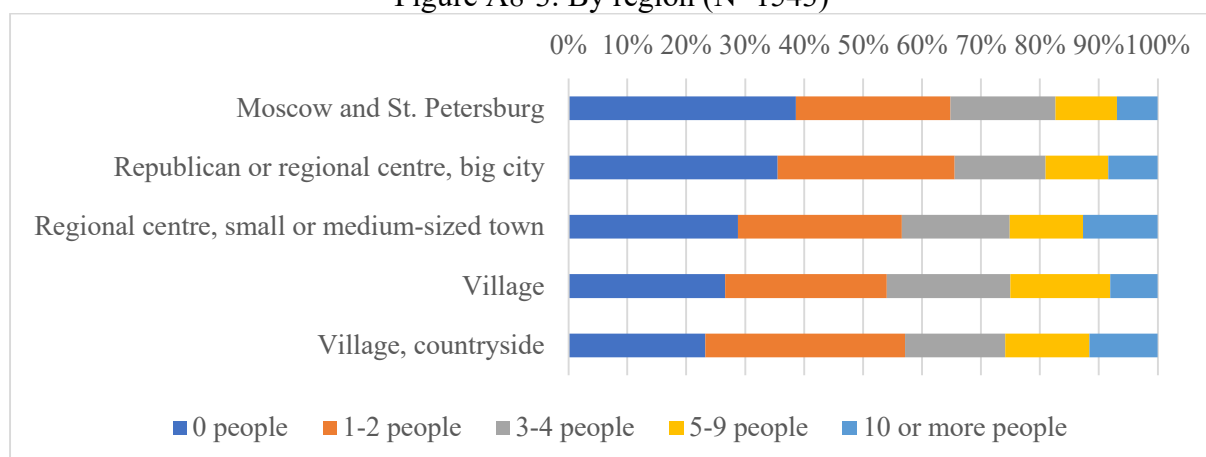
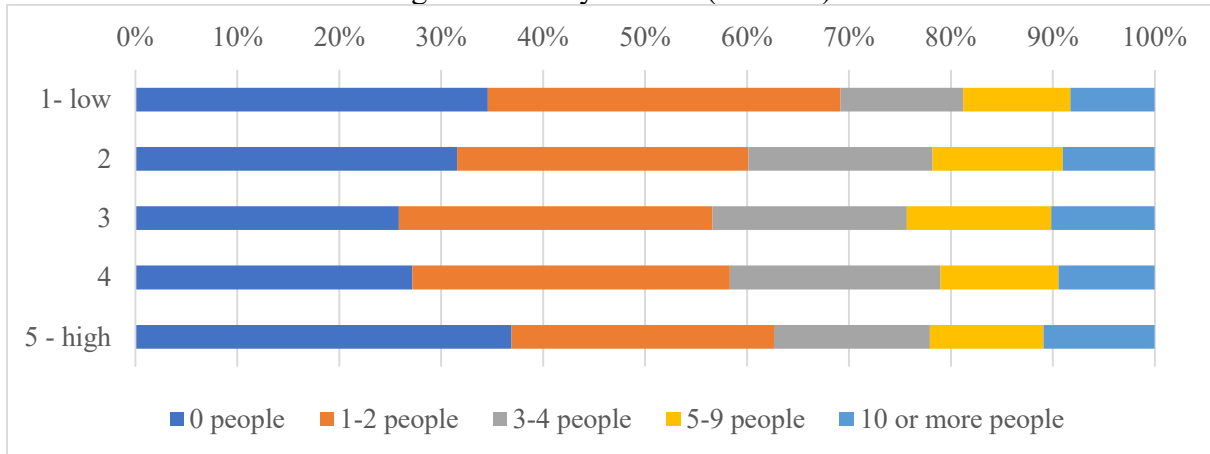


Figure A8-4. By income (N=1431)



**A9(Q13). How many close friends with whom you share details about your personal life or ask for help in difficult situations do you have?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
0 people	320	20.0%
1-2 people	603	37.7%
3-4 people	359	22.4%
5-9 people	213	13.3%
10-19 people	61	3.8%
20-49 people	9	0.6%
50-99 people	9	0.6%
100 or more people	6	0.4%
Cannot answer	20	1.3%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure A9-0. Number of people with whom you share details of your personal life or ask for help in difficult situations (N=1580)

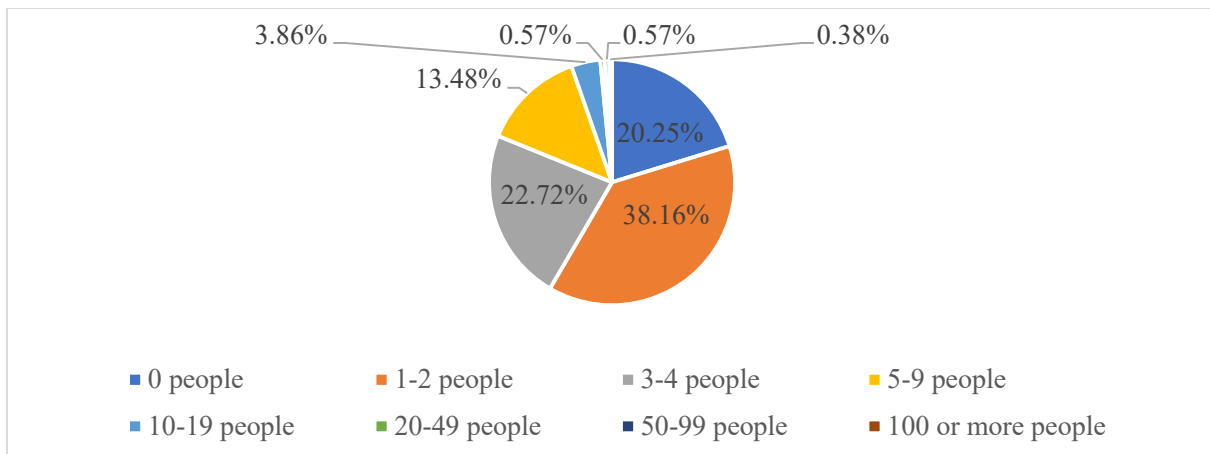


Figure A9-1. By sex (N=1580)

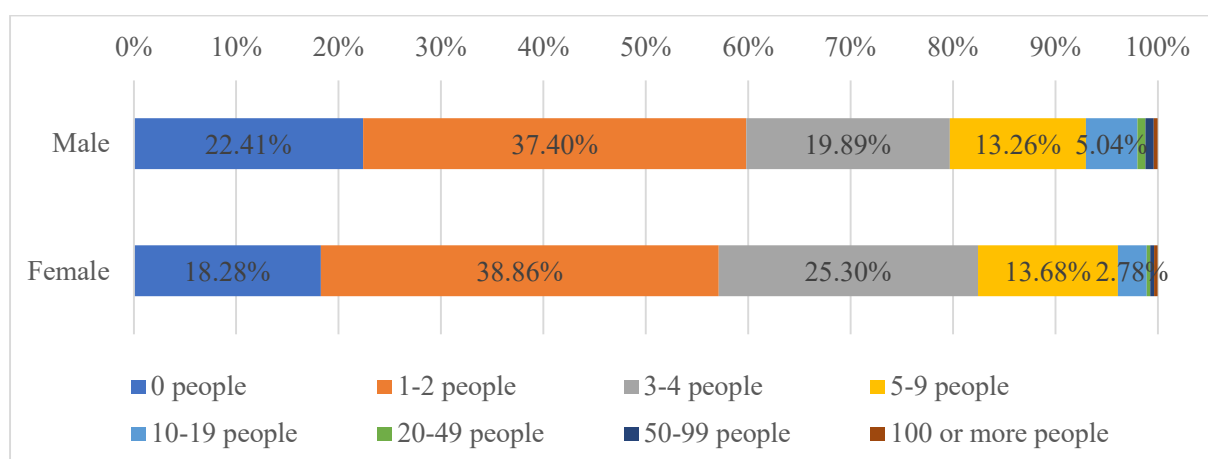


Figure A9-2. By age (N=1580)

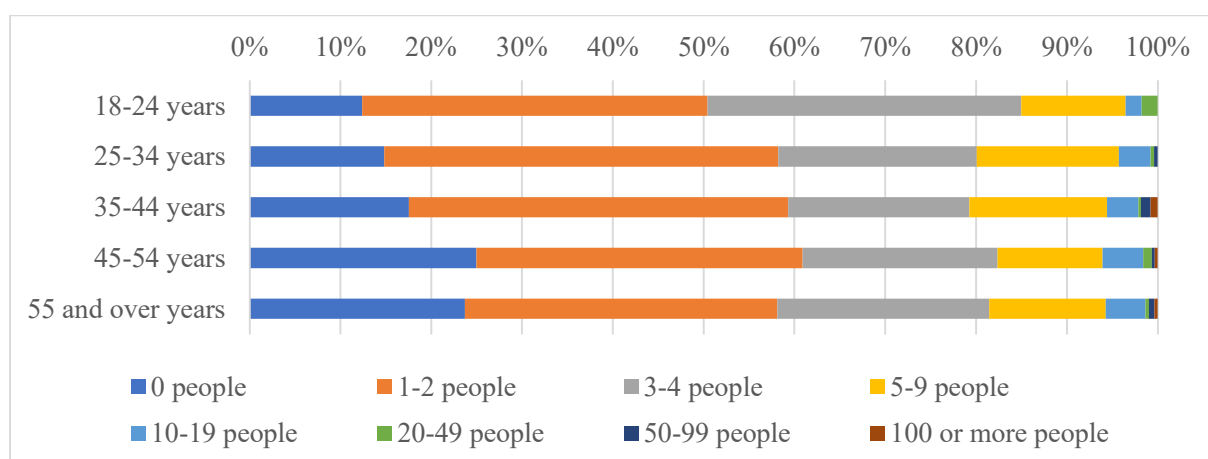


Figure A9-3. By region (N=1573)

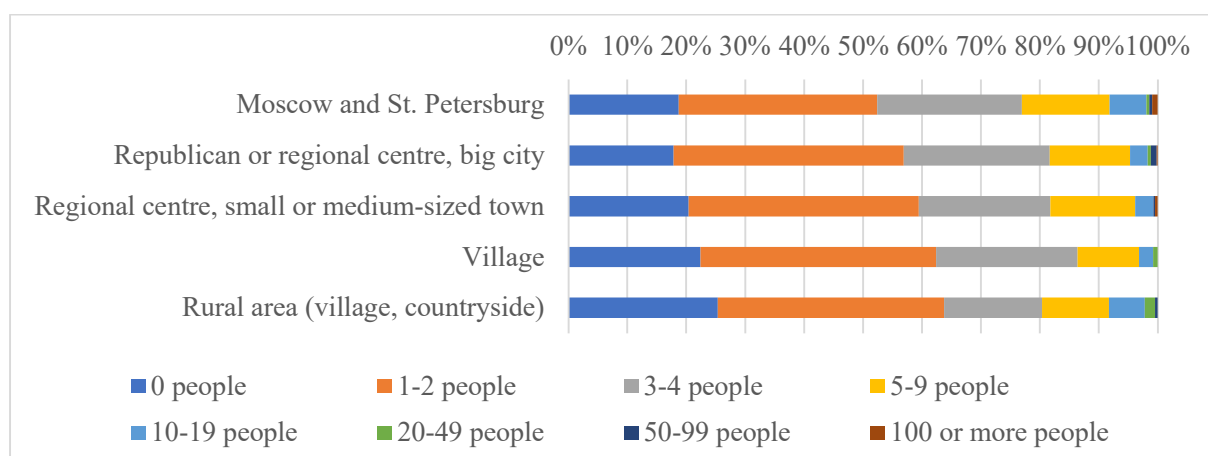
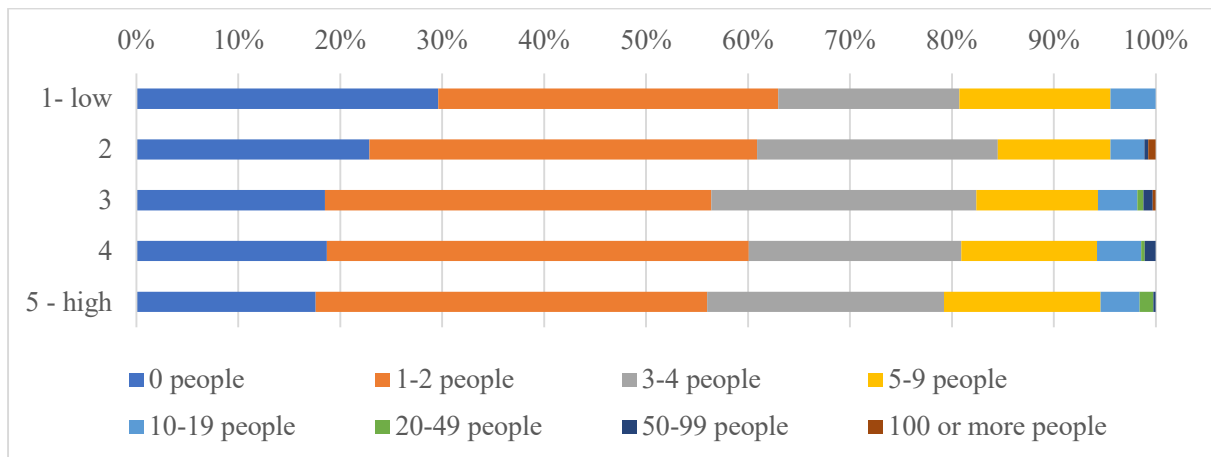




Figure A9-4. By income (N=1462)



**A10(Q14). How often do you ask for advice or help from your friends and acquaintances, excluding co-workers?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Never	440	27.5%
Once a year or once every few years	380	23.8%
Once a month or once every few years	488	30.5%
Once a week or more than once a month	172	10.8%
Every day or several times a week	84	5.3%
Cannot answer	36	2.3%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure A10-0. Frequency of asking advice or help from friends and acquaintances, excluding colleagues (N=1564)

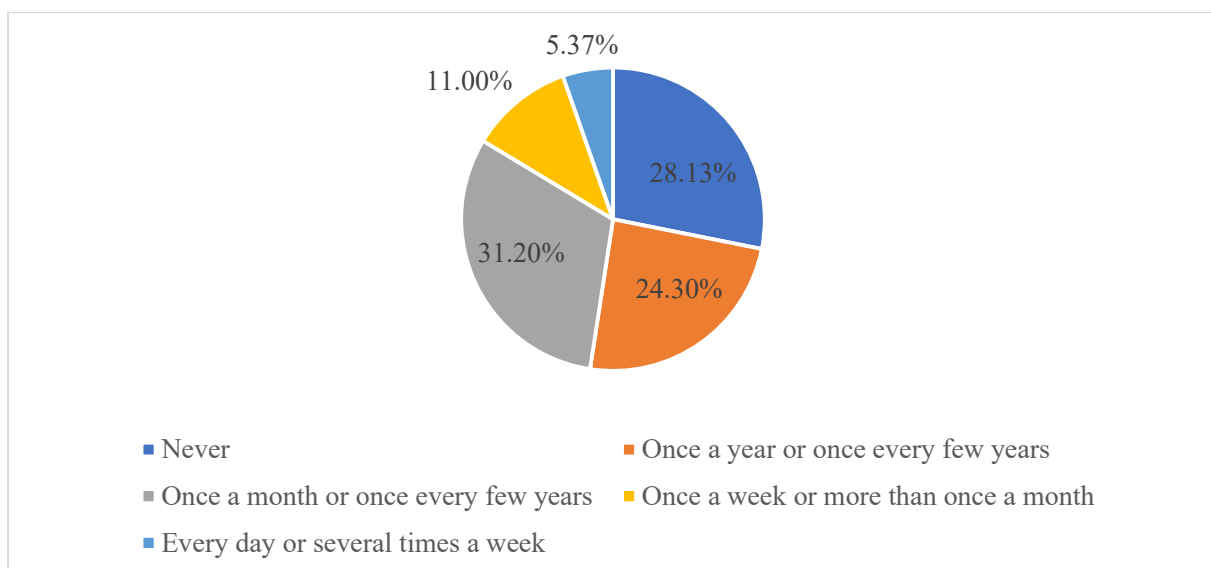


Figure A10-1. By sex (N=1564)

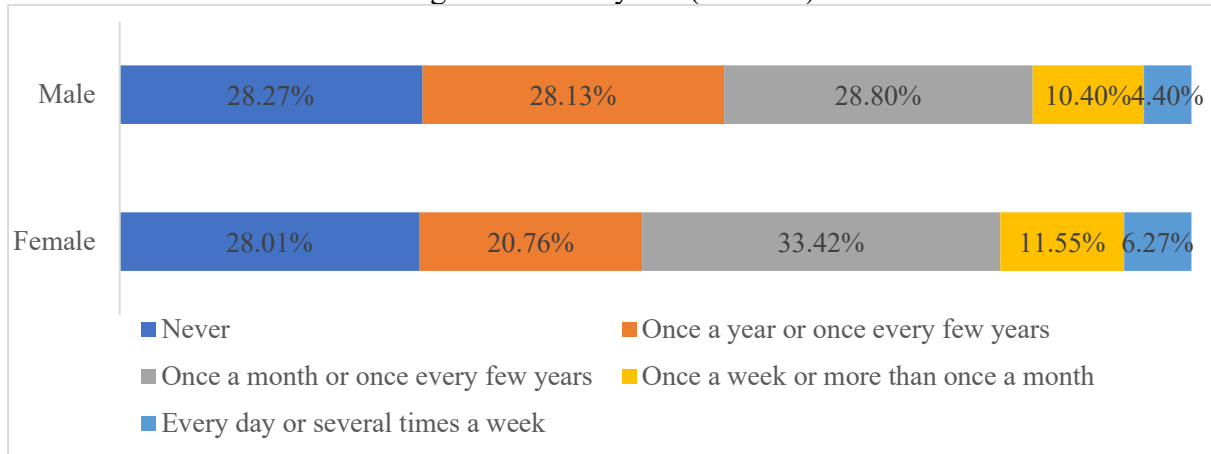


Figure A10-2. By age (N=1564)

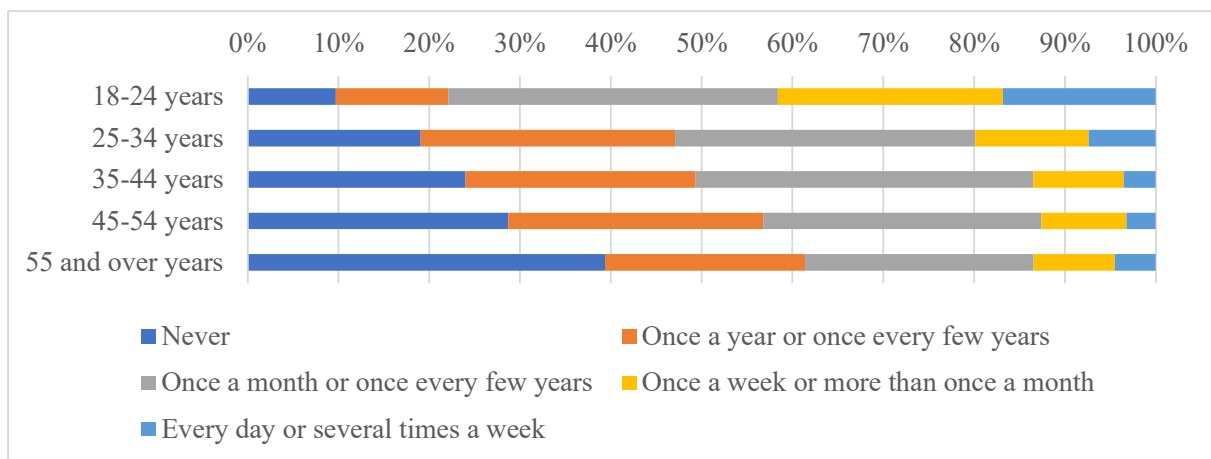


Figure A10-3. By region (N=1558)

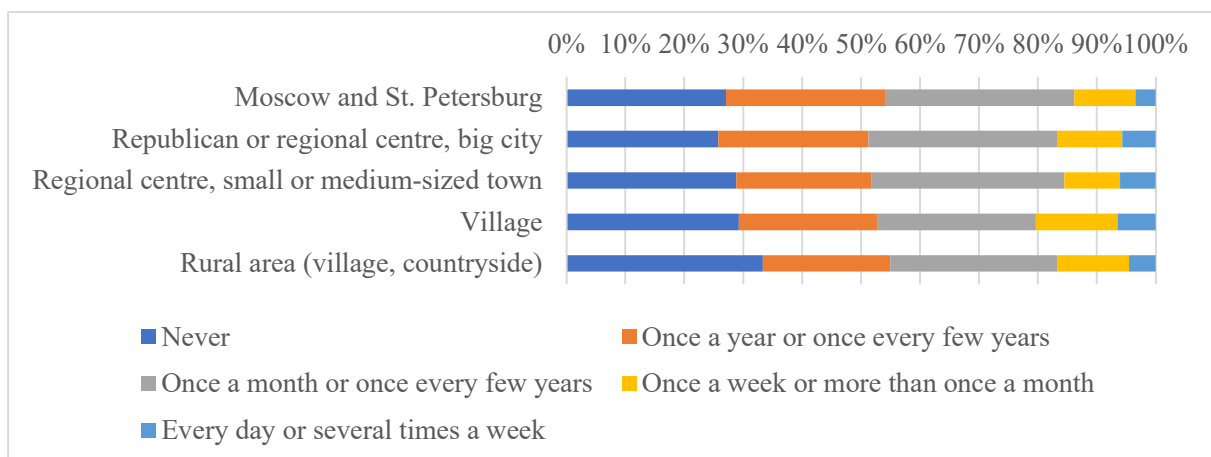
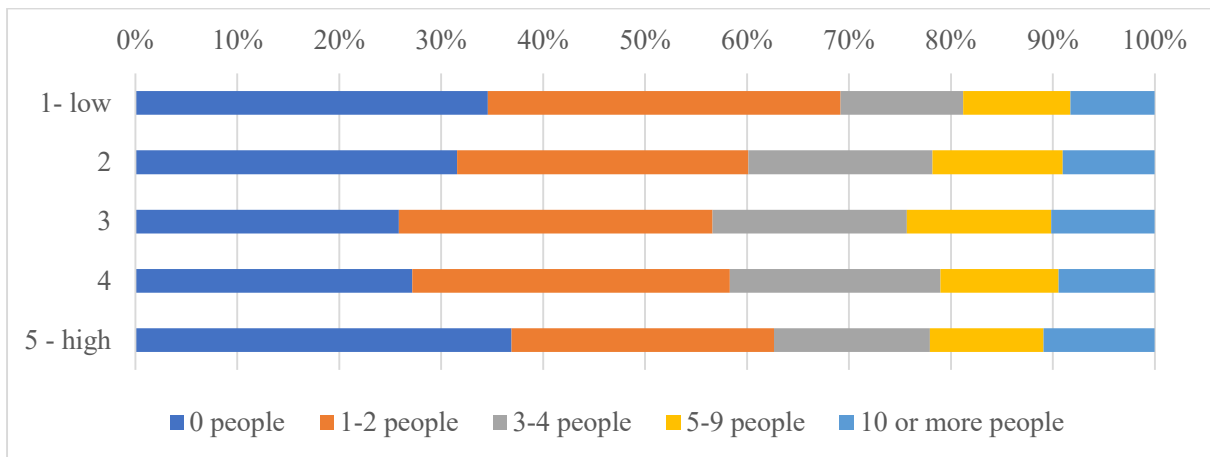


Figure A10-4. By income (N=1443)



**A11(Q15). How do you most often contact your friends and acquaintances?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
in person	484	30.3%
by phone	752	47.0%
by e-mail	5	0.3%
by social networks	308	19.3%
other	33	2.1%
Cannot answer	18	1.1%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure A11-0. Total respondents (N=1582)

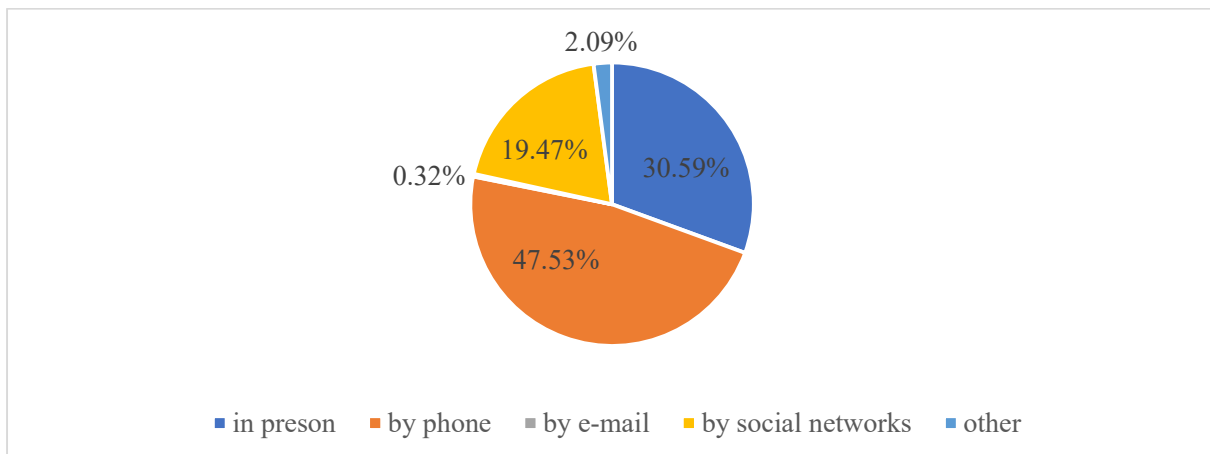


Figure A11-1. By sex (N=1582)

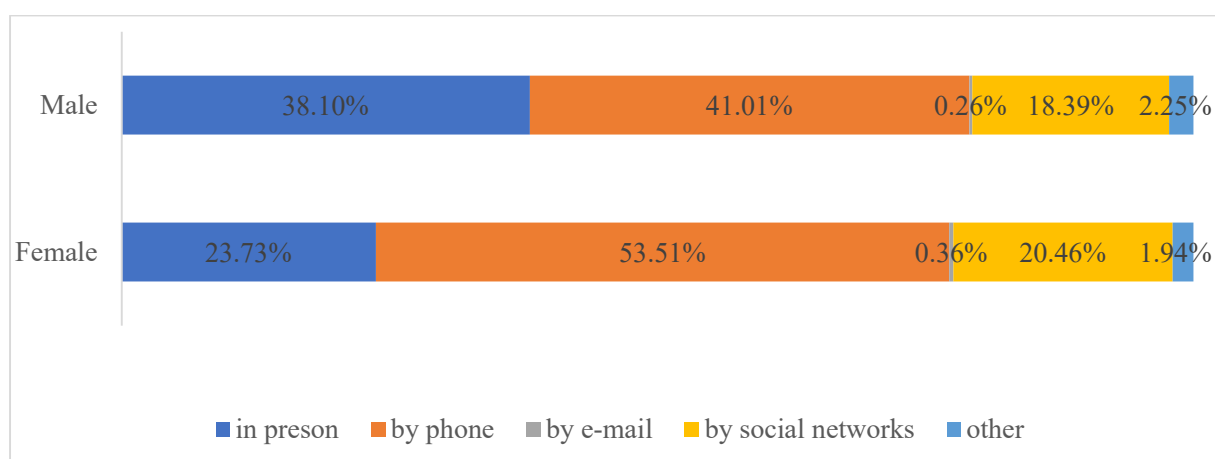


Figure A11-2. By age (N=1582)

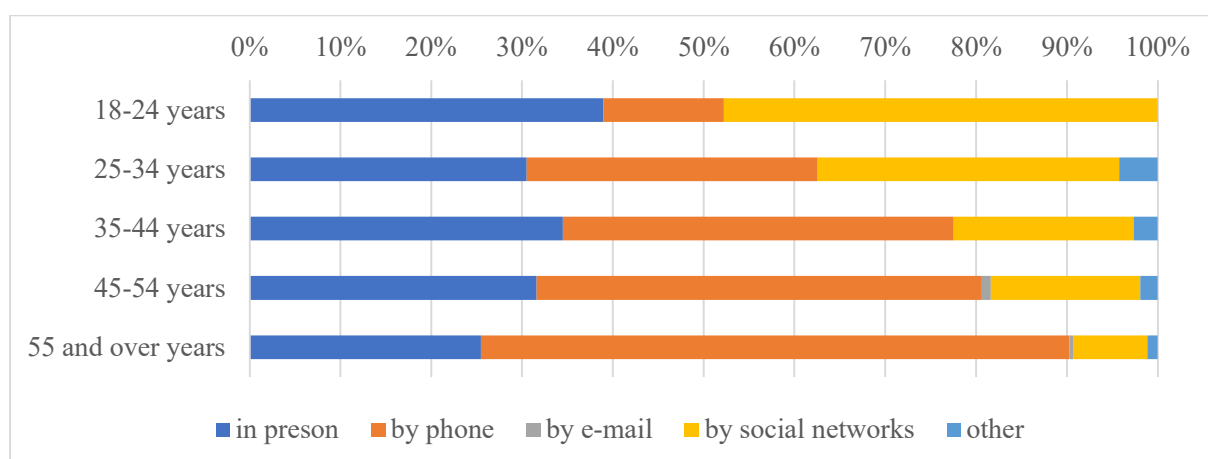


Figure A11-3. By region (N=1575)

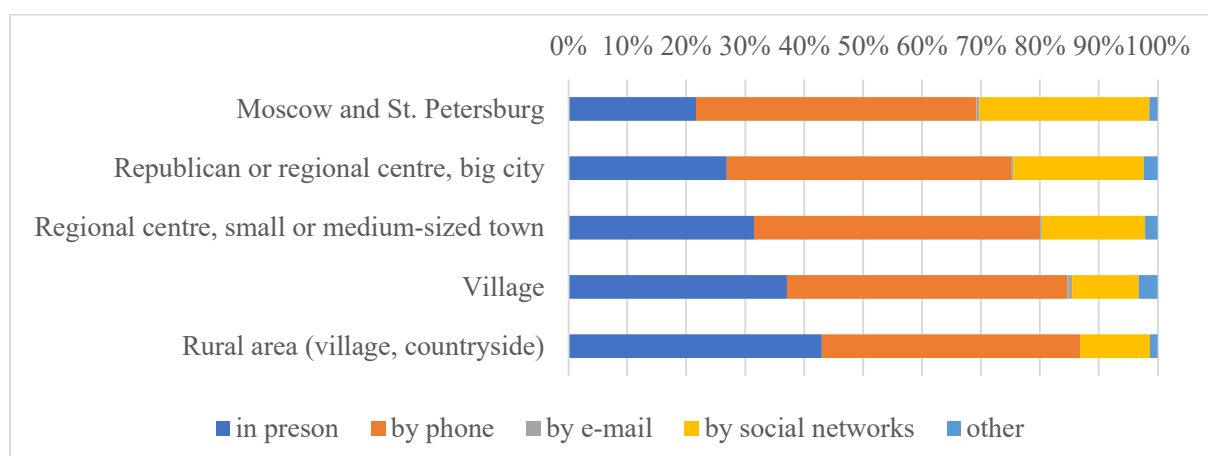
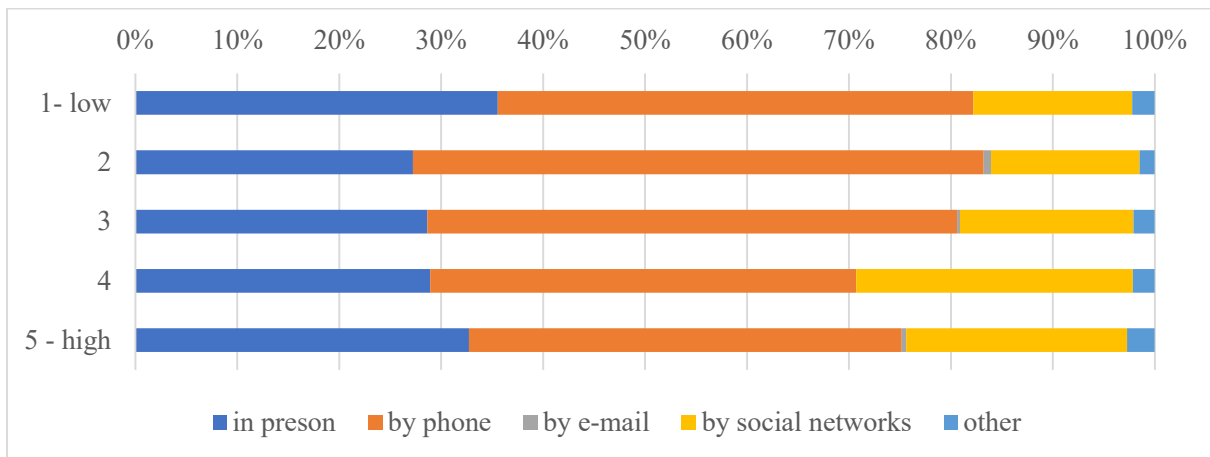


Figure A11-4. By income (N=1461)



**A12(Q16). Which of the following best categorizes the social status of people in your surrounding?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
There are more people with higher social status around me	109	6.8%
There are more people of the same social status around me	1280	80.0%
There are more people with lower social status around me	76	4.8%
Cannot answer	135	8.4%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure A12-0. Total number of respondents (N=1465)

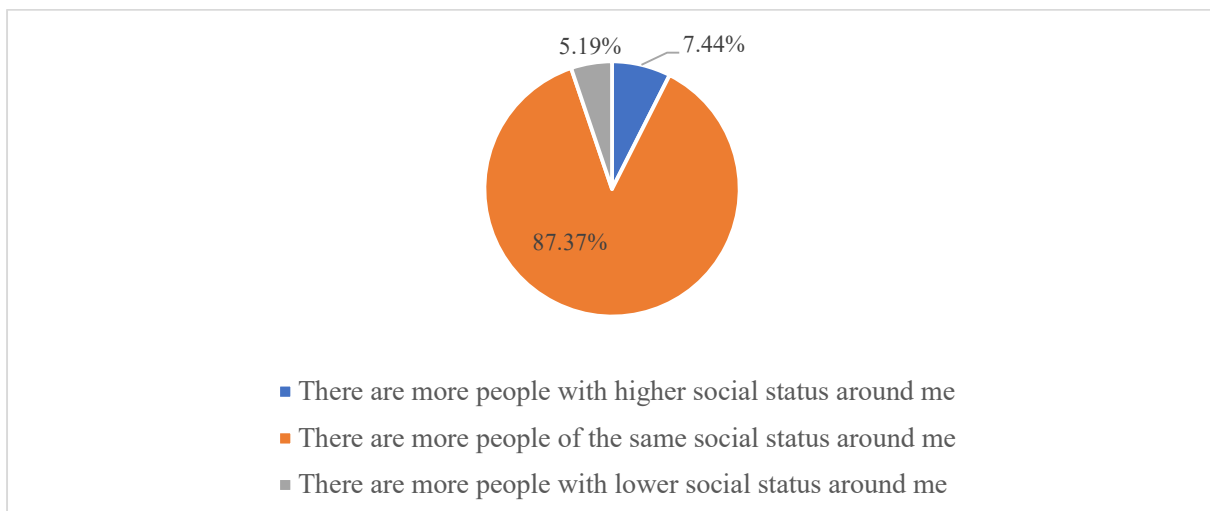


Figure A12-1. By sex (N=1465)

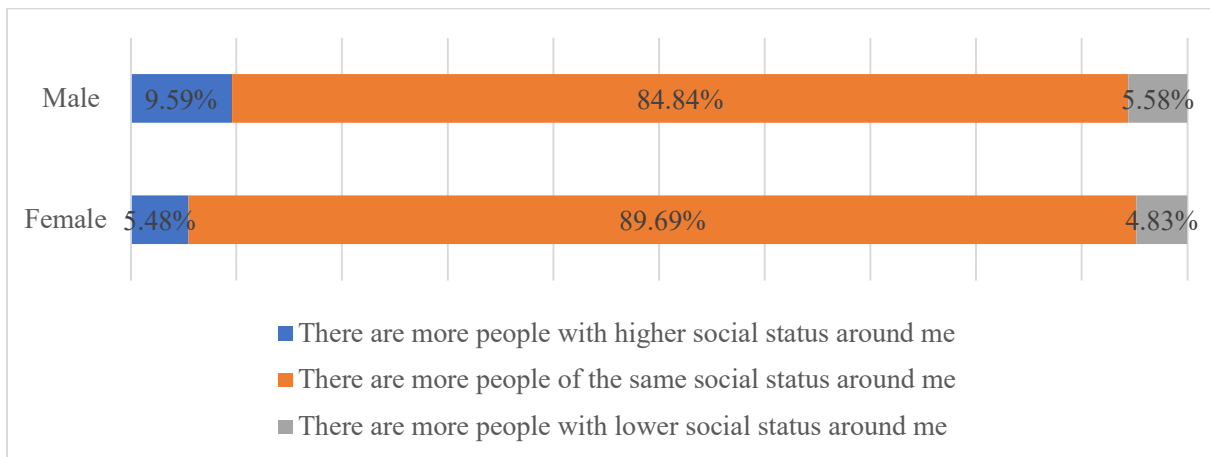


Figure A12-2. By age (N=1465)

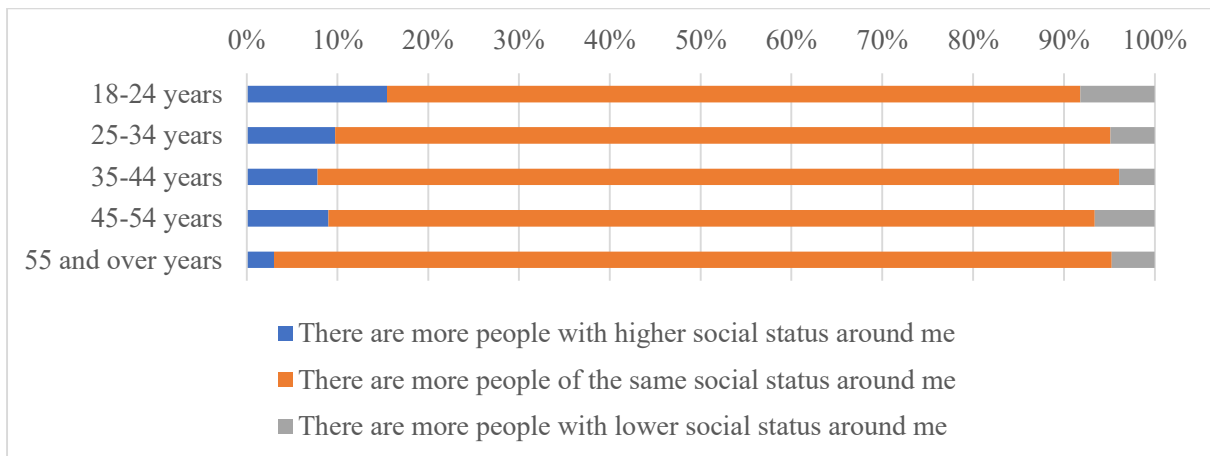


Figure A12-3. By region (N=1460)

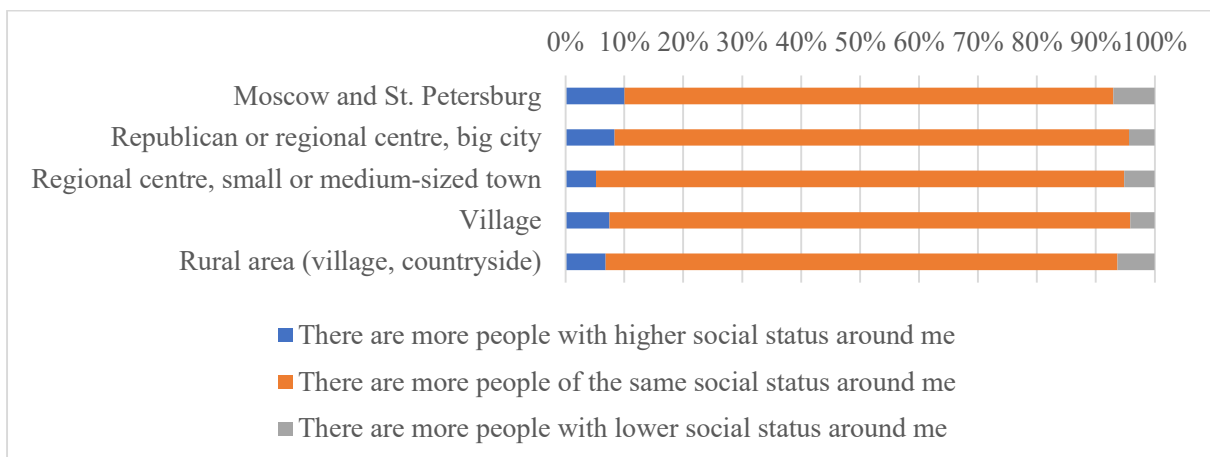
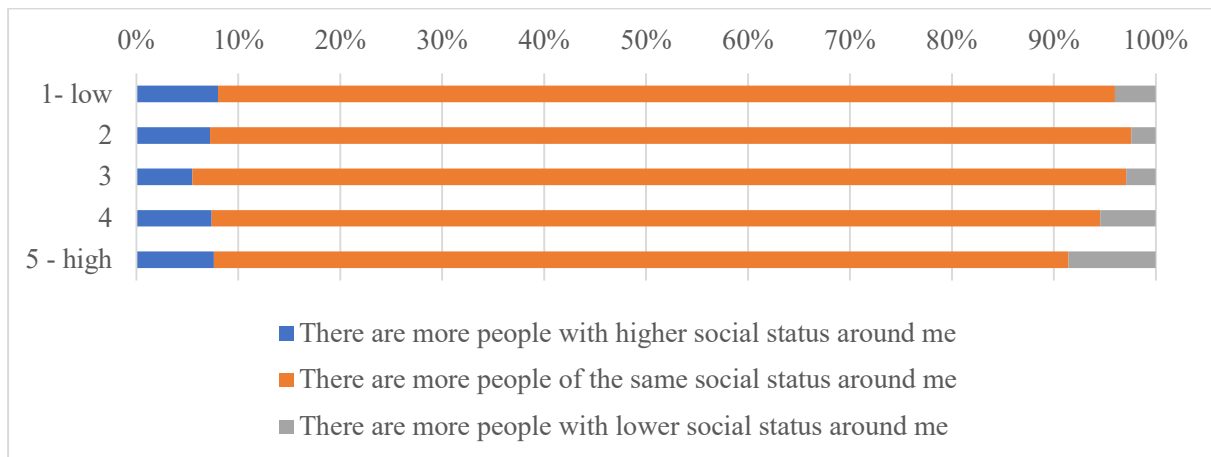


Figure A12-4. By income (N=1361)



**A16(Q27). Who of the following people constitute your largest communication circle?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
family and relatives	835	52.2%
neighbours	40	2.5%
classmates	64	4.0%
friends and acquaintances (excluding classmates)	318	19.9%
co-workers	270	16.9%
employees of non-profit or voluntary organisations	12	0.8%
church representatives	15	0.9%
members of political parties	3	0.2%
other	20	1.3%
Cannot answer	23	1.4%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure A16-0. Total number of respondents (N=1577)

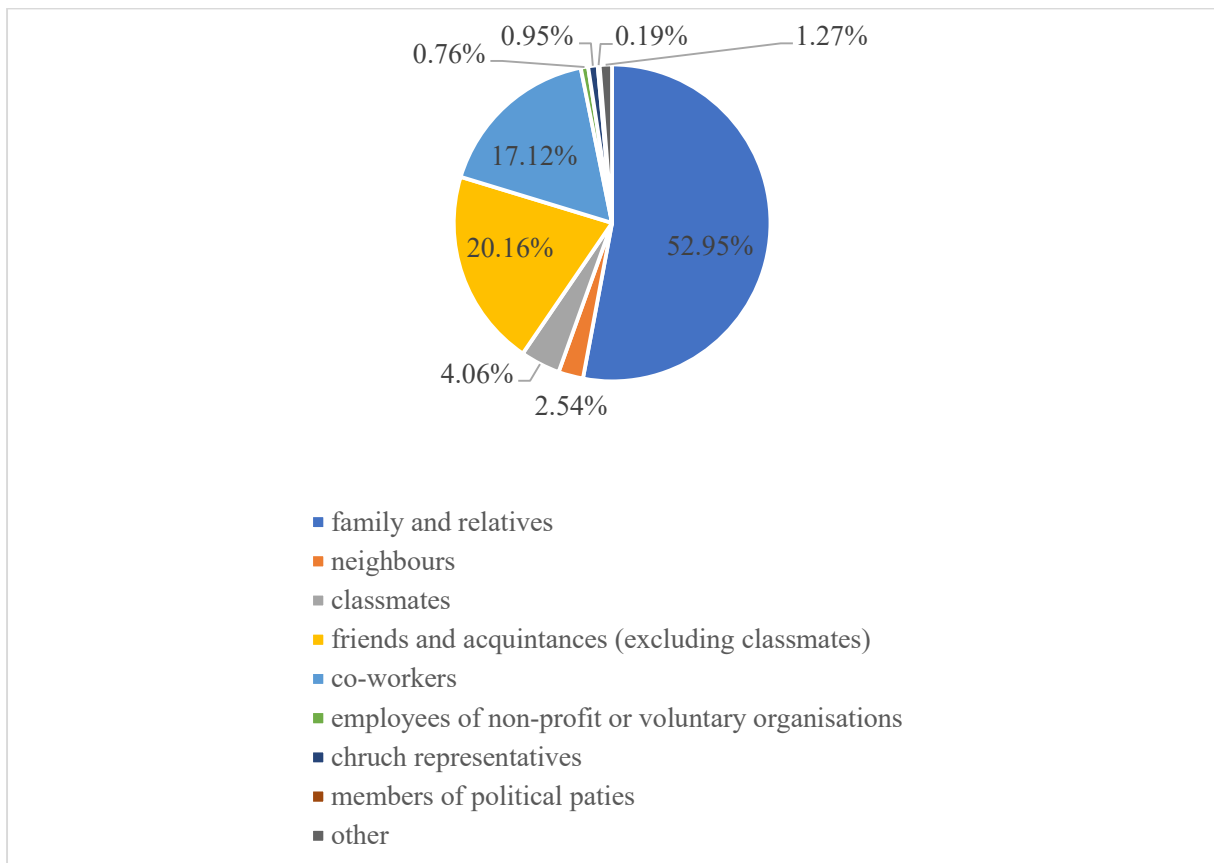


Figure A16-1. By sex (N=1577)

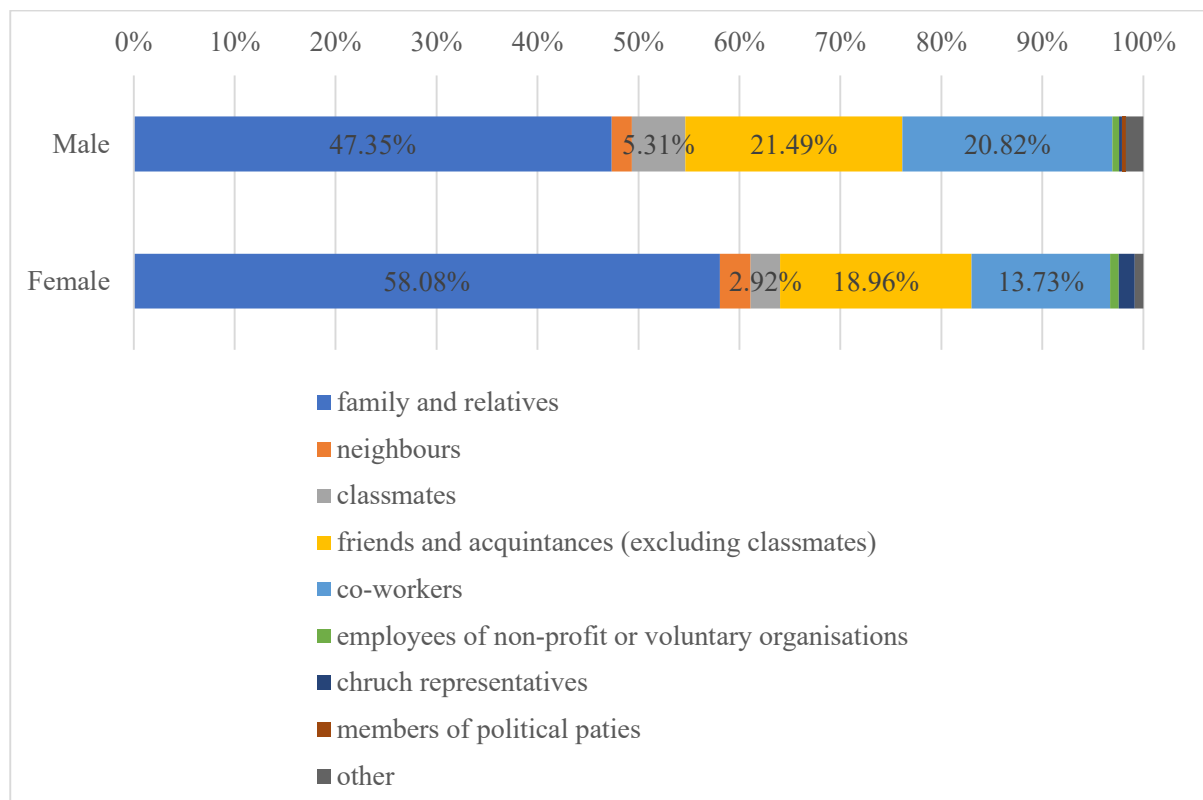




Figure A16-2. By age (N=1577)

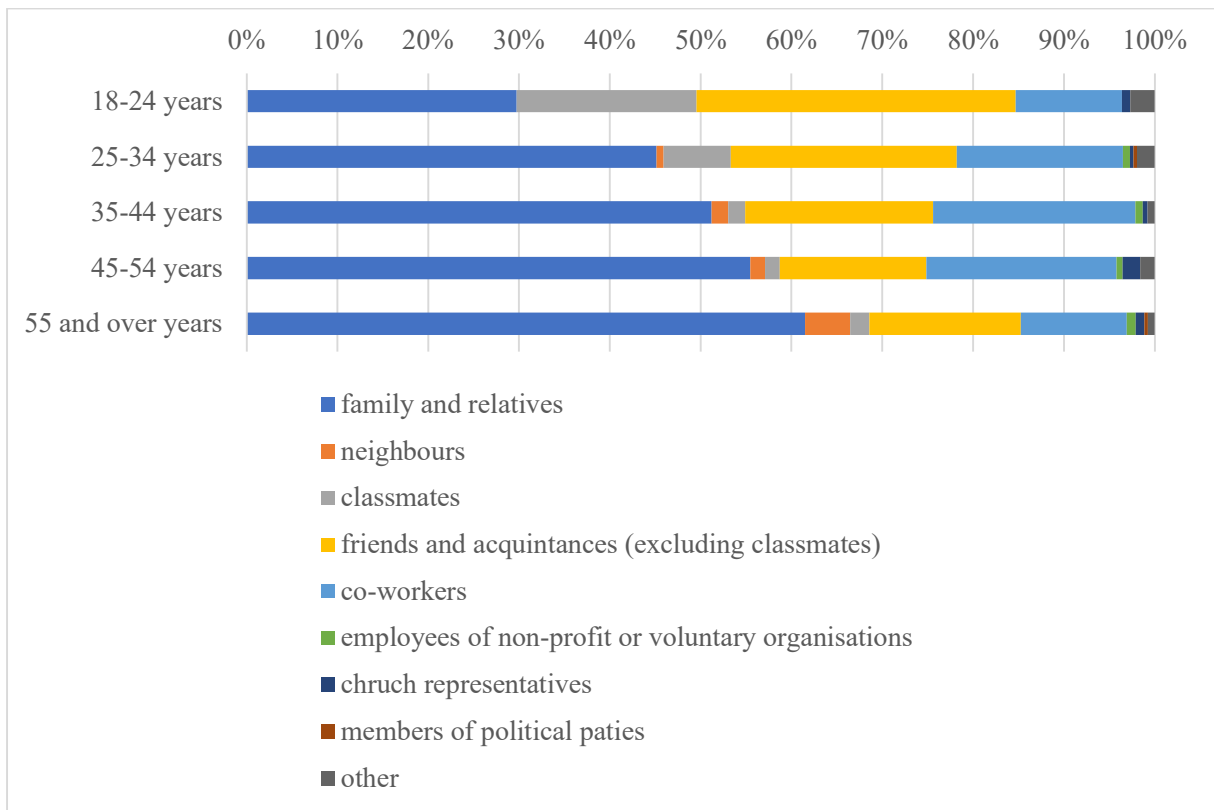


Figure A16-3. By region (N=1571)

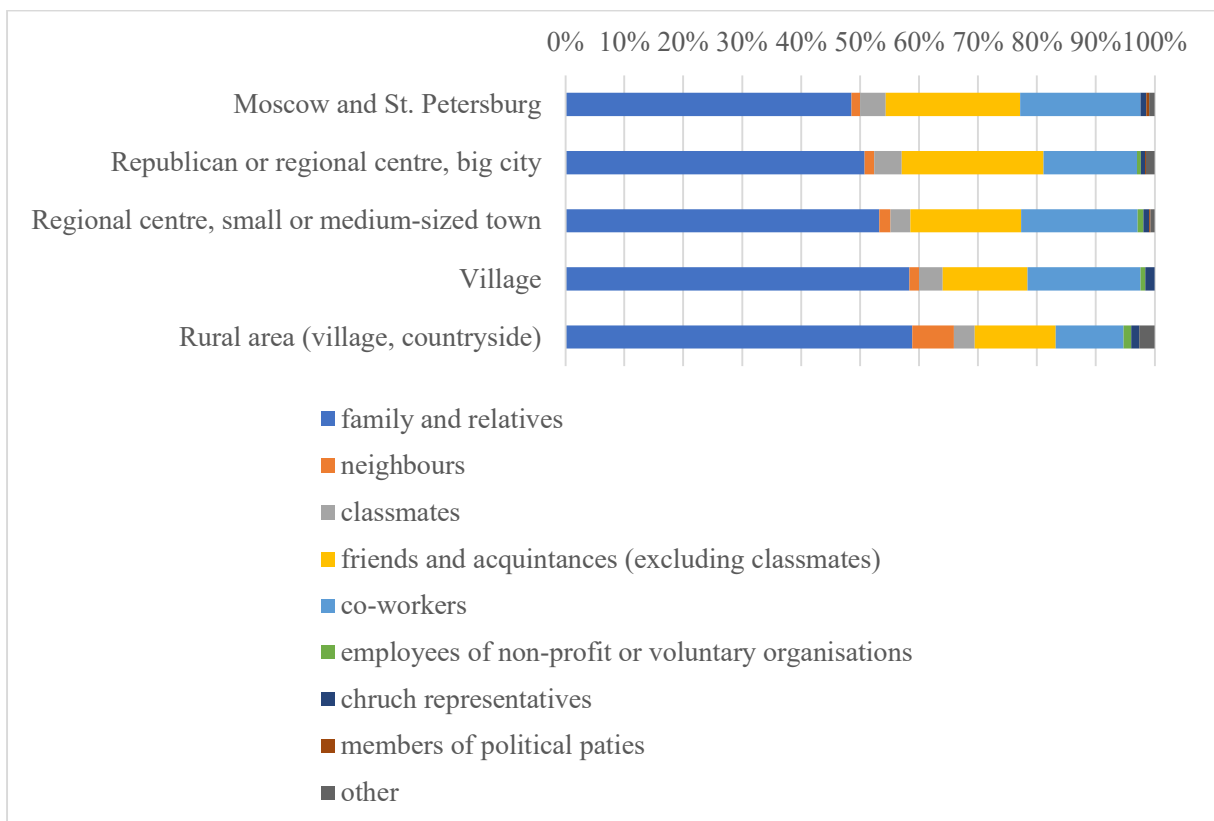
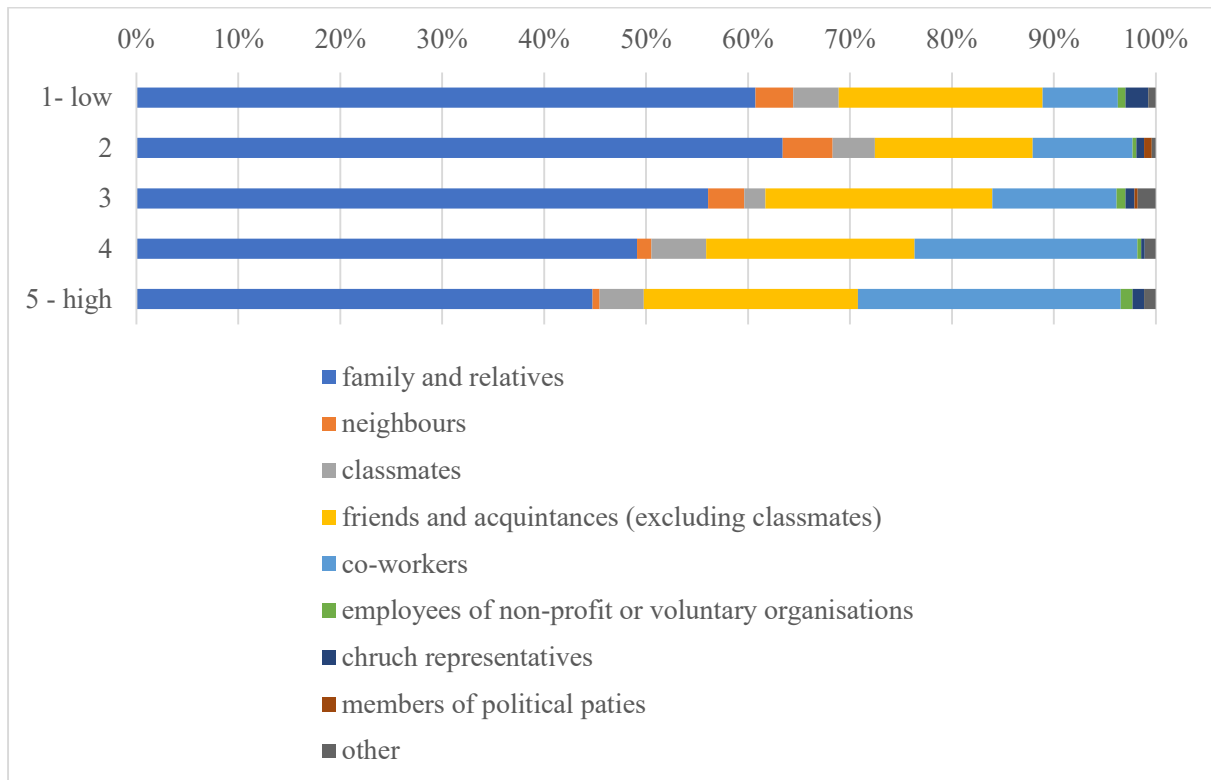


Figure A16-4. By income (N=1454)



**A14.5(Q22). To whom do you usually apply for help in extreme situations?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
family members living with you	617	38.6%
relatives	495	30.9%
work colleagues	29	1.8%
neighbours	30	1.9%
friends	196	12.3%
a professional	69	4.3%
social organisations	12	0.8%
no one	60	3.8%
don't have such problems	33	2.1%
other	32	2.0%
Cannot answer	27	1.7%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure A14.5-0. Total number of respondents (N=1573)

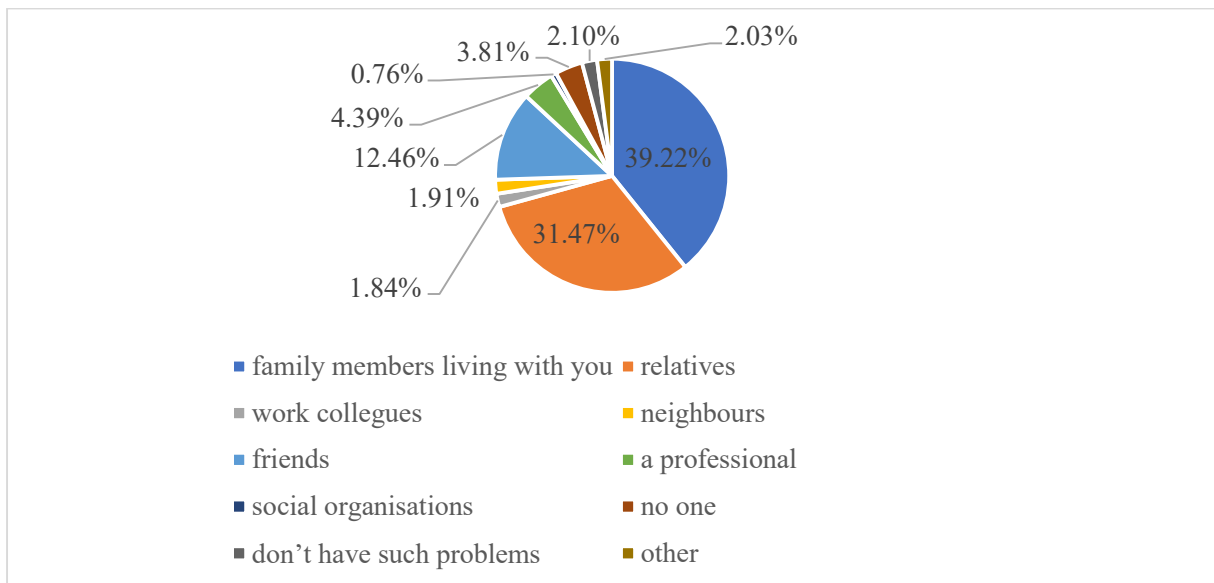


Figure A14.5-1. By sex (N=1573)

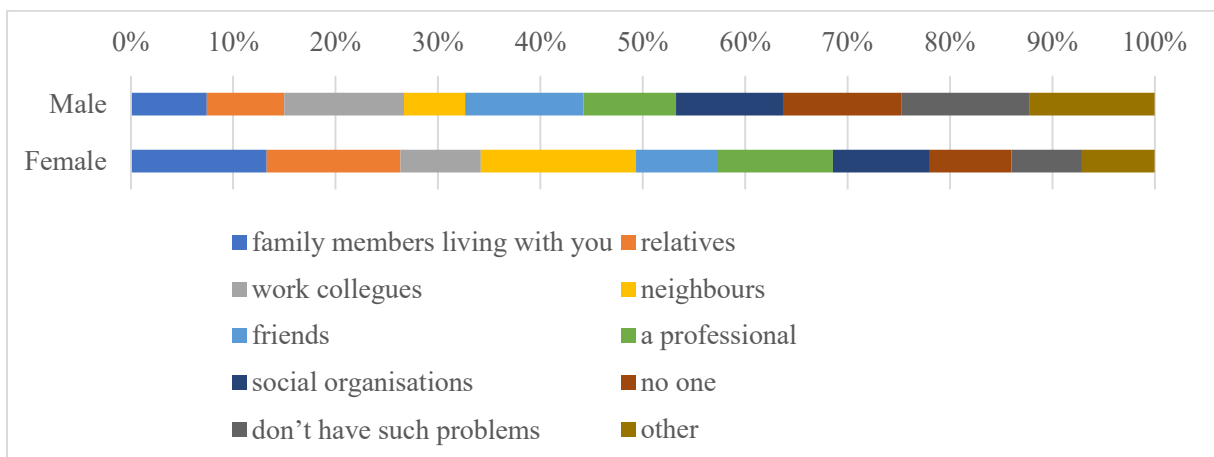


Figure A14.5-2. By age (N=1573)

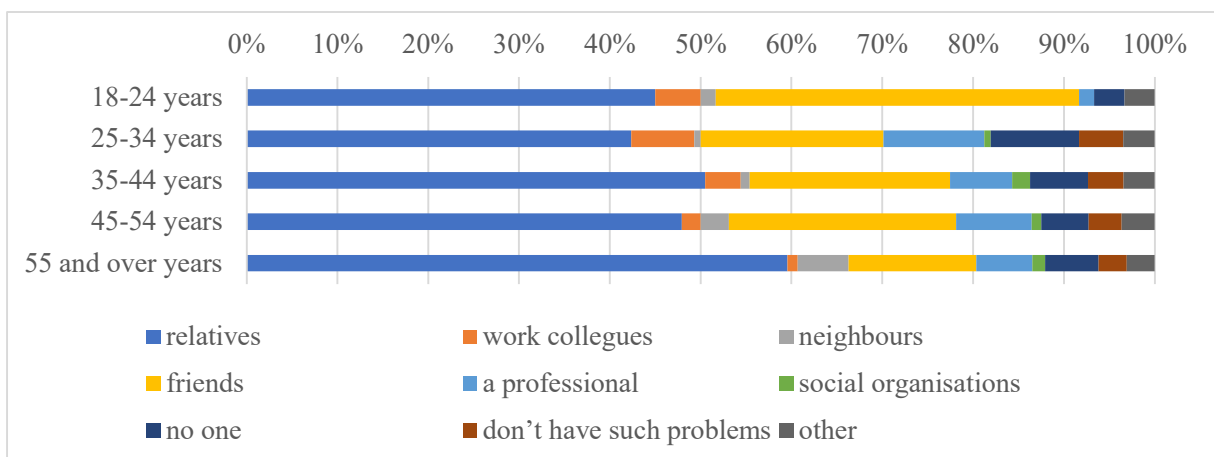


Figure A14.5-3. By region (N=1567)

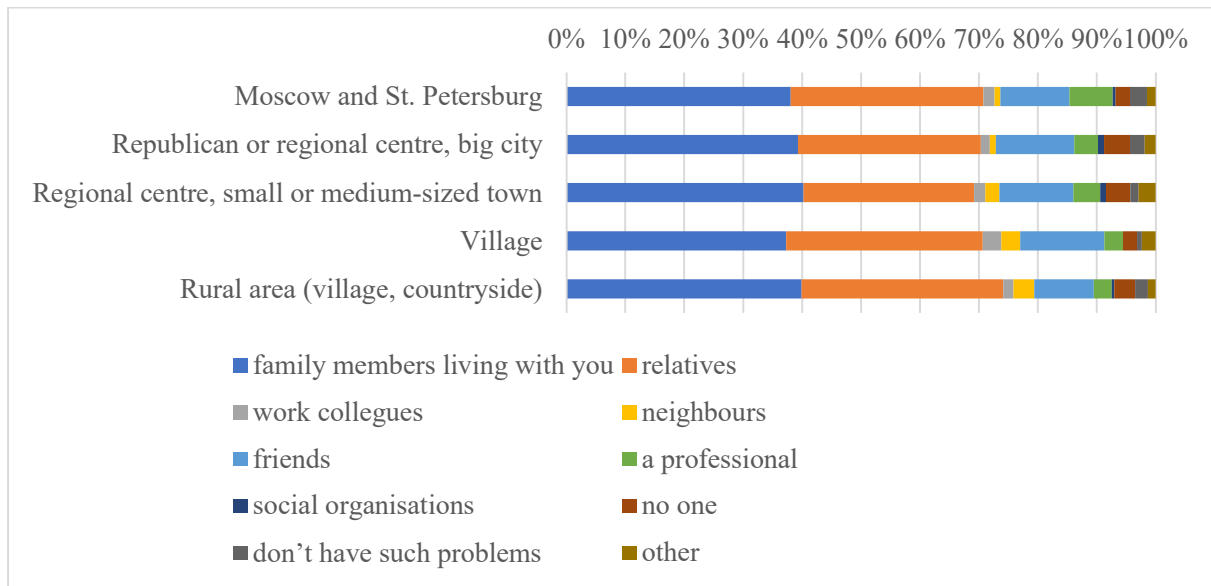
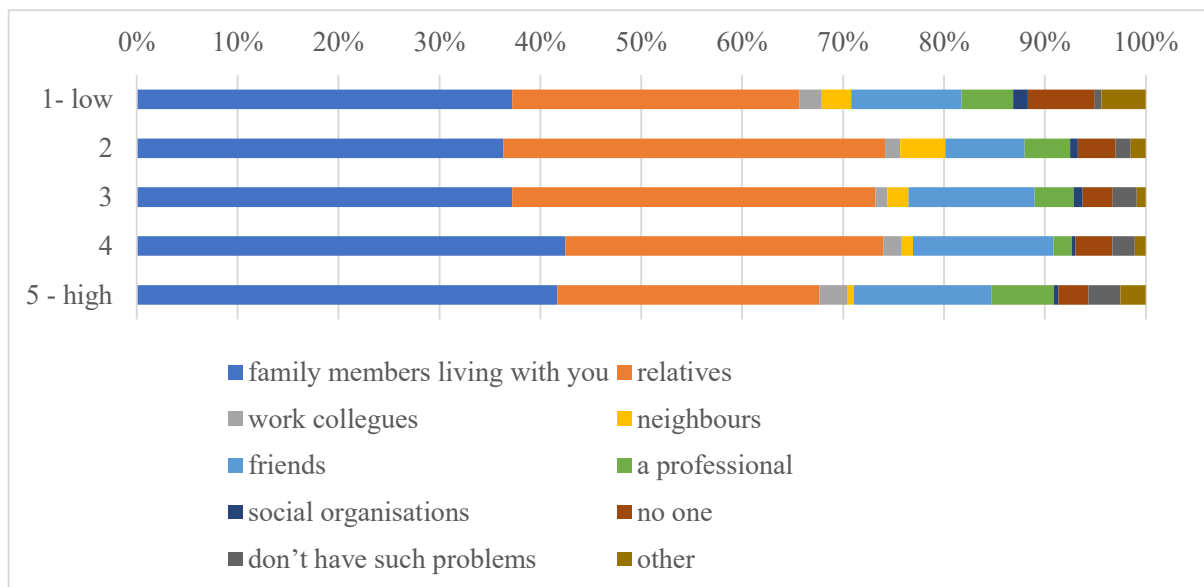


Figure A14.5-4. By income (N=1452)



**A15.1(Q25). (For respondents residing in rural areas). If you need a small amount of money sufficient to cover for weekly expenses of your family, do you have anyone, apart from your family members and close relatives, to whom you could apply for and borrow this money?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Definitely yes	94	40.7%
Most likely yes	53	22.9%
Not sure	20	8.7%
Most likely no	21	9.1%
Definitely no	27	11.7%
Cannot answer	16	6.9%
Total	231	100.0%

Figure A15.1-0. Total number of respondents (N=215)

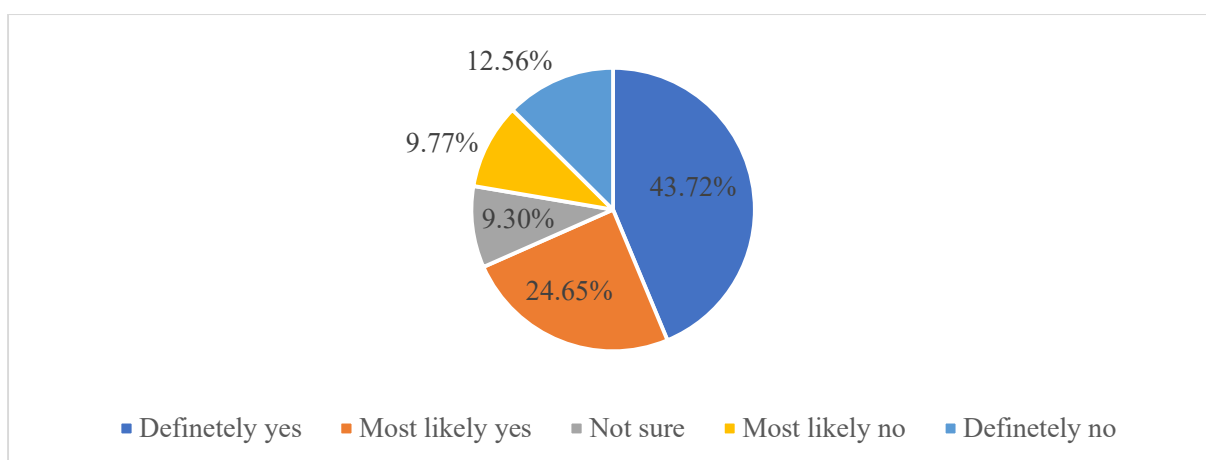


Figure A15.1-1. By sex (N=215)

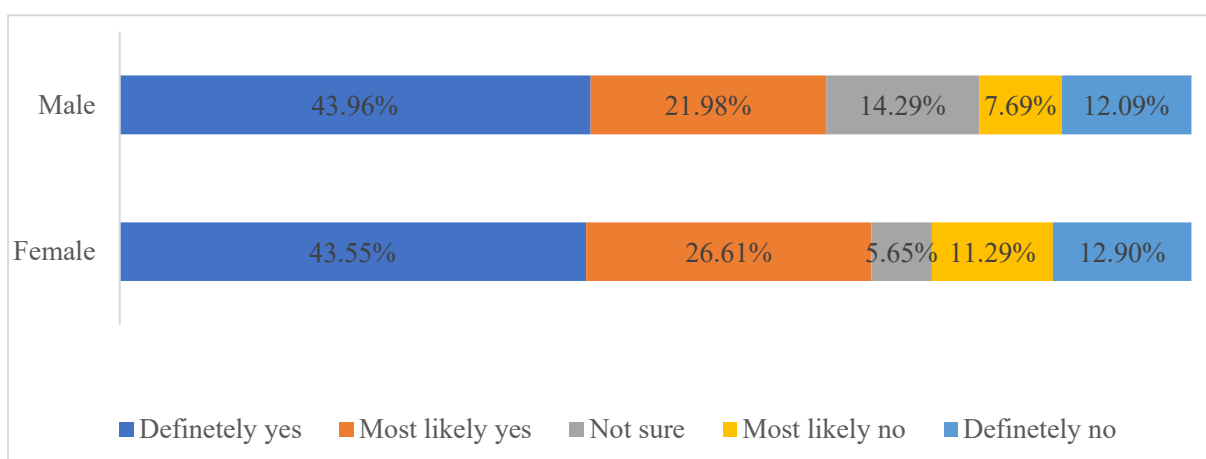


Figure A15.1-2. By age (N=215)

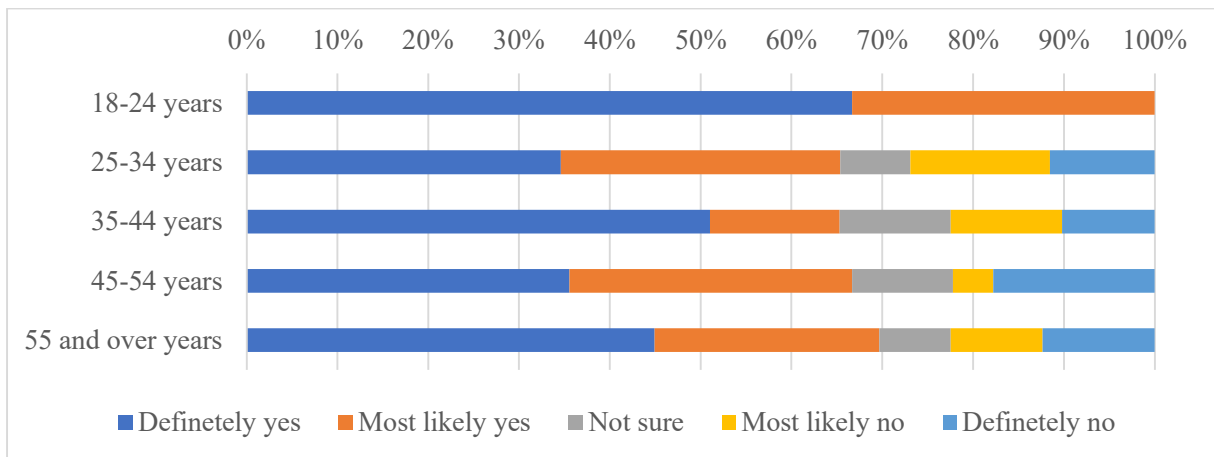


Figure A15.1-3. By region (N=215)

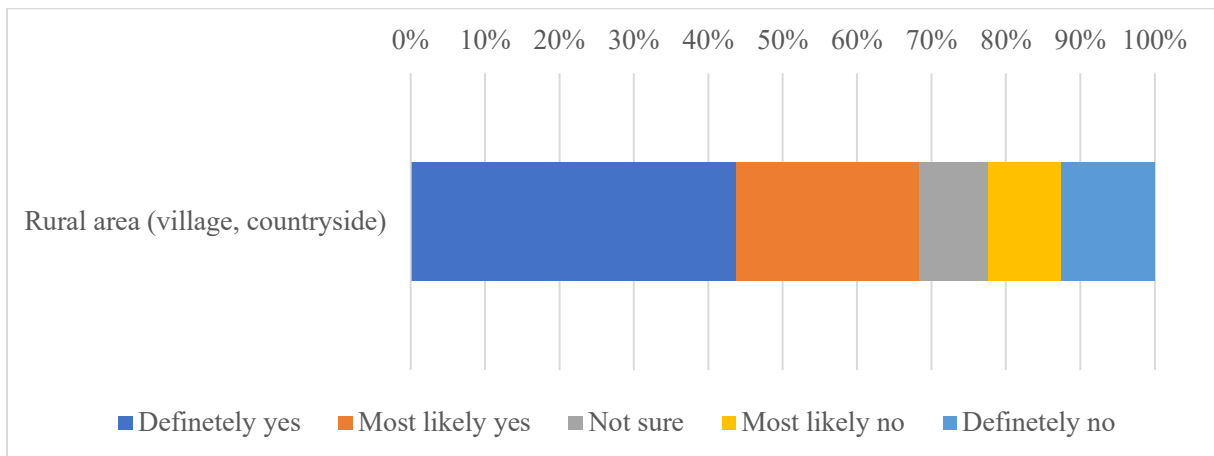
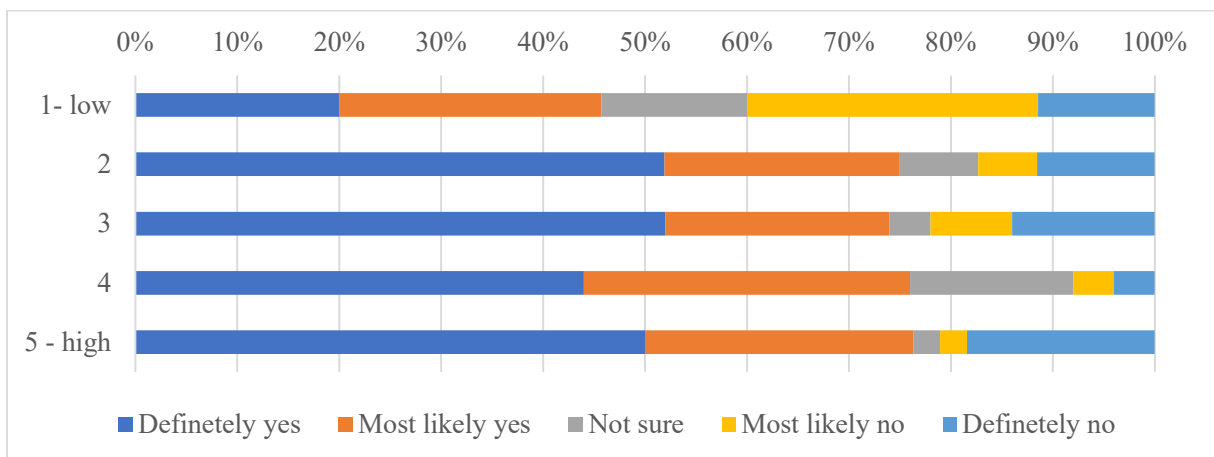


Figure A15.1-4. By income (N=200)



**A15.2(Q26). (For respondents residing in urban areas). If you need a small amount of money equivalent to your weekly salary, do you have anyone, apart from your family members and close relatives, to whom you could apply for and borrow this money?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Definitely yes	498	42.9%
Most likely yes	271	23.4%
Not sure	59	5.1%
Most likely no	98	8.4%
Definitely no	143	12.3%
Cannot answer	91	7.8%
Total	1,160	100.0%

Figure A15.2-0. Total number of respondents (N=1069)

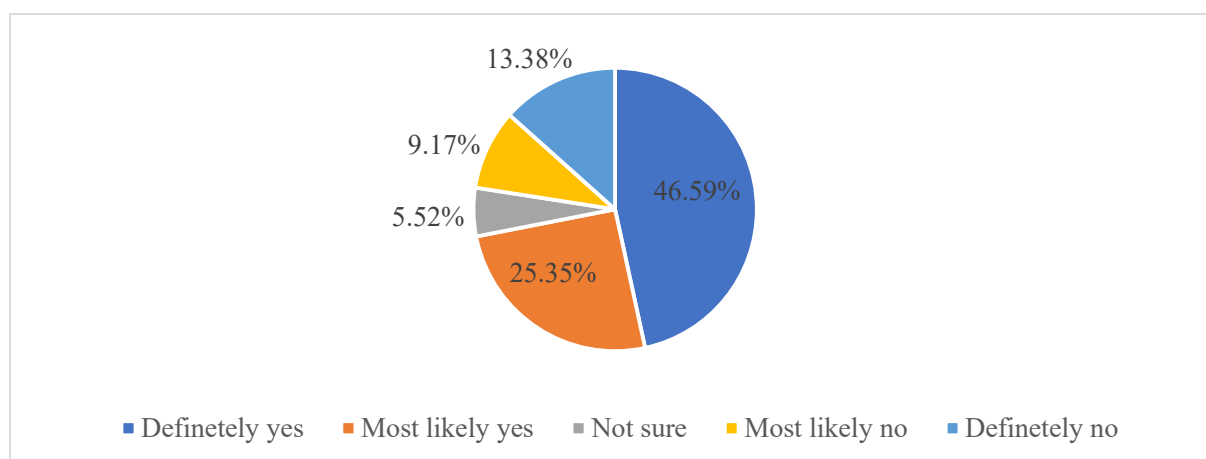


Figure A15.2-1. By sex (N=1069)

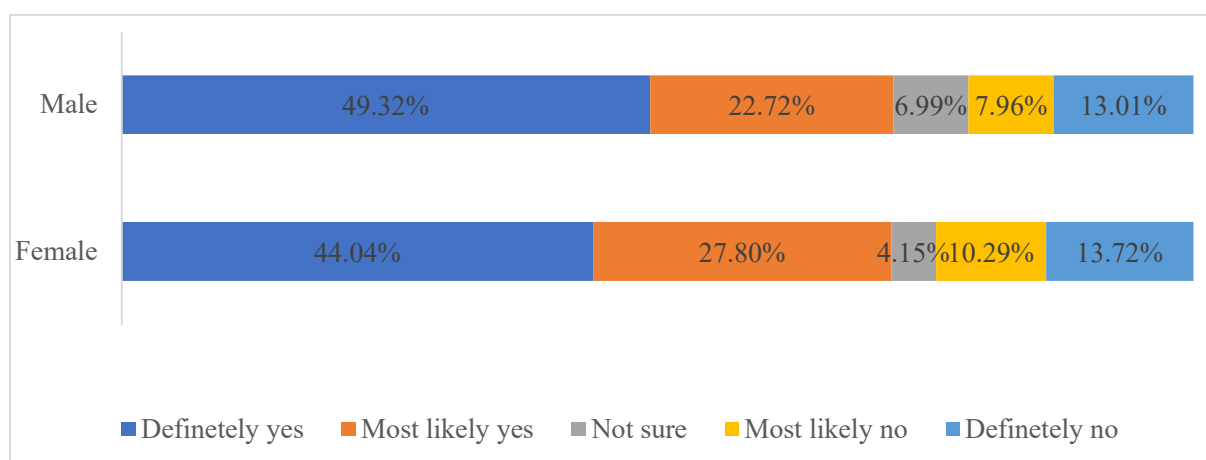


Figure A15.2-2. By age (N=1069)

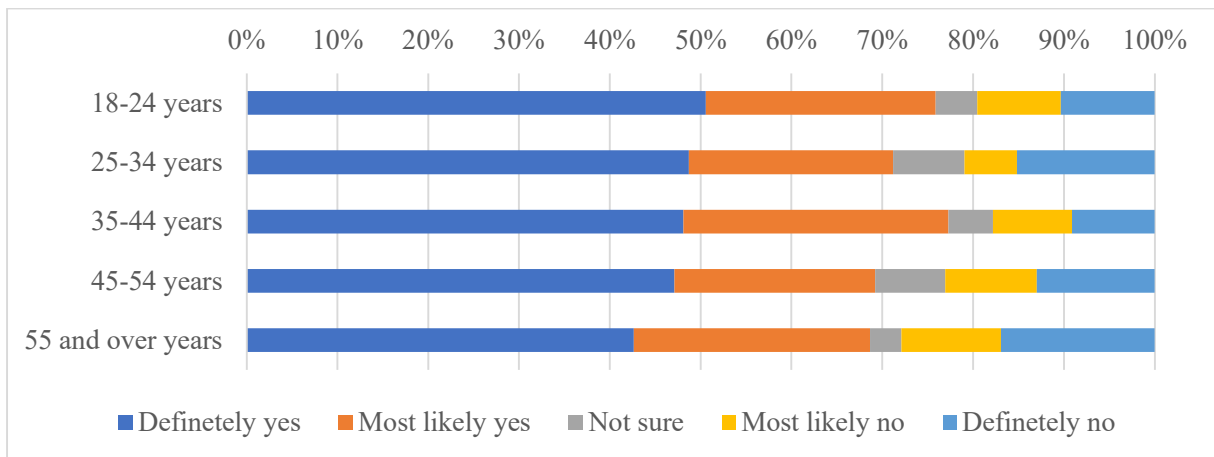


Figure A15.2-3. By region (N=1062)

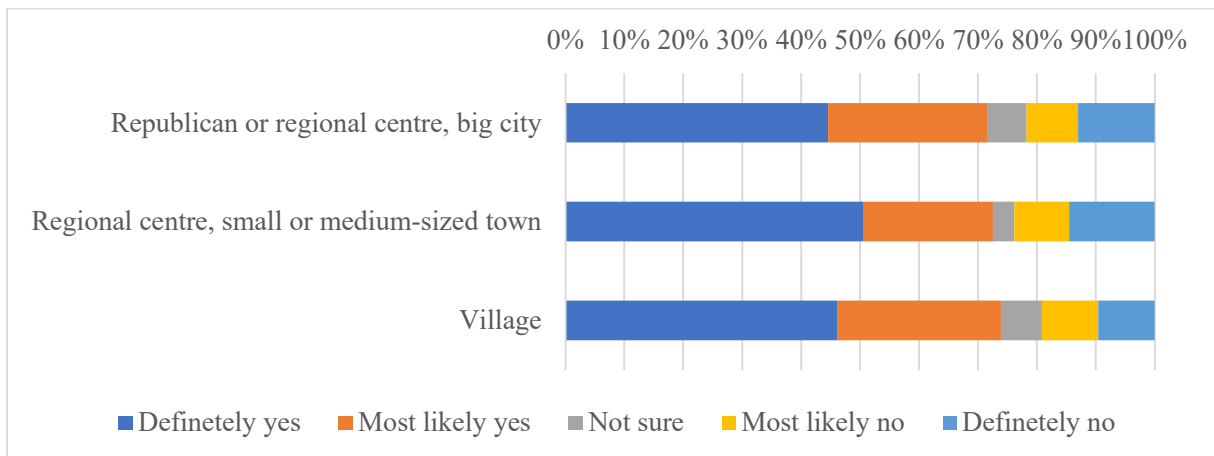
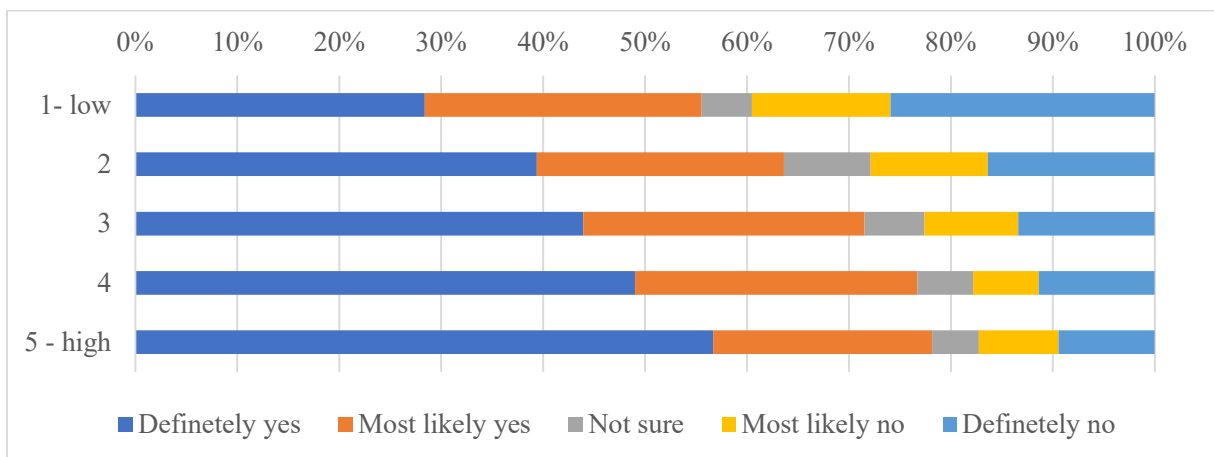


Figure A15.2-4. By income (N=994)





**Q14(Q83). In the past 12 months, have you received or provided help listed below from your close surroundings?**

Table 14-0. Number of respondents and percentage who received or provided help

	Type of assistance	I received such help	I provided such help	Neither received nor provided such help	Cannot answer	Total
Q83_1	Borrowing up to 100,000 rubles	276	608	878	9	1600
Q83_2	Borrowing more than 100,000 rubles	112	205	1315	14	1600
Q83_3	Getting a good job	181	236	1207	22	1600
Q83_4	Entering a good university	59	70	1453	20	1600
Q83_5	Career promotion	134	104	1376	16	1600
Q83_6	Ensuring entrance to a good school for children	66	84	1428	25	1600
Q83_7	Solving a housing issue	172	187	1259	17	1600
Q83_8	Introducing a good doctor or getting access to a good hospital	357	159	1122	14	1600
Q83_9	Searching opportunities for earning extra income (e.g. via one-time jobs)	278	208	1174	16	1600
Q83_10	Getting access to people with authority who can help solving your problems	170	126	1331	17	1600
Q83_11	Help in moving to other region of Russia	93	118	1398	11	1600
Q83_12	Help in moving abroad	25	27	1536	15	1600

In percentage

Q83_1	Borrowing up to 100,000 rubles	17.3%	38.0%	54.9%	0.6%	100.0%
Q83_2	Borrowing more than 100,000 rubles	7.0%	12.8%	82.2%	0.9%	100.0%
Q83_3	Getting a good job	11.3%	14.8%	75.4%	1.4%	100.0%
Q83_4	Entering a good university	3.7%	4.4%	90.8%	1.3%	100.0%
Q83_5	Career promotion	8.4%	6.5%	86.0%	1.0%	100.0%

Q83_6	Ensuring entrance to a good school for children	4.1%	5.3%	89.3%	1.6%	100.0%
Q83_7	Solving a housing issue	10.8%	11.7%	78.7%	1.1%	100.0%
Q83_8	Introducing a good doctor or getting access to a good hospital	22.3%	9.9%	70.1%	0.9%	100.0%
Q83_9	Searching opportunities for earning extra income (e.g. via one-time jobs)	17.4%	13.0%	73.4%	1.0%	100.0%
Q83_10	Getting access to people with authority who can help solving your problems	10.6%	7.9%	83.2%	1.1%	100.0%
Q83_11	Help in moving to other region of Russia	5.8%	7.4%	87.4%	0.7%	100.0%
Q83_12	Help in moving abroad	1.6%	1.7%	96.0%	0.9%	100.0%

Figure 14-0. Total number of respondents (N=1600)

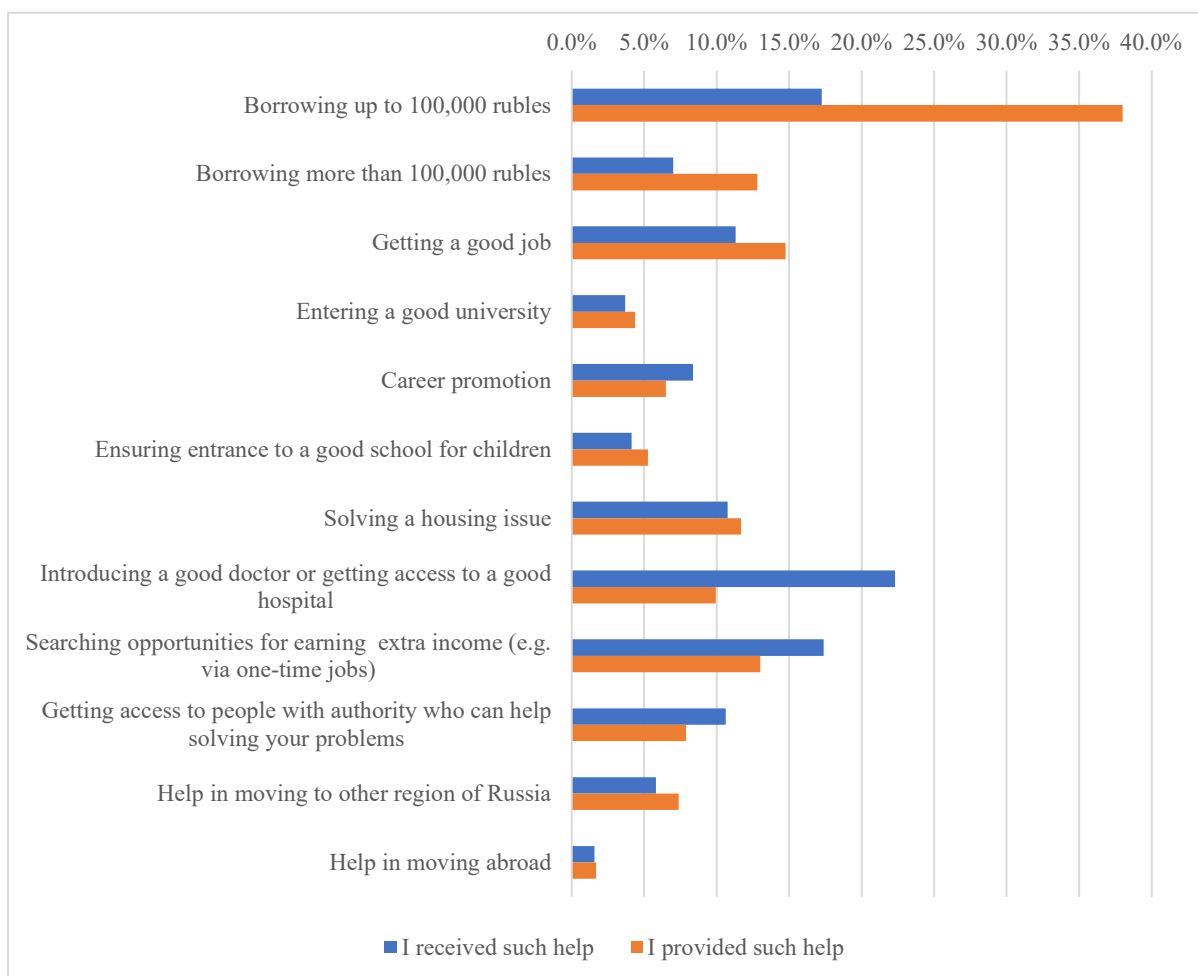


Figure 14-1(Q83\_1) Borrowing up to 100,000 rubles

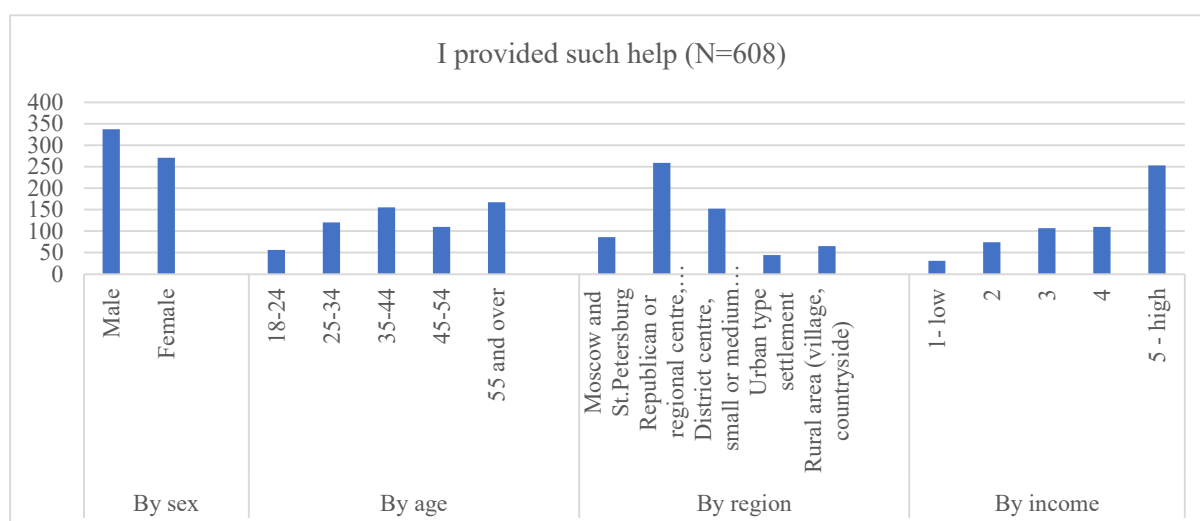
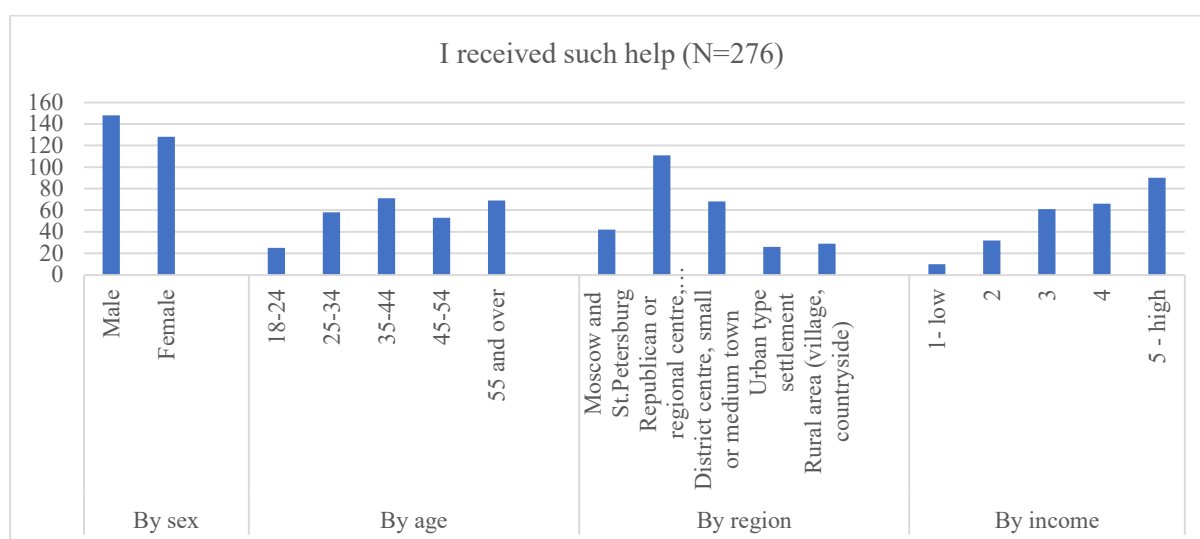
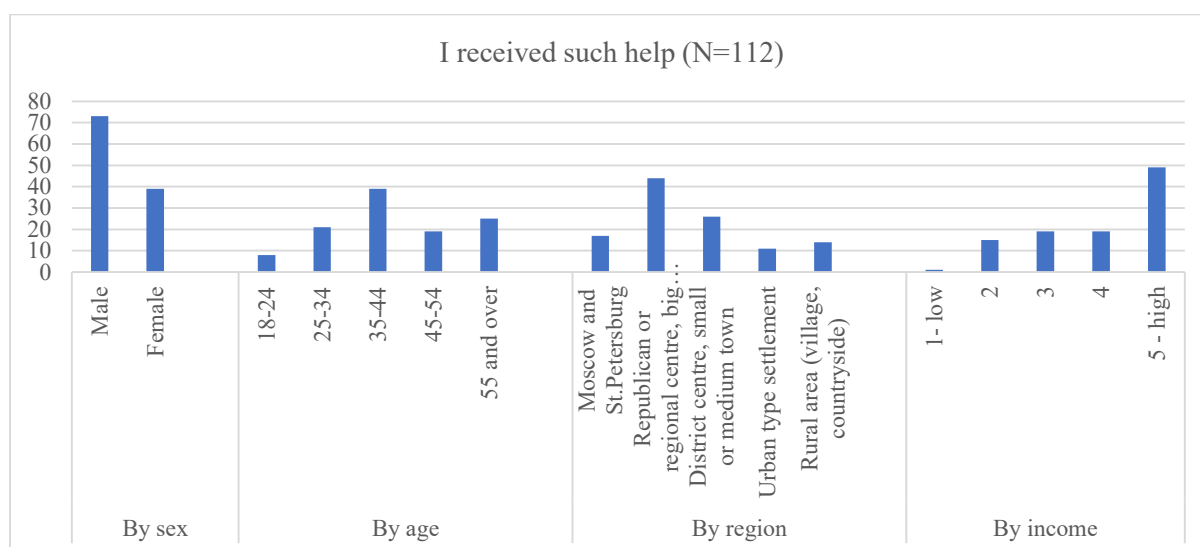


Figure 14-2 (Q83\_2) Borrowing more than 100,000 rubles



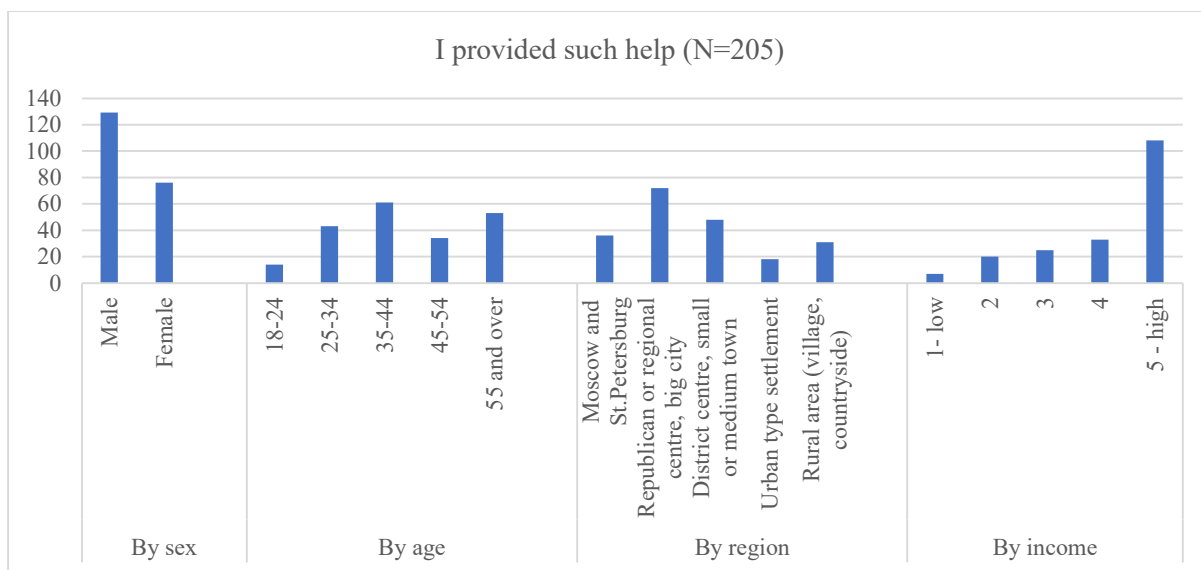


Figure 14-3 (Q83\_3) Getting a good job

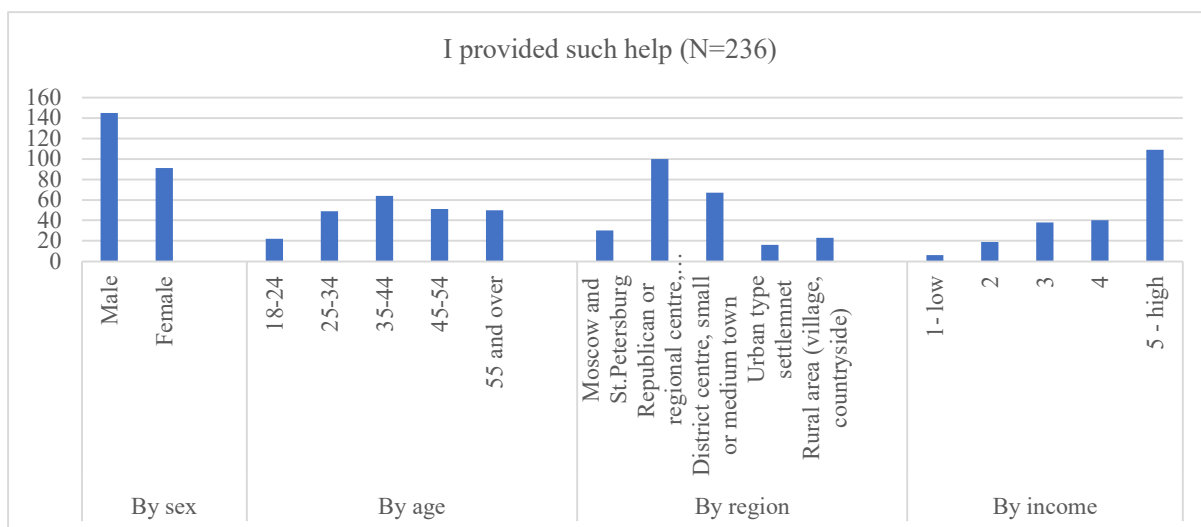
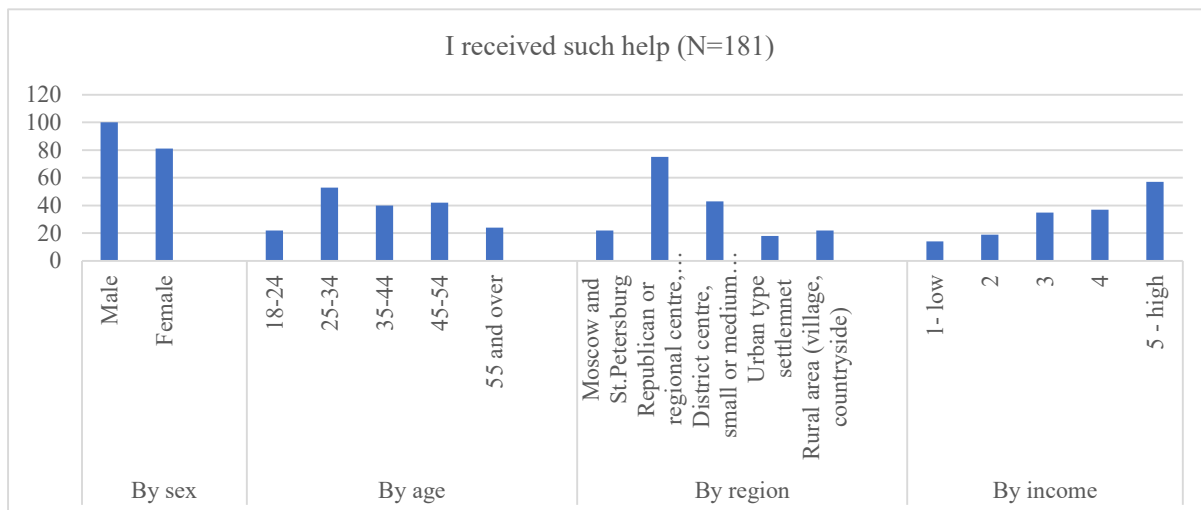


Figure 14-4 (Q83\_4) Entering a good university

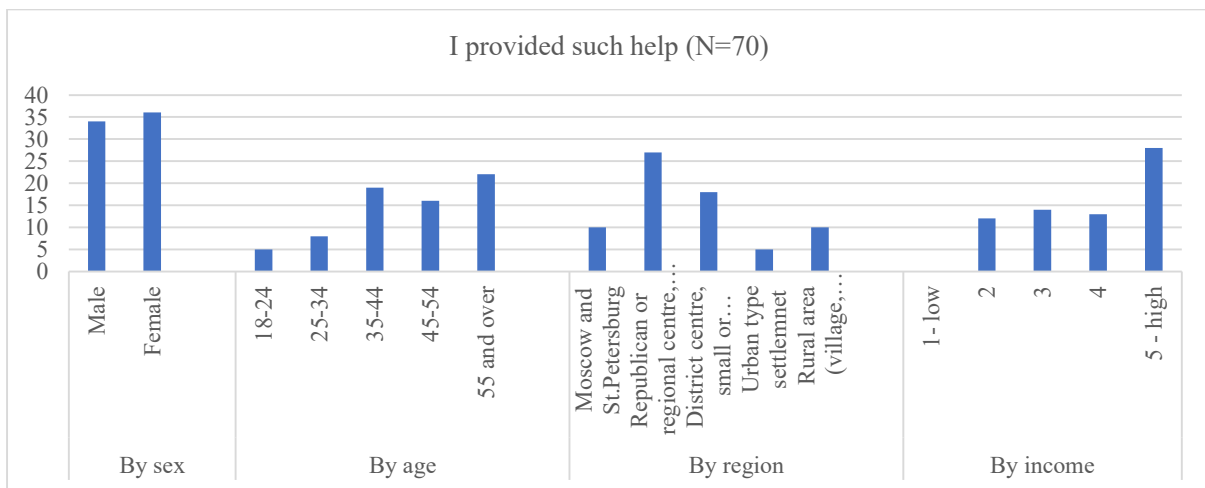
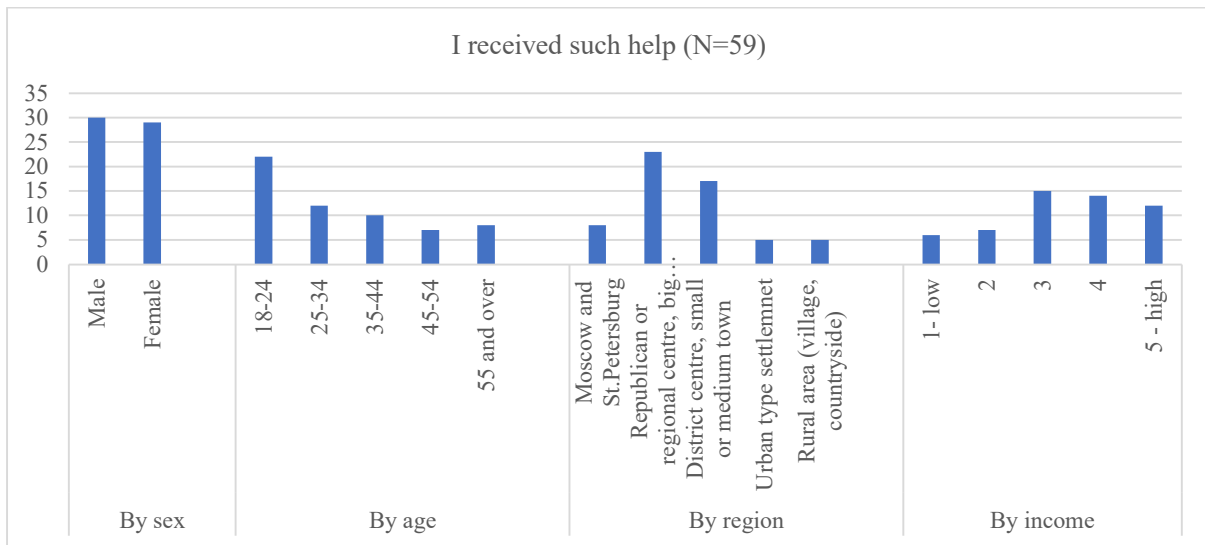
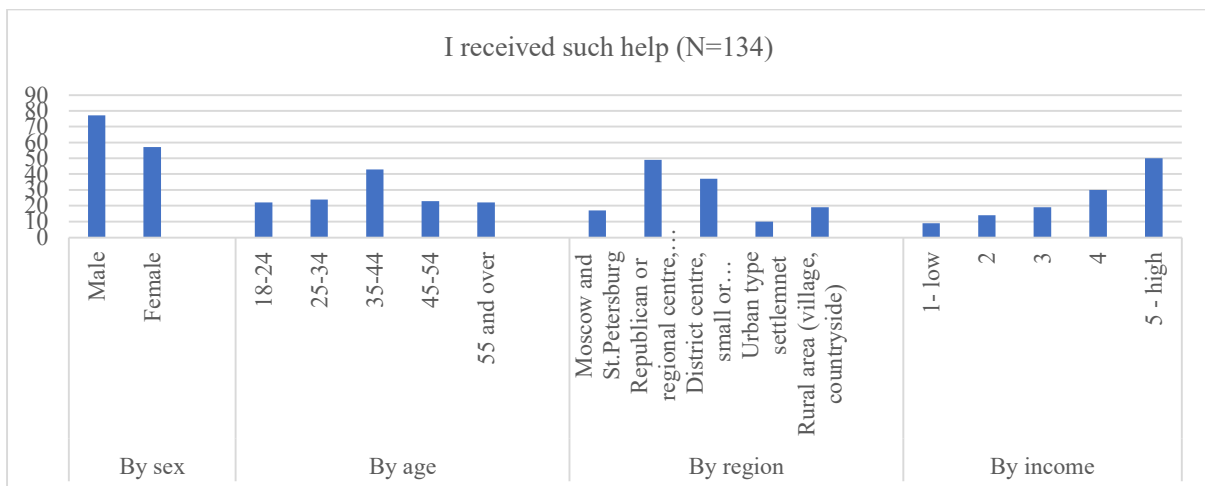


Figure 14-5 (Q83\_5) Career promotion



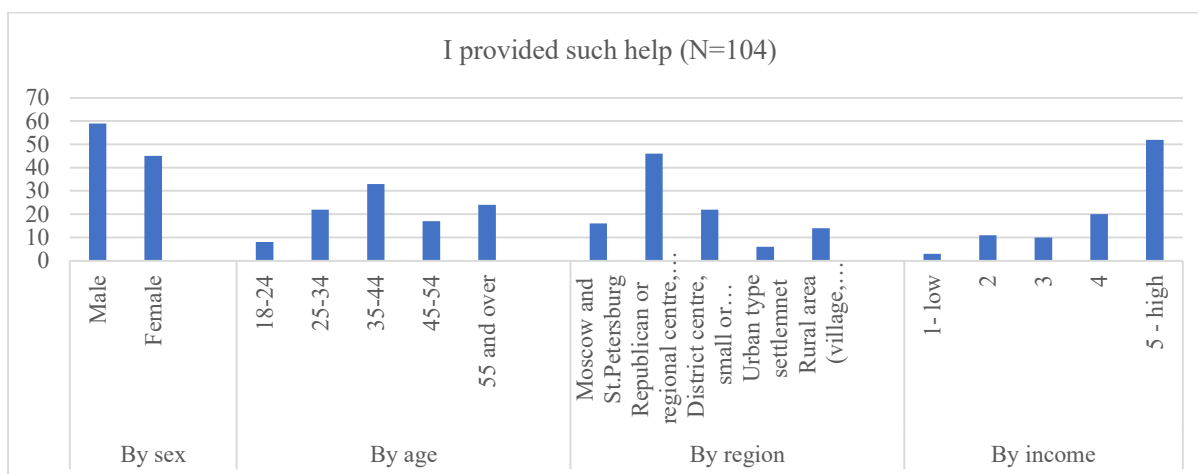


Figure 14-6 (Q83\_6) Ensuring entrance to a good school for children

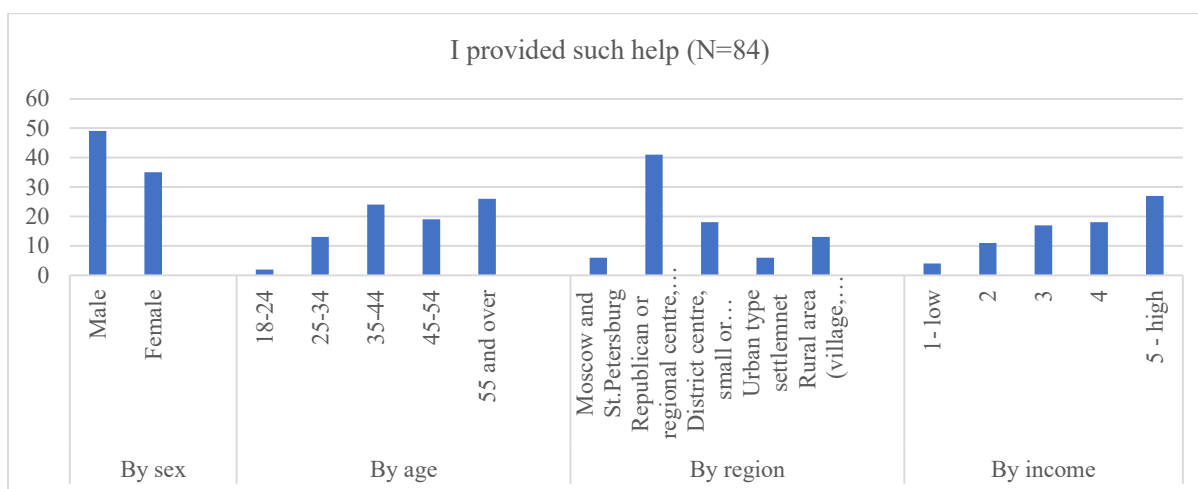
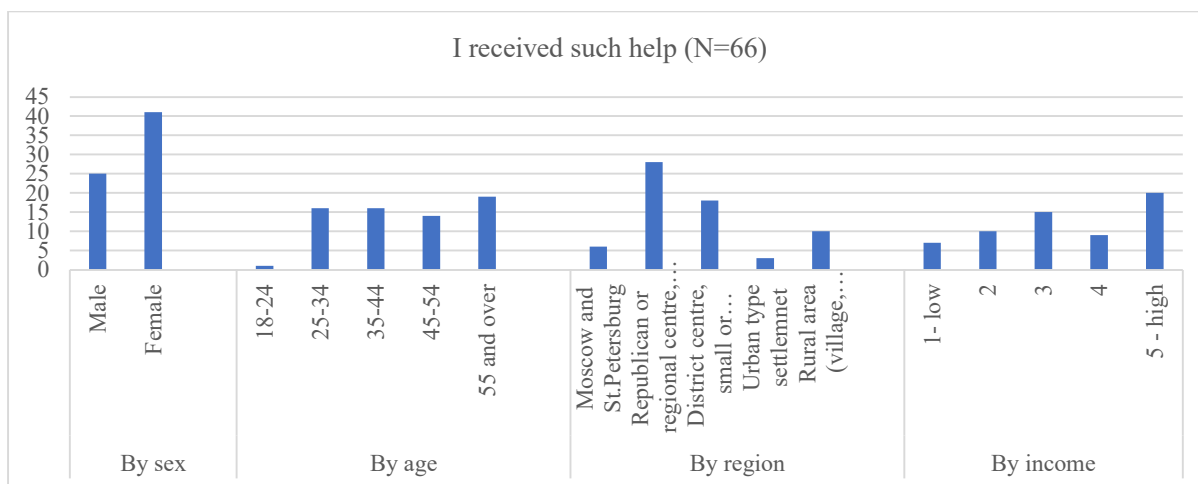


Figure 14-7 (Q83\_7) Solving a housing issue

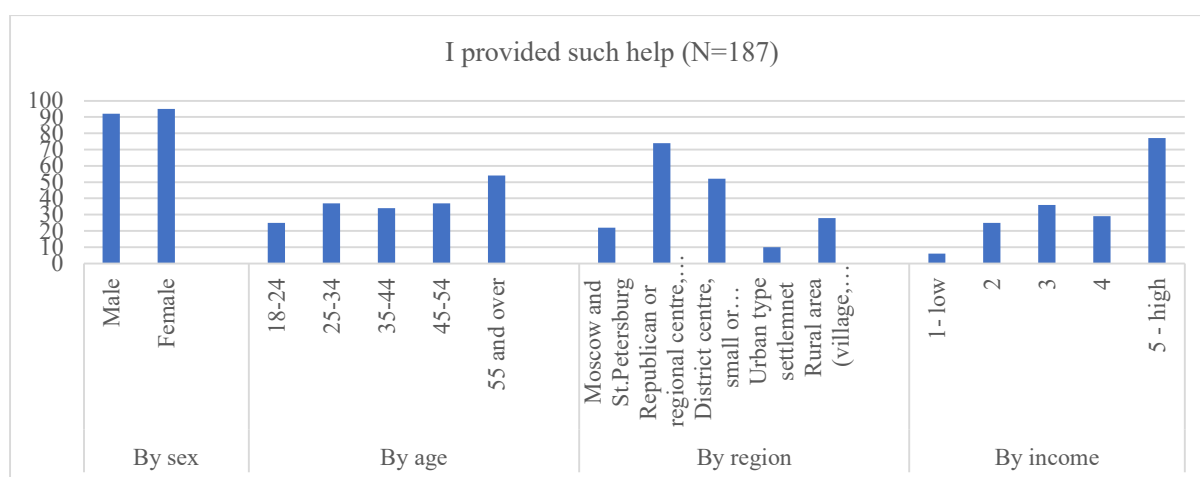
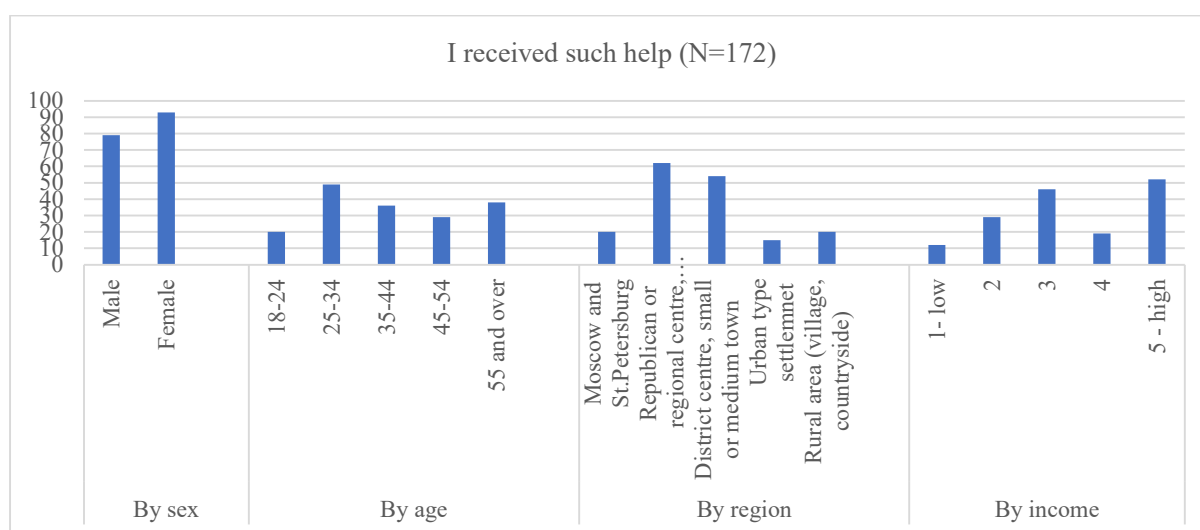
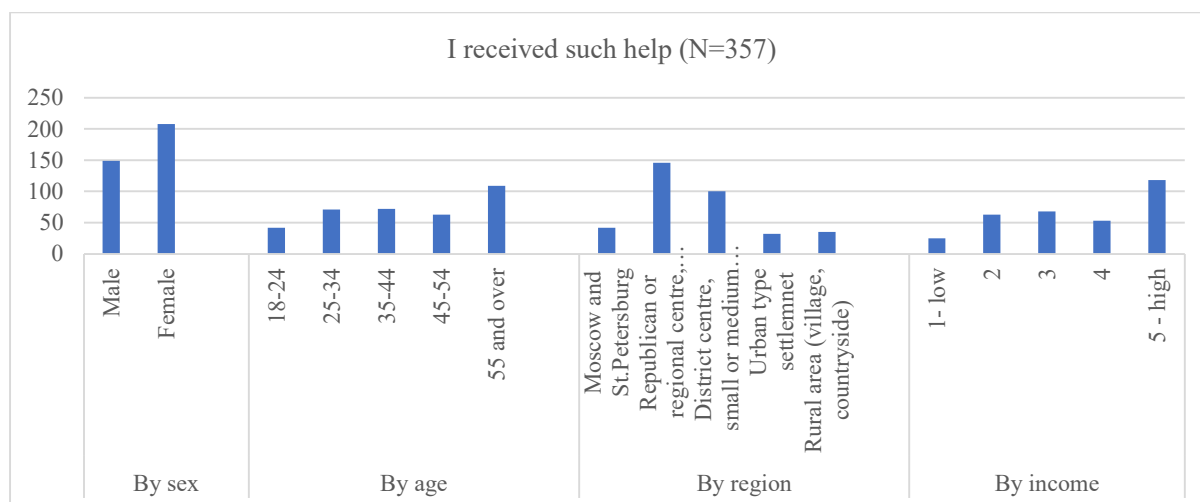


Figure 14-8 (Q83\_8) Introducing a good doctor or getting access to a good hospital



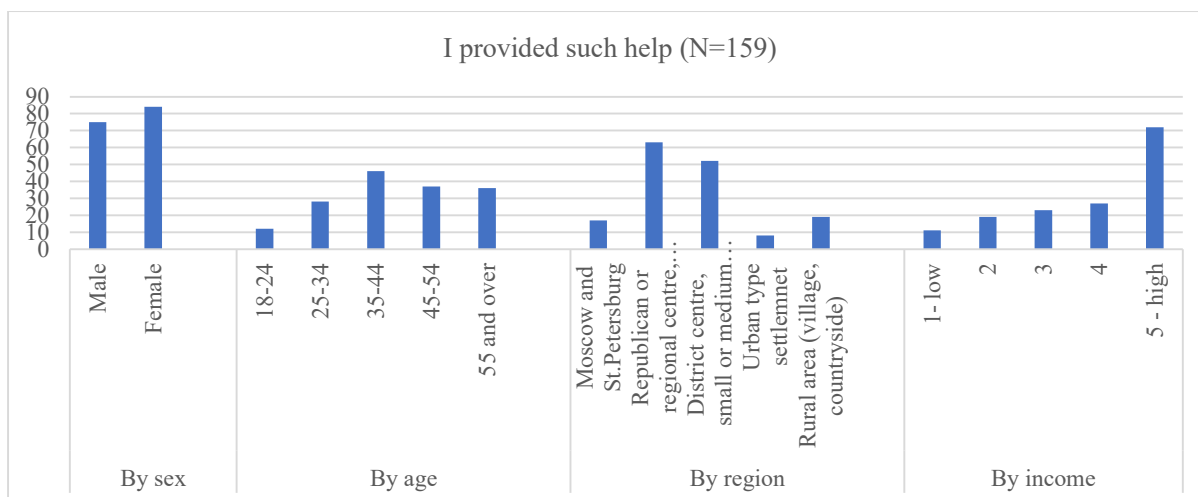


Figure 14-9 (Q83\_9) Searching opportunities for earning extra income (e.g. via one-time jobs)

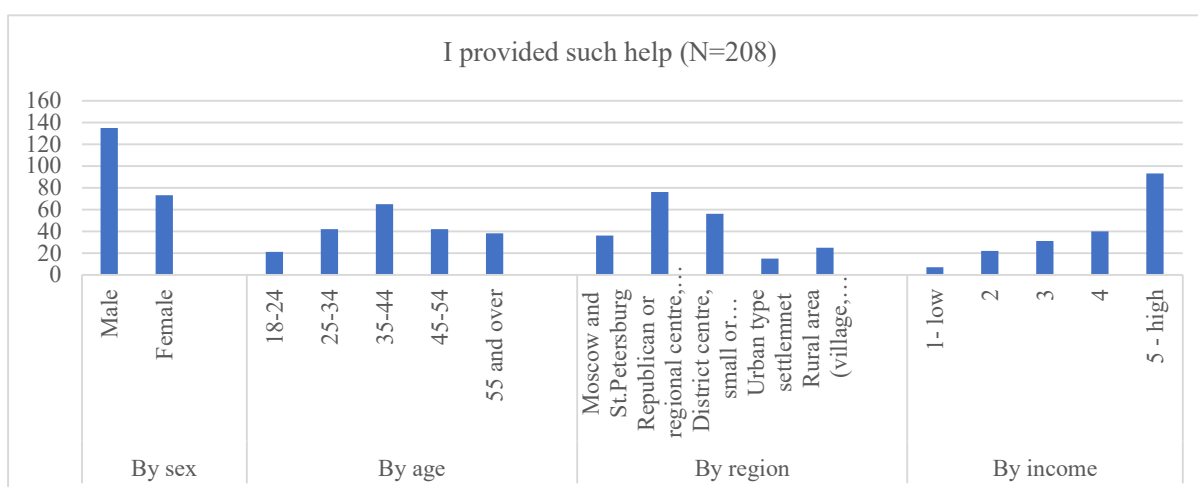
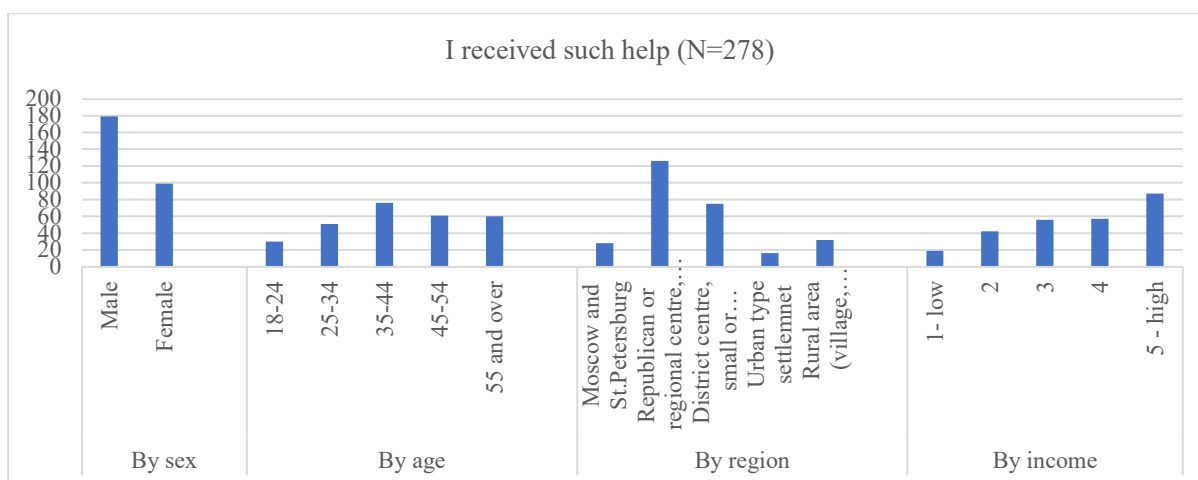




Figure 14-10 (Q83\_10) Getting access to people with authority who can help solving your problems

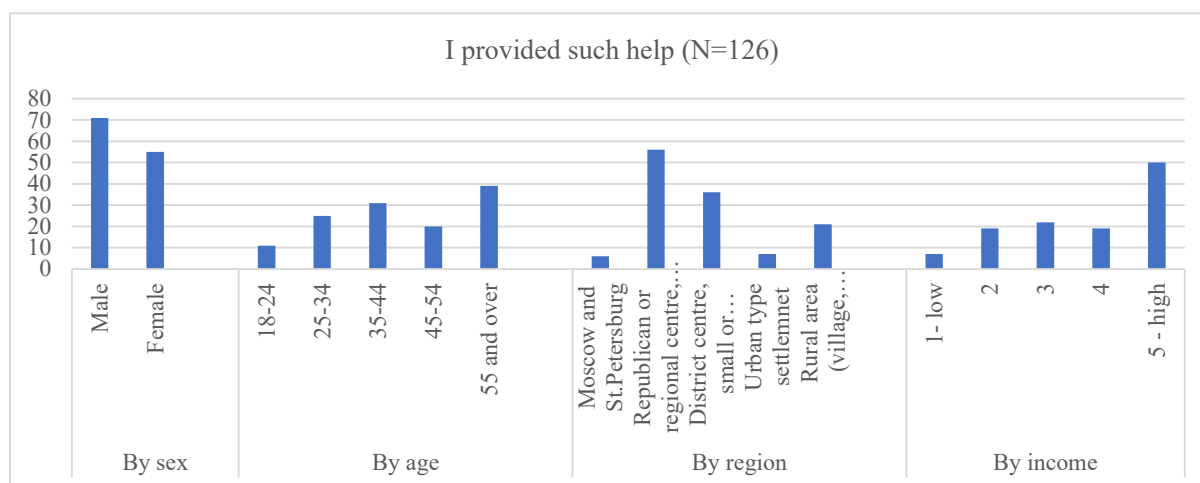
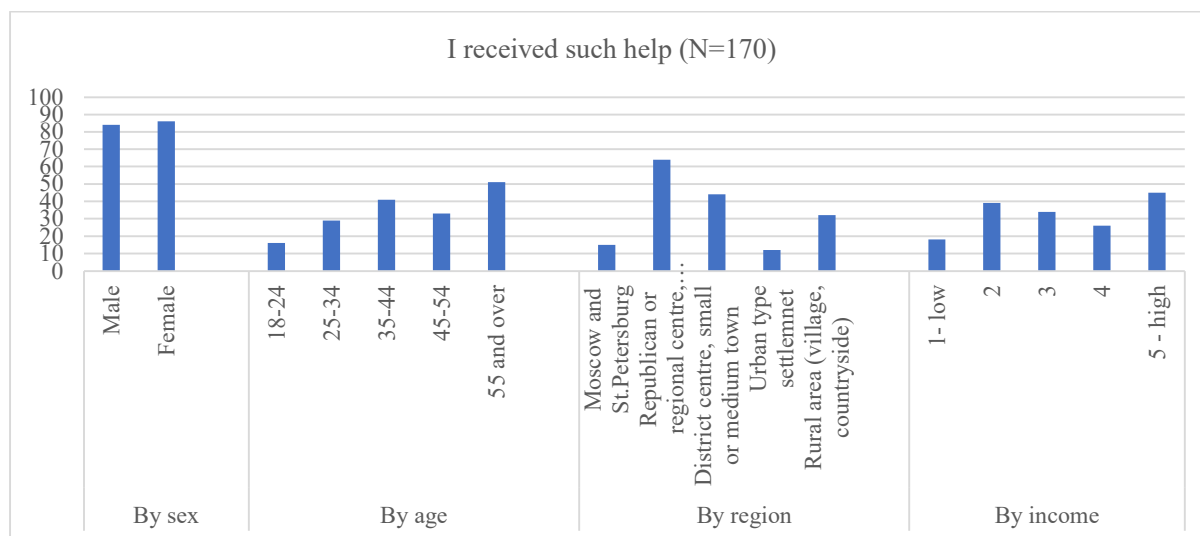
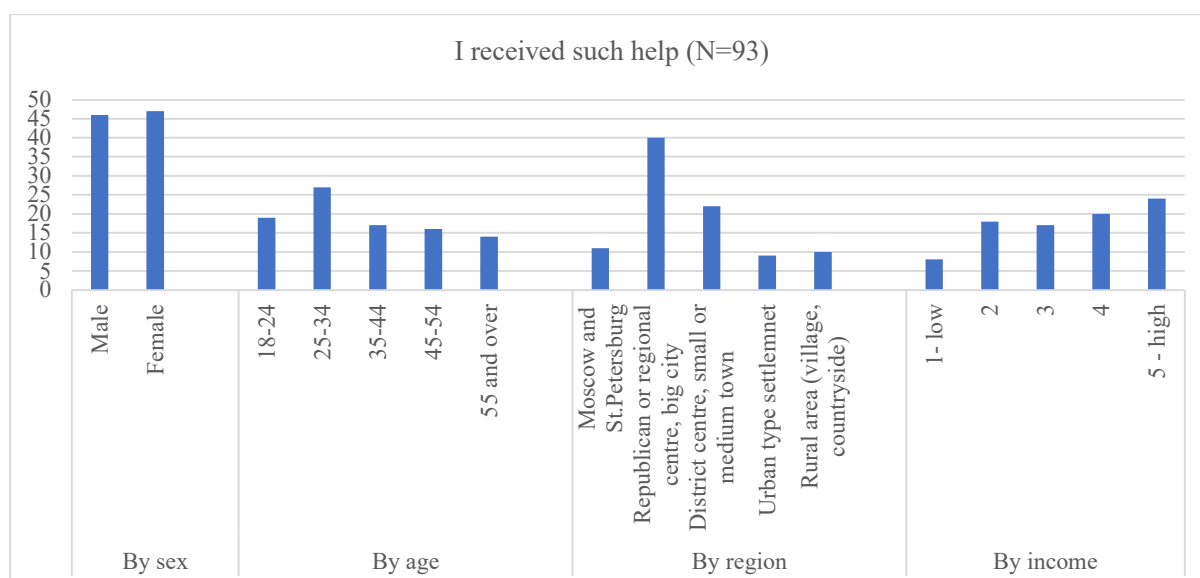


Figure 14-11 (Q83\_11) Help in moving to other region of Russia



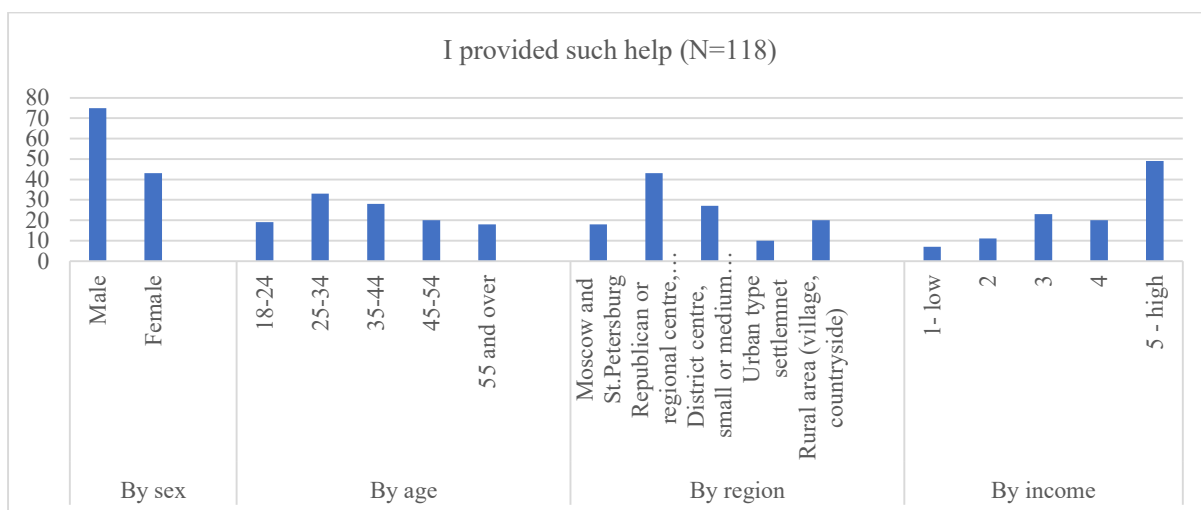
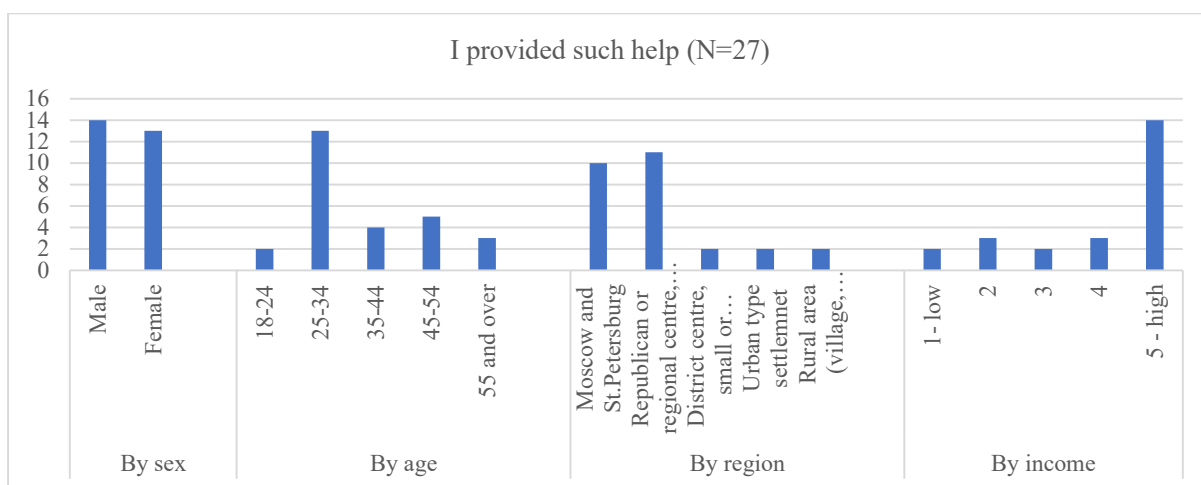
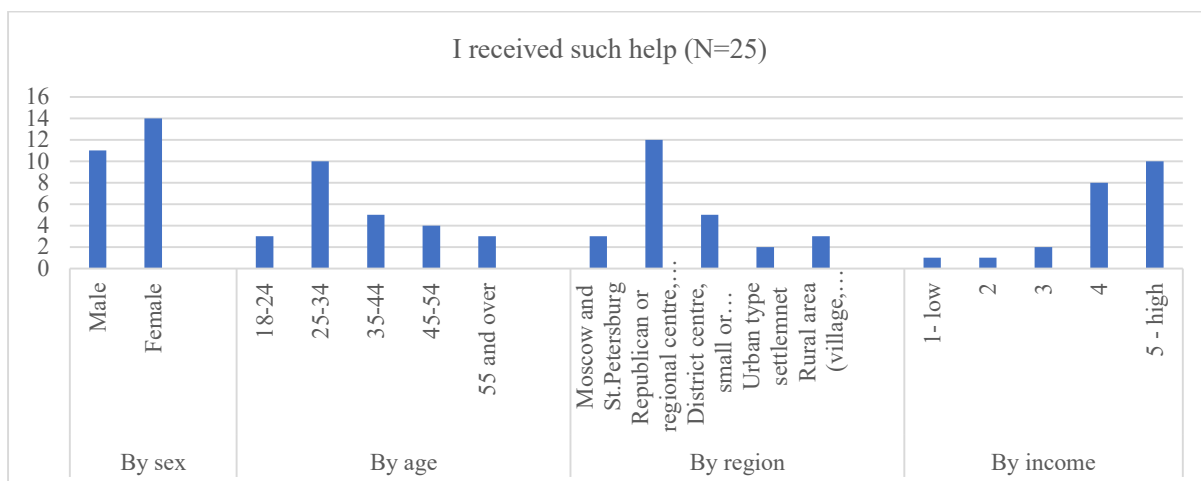


Figure 14-12 (Q83\_12) Help in moving abroad



**Q15 (Q84). How has the frequency of your communication with the following people changed in the past 12 months?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Increased	249	15.6%
Did not change	1107	69.2%
Decreased	233	14.6%
Cannot answer	11	0.7%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure 15-0. Total number of respondents

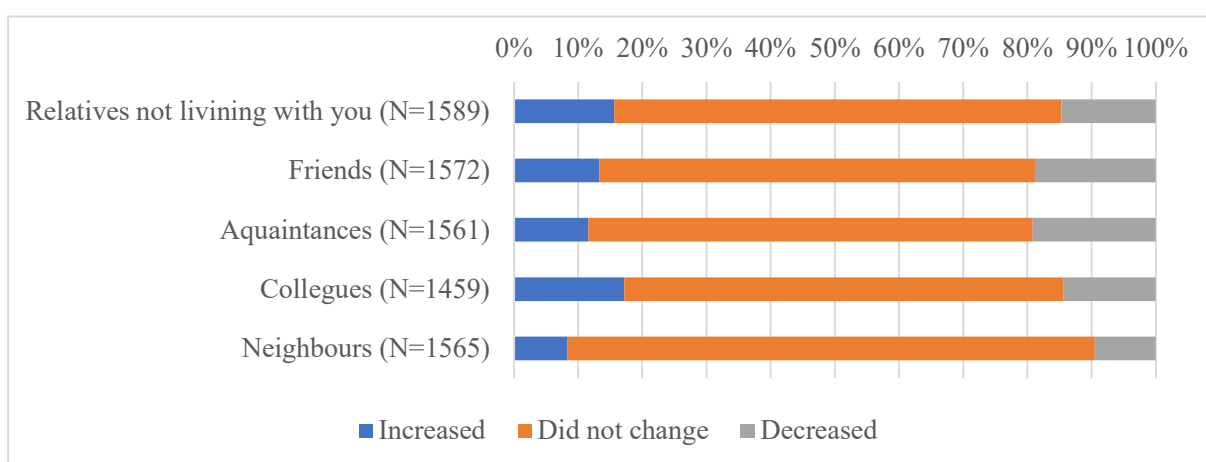


Figure 15-1. By sex

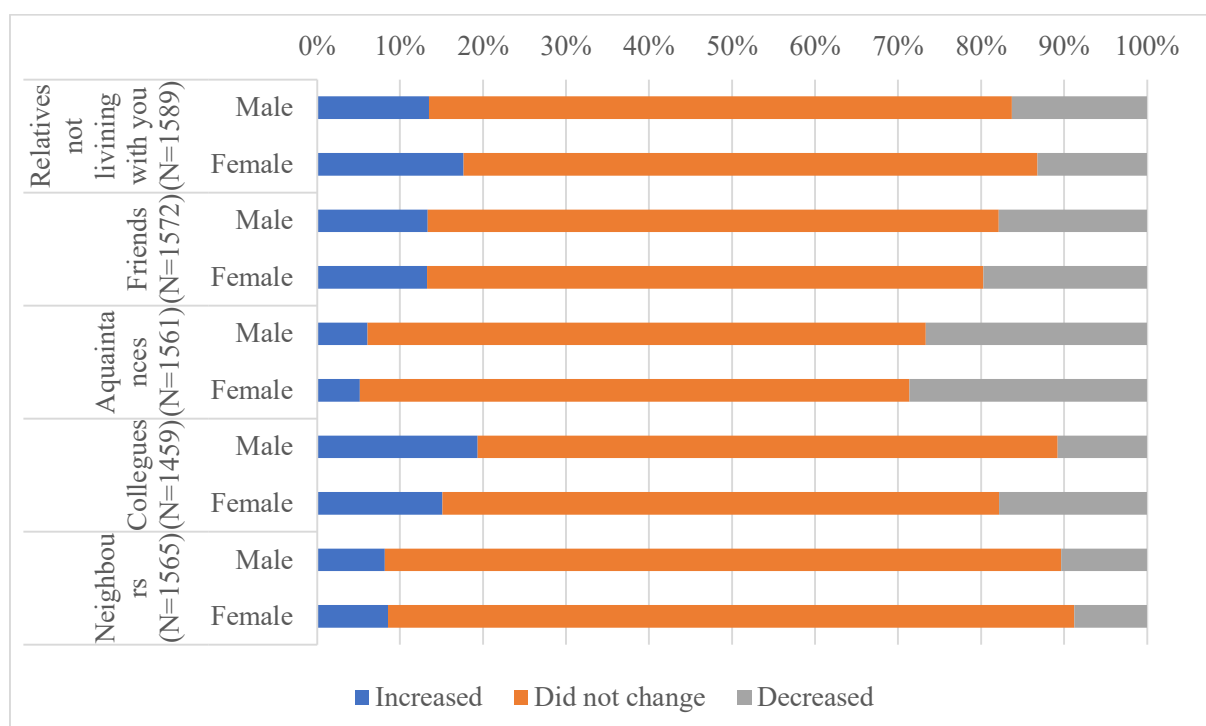


Figure 15-2. By age

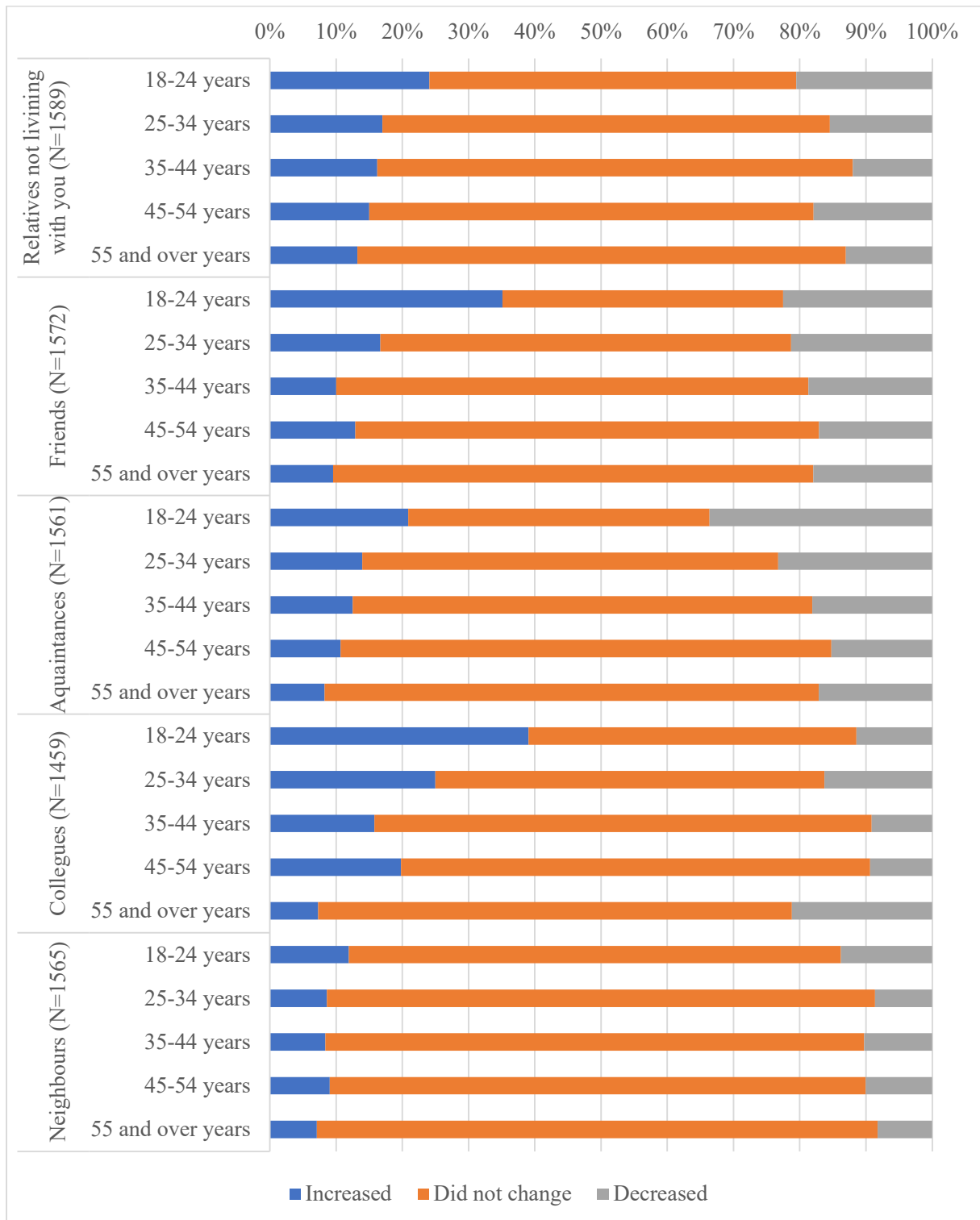


Figure 15-3. By region

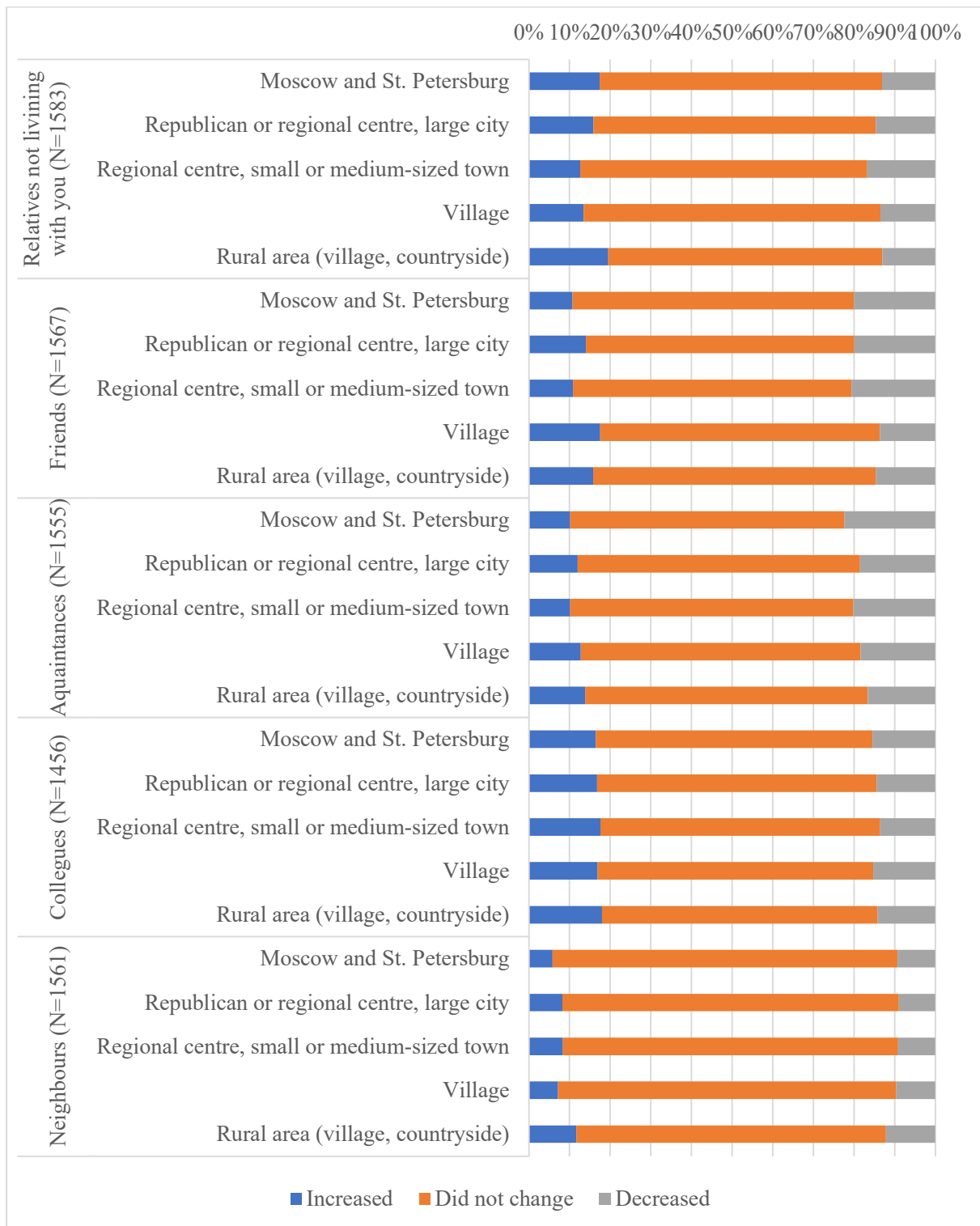
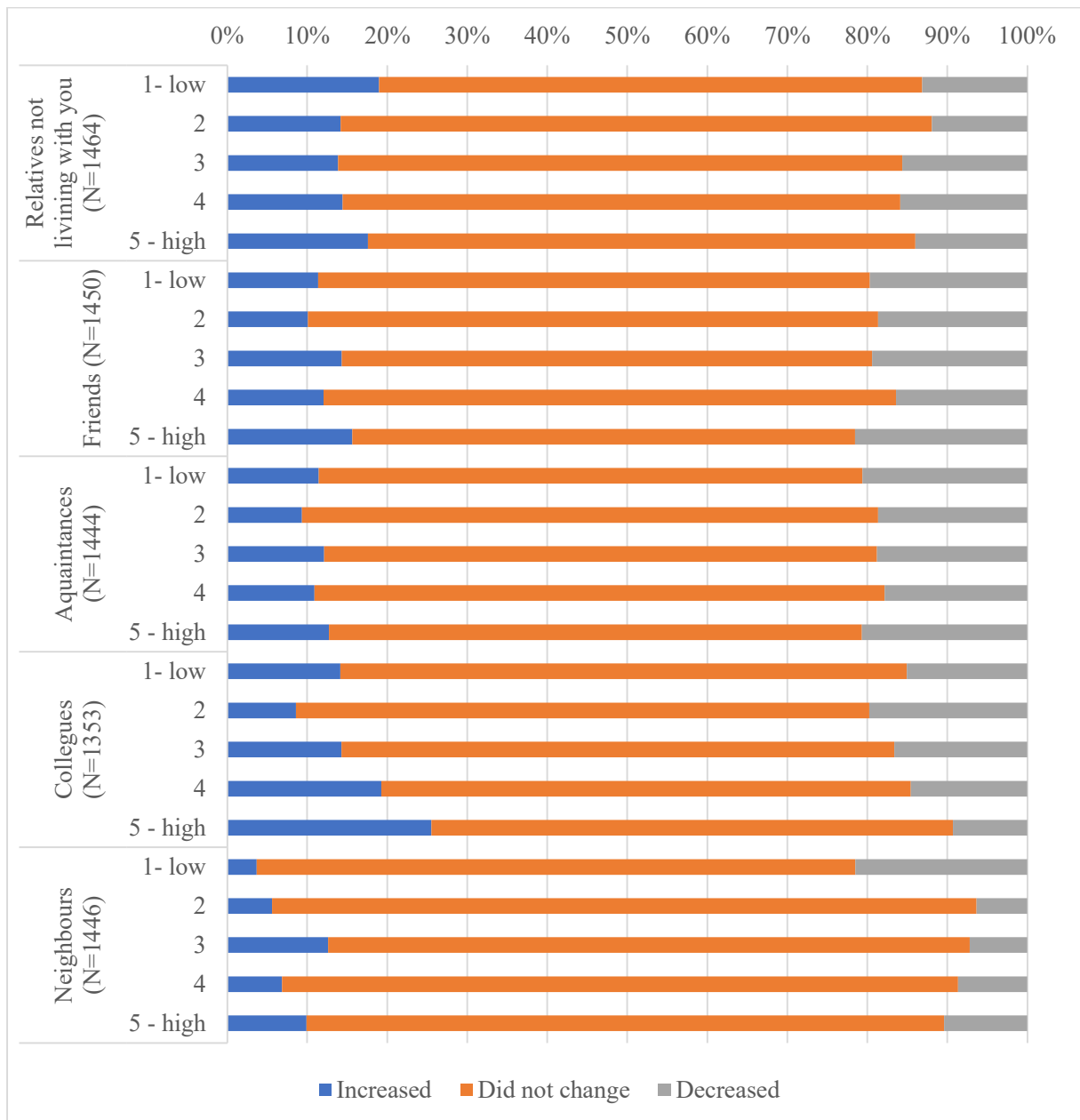


Figure 15-4. By income



**Q16 (Q85). In the past 12 months, have you experienced the necessity in the following matters?**

	Yes, and I fulfilled this necessity	No, but I plan to fulfill such a necessity	I did not have such a necessity	Cannot answer	no data	Total
Communication in Internet (social networks, dating sites, etc.)	336	25	45	1,178	16	1,600
	21.0%	1.6%	2.8%	73.6%	1.0%	100.0%
Finding new friends and close acquaintances	138	57	38	1,352	15	1,600
	8.6%	3.6%	2.4%	84.5%	0.9%	100.0%
Finding partners for new business or start-ups	86	73	31	1,406	4	1,600
	5.4%	4.6%	1.9%	87.9%	0.3%	100.0%
Finding new partners for fulfilling your professional activity	264	102	27	1,197	10	1,600
	16.5%	6.4%	1.7%	74.8%	0.6%	100.0%
Restoring trust in relations with close relatives	215	68	28	1,276	13	1,600
	13.4%	4.3%	1.8%	79.8%	0.8%	100.0%
Restoring communication (connections) with relatives in other regions of Russia	156	54	27	1,357	6	1,600
	9.8%	3.4%	1.7%	84.8%	0.4%	100.0%
Restoring communication (connections) with those who left Russia	87	22	19	1,465	7	1,600
	5.4%	1.4%	1.2%	91.6%	0.4%	100.0%

Figure 16-0. Total number of respondents

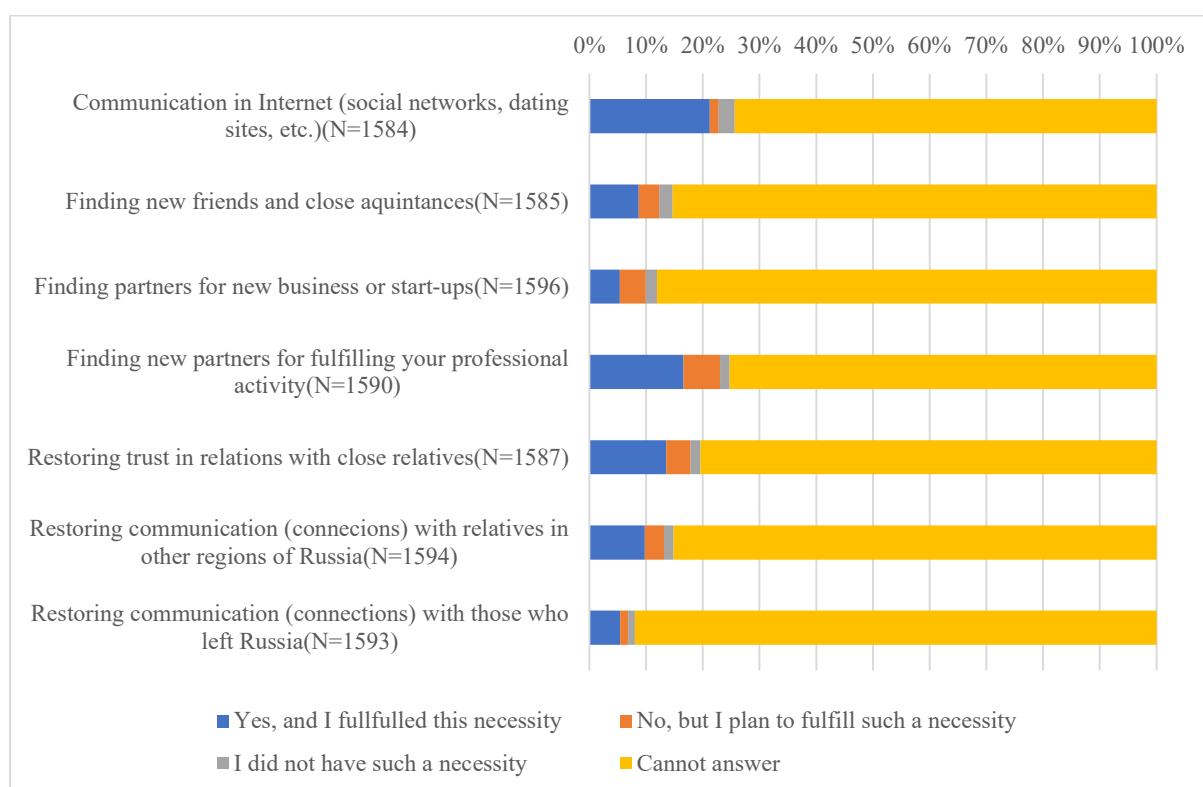


Figure 16-1. By sex

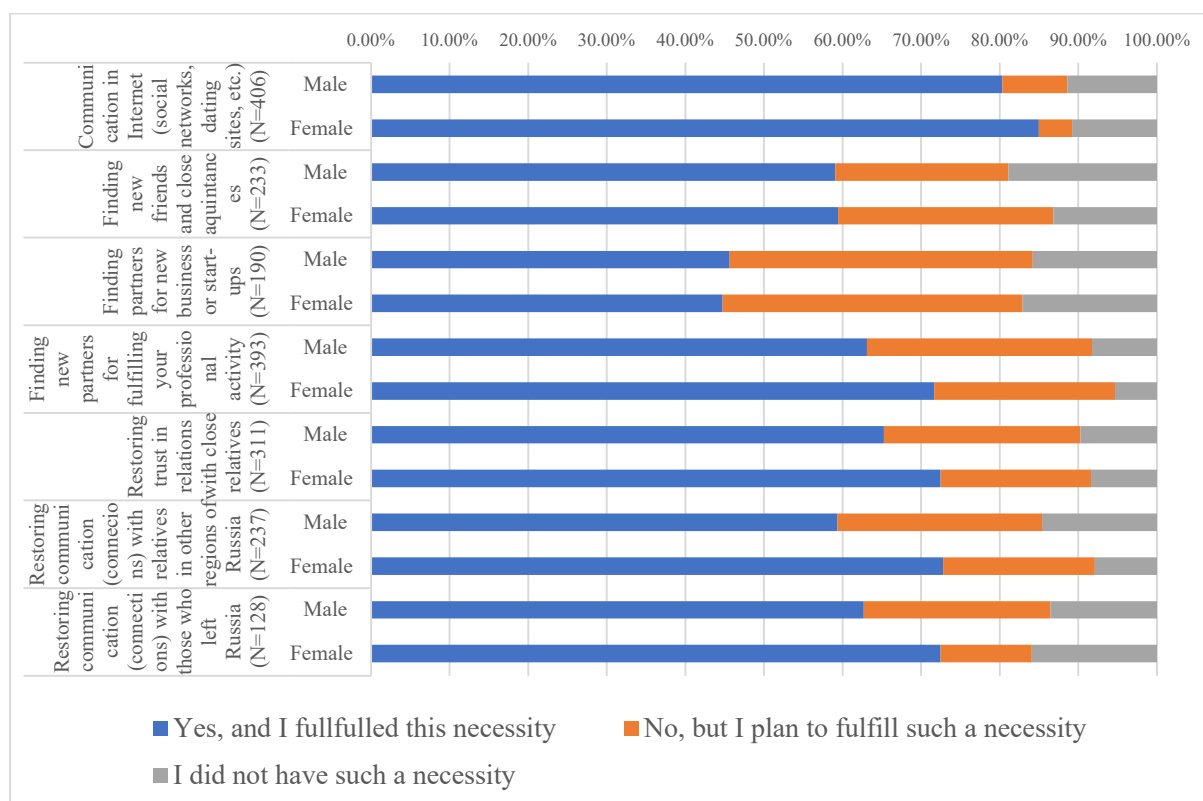




Figure 16-2. By age

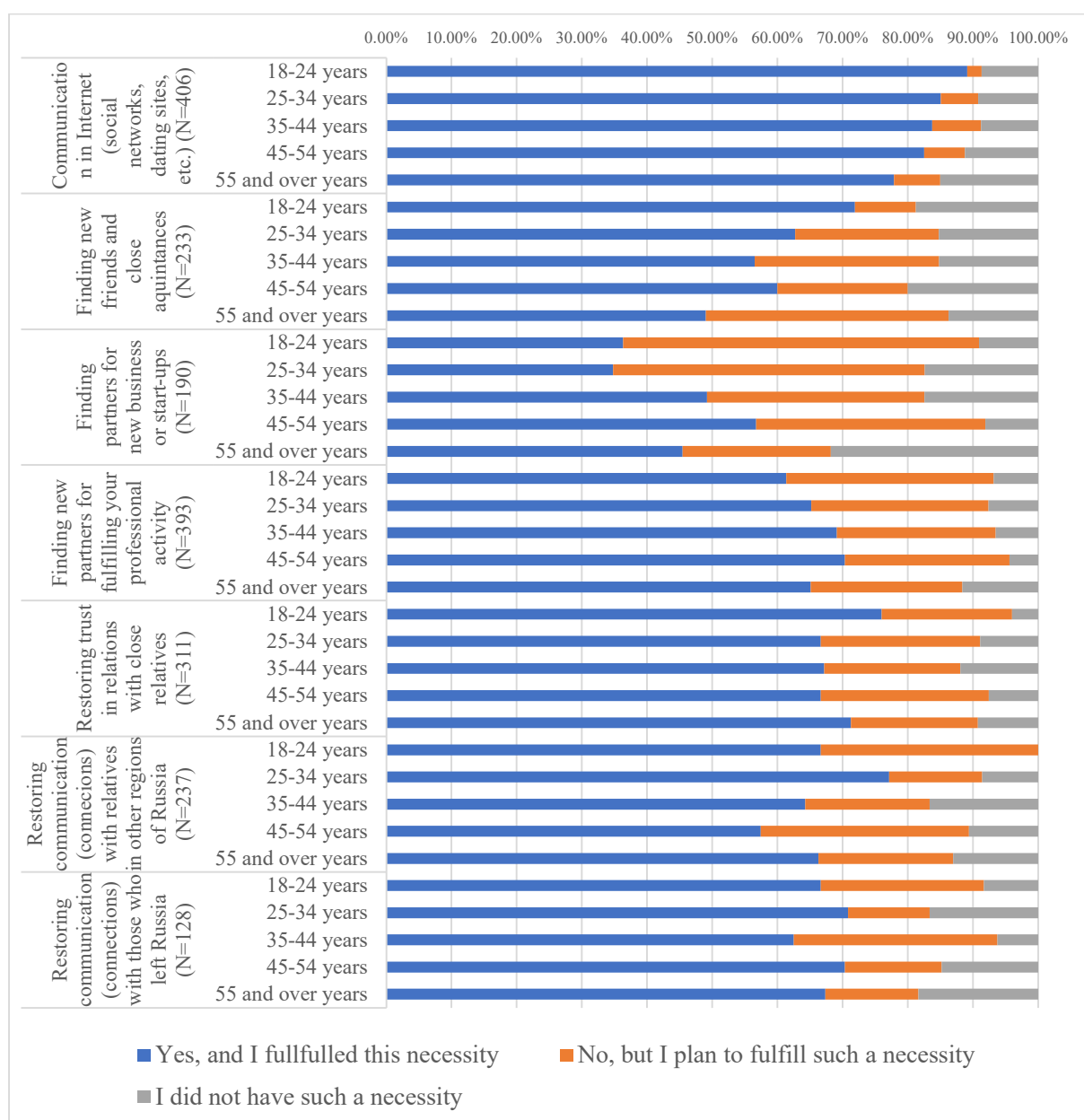


Figure 16-3. By region

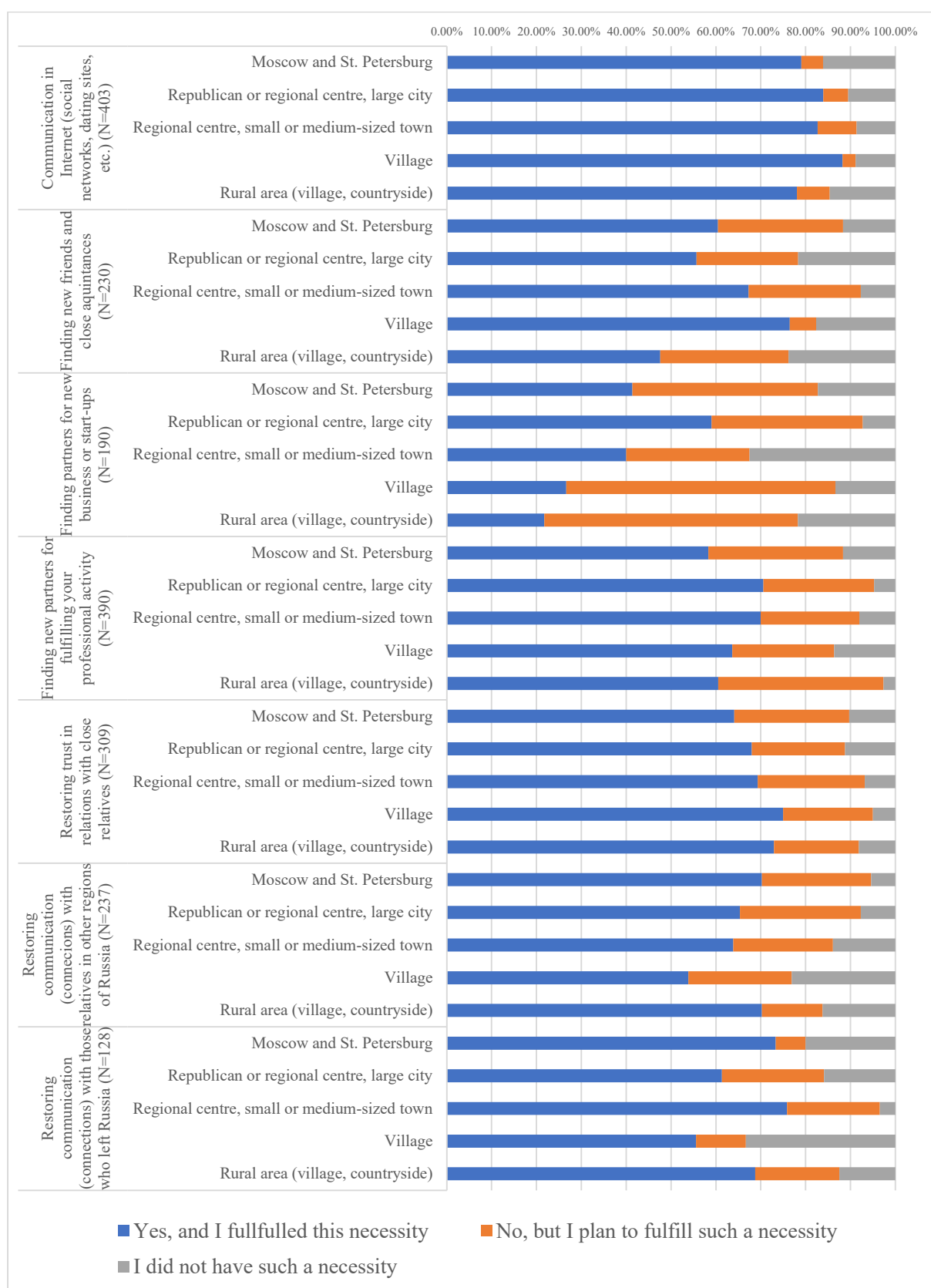
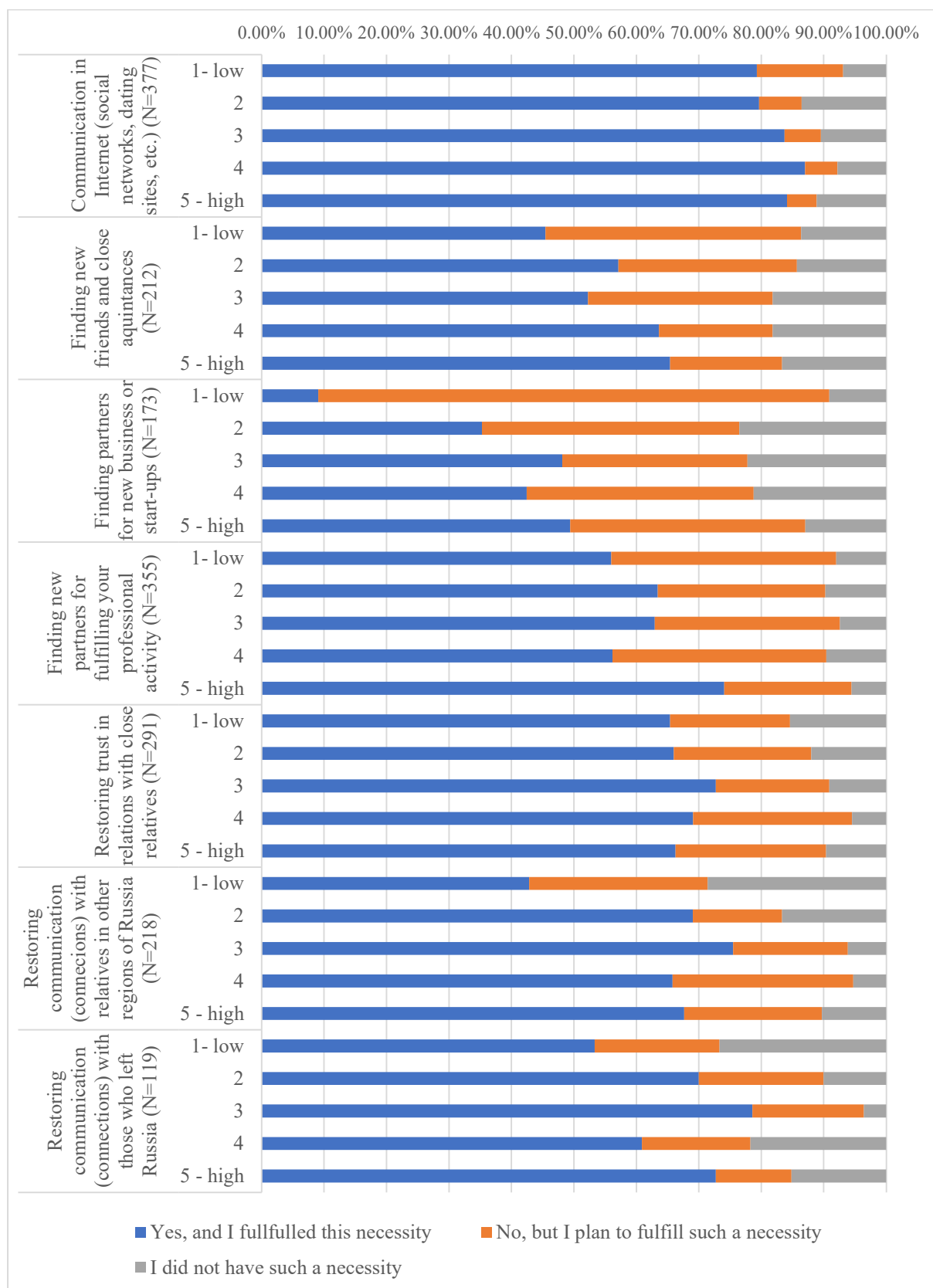


Figure 16-4. By income



**A17(Q28). On a scale from 1 to 5, how important is having connections with people with power (such as politicians, public servants, company managers, etc.) in order to be successful in the society?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
1 - Absolutely unimportant	460	28.8%
2	101	6.3%
3	284	17.8%
4	193	12.1%
5 - Absolutely important	522	32.6%
Cannot answer/ Refuse	40	2.5%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure A17-0. Total number of respondents (N=1560)

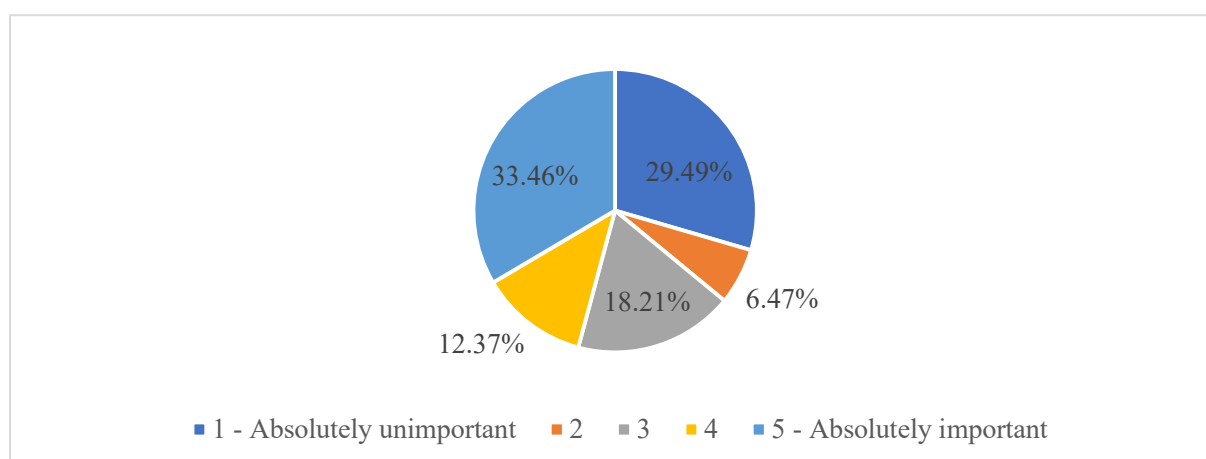


Figure A17-1. By sex

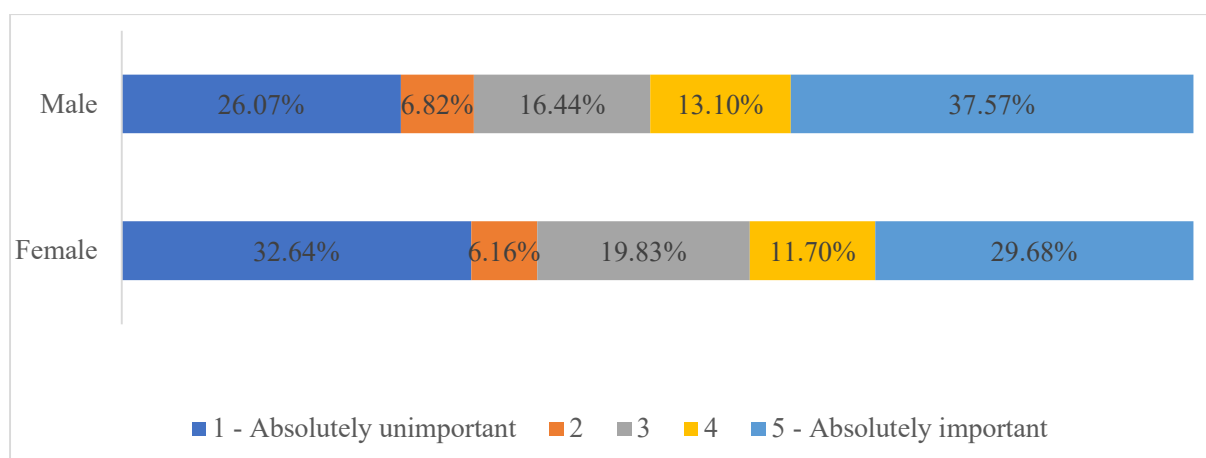


Figure A17-2. By age (N=1560)

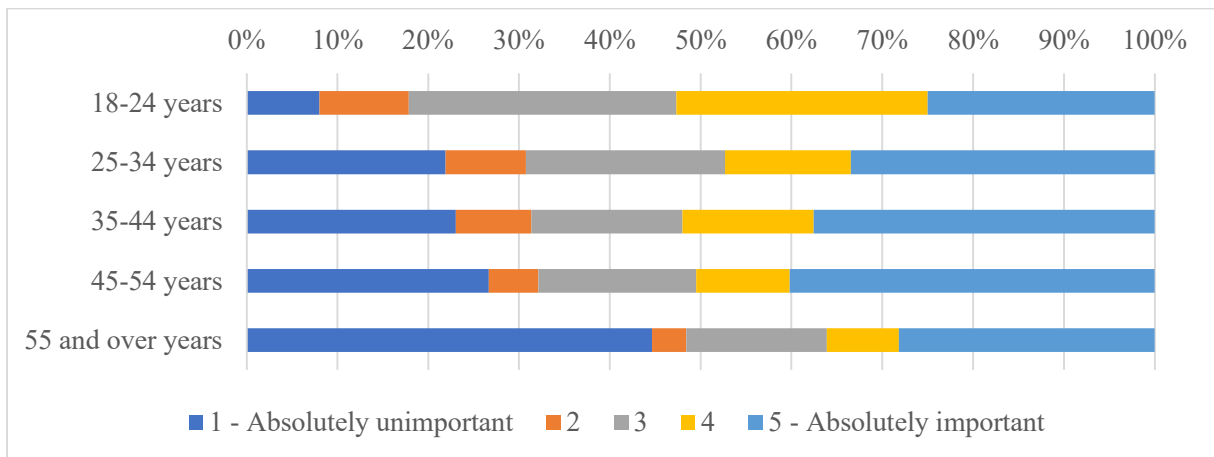


Figure A17-3. By region (N=1553)

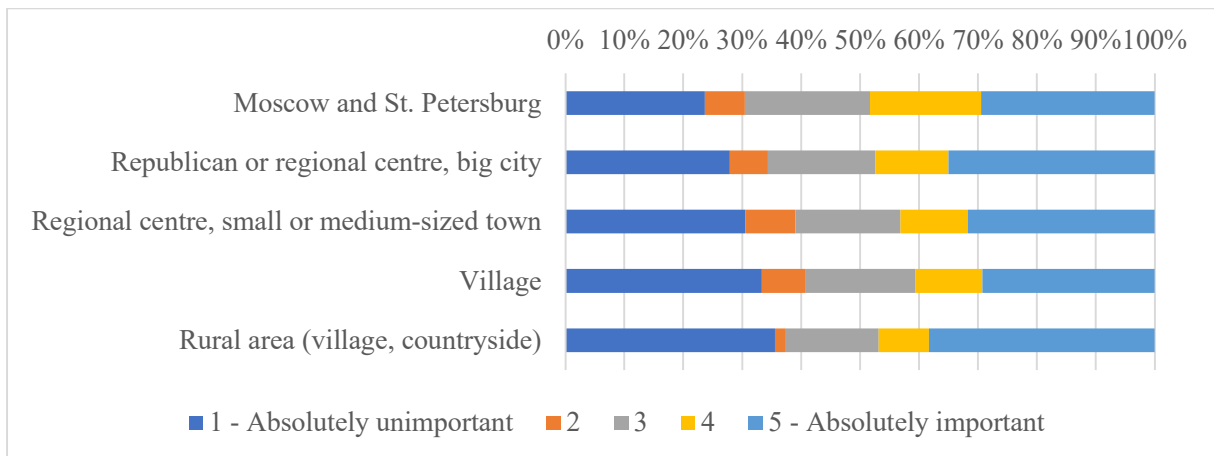
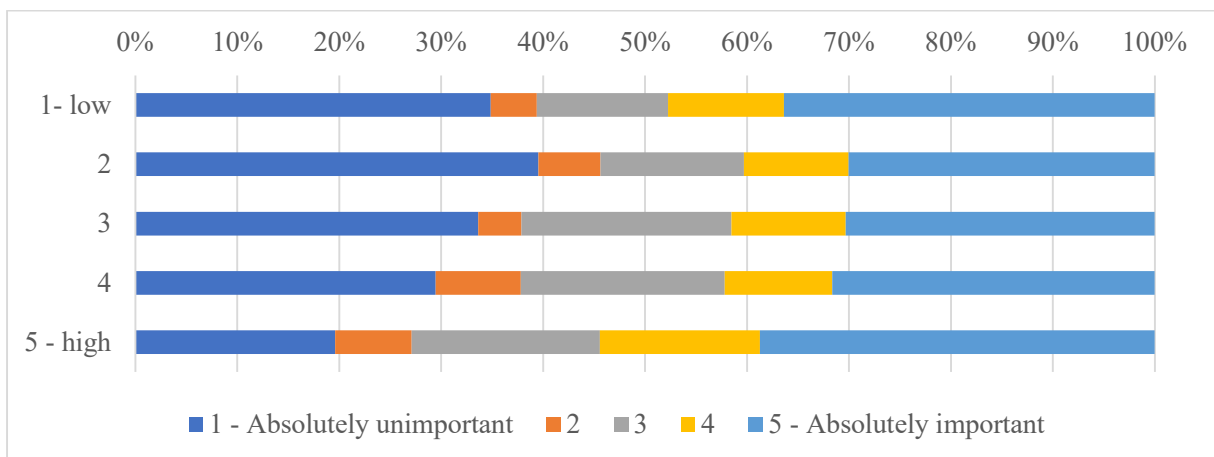


Figure A17-4. By income (N=1439)



## B. Social Trust

**B1(Q29). Generally speaking, do you think that most people can be trusted, or one has to be careful in dealing with people?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
In most cases people can be trusted	172	10.8%
In some cases people can be trusted	297	18.6%
Sometimes you have to be careful in dealing with people	485	30.3%
In most cases, you have to be extremely careful when dealing with people	634	39.6%
Cannot answer	12	0.8%
Total	1600	100.0%

Figure B1-0. Total number of respondents (N=1588)

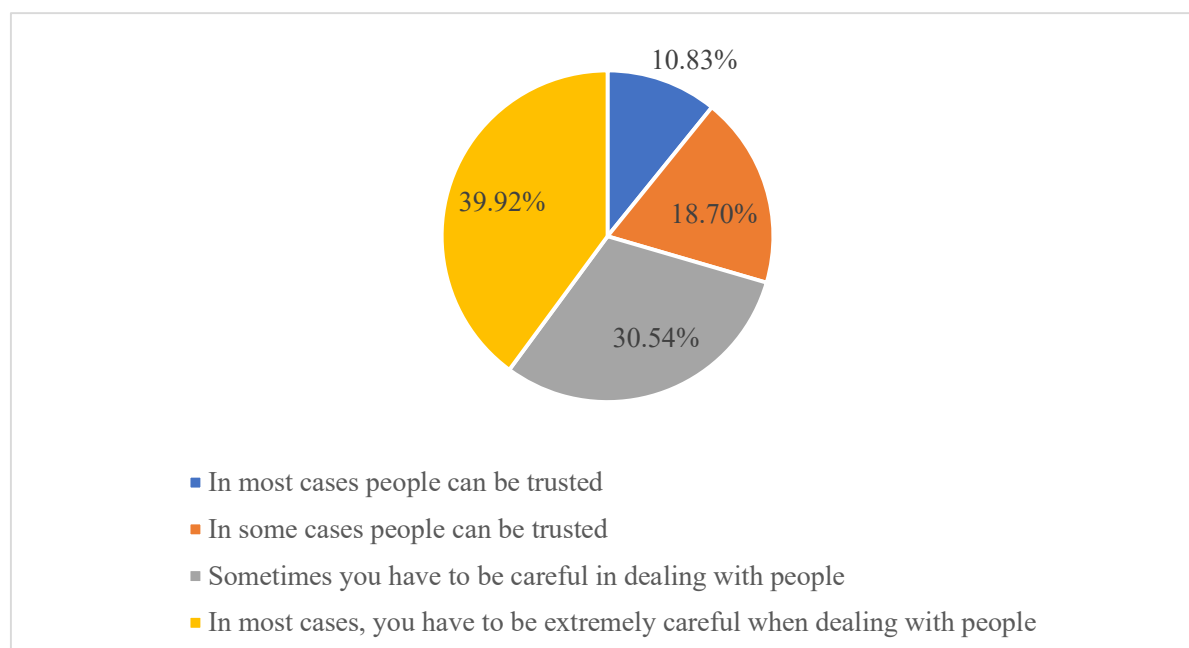


Figure B1-1. By sex (N=1588)

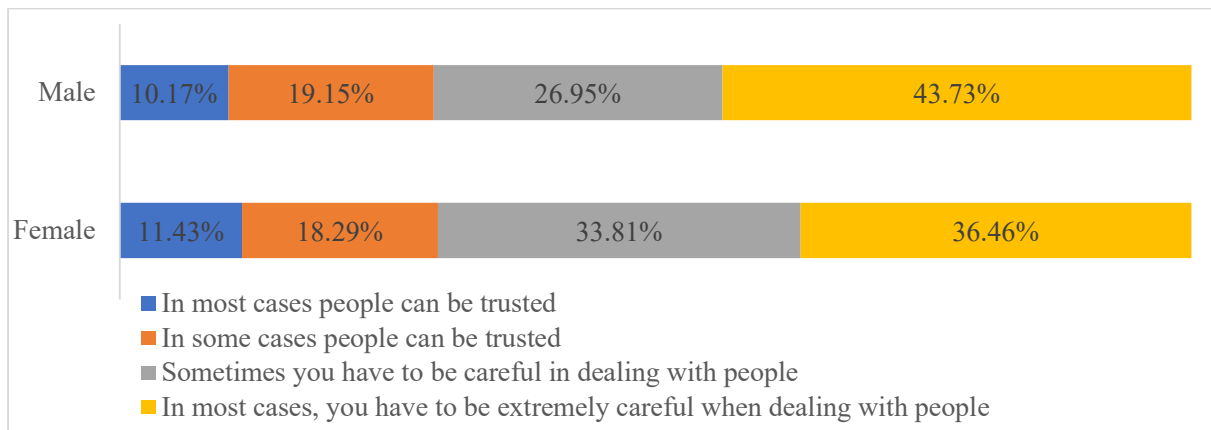


Figure B1-2. By age (N=1588)

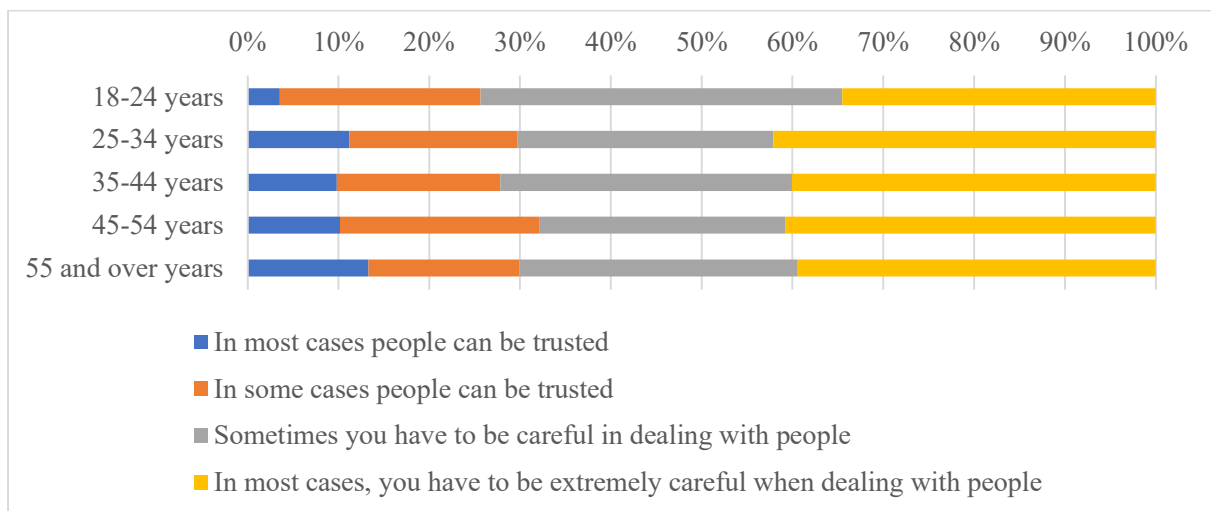


Figure B1-3. By region (N=1582)

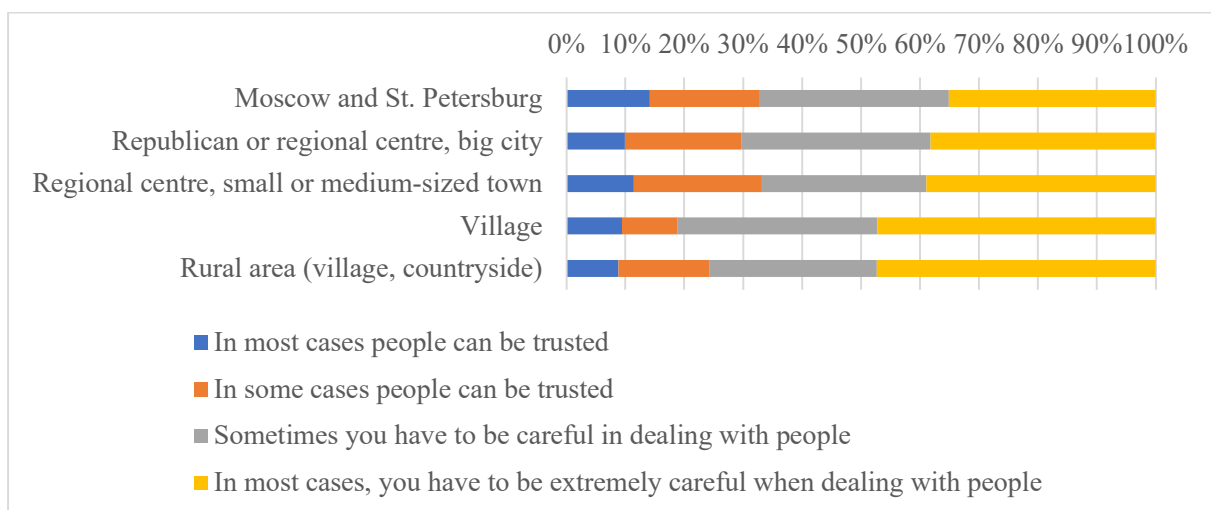
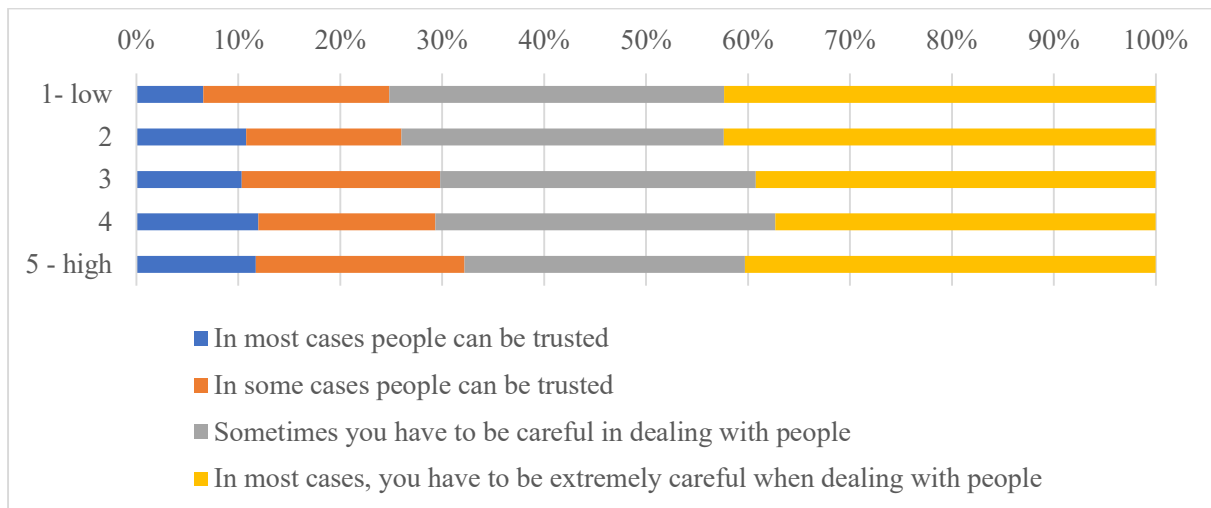


Figure B1-4. By income



**B2(Q30). How much do you trust your immediate environment? Rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not trusted at all, 5 is fully trusted.**

	Absol utely do not trust	Some what do not trust	Neith er trust nor distru st	Some what trust	Absol utely trust	Cann ot answ er	Total
Q30_1_family	35	20	75	163	1,285	22	1,600
Q30_2_relatives	64	63	181	344	921	27	1,600
Q30_3_friends	97	79	263	446	683	32	1,600
Q30_4_work colleagues	212	185	468	323	209	203	1,600
Q30_5_neighbours	337	244	453	300	210	56	1,600
Q30_6_people I see for the first time	1,006	275	218	47	23	31	1,600
Q30_7_doctors	246	207	514	375	224	34	1,600
Q30_8_directors/Managers of companies	324	246	501	253	134	142	1,600
Q30_9_directors of NGOs or NPOs	458	240	439	200	75	188	1,600
Q30_10_teachers	143	127	365	487	325	153	1,600
Q30_11_scientists	124	91	325	486	438	136	1,600
Q30_12_municipal employees	478	312	457	202	97	54	1,600
Q30_13_civil servants	461	260	443	243	111	82	1,600
Q30_14_president of Russia	244	77	153	275	792	59	1,600

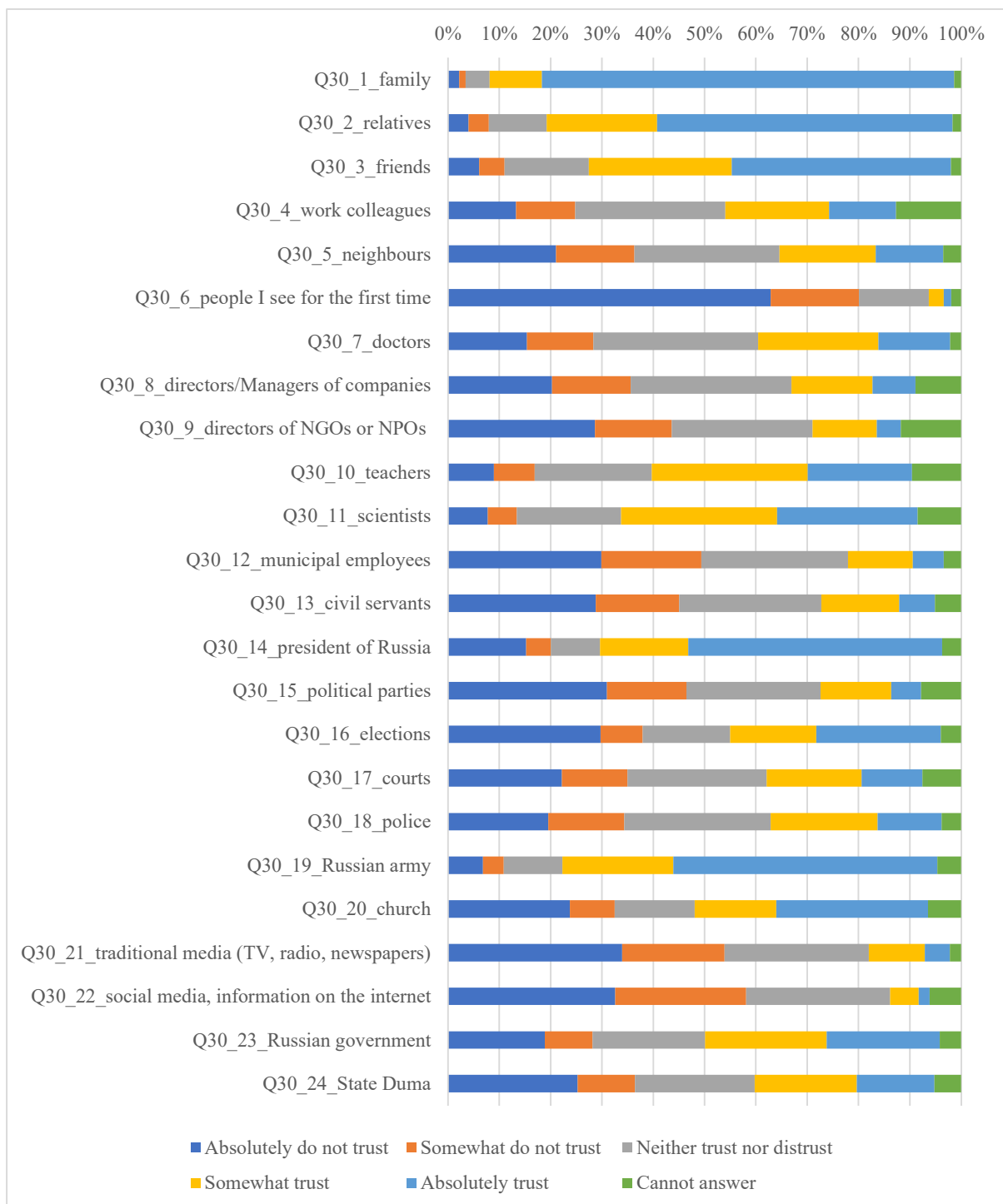


Q30_15_political parties	496	247	419	220	93	125	1,600
Q30_16_elections	476	131	273	268	389	63	1,600
Q30_17_courts	355	205	434	296	189	121	1,600
Q30_18_police	313	237	456	334	199	61	1,600
Q30_19_Russian army	109	65	183	346	823	74	1,600
Q30_20_church	380	140	249	255	473	103	1,600
Q30_21_traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers)	543	319	450	175	78	35	1,600
Q30_22_social media, information on the internet	521	409	449	89	34	98	1,600
Q30_23_Russian government	302	149	351	379	352	67	1,600
Q30_24_State Duma	404	179	373	319	242	83	1,600

	Absol utely do not trust	Some what do not trust	Neith er trust nor distru st	Some what trust	Absol utely trust	Canno t answe r	Total
Q30_1_family	2.2%	1.3%	4.7%	10.2%	80.3%	1.4%	100%
Q30_2_relatives	4.0%	3.9%	11.3%	21.5%	57.6%	1.7%	100%
Q30_3_friends	6.1%	4.9%	16.4%	27.9%	42.7%	2.0%	100%
Q30_4_work colleagues	13.3%	11.6%	29.3%	20.2%	13.1%	12.7%	100%
Q30_5_neighbours	21.1%	15.3%	28.3%	18.8%	13.1%	3.5%	100%
Q30_6_people I see for the first time	62.9%	17.2%	13.6%	2.9%	1.4%	1.9%	100%
Q30_7_doctors	15.4%	12.9%	32.1%	23.4%	14.0%	2.1%	100%
Q30_8_directors/Managers of companies	20.3%	15.4%	31.3%	15.8%	8.4%	8.9%	100%
Q30_9_directors of NGOs or NPOs	28.6%	15.0%	27.4%	12.5%	4.7%	11.8%	100%
Q30_10_teachers	8.9%	7.9%	22.8%	30.4%	20.3%	9.6%	100%
Q30_11_scientists	7.8%	5.7%	20.3%	30.4%	27.4%	8.5%	100%
Q30_12_municipal employees	29.9%	19.5%	28.6%	12.6%	6.1%	3.4%	100%
Q30_13_civil servants	28.8%	16.3%	27.7%	15.2%	6.9%	5.1%	100%
Q30_14_president of Russia	15.3%	4.8%	9.6%	17.2%	49.5%	3.7%	100%
Q30_15_political parties	31.0%	15.4%	26.2%	13.8%	5.8%	7.8%	100%
Q30_16_elections	29.8%	8.2%	17.1%	16.8%	24.3%	3.9%	100%
Q30_17_courts	22.2%	12.8%	27.1%	18.5%	11.8%	7.6%	100%
Q30_18_police	19.6%	14.8%	28.5%	20.9%	12.4%	3.8%	100%
Q30_19_Russian army	6.8%	4.1%	11.4%	21.6%	51.4%	4.6%	100%

Q30_20_church	23.8%	8.8%	15.6%	15.9%	29.6%	6.4%	100%
Q30_21_traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers)	33.9%	19.9%	28.1%	10.9%	4.9%	2.2%	100%
Q30_22_social media, information on the internet	32.6%	25.6%	28.1%	5.6%	2.1%	6.1%	100%
Q30_23_Russian government	18.9%	9.3%	21.9%	23.7%	22.0%	4.2%	100%
Q30_24_State Duma	25.3%	11.2%	23.3%	19.9%	15.1%	5.2%	100%

Figure B2-0. Total number of respondents (N=1600)



## B2(Q30\_1). Trust in family members

Figure B2.1-0. Total number of respondents (N=1578)

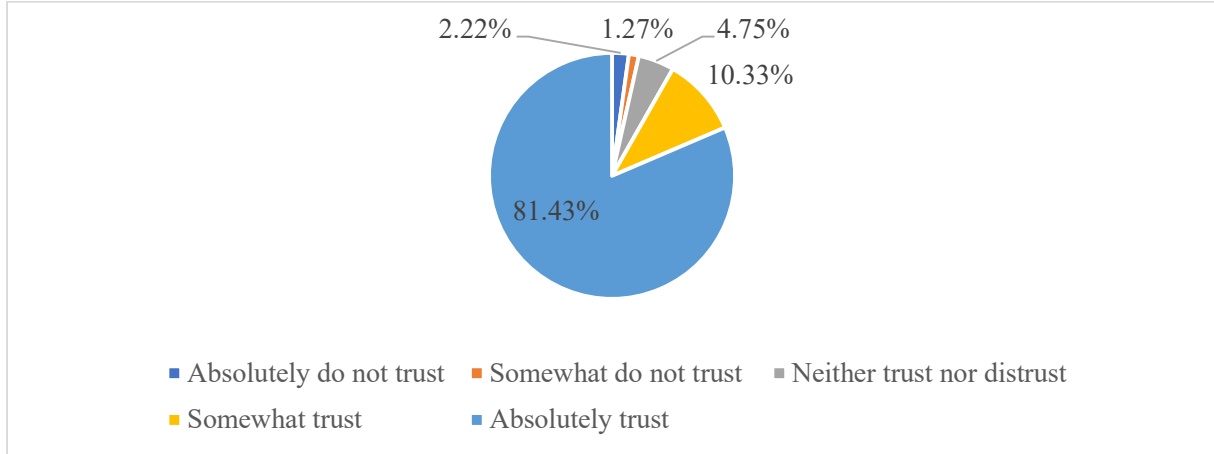


Figure B2.1-1. By sex (N=1578)

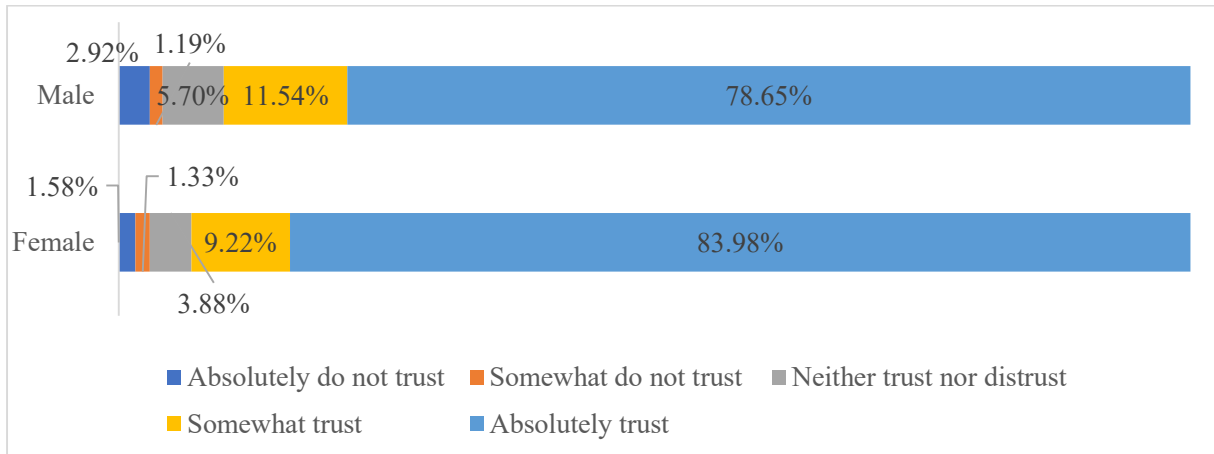


Figure B2.1-2. By age (N=1578)

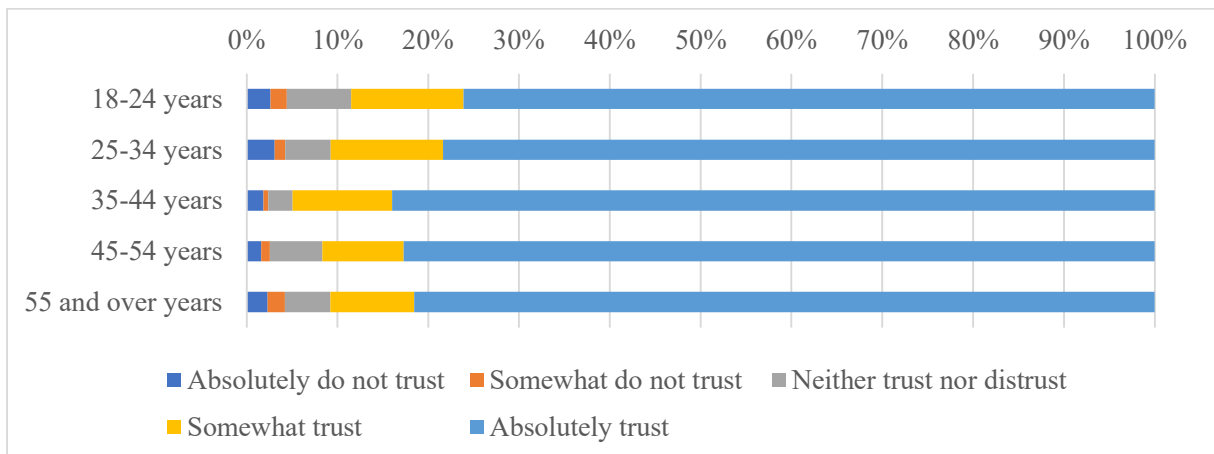


Figure B2.1-3. By region (N=1571)

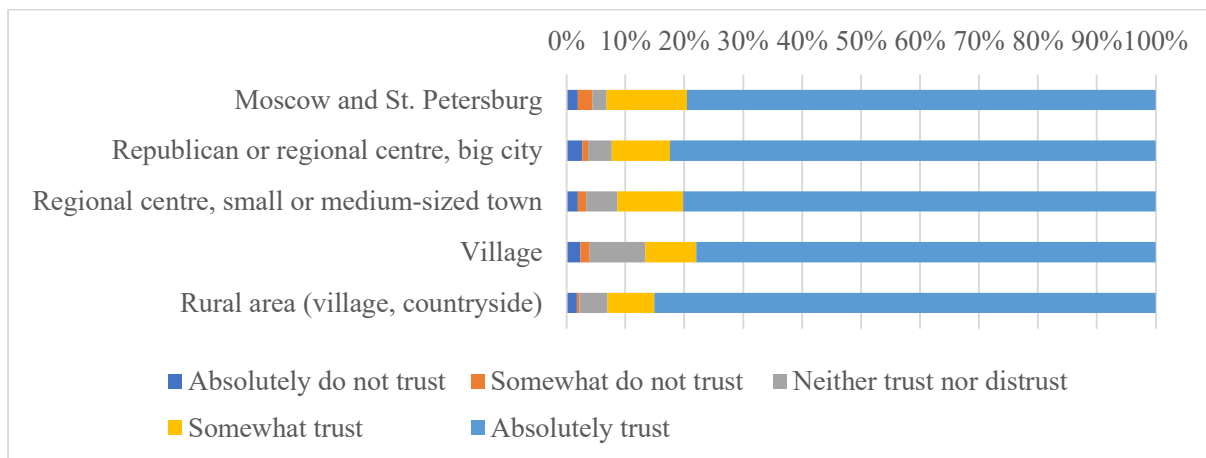
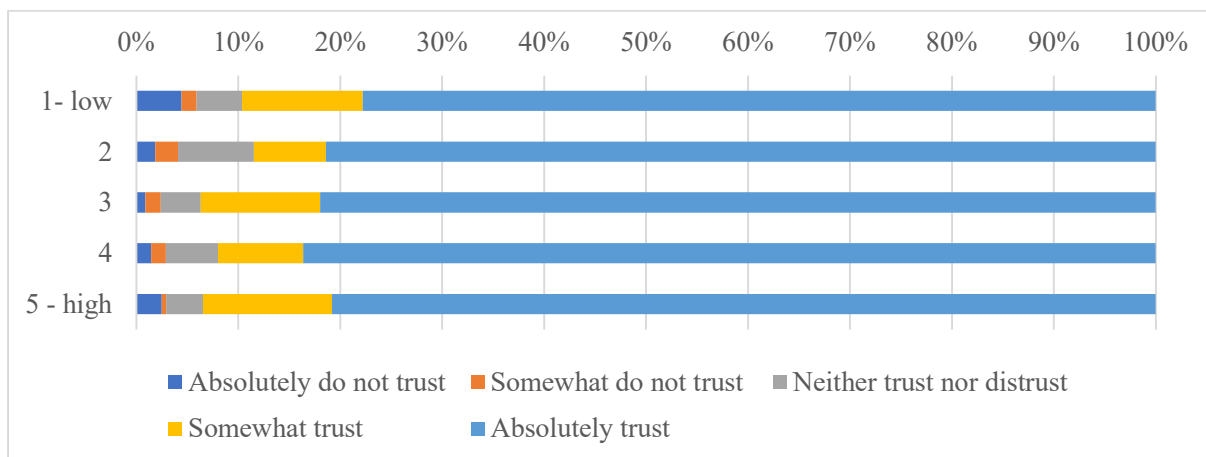


Figure B2.1-4. By income



## B2(Q30\_2). Trust in relatives

Figure B2.2-0. Total number of respondents (N=1573)

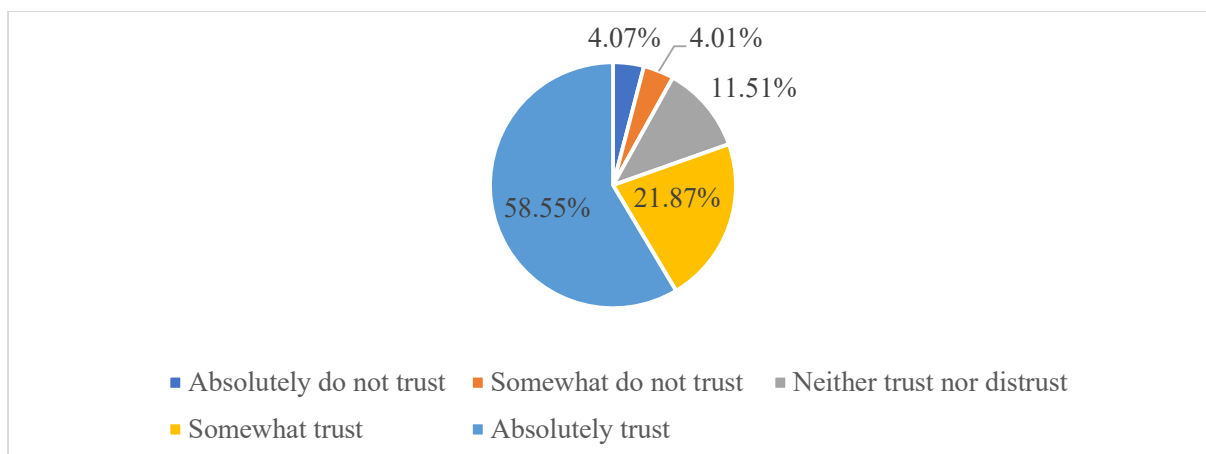


Figure B2.2-1. By sex (N=1573)

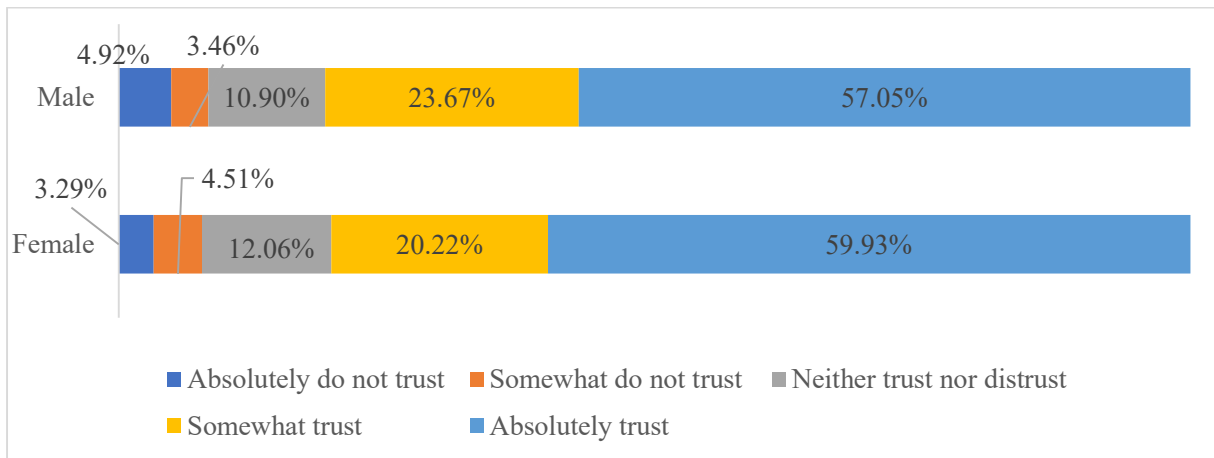


Figure B2.2-2. By age (N=1573)

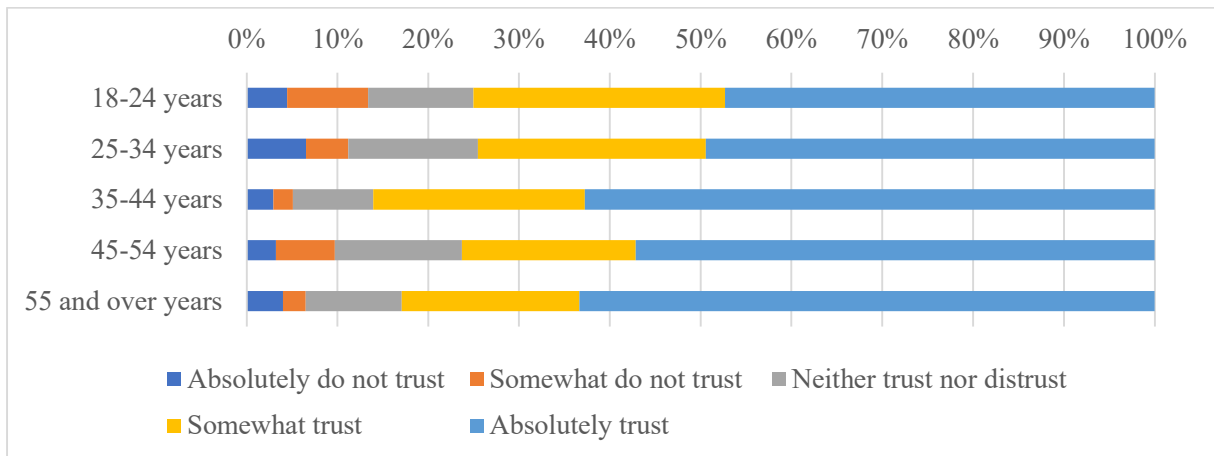


Figure B2.2-3. By region (N=1566)

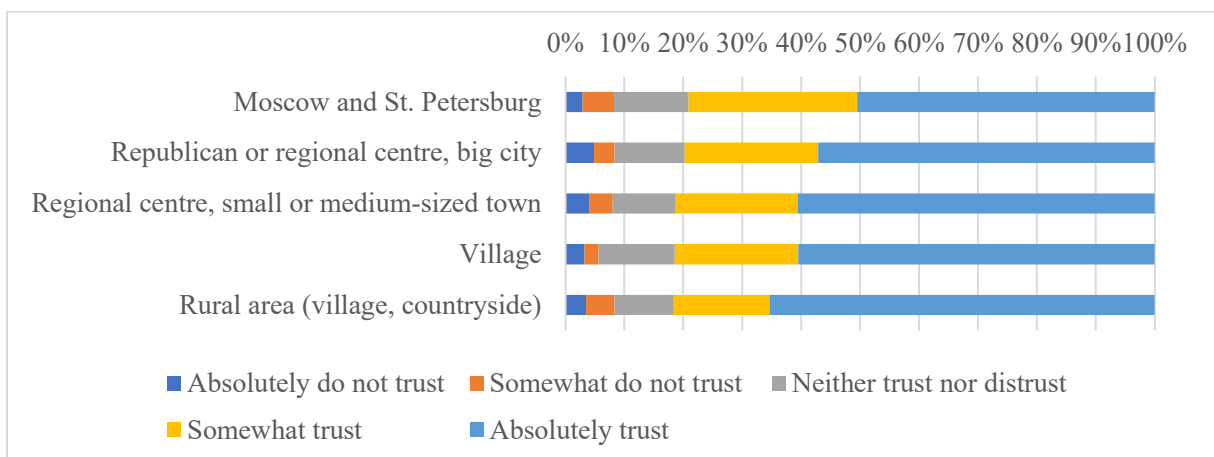
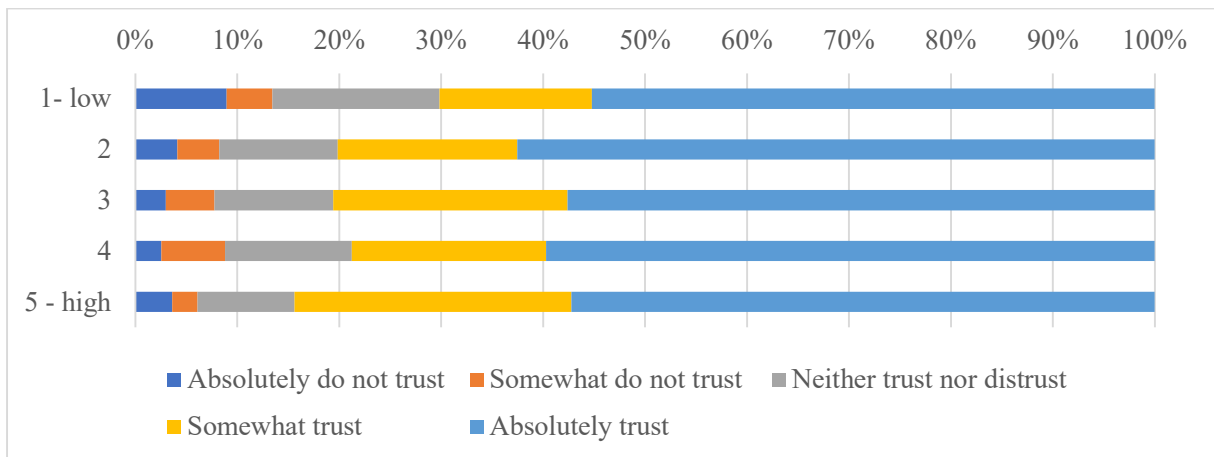


Figure B2.2-4. By income



### B2(Q30\_3). Trust in friends

Figure B2.3-0. Total number of respondents (N=1568)

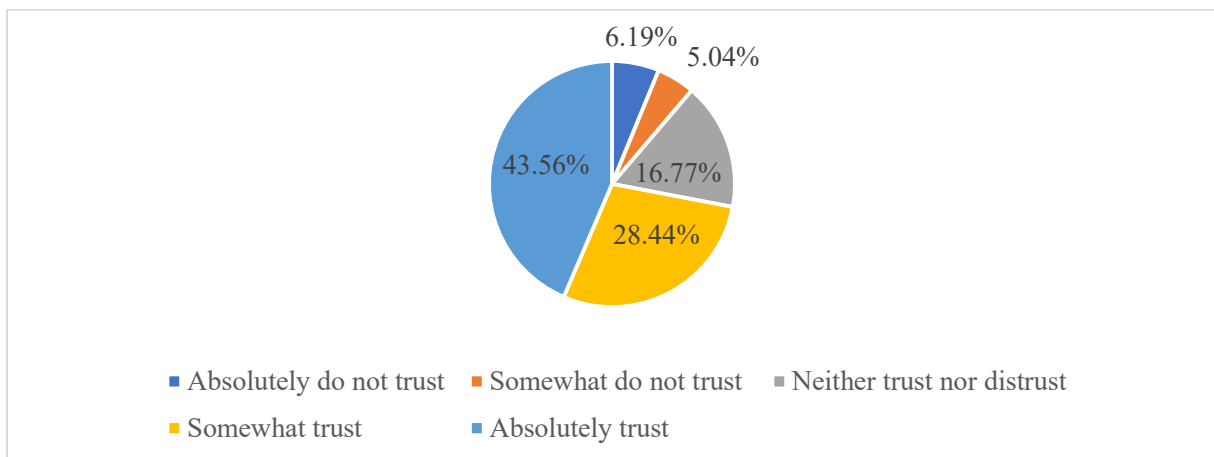


Figure B2.3-1. By sex (N=1568)

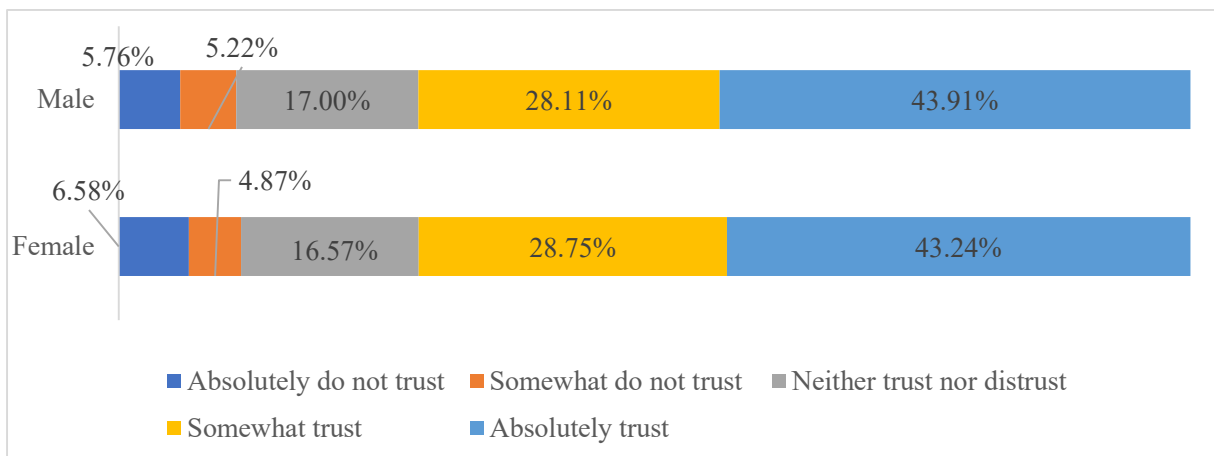


Figure B2.3-2. By age (N=1568)

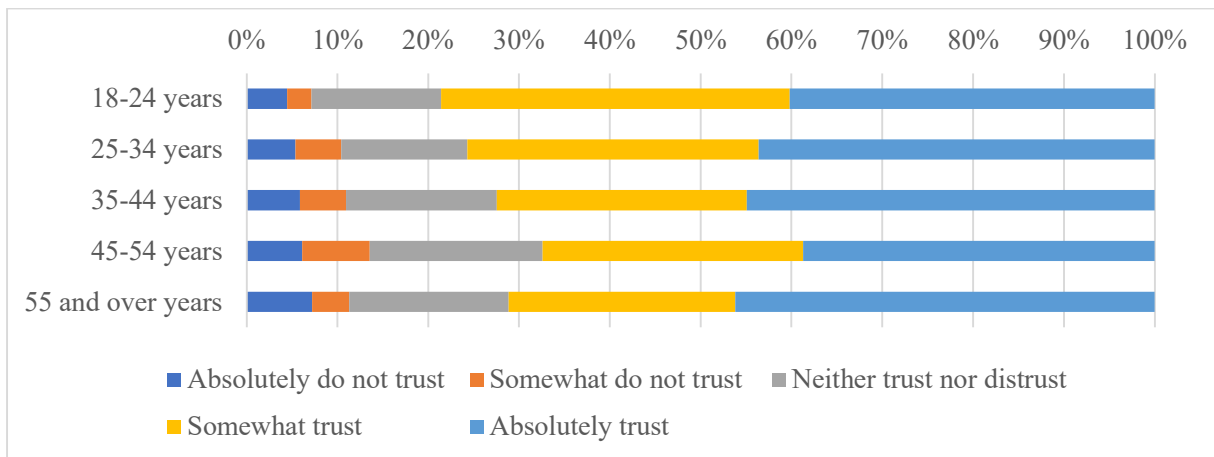


Figure B2.3-3. By region (N=1563)

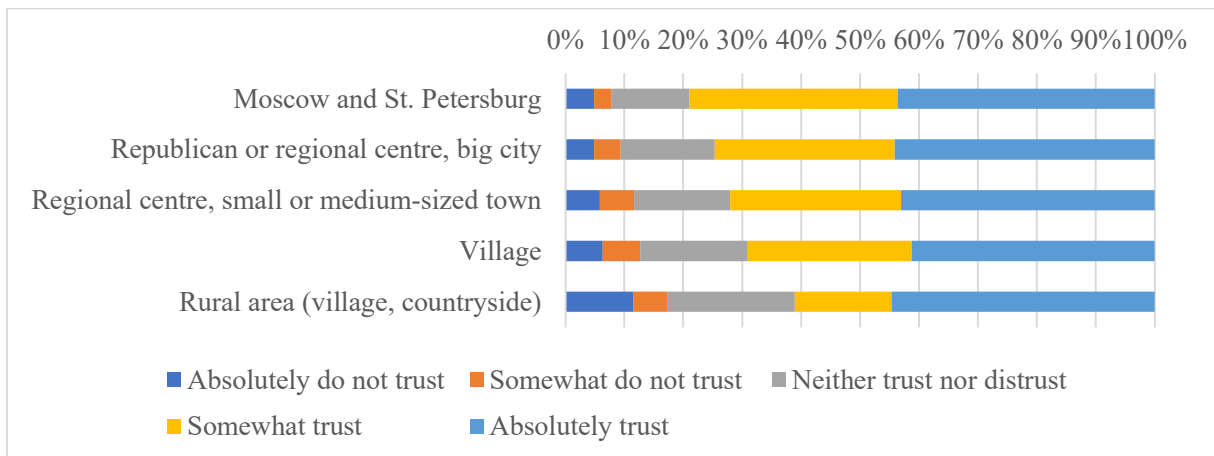
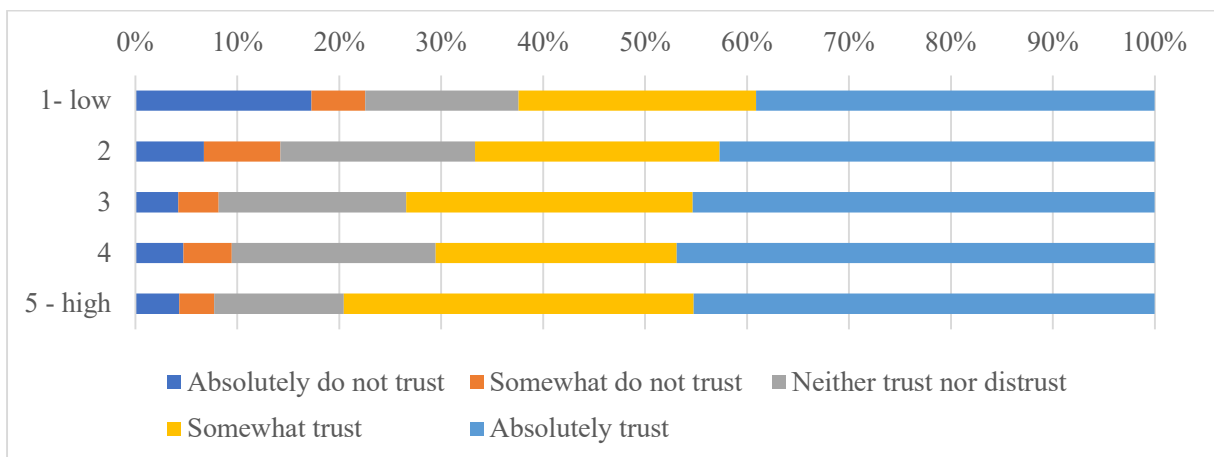


Figure B2.3-4. By income (N=1446)



## B2(Q30\_4). Trust in colleagues (co-workers)

Figure B2.4-0. Total number of respondents (N=1397)

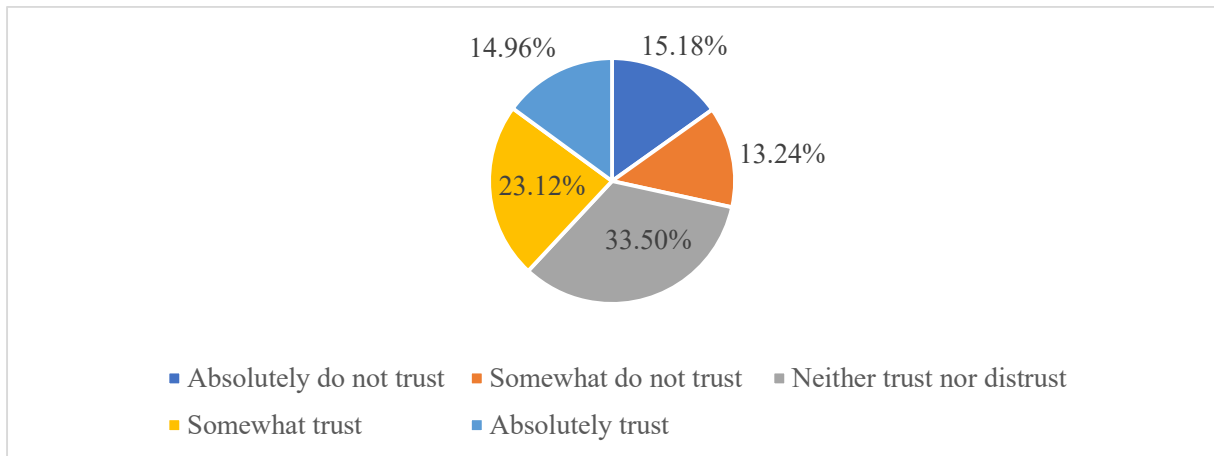


Figure B2.4-1. By sex (N=1397)

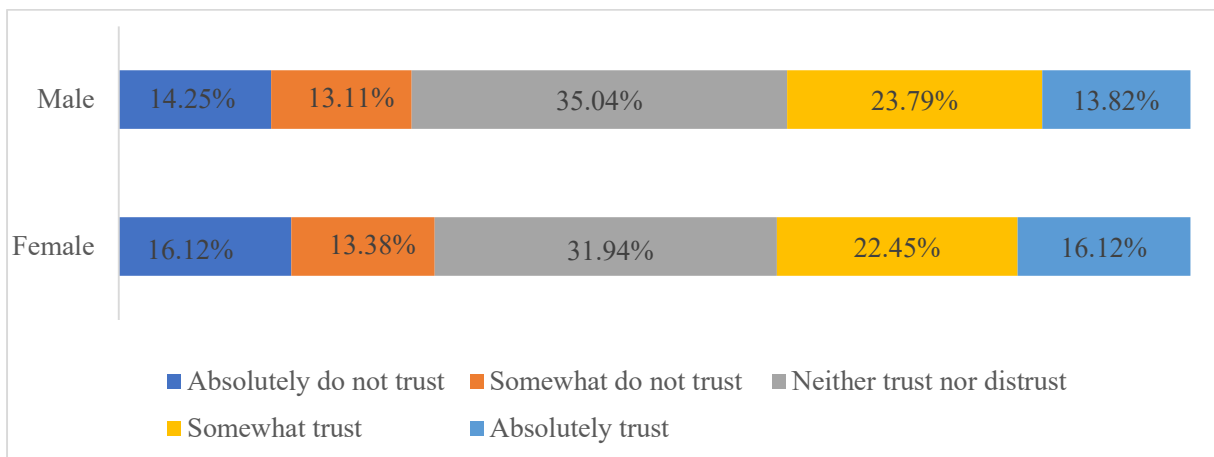


Figure B2.4-2. By age (N=1397)

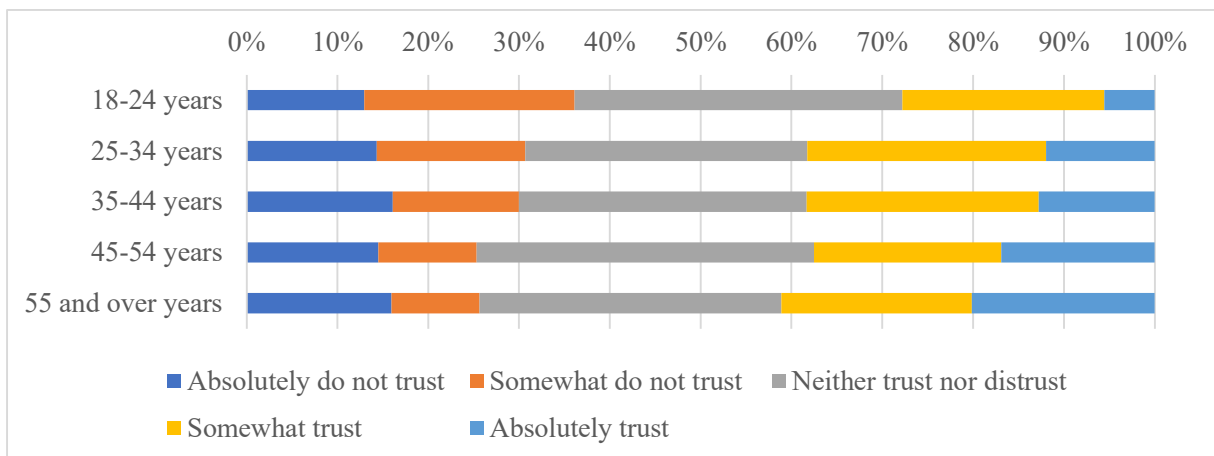




Figure B2.4-3. By region (N=1392)

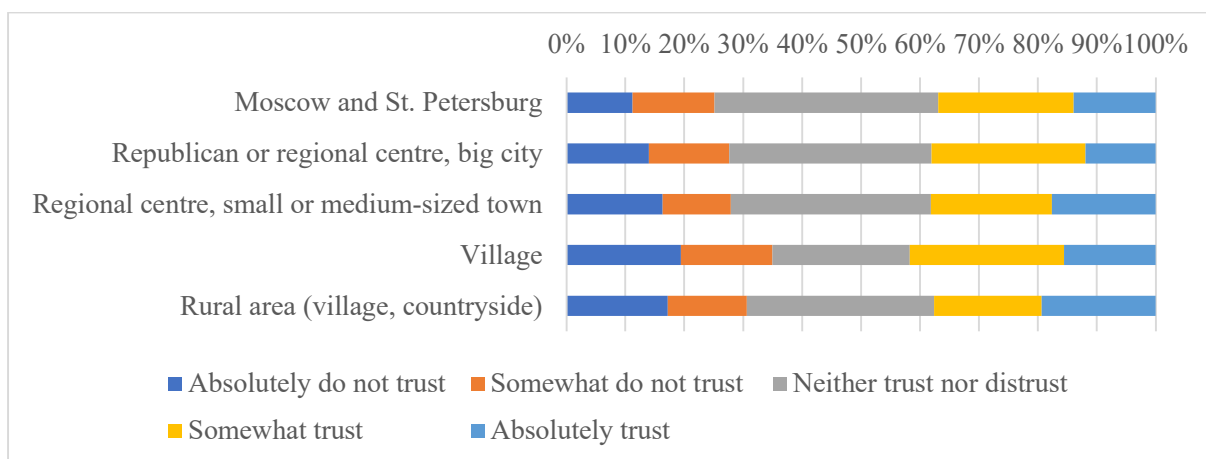
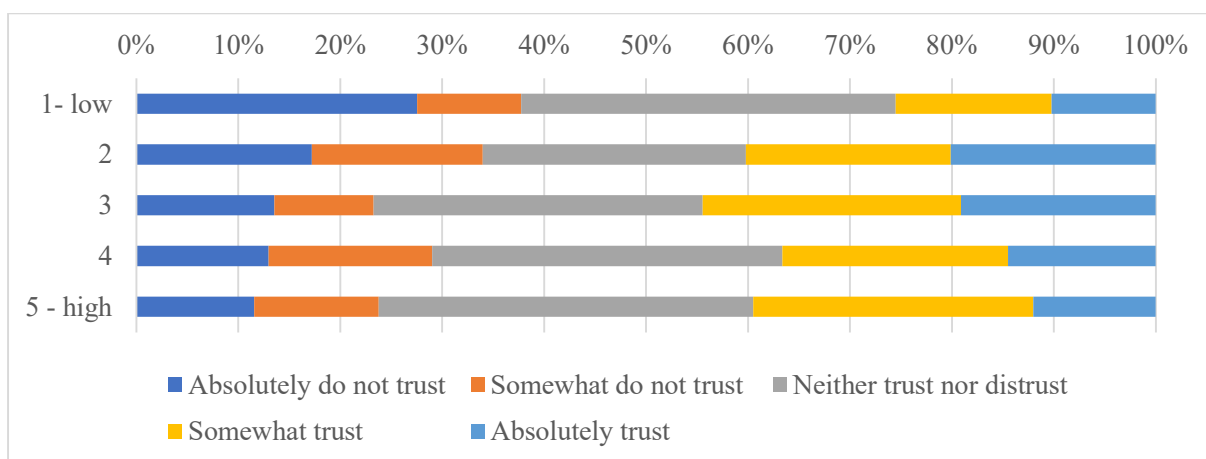


Figure B2.4-4. By income (N=1290)



## B2(Q30\_5). Trust in neighbours

Figure B2.5-0. Total number of respondents (N=1544)

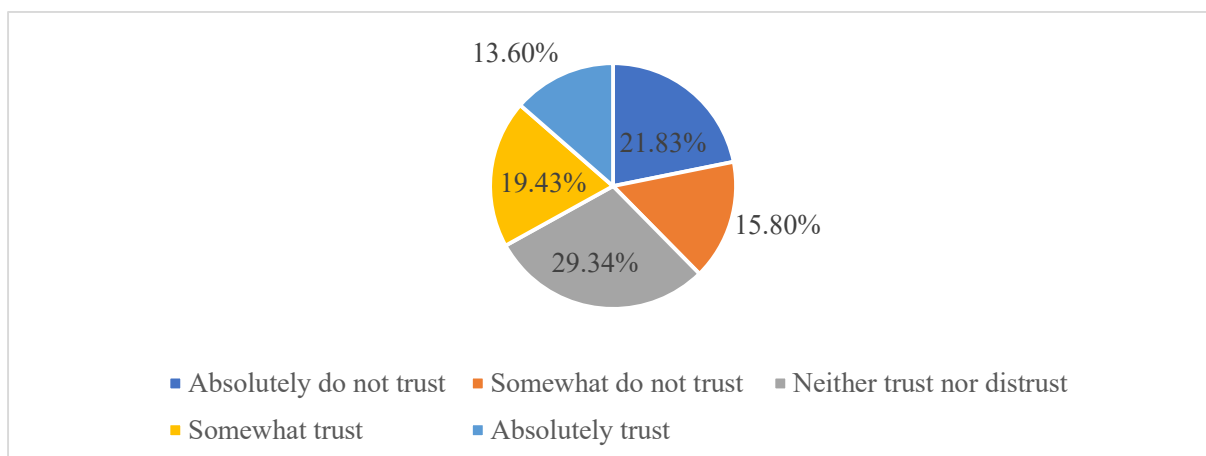


Figure B2.5-1. By sex (N=1544)

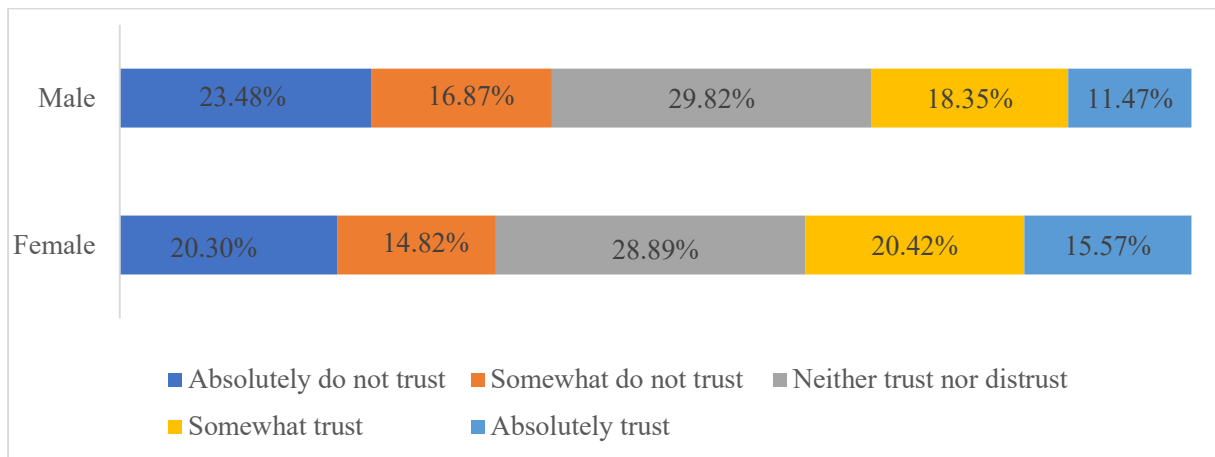


Figure B2.5-2. By age (N=1544)

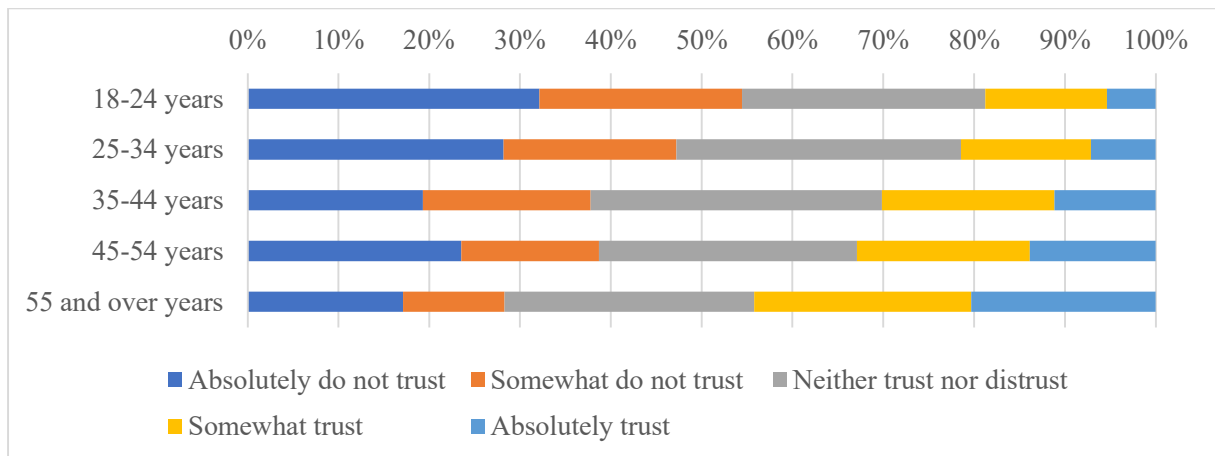


Figure B2.5-3. By region (N=1539)

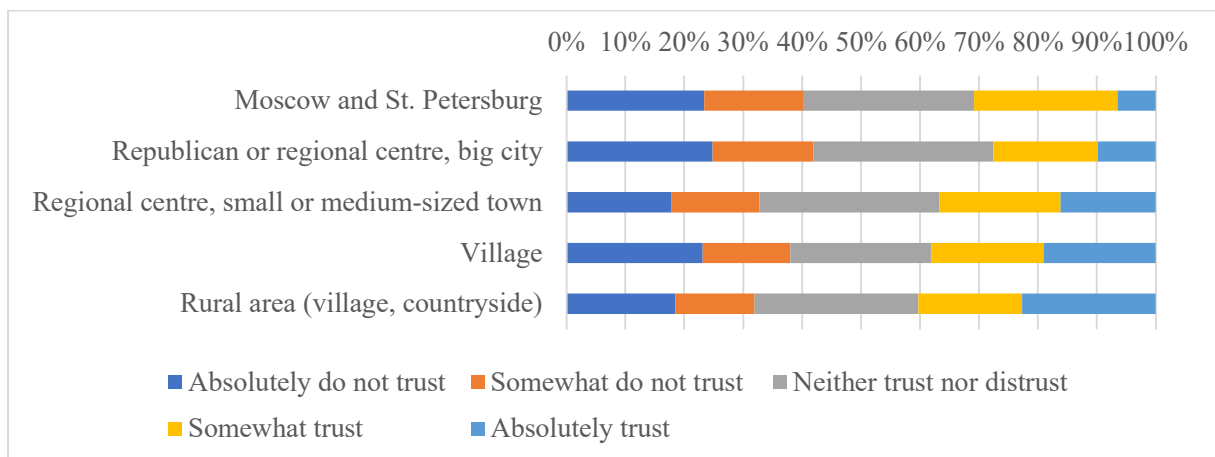
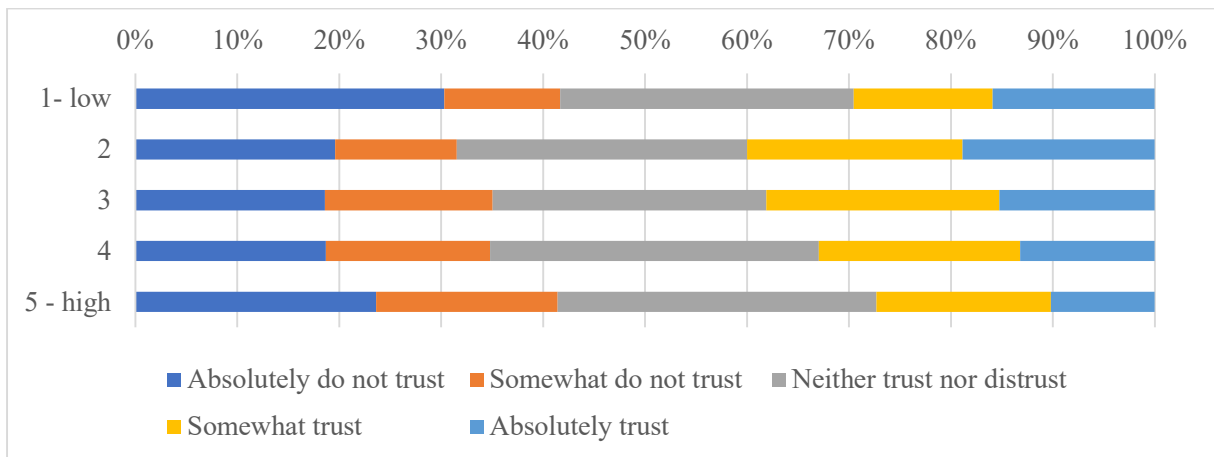


Figure B2.5-4. By income (N=1425)



**B2(Q30\_6). Trust in people whom you see for the first time**

Figure B2.6-0. Total number of respondents (N=1569)

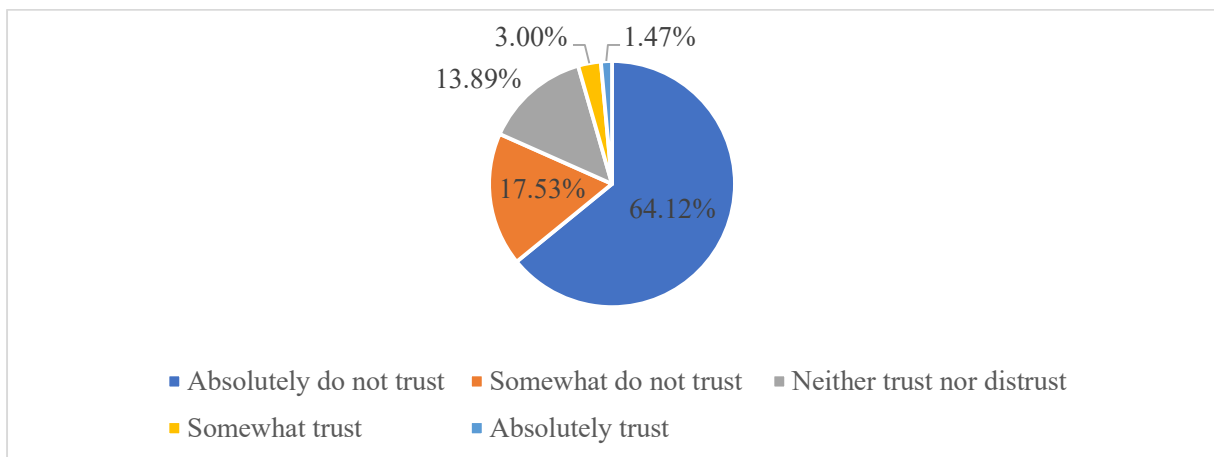


Figure B2.6-1. By sex (N=1569)

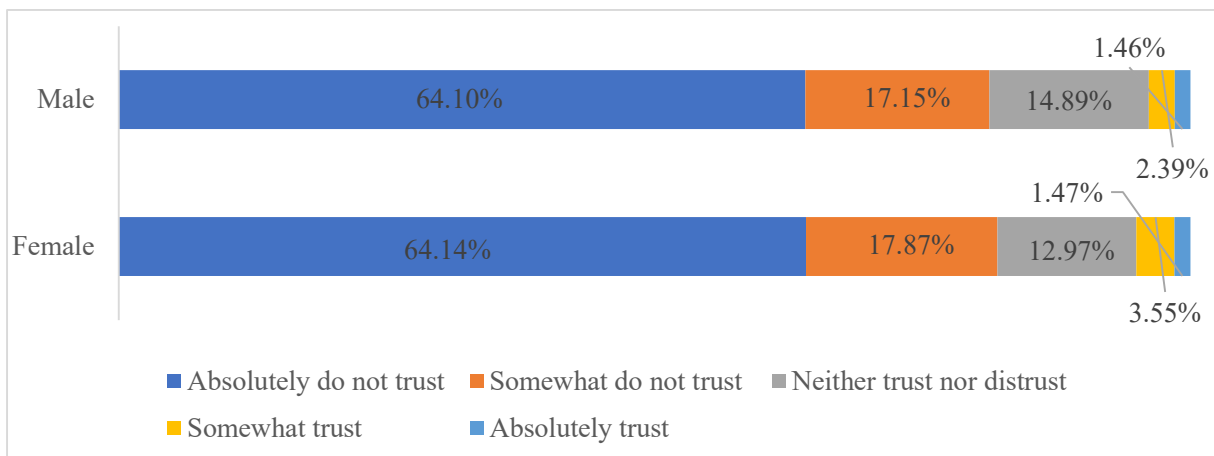


Figure B2.6-2. By age (N=1569)

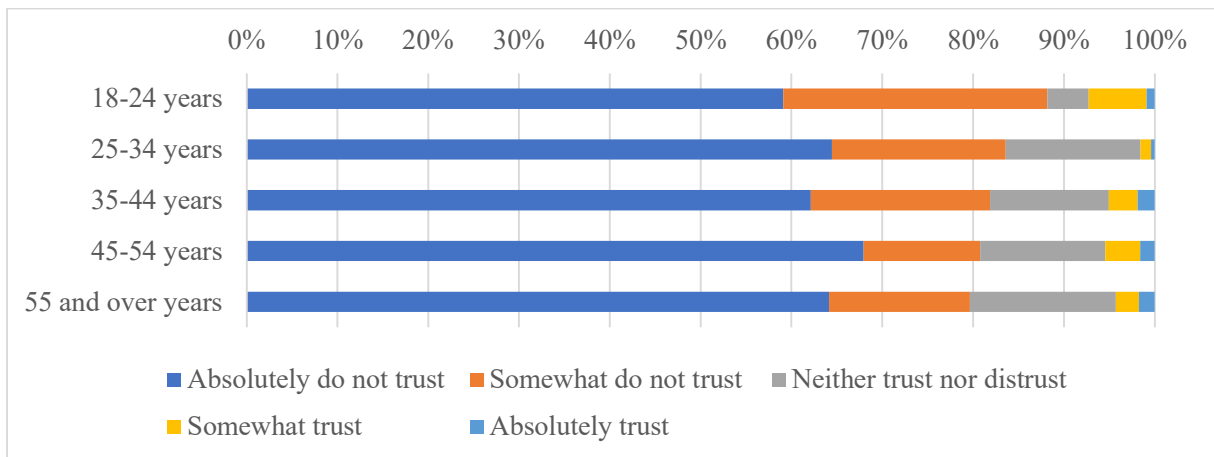


Figure B2.6-3. By region (N=1563)

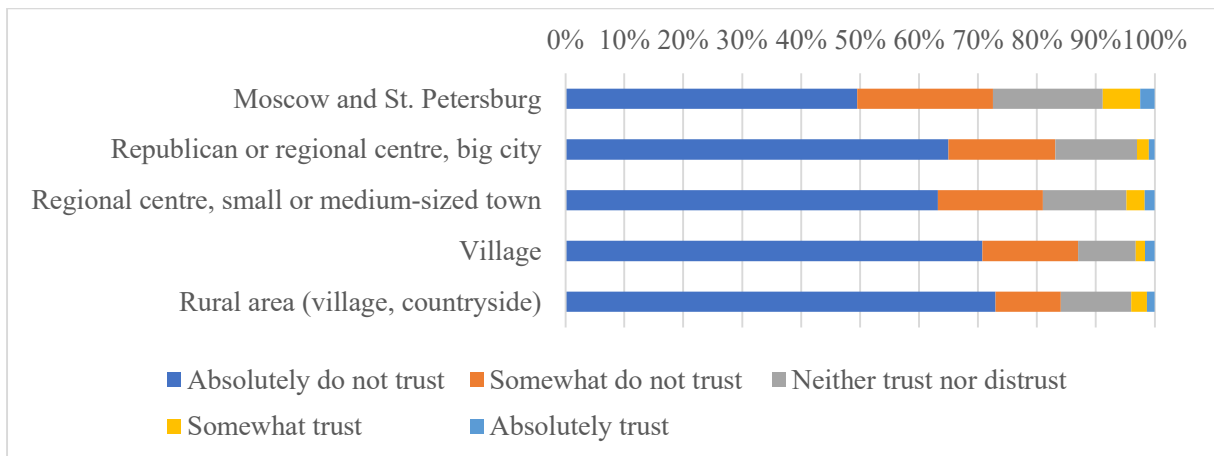
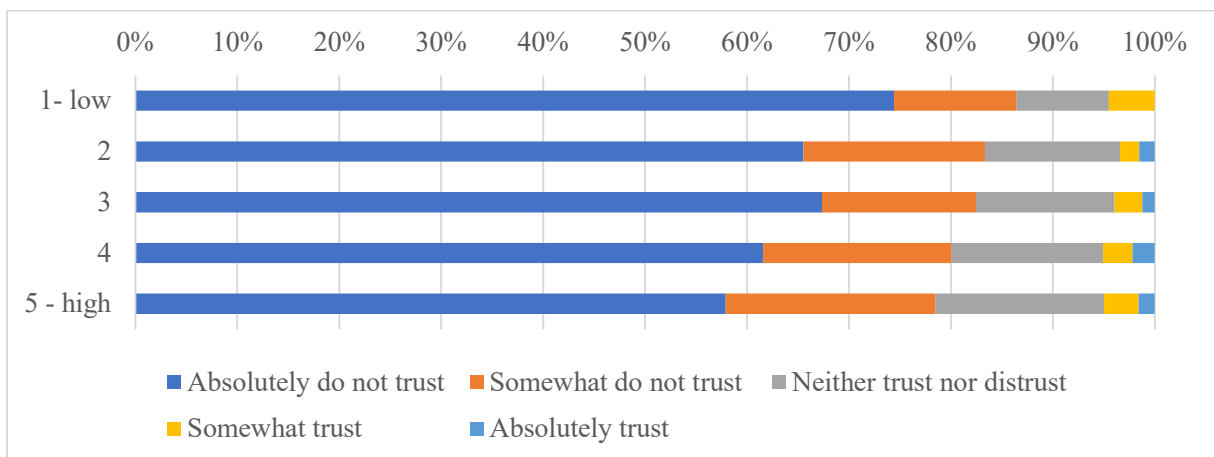


Figure B2.6-4. By income (N=1446)



## B2 (Q30\_7). Trust in doctors

Figure B2.7-0. Total number of respondents (N=1566)

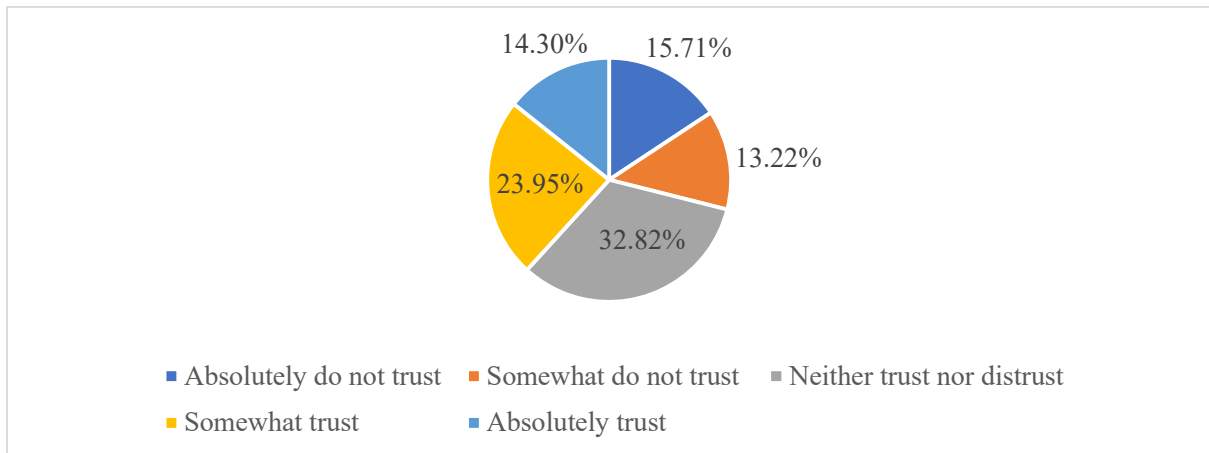


Figure B2.7-1. By sex (N=1566)

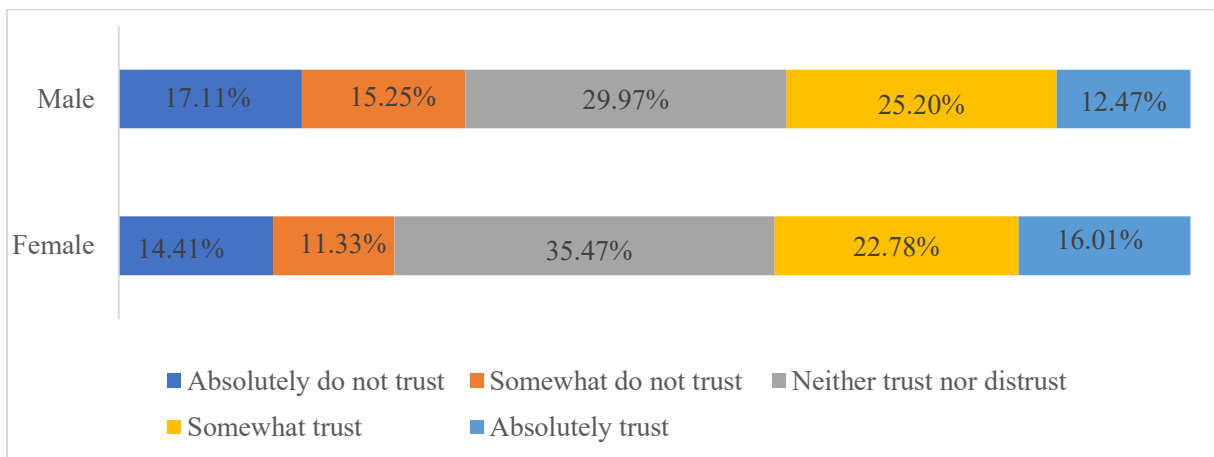


Figure B2.7-2. By age (N=1566)

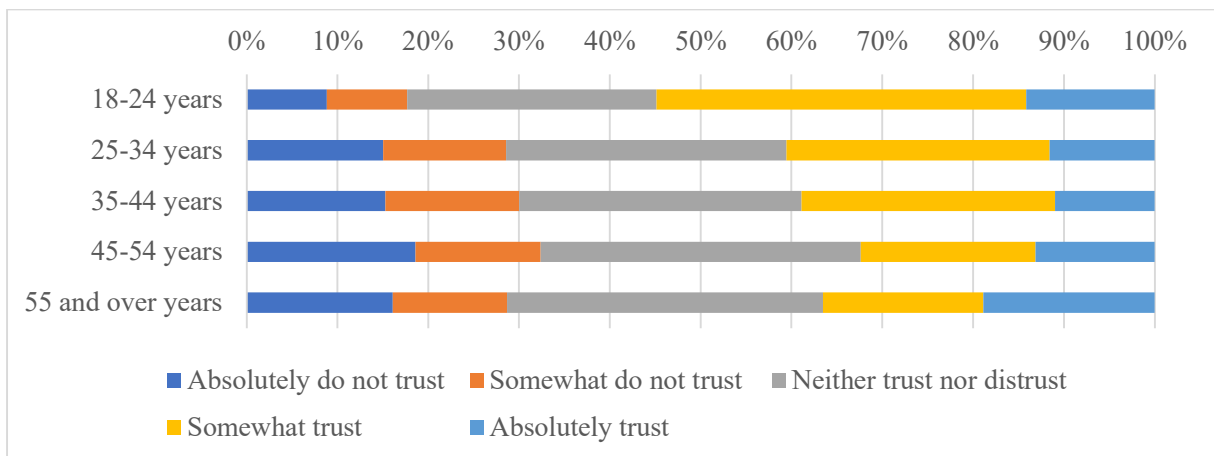


Figure B2.7-3. By region (N=1559)

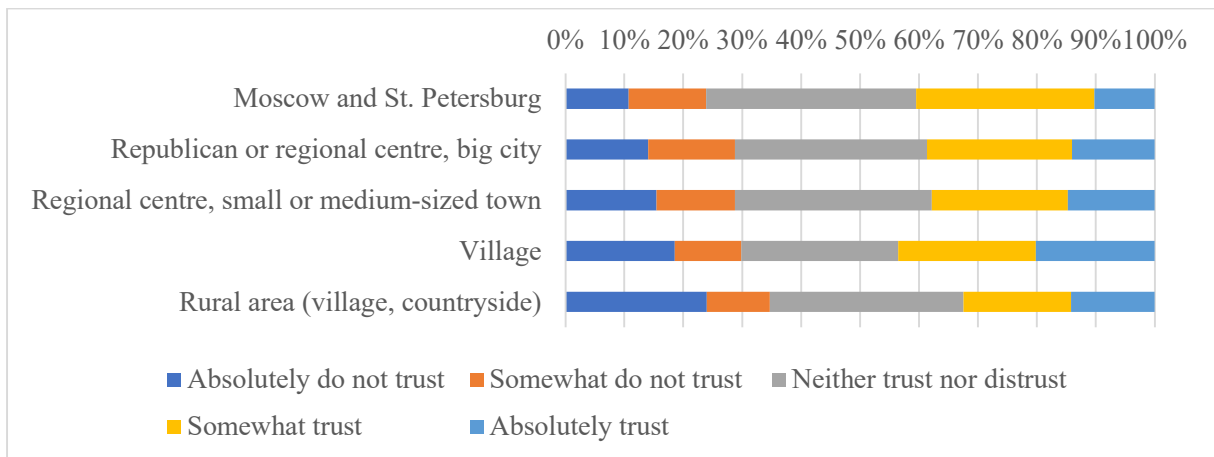
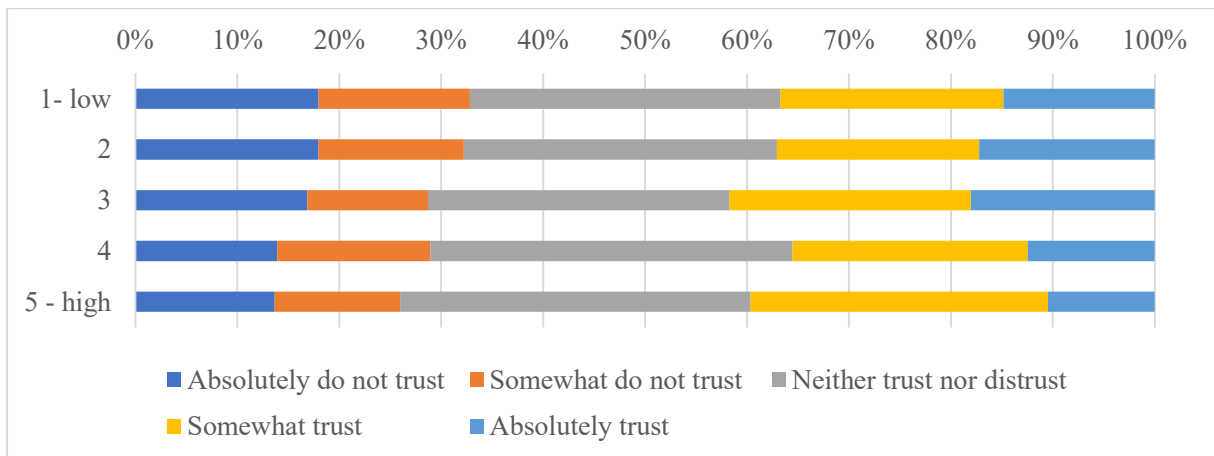


Figure B2.7-4. By income (N=1445)



## B2 (Q30\_8). Trust in company managers

Figure B2.8-0. Total number of respondents (N=1458)

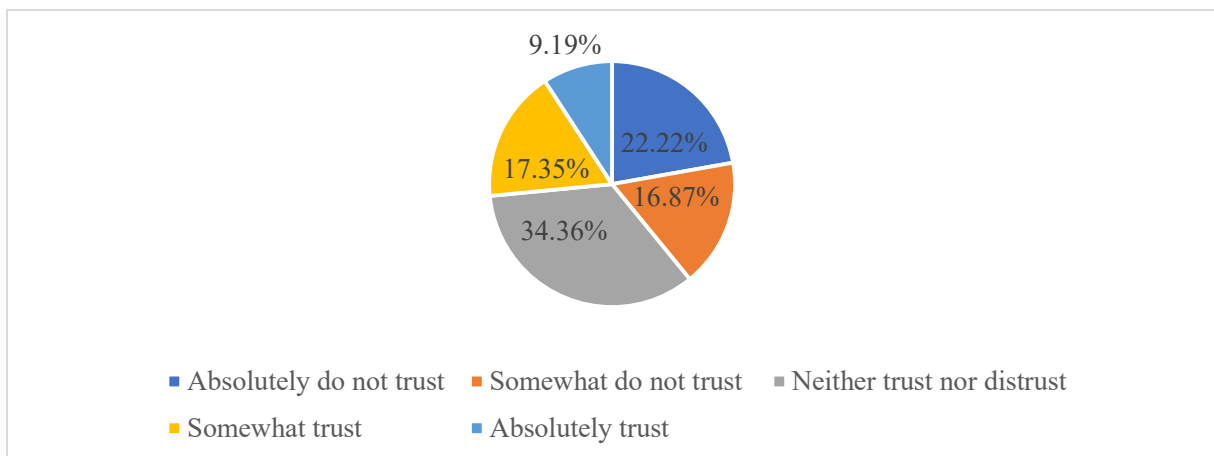


Figure B2.8-1. By sex (N=1458)

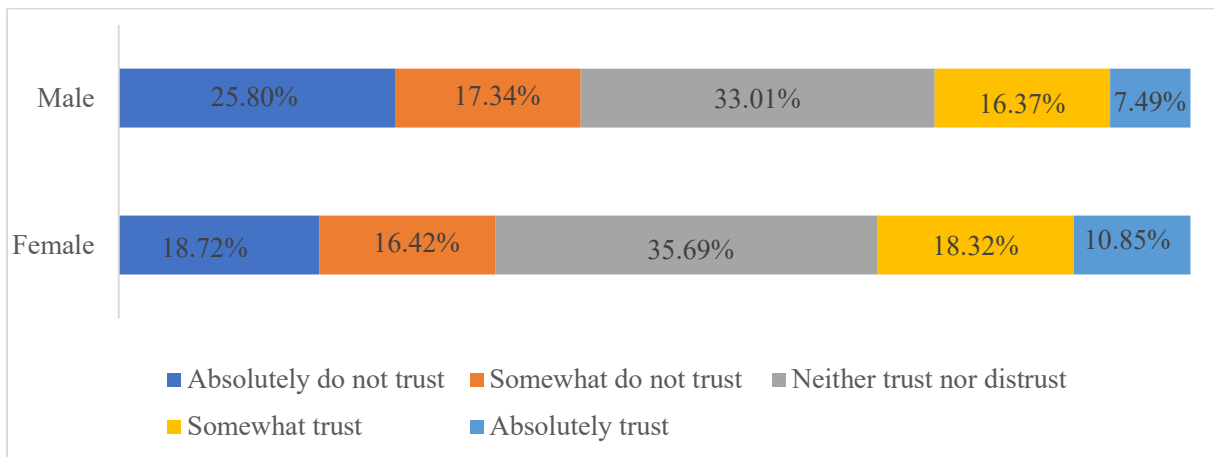


Figure B2.8-2. By age (N=1458)

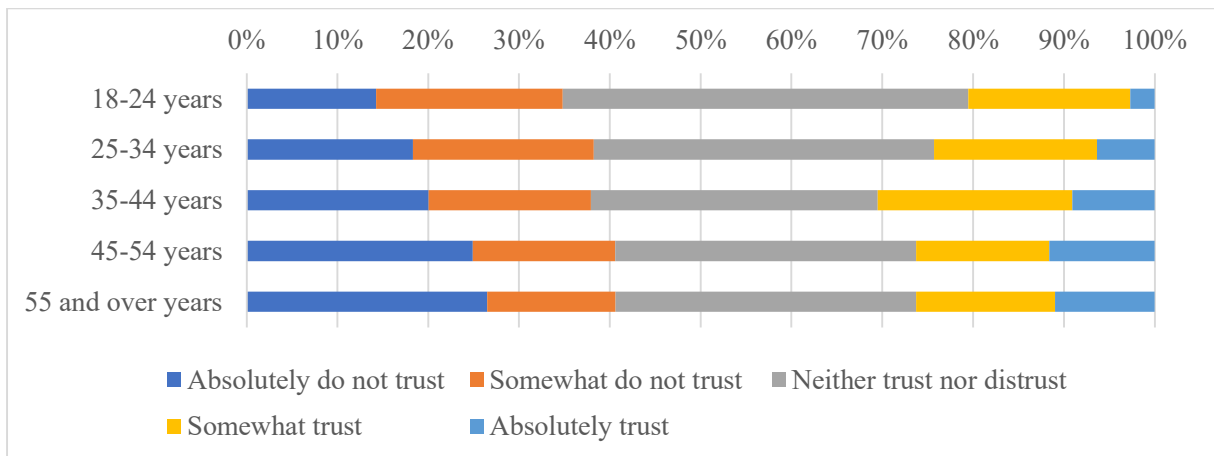


Figure B2.8-3. By region (N=1453)

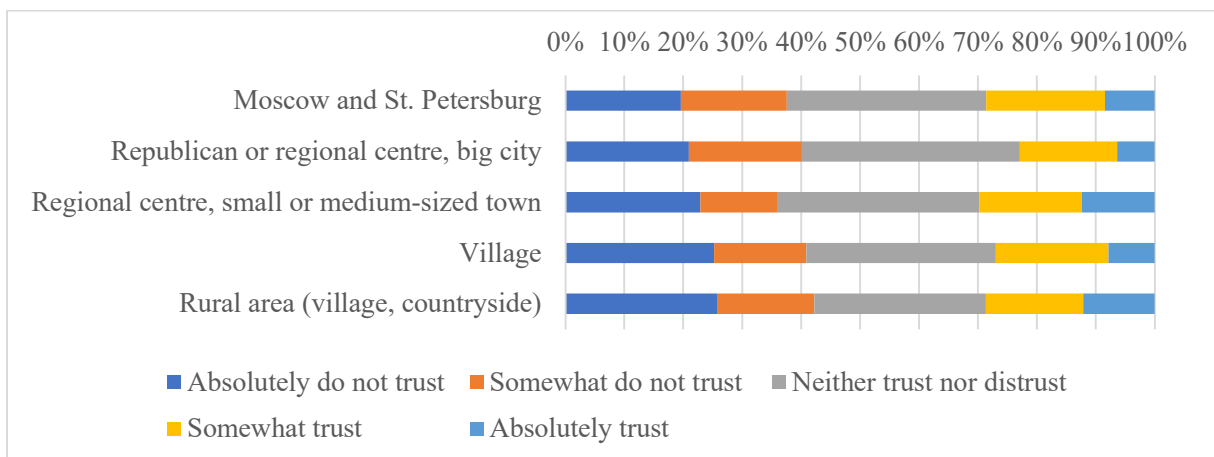
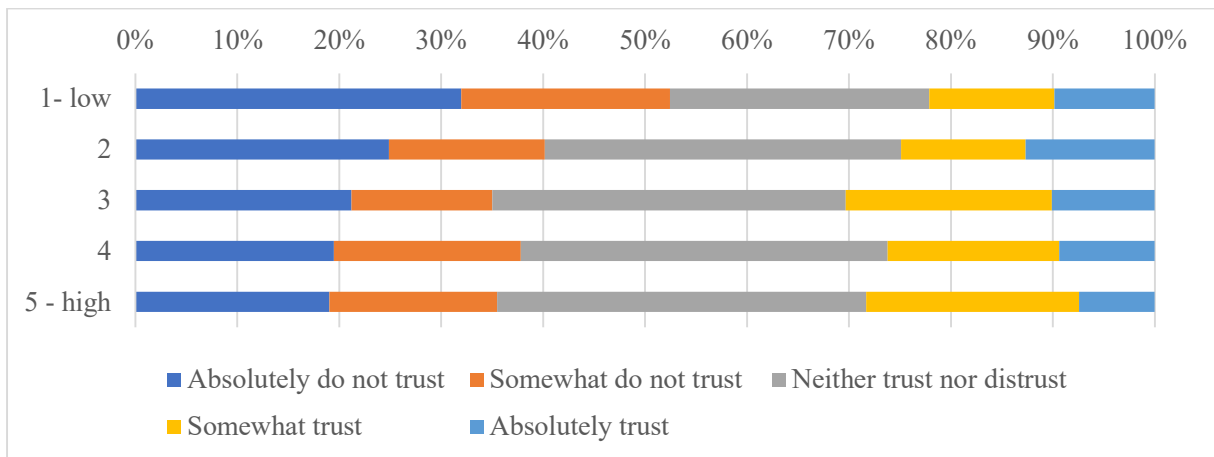


Figure B2.8-4. By income (N=1346)



## B2 (Q30\_9). Trust in leaders of NPOs

Figure B2.9-0. Total number of respondents (N=1412)

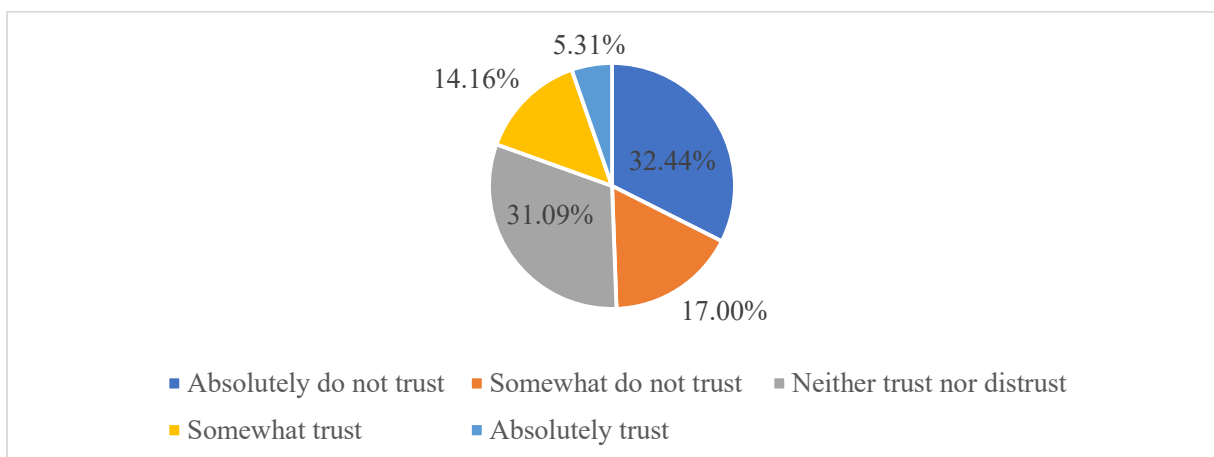


Figure B2.9-1. By sex (N=1412)

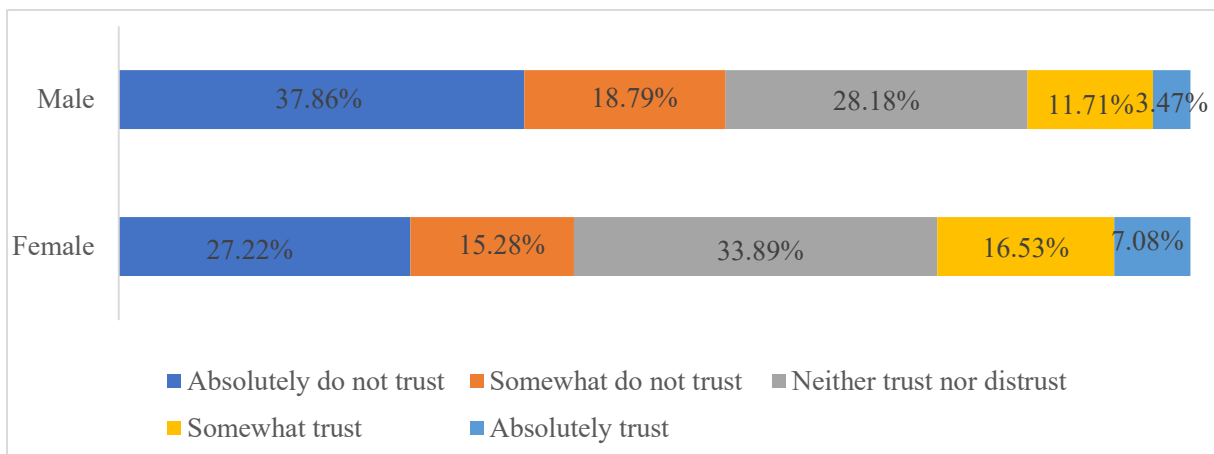




Figure B2.9-2. By age (N=1412)

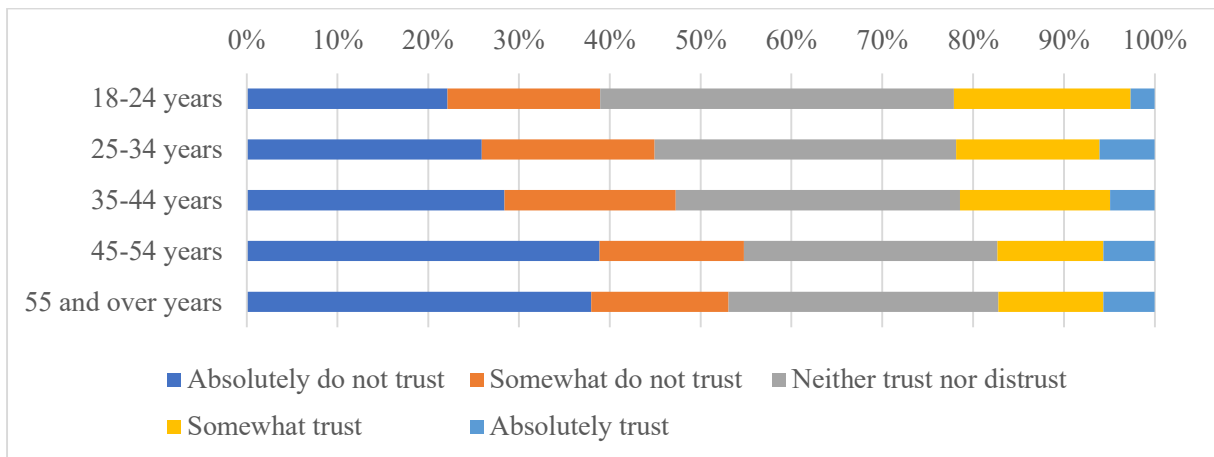


Figure B2.9-3. By region (N=1409)

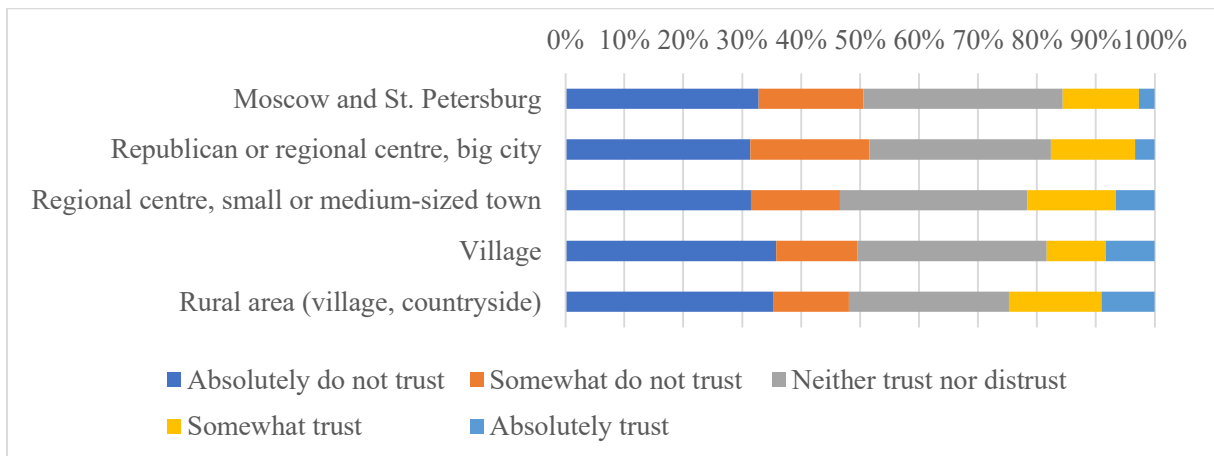
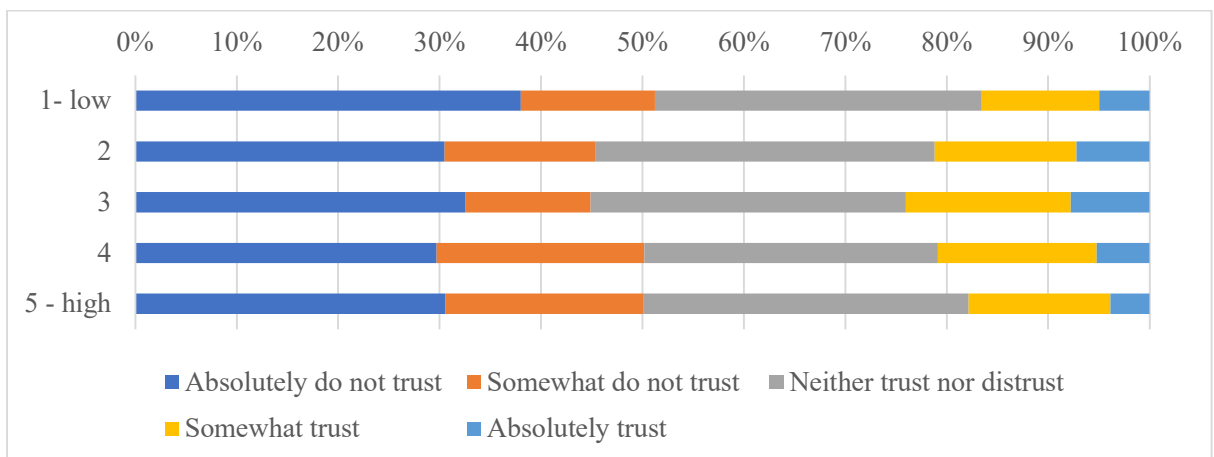


Figure B2.9-4. By income (N=1304)



## B2 (Q30\_10). Trust in teachers

Figure B2.10-0. Total number of respondents (N=1447)

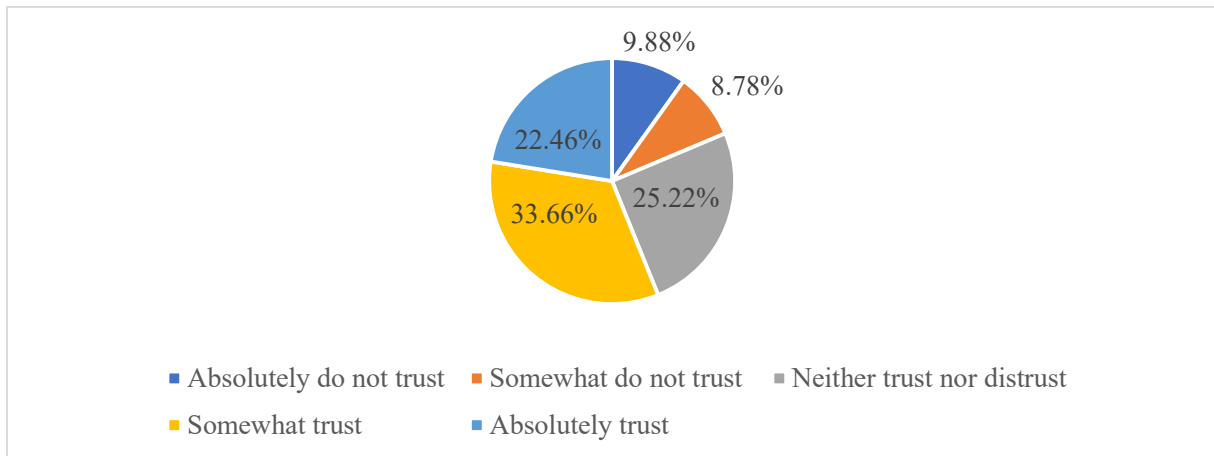


Figure B2.10-1. By sex (N=1447)

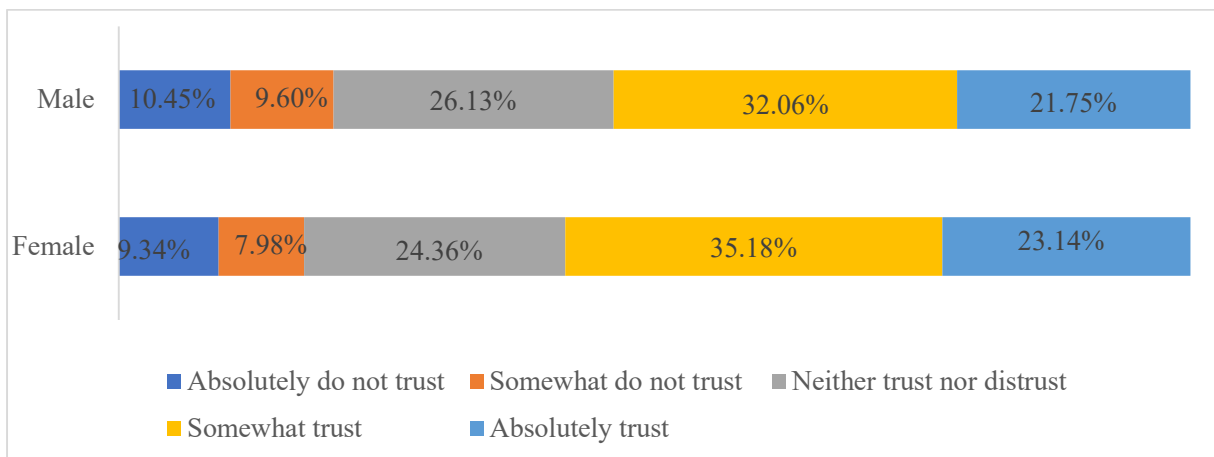


Figure B2.10-2. By age (N=1447)

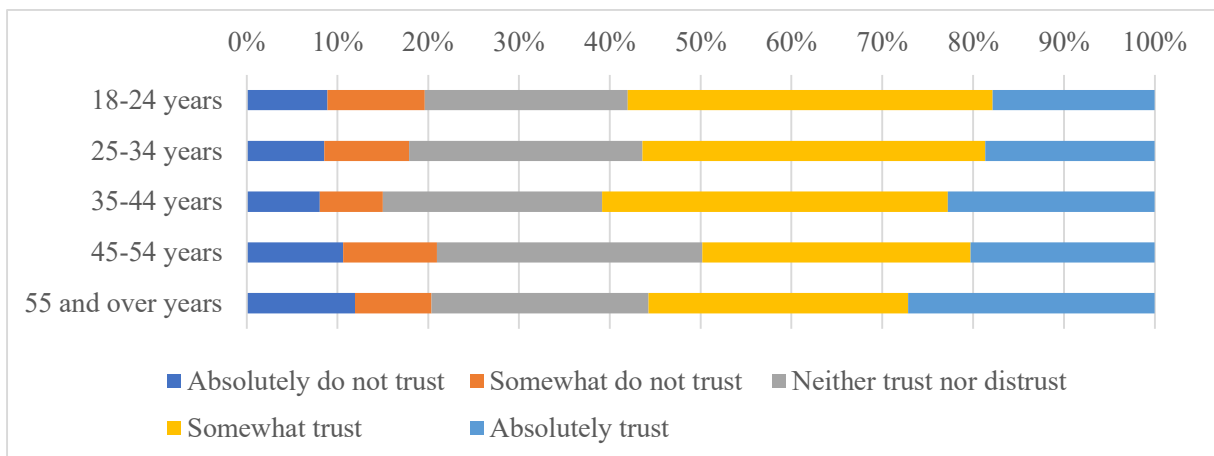


Figure B2.10-3. By region (N=1442)

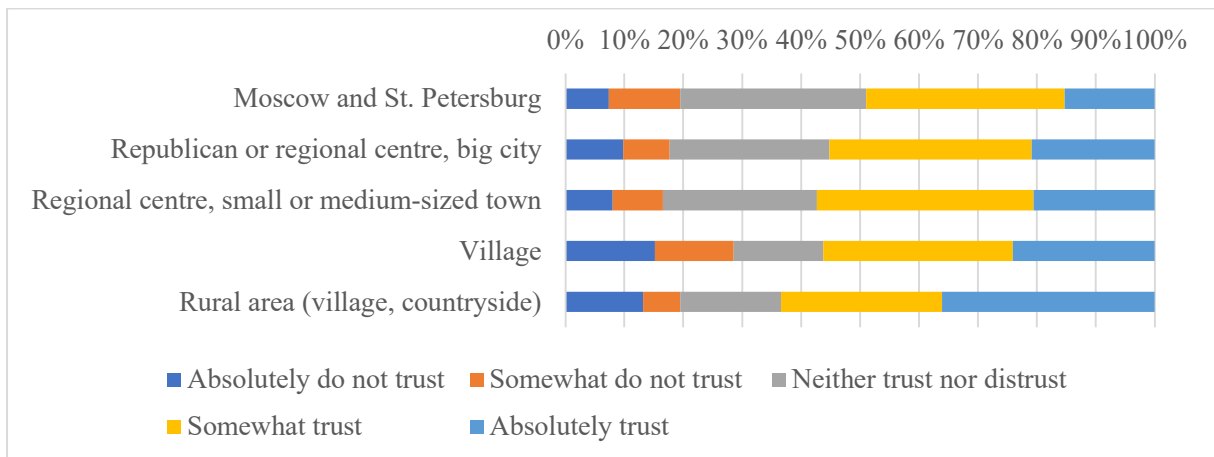
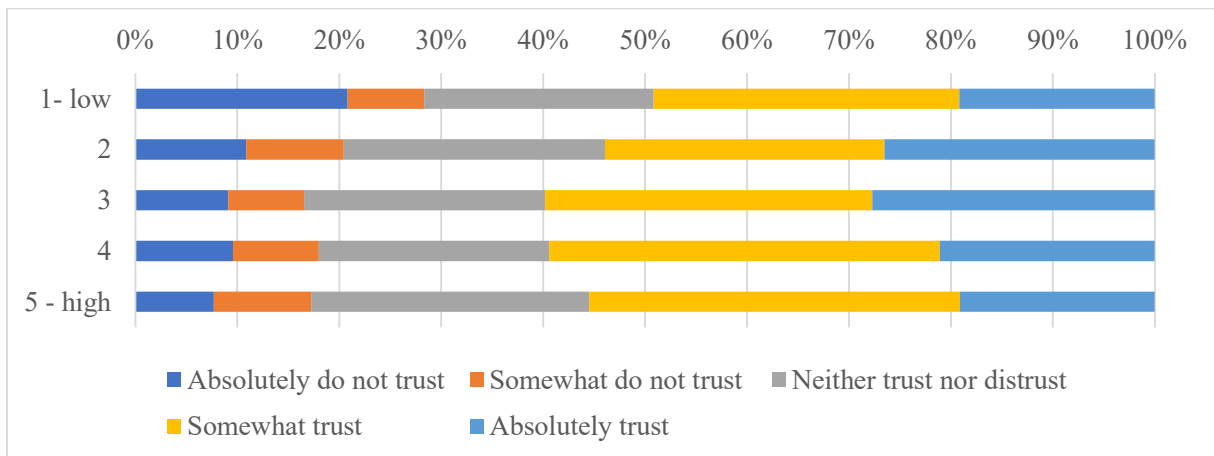


Figure B2.10-4. By income (N=1336)



## B2 (Q30\_11). Trust in scientists

Figure B2.11-0. Total number of respondents (N=1464)

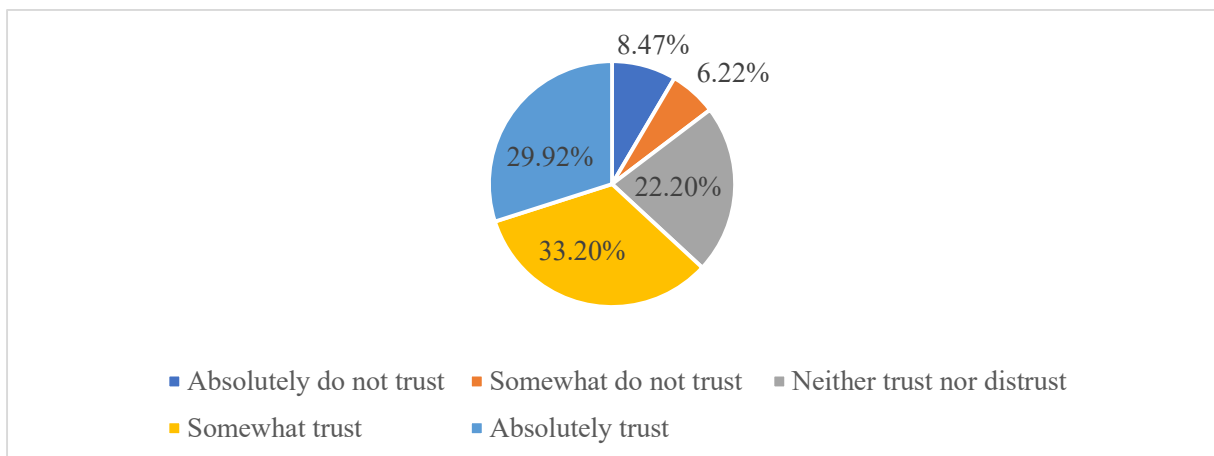


Figure B2.11-1. By sex (N=1464)

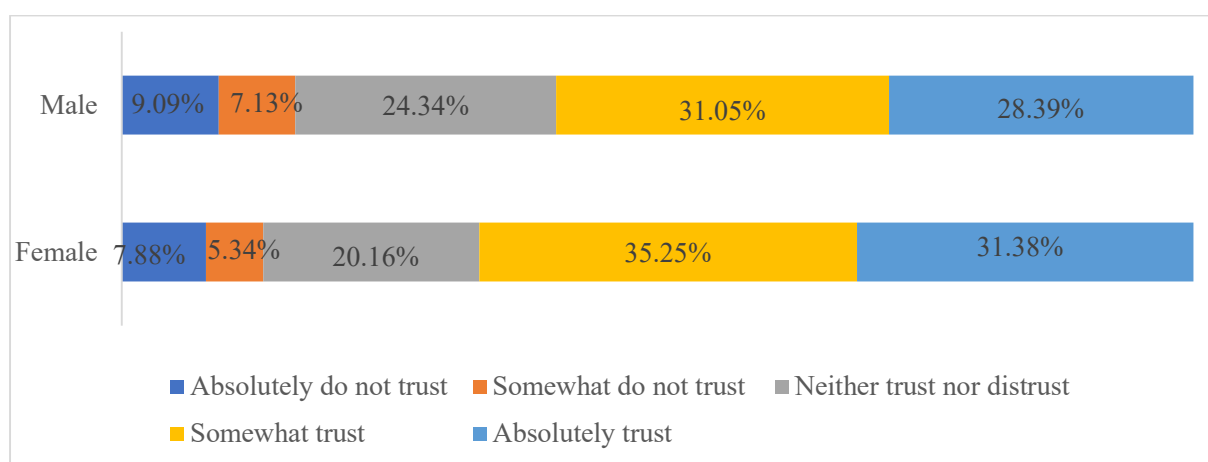


Figure B2.11-2. By age (N=1464)

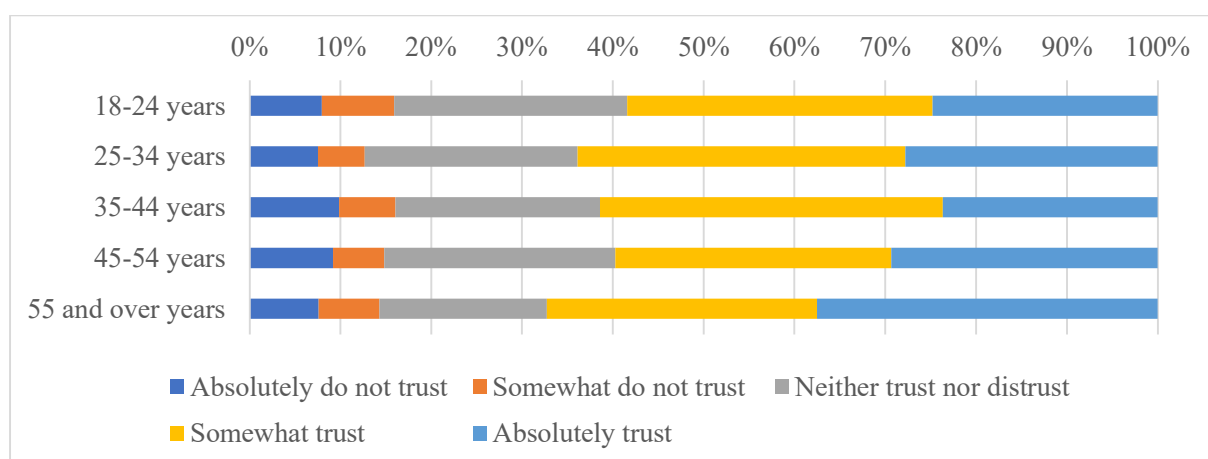


Figure B2.11-3. By region (N=1459)

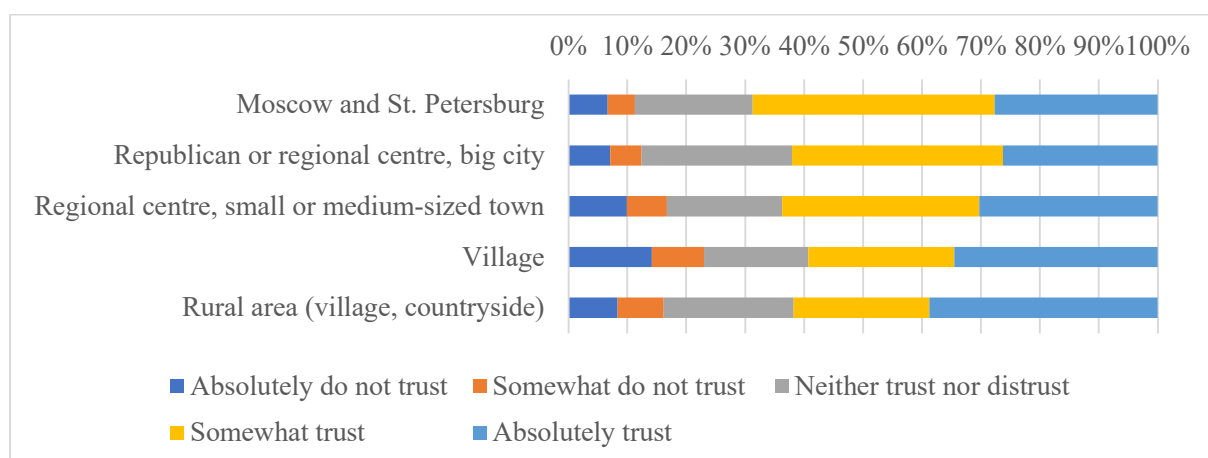
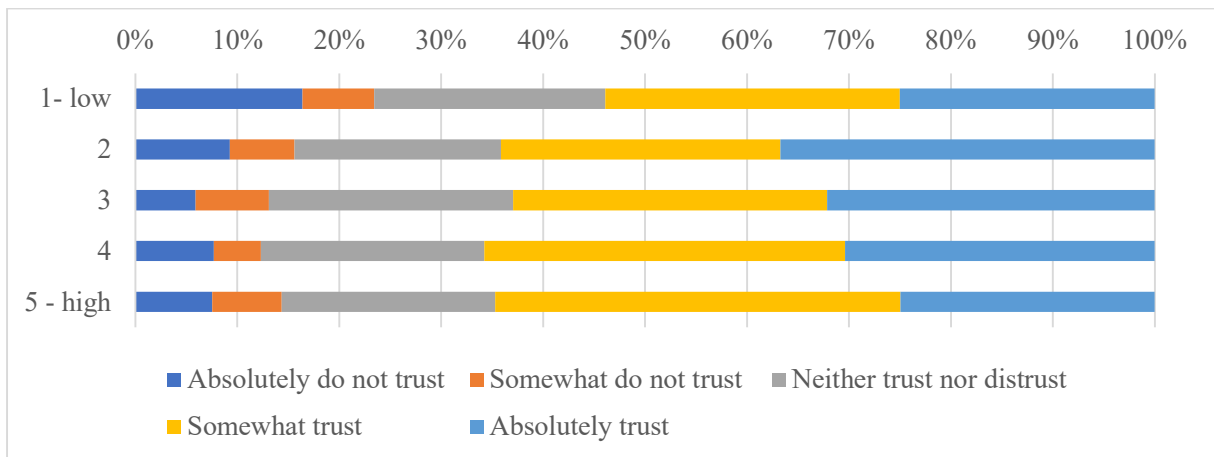


Figure B2.11-4. By income (N=1355)



## B2 (Q30\_12). Trust in local and municipal authorities

Figure B2.12-0. Total number of respondents (N=1546)

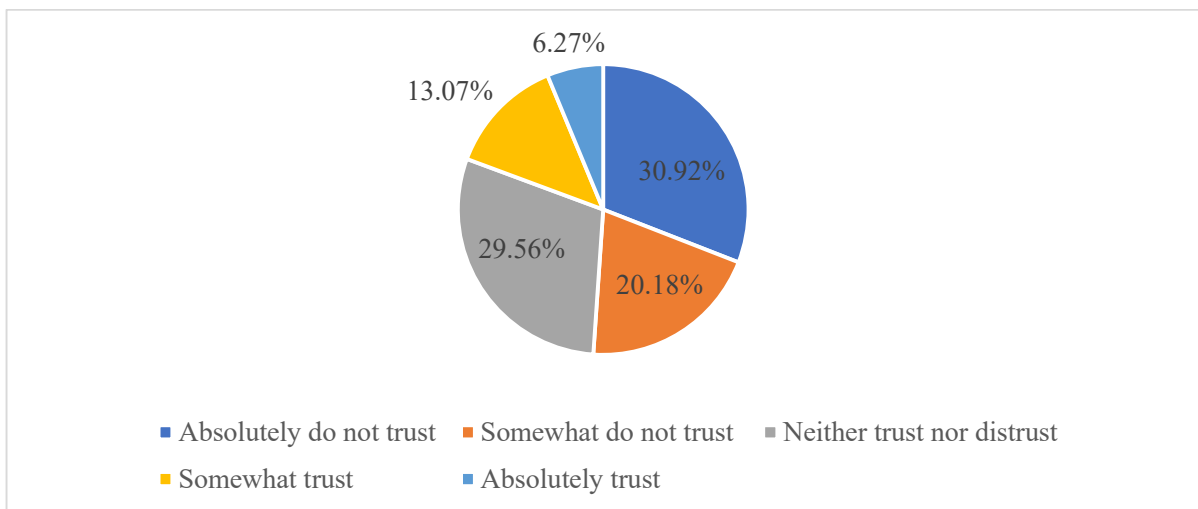


Figure B2.12-1. By sex (N=1546)

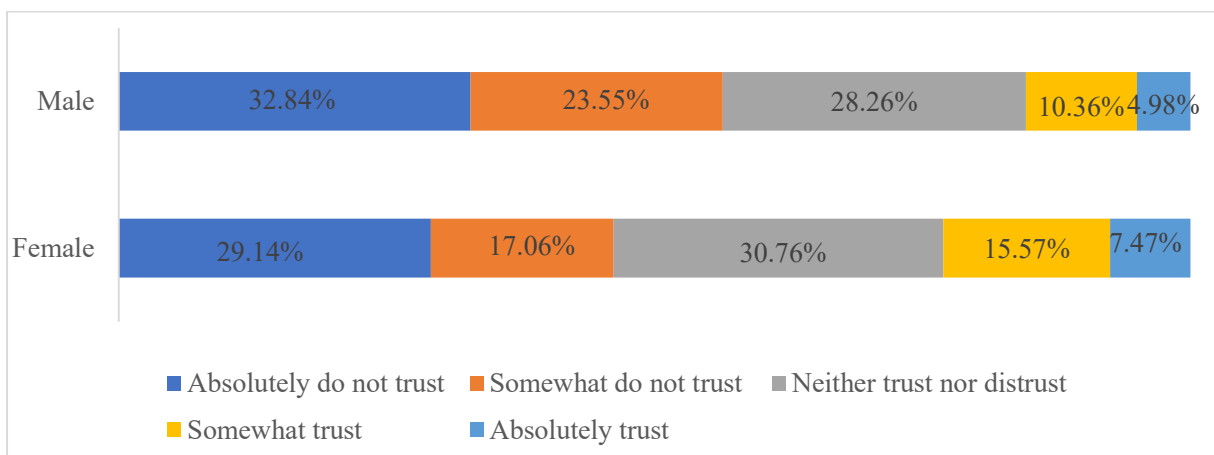


Figure B2.12-2. By age (N=1546)

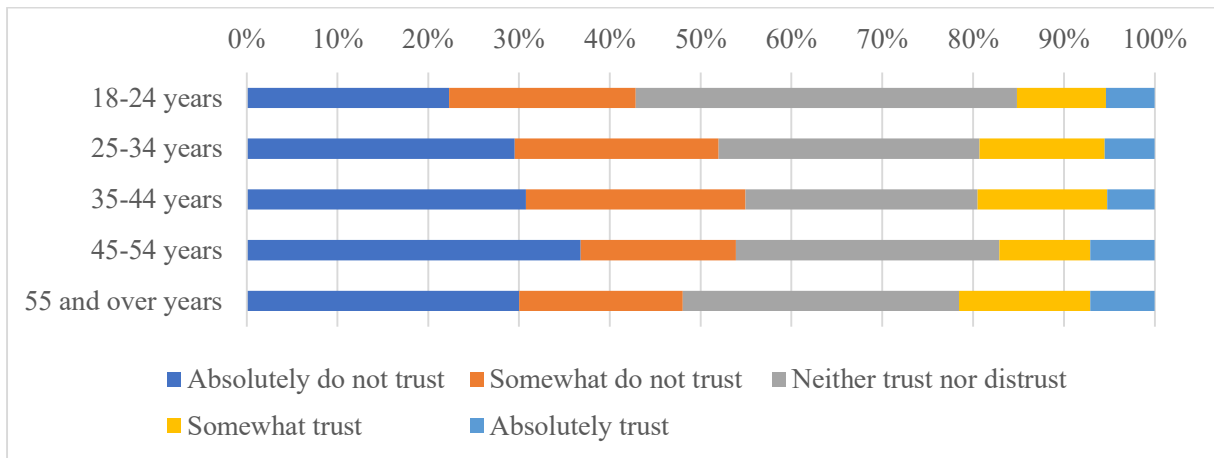


Figure B2.12-3. By region (N=1540)

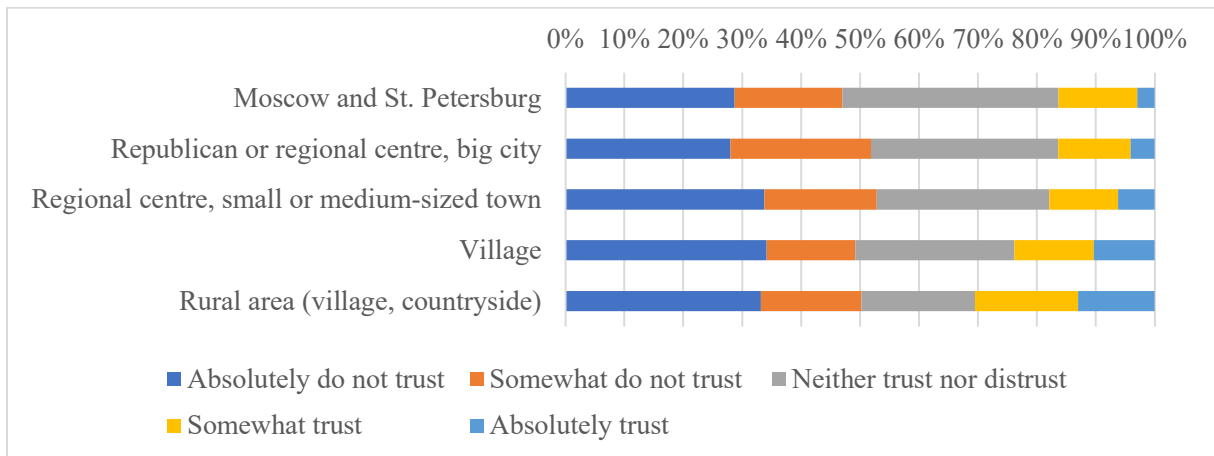
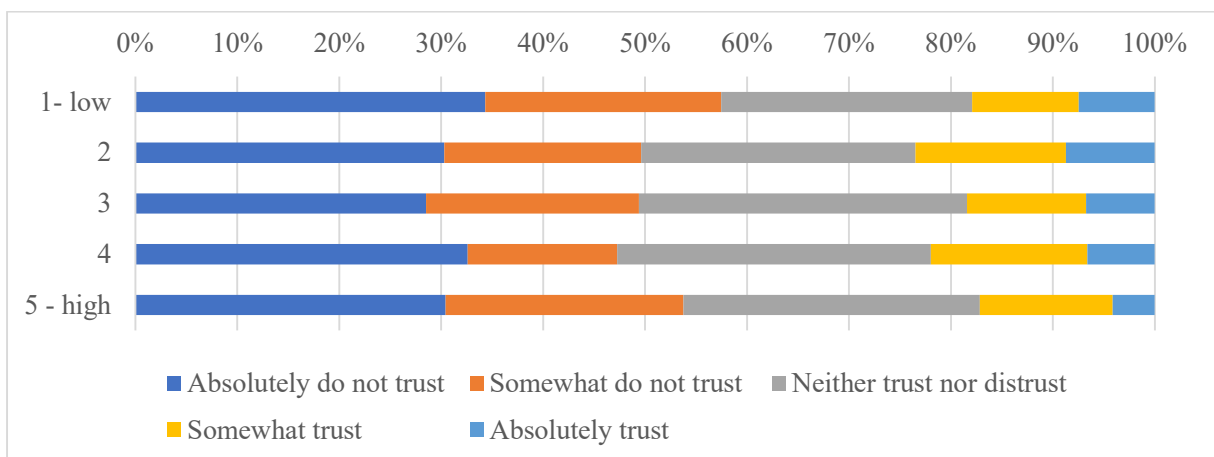


Figure B2.12-4. By income (N=1434)



## B2 (Q30\_13). Trust in public servants

Figure B2.13-0. Total number of respondents (N=1518)

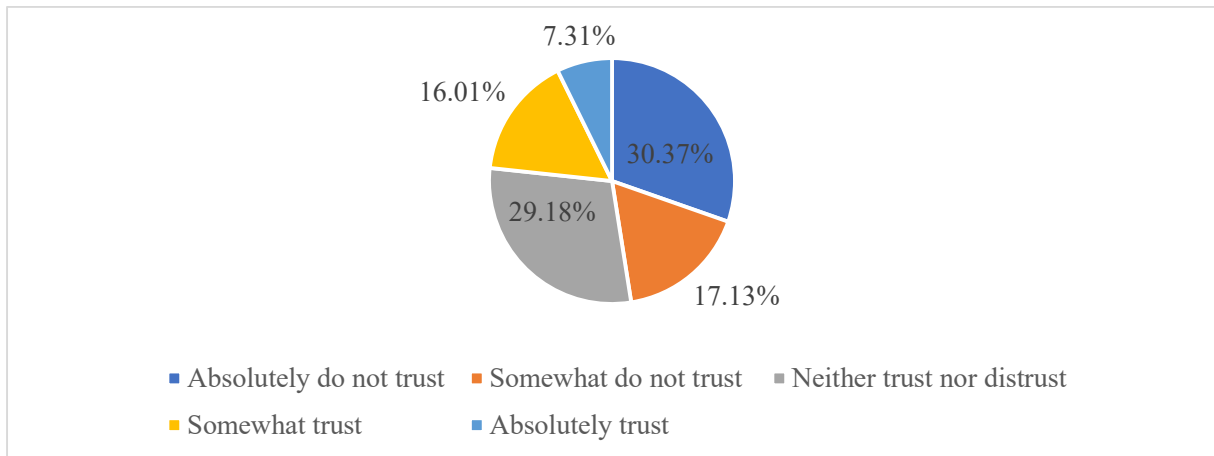


Figure B2.13-1. By sex (N=1518)

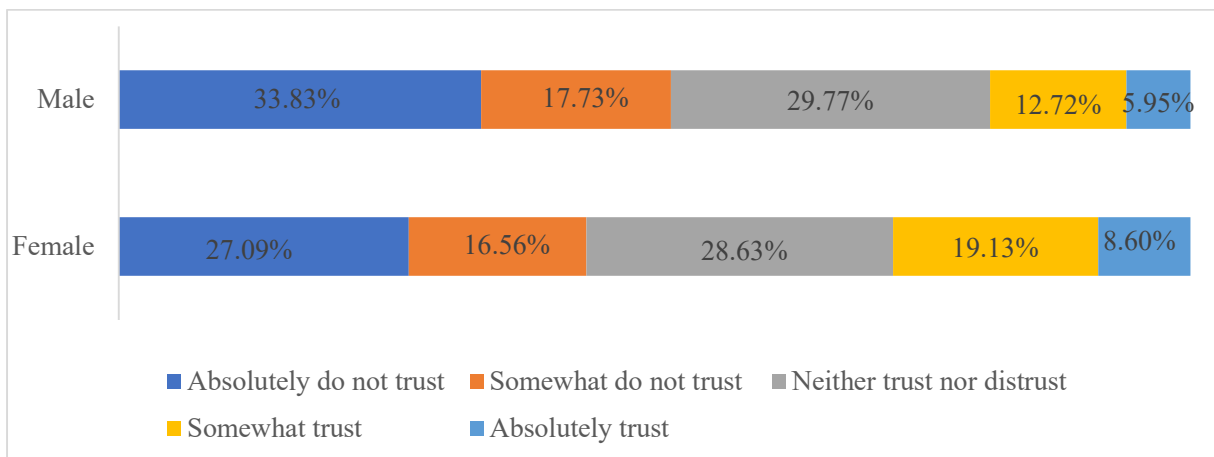


Figure B2.13-2. By age (N=1518)

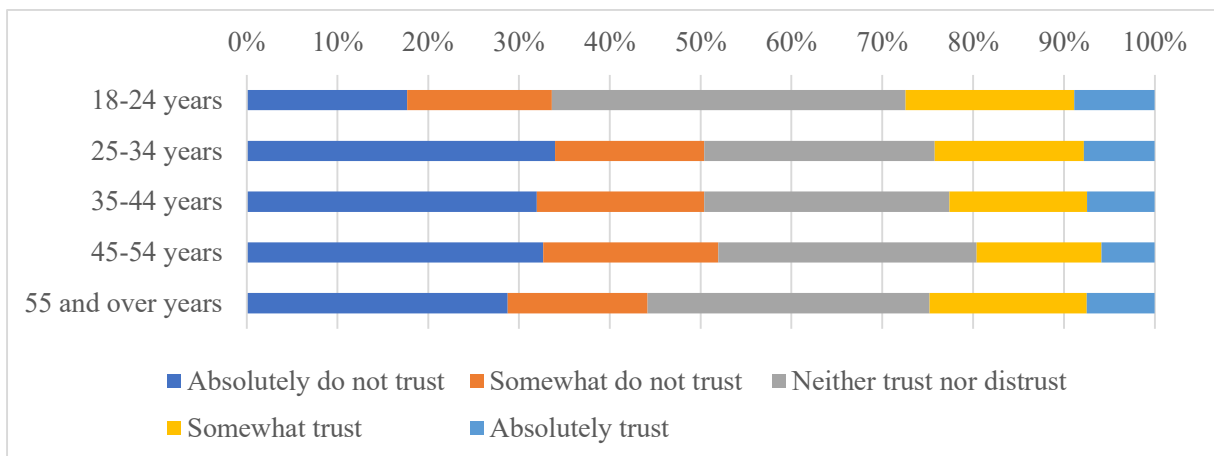


Figure B2.13-3. By region (N=1512)

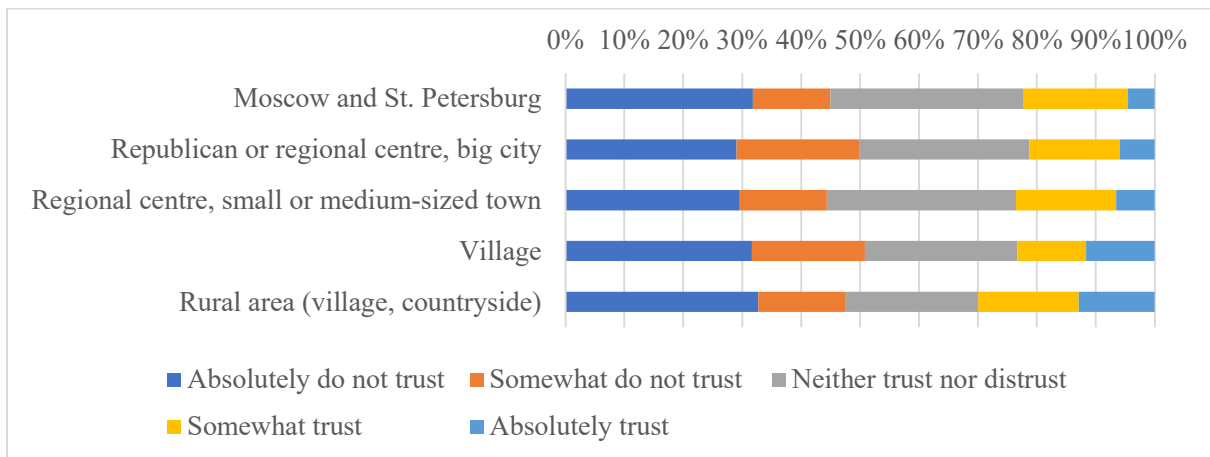
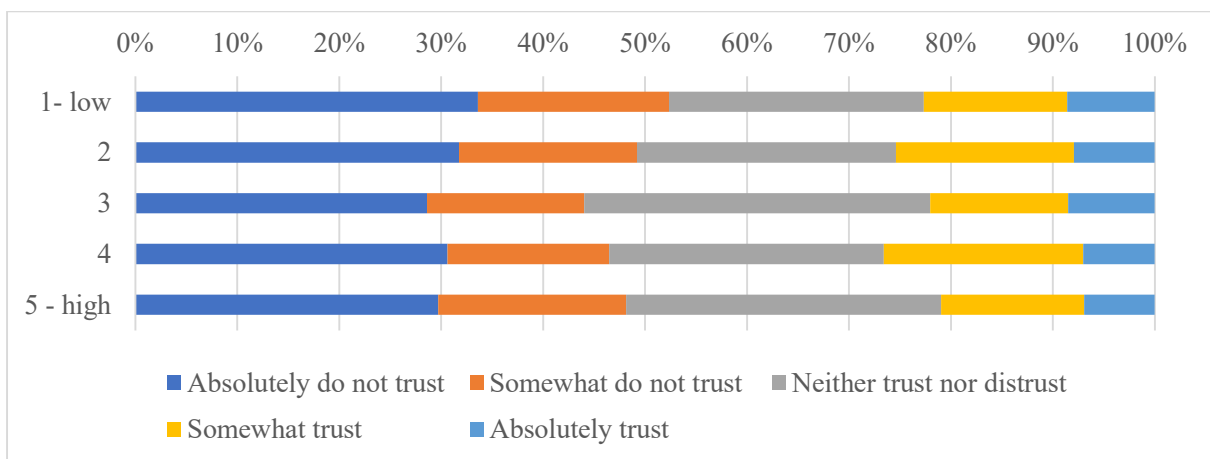


Figure B2.13-4. By income (N=1403)



## B2 (Q30\_14). Trust in President

Figure B2.14-0. Total number of respondents (N=1541)

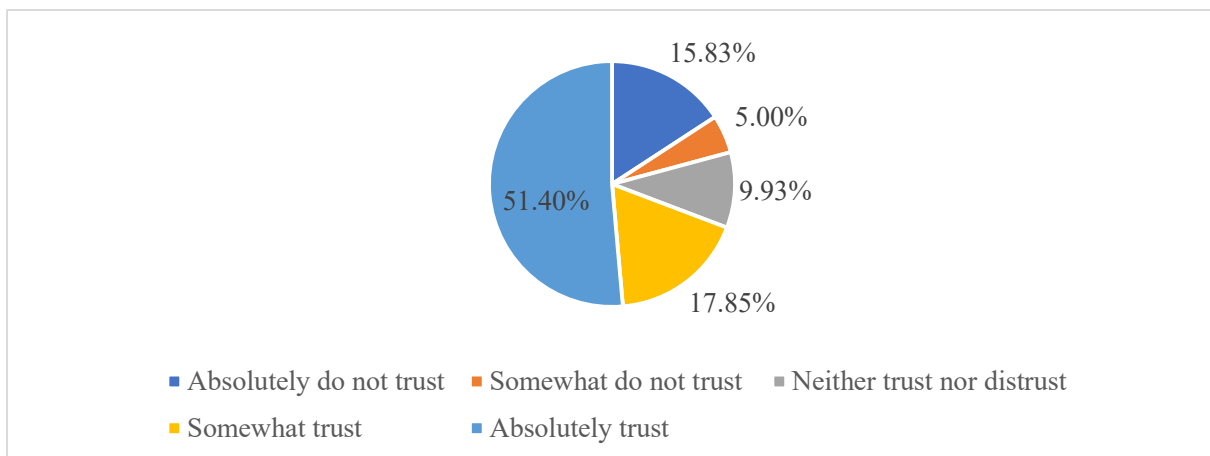




Figure B2.14-1. By sex (N=1541)

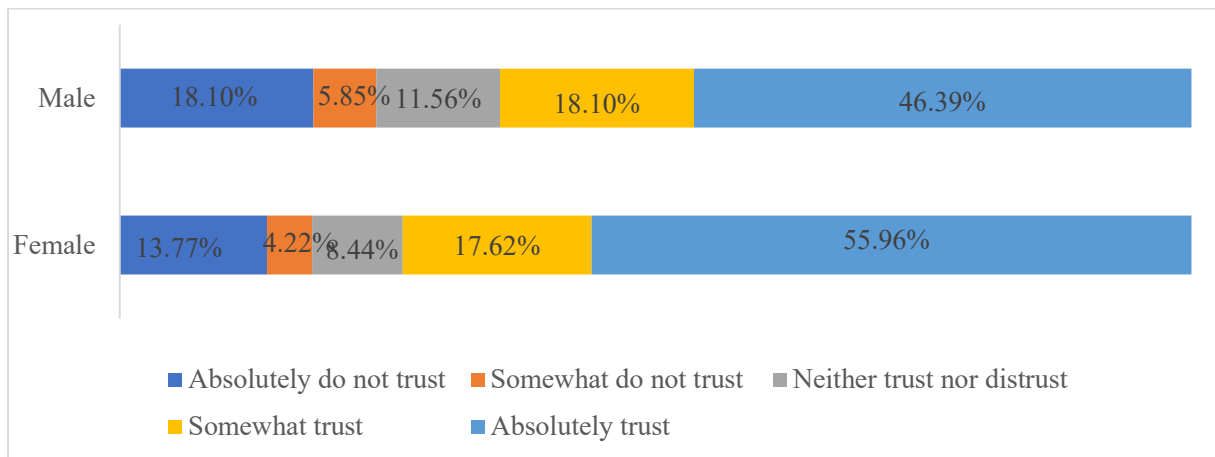


Figure B2.14-2. By age (N=1541)

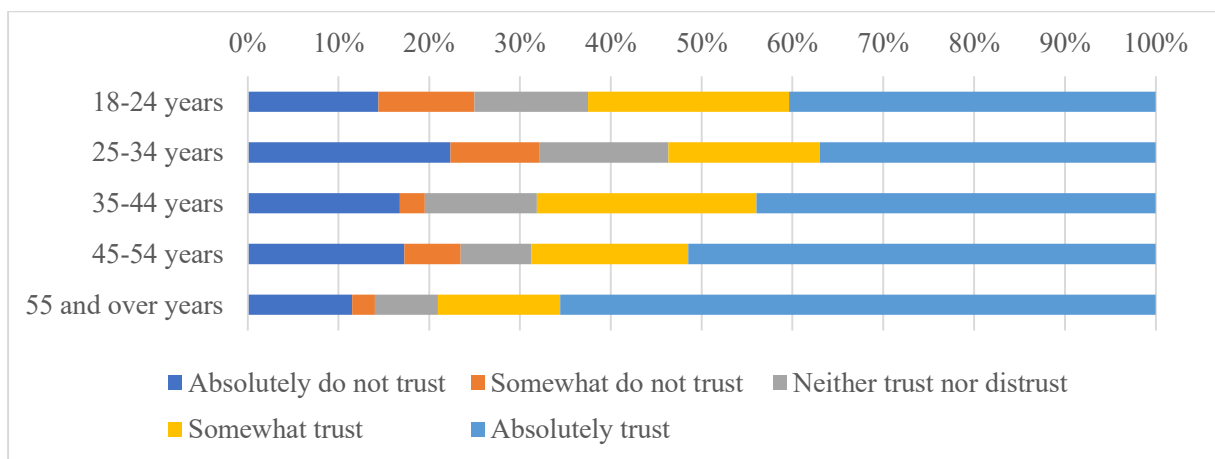


Figure B2.14-3. By region (N=1534)

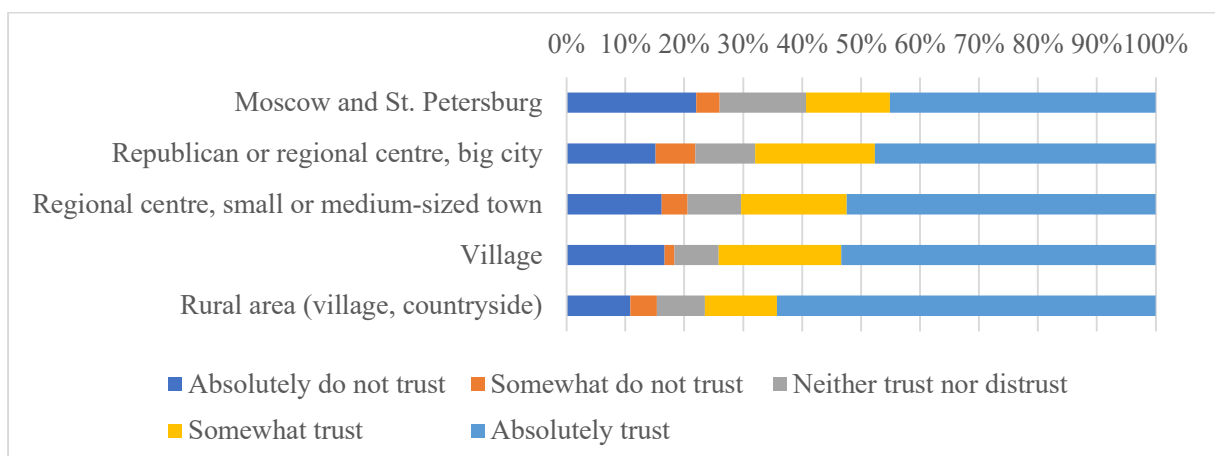
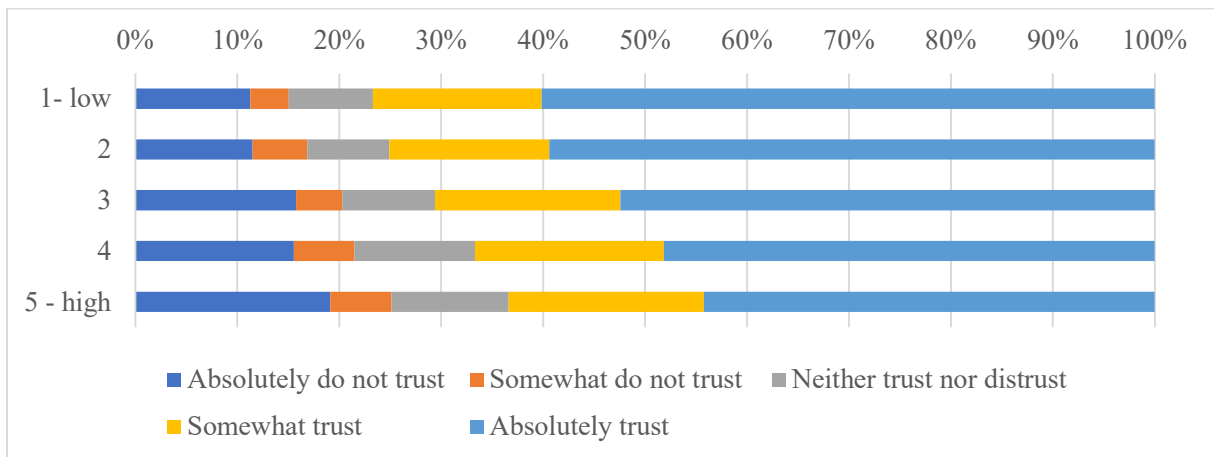


Figure B2.14-4. By income (N=1428)



## B2 (Q30\_15). Trust in political parties

Figure B2.15-0. Total number of respondents (N=1475)

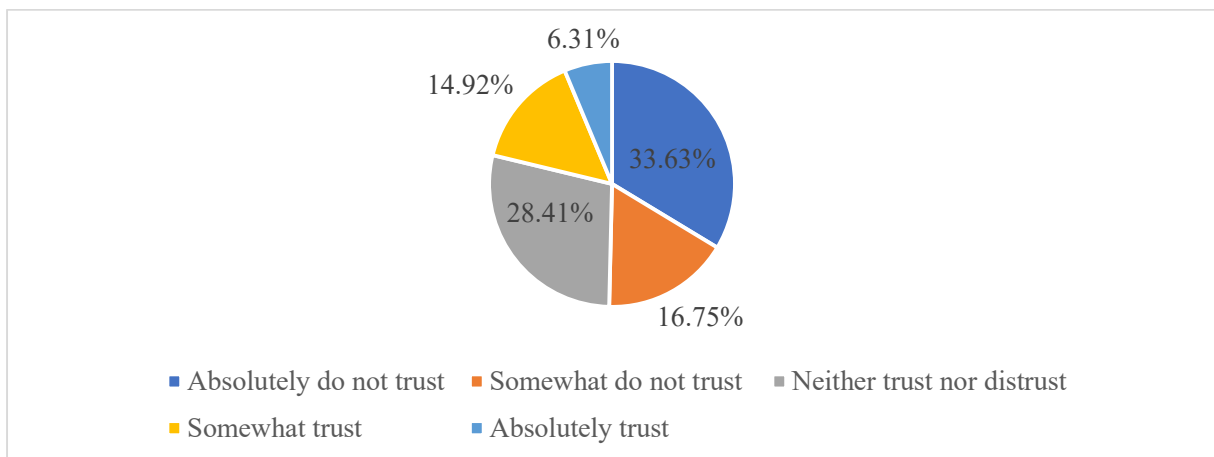


Figure B2.15-1. By sex (N=1475)

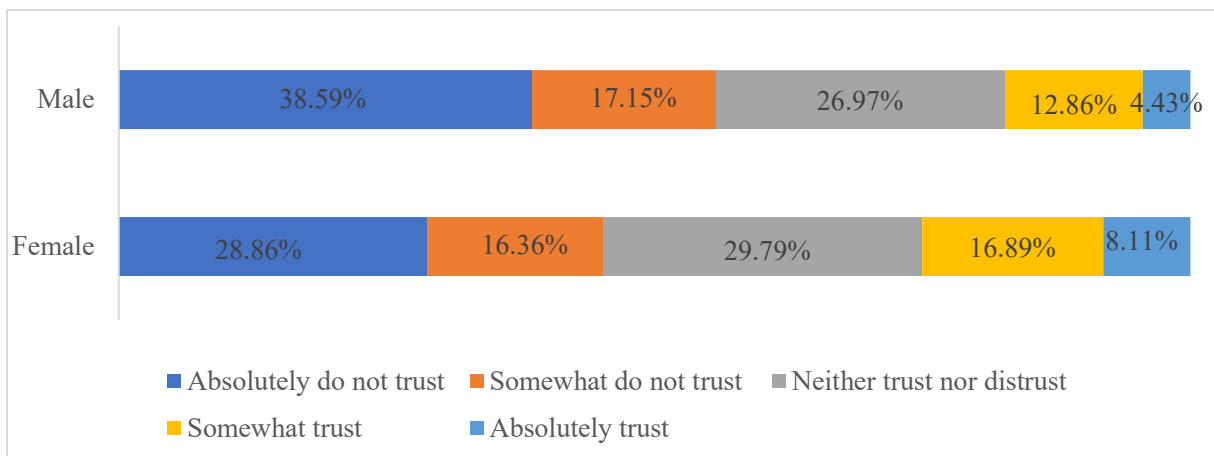


Figure B2.15-2. By age (N=1475)

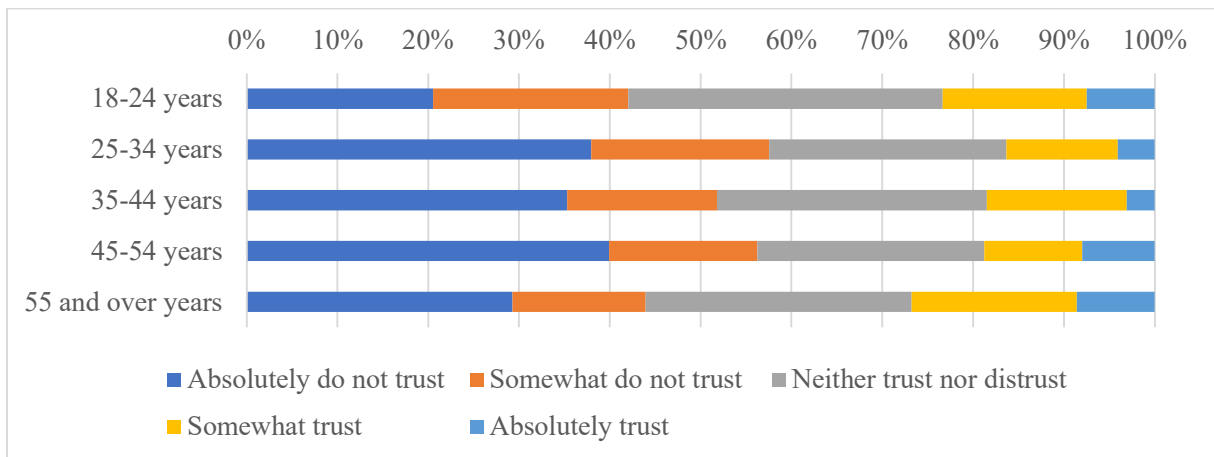


Figure B2.15-3. By region (N=1470)

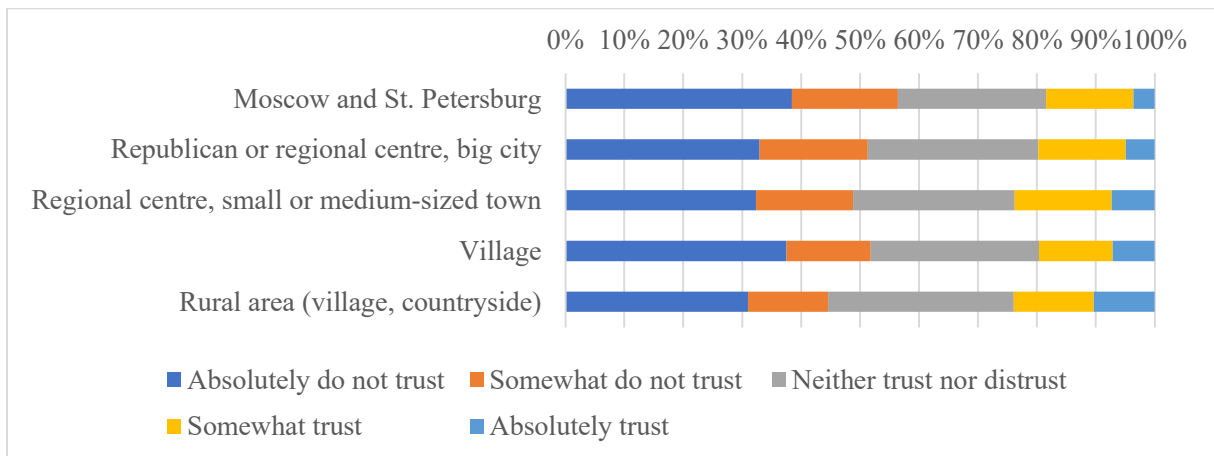
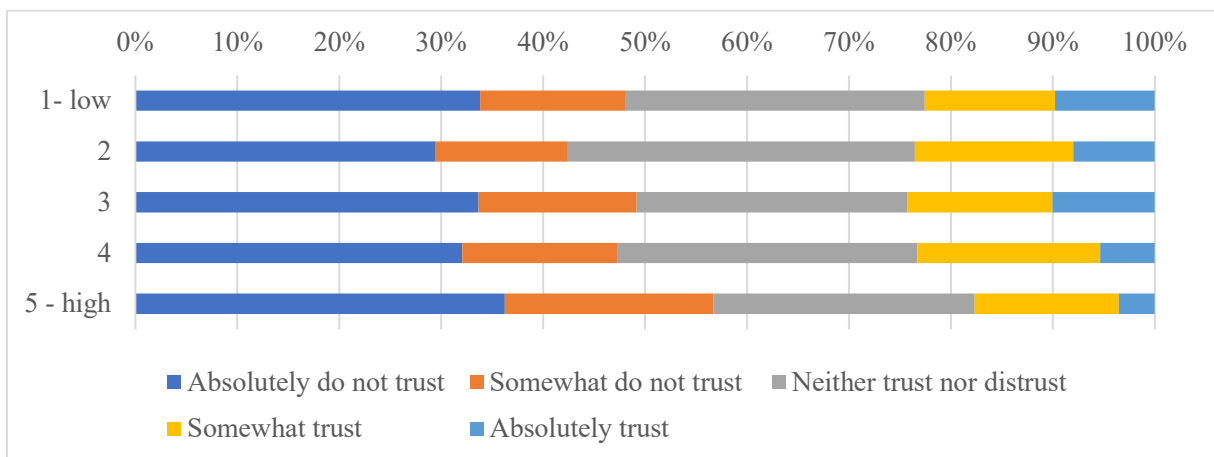


Figure B2.15-4. By income (N=1367)



## B2 (Q30\_16). Trust in elections

Figure B2.16-0. Total number of respondents (N=1537)

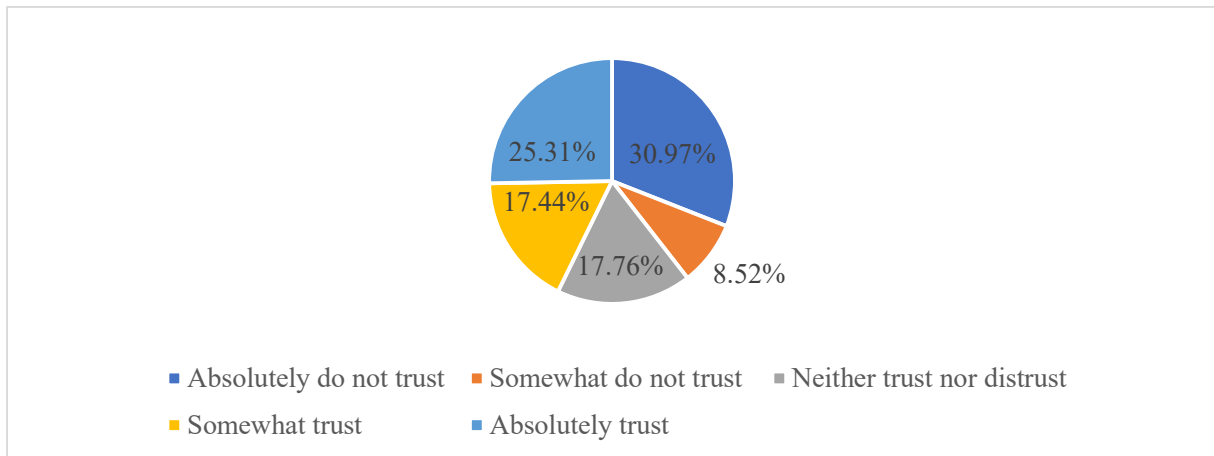


Figure B2.16-1. By sex (N=1537)

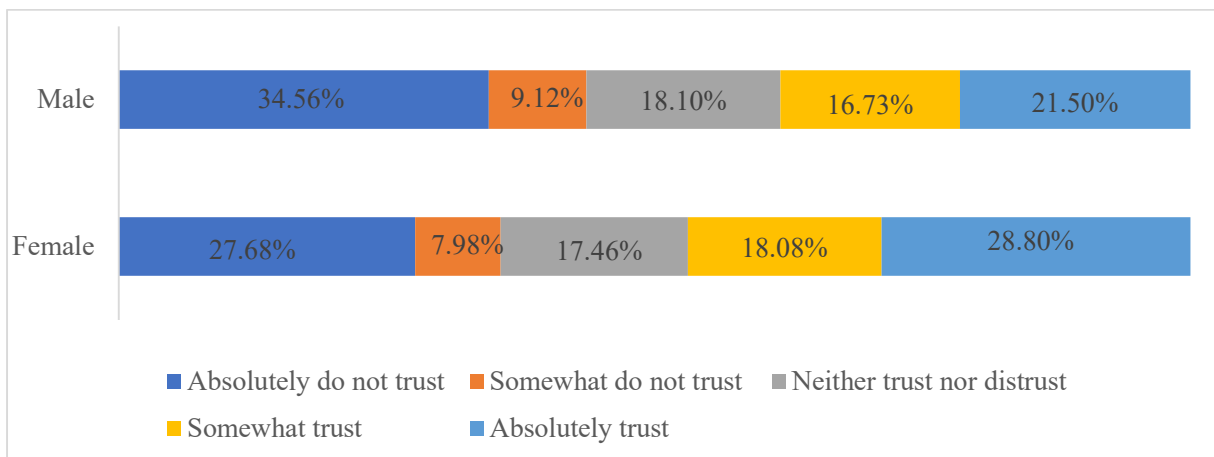


Figure B2.16-2. By age (N=1537)

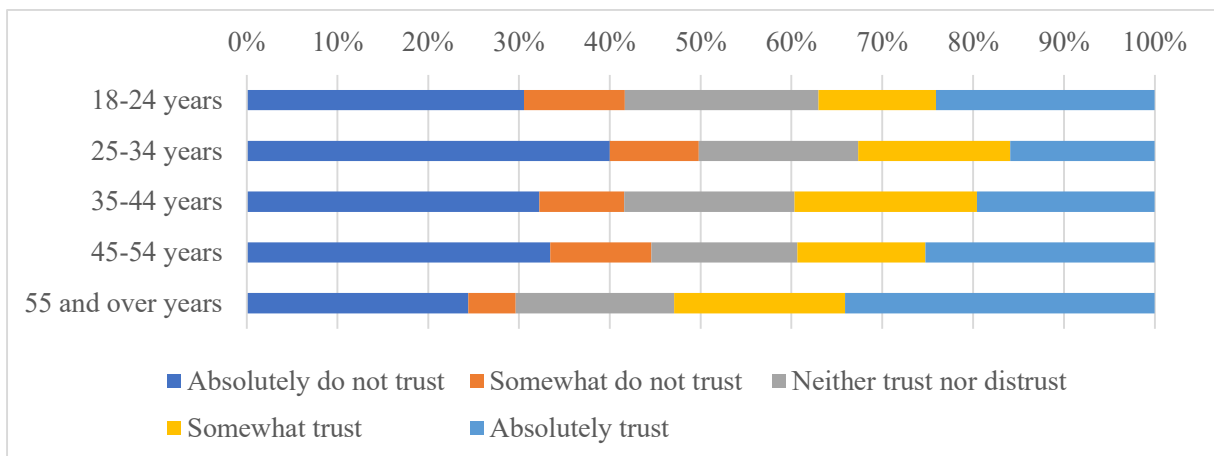


Figure B2.16-3. By region (N=1532)

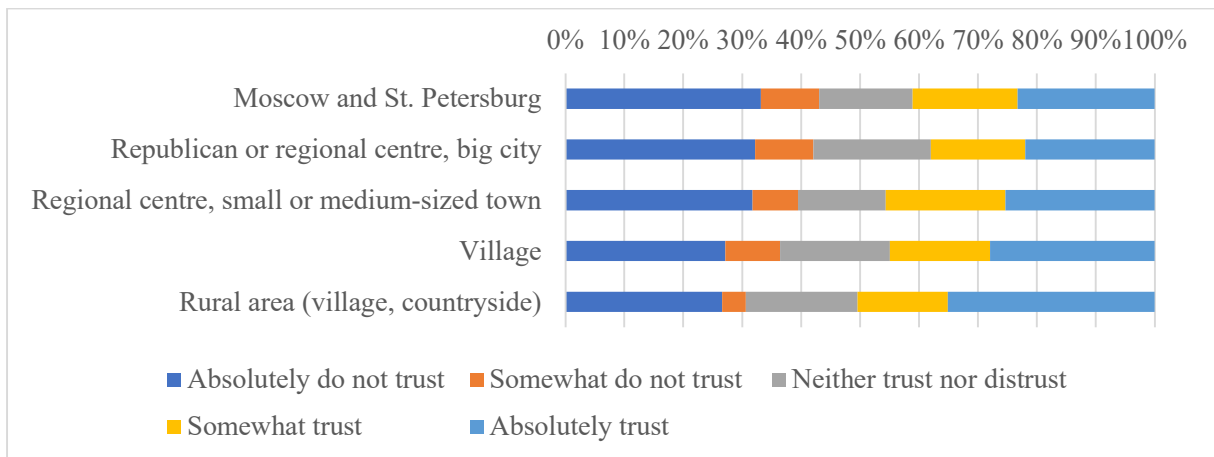
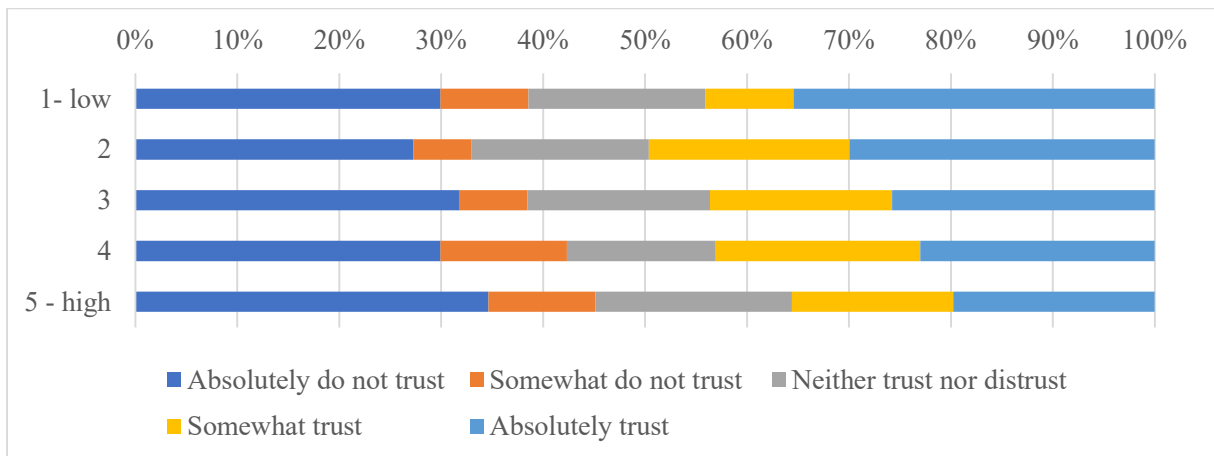


Figure B2.16-4. By income (N=1425)



### B2(Q30\_17). Trust in courts

Figure B2.17-0. Total number of respondents (N=1479)

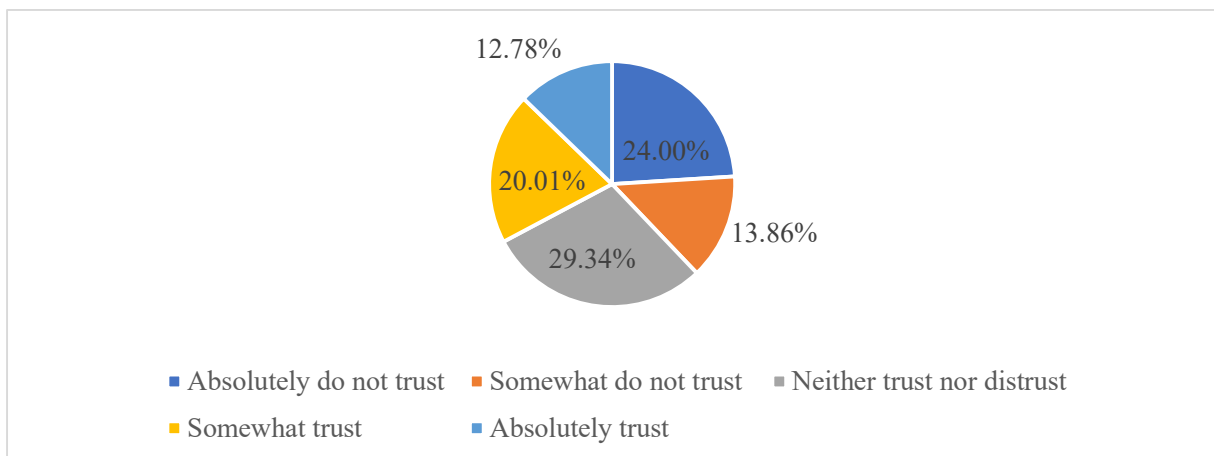


Figure B2.17-1. By sex (N=1479)

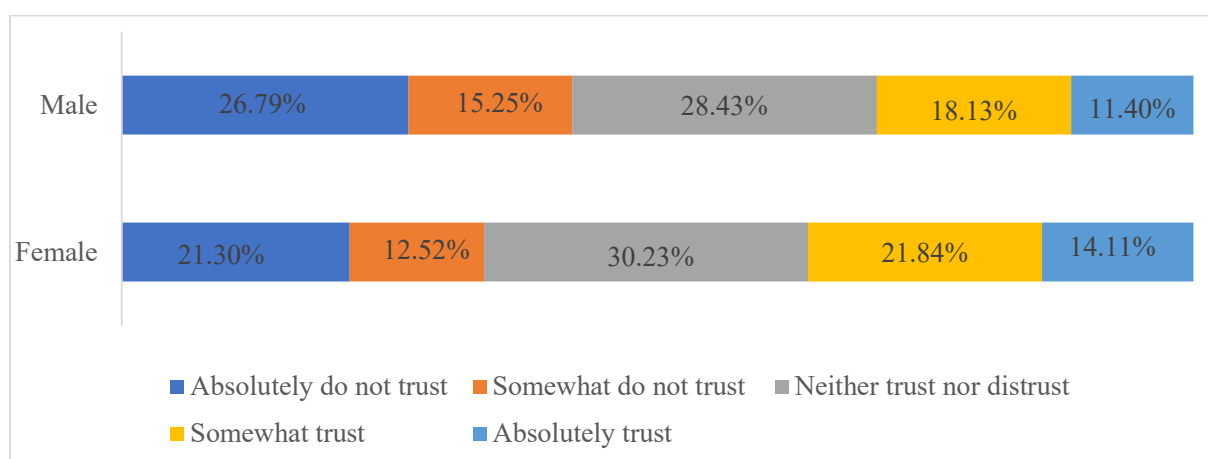


Figure B2.17-2. By age (N=1479)

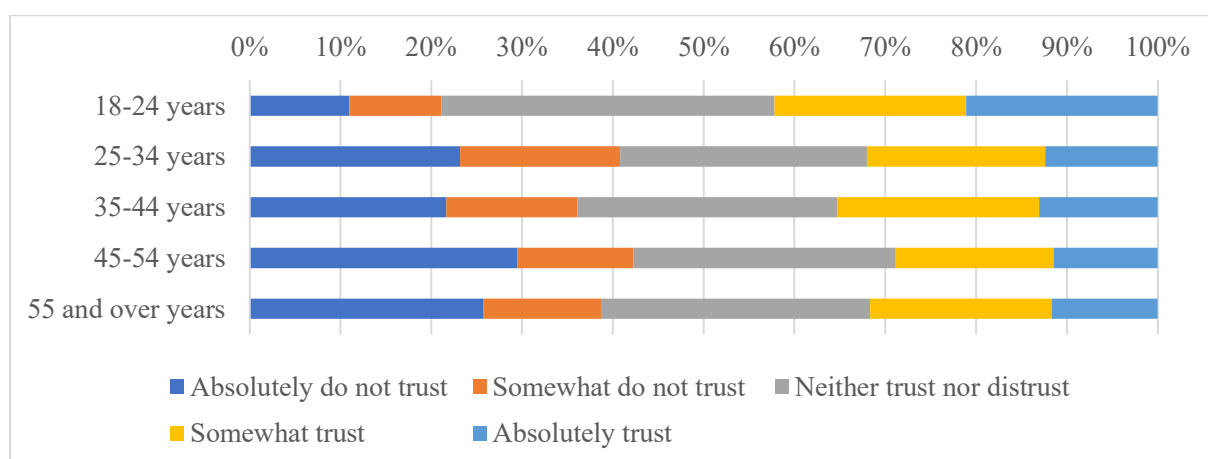


Figure B2.17-3. By region (N=1473)

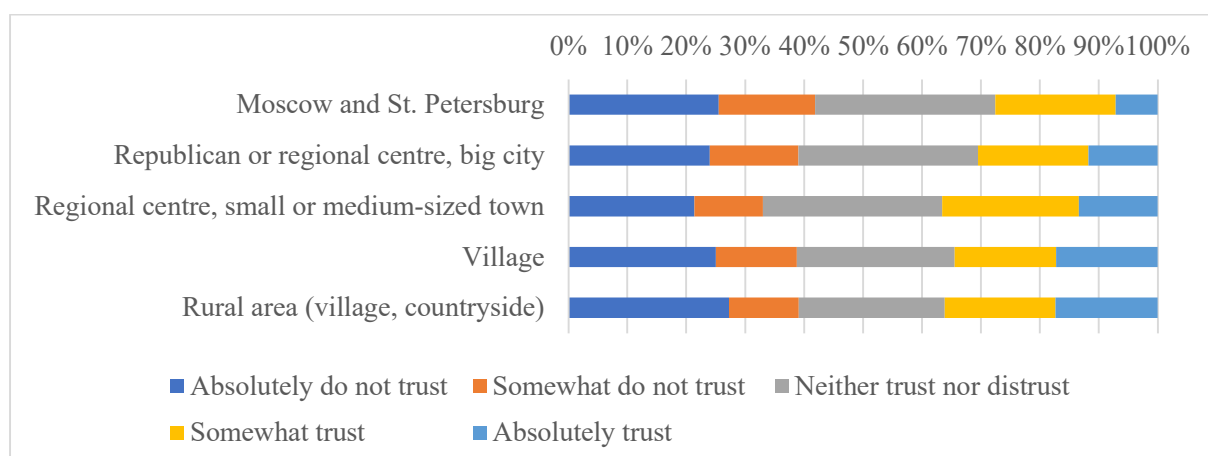
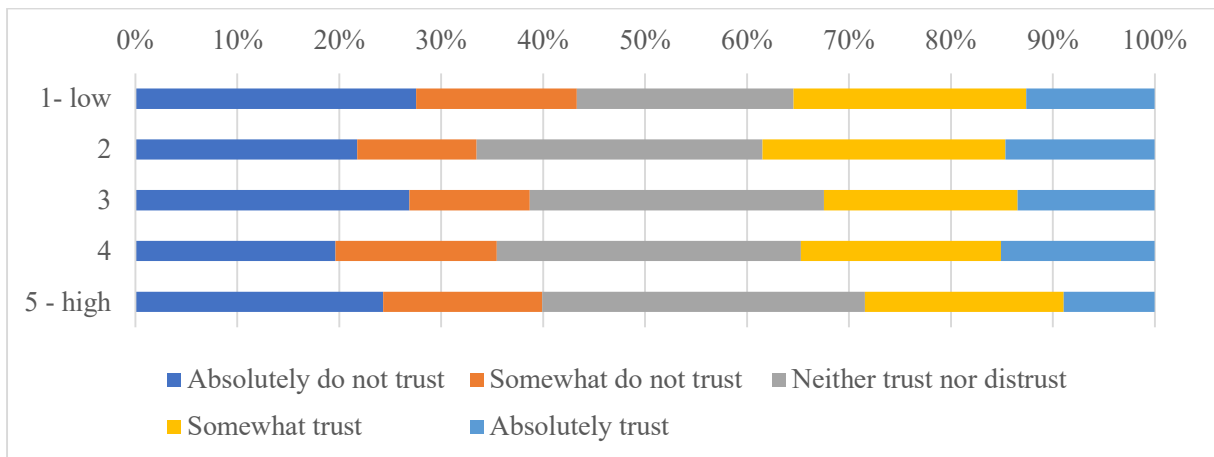


Figure B2.17-4. By income (N=1372)



### B2(Q30\_18). Trust in the police

Figure B2.18-0. Total number of respondents (N=1539)

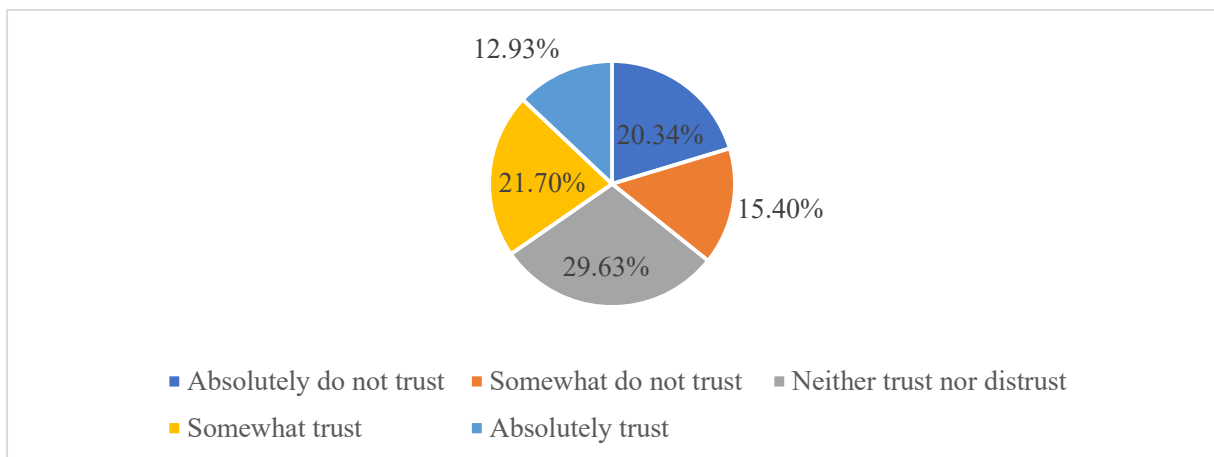


Figure B2.18-1. By sex (N=1539)

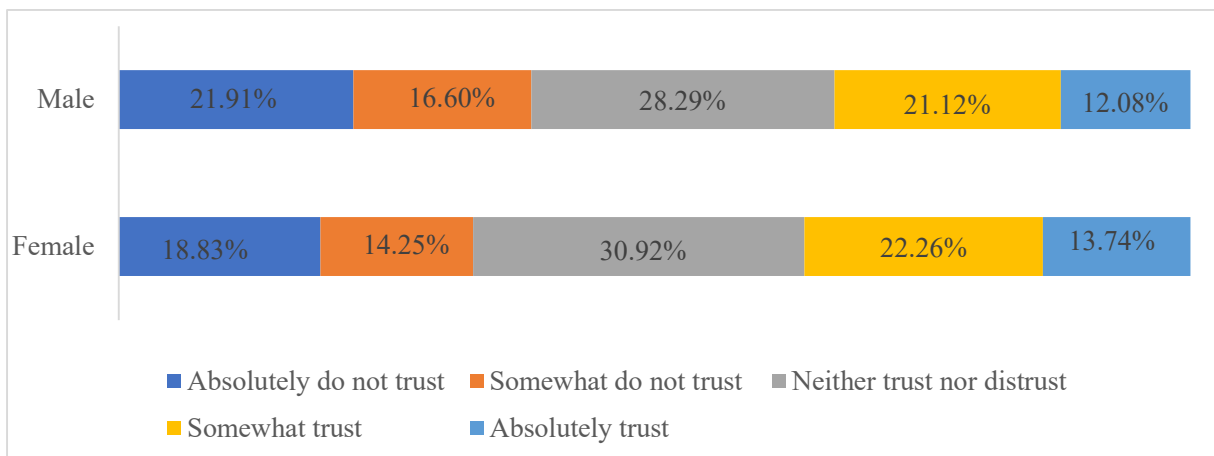


Figure B2.18-2. By age (N=1539)

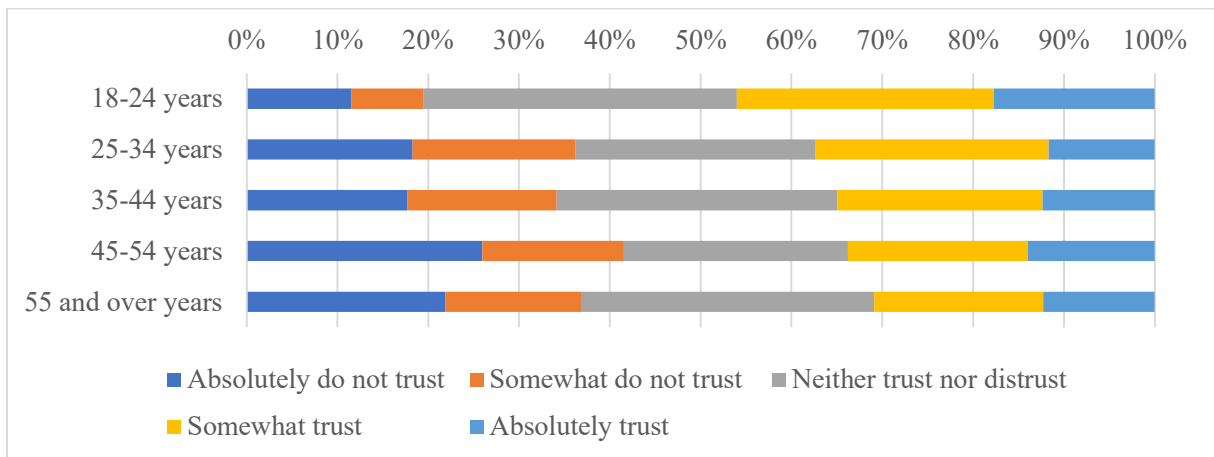


Figure B2.18-3. By region (N=1532)

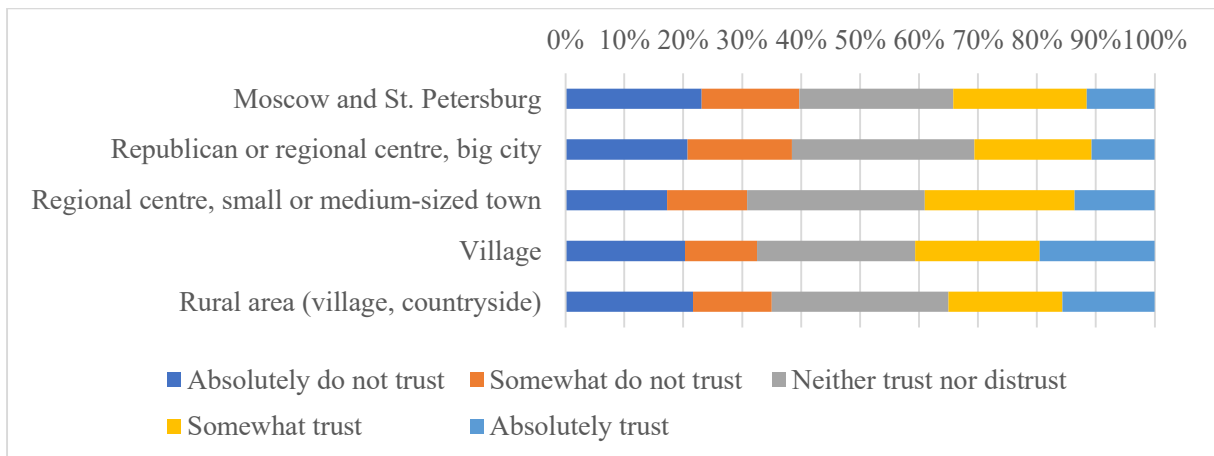
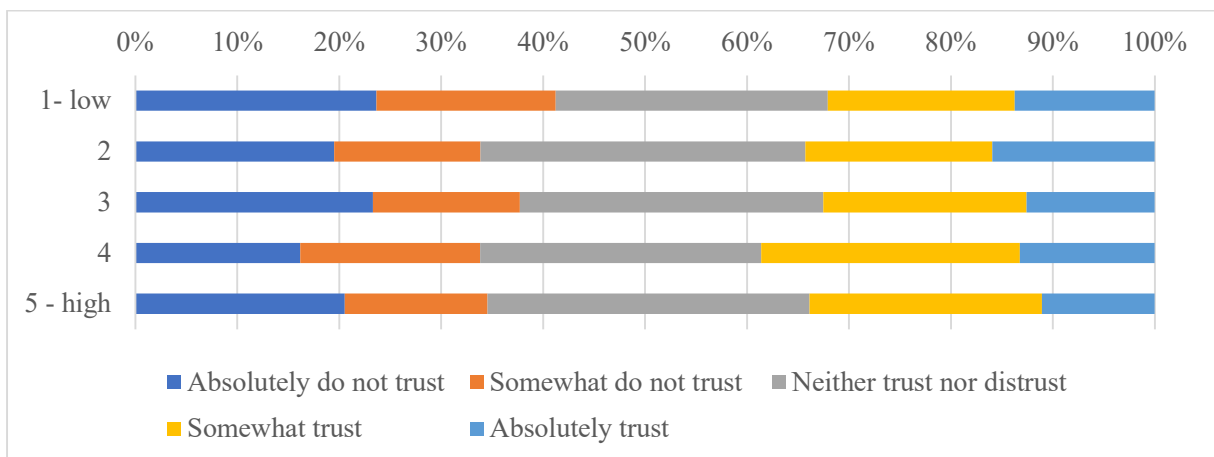


Figure B2.18-4. By income (N=1423)





## B2 (Q30\_19). Trust in the army

Figure B2.19-0. Total number of respondents (N=1526)

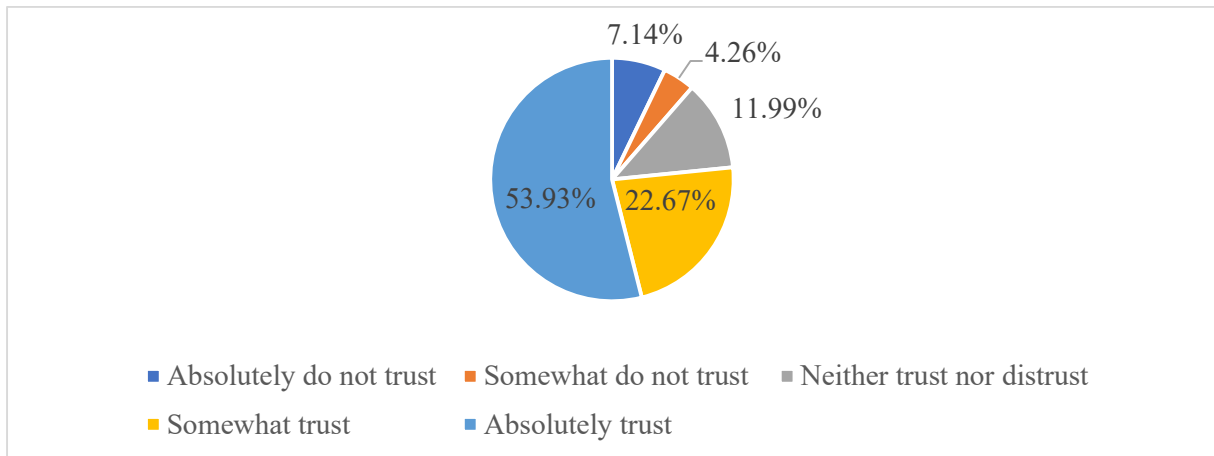


Figure B2.19-1. By sex (N=1526)

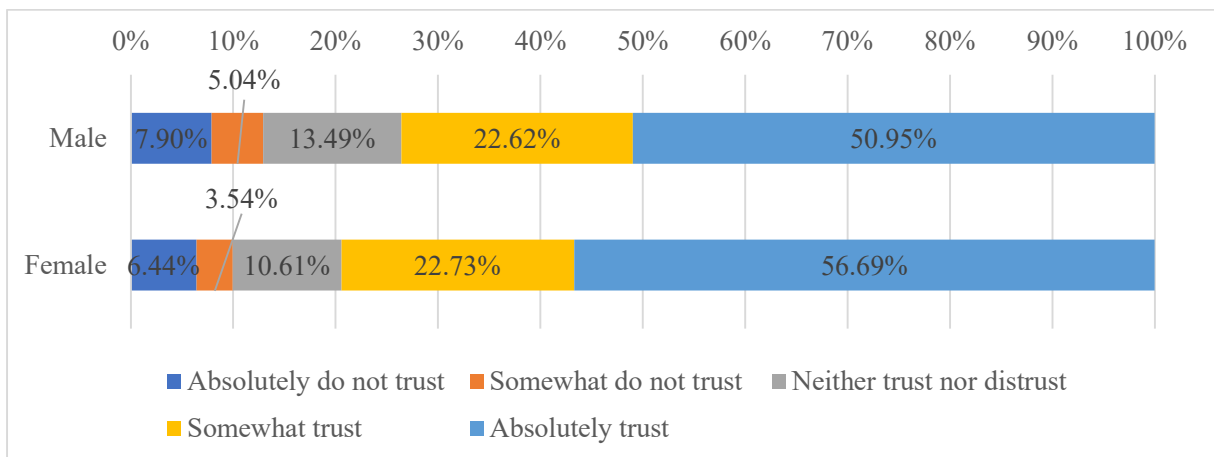


Figure B2.19-2. By age (N=1526)

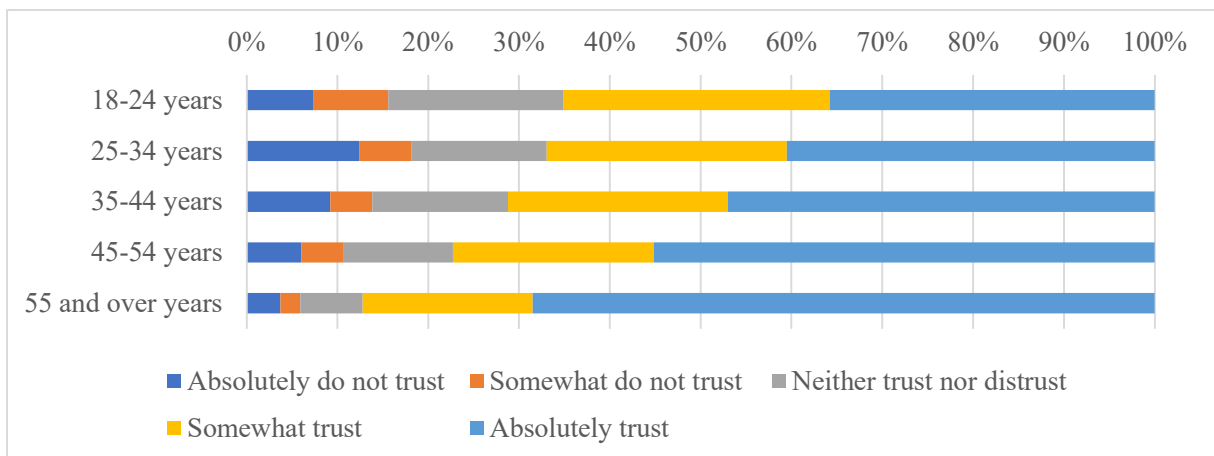


Figure B2.19-3. By region (N=1520)

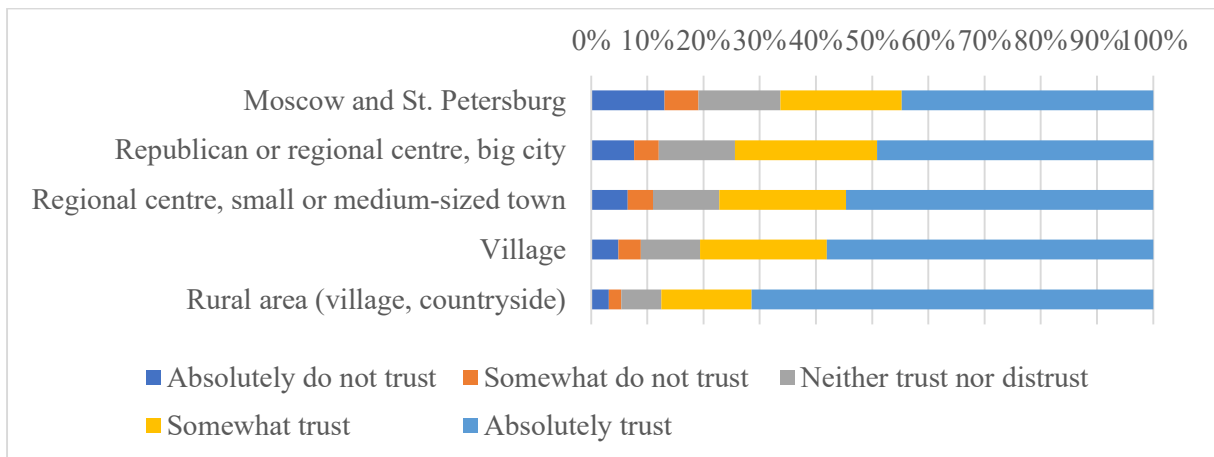
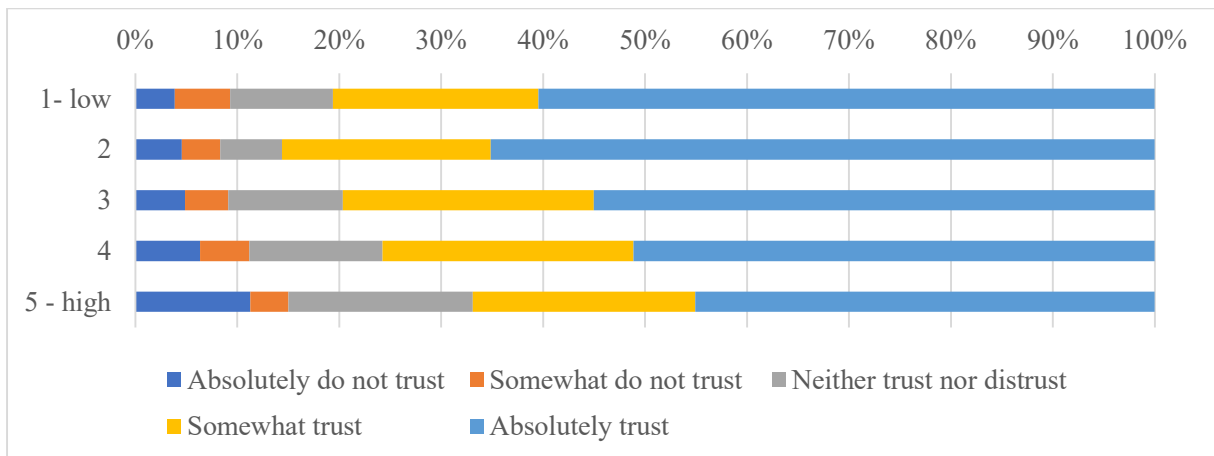


Figure B2.19-4. By income (N=1416)



## B2 (Q30\_20). Trust in the church

Figure B2.20-0. Total number of respondents (N=1497)

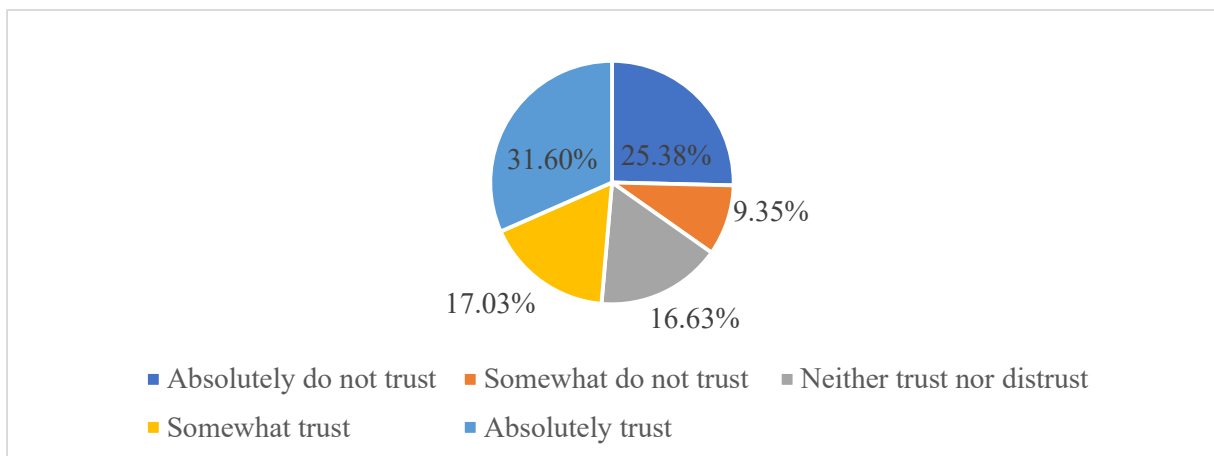


Figure B2.20-1. By sex (N=1497)

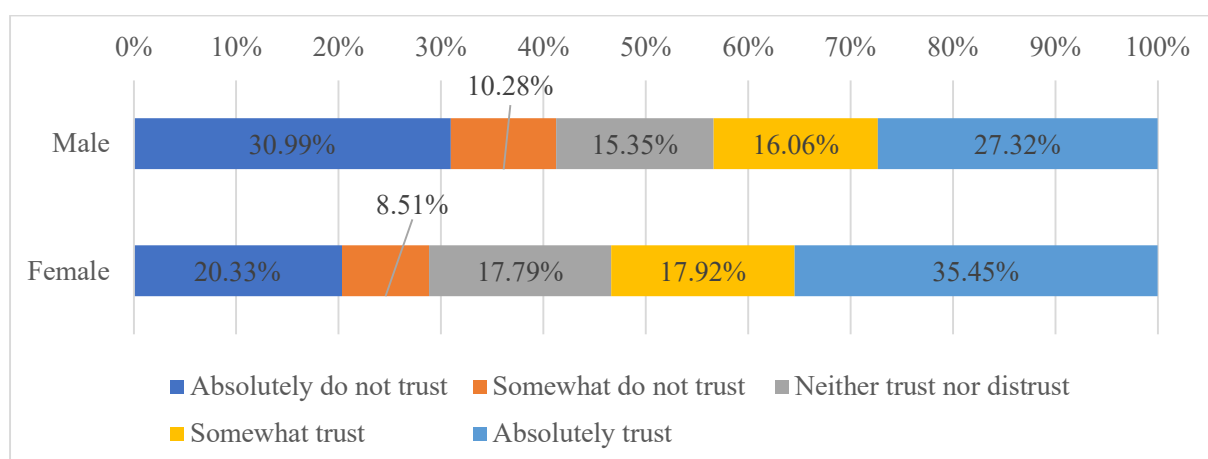


Figure B2.20-2. By age (N=1497)

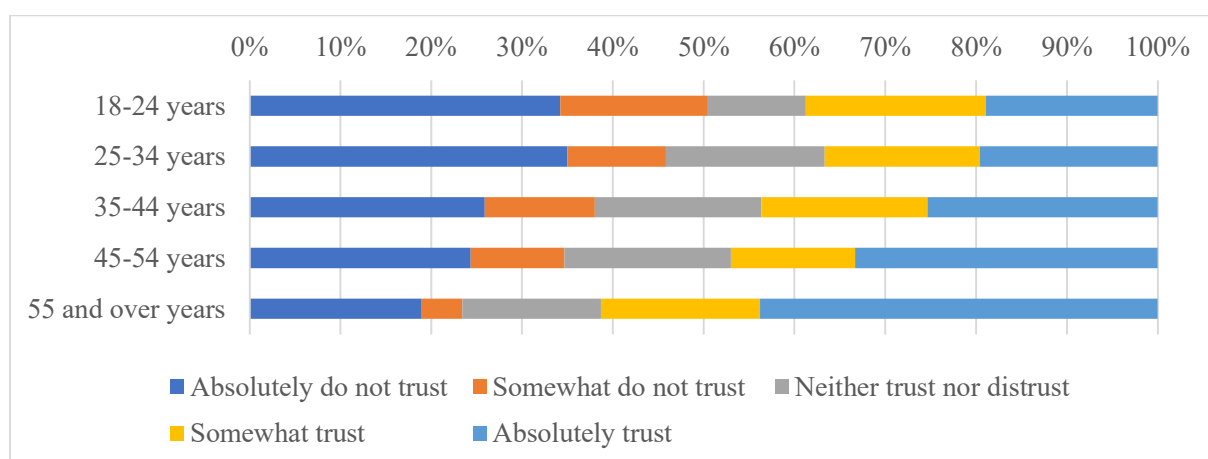


Figure B2.20-3. By region (N=1492)

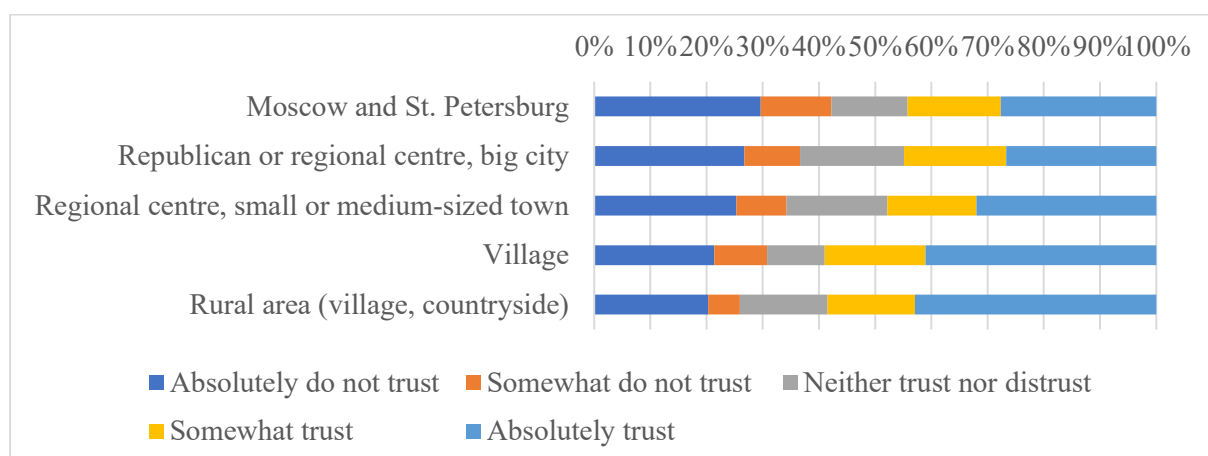
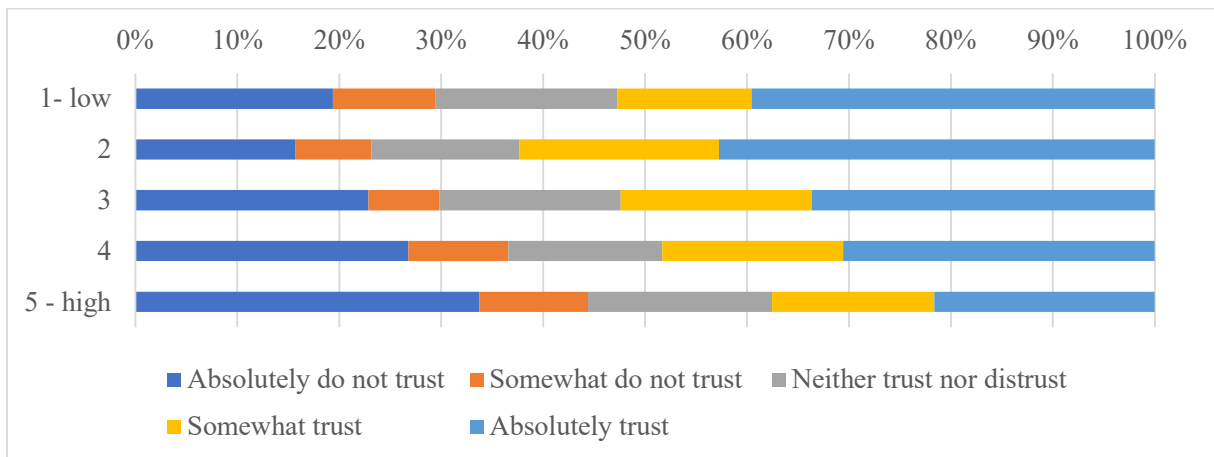


Figure B2.20-4. By income (N=1367)



## B2 (Q30\_21). Trust in old media (TV, radio, newspapers)

Figure B2.21-0. Total number of respondents (N=1565)

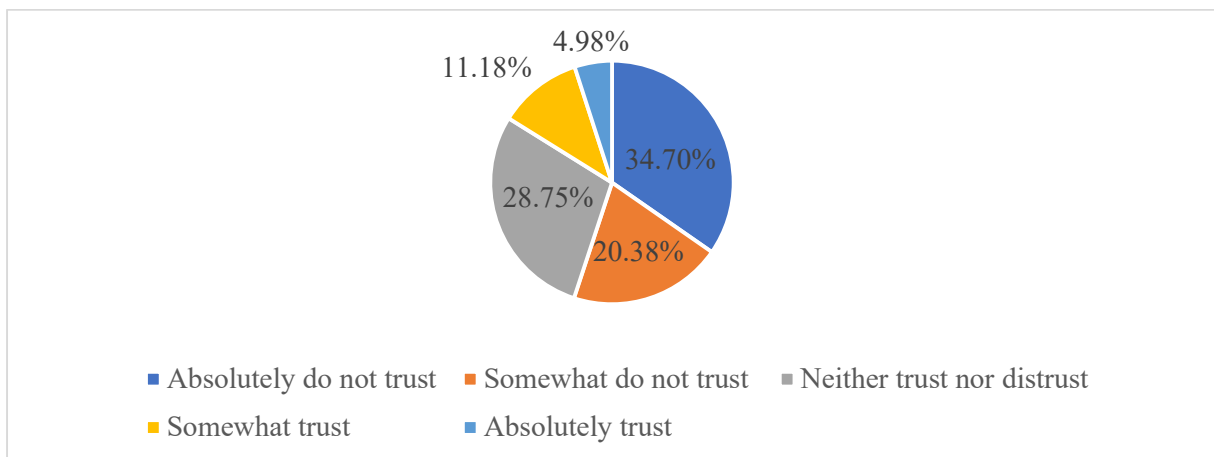


Figure B2.21-1. By sex (N=1565)

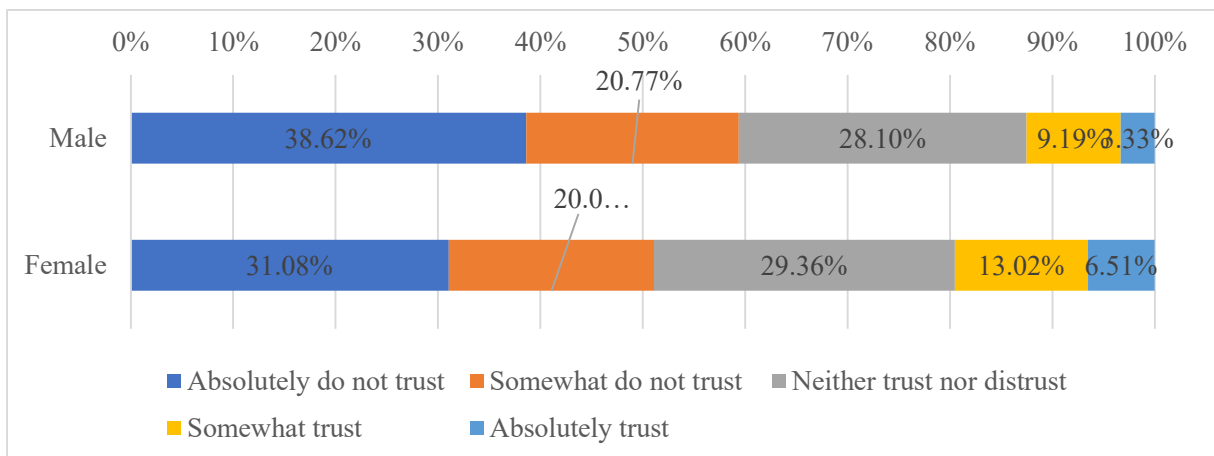


Figure B2.21-2. By age (N=1558)

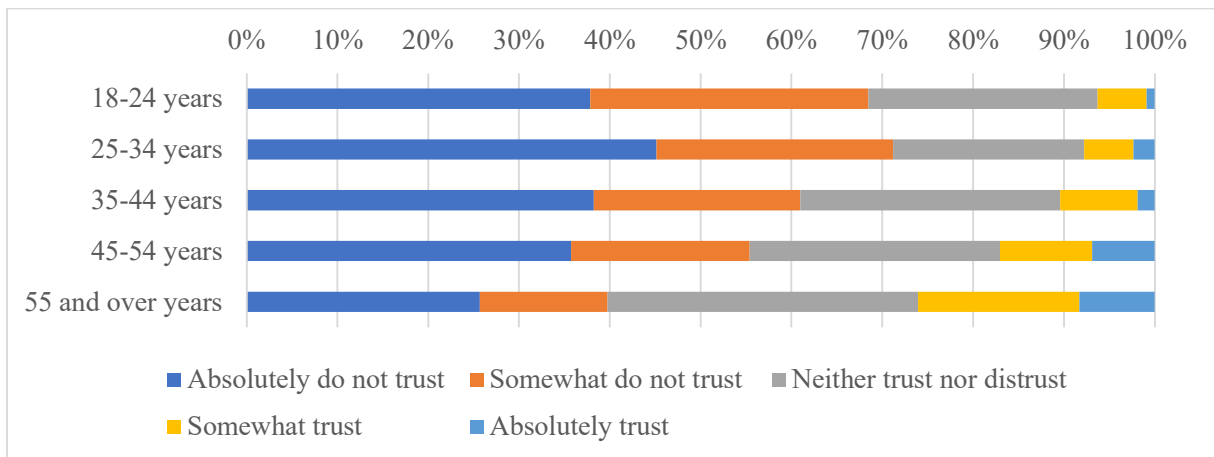


Figure B2.21-3. By region (N=1558)

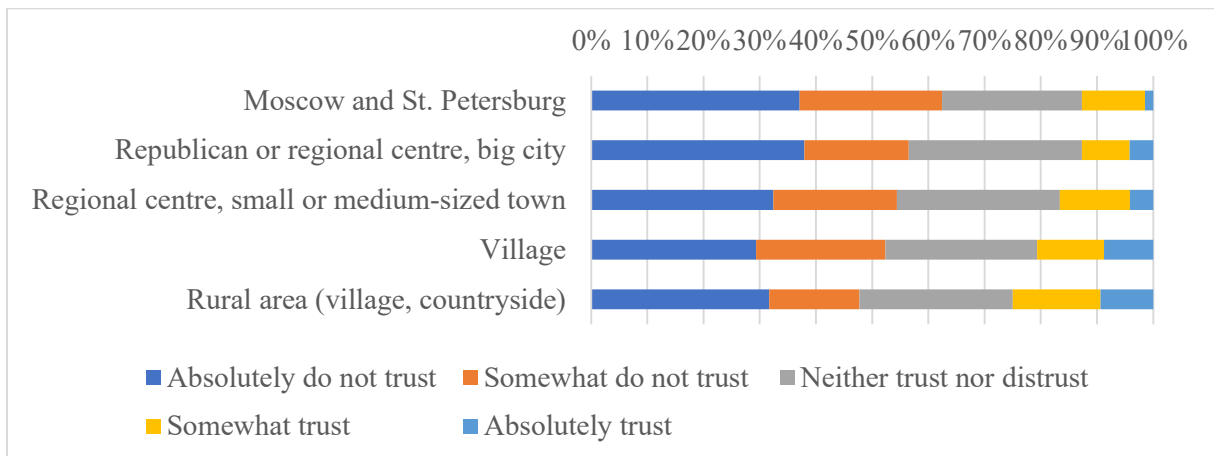
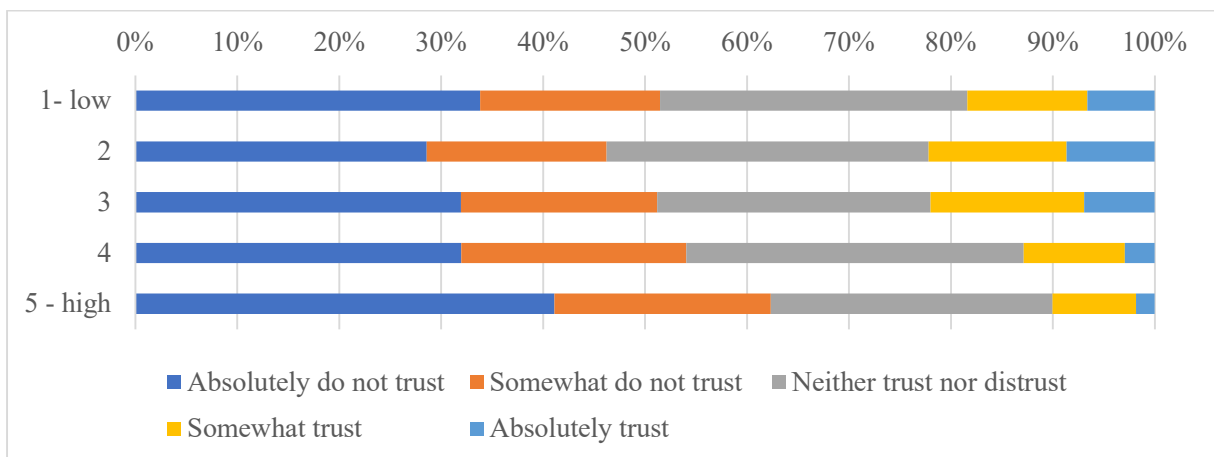


Figure B2.21-4. By income (N=1444)



## B2 (Q30\_22). Trust in new media (social networks, information in the Internet)

Figure B2.22-0. Total number of respondents (N=1502)

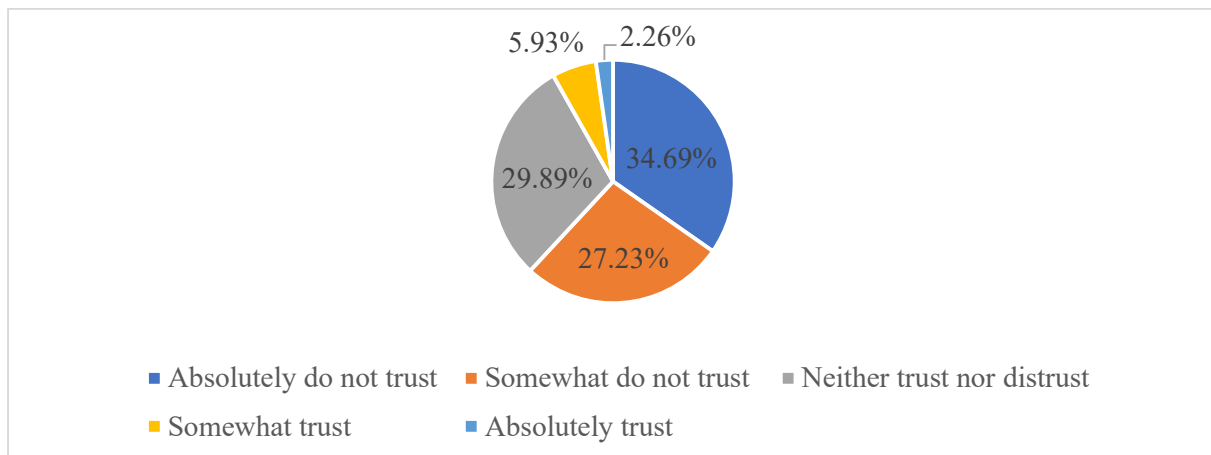


Figure B2.22-1. By sex (N=1502)

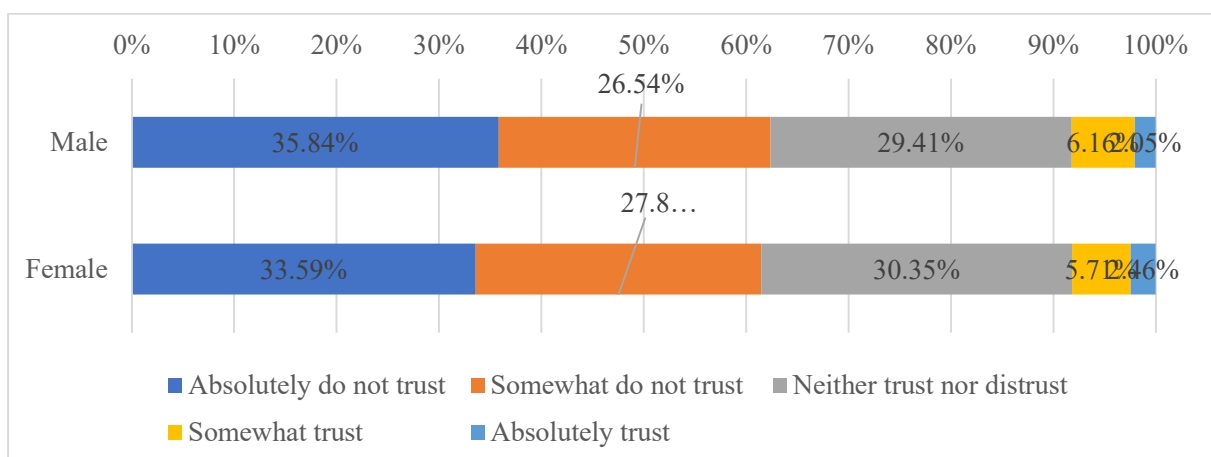


Figure B2.22-2. By age (N=1502)

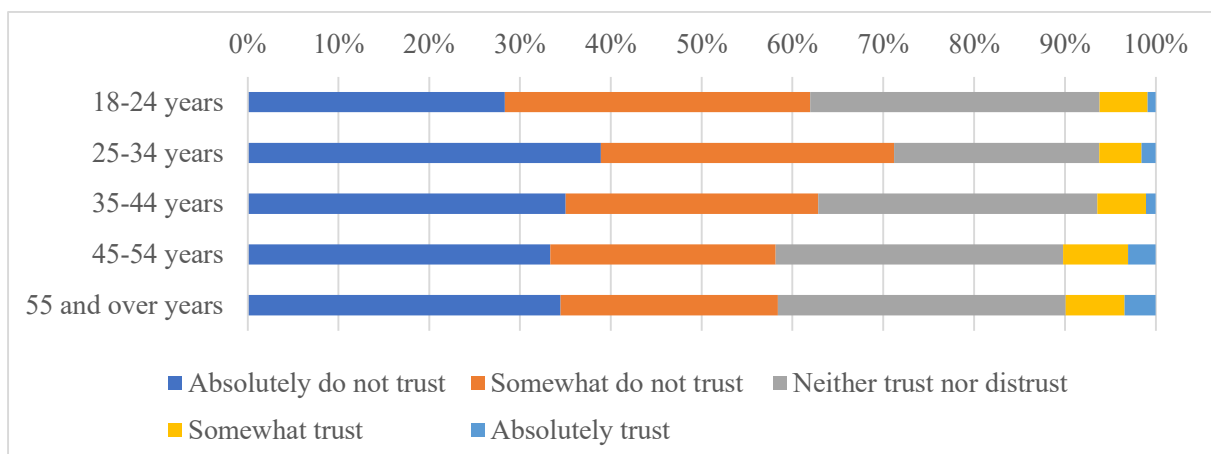


Figure B2.22-3. By region (N=1502)

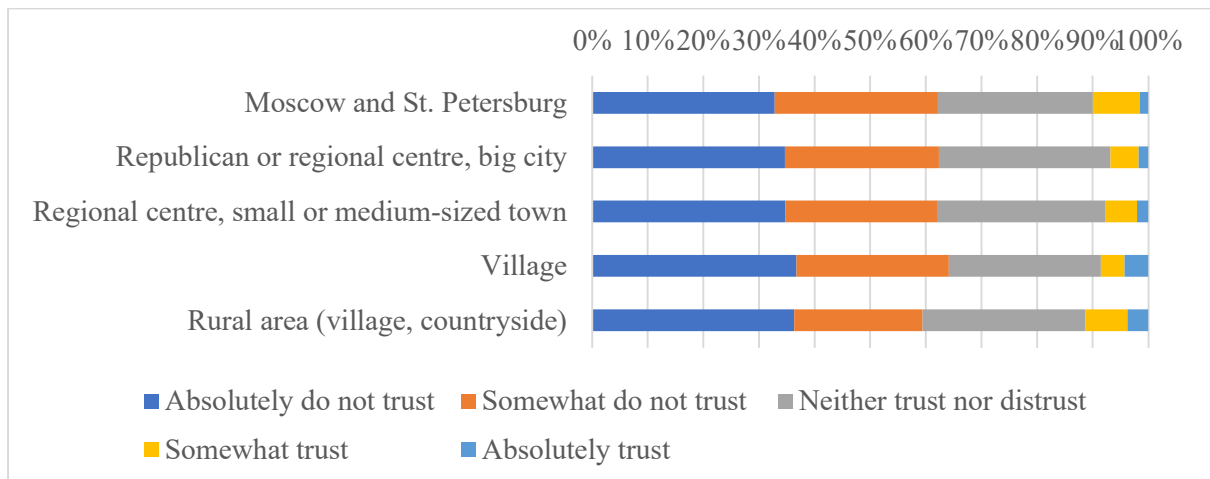
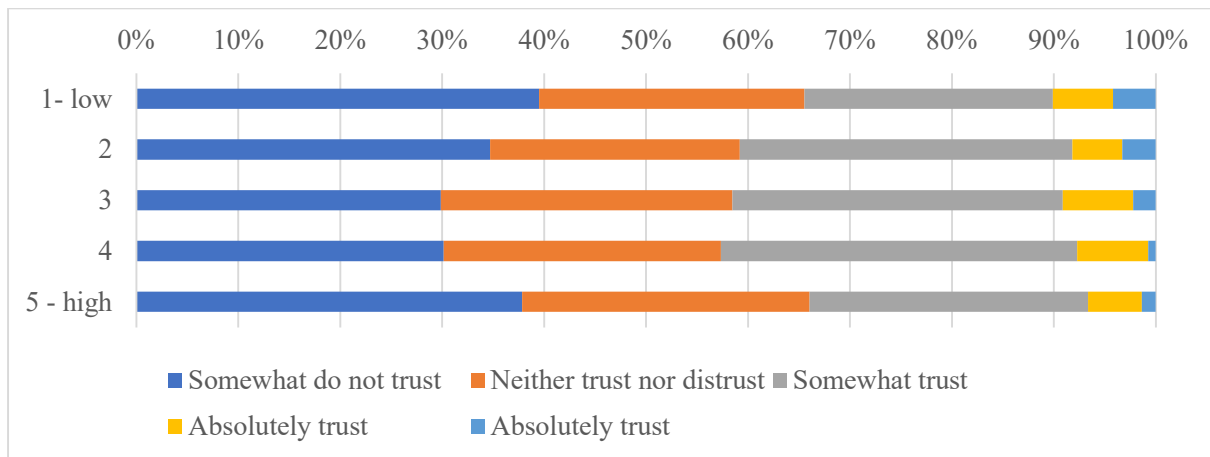


Figure B2.22-4. By income (N=1390)



## B2 (Q30\_23). Trust in Russia's Government

Figure B2.23-0. Total number of respondents (N=1533)

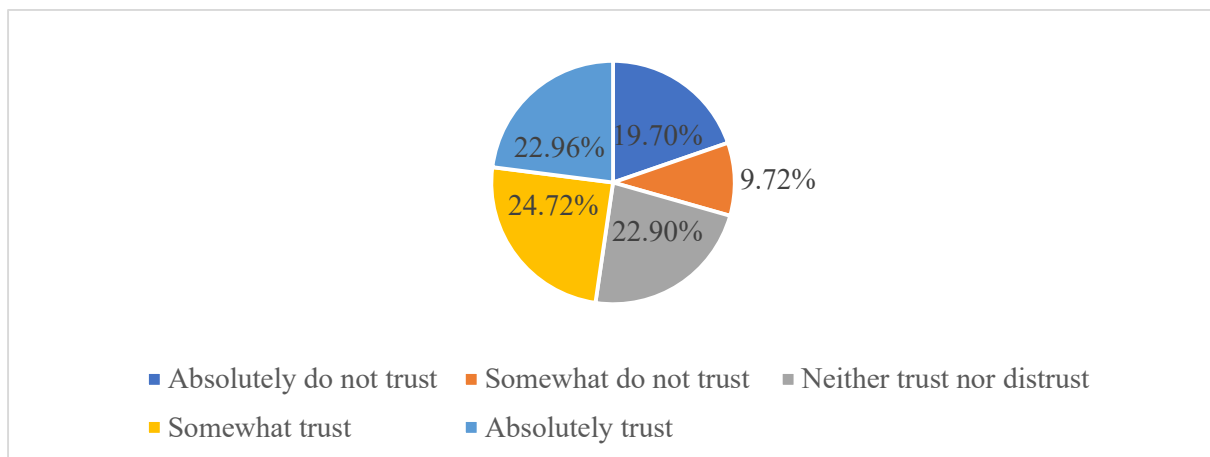


Figure B2.23-1. By sex (N=1533)

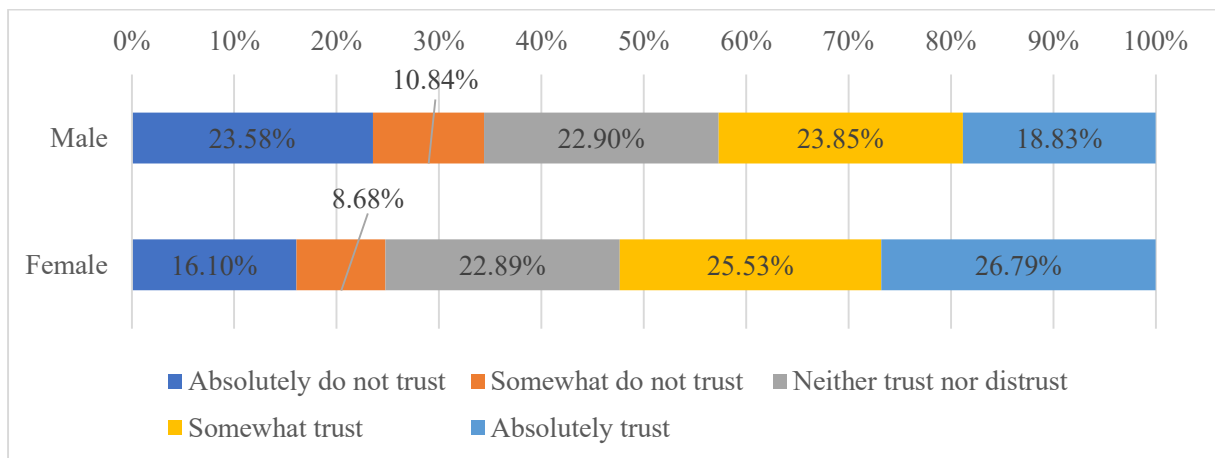


Figure B2.23-2. By age (N=1533)

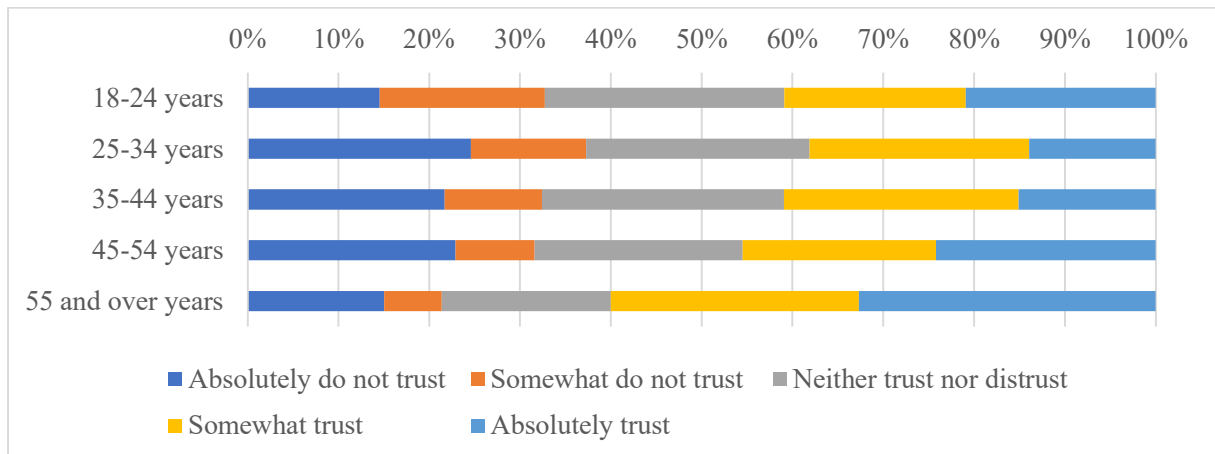


Figure B2.23-3. By region (N=1533)

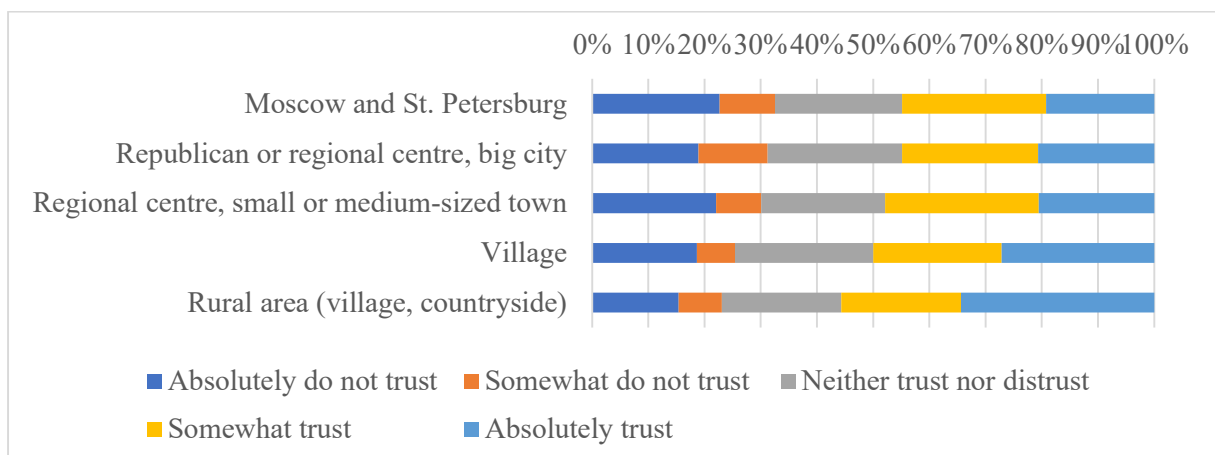
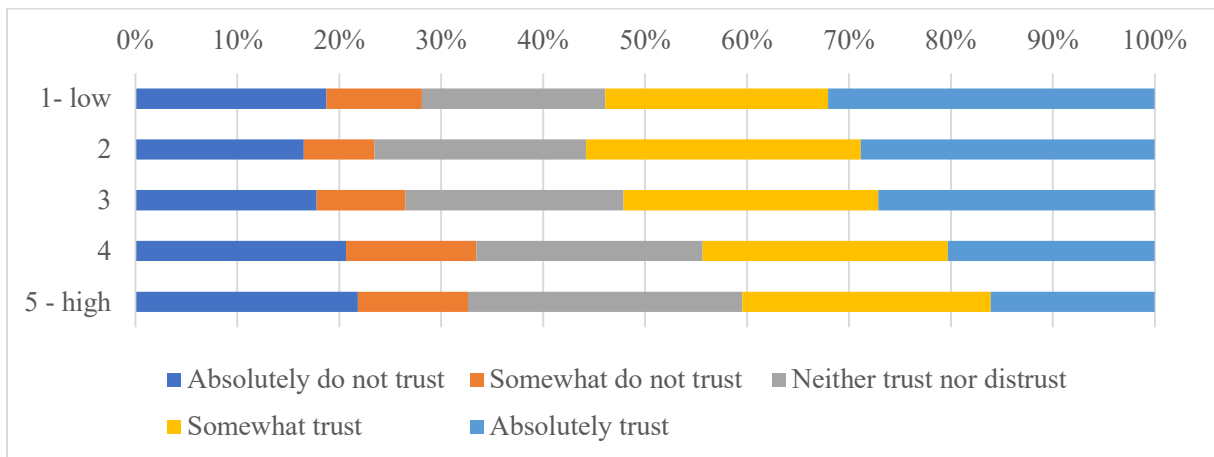




Figure B2.23-4. By income (N=1421)



## B2 (Q30\_24). Trust in State Duma

Figure B2.24-0. Total number of respondents (N=1517)

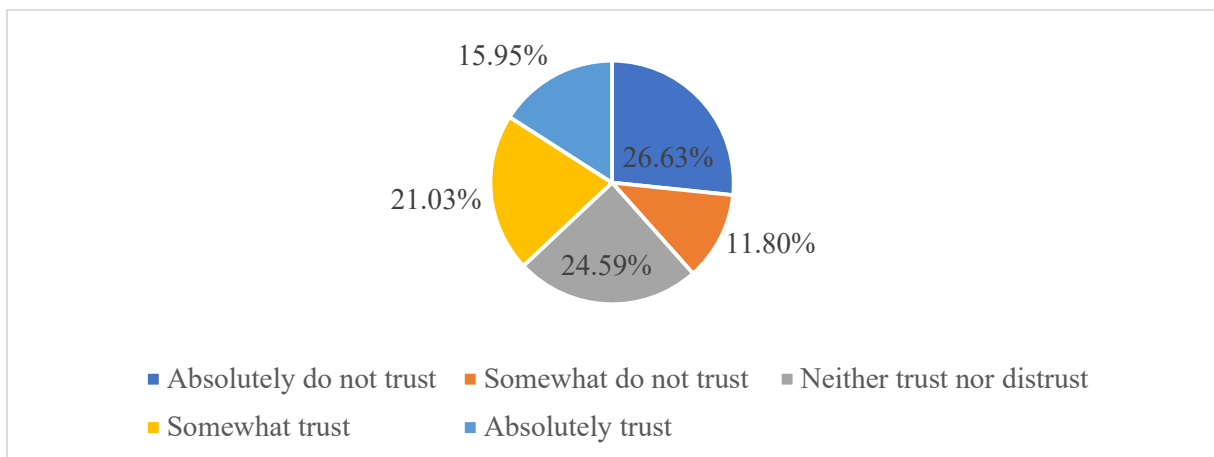


Figure B2.24-1. By sex (N=1517)

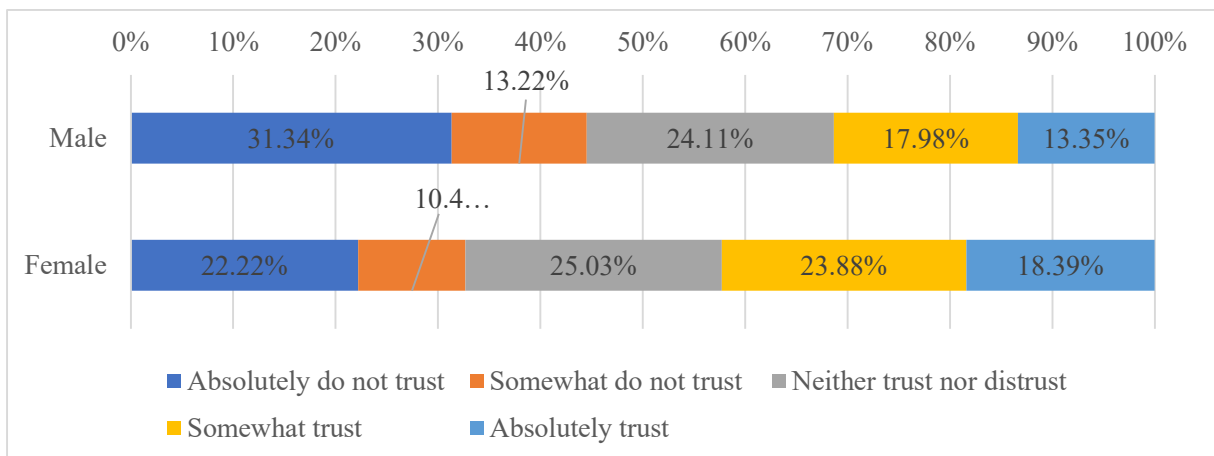


Figure B2.24-2. By age (N=1517)

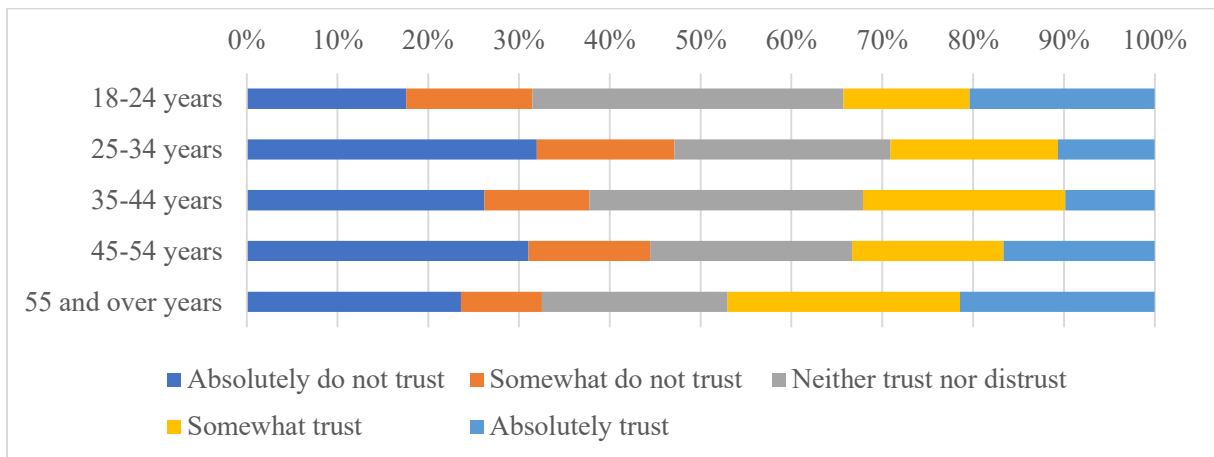


Figure B2.24-3. By region (N=1513)

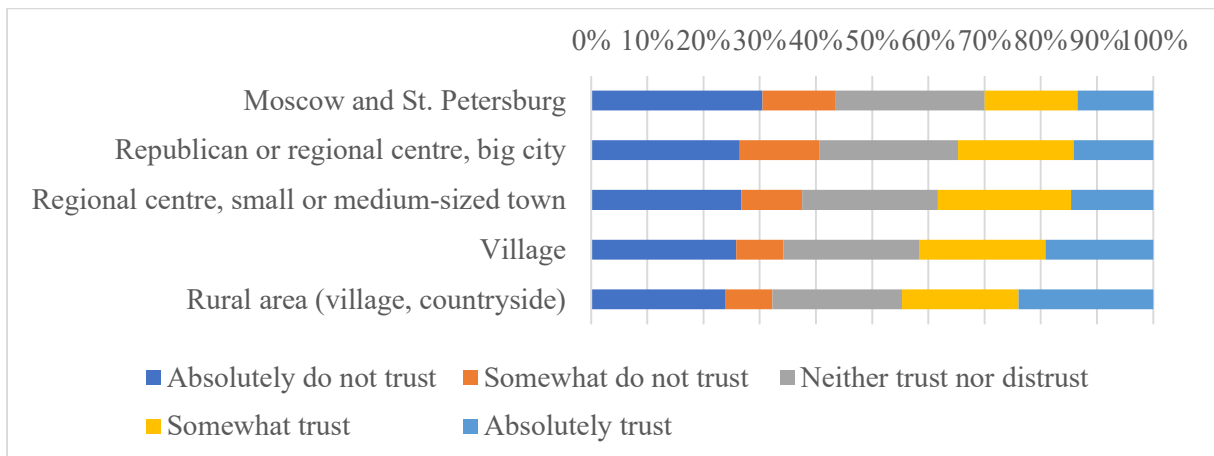
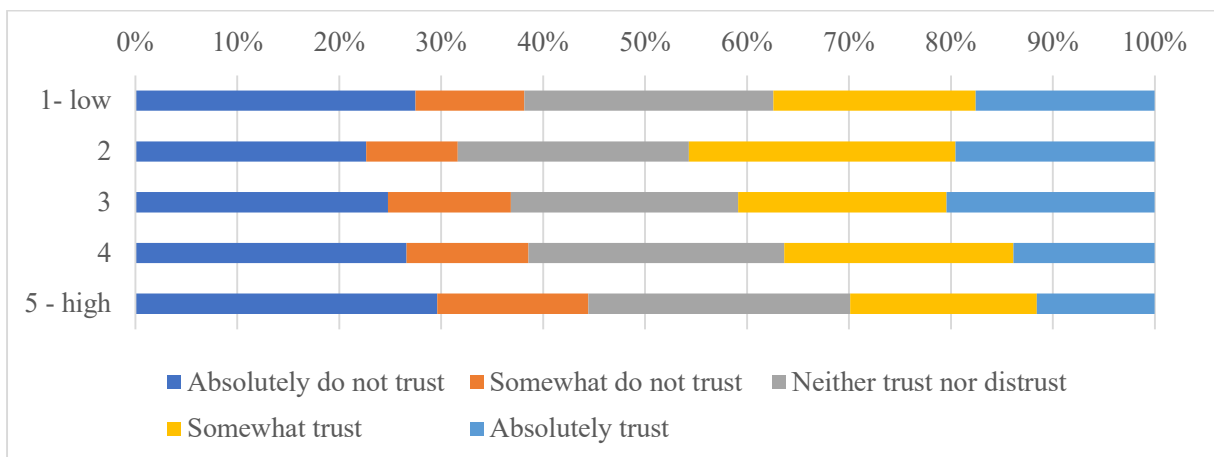


Figure B2.24-4. By income (N=1409)



**B4(Q32). In your opinion, is there more good or evil in human nature?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
1 - Absolute predominance of evil	67	4.2%
2	34	2.1%
3	147	9.2%
4	364	22.8%
5	580	36.3%
6	146	9.1%
7 - Absolute predominance of good	247	15.4%
Cannot answer/Refuse	15	0.9%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure B4-0. Total number of respondents (N=1585)

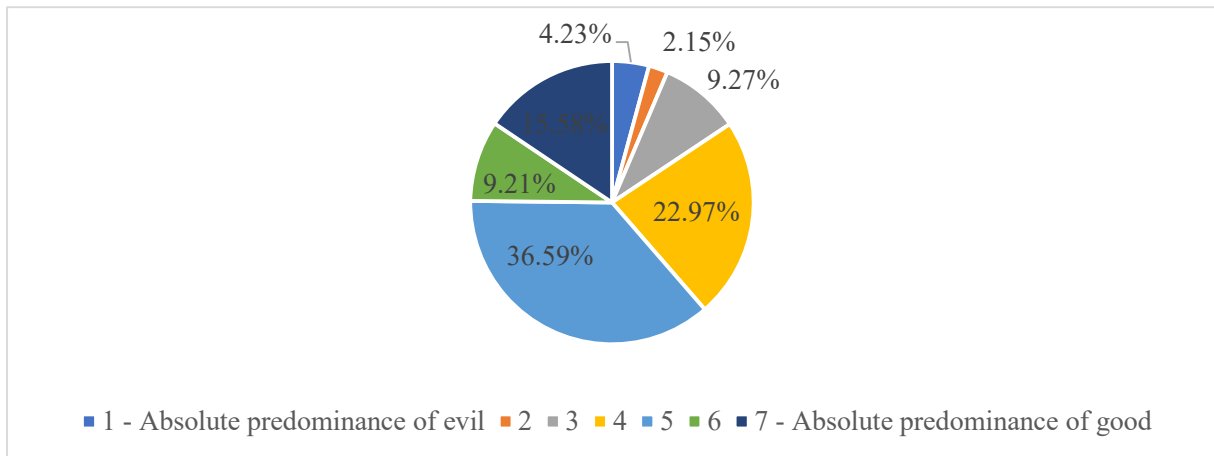


Figure B4-1. By sex (N=1585)

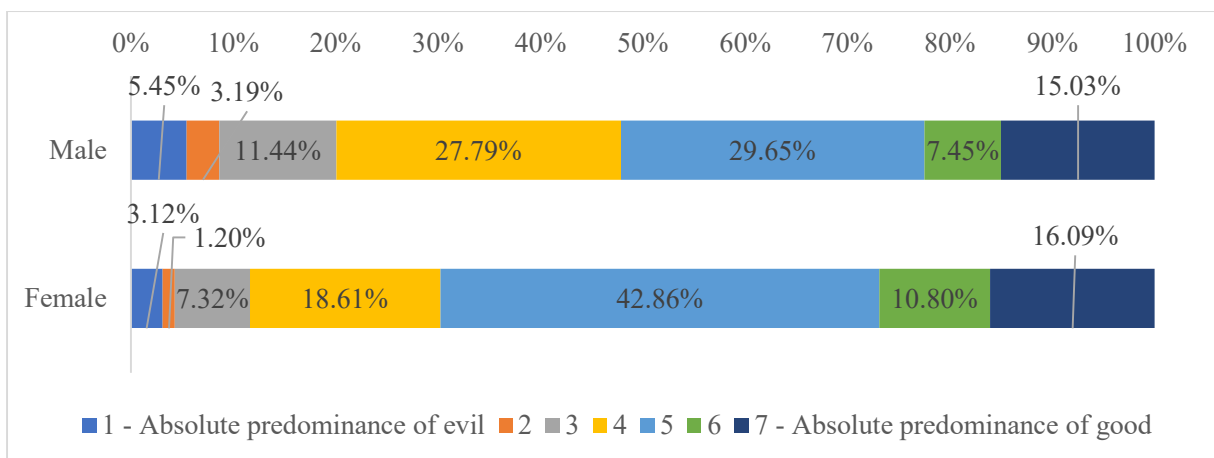


Figure B4-2. By age (N=1585)

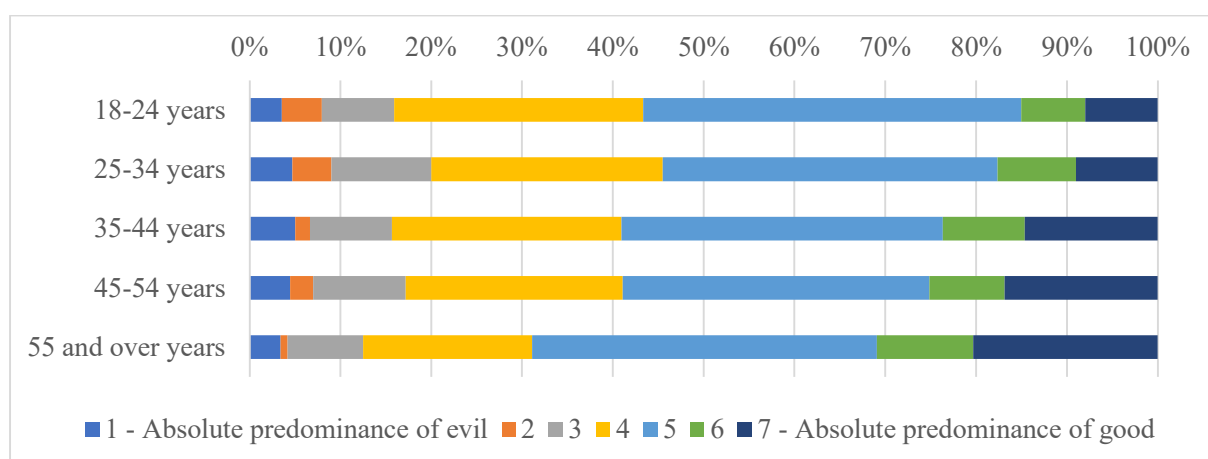


Figure B4-3. By region (N=1579)

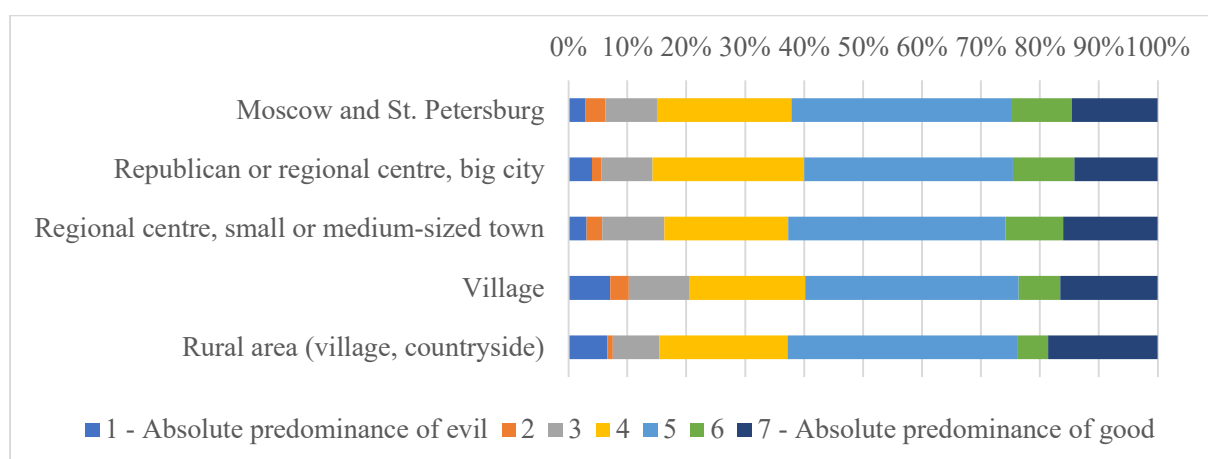
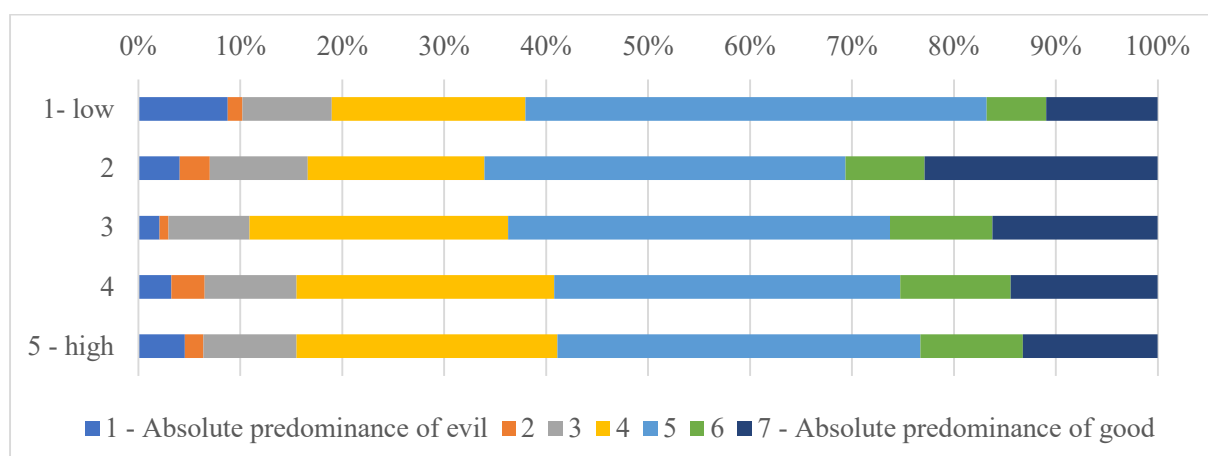


Figure B4-4. By income (N=1462)



## C. Opportunities and Influence

### C1(Q33). Do you feel that you can change your life on your own?

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Absolutely cannot to make decisions that could change my life	61	3.8%
Somewhat cannot make decisions that could change my life	188	11.8%
Somewhat can make decisions that could change my life	690	43.1%
Absolutely can make decisions that could change my life	613	38.3%
Cannot answer	48	3.0%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure C1-0. Total number of respondents (N=1552)

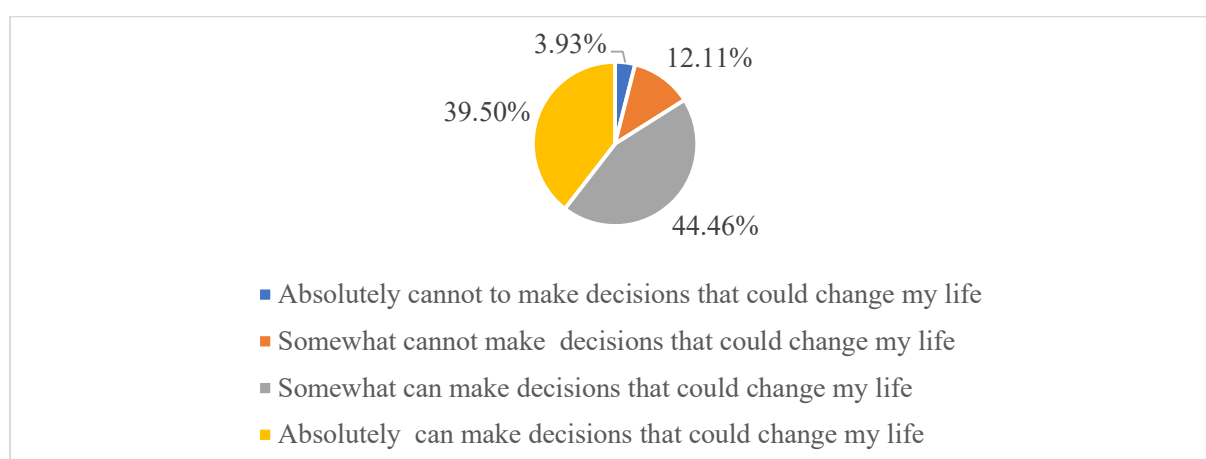


Figure C1-1. By sex (N=1552)

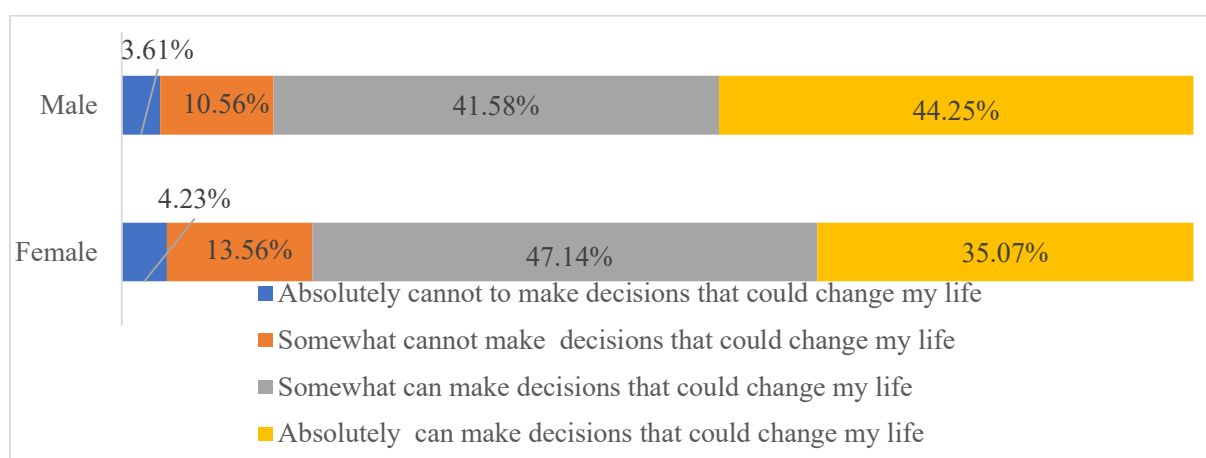


Figure C1-2. By age (N=1552)

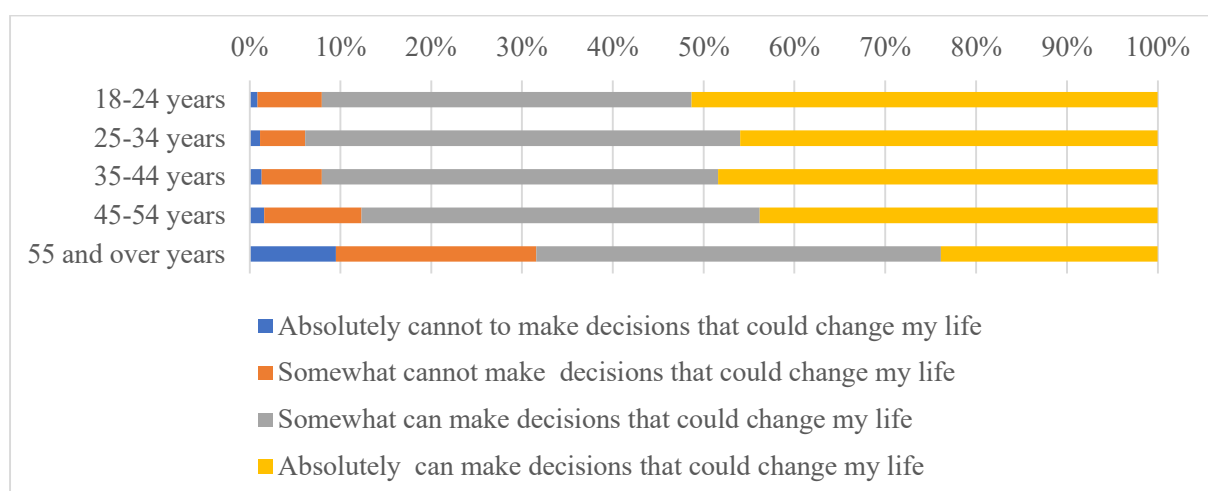


Figure C1-3. By region (N=1545)

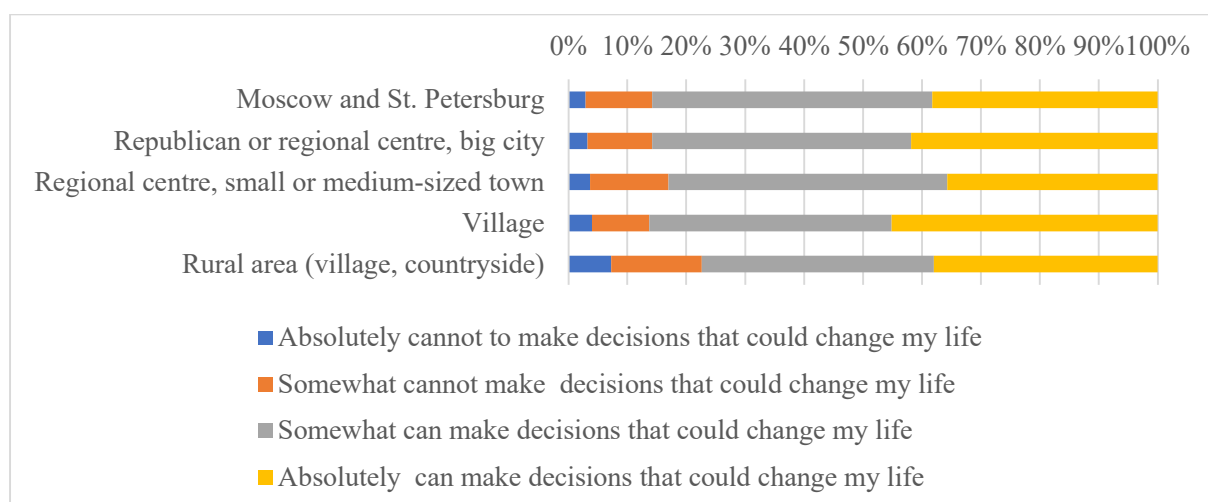
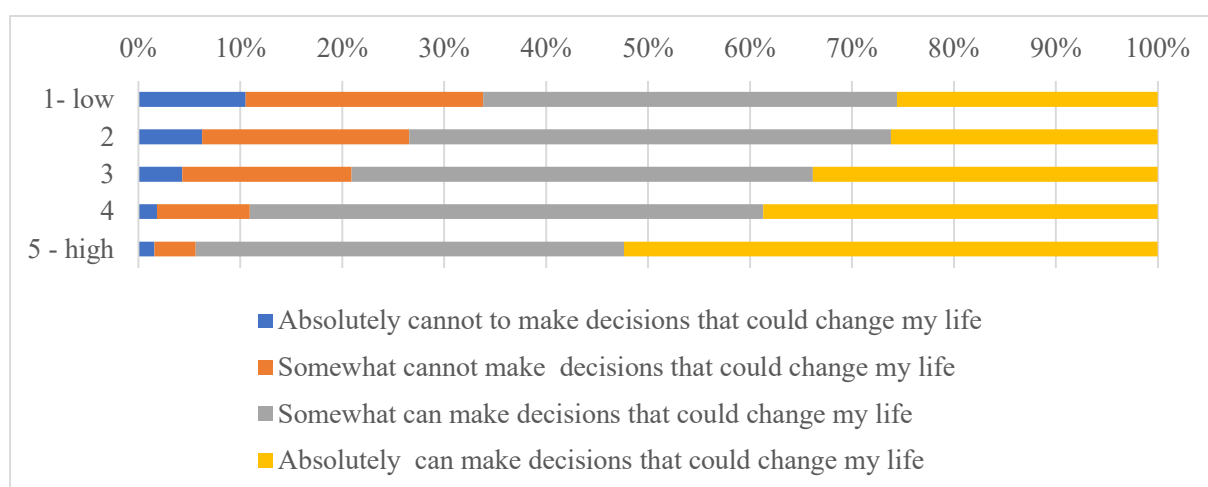


Figure C1-4. By income (N=1431)



**C3 (Q35). To what extent are you satisfied with your life?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Absolutely not satisfied	33	2.1%
Somewhat not satisfied	48	3.0%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	601	37.6%
Somewhat satisfied	572	35.8%
Absolutely satisfied	333	20.8%
Cannot answer	13	0.8%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure C3-0. Total number of respondents (N=1587)

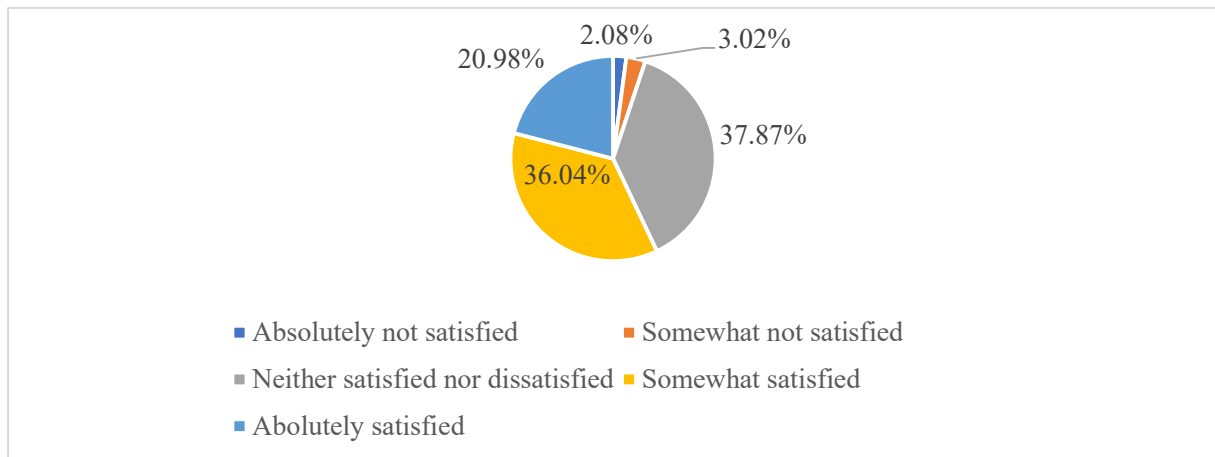


Figure C3-1. By sex (N=1587)

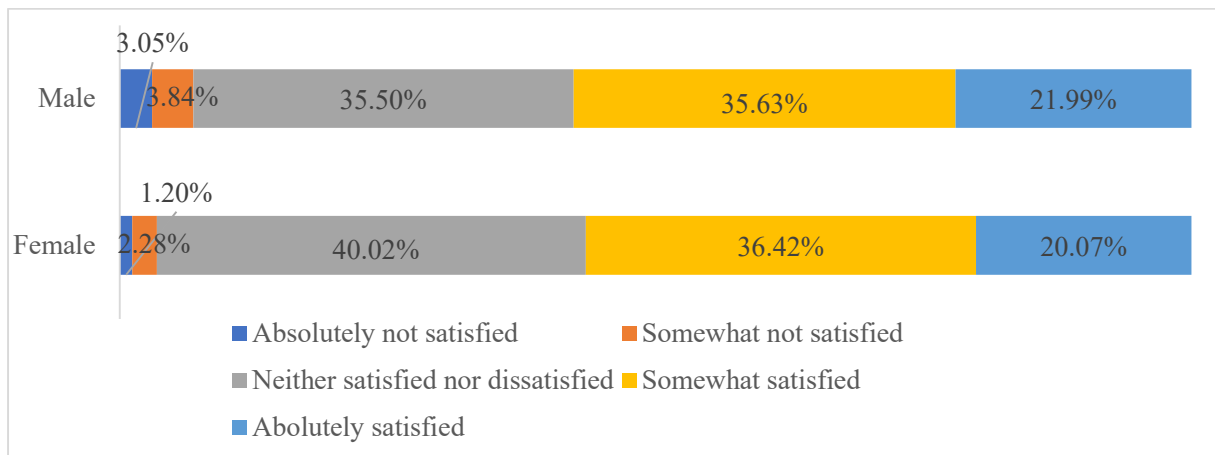


Figure C3-2. By age (N=1587)

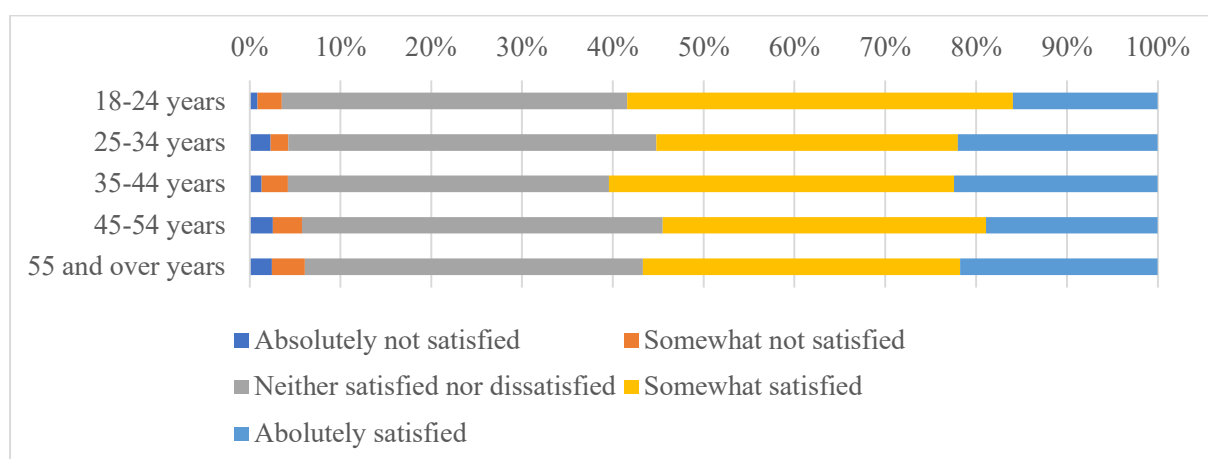


Figure C3-3. By region (N=1580)

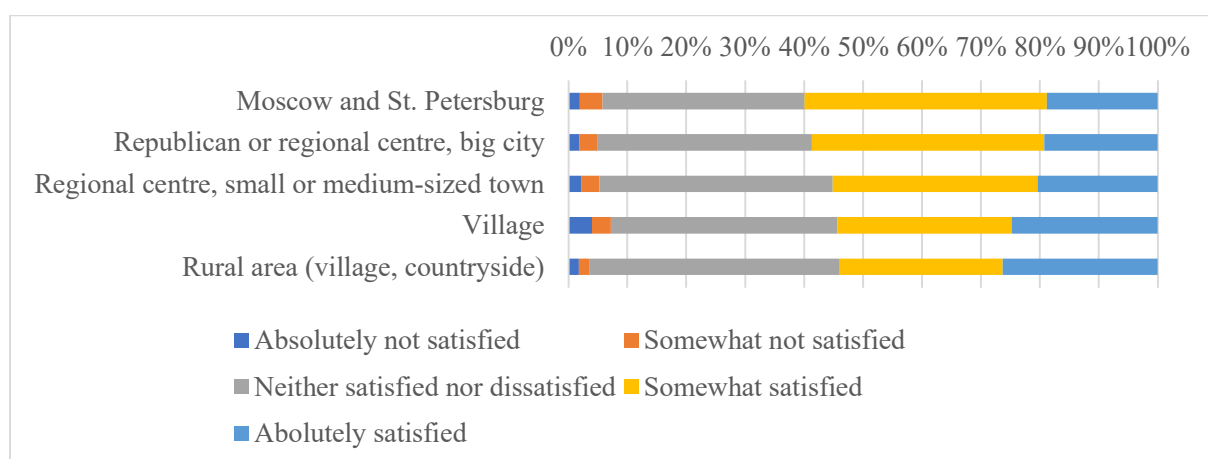
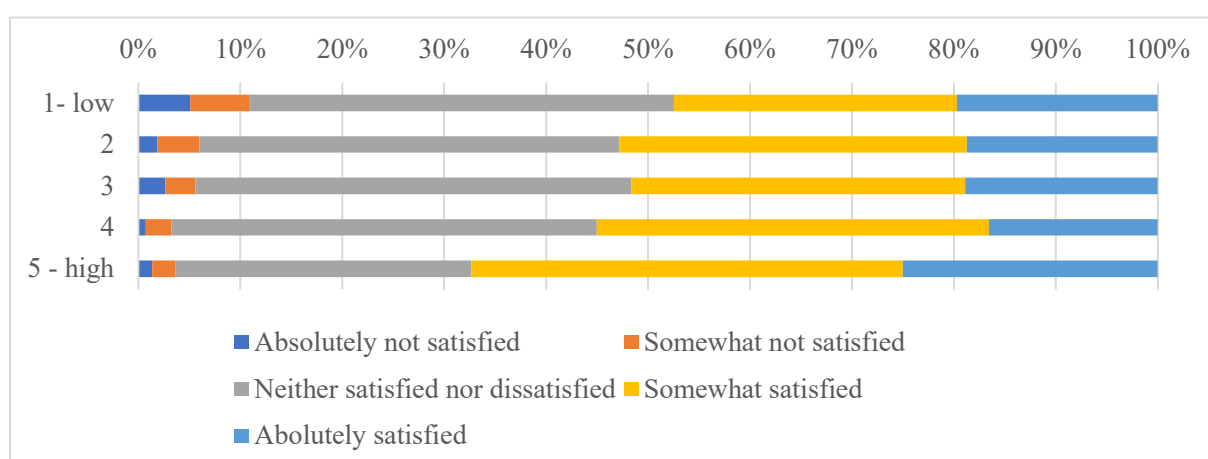


Figure C3-4. By income (N=1465)





**C5 (Q137). How would you describe your daily emotional and psychological condition?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
I feel emotionally uplifted	56	3.5%
I feel calm and well-balanced	704	44.0%
I feel apathetic	51	3.2%
I feel anxious	127	7.9%
I feel irritated	27	1.7%
I feel angry	9	0.6%
I feel aggressive	9	0.6%
It depends, my emotional condition varies	599	37.4%
Other	10	0.6%
Cannot answer	8	0.5%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure C5-0. Total number of respondents (N=1592)

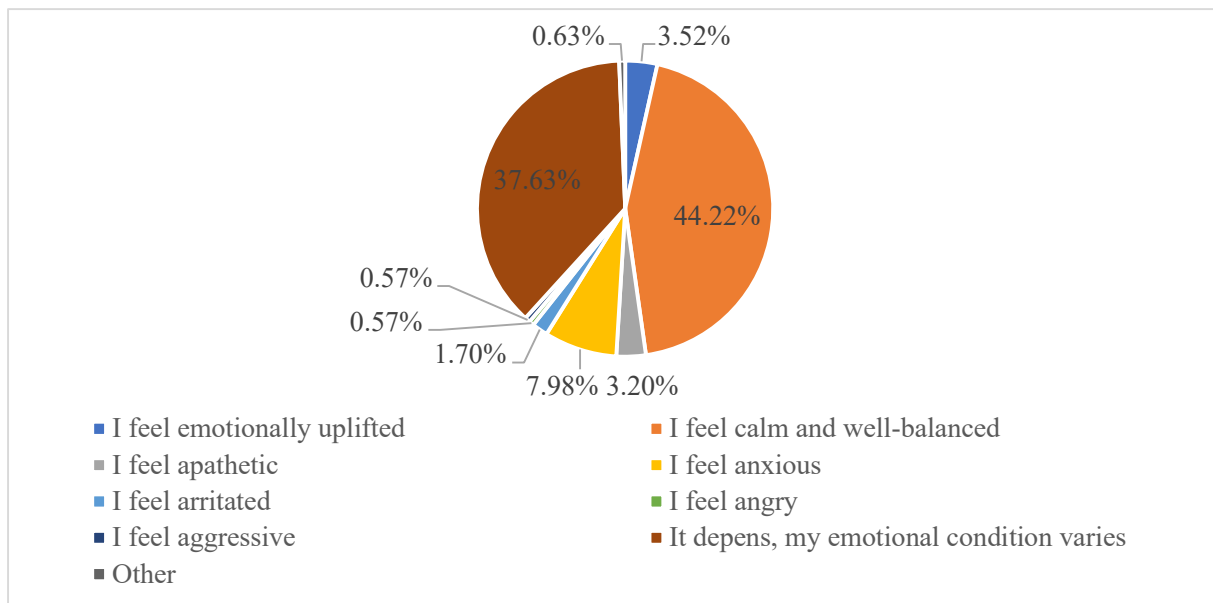


Figure C5-1. By sex (N=1592)

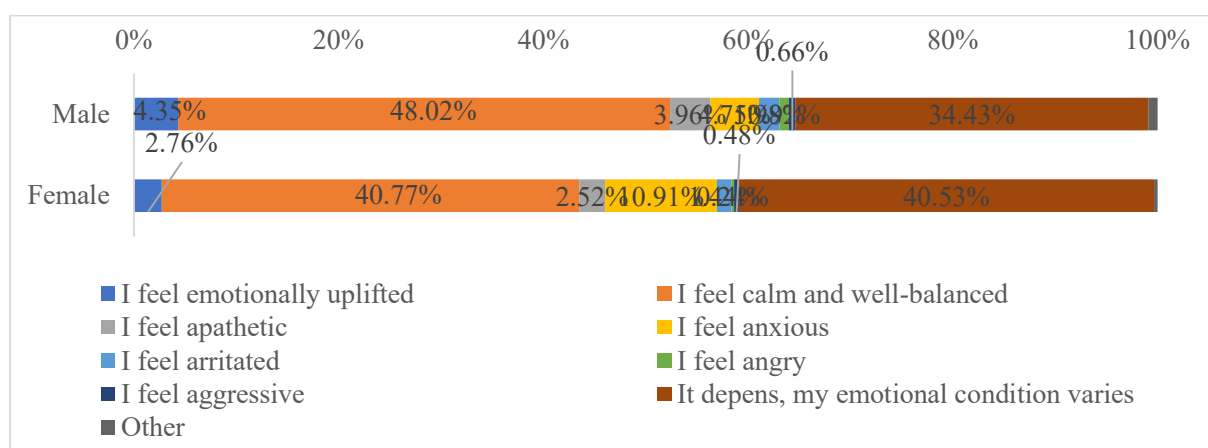


Figure C5-2. By age (N=1592)

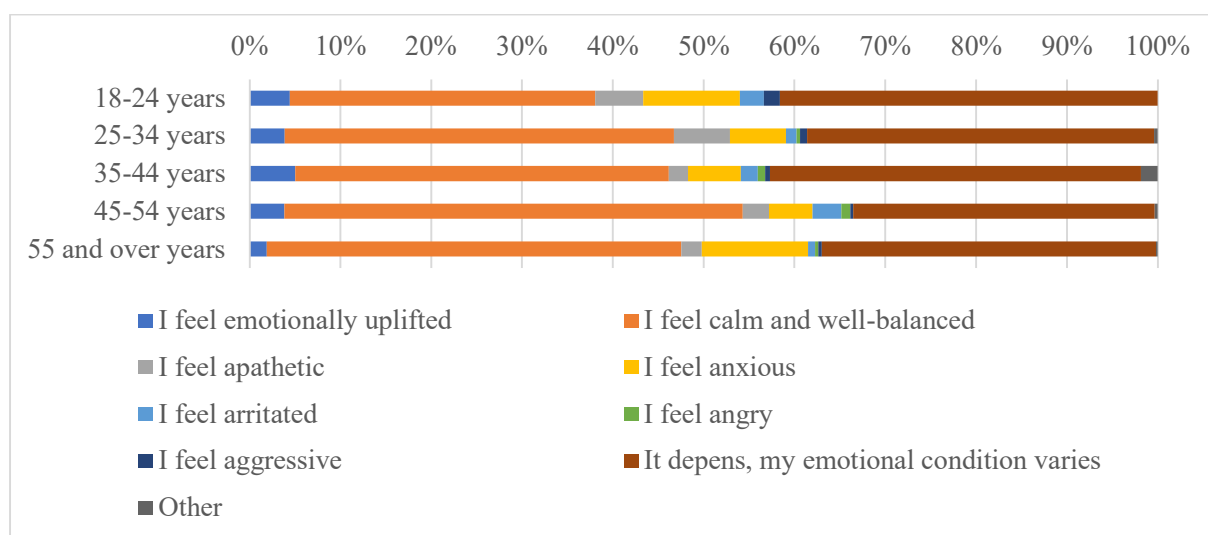


Figure C5-3. By region (N=1585)

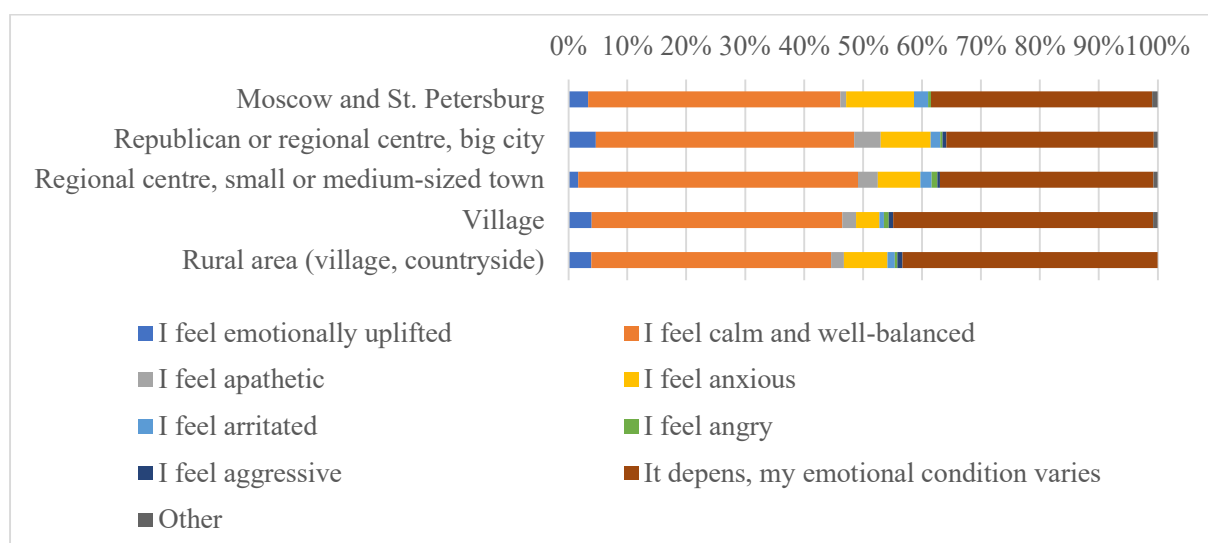
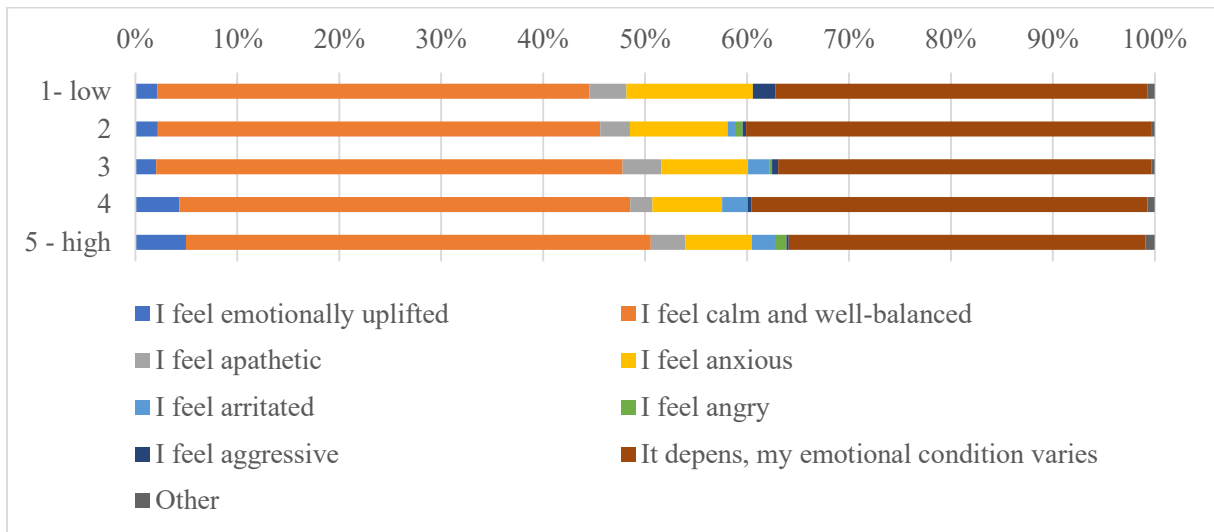


Figure C5-4. By income (N=1471)



**C4 (Q36). Who in your environment is the most important person: an authority, a main adviser or person providing assistance in solving your problems or achieving your goals?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
My boss at work	88	5.5%
A state or local government official	3	0.2%
A politician	12	0.8%
A teacher at school or university	31	1.9%
A member of a local community organization	15	0.9%
Other	677	42.3%
No one	757	47.3%
Cannot answer	17	1.1%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure C4-0. Total number of respondents (N=1583)

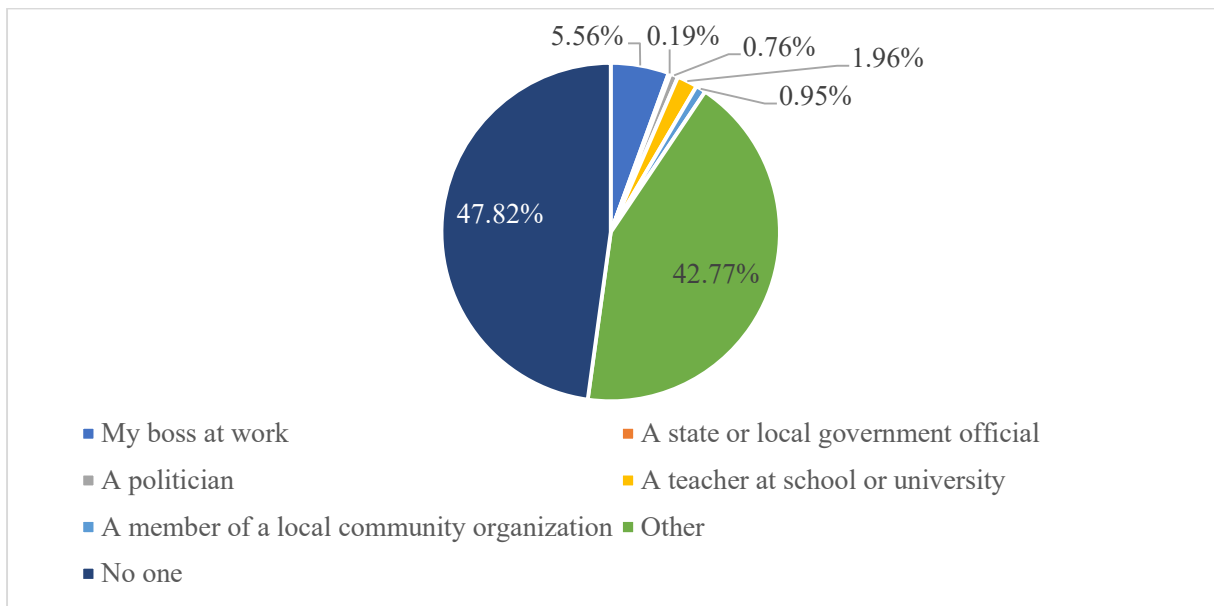


Figure C4-1. By sex (N=1583)

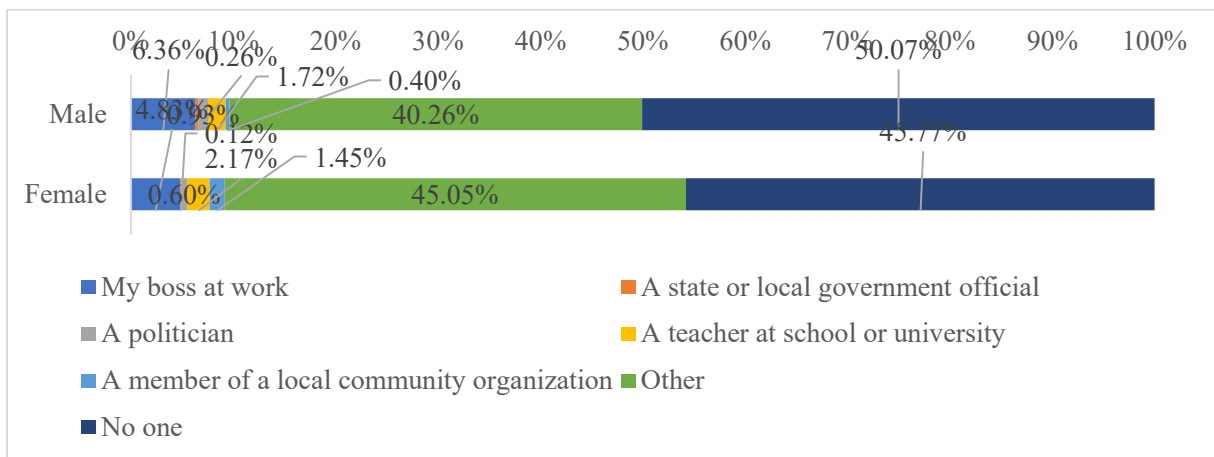


Figure C4-2. By age (N=1583)

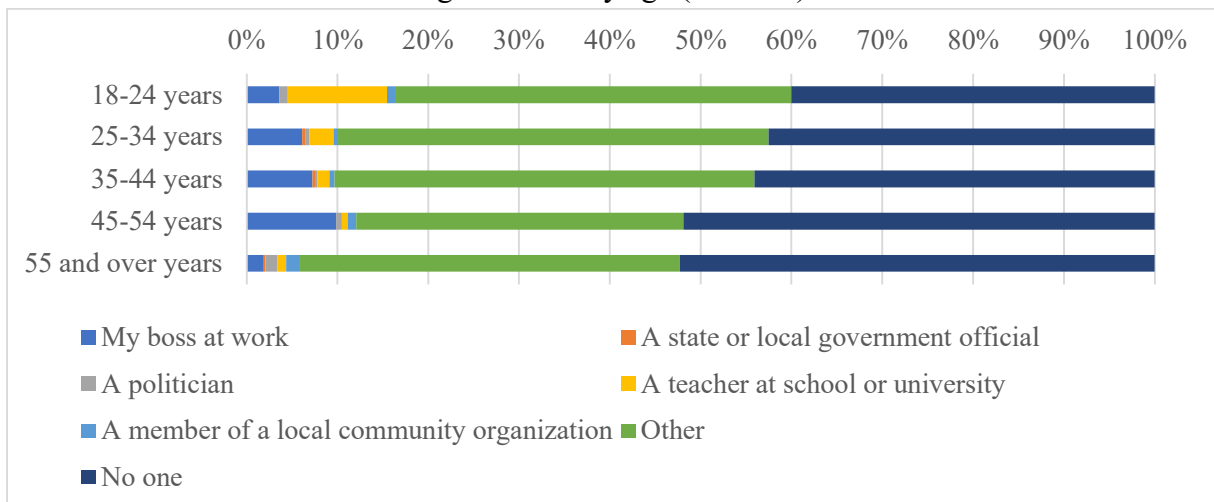


Figure C4-3. By region (N=1576)

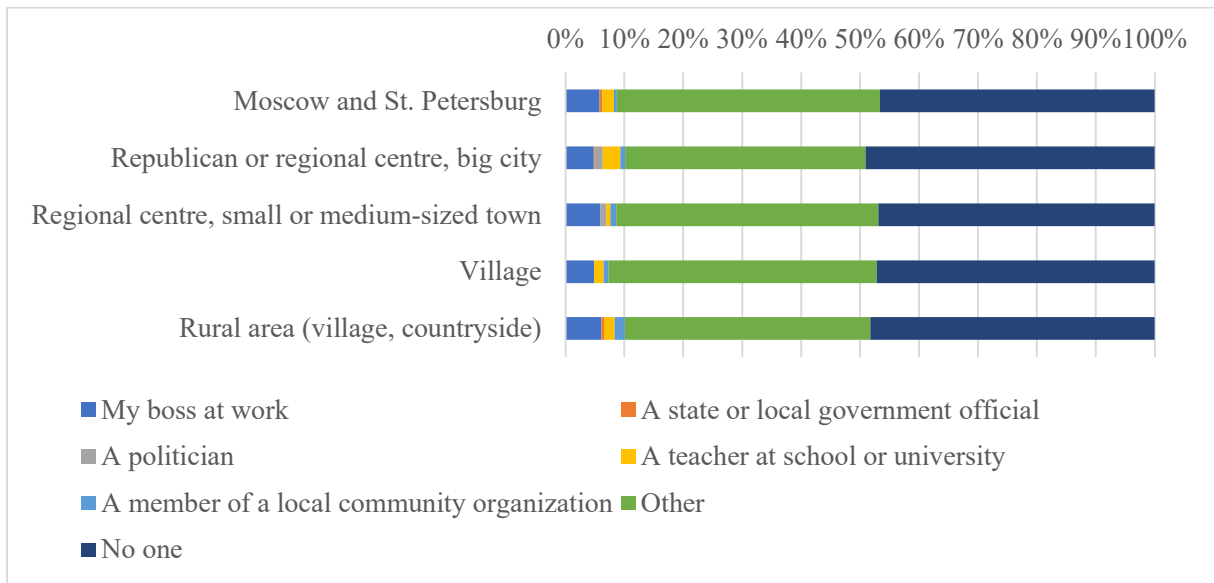
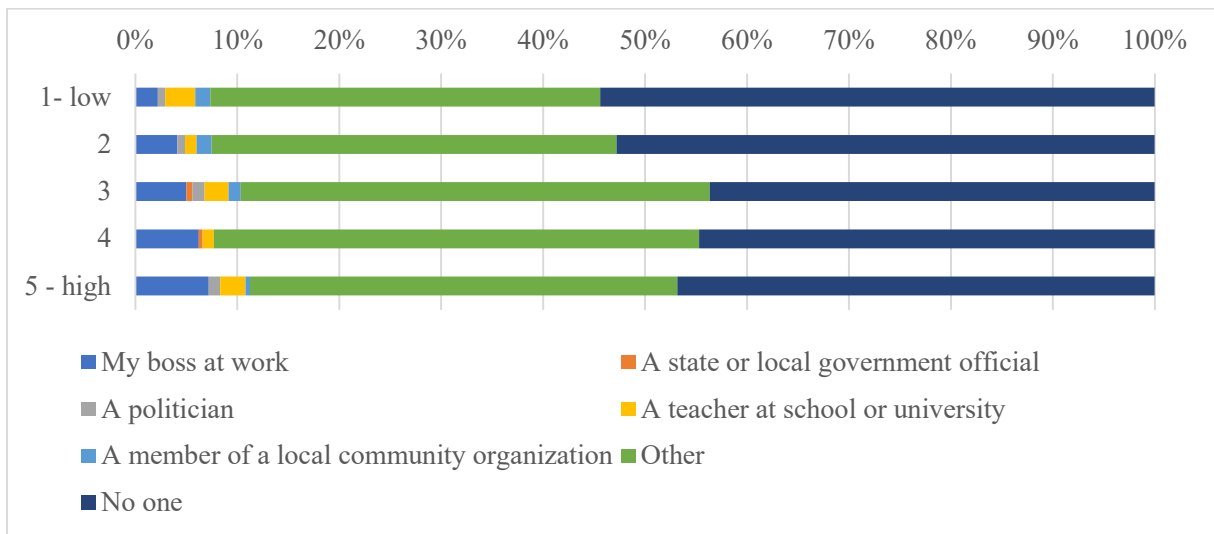


Figure C4-4. By income (N=1431)



## D. Social Cohesion and Social Inclusiveness

**D1 (Q37). It is often the case that there are significant differences between people living in the same area in terms of social status, income, nationality, mother tongue, political preferences, religion, age, gender, etc. How pronounced are such differences in your area of residence?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
1 - Such differences are not pronounced	482	30.1%
2	240	15.0%
3	405	25.3%
4	177	11.1%
5 - Such differences are quite pronounced	241	15.1%
Cannot answer	55	3.4%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure D1-0. Total number of respondents (N=1545)

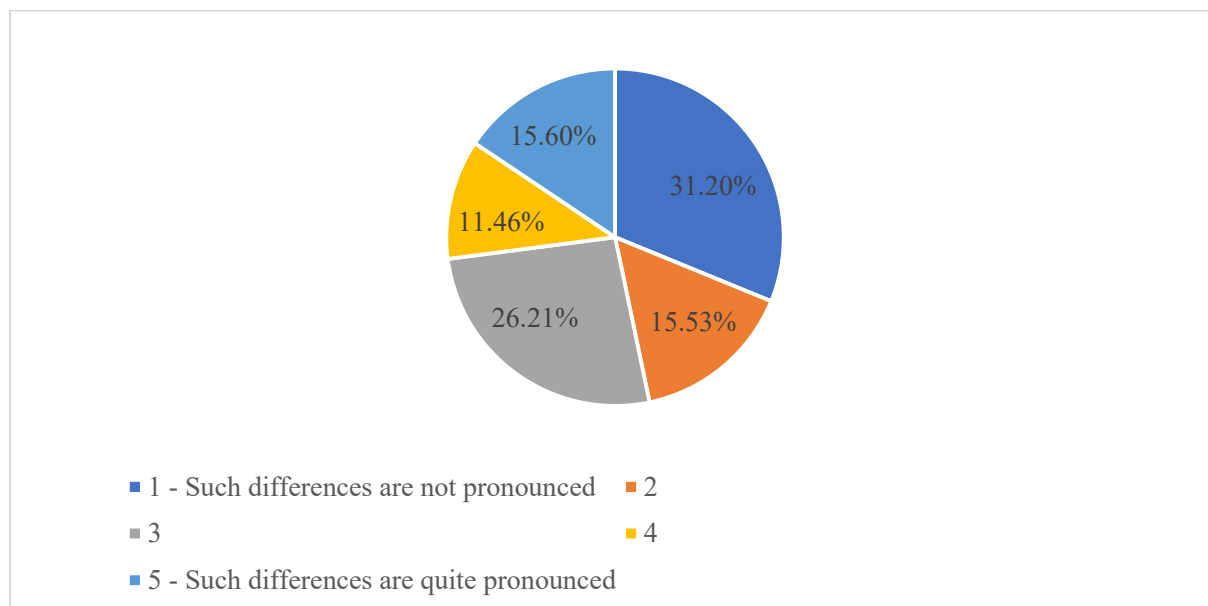


Figure D1-1. By sex (N=1545)

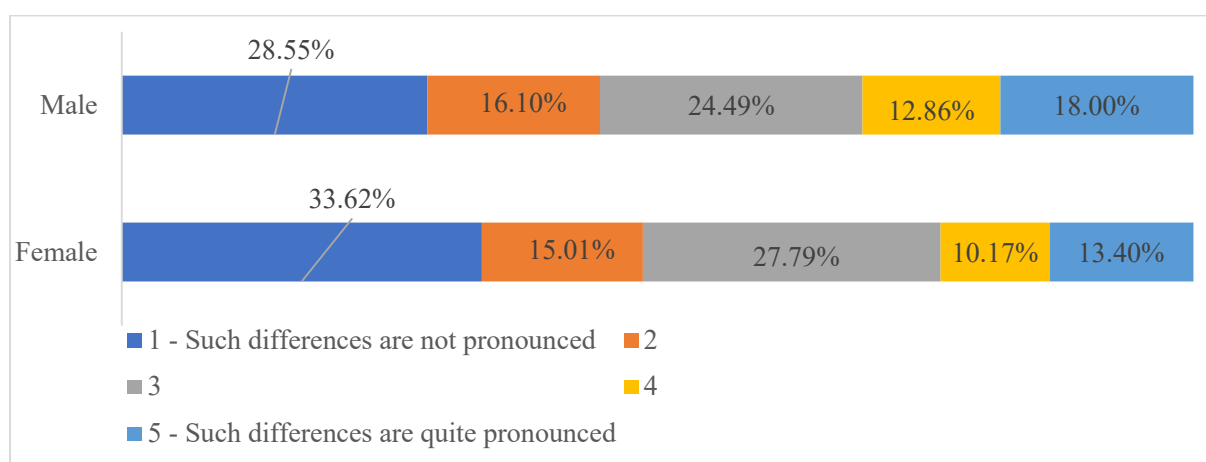


Figure D1-2. By age (N=1545)

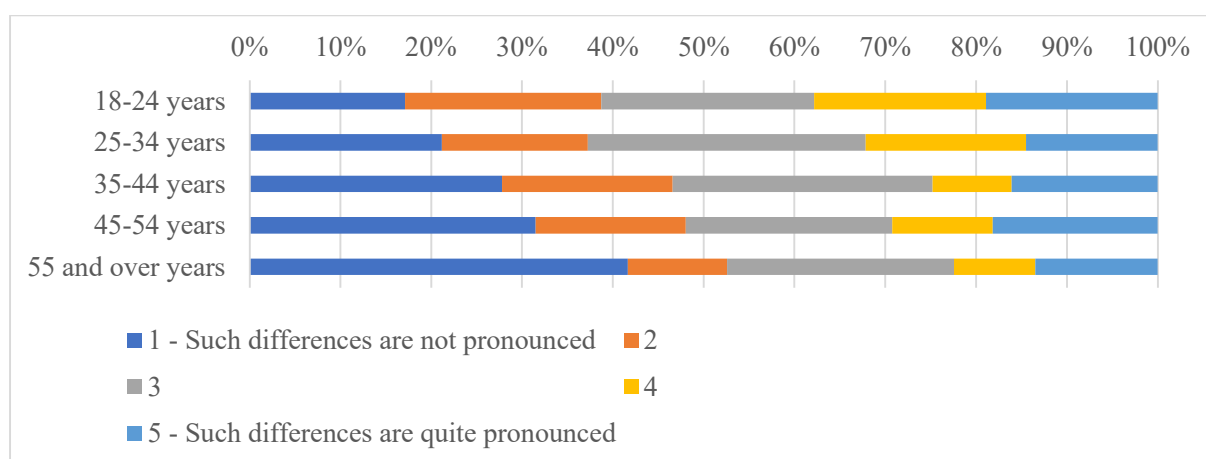


Figure D1-3. By region (N=1538)

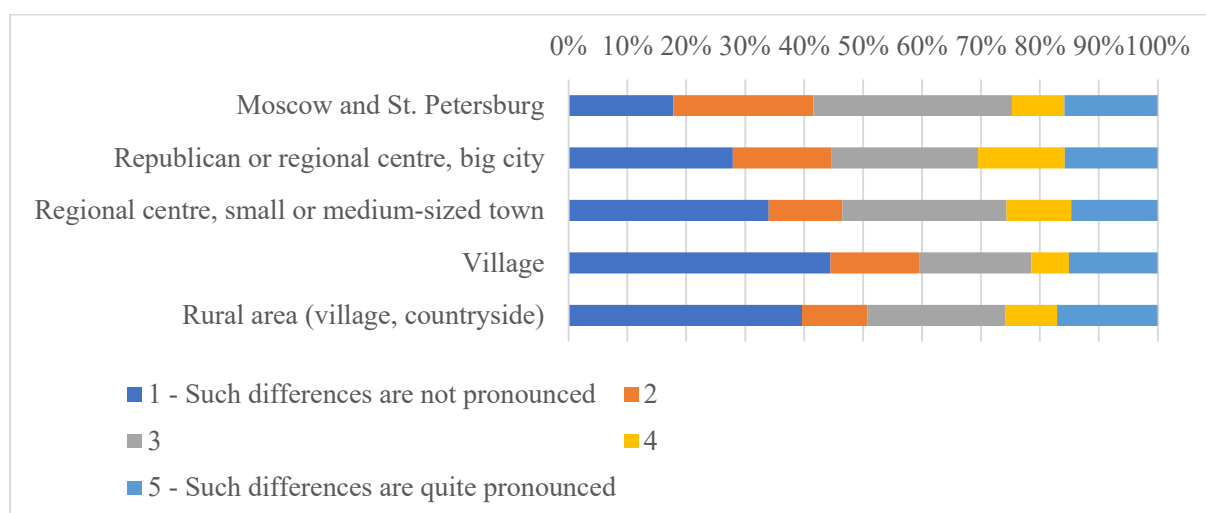
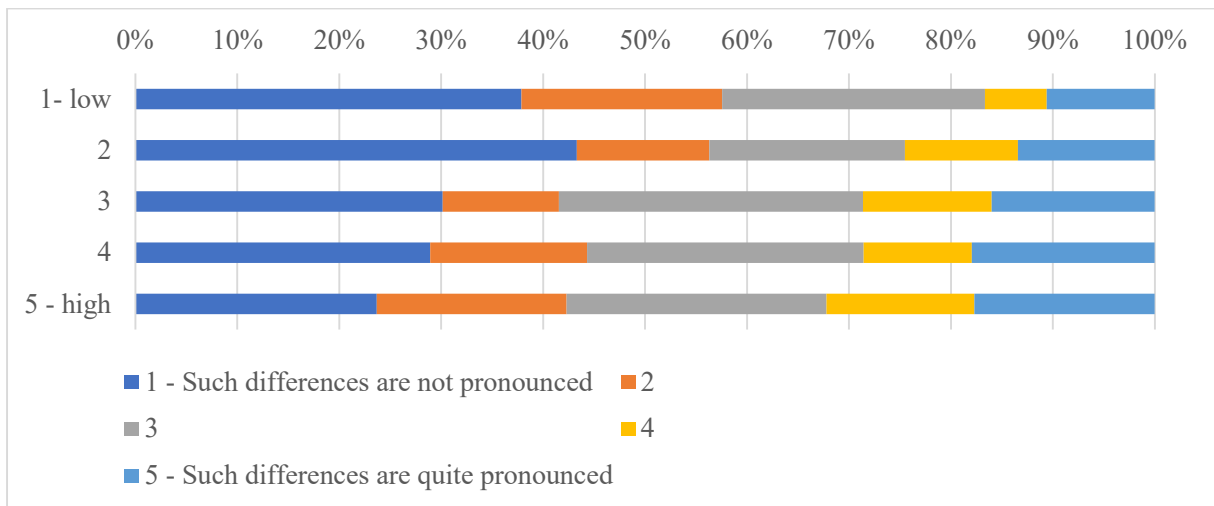


Figure D1-4. By income (N=1426)



**D5 (Q41). In your experience, how safe is it to walk around in your residing area at night?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Quite safe	600	37.5%
Somewhat safe	630	39.4%
Somewhat unsafe	244	15.3%
Quite unsafe	96	6.0%
Cannot answer	30	1.9%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure D5-0. Total number of respondents (N=1570)

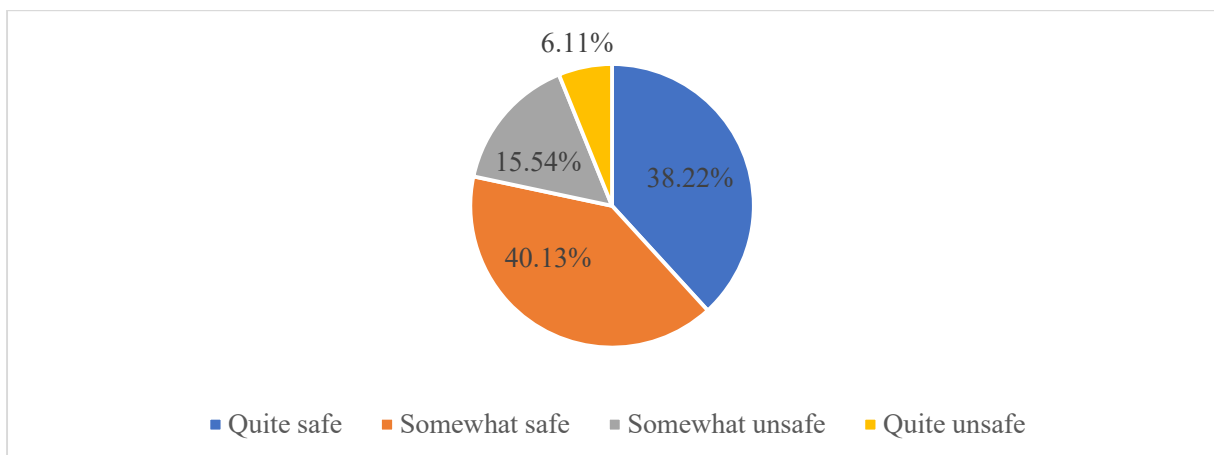




Figure D5-1. By sex (N=1570)

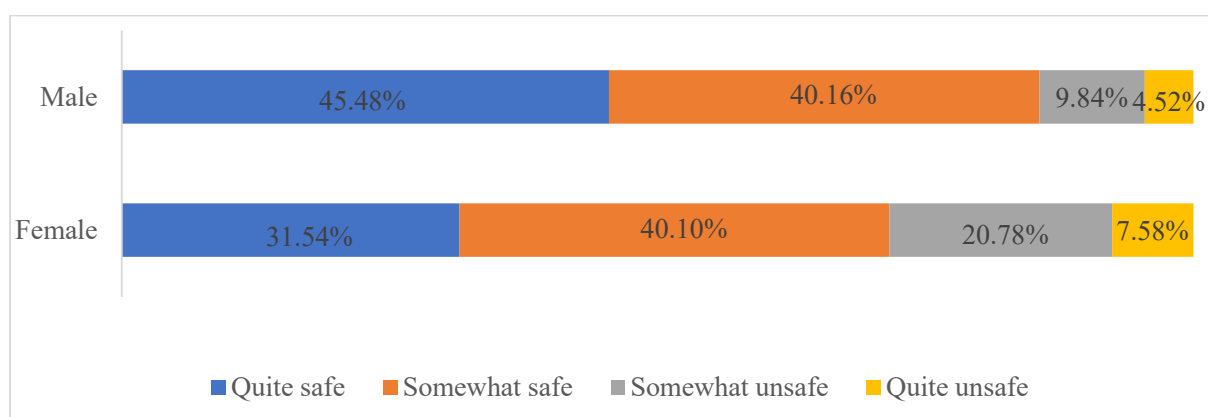


Figure D5-2. By age (N=1570)

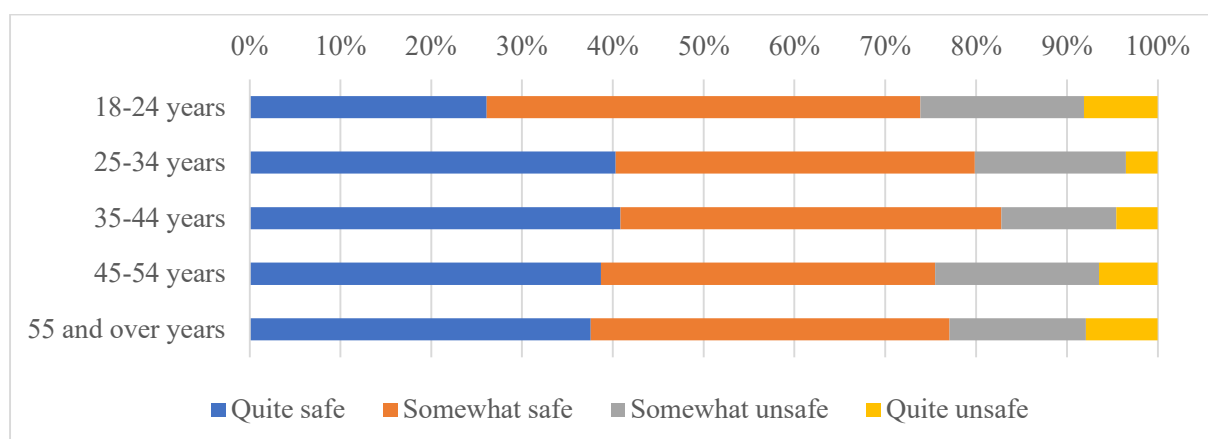


Figure D5-3. By region (N=1563)

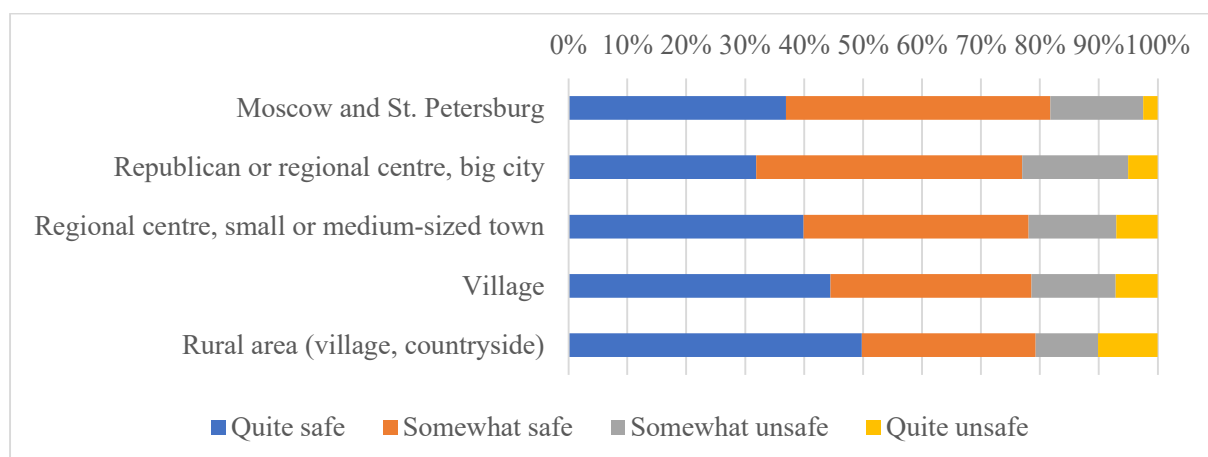
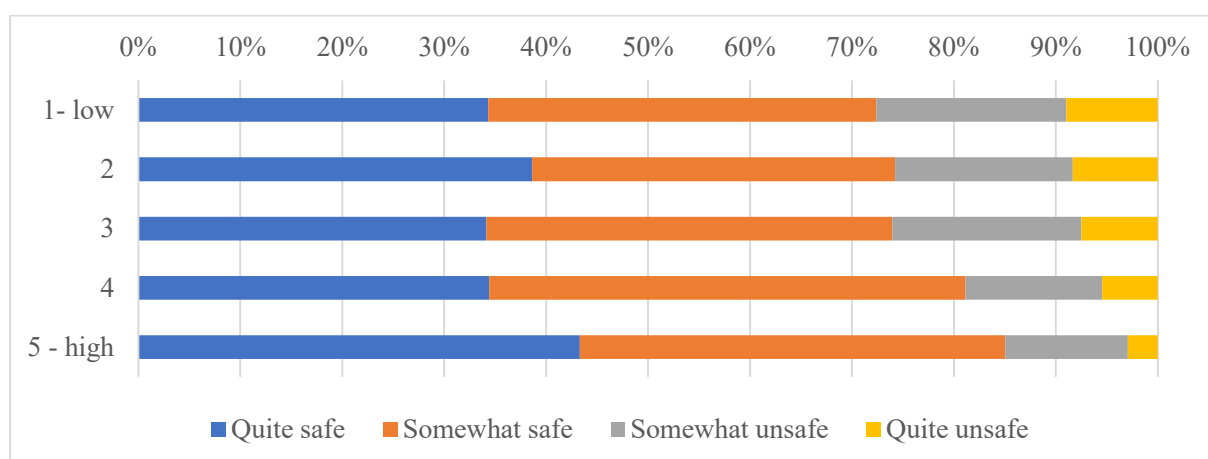


Figure D5-4. By income (N=1449)



## E. Collective Actions and Cooperation

**E2(Q43). Have you participated in any volunteer activities in the past 12 months, including online participation?**

	Number of respondents			Percentage		
	No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	Total
Volunteering to improve the place (area) where you live (landscaping streets, improving security, organizing events, etc.)	1,290	310	1,600	80.6%	19.4%	100%
Volunteering for sports, cultural, scientific and popular science events	1,454	146	1,600	90.9%	9.1%	100%
Volunteer activities related to the provision of social assistance to persons with disabilities, children, elderly people, etc.	1,265	335	1,600	79.1%	20.9%	100%
Voluntary participation in political activities (collection of signatures, participation in rallies, etc.)	1,502	98	1,600	93.9%	6.1%	100%

Figure E2-0. Total number of respondents

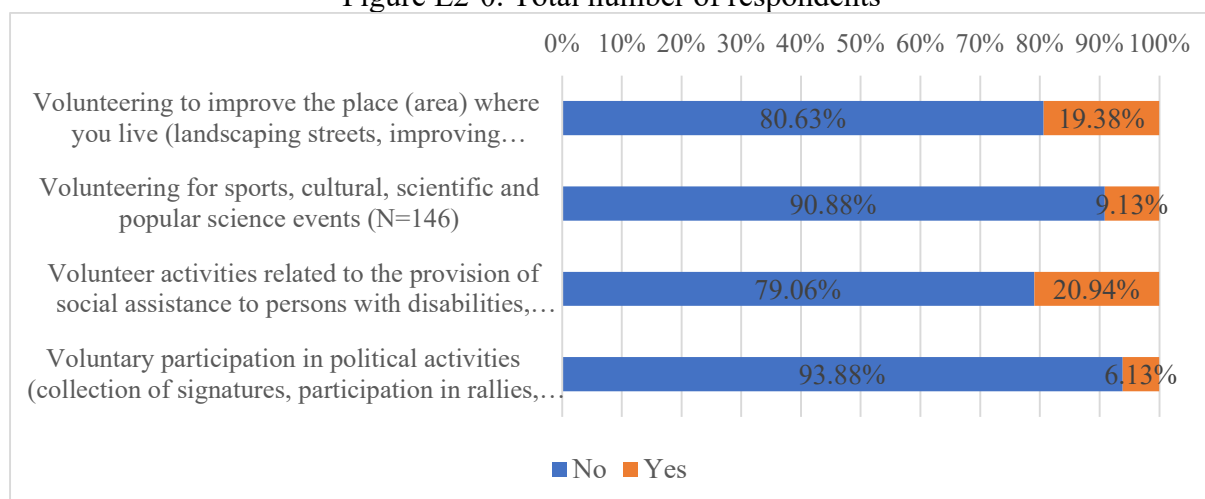


Figure E2-1. By sex

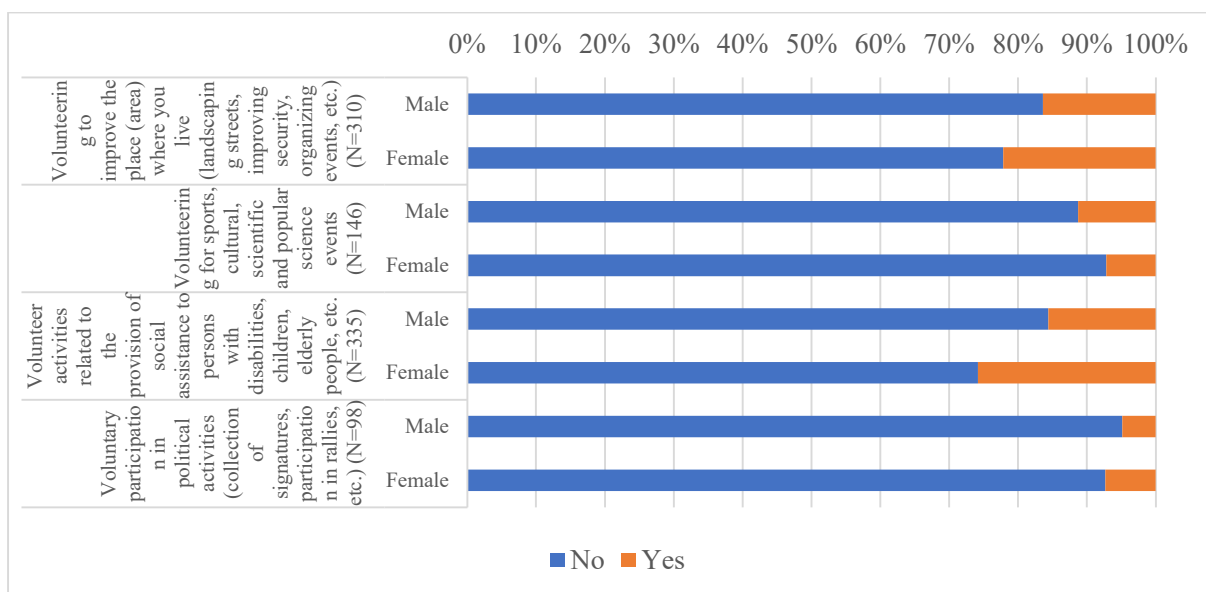


Figure E2-2. By age

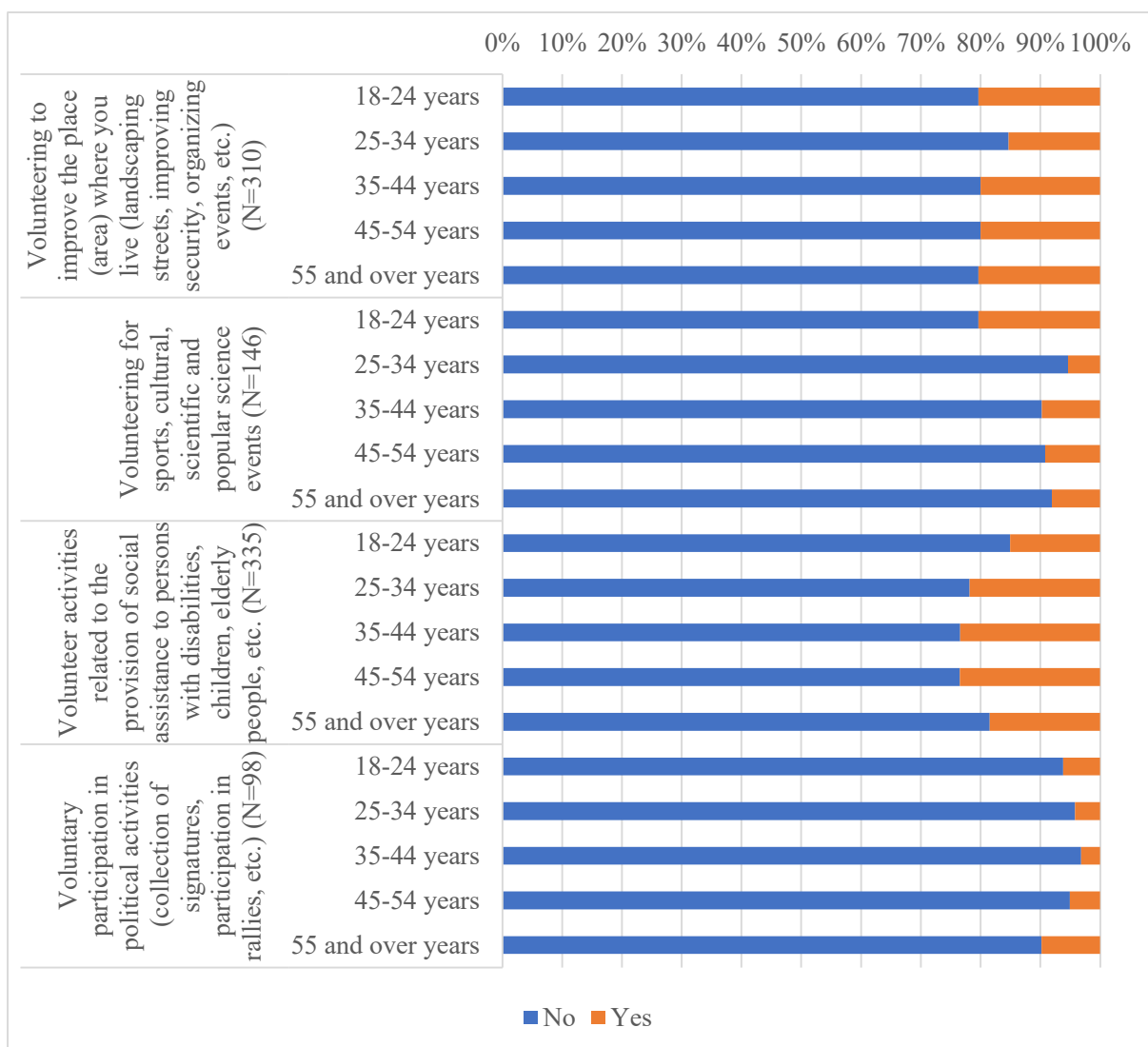


Figure E2-3. By region

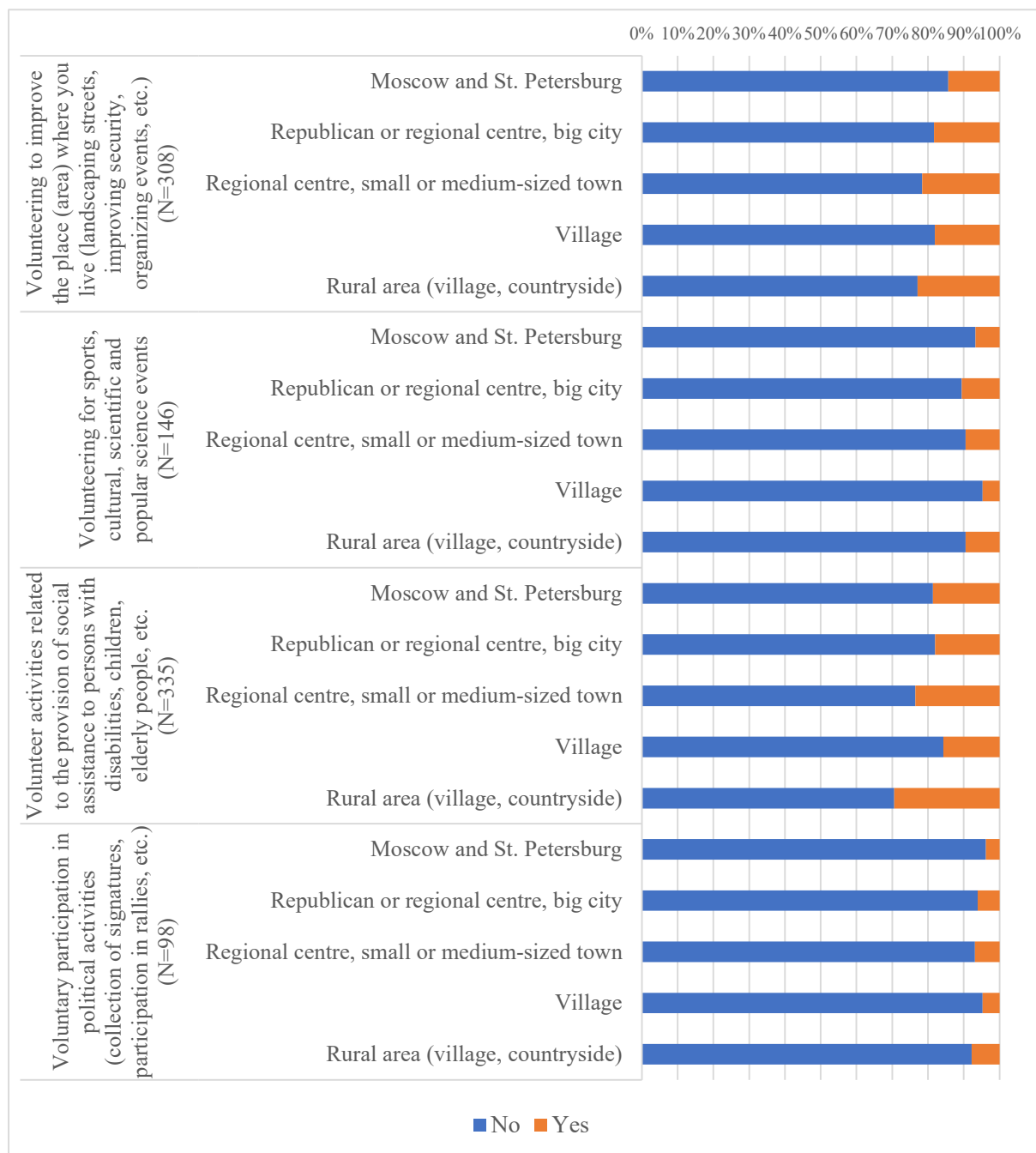
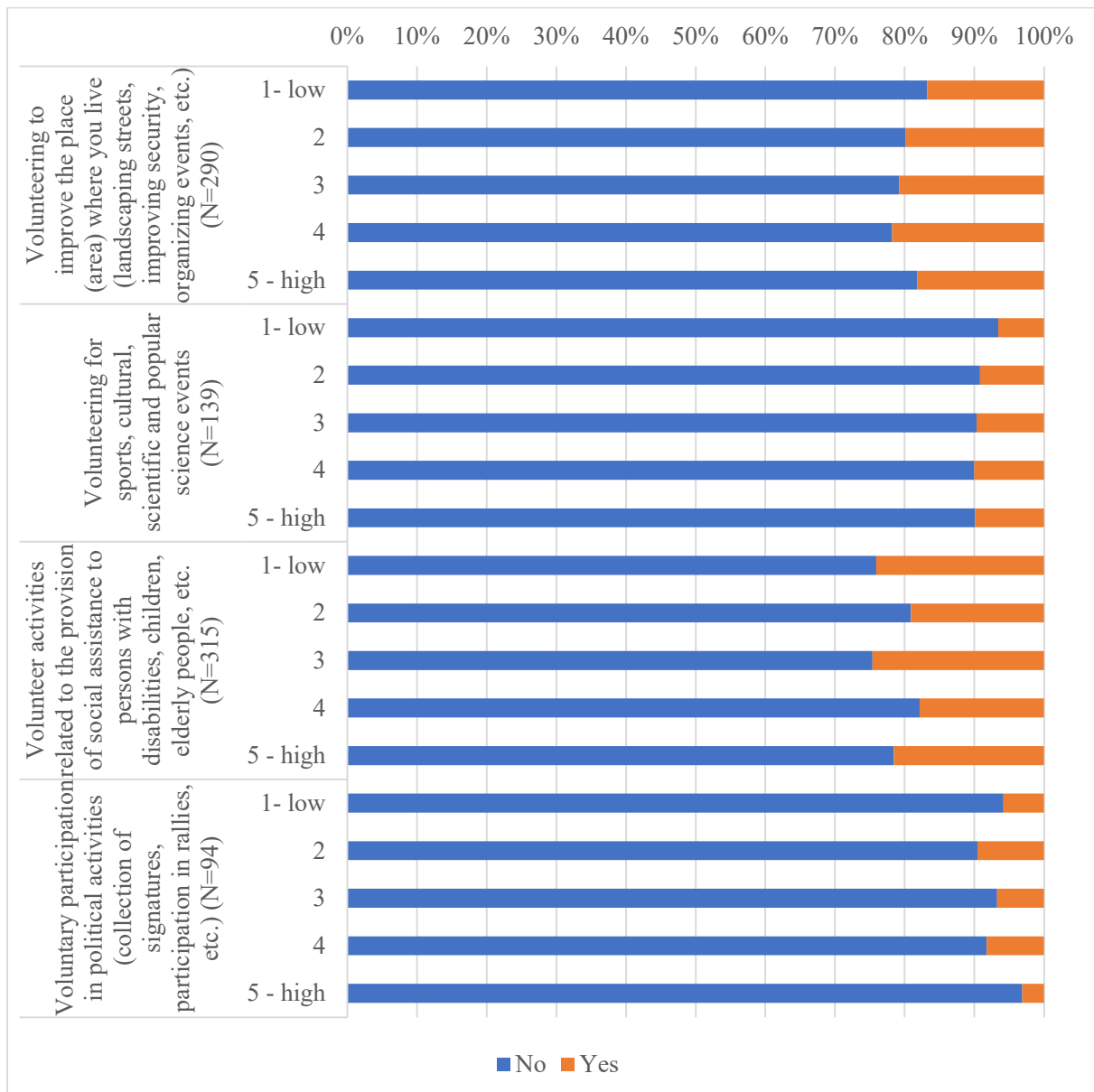


Figure E2-4. By income



**E3 (Q44). On a scale from 1 to 5, evaluate to what extent do you agree with the following statements?**

	1 - Absol utely disag ree	2	3	4	5 - Absol utely agree	Cann ot answ er	Total
Number of respondents							
Ordinary people like me have no influence on whatever happens in the country or its government	325	192	346	153	554	30	1,600
I do not really understand what the government and politicians do, because it's a difficult area for me	444	192	343	219	349	53	1,600
I am interested in politics	375	115	306	250	534	20	1,600
I want to be useful to society	128	61	274	324	781	32	1,600
I and my neighbours care about each other	333	161	338	248	493	27	1,600
I can count on my neighbours in case of need	282	174	325	286	504	29	1,600
Percentage							
Ordinary people like me have no influence on whatever happens in the country or its government	20.3 %	12.0 %	21.6 %	9.6%	34.6 %	1.9%	100%
I do not really understand what the government and politicians do, because it's a difficult area for me	27.8 %	12.0 %	21.4 %	13.7 %	21.8 %	3.3%	100%
I am interested in politics	23.4 %	7.2%	19.1 %	15.6 %	33.4 %	1.3%	100%
I want to be useful to society	8.0%	3.8%	17.1 %	20.3 %	48.8 %	2.0%	100%
I and my neighbours care about each other	20.8 %	10.1 %	21.1 %	15.5 %	30.8 %	1.7%	100%
I can count on my neighbours in case of need	17.6 %	10.9 %	20.3 %	17.9 %	31.5 %	1.8%	100%

Figure E3-0. Total number of respondents

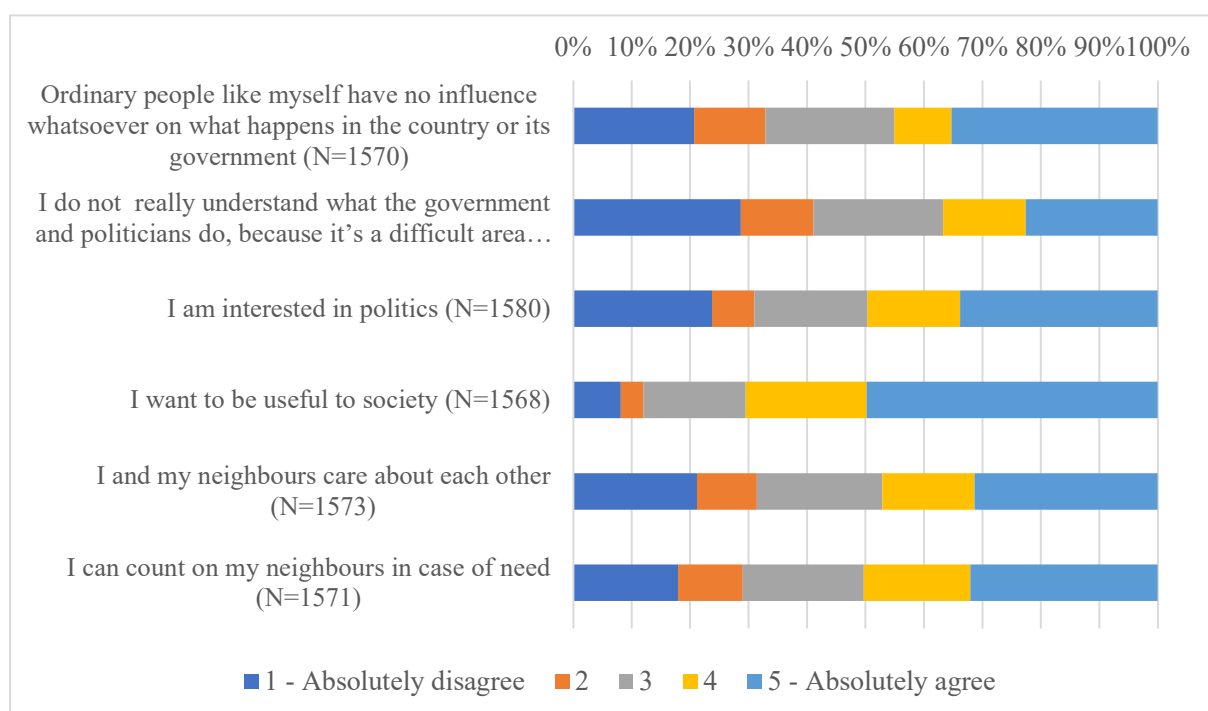


Figure E3-1. By sex

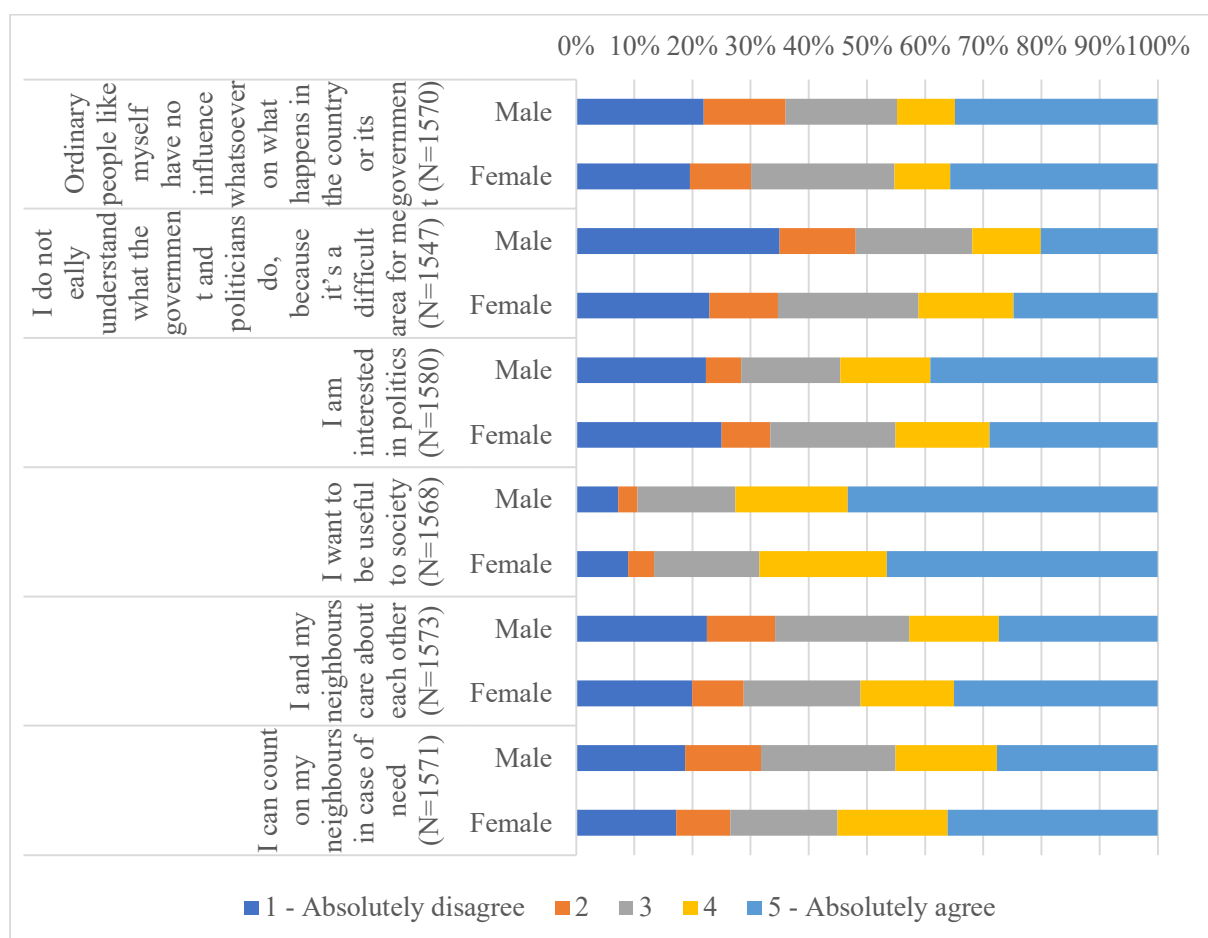




Figure E3-2. By age

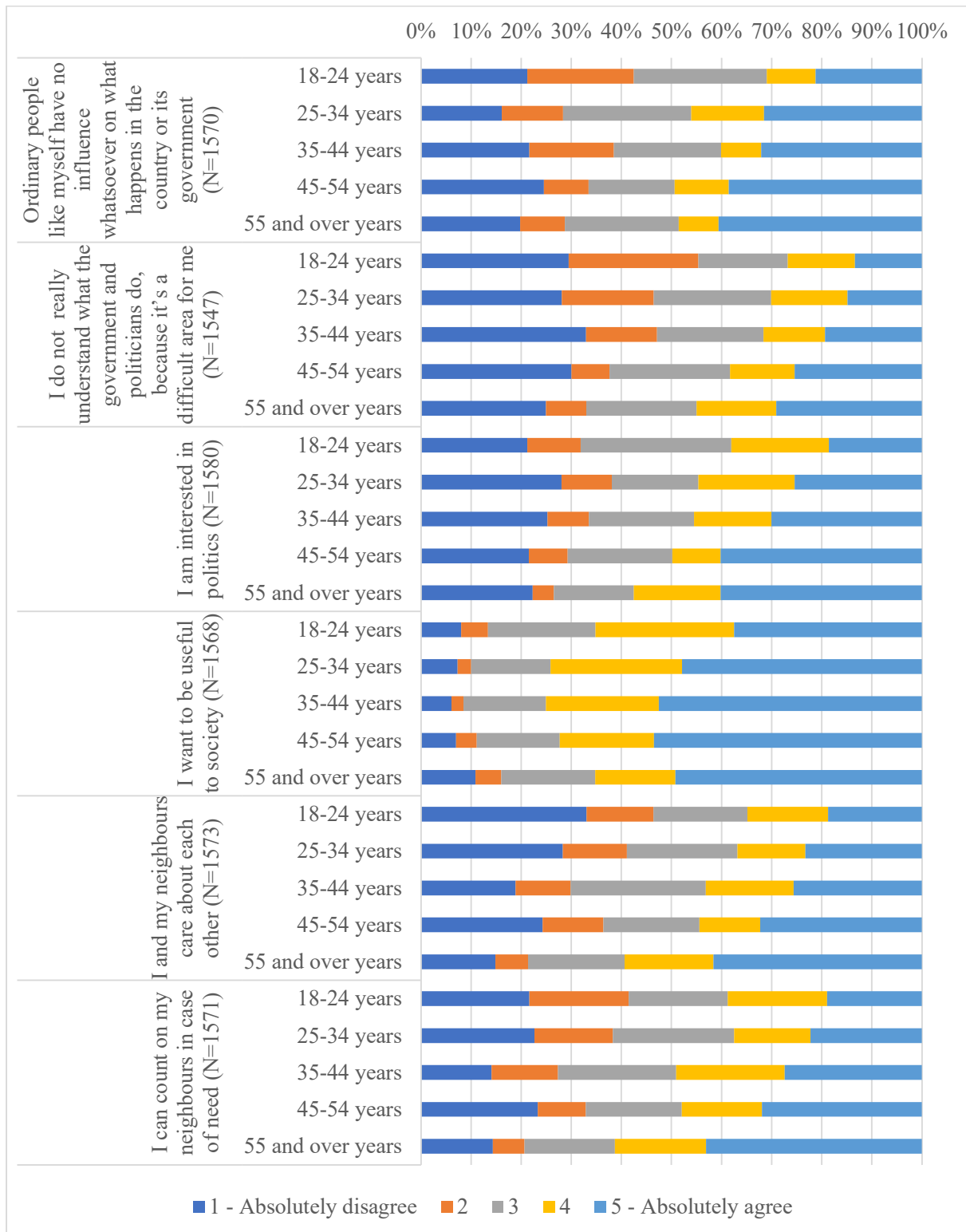


Figure E3-3. By region

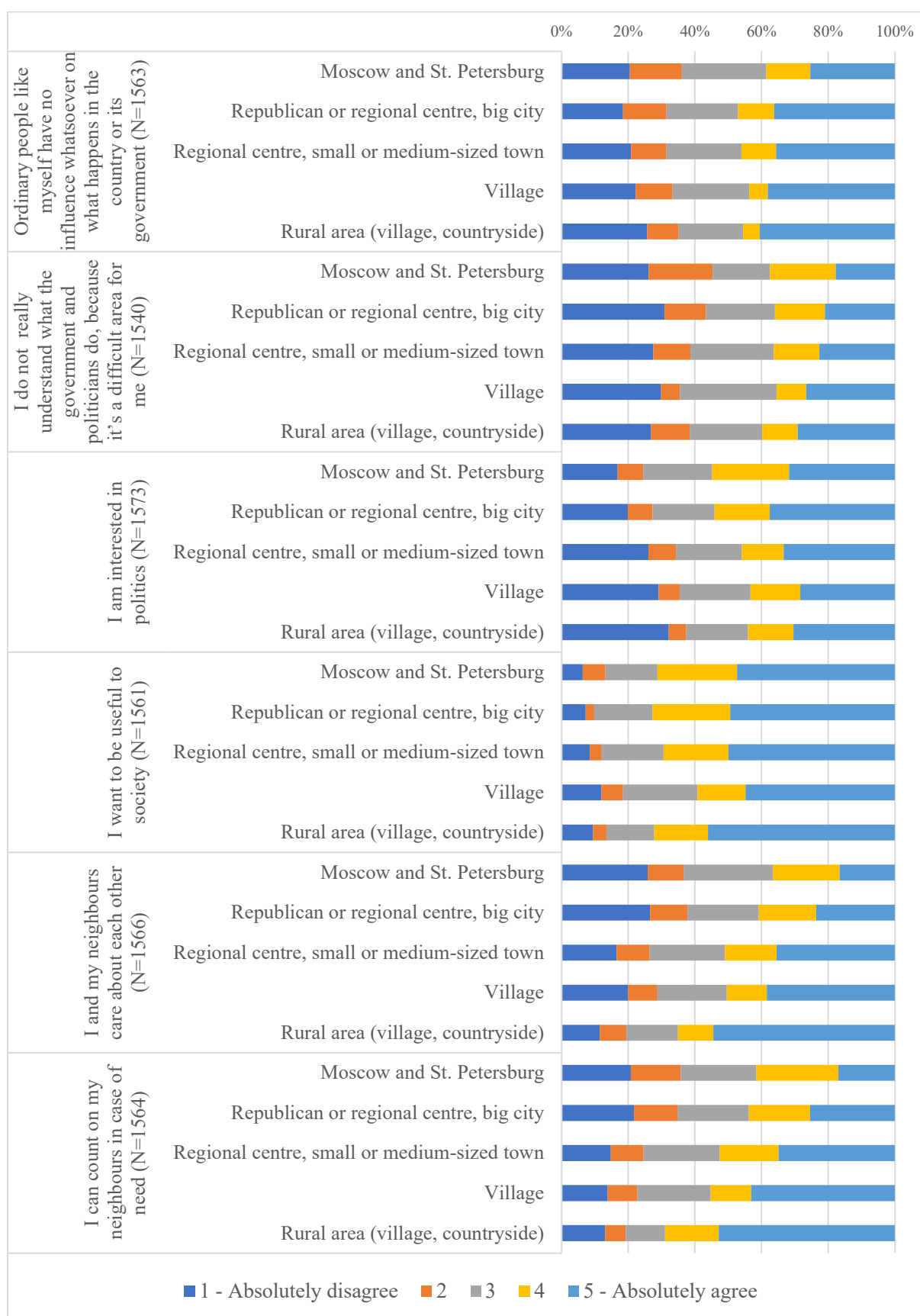
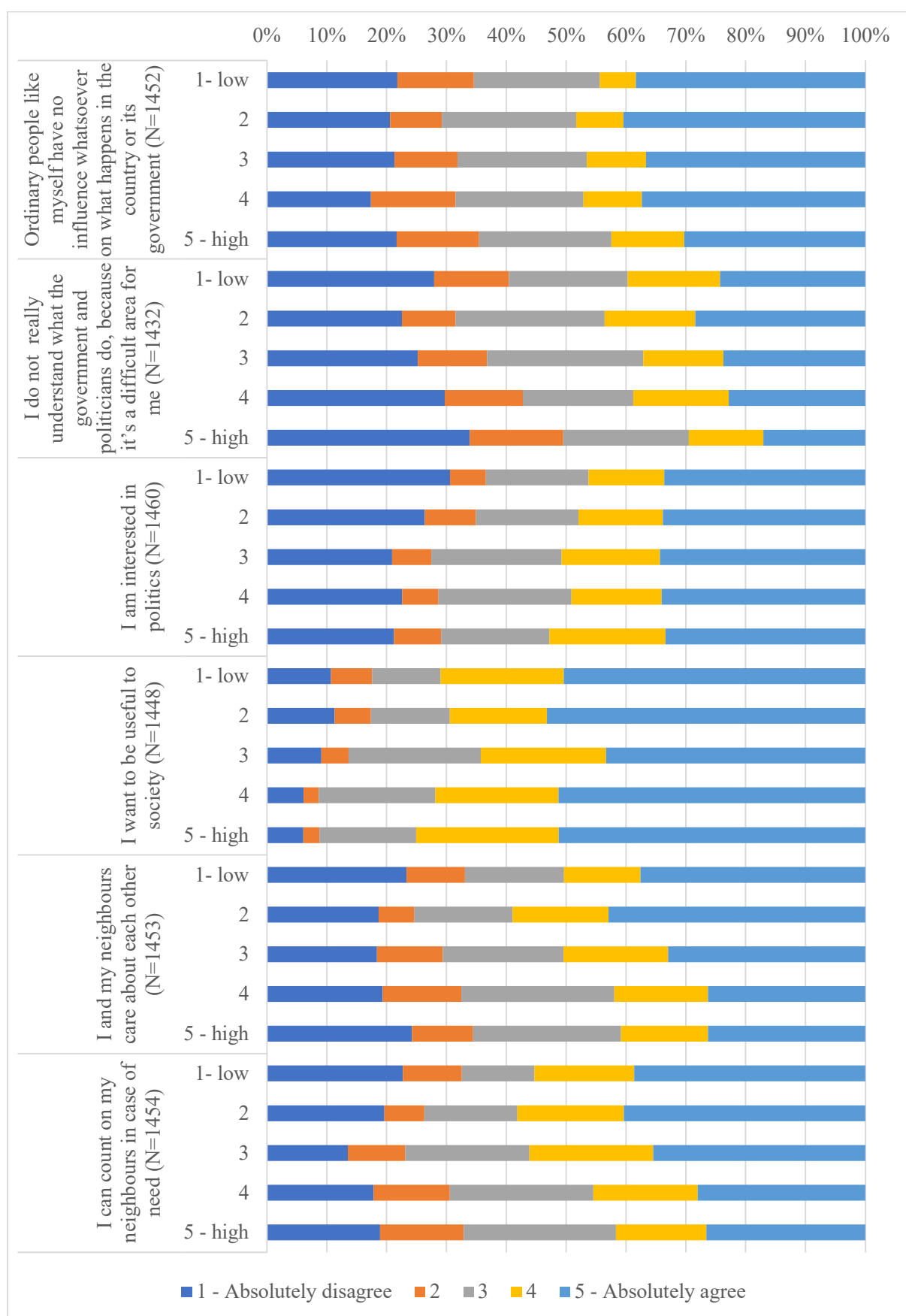


Figure E3-4. By income



**E4(Q45). In the last three years, how often did you jointly apply with other residents to local authorities to solve a problem in your residing area?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Never	966	60.4%
Once	220	13.8%
Several times (2 to 5)	309	19.3%
More than 5 times	92	5.8%
Cannot answer	13	0.8%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure E4-0. Total number of respondents (N=1587)

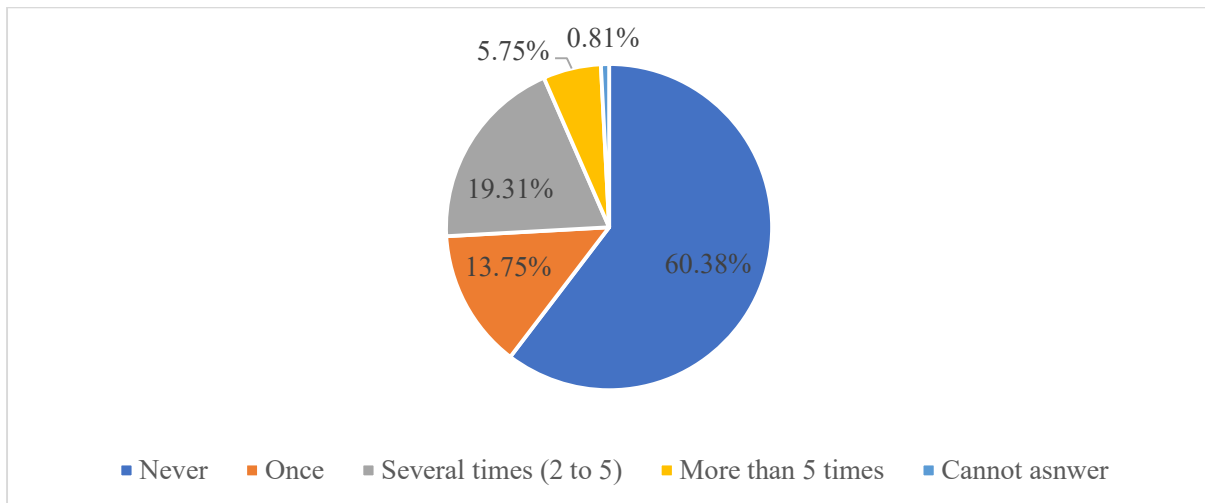


Figure E4-1. By sex (N=1587)

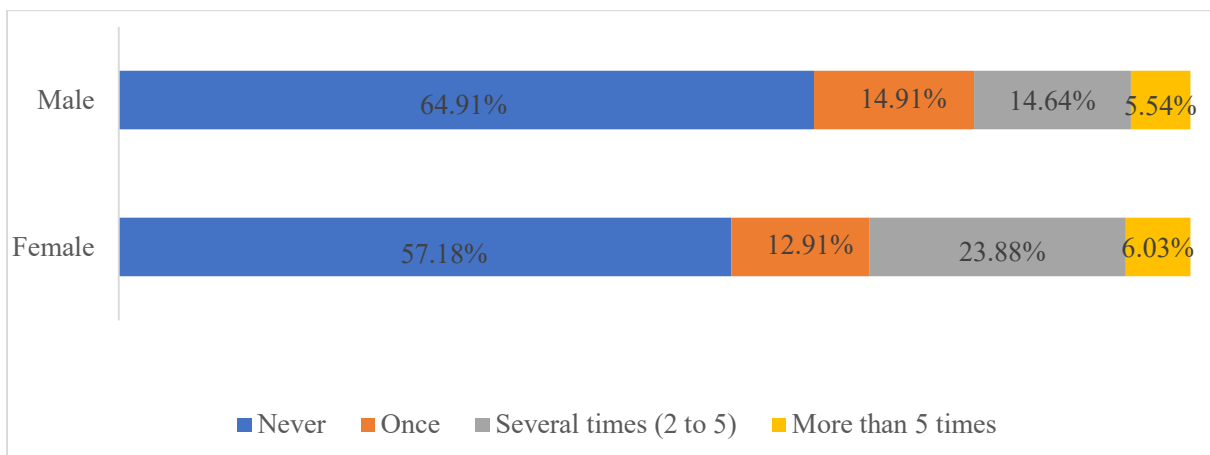


Figure E4-2. By age (N=1587)

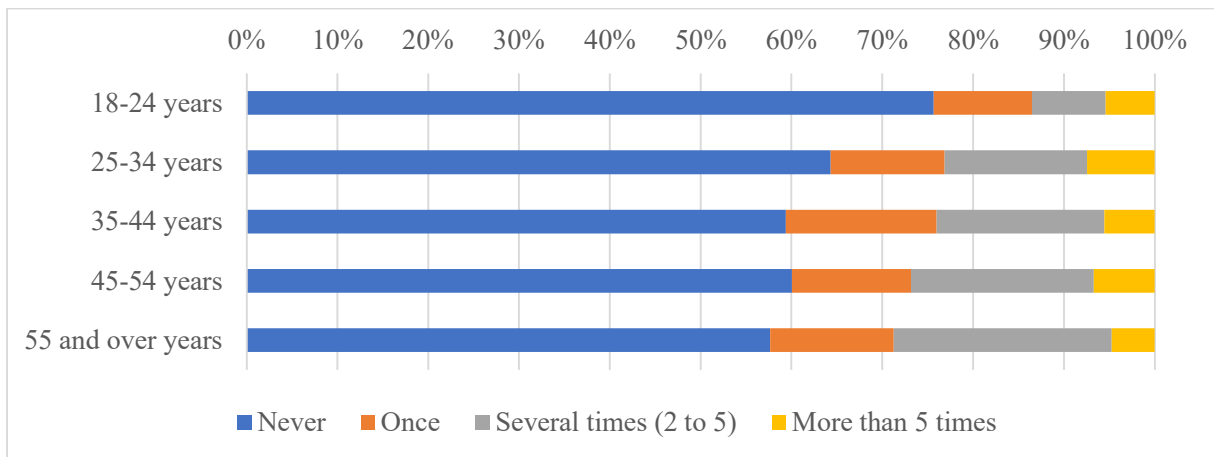


Figure E4-3. By region (N=1580)

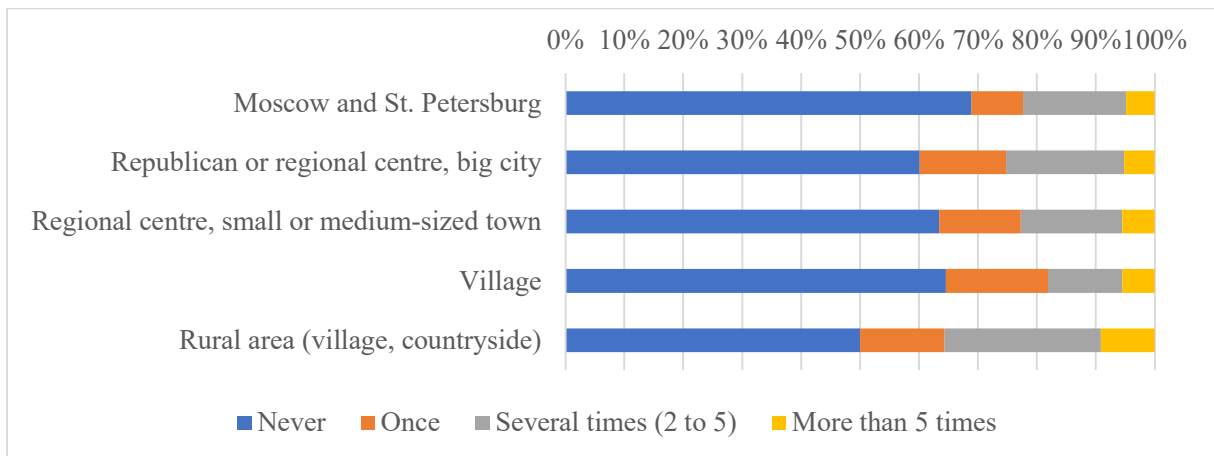
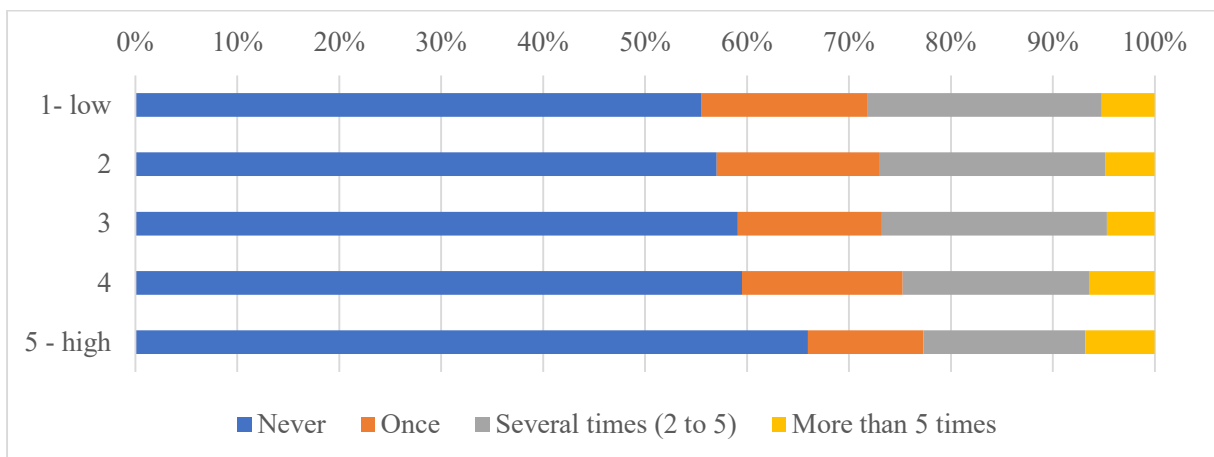


Figure E4-4. By income (N=1465)



## G. Socio-Political Values

**G1 (Q55). To what extent do you agree with the statement that the government should reduce income gap between citizens?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
1 - Absolutely do not agree	193	12.1%
2	81	5.1%
3	279	17.4%
4	209	13.1%
5 - Absolutely agree	793	49.6%
Cannot answer	45	2.8%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure G1-0. Total number of respondents (N=1555)

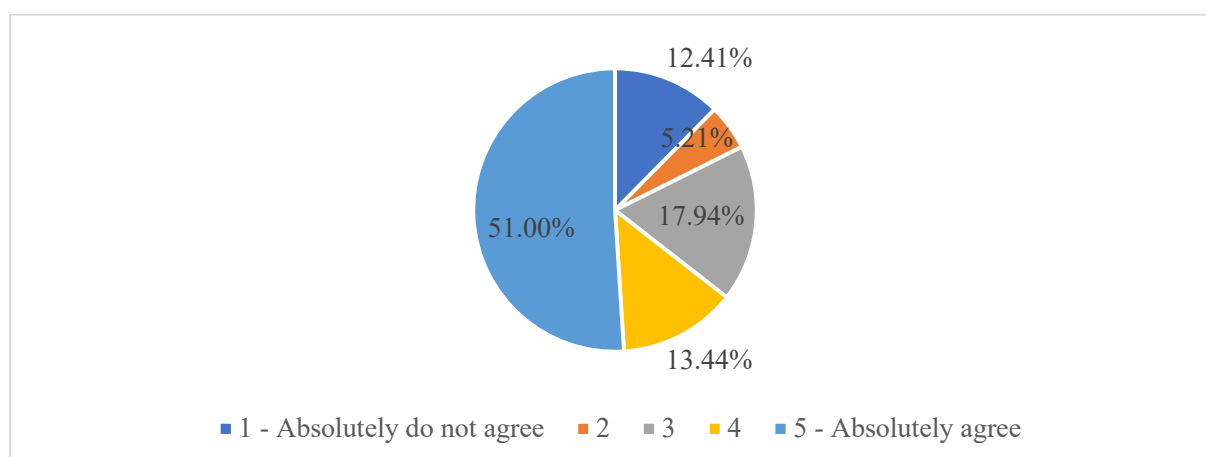


Figure G1-1. By sex (N=1555)

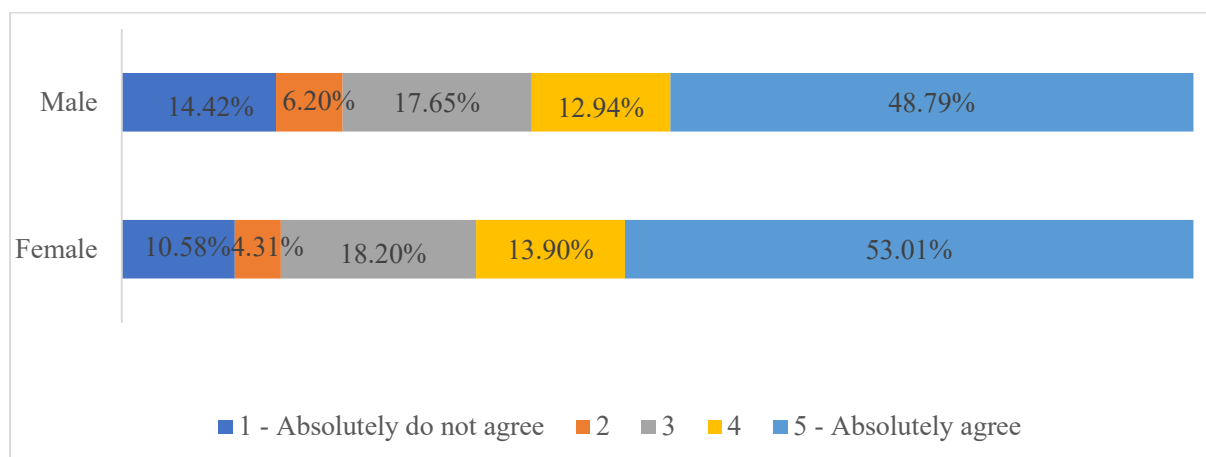


Figure G1-2. By age (N=1555)

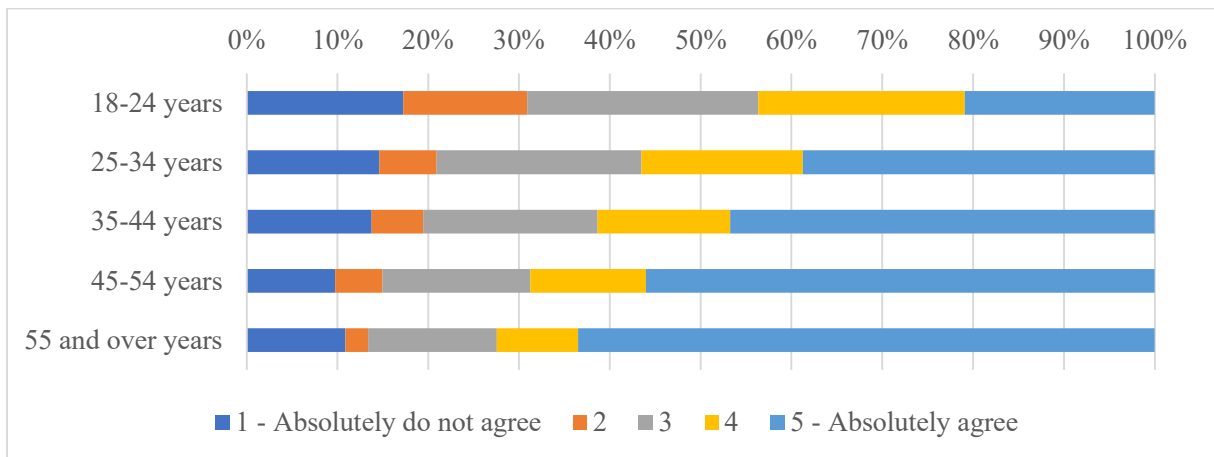


Figure G1-3. By region (N=1549)

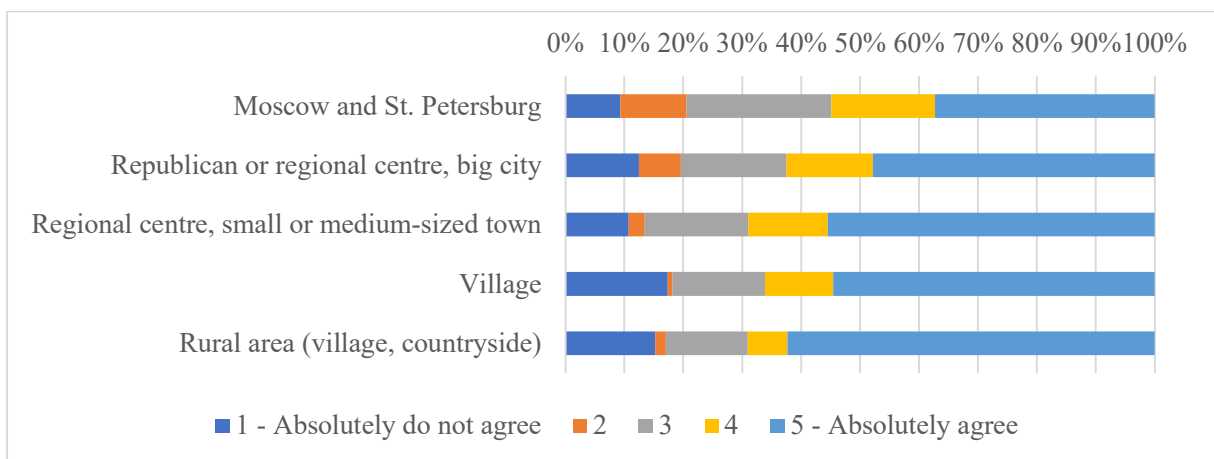
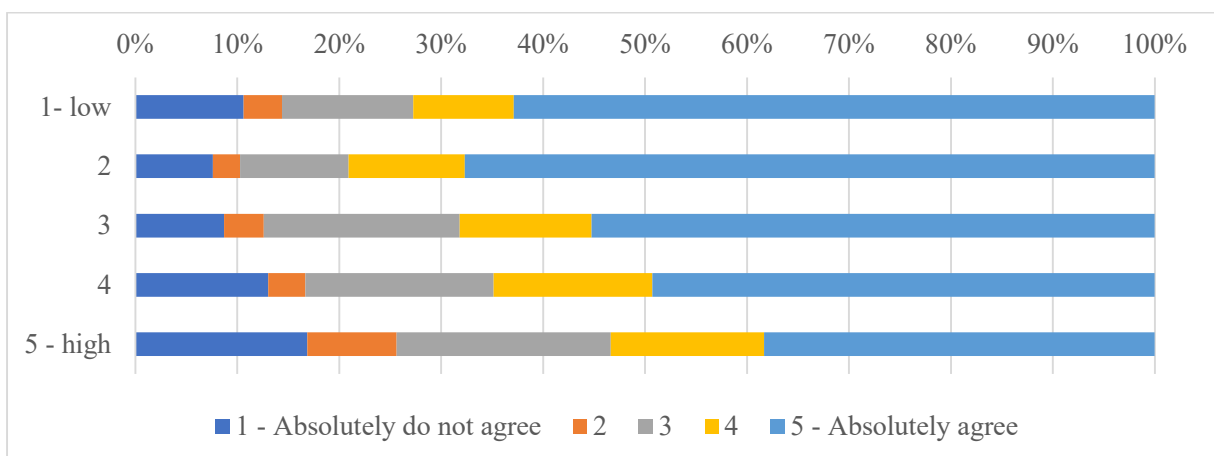


Figure G1-4. By income (N=1437)



**G2(Q56). How would you evaluate the government policy for the last 5 years?**

	1 - Extrem ely ineffici ent	2	3	4	5 - Extrem ely efficien t	Cannot answer	Total
Creation of new jobs	249	137	375	309	443	87	1,600
Reduction of economic inequality	432	263	417	151	180	157	1,600
Stimulation of economic growth	298	186	376	305	288	147	1,600
Infrastructure development	181	159	325	398	463	74	1,600
Security	180	134	350	431	431	74	1,600
Development of education and science	251	198	370	329	353	99	1,600
Development of health care system	365	276	403	278	229	49	1,600
Protection of the environment	320	271	418	263	231	97	1,600
Percent							
Creation of new jobs	15.6%	8.6%	23.4%	19.3%	27.7%	5.4%	100.0%
Reduction of economic inequality	27.0%	16.4%	26.1%	9.4%	11.3%	9.8%	100.0%
Stimulation of economic growth	18.6%	11.6%	23.5%	19.1%	18.0%	9.2%	100.0%
Infrastructure development	11.3%	9.9%	20.3%	24.9%	28.9%	4.6%	100.0%
Security	11.3%	8.4%	21.9%	26.9%	26.9%	4.6%	100.0%
Development of education and science	15.7%	12.4%	23.1%	20.6%	22.1%	6.2%	100.0%
Development of health care system	22.8%	17.3%	25.2%	17.4%	14.3%	3.1%	100.0%
Protection of the environment	20.0%	16.9%	26.1%	16.4%	14.4%	6.1%	100.0%



Figure G2-0. Total number of respondents

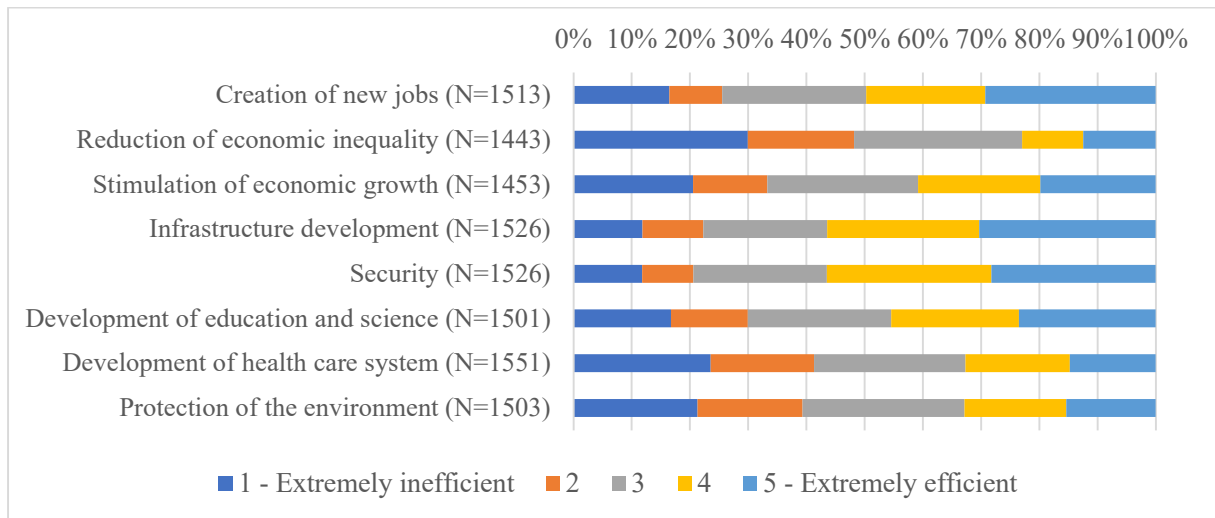


Figure G2-1. By sex

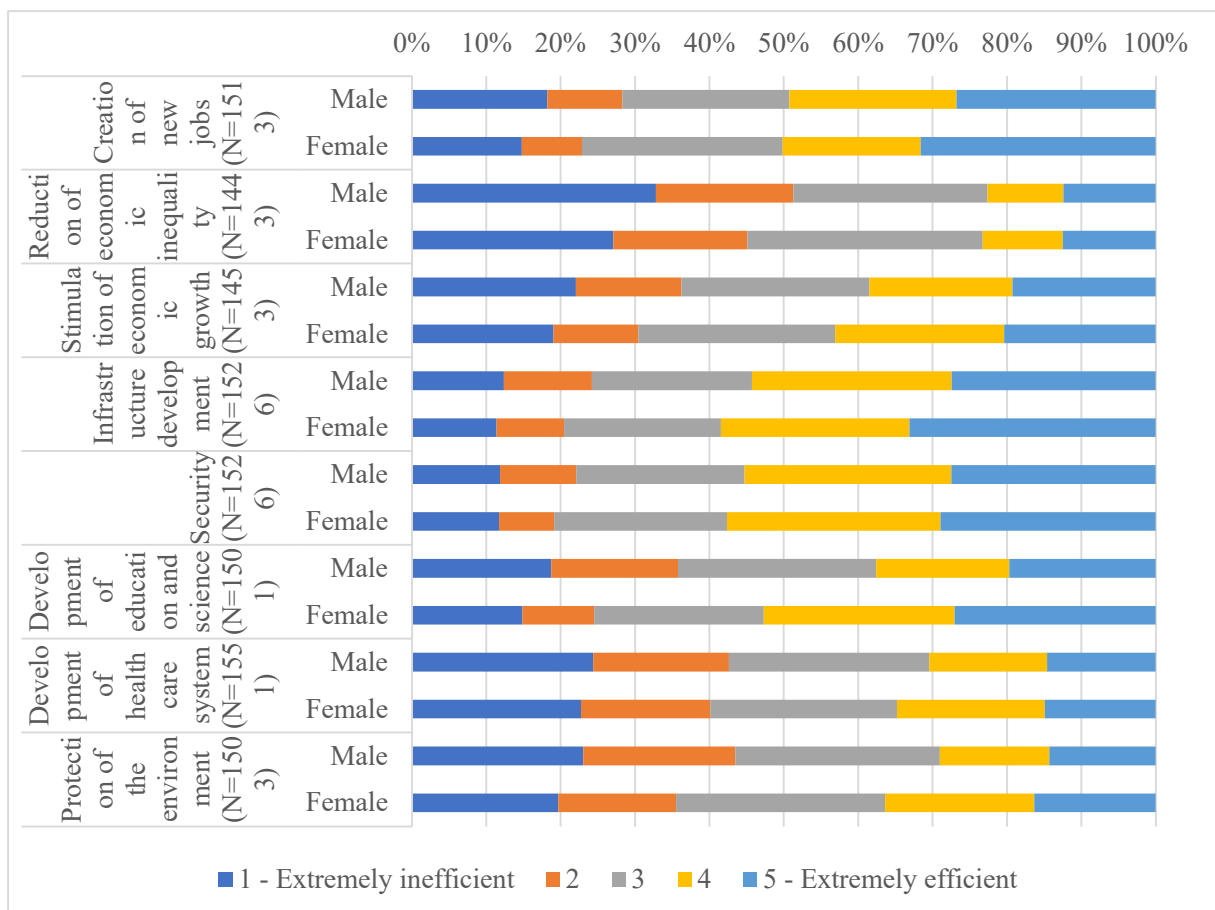


Figure G2-2. By age

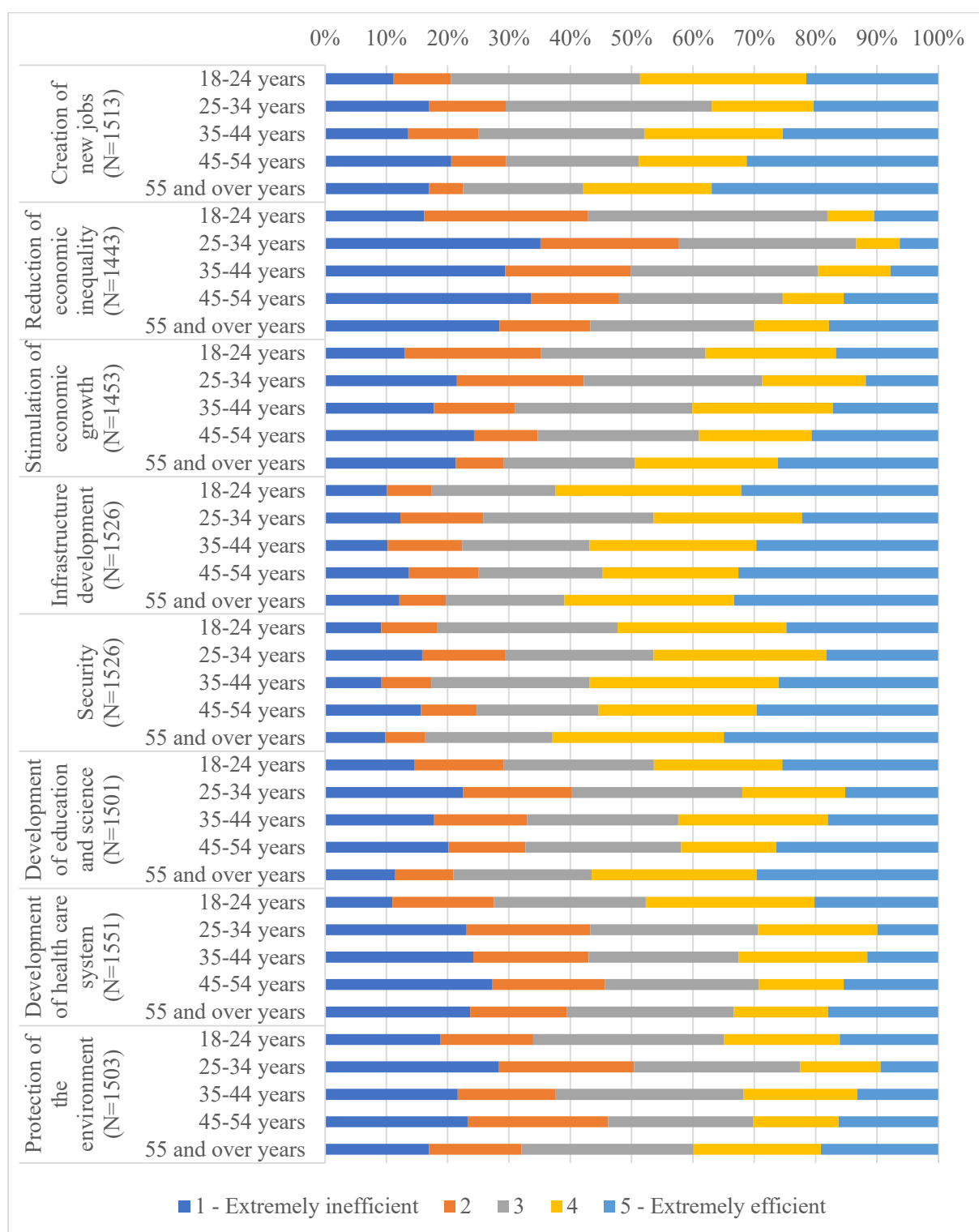


Figure G2-3. By region

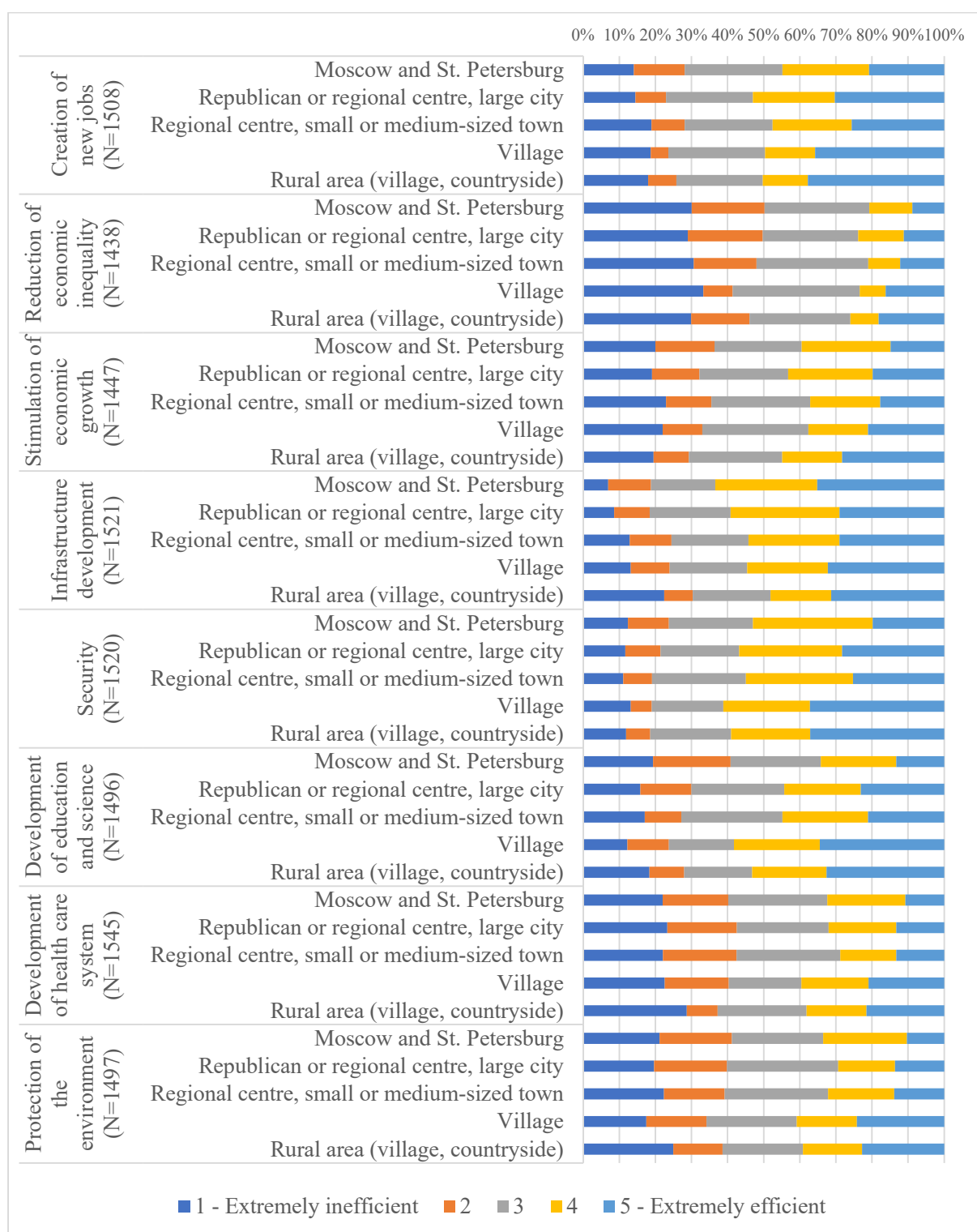
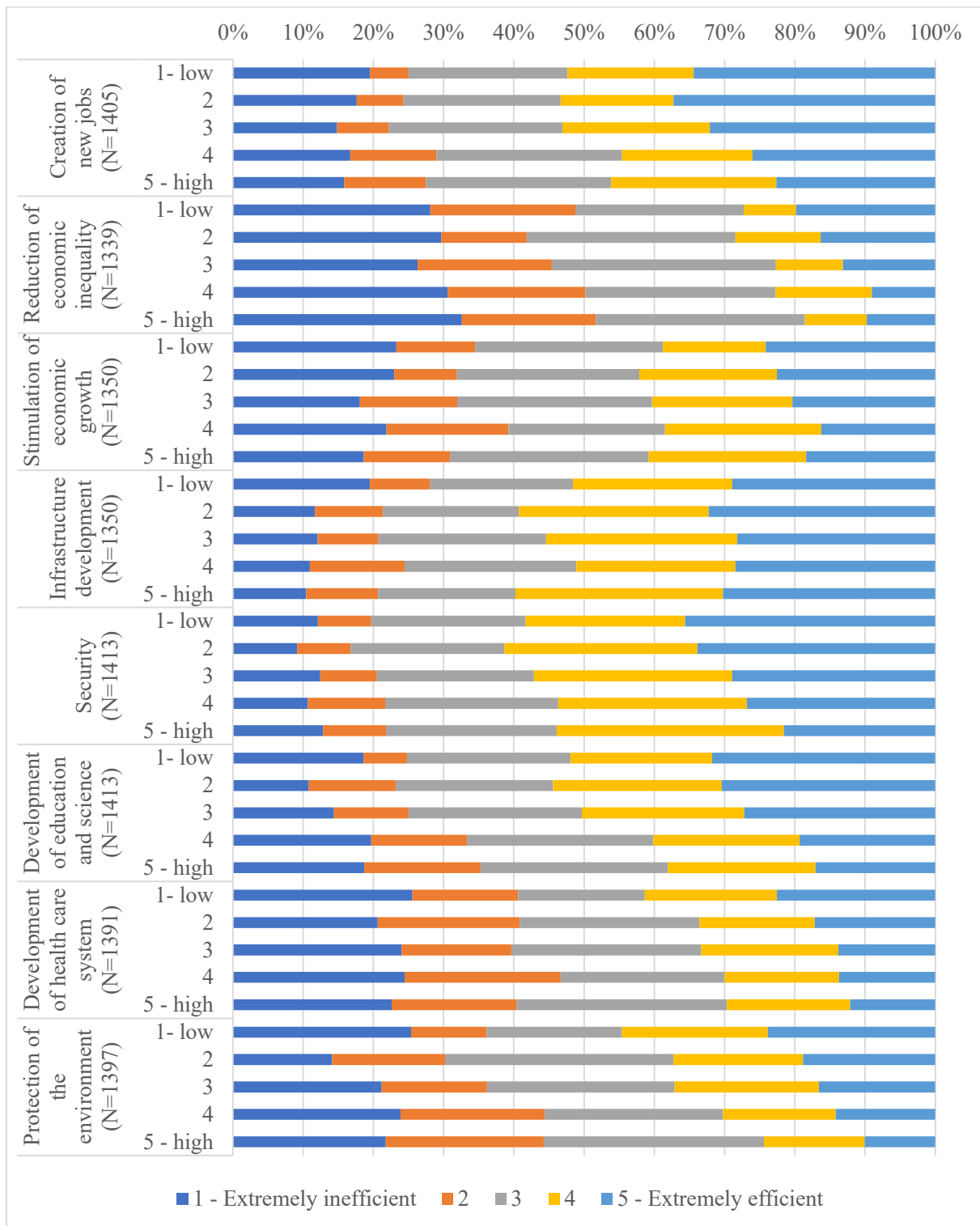


Figure G2-4. By income



**Q55 (Q138). What is your attitude on the policy of Russian government towards Ukraine?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Absolutely do not support	173	10.8%
Somewhat do not support	149	9.3%
Somewhat support	335	20.9%
Absolutely support	751	46.9%
Difficult to answer	160	10.0%
Cannot answer/Refuse	32	2.0%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure 55-0. Total number of respondents (N=1600)

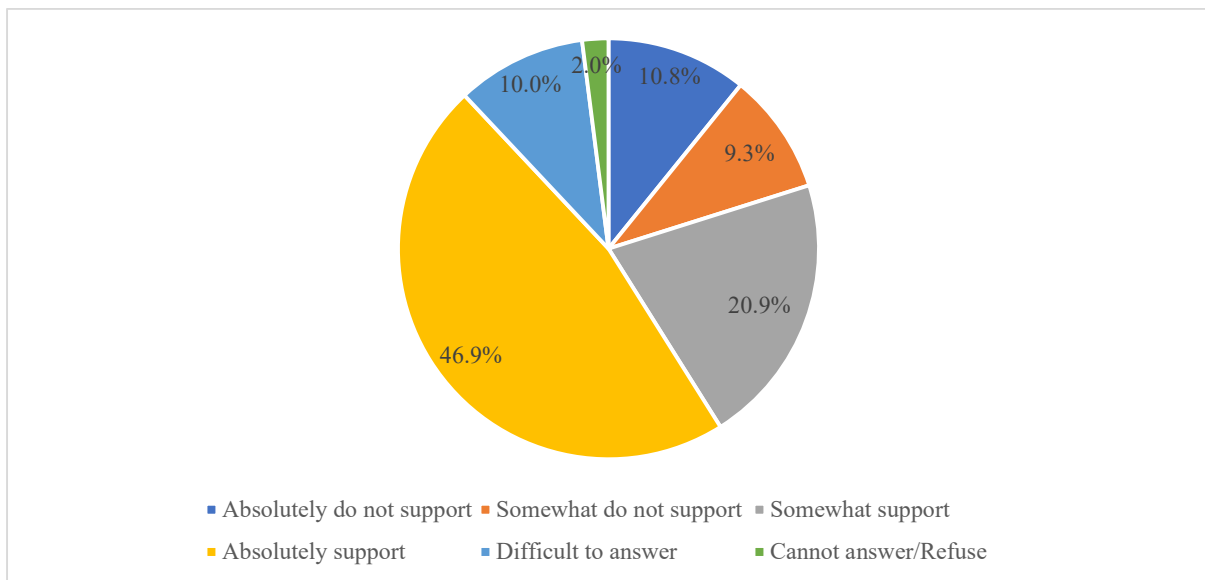


Figure 55-1. By sex (N=1408)

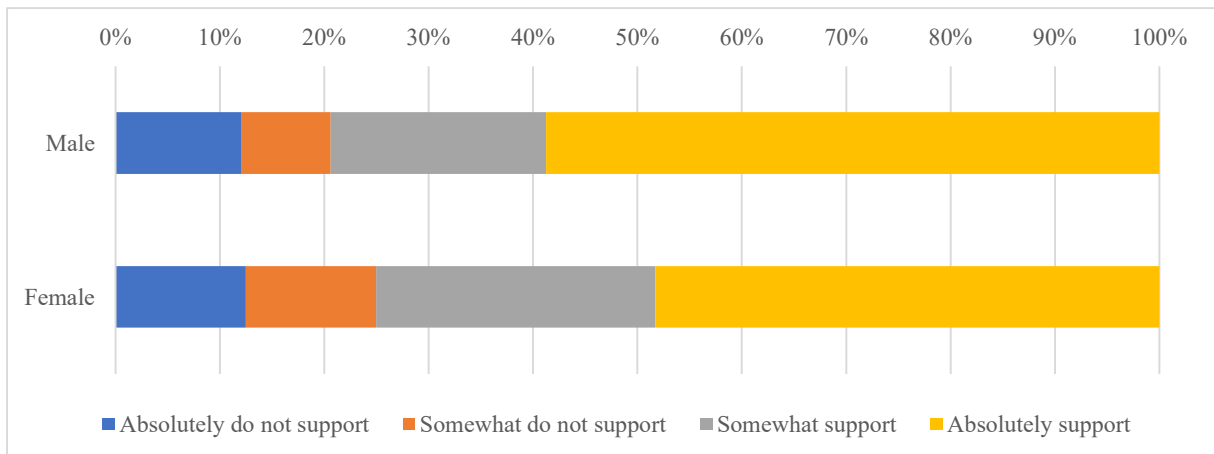


Figure 55-2. By age (N=1408)

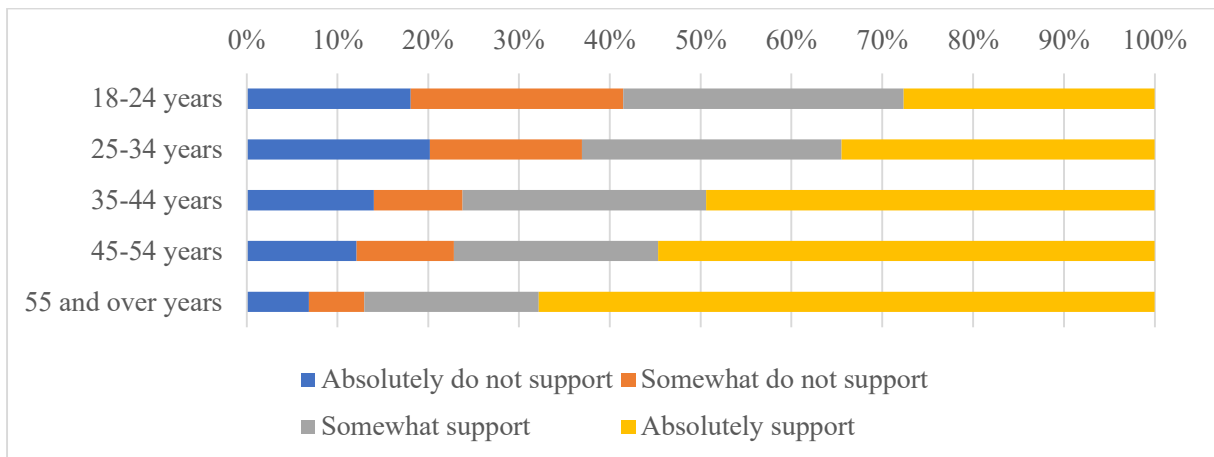


Figure 55-3. By region (N=1403)

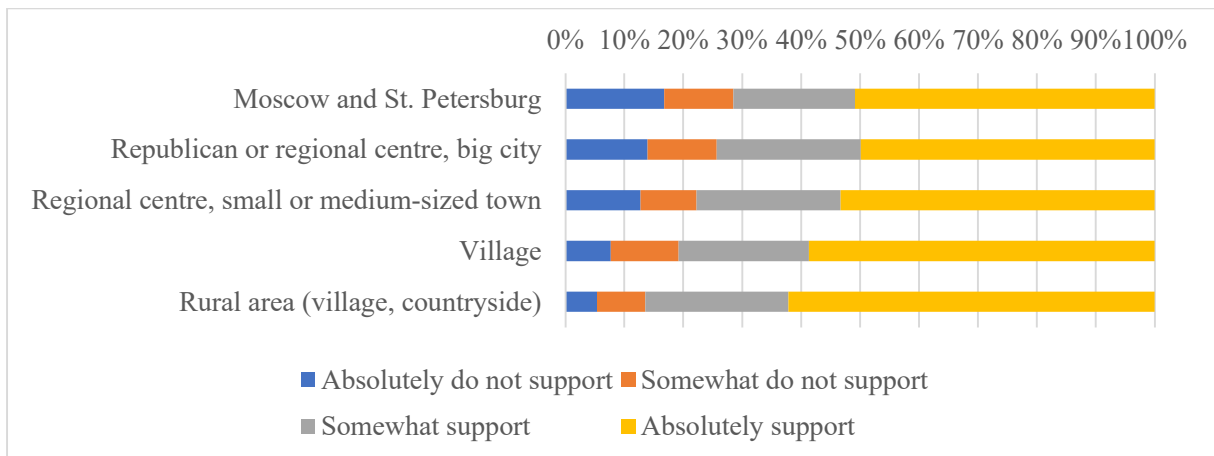
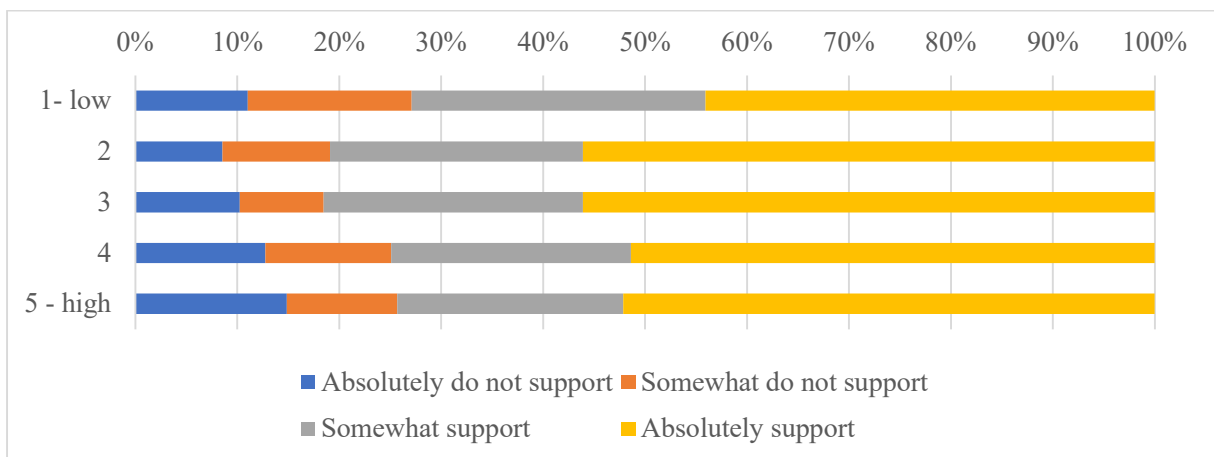


Figure 55-4. By income (N=1315)



**Q56 (Q139). In your view, who is mostly responsible for the special military operation of Russia in Ukraine?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Russian government	273	17.1%
Ukrainian government	161	10.1%
Politicians and deputy members of both countries	347	21.7%
Russian citizens	31	1.9%
Ukrainian citizens	13	0.8%
Foreign country governments	428	26.8%
Foreign businessmen	81	5.1%
Other	52	3.3%
Difficult to answer	180	11.3%
Refuse	34	2.1%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure 56-0. Total number of respondents (N=1600)

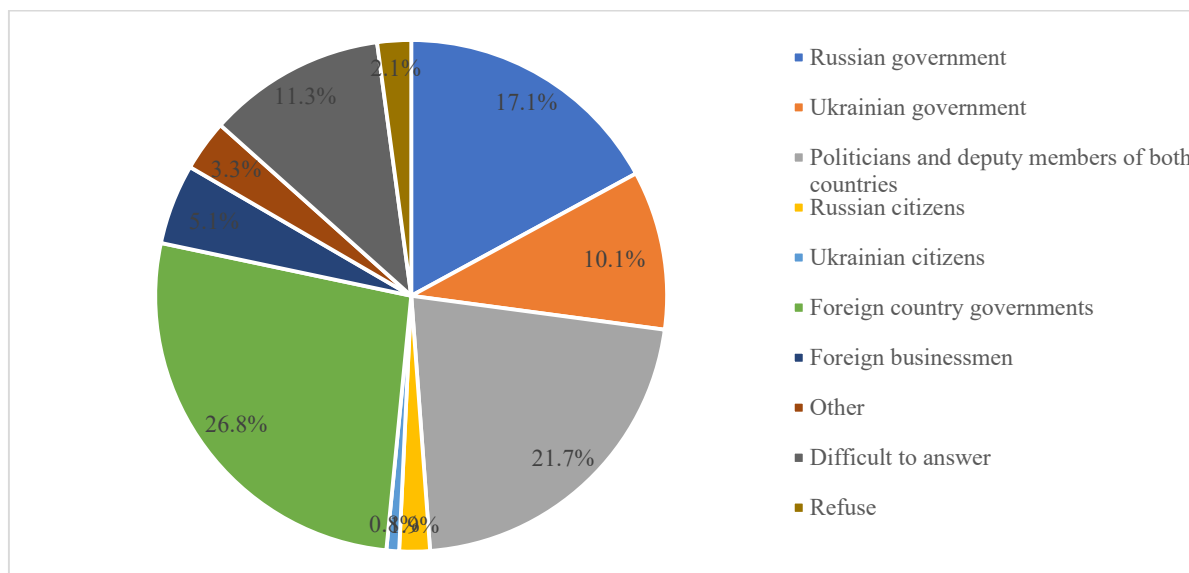


Figure 56-1. By sex (N=1386)

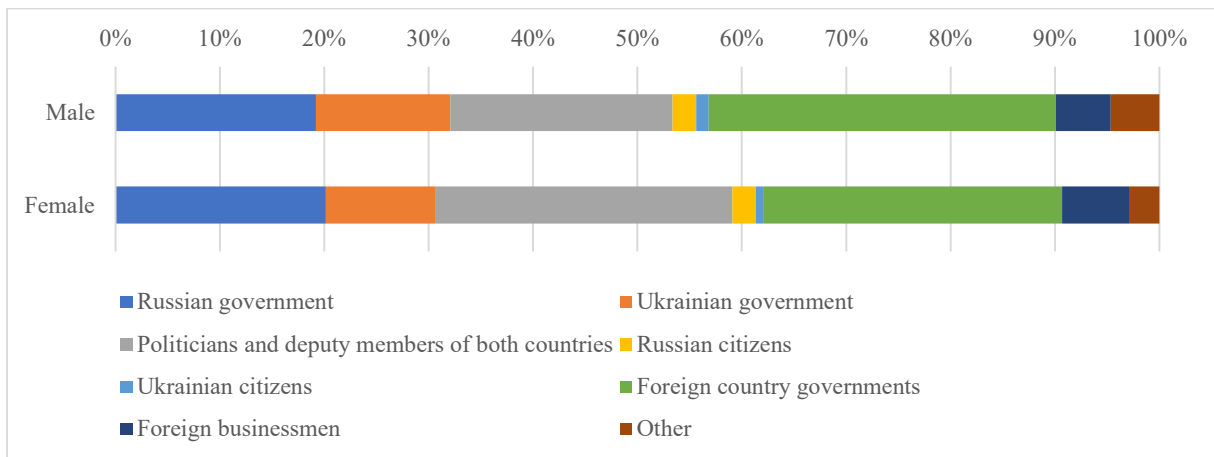


Figure 56-2. By age (N=1386)

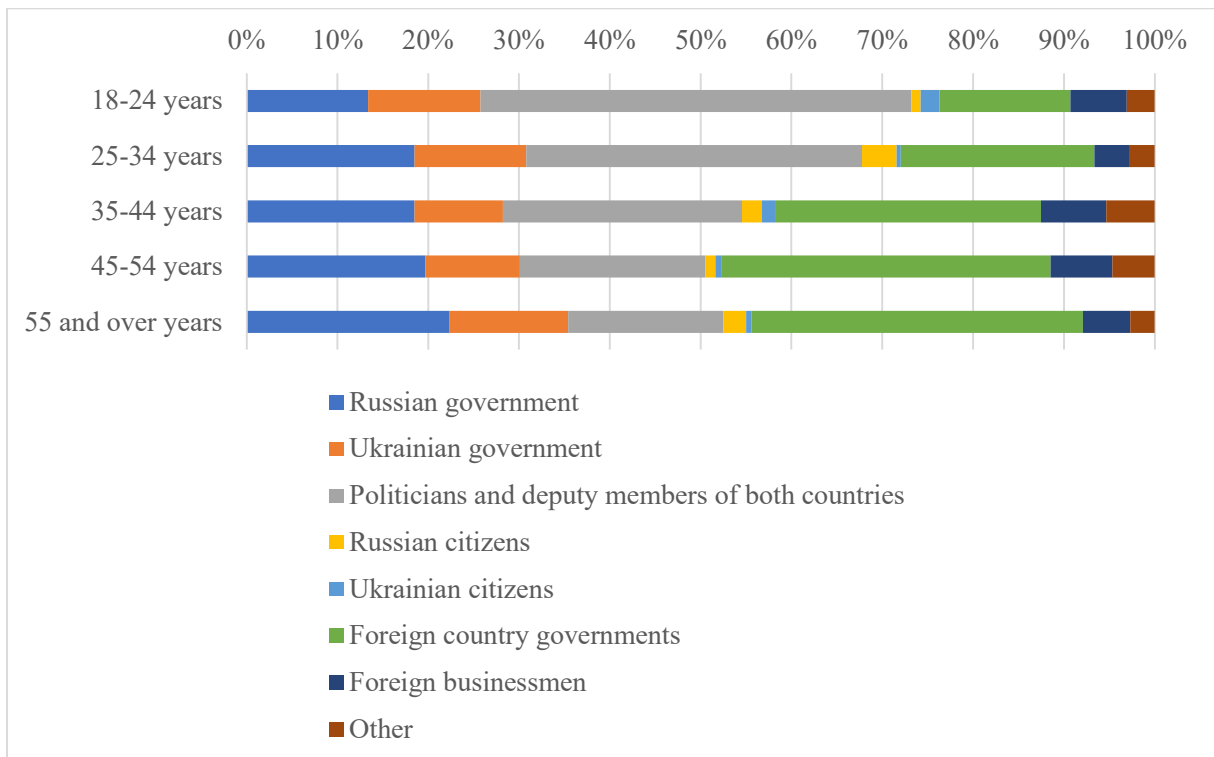




Figure 56-3. By region (N=1380)

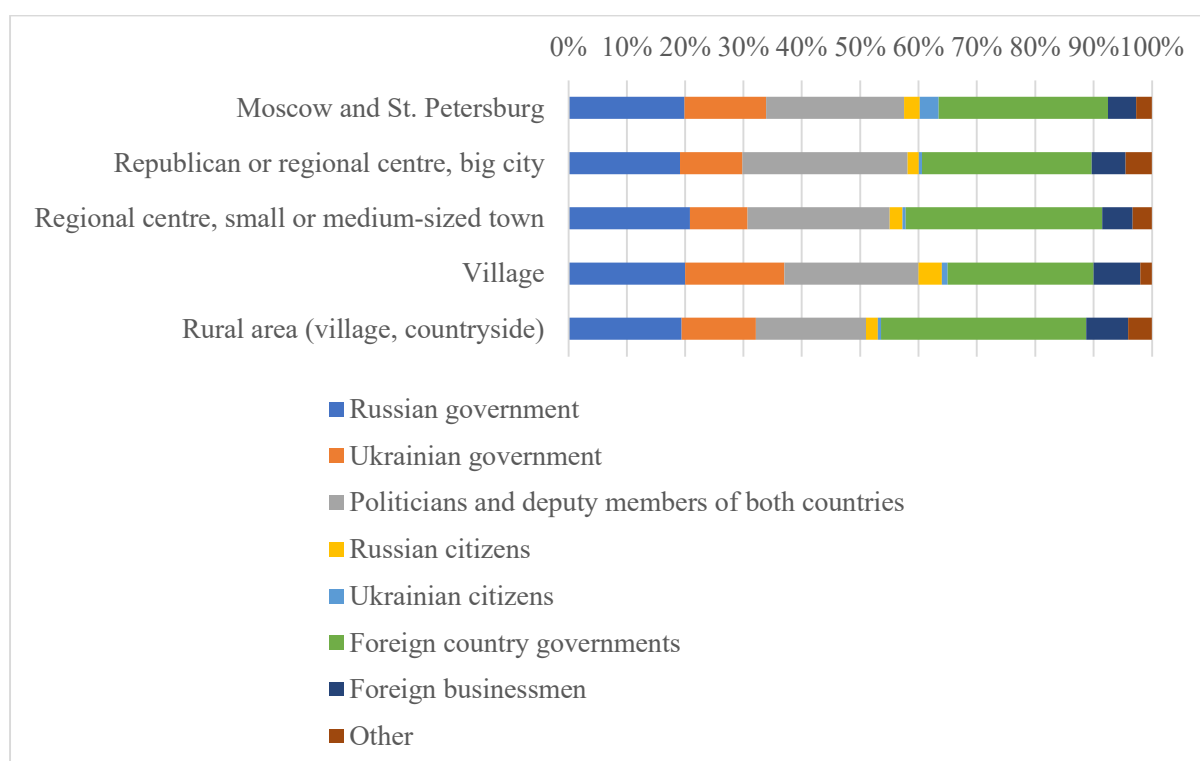
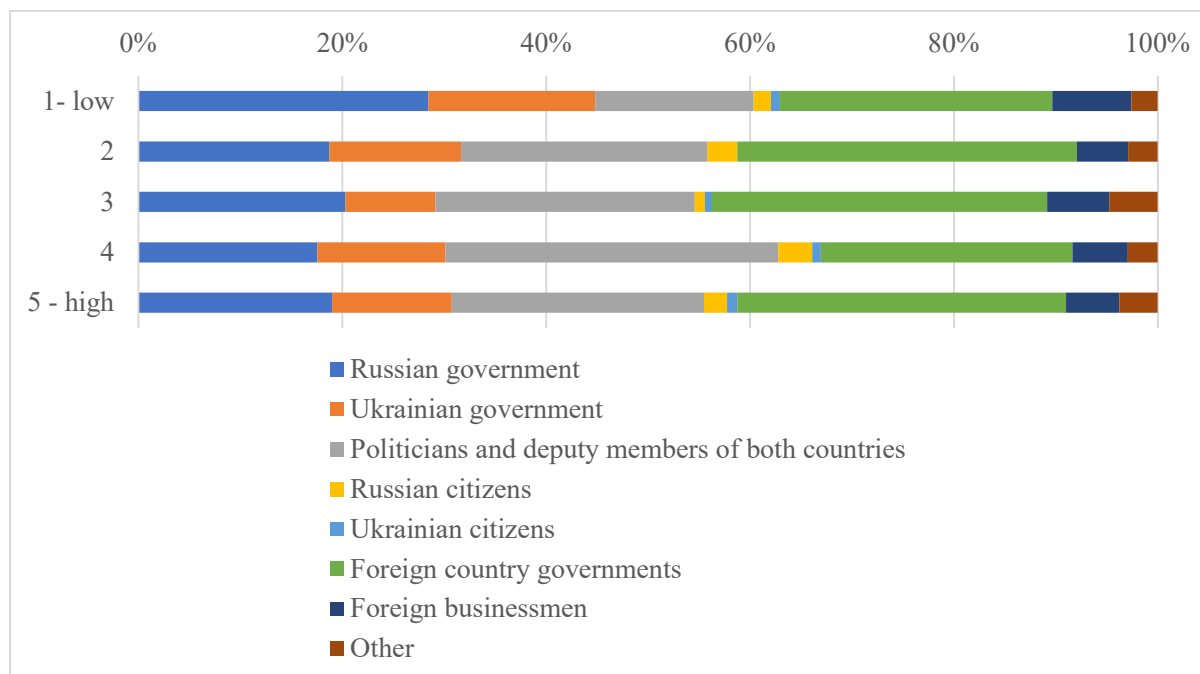


Figure 56-4. By income (N=1315)



## H. Respondent Information

### H1 (Q57-Q62). What is your highest level of education?

	Respondent	Spouse	Respondent's father	Respondent's mother	Respondent's friend
Primary education	4	8	121	126	6
Incomplete secondary education	63	29	109	126	25
General secondary education	142	106	135	173	103
Secondary special education (technical college)	573	462	500	590	387
Unfinished higher education	98	32	16	28	39
Higher education in humanities or social sciences	318	266	112	236	404
Higher education in science	271	220	253	149	393
Two higher educations, master degree or Ph.D. degree	131	60	31	42	71
Total	1,600	1,183	1,277	1,470	1,428
Percentage					
Primary education	0.3%	0.7%	9.5%	8.6%	0.4%
Incomplete secondary education	3.9%	2.5%	8.5%	8.6%	1.8%
General secondary education	8.9%	9.0%	10.6%	11.8%	7.2%
Secondary special education (technical college)	35.8%	39.1%	39.2%	40.1%	27.1%
Unfinished higher education	6.1%	2.7%	1.3%	1.9%	2.7%
Higher education in humanities or social sciences	19.9%	22.5%	8.8%	16.1%	28.3%
Higher education in science	16.9%	18.6%	19.8%	10.1%	27.5%
Two higher educations, master degree or Ph.D. degree	8.2%	5.1%	2.4%	2.9%	5.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure H1-0. Total number of respondents

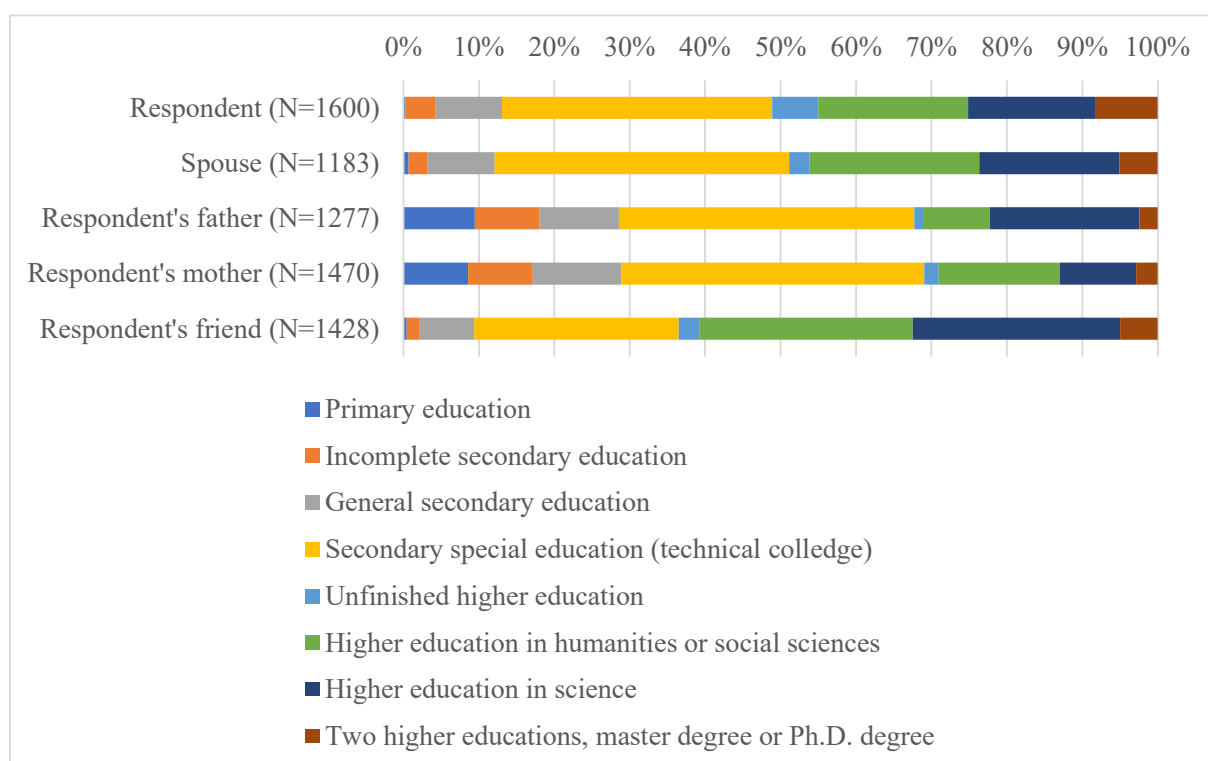


Figure H1-1. By sex (N=1600)

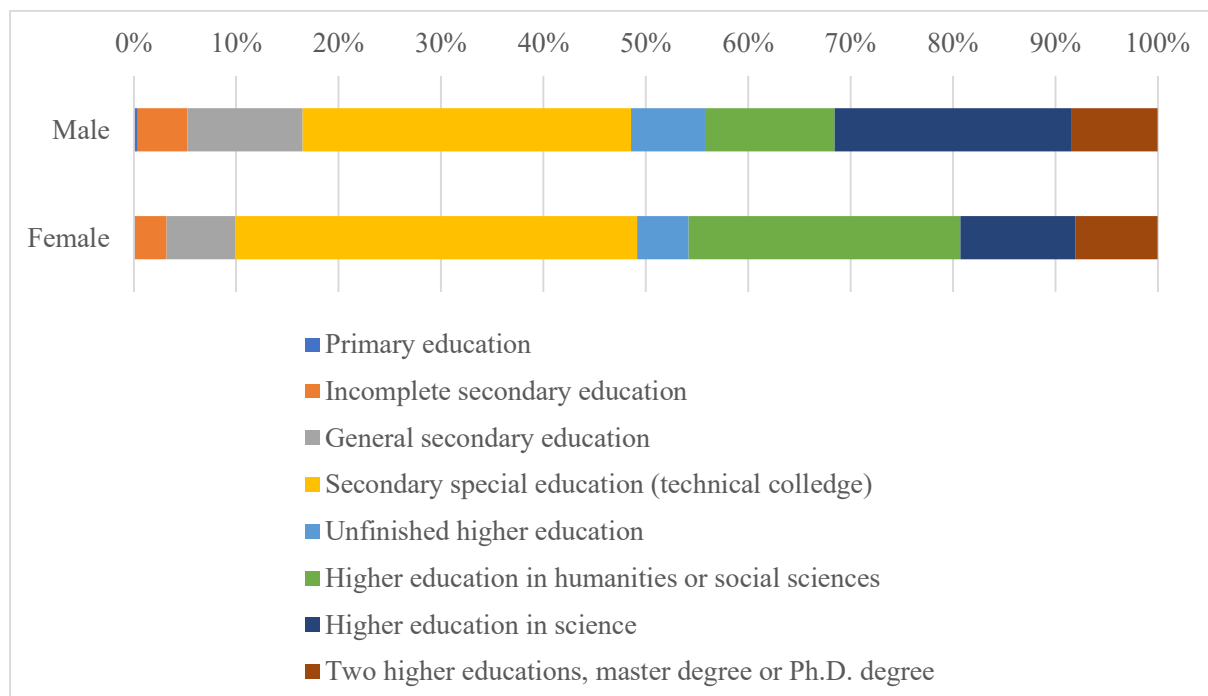


Figure H1-2. By age (N=1600)

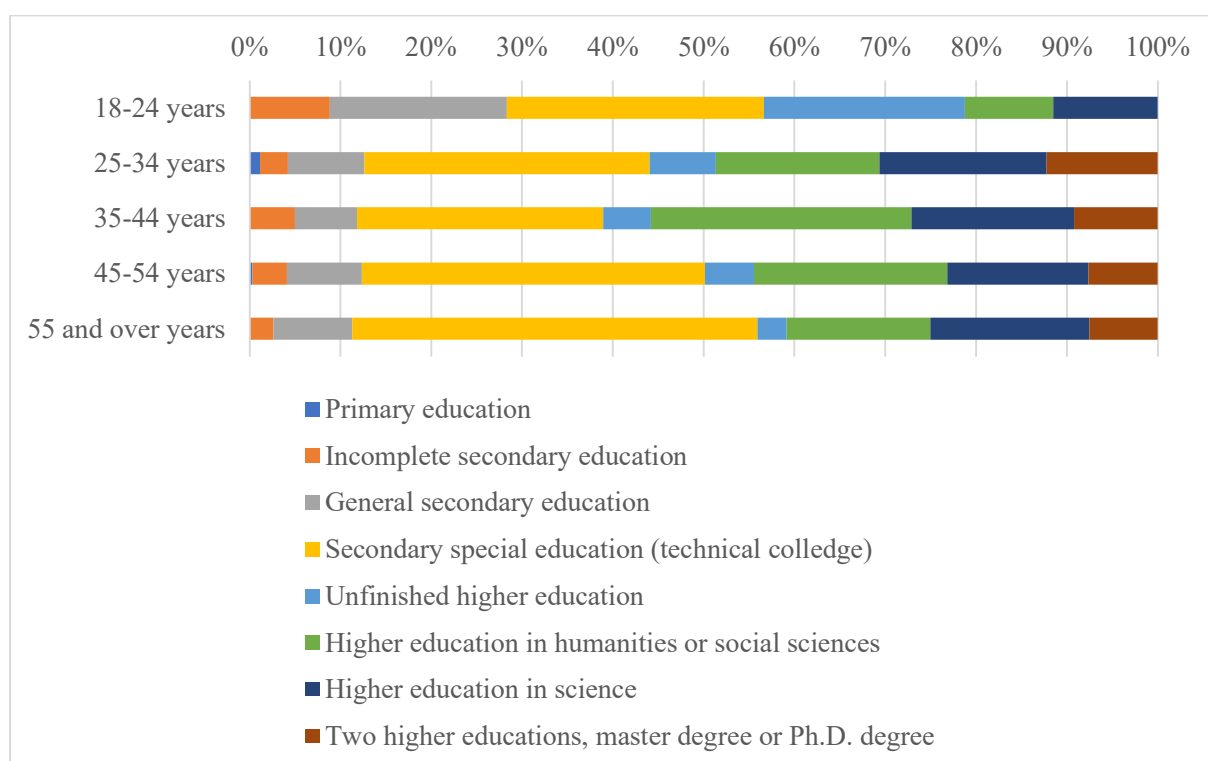


Figure H1-3. By region (N=1593)

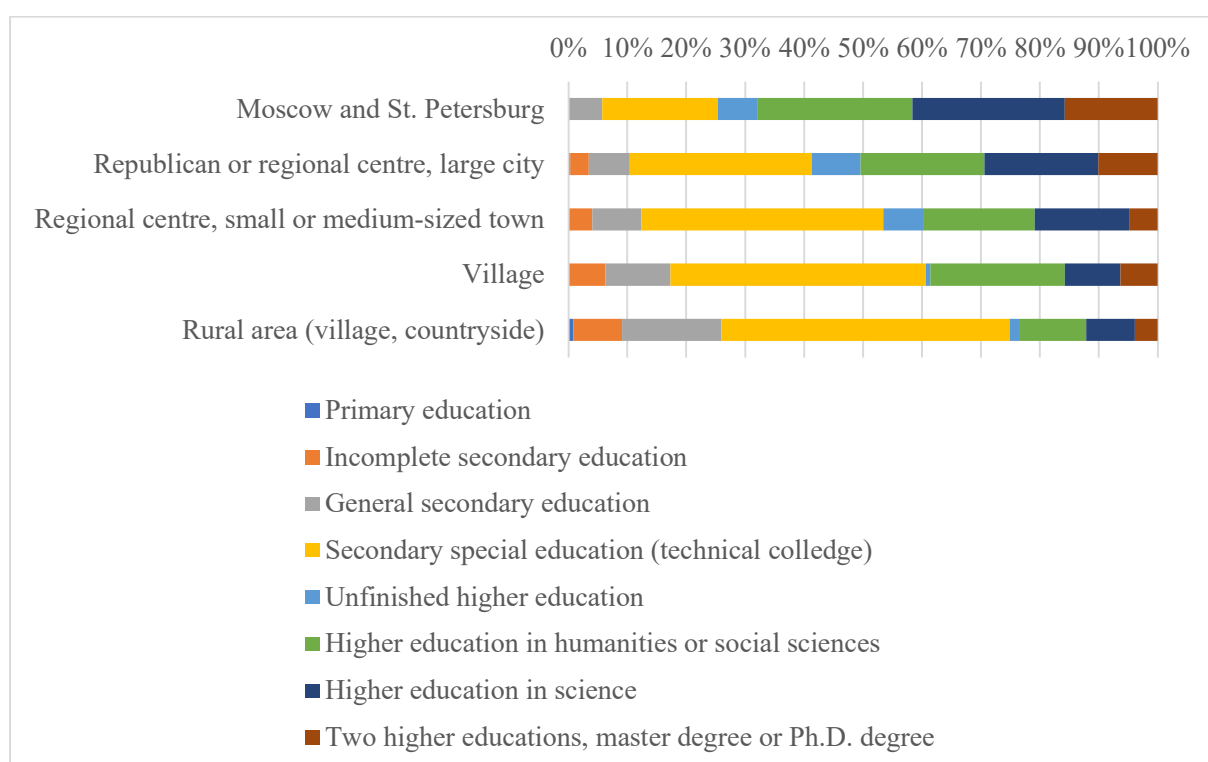
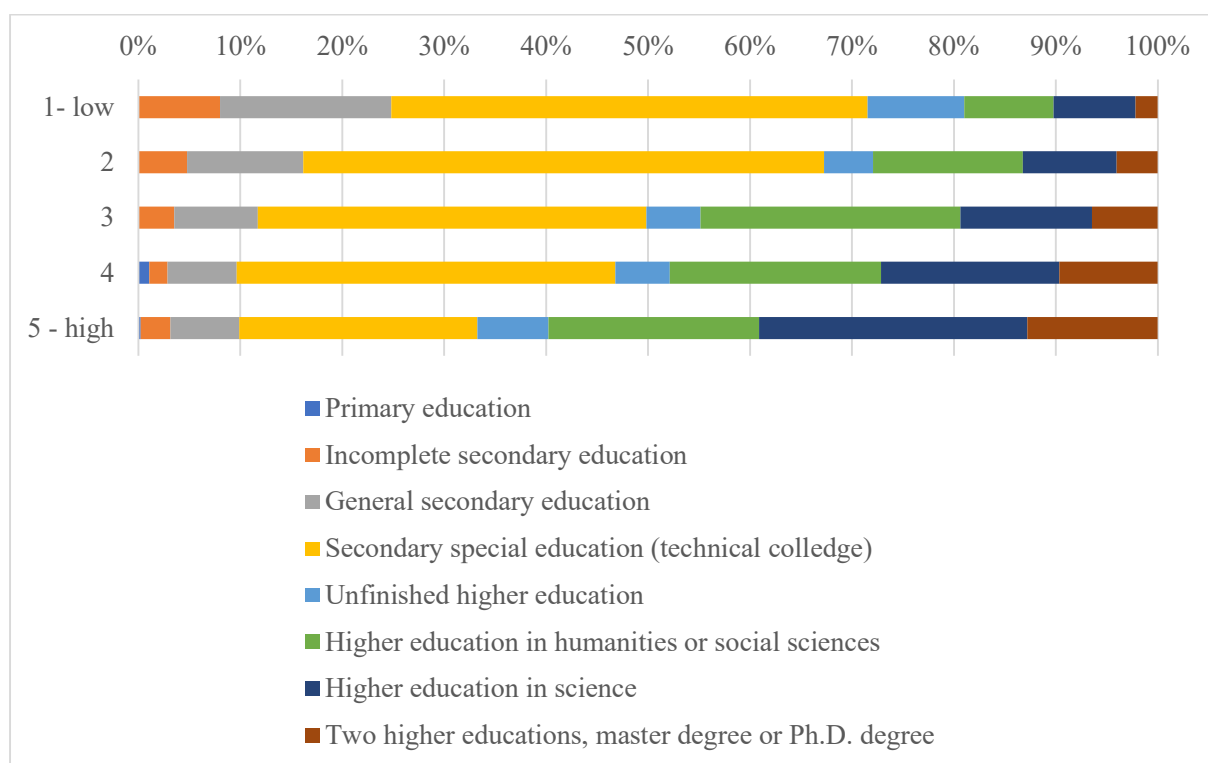


Figure H1-4. By income (N=1475)



**H2 (Q63). How many family members constantly live with you in the same apartment?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
1 Live with family members	1,331	83.2%
2 Live alone	261	16.3%
3 Cannot answer	8	0.5%
Total	1,600	100.0%

Figure H2-0. Total number of respondents (N=1592)

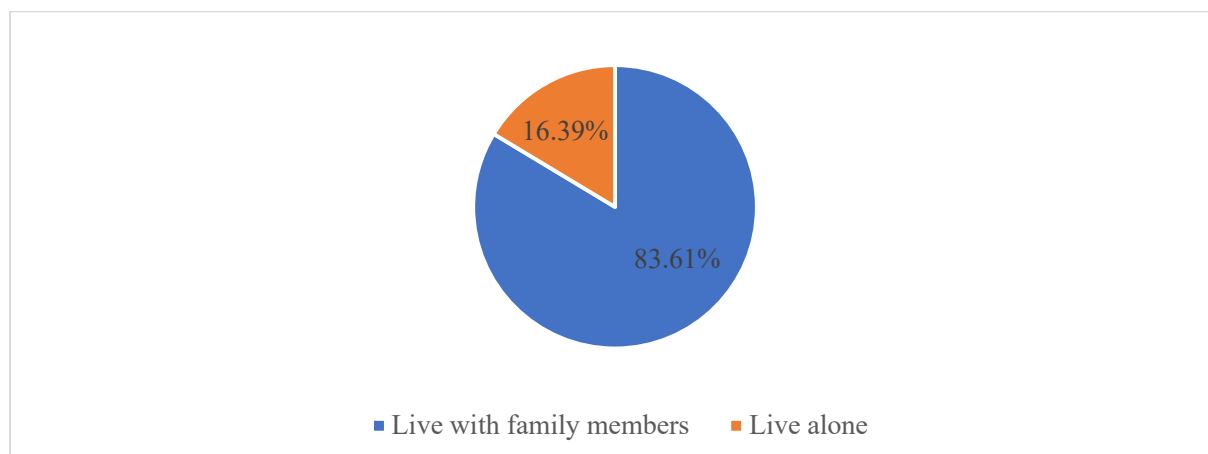
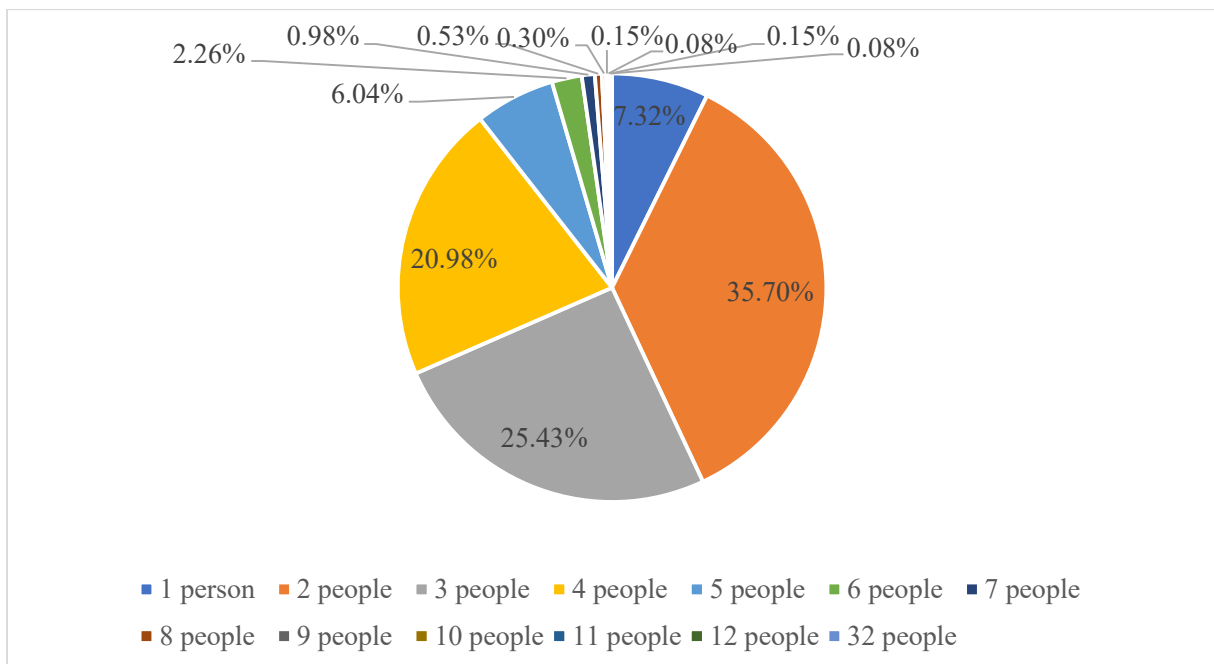


Figure H2-1. How many family members do you live with? (N=1325)

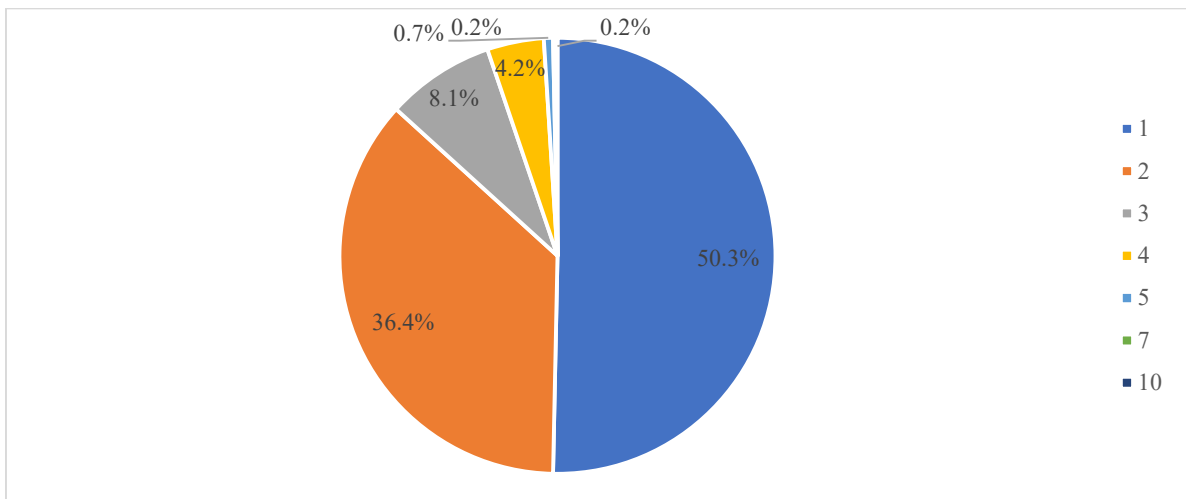
	Number of respondents	Percentage
1 person	97	7.3%
2 people	473	35.7%
3 people	337	25.4%
4 people	278	21.0%
5 people	80	6.0%
6 people	30	2.3%
7 people	13	1.0%
8 people	7	0.5%
9 people	4	0.3%
10 people	2	0.2%
11 people	1	0.1%
12 people	2	0.2%
32 people	1	0.1%
Total	1325	100.0%



**Q60 (Q64). How many children, grandchildren, and close people under 18 years old live with you?**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	300	50.3%
2	217	36.4%
3	48	8.1%
4	25	4.2%
5	4	0.7%
7	1	0.2%
10	1	0.2%
Total	596	100%

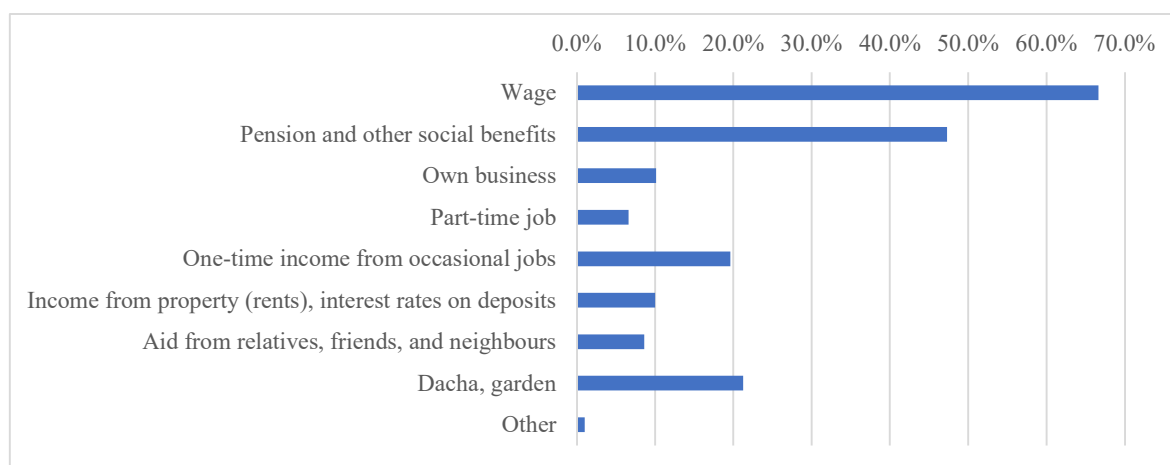
Figure 60-0. Total number of respondents (N=1331)



**H3 (Q65). Which of the following constitutes your sources of income? (Mark all that are relevant to your family).**

	Yes		No		Total
	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage	
Wage	1066	66.6%	534	33.4%	1600
Pension and other social benefits	757	47.3%	843	52.7%	1600
Own business	162	10.1%	1438	89.9%	1600
Part-time job	106	6.6%	1494	93.4%	1600
One-time income from occasional jobs	314	19.6%	1286	80.4%	1600
Income from property (rents), interest rates on deposits	160	10.0%	1440	90.0%	1600
Aid from relatives, friends, and neighbours	138	8.6%	1462	91.4%	1600
Dacha, garden	340	21.3%	1260	78.8%	1600
Other	16	1.0%	1584	99.0%	1600

Figure H3-0. Percentage of respondents who chose Yes (N=1600)



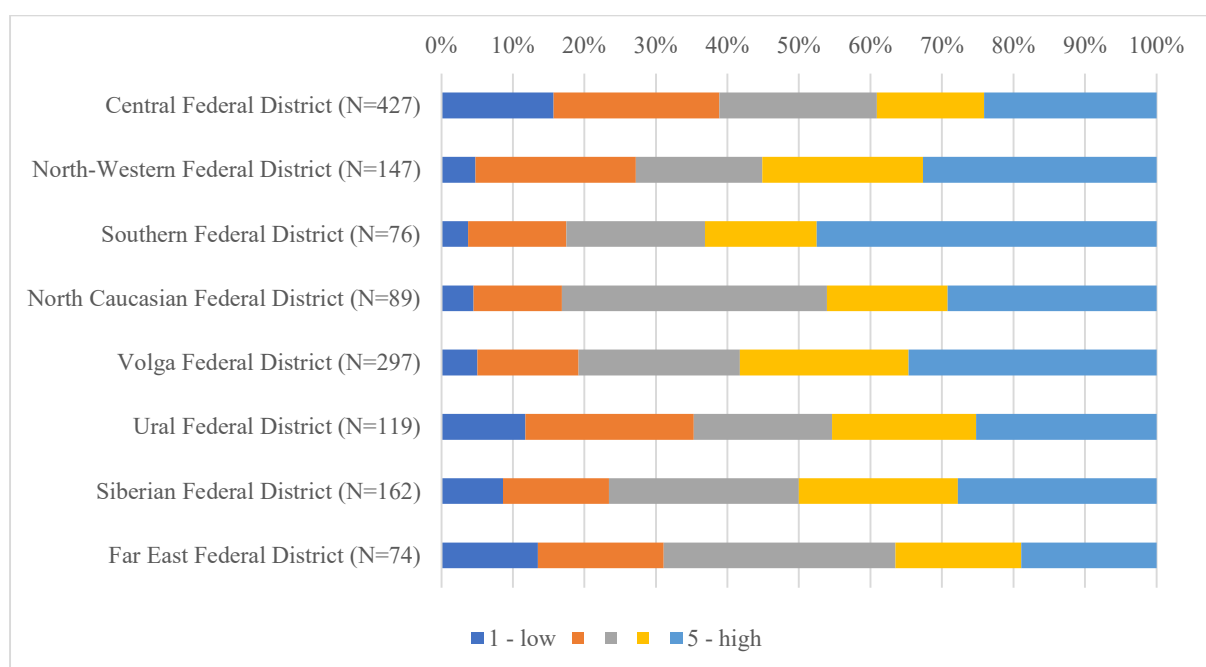
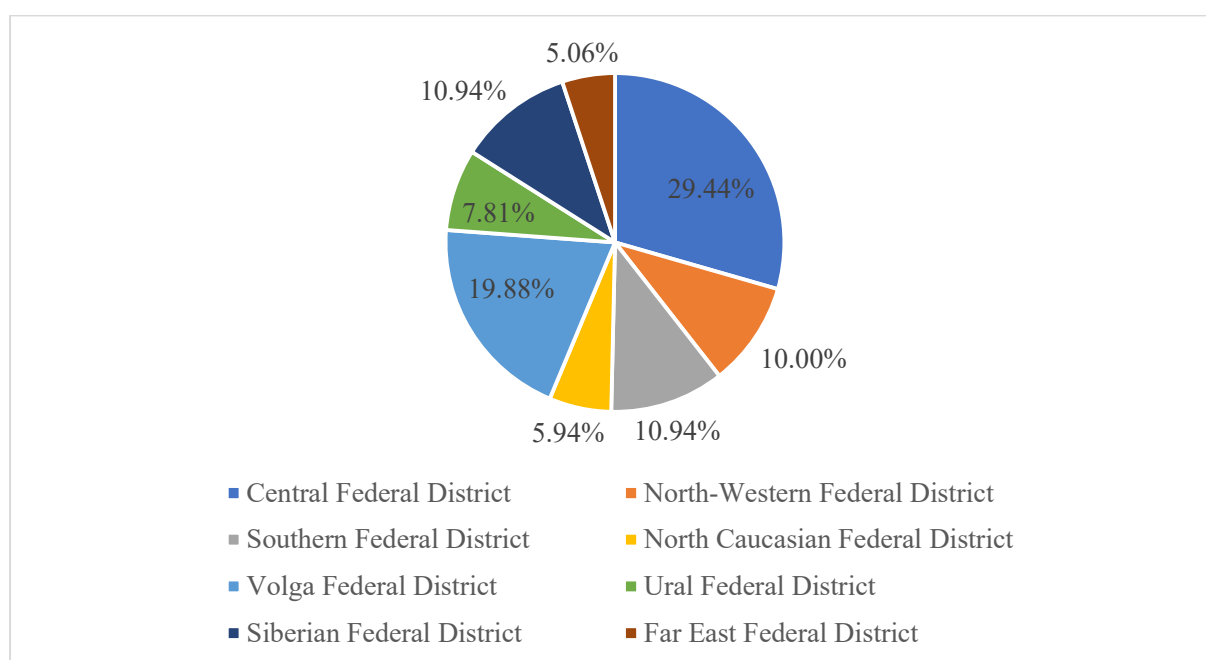


#### H4 (Q66-Q73). What is your monthly average income?

Table H4-0. Total number of respondents

	1 - low	2	3	4	5 - high	No answer	Total
Central Federal District	67	99	94	64	103	44	471
	14.2%	21.0%	20.0%	13.6%	21.9%	9.3%	100.0%
North-Western Federal District	7	33	26	33	48	13	160
	4.4%	20.6%	16.3%	20.6%	30.0%	8.1%	100.0%
Southern Federal District	6	22	31	25	76	15	175
	3.4%	12.6%	17.7%	14.3%	43.4%	8.6%	100.0%
North Caucasian Federal District	4	11	33	15	26	6	95
	4.2%	11.6%	34.7%	15.8%	27.4%	6.3%	100.0%
Volga Federal District	15	42	67	70	103	21	318
	4.7%	13.2%	21.1%	22.0%	32.4%	6.6%	1
Ural Federal District	14	28	23	24	30	6	125
	11.2%	22.4%	18.4%	19.2%	24.0%	4.8%	100.0%
Siberian Federal District	14	24	43	36	45	13	175
	8.0%	13.7%	24.6%	20.6%	25.7%	7.4%	100.0%
Far East Federal District	10	13	24	13	14	7	81
	12.3%	16.0%	29.6%	16.0%	17.3%	8.6%	100.0%

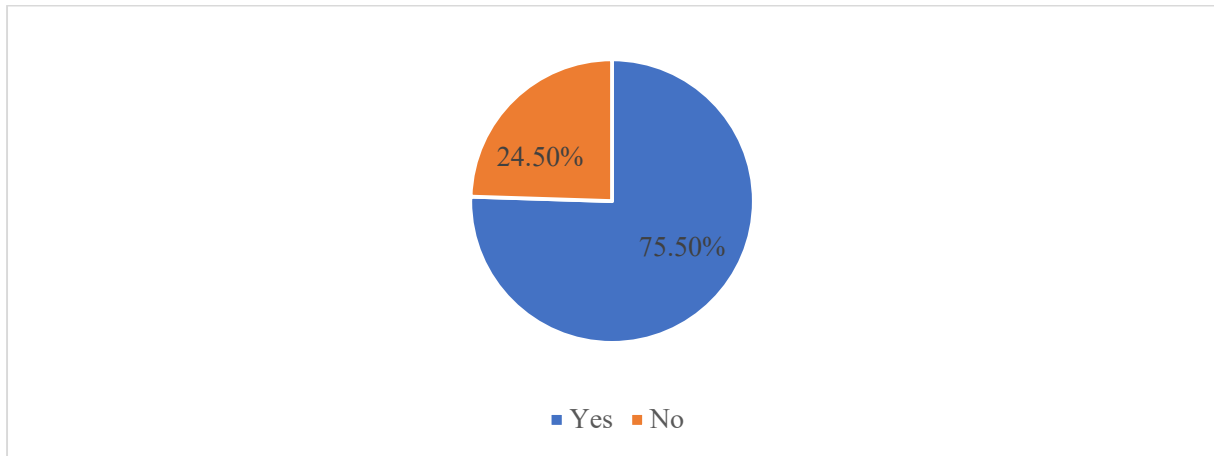
Figure H4-0. Distribution of respondents by federal district (N=1600)



#### H5 (Q74). Does your family have other sources of income?

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes	1,171	73.2%
No	380	23.8%
Cannot answer	49	3.1%
Total	1,600	100.0%

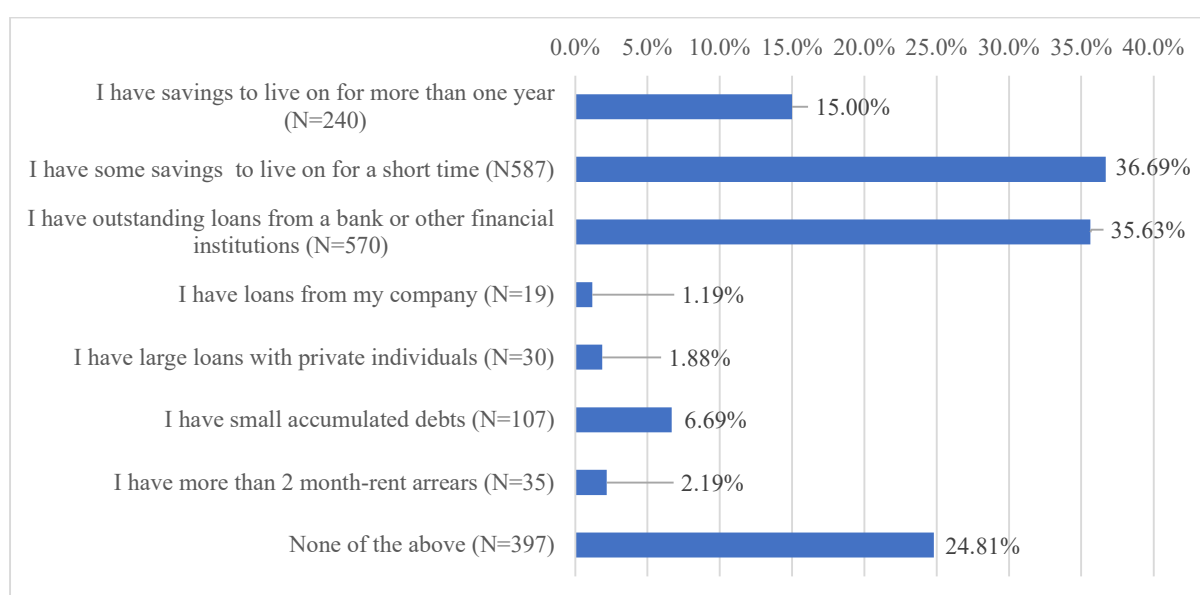
Figure H5-0. Total number of respondents (N=1551)



**H6 (Q75). Which of the following best describes your present financial situation? Select all that apply.**

	Number of respondent s	Total	Percentag e
I have savings to live on for more than one year	240	1600	15.0%
I have some savings to live on for a short time	587	1600	36.7%
I have outstanding loans from a bank or other financial institutions	570	1600	35.6%
I have loans from my company	19	1600	1.2%
I have large loans with private individuals	30	1600	1.9%
I have small accumulated debts	107	1600	6.7%
I have more than 2 month-rent arrears	35	1600	2.2%
None of the above	397	1600	24.8%
Cannot answer	18	1600	1.1%

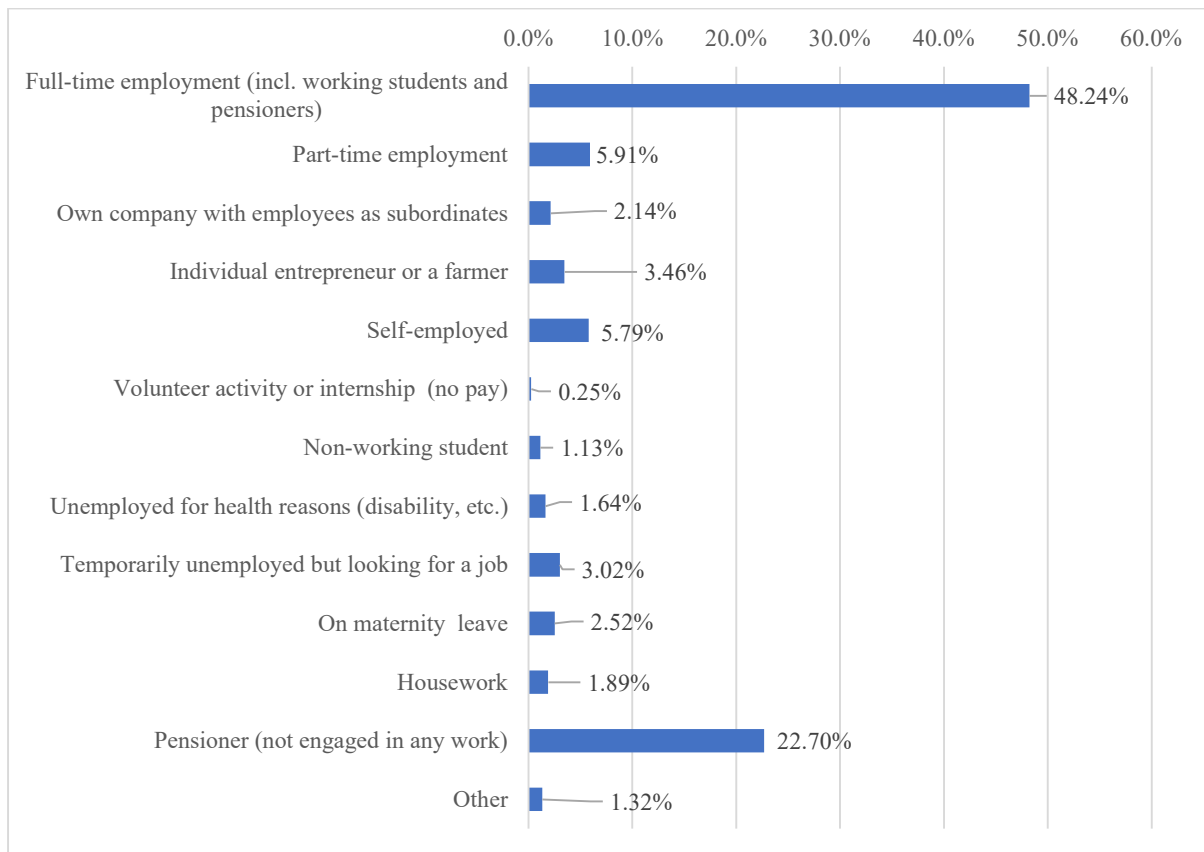
Figure H6-0. Total number of respondents



#### H7 (Q76). What is your current employment situation?

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Full-time employment (incl. working students and pensioners)	767	47.9%
Part-time employment	94	5.9%
Own company with employees as subordinates	34	2.1%
Individual entrepreneur or a farmer	55	3.4%
Self-employed	92	5.8%
Volunteer activity or internship (no pay)	4	0.3%
Non-working student	18	1.1%
Unemployed for health reasons (disability, etc.)	26	1.6%
Temporarily unemployed but looking for a job	48	3.0%
On maternity leave	40	2.5%
Housework	30	1.9%
Pensioner (not engaged in any work)	361	22.6%
Other	21	1.3%
Cannot answer	10	0.6%
Total	1,600	100.0%

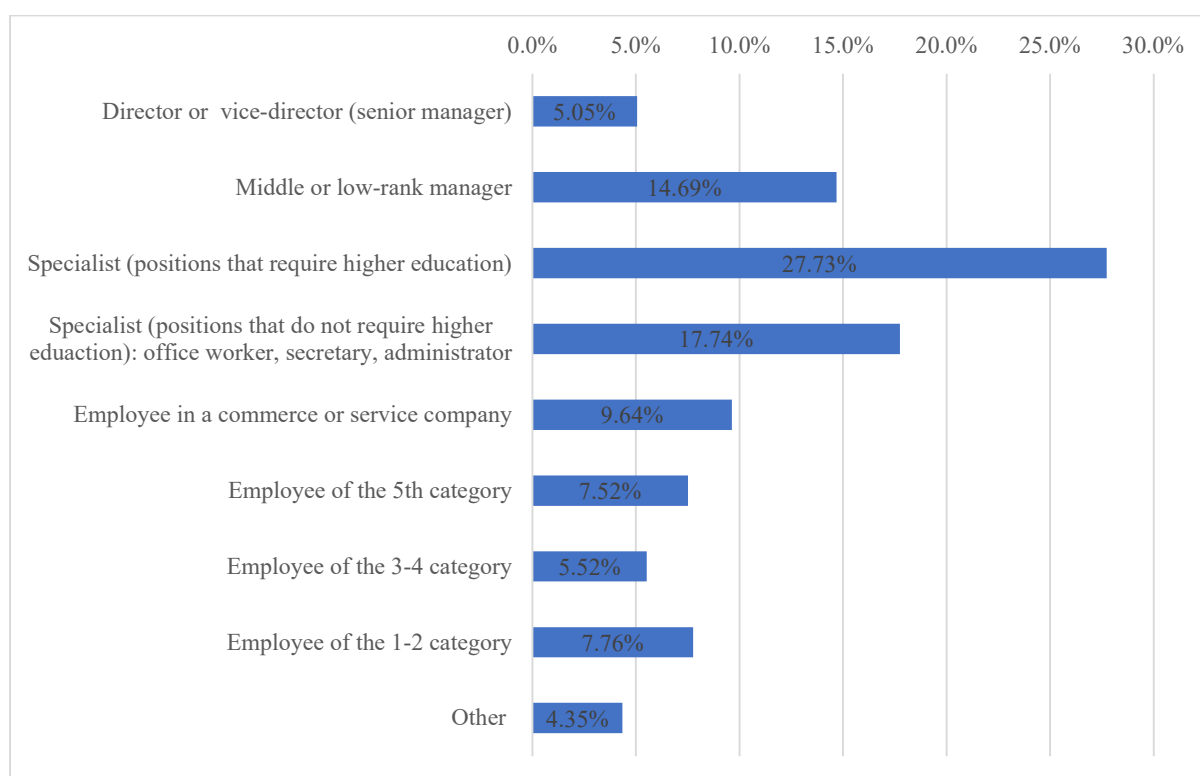
Figure H7-0. Total number of respondents (N=1590)



**H8 (Q77). What is your current job? (If you chose one of the first three answers for Q76.)**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
Director or vice-director (senior manager)	43	5.0%
Middle or low-rank manager	125	14.5%
Specialist (positions that require higher education)	236	27.4%
Specialist (positions that do not require higher education): office worker, secretary, administrator	151	17.5%
Employee in a commerce or service company	82	9.5%
Employee of the 5th category	64	7.4%
Employee of the 3-4 category	47	5.5%
Employee of the 1-2 category	66	7.7%
Other	37	4.3%
Cannot answer	10	1.2%
Total	861	100.0%

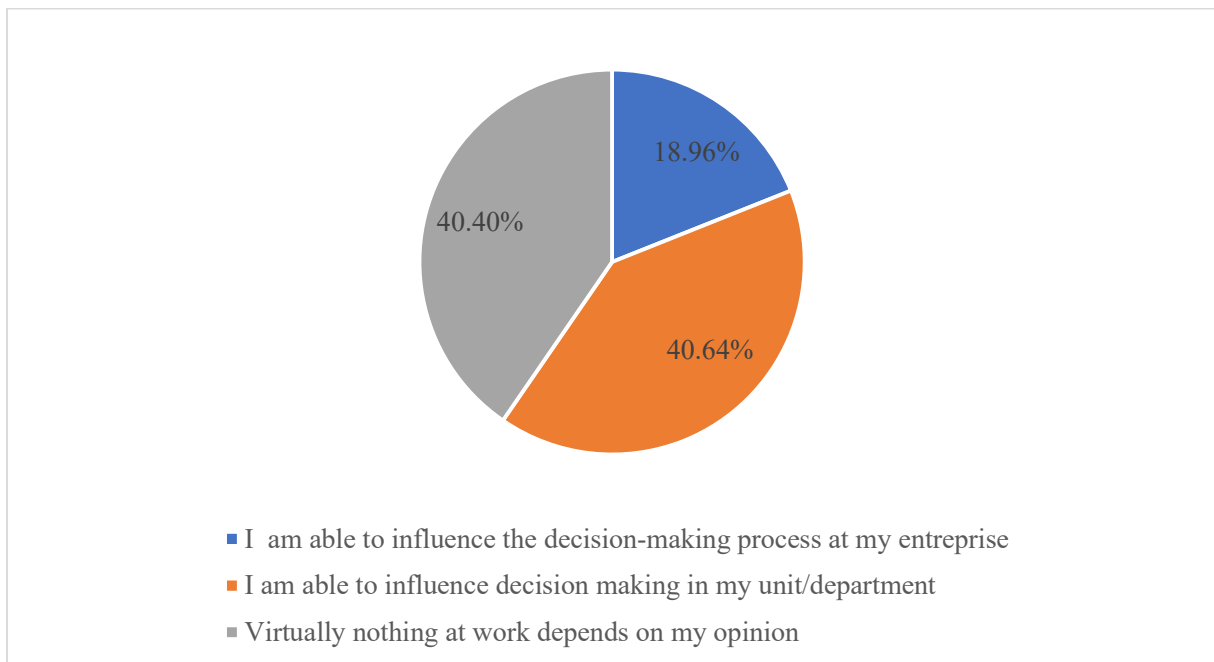
Figure H8-0. Total number of respondents (N=851)



**H9 (Q78). Which of the following best describes your situation at your current place of work? (If you chose one of the first three answers for Q76.)**

	Number of respondents	Percentage
I am able to influence the decision-making process at my enterprise	161	18.7%
I am able to influence decision making in my unit/department	345	40.1%
Virtually nothing at work depends on my opinion	343	39.8%
Cannot answer	12	1.4%
Total	861	100.0%

Figure H9-0. Total number of respondents (N=849)



## **Appendix 2**

### **Survey Questions**



Русский	English
0. БАЗОВЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ	0. Basic Characteristics
<p><b>01. Согласие принять участие в опросе</b>  <i>Если Q1000&gt;1, то завершить интервью с результатом "Завершено"</i></p> <p>1 Согласие  2 Отказ  3 Категорический отказ  4 Респондент сказал, что в роуминге  5 Респондент очень быстро повесил трубку  6 Плохая связь, плохо слышно респондента или оператора  7 Трубку взял ребенок (детский голос)  8 Автоответчик  9 Факс  10 Организация/рабочий/служебный номер  11 Тишина в трубке  12 Респондент не говорит на русском языке, плохо понимает  13 Физическая или ментальная нереспондентопригодность</p>	<p><b>01. Consent to participate in the interview</b>  <i>If Q1000&gt;1, complete the interview with "Completed" result</i></p> <p>1 Agree  2 Disagree  3 Absolutely disagree  4 Respondent said that he/she was in roaming  5 Respondent hung up very quickly  6 Poor connection, respondent or operator has trouble to hear  7 Child answered the phone (child's voice)  8 Voicemail  9 Fax  10 Company/work/office number  11 Silence on the line  12 Respondent does not speak Russian language or has poor Russian language ability  13 Physical or mental disability of the respondent to participate in the survey</p>
<p><b>02. Пол респондента</b></p> <p>1 Мужской  2 Женский</p>	<p><b>02. Sex</b></p> <p>1 Male  2 Female</p>
<p><b>03. Возраст. Сколько лет вам исполнилось?</b>  <i>Если Q1003 &lt; 18, то завершить интервью с результатом "Завершено"</i></p> <p><b>04. Возраст. Возрастные когорты</b></p> <p>1 18-24  2 25-34  3 35-44  4 45-54  5 55 лет и старше</p>	<p><b>03. Age.</b>  <i>If Q1003 &lt; 18, complete the interview with the result "Completed".</i></p> <p><b>04. Age. Age cohorts</b></p> <p>1 18-24  2 25-34  3 35-44  4 45-54  5 55 and over</p>

<p><b>05. Скажите пожалуйста, в каком регионе(крае, области, республике) Вы проживаете на данный момент?</b></p> <p>1 Белгородская область  2 Брянская область  3 Владимирская область  4 Воронежская область  5 Ивановская область  6 Калужская область  7 Костромская область  8 Курская область  9 Липецкая область  10 Орловская область  11 Рязанская область  12 Смоленская область  13 Тамбовская область  14 Тверская область  15 Тульская область  16 Ярославская область  17 Москва  18 Московская область  19 Респ. Карелия  20 Респ. Коми  21 Ненецкий автономный округ  22 Архангельская область  23 Вологодская область  24 Калининградская область  25 Ленинградская область  26 Санкт-Петербург  27 Мурманская область  28 Новгородская область  29 Псковская область  30 Респ. Адыгея  31 Республика Калмыкия  32 Крым  33 Севастополь</p>	<p><b>05. Please tell me in which region (kray, oblast, republic) you reside at the moment?</b></p> <p>1 Belgorod oblast  2 Bryansk oblast  3 Vladimir oblast  4 Voronezh oblast  5 Ivanovo oblast  6 Kaluga oblast  7 Kostroma oblast  8 Kursk oblast  9 Lipetsk oblast  10 Oryol oblast  11 Ryazan oblast  12 Smolensk oblast  13 Tambov oblast  14 Tver oblast  15 Tula oblast  16 Yaroslavl oblast  17 Moscow  18 Moscow oblast  19 Republic of Karelia  20 Republic of Komi  21 Nenets Autonomous okrug  22 Arkhangelsk oblast  23 Vologda oblast  24 Kaliningrad oblast  25 Leningrad oblast  26 Saint-Petersburg  27 Murmansk oblast  28 Novgorod oblast  29 Pskov oblast  30 Adygeya Republic  31 Republic of Kalmykia  32 Crimea  33 Sevastopol</p>
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34 Краснодарский край	34 Krasnodar krai
35 Астраханская область	35 Astrakhan oblast
36 Волгоградская область	36 Volgograd oblast
37 Ростовская область	37 Rostov oblast
38 Республика Дагестан	38 Republic of Dagestan
39 Республика Ингушетия	39 Republic of Ingushetia
40 Кабардино-Балкарская республика	40 Kabardino-Balkarian republic
41 Карачаево-Черкесская республика	41 Karachayevo-Circassian republic
42 Республика Северная Осетия - Алания	42 Republic of North Ossetia-Alania
43 Чеченская республика	43 Chechen Republic
44 Ставропольский край	44 Stavropol krai
45 Республика Башкортостан	45 Republic of Bashkortostan
46 Республика Марий Эл	46 Republic of Mariy-El
47 Республика Мордовия	47 Republic of Mordovia
48 Республика Татарстан	48 Republic of Tatarstan
49 Удмуртская республика	49 Udmurt republic
50 Чувашская республика	50 Chuvash republic
51 Пермский край	51 Perm krai
52 Кировская область	52 Kirov oblast
53 Нижегородская область	53 Nizhny Novgorod oblast
54 Оренбургская область	54 Orenburg oblast
55 Пензенская область	55 Penza oblast
56 Самарская область	56 Samara oblast
57 Саратовская область	57 Saratov oblast
58 Ульяновская область	58 Ulyanovsk oblast
59 Курганская область	59 Kurgan oblast
60 Свердловская область	60 Sverdlovsk oblast
61 Ханты-Мансийский автономный округ	61 Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug
62 Ямало-Ненецкий автономный округ	62 Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug
63 Тюменская область	63 Tyumen oblast
64 Челябинская область	64 Chelyabinsk oblast
65 Республика Алтай	65 Republic of Altai
66 Республика Тыва	66 Republic of Tuva
67 Республика Хакасия	67 Republic of Khakassia
68 Алтайский край	68 Altai krai
69 Красноярский край	69 Krasnoyarsk krai
70 Иркутская область	70 Irkutsk oblast

71 Кемеровская область 72 Новосибирская область 73 Омская область 74 Томская область 75 Республика Бурятия 76 Республика Саха (Якутия) 77 Забайкальский край 78 Камчатский край 79 Приморский край 80 Хабаровский край 81 Амурская область 82 Магаданская область 83 Сахалинская область 84 Еврейская автономная область 85 Чукотский автономный округ 98 Затрудняюсь ответить (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ) 99 Отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)	71 Kemerovo oblast 72 Novosibirsk oblast 73 Omsk oblast 74 Tomsk oblast 75 Republic of Buryatia 76 Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) 77 Zabaykalsky krai 78 Kamchatka krai 79 Primorsky krai 80 Khabarovsk krai 81 Amur oblast 82 Magadan oblast 83 Sakhalin oblast 84 Jewish Autonomous oblast 85 Chukotka Autonomous oblast 98 Difficult to answer (DO NOT READ) 99 Disclaimer (DO NOT READ)
<b>06. В каком Федеральном округе Вы проживаете?</b>  1 Центральный федеральный округ 2 Северо-Западный федеральный округ 3 Южный федеральный округ 4 Северо-Кавказский федеральный округ 5 Приволжский федеральный округ 6 Уральский федеральный округ 7 Сибирский федеральный округ 8 Дальневосточный федеральный округ 98 Затрудняюсь ответить 99 3/О, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)	<b>06. Which Federal District do you live in?</b>  1 Central Federal District 2 North West Federal District 3 Southern Federal District 4 North Caucasian Federal District 5 Volga Federal District 6 Ural Federal District 7 Siberian Federal District 8 Far Eastern Federal District 98 Difficult to answer (DO NOT READ) 99 no asnwer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)
<b>07. В населенном пункте какого типа Вы проживаете сейчас?</b>  1 Москва и Санкт-Петербург 2 Республиканский или областной центр, крупный город 3 Районный центр, малый или средний город 4 Поселок городского типа	<b>07. What type of settlement do you currently live in?</b>  1 Moscow and St. Petersburg 2 Republican or regional centre, big city 3 District centre, small or medium-sized town 4 Urban type settlement

5 Село, деревня 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)	5 Village, countryside 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)
<b>А. СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ КОНТАКТЫ И ЧЛЕНСТВО В ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ</b>	<b>A. Social Contacts and Membership in Organisations</b>
<p><b>A1. (Q5).</b> Часто люди участвуют в работе различных групп, организаций, сетей, ассоциаций. Это могут быть официально созданные группы, например, общественные организации, политические партии, клубы по интересам, волонтерские организации, просто группы людей, которые регулярно собираются для совместной деятельности или обсуждения различных тем. Членом скольких таких групп являетесь Вы или кто-либо из членов вашей семьи?</p> <p>1 ДА. ЗАПИШИТЕ ЧИСЛО Q5_1N 2 Не является членом подобных групп 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><b>A1. (Q5).</b> Often people are involved in different groups, organisations, networks, associations. These can be formally established groups such as voluntary organisations, political parties, hobby clubs, voluntary organisations, or simply groups of people who meet regularly to work together or discuss different topics. How many of these groups do you or a family member belong to?</p> <p>1 YES. WRITE DOWN THE NUMBER Q5_1N 2 Not a member of such groups 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>A5. (Q9).</b> Теперь поговорим о Вашем повседневном общении. Укажите, пожалуйста, количество членов Вашей семьи и родственников, с которыми Вы обычно контактируете в течение одного дня лично, по телефону или через Интернет без учёта тех, с кем Вы вместе живёте</p> <p>1 0 2 1-2 человека 3 3-4 человека 4 5-9 человек 5 10-19 человек 6 более 20 человек 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><b>A5. (Q9).</b> Now let's talk about your everyday communication. Please indicate the number of your family members and relatives with whom you usually have contact in one day in person, by telephone or via the internet, not including those with whom you live together</p> <p>1 0 2 1-2 people 3 3-4 people 4 5-9 people 5 10-19 people 6 more than 20 people 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>A6. (Q10).</b> Как часто вы общаетесь, советуетесь или просите помощи у членов своей семьи или близких родственников? За исключением тех из них, кто живёт вместе с Вами.</p>	<p><b>A6. (Q10).</b> How often do you communicate, seek advice or help from your family members or close relatives? Except for those who live with you.</p>

<p>1 никогда (ЕСЛИ РЕСПОНДЕНТ СКАЗАЛ, ЧТО нет родственников, ОТМЕТЬТЕ ЭТОТ ВАРИАНТ)</p> <p>2 один раз в год или раз в несколько лет</p> <p>3 раз в месяц или несколько раз в год</p> <p>4 раз в неделю или несколько раз в месяц</p> <p>5 каждый день или несколько раз в неделю</p> <p>99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p>1 Never (IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS NO RELATIVES, ACCEPT THIS OPTION)</p> <p>2 Once a year or once every few years</p> <p>3 once a month or more than once a year</p> <p>4 once a week or more than once a month</p> <p>5 every day or several times a week</p> <p>99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>A7. (Q11). Среди Ваших соседей сколько тех, с кем Вы обычно здороваетесь?</b></p> <p>1 0 человек</p> <p>2 1-4 человек</p> <p>3 5-9 человек</p> <p>4 10-19 человек</p> <p>5 20 человек и более</p> <p>99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><b>A7. (Q11). Among your neighbours, how many people do you usually say hello to?</b></p> <p>1 0 people</p> <p>2 1-4 people</p> <p>3 5-9 people</p> <p>4 10-19 people</p> <p>5 20 people or more</p> <p>99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>A8. (Q12). А у скольких соседей Вы можете попросить совета или помощи в случае необходимости?</b></p> <p>1 0 человек</p> <p>2 1-2 человека</p> <p>3 3-4 человека</p> <p>4 5-9 человек</p> <p>5 более 10 человек</p> <p>99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><b>A8. (Q12). How many neighbours can you ask for advice or help in case of need?</b></p> <p>1 0 people</p> <p>2 1-2 persons</p> <p>3 3-4 persons</p> <p>4 5 9 people</p> <p>5 more than 10 people</p> <p>99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>A9. (Q13). Сколько у Вас близких друзей, с которыми Вы делитесь подробностями вашей личной жизни или просите совета или помощи в трудных жизненных ситуациях?</b></p> <p>1 0 человек</p> <p>2 1-2 человека</p> <p>3 3-4 человек</p> <p>4 5-9 человек</p> <p>5 10-19 человек</p>	<p><b>A9. (Q13). How many close friends do you have with whom you share details of your personal life or ask for advice or help in difficult situations?</b></p> <p>1 0 persons</p> <p>2 1-2 persons</p> <p>3 3 3 4 people</p> <p>4 5-9 people</p> <p>5 10-19 people</p>

6 20-49 человек 7 50-99 человек 8 100 и более человек 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)	6 20-49 persons 7 50-99 persons 8 100 or more persons 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)
<b>A10. (Q14). Как часто Вы просите совета или помощи у своих друзей и знакомых, исключая коллег по работе?</b>  1 никогда ( <i>ЕСЛИ у респондента нет таких друзей и знакомых, ОТМЕТЬТЕ ЭТОТ ВАРИАНТ</i> ) 2 один раз в год или раз в несколько лет 3 раз в месяц или несколько раз в год 4 раз в неделю или несколько раз в месяц 5 каждый день или несколько раз в неделю 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)	<b>A10. (Q14). How often do you ask for advice or help from your friends and acquaintances, excluding work colleagues?</b>  1 Never (IF the respondent does not have such friends and acquaintances, MARK THIS OPTION) 2 Once a year, or once every few years 3 Once a month or more than once a year 4 once a week or more than once a month 5 every day or several times a week 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)
<b>A11. (Q15). Каким образом Вы чаще всего контактируете со своими друзьями и знакомыми?</b>  1 на личной встрече 2 по телефону 3 по электронной почте 4 в социальных сетях 5 прочее (укажите, что именно) <b>Q15_5T</b> 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)	<b>A11. (Q15). How do you most often have contact with your friends and acquaintances?</b>  1 in person 2 by phone 3 by e-mail 4 by social networks 5 other (specify) <b>Q15_5T</b> 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)
<b>A12. (Q16). Что из нижеперечисленного характеризует людей из Вашего круга общения, исключая родственников?</b>  1 в моем кругу общения больше людей, которые выше меня по статусу 2 в моем кругу общения больше людей с одинаковым со мной статусом 3 в моем кругу общения больше людей, которые ниже меня по статусу 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)	<b>A12. (Q16). Which of the following best characterizes people in your social circle, excluding relatives?</b>  1 there are more people in my social circle who are higher in status than me 2 there are more people of the same status in my network 3 I have more people below me in my network 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)

<p><b>A16. (Q27). Кто из следующих лиц составляют наибольшую часть круга Вашего общения?</b></p> <p>1 семья и родственники  2 соседи  3 одноклассники, одноклассники  4 друзья и знакомые (не включая одноклассников и одноклассников)  5 коллеги по работе  6 работники некоммерческих или волонтерских организаций  7 представители церкви  8 члены политических партий  9 Q27_9T_ другие люди (указать кто) (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)  10 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><b>A16. (Q27). Which of the following persons form the largest part of your social circle?</b></p> <p>1 family and relatives  2 neighbours  3 classmates, classmates  4 friends and acquaintances (not including classmates and classmates)  5 coworkers  6 employees of non-profit or voluntary organisations  7 church representatives  8 members of political parties  9 Q27_9T_ other people (specify) (DO NOT ENTER)  99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>A14.5 (Q22). К кому из следующих лиц Вы обращаетесь в первую очередь за помощью в случае...</b></p> <p><b>Q22_ ...возникновения чрезвычайных жизненных ситуаций?</b></p> <p>1 к проживающим с вами членам семьи  2 к родственникам  3 к коллегам по работе  4 к соседям  5 к друзьям  6 к специалисту  7 в общественные организации  8 ни к кому  9 не было таких проблем (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)  10 [Q18_10T] другое (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)  99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><b>A14.5 (Q22). Which of the following persons do you go to first in case of...</b></p> <p><b>Q22_...emergencies?</b></p> <p>1 family members living with you  2 relatives  3 work colleagues  4 neighbours  5 friends  6 a professional  7 social organisations  8 no one (DO NOT READ)  9 no such problems (DO NOT READ)  10 [Q18_10T] other (DO NOT READ)  99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><i>Q25. УСЛОВИЕ Q4=5 (ДЛЯ СЕЛЬСКИХ ЖИТЕЛЕЙ)</i>  <b>A15.1 (Q25). Если вдруг Вам понадобилось занять небольшую сумму денег достаточную, чтобы <u>оплатить расходы Вашей семьи</u> в течение одной недели, есть ли люди помимо Ваших ближайших</b></p>	<p><i>Q25. CONDITION Q4=5 (FOR RURAL RESIDENTS)</i>  <b>A15.1 (Q25). If you suddenly needed to borrow a small amount of money sufficient to cover your family's expenses for one week, are</b></p>



<p>домочадцев и близких родственников, к которым Вы могли бы обратиться и которые хотели бы и могли бы одолжить Вам эти деньги?</p> <p>1 определенно да 2 скорее да 3 не уверен 4 скорее нет 5 определенно нет 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p>there people other than your family and close relatives you could turn to who would be willing and able to lend you the money?</p> <p>1 Definitely yes 2 Rather yes 3 Not sure 4 More likely no 5 Definitely not 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><i>Q26. УСЛОВИЕ Q4 != 5 (ДЛЯ ГОРОЖАН)</i> <b>A15.2. (Q26).</b> Если Вам вдруг понадобилось занять небольшую сумму денег, равную примерно <u>недельной Вашей заработной плате</u>, есть ли люди помимо Ваших ближайших домоладцев и близких родственников, к которым Вы могли бы обратиться и которые хотели бы и могли бы одолжить Вам эти деньги?</p> <p>1 определенно да 2 скорее да 3 не уверен 4 скорее нет 5 определенно нет 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><i>Q26. CONDITION Q4 != 5 (FOR CITY RESIDENTS)</i> <b>A15.2. (Q26).</b> If you suddenly needed to borrow a small amount of money equal to about a week's wages, are there people other than your immediate household and close relatives whom you could turn to and who would be willing and able to lend you the money?</p> <p>1 Definitely yes 2 Rather yes 3 Not sure 4 More likely no 5 Definitely not 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>Q14. (Q83).</b> Вы сами получали от своего ближайшего окружения или оказывали его представителям сами такого рода помощь за последние 12 месяцев?</p> <p>[Q83_1] Возможность взять в долг до 100 тыс. руб. [Q83_2] Возможность взять в долг свыше 100 тыс. руб. [Q83_3] Устройство на хорошую работу [Q83_4] Поступление в хороший вуз [Q83_5] Продвижение по карьерной лестнице [Q83_6] Устройство детей в хорошую школу [Q83_7] Решение жилищной проблемы</p>	<p><b>Q14. (Q83).</b> In the past 12 months, have you received or provided help listed below from your close surroundings?</p> <p>Q83_1      Borrowing up to 100,000 rubles Q83_2      Borrowing more than 100,000 rubles Q83_3      Getting a good job Q83_4      Entering a good university Q83_5      Career promotion Q83_6      Ensuring entrance to a good school for children Q83_7      Solving a housing issue Q83_8      Introducing a good doctor or getting access to a good hospital</p>

<p>[Q83_8] Обращение к хорошим врачам или устройство в хорошую больницу  [Q83_9] Поиск приработков  [Q83_10] Содействие в доступе к должностным лицам, способным помочь в решении Ваших проблем  [Q83_11] Помощь при необходимости переезда в другой населенный пункт в России  [Q83_12] Помощь при необходимости переезда за рубеж</p> <p>1 Получали  2 Предоставляли сами  3 (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ) Не получали и не предоставляли  99 (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ) Затруднились ответить/отказ</p>	<p>Q83_9 Searching opportunities for earning extra income (e.g. via one-time jobs)  Q83_10 Getting access to people with authority who can help solving your problems  Q83_11 Help in moving to other region of Russia  Q83_12 Help in moving abroad</p> <p>1 I received such help  2 I provided such help  3 Neither received nor provided such help  99 Cannot answer</p>
<p>Q15. (Q84). Как за последние 12 месяцев изменилась интенсивность общения с:</p> <p>[Q84_1] ...с близкими родственниками, не проживающими с вами  [Q84_2] ... с друзьями  [Q84_3] ... со знакомыми  [Q84_4] ... с коллегами  [Q84_5] ... с соседями</p> <p>1 Увеличилась  2 Не изменилась  3 Уменьшилась  4 з/о</p>	<p>Q15. (Q84). How has the frequency of your communication with the following people changed in the past 12 months?</p> <p>[Q84_1] ...with close relatives who do not live with you  [Q84_2] ... with friends  [Q84_3] ... with acquaintances  [Q84_4] ... with colleagues  [Q84_5] ... with neighbours</p> <p>1 Increased  2 No change  3 Decreased  4 Cannot answer</p>
<p>Q16. Q85. В течение последних 12 месяцев испытывали вы потребность в:</p> <p>[Q85_1] Общении в Интернете (социальных сетях, сайтах знакомств и др.)  [Q85_2] Новых друзьях, близких знакомых  [Q85_3] Партнерах для создания совместного бизнеса, проекта, стартапа и т.п.</p>	<p>Q16. (Q85). In the past 12 months, have you experienced the necessity in the following matters?</p> <p>[Q85_1] Communication on the Internet (social networks, dating sites, etc.)  [Q85_2] New friends, close acquaintances  [Q85_3] Partners to create a joint business, project, start-up, etc.  [Q85_4] New counterparties to carry out their professional activity  [Q85_5] Restoration of (trust) relations with close relatives</p>

<p>[Q85_4] Новых контрагентах для осуществления своей профессиональной деятельности</p> <p>[Q85_5] Восстановлении (доверительных) отношений с близкими родственниками</p> <p>[Q85_6] Восстановлении общения (связей) с близкими в других регионах страны</p> <p>[Q85_7] Восстановлении общения (связей) с теми, кто уехал из России</p> <p>1 Да, и я это осуществил(а)</p> <p>2 Да, и я это планирую осуществить</p> <p>3 Нет, не было необходимости</p> <p>4 з/о</p>	<p>[Q85_6] Restoration of communication (links) with close relatives in other regions of the country</p> <p>[Q85_7] Restoration of communication (ties) with those who left Russia.</p> <p>1 Yes, and I have done this</p> <p>2 Yes, and I plan to do this</p> <p>3 No, it was not necessary</p> <p>4 Cannot answer</p>
<p>A17. (Q28). Оцените, пожалуйста, по шкале от 1 до 5, насколько важным Вы считаете наличие связей с влиятельными людьми (такими как политики, госслужащие, руководители предприятий и т.п.) для того, чтобы стать успешным в обществе. (1- наличие связей абсолютно не важно, 5 – наличие связей крайне важно)</p> <p>1 абсолютно не важно</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5 крайне важно</p> <p>99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p>A17. (Q28). On a scale from 1 to 5, please rate how important you think it is to have connections with influential people (such as politicians, civil servants, business leaders, etc.) in order to become successful in society. (1 is not important at all, 5 is extremely important)</p> <p>1 totally unimportant</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5 extremely important</p> <p>99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>В. СОЦИАЛЬНОЕ ДОВЕРИЕ</b></p>	<p><b>B. Social Trust</b></p>
<p>B1. (Q29). Если говорить в целом, считаете ли Вы, что большинству людей можно доверять, или полагаете, что нужно быть очень осторожным в отношениях с людьми?</p> <p>1 в большинстве случаев людям можно доверять</p> <p>2 в некоторых случаях людям можно доверять</p> <p>3 в некоторых случаях нужно быть очень осторожным в отношениях с людьми</p>	<p>Q29. B1. Generally speaking, do you think that most people can be trusted, or do you think you have to be very careful when dealing with people?</p> <p>1 In most cases people can be trusted</p> <p>2 In some cases, people can be trusted</p> <p>3 Sometimes you have to be very careful in your dealings with people</p> <p>4 In most cases, you have to be very careful how you act towards people</p>

<p>4 в большинстве случаев нужно быть очень осторожным в отношениях с людьми 99 3 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p>99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>B2. (Q30). Насколько Вы доверяете Вашему ближайшему окружению? Оцените по шкале от 1 до 5, где 1 – совсем не доверяю, 5 – полностью доверяю. 99 З/О, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</b></p> <p>Q30_1_семья Q30_2_родственники Q30_3_друзья Q30_4_коллеги по работе Q30_5_соседи Q30_6_люди, которых вижу впервые Q30_7_врачи Q30_8_рук.-ли предприятий Q30_9_рук.-ли общественных организаций или НКО Q30-10_преподаватели Q30_11_ученые Q30_12_муниципальные служащие Q30_13_государственные служащие Q30_14_президент России Q30_15_политические партии Q30_16_выборы Q30_17_суды Q30_18_полиция Q30_19_российская армия Q30_20_церковь Q30_21_СМИ (ТВ, радио, газеты) Q30_22_социальные сети, информация в интернете Q30_23_правительство России Q30_24_Государственная Дума России</p>	<p><b>B2. (Q30). How much do you trust your immediate environment? Rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not trusted at all, 5 is fully trusted. 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</b></p> <p>Q30_1_family Q30_2_relatives Q30_3_friends Q30_4_work colleagues Q30_5_neighbours Q30_6_people I see for the first time Q30_7_doctors Q30_8_directors/Managers of companies Q30_9_directors of NGOs or NPOs Q30_10_teachers Q30_11_scientists Q30_12_municipal employees Q30_13_civil servants Q30_14_president of Russia Q30_15_political parties Q30_16_elections Q30_17_courts Q30_18_police Q30_19_Russian army Q30_20_church Q30_21_traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers) Q30_22_social media, information on the internet Q30_23_Russian government Q30_24_State Duma</p>
<p><b>B4. (Q32). Как Вы считаете, чего больше в человеческой природе: добра или зла? Оцените по шкале от 1 до 7, где 1 – полное преобладание зла, 7 – полное преобладание добра</b></p>	<p><b>B4. (Q32). What do you think is more in human nature: good or evil? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 is the total predominance of evil, 7 is the total predominance of good.</b></p>

1 Полное преобладание ЗЛА 2 3 4 5 6 7 Полное преобладание ДОБРА 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)	1 complete predominance of evil 2 3 4 5 6 7 total predominance of good 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)
<b>С. ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ И ВЛИЯНИЕ</b>	<b>C. Opportunities and Influence</b>
<b>C1. (Q33). Оцените, насколько у Вас есть возможность принимать важные решения, способные изменить Вашу жизнь?</b>  1 совершенно не способны изменить жизнь 2 в основном не способны изменить жизнь 3 в основном способны изменить жизнь 4 в полной мере способны изменить жизнь 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)	<b>C1. (Q33). To what extent you are able to make important decisions that can change your life?</b>  1 absolutely unable to change my life 2 somewhat unable to change my life 3 somewhat able to change my life 4 absolutely able to change my life 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)
<b>C3. (Q35). Скажите, насколько Вы удовлетворены своей жизнью в целом?</b>  1 совсем не удовлетворены 2 скорее не удовлетворены 3 в чём-то удовлетворены, в чём-то не удовлетворены, трудно сказать однозначно 4 скорее удовлетворены 5 полностью удовлетворены 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)	<b>C3. (Q35). Generally speaking, how satisfied are you with your life?</b>  1 absolutely not satisfied 2 somewhat dissatisfied 3 somewhat satisfied and somewhat dissatisfied, it is difficult to say unequivocally 4 somewhat satisfied 5 absolutely satisfied 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)
<b>C5. (Q137) (Q46). Как бы Вы охарактеризовали свое обычное, повседневное эмоционально-психологическое состояние?</b>  1 ощущаете эмоциональный подъем 2 чувствуете себя спокойно, уравновешенно	<b>C5. (Q137)(Q46). How would you describe your usual, everyday emotional and psychological condition?</b>  1 I feel emotionally uplifted 2 I feel calm and well-balanced

<p>3 находитесь в состоянии безразличия, апатии</p> <p>4 ощущаете тревогу</p> <p>5 чувствуете раздражение</p> <p>6 ощущаете чувство озлобленности</p> <p>7 ощущаете чувство агрессии</p> <p>8 когда как, бывает по-разному</p> <p>9 Q137_9T_ другое (_____)</p> <p>99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p>3 I feel apathetic</p> <p>4 I feel anxious</p> <p>5 I feel irritated</p> <p>6 I feel angry</p> <p>7 I feel aggressive</p> <p>8 It depends, my emotional condition varies</p> <p>9 Q137_9T_other (_____)</p> <p>99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>Q36. C4. (Q47) Кто из Вашего окружения является для Вас наиболее значимым человеком: авторитетом, главным советчиком или помощником в решении ваших проблем или достижении ваших целей?</b></p> <p>1 начальник на работе</p> <p>2 государственный или муниципальный служащий</p> <p>3 политик</p> <p>4 преподаватель школы или вуза</p> <p>5 член местной общественной организации</p> <p>6 Q36_6T прочее (_____)</p> <p>7 нет такого человека</p> <p>99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><b>Q36. C4. (Q47) Who in your environment is the most important person for you: an authority, the main adviser or helper in solving your problems or achieving your goals?</b></p> <p>1 boss at work</p> <p>2 state or local government official</p> <p>3 politician</p> <p>4 teacher at school or university</p> <p>5 member of a local community organization</p> <p>6 Q36_6T_other (specify)</p> <p>7 no one</p> <p>99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>D. СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ СПЛОЧЕННОСТЬ И ИНКЛЮЗИВНОСТЬ</b></p>	<p><b>D. Social Cohesion and Inclusiveness</b></p>
<p><b>D1. (Q37). Часто бывает так, что между людьми, проживающими в одном районе, имеются существенные различия по социальному статусу, уровню дохода, национальности, родному языку, политическим предпочтениям, вероисповеданию, возрасту, полу и т.д. Насколько сильно выражены такие различия в районе вашего проживания? Оцените это по шкале от 1 до 5, где 1 – в очень незначительной степени, 5 – в очень значительной степени.</b></p> <p>1 в очень незначительной степени</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p>	<p><b>D1. (Q37). It is often the case that there are significant differences between people living in the same area in terms of social status, income, nationality, mother tongue, political preferences, religion, age, gender, etc. How pronounced are such differences in your area of residence? Rate this on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is absolutely not pronounced and 5 is absolutely pronounced.</b></p> <p>1 absolutely not pronounced</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5 absolutely pronounced</p> <p>99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>

5 в очень значительной степени 99 отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)	
<p><i>ДЛЯ ВСЕХ</i></p> <p><b>D5. (Q41). По Вашим личным ощущениям, насколько безопасно гулять в Вашем районе одному в тёмное время суток?</b></p> <p>1 вполне безопасно 2 скорее безопасно 3 скорее небезопасно 4 совсем не безопасно 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><i>FOR ALL RESPONDENTS</i></p> <p><b>D5. (Q41). In your personal experience, how safe is it to walk alone in your area at night?</b></p> <p>1 quite safe 2 somewhat safe 3 somewhat unsafe 4 not safe at all 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<b>Е. КОЛЛЕКТИВНЫЕ ДЕЙСТВИЯ И СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО</b>	<b>E. Collective Actions and Cooperation</b>
<p><b>E2. (Q43). В каких из следующих видов общественной деятельности Вы лично или через Интернет участвовали в течение последних 12 месяцев?</b></p> <p><b>Q43_1</b> волонтерская деятельность по улучшению места (района) своего проживания (озеленение улиц, улучшение безопасности, организация мероприятий и пр.)  <b>Q43_2</b> волонтерская деятельность на спортивных, культурных, научно-популярных мероприятиях  <b>Q43_3</b> волонтерская деятельность, связанная с оказанием социальной помощи инвалидам, детям, людям пожилого возраста и пр.  <b>Q43_4</b> добровольное участие в политических мероприятиях (сбор подписей, участие в митингах и пр.)  98 <b>Q43_98</b> ни в каких не участвовал (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)  99 <b>Q43_99</b> з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><b>E2. (Q43). In which of the following community activities have you personally participated in the last 12 months? (including online participation).</b></p> <p><b>Q43_1</b> volunteering to improve the place (area) where you live (landscaping streets, improving security, organizing events, etc.)  <b>Q43_2</b> volunteering at sports, cultural, scientific and popular science events  <b>Q43_3</b> volunteer activities related to the provision of social assistance to persons with disabilities, children, elderly people, etc.  <b>Q43_4</b> voluntary participation in political activities (collection of signatures, participation in rallies, etc.)  98 <b>Q43_98</b> did not participate in any (DO NOT READ)  99 <b>Q43_99</b> no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>E3. (Q44). По шкале от 1 до 5 оцените, насколько Вы согласны со следующими утверждениями.</b>  <b>1 – категорически не согласен, 5 – полностью согласен, 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</b></p>	<p><b>E3. (Q44). On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the extent to which you agree with the following statements.</b>  <b>1 - absolutely disagree, 5 - absolutely agree, 99 - no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</b></p>

<p><b>Q44_1</b> простые люди, как я, никак не могут повлиять на то, что происходит в государстве, В правительстве</p> <p><b>Q44_2</b> я не совсем понимаю, чем занимается государство и политики, поскольку это сложная для меня сфера</p> <p><b>Q44_3</b> я интересуюсь политикой</p> <p><b>Q44_4</b> я хочу быть полезным обществу</p> <p><b>Q44_5</b> я и мои соседи заботимся друг о друге</p> <p><b>Q44_6</b> я могу рассчитывать на помощь моих соседей в случае необходимости</p>	<p><b>Q44_1</b> ordinary people like myself have no influence whatsoever on what happens in the country or its government</p> <p><b>Q44_2</b> I don't really understand what the government and politicians do, because it's a difficult area for me</p> <p><b>Q44_3</b> I'm interested in politics</p> <p><b>Q44_4</b> I want to be useful to society.</p> <p><b>Q44_5</b> I and my neighbours care about each other</p> <p><b>Q44_6</b> I can count on the help of my neighbours in case of need</p>
<p><b>E4. (Q45). Как часто за последние три года Вы собирались вместе с другими жителями Вашего района, чтобы совместно обратиться к власти с просьбой решить какую-то проблему в Вашем районе?</b></p> <p>1 ни разу</p> <p>2 один раз</p> <p>3 несколько раз (от 2 до 5)</p> <p>4 более 5 раз (более 5 раз)</p> <p>99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><b>E4. (Q45). In the last three years, how often have you got together with other residents of your area to jointly ask the authorities to solve a problem in your area?</b></p> <p>1 never</p> <p>2 once</p> <p>3 several times (2 to 5)</p> <p>4 more than 5 times</p> <p>99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>G. СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ УСТАНОВКИ</b></p>	<p><b>G. Socio-Political Orientations</b></p>
<p><b>G1. (Q55). Насколько Вы согласны с утверждением о том, что государство должно стремиться уменьшать разницу в доходах между гражданами страны. Оцените свой ответ от 1 до 5, где 1 – абсолютно не согласен, 5 – абсолютно согласен</b></p> <p>1 абсолютно не согласен</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5 абсолютно согласен</p> <p>6 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><b>G1. (Q55). To what extent do you agree with the statement that the state should strive to reduce the income gap between the citizens of the country. Rate your answer from 1 to 5, where 1 - strongly disagree, 5 - strongly agree.</b></p> <p>1 totally disagree</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5 totally agree</p> <p>6 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>G2. (Q56). Как бы Вы оценили политику президента и правительства в следующих областях за последние 5 лет? 1 – очень неэффективная 5 – очень эффективная</b></p>	<p><b>G2. (Q56). How would you rate the policies of the president and government in the following areas over the last 5 years? 1 - very inefficient 5 - very efficient</b></p>



<p> <b>Q56_1</b> создание новых рабочих мест с  <b>Q56_2</b> сокращение экономического неравенства  <b>Q56_3</b> стимулирование экономического роста  <b>Q56_4</b> развитие инфраструктуры  <b>Q56_5</b> обеспечение безопасности  <b>Q56_6</b> развитие образования и науки  <b>Q56_7</b> развитие системы здравоохранения  <b>Q54_8</b> защита окружающей среды </p> <p> 1 очень неэффективная  2  3  4  5 очень эффективная  6 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ) </p>	<p> <b>Q56_1</b> creation of new jobs with  <b>Q56_2</b> reducing economic inequality  <b>Q56_3</b> stimulation of economic growth  <b>Q56_4</b> infrastructure development  <b>Q56_5</b> ensuring security  <b>Q56_6</b> development of education and science  <b>Q56_7</b> development of health care system  <b>Q54_8</b> environmental protection </p> <p> 1 very inefficient  2  3  4  5 very effective  6 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ) </p>
<p> <b>Q55. Q138. Каково Ваше отношение к текущей политике России в отношении Украины?</b> </p> <p> 1 Точно не поддерживаю  2 Скорее не поддерживаю  3 Скорее поддерживаю  4 Абсолютно поддерживаю  98 Затрудняюсь ответить (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)  99 З/О, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ) </p>	<p> <b>Q55. (Q138). What is your attitude on the policy of Russian government towards Ukraine?</b> </p> <p> 1 Absolutely do not support  2 Somewhat do not support  3 Somewhat support  4 Absolutely support  98 Difficult to answer (DO NOT READ)  99 Refusal (DO NOT READ) </p>
<p> <b>Q56. Q139. По вашему мнению, на ком лежит наибольшая ответственность за проведение специальной военной операции вооружённых сил России на территории Украины?</b> </p> <p> 1 На российской власти  2 На украинской власти  3 На политиках и депутатах обеих стран  4 На гражданах России  5 На гражданах Украины  6 На руководстве иностранных государств  7 На иностранных бизнесменах </p>	<p> <b>Q56. (Q139). In your view, who is mostly responsible for the special military operation of Russia in Ukraine?</b> </p> <p> 1 Russian government  2 Ukrainian government  3 Politicians and deputies of both countries  4 Russian citizens  5 Ukrainian citizens  6 Government of foreign countries  7 Foreign businessmen  8 [Q139_8T] Other ( ) </p>

<b>8 [Q139_8T] Другое (_____)</b> <b>98 3/О (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</b> <b>99 Отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</b>	<b>98 Difficult to answer (DO NOT READ OUT)</b> <b>99 Refusal (DO NOT READ)</b>
<b>Н. ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА РЕСПОНДЕНТА</b>	<b>H. Respondent's Profile</b>
<b>Q57-Q62. Н1. Образование</b>  <b>Q57_</b> скажите, какое у Вас образование? <b>Q58_</b> вашего мужа/ жены? <b>Q59_</b> вашего отца? <b>Q61_</b> вашей матери? <b>Q62_</b> вашего ближайшего друга?  1 начальное 2 неполное среднее 3 общее среднее 4 среднее специальное 5 незаконченное высшее 6 высшее гуманитарное, в т.ч. экономическое 7 высшее техническое или естественнонаучное 8 два высших образования, магистратура, аспирантура, кандидат или доктор наук 98. затрудняюсь ответить / отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)	<b>Q57-Q62. Н1. Education:</b>  <b>Q57_</b> what is your educational background? <b>Q58_</b> your spouse's education? <b>Q59_</b> your father education? <b>Q61_</b> your mother's education? <b>Q62_</b> your closest friend's education?  1 primary 2 incomplete secondary education 3 general secondary education 4 secondary special 5 incomplete higher education 6 higher liberal arts education, including economics 7 higher technical or natural science education 8 two higher education degrees, master's, post-graduate, candidate or doctor of sciences 98 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)
<b>Q59. Q63. Н2. Сколько членов Вашей семьи живут непосредственно вместе с Вами, включая Вас, в одной квартире на постоянной основе?</b>  1 ЗАПИШИТЕ ЧИСЛО СО СЛОВ РЕСПОНДЕНТА [Q63_1N] 2 ОТМЕТЬТЕ, ЕСЛИ РЕСПОНДЕНТ ЖИВЁТ ОДИН 3 ОТКАЗ	<b>Q59. Q63. Н2. How many members of your family live directly with you, including you, in the same flat on a permanent basis?</b>  1 FILL IN THE NUMBER FROM THE RESPONDENT'S ANSWER <b>Q63_1N</b> 2 TICK IF THE RESPONDENT LIVES ALONE 3 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)
<i>Если Q63=1</i> <b>Q60. (Q64). Сколько детей, внуков или других близких людей младше 18 лет живут вместе с Вами?</b>	<i>If Q63=1</i> <b>Q60. (Q64). How many children, grandchildren or other close persons under 18 years old live with you?</b>

<p>0 Если нет детей, внуков или других близких людей младше 18 лет или они не живут с респондентом</p> <p>1 ЗАПИШИТЕ ЧИСЛО СО СЛОВ РЕСПОНДЕНТА Q64_1N</p> <p>2 ОТМЕТЬТЕ, ЕСЛИ РЕСПОНДЕНТ ЖИВЁТ ОДИН</p> <p>3 ОТКАЗ</p>	<p>0 If there are no children, grandchildren or other close persons under 18 or they do not live with the respondent.</p> <p>1 FILL IN THE NUMBER FROM THE RESPONDENT'S ANSWER Q64_1N</p> <p>2 TICK IF THE RESPONDENT LIVES ALONE</p> <p>3 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>Н3. (Q65). Что из перечисленного является для Вас источниками дохода? (Отметьте все, что относится к Вашей семье).</b></p> <p>Q65_1_зарплата по основному месту работы</p> <p>Q65_2_пенсии, пособия, алименты, помощь от государства и общественных организаций и т.д.</p> <p>Q65_3_собственный бизнес</p> <p>Q65_4_совместительство</p> <p>Q65_5_разовые приработки, заработки от случая к случаю</p> <p>Q65_6_доходы от собственности, сдачи в аренду имущества, проценты по вкладам</p> <p>Q65_7_помощь, получаемая от родственников, друзей, соседей и т.п.</p> <p>Q65_8_подсобное хозяйство, дача, приусадебный участок</p> <p>Q65_9_другое (_____)</p> <p>99 Q65_99_з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><b>H3. (Q65). Which of the following are your sources of income? (Mark all that are relevant to your family).</b></p> <p>Q65_1_salary from your main job</p> <p>Q65_2_pensions, allowances, alimony, help from the state and public organizations, etc.</p> <p>Q65_3_own business</p> <p>Q65_4_outside employment (second job)</p> <p>Q65_5_occasional earnings, one-time work</p> <p>Q65_6_income from property, rental property, interest on deposits</p> <p>Q65_7_material aid received from relatives, friends, neighbours, etc.</p> <p>Q65_8_subsistence farming, dacha, garden plot</p> <p>Q65_9_other (specify)</p> <p>99 Q65_99_no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>Н4. (Q66-Q73). Каков Ваш собственный среднемесячный доход (Ваша зарплата, пенсия, приработки и т.д.)?</b></p> <p><i>ЕСЛИ ЗАТРУДНЯЕТСЯ С ОТВЕТОМ, ЗАЧИТАЙТЕ ВАРИАНТЫ – ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО ОКРУГА СВОИ ГРАНИЦЫ ДОХОДА</i></p> <p><b>Центральный Федеральный Округ [Q66 Если Q6001=1]</b></p> <p>1 менее 21 000</p> <p>2 от 21 000 до 30 000</p> <p>3 от 31 000 до 50 000</p> <p>4 от 51 000 до 81 000</p> <p>5 82 000 и более</p> <p><b>Северо-Западный Федеральный Округ [Q67 Если Q6001=2]</b></p> <p>1 менее 18 000</p>	<p><b>H4. (Q66-Q73). What is your own average monthly income (your salary, pension, earnings, etc.)?</b></p> <p><i>IF IT IS DIFFICULT TO ANSWER, READ OUT THE OPTIONS - EACH FEDERAL DISTRICT HAS DIFFERENT INCOME LEVELS</i></p> <p><b>Central Federal District [Q66 If Q6001=1]</b></p> <p>1 less than 21 000</p> <p>2 21 000 to 30 000</p> <p>3 31 000 to 50 000</p> <p>4 51 000 to 81 000</p> <p>5 more than 82 000</p> <p><b>North-West Federal District [Q67 If Q6001=2]</b></p> <p>1 less than 18 000</p> <p>2 18 000 to 26 000</p>

<p>2 от 18 000 до 26 000  3 от 27 000 до 44 000  4 от 45 000 до 71 000  5 72 000 и более</p> <p><b>Южный Федеральный Округ [Q68 Если Q6001=3]</b></p> <p>1 менее 12 000  2 от 12 000 до 17 000  3 от 18 000 до 28 000  4 от 29 000 до 45 000  5 46 000 и более</p> <p><b>Северо-Кавказский Федеральный Округ [Q69 Если Q6001=4]</b></p> <p>1 менее 10 000  2 от 10 000 до 14 000  3 от 15 000 до 24 000  4 от 25 000 до 39 000  5 40 000 и более</p> <p><b>Приволжский Федеральный Округ [Q70 Если Q6001=5]</b></p> <p>1 менее 12 000  2 от 12 000 до 17 000  3 от 18 000 до 28 000  4 от 29 000 до 46 000  5 47 000 и более</p> <p><b>Уральский Федеральный Округ [Q71 Если Q6001=6]</b></p> <p>1 менее 17 000  2 от 17 000 до 25 000  3 от 26 000 до 42 000  4 от 43 000 до 68 000  5. 69 000 и более</p> <p><b>Сибирский Федеральный Округ [Q72 Если Q6001=7]</b></p> <p>1 менее 14 000  2 от 14 000 до 20 000  3 от 21 000 до 34 000</p>	<p>3 27 000 to 44 000  4 45 000 to 71 000  5 more than 72 000</p> <p><b>Southern Federal District [Q68 If Q6001=3]</b></p> <p>1 less than 12 000  2 12 000 to 17 000  3 18 000 to 28 000  4 29 000 to 45 000  5 more than 46 000</p> <p><b>North Caucasian Federal District [Q69 If Q6001=4]</b></p> <p>1 less than 10 000  2 10 000 to 14 000  3 15 000 to 24 000  4 25 000 to 39 000  5 more than 40 000</p> <p><b>Volga Federal District [Q70 If Q6001=5]</b></p> <p>1 less than 12 000  2 12 000 to 17 000  3 18 000 to 28 000  4 29 000 to 46 000  5 more than 47 000</p> <p><b>Ural Federal District [Q71 If Q6001=6]</b></p> <p>1 less than 17 000  2 17 000 and 25 000  3 26 000 to 42 000  4 43 000 to 68 000  5 More than 69 000</p> <p><b>Siberian Federal District [Q72 if Q6001=7]</b></p> <p>1 less than 14 000  2 14 000 to 20 000  3 21 000 to 34 000</p>
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<p>4 от 35 000 до 55 000 5 56 000 и более</p> <p><b>Дальневосточный Федеральный Округ [Q73 Если Q6001=8]</b></p> <p>1 менее 19 000 2 от 19 000 до 27 000 3 от 28 000 до 47 000 4 от 48 000 до 75 000 5 76 000 и более</p> <p>99 ОТКАЗ</p>	<p>4 35 000 to 55 000 5 more than 56 000</p> <p><b>Far East Federal District [Q73 If Q6001=8]</b></p> <p>1 less than 19 000 2 19 000 to 27 000 3 28 000 to 47 000 4 48 000 to 75 000 5 more than 76 000 or more</p> <p>99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>H5. (Q74). Есть ли у других членов вашей семьи источники дохода?</b></p> <p>1 Да 2 Нет 99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><b>H5. (Q74). Do other members of your family have sources of income?</b></p> <p>1 yes 2 no 99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>
<p><b>H6. (Q75). Что из нижеперечисленного характеризует Ваше финансовое положение в настоящее время? Выберите все, что Вам подходит</b></p> <p><b>Q75_1</b>_у меня имеются сбережения, на которые можно прожить более одного года <b>Q75_2</b>_у меня имеются сбережения, на которые можно прожить лишь непродолжительное время <b>Q75_3</b>_у меня есть непогашенные кредиты в банке или других финансовых организациях <b>Q75_4</b>_у меня есть непогашенные кредиты, предоставленные по месту работы <b>Q75_5</b>_у меня есть большие долги перед частными физическими лицами <b>Q75_6</b>_у меня есть небольшие накопленные долги <b>Q75_7</b>_у меня есть задолженность по аренде более чем за 2 месяца <b>Q75_8</b>_ничего из вышеперечисленного <b>Q75_99</b>_ з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><b>H6. (Q75). Which of the following best characterises your financial situation at present? Choose all that applies to you.</b></p> <p><b>Q75_1</b>_I have savings to live on for more than one year <b>Q75_2</b>_I have some money to live on for a short time <b>Q75_3</b>_I have outstanding loans from a bank or other financial institutions <b>Q75_4</b>_I have outstanding loans from my workplace <b>Q75_5</b>_I have large debts to private individuals <b>Q75_6</b>_I have small accumulated debts <b>Q75_7</b>_I have more than 2 month-rent arrears <b>Q75_8</b>_none of the above <b>Q75_99</b>_ no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>

<p><b>Q65. Q76. H7. Каково Ваше трудовое положение в настоящее время? Вы...</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Работаете по найму полный рабочий день (в том числе работающий пенсионер или работающий студент)</li> <li>2 Работаете по найму неполный рабочий день (в том числе работающий пенсионер или работающий студент)</li> <li>3 Предприниматель, имеющий наемных работников</li> <li>4 Индивидуальный предприниматель без наемных работников или имеющий чисто семейный бизнес, фермерском хозяйстве</li> <li>5 «Самозанятый»</li> <li>6 Работаете без оплаты (волонтерство или стажировка)</li> <li>7 Неработающий студент учебного заведения</li> <li>8 Не работаете по состоянию здоровья/ инвалид</li> <li>9 Временно без работы, но ищите работу</li> <li>10 Находитесь в декретном отпуске или в отпуске по уходу за ребенком</li> <li>11 Занимаетесь домашним хозяйством, воспитываете детей</li> <li>12 Неработающий пенсионер</li> <li>98 [Q76_98T] Другое (что именно_____)</li> <li>99 З/О, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</li> </ol>	<p><b>Q65. Q76. H7. What is your current employment status? Are you.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Employed full-time (including working pensioner or working student)</li> <li>2 Employed part-time (including working pensioner or working student)</li> <li>3 Entrepreneur with employees</li> <li>4 Self-employed entrepreneur without hired employees or with a purely family business, farming business</li> <li>5 Self-employed</li> <li>6 Working without pay (volunteering or internship)</li> <li>7 Non-working student of an educational institution</li> <li>8 Not working for health reasons/disabled person</li> <li>9 Temporarily unemployed but looking for a job</li> <li>10 On maternity or parental leave</li> <li>11 Doing household chores, raising children</li> <li>12 Non-working pensioner</li> <li>98 [Q76_98T] Other (what kind_____)</li> <li>99 Refusal (DO NOT REQUIRE)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Если Q76&lt;3</b>  <b>Q66. Q77. H8. Кем Вы работаете в настоящее время?</b>  <b>Работающие в нескольких местах указывают работу, на которой получают основной доход; работающие пенсионеры отмечают, кем они сейчас работают.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Руководитель, заместитель руководителя предприятия или учреждения</li> <li>2 Руководитель среднего или низшего звена</li> <li>3 Специалист на должности, предполагающей высшее образование, в т.ч. офицеры</li> <li>4 Служащий на должности, не требующей высшего образования (в т.ч. офисные работники, неофицерский состав силовых структур, лаборанты, библиотекари, секретари, администраторы и т.д.)</li> </ol>	<p><b>If Q76&lt;3</b>  <b>Q66. Q77. H8. What is your current job?</b>  Those working in more than one job indicate the job in which they receive their main income; working pensioners indicate what they are currently working as.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Manager, deputy manager of an enterprise or institution</li> <li>2 Middle or lower level manager</li> <li>3 Specialist in a position involving higher education, including officers</li> <li>4 An employee in a position that does not require higher education (including office workers, unofficial staff of the security forces, lab technicians, librarians, secretaries, administrators, etc.)</li> <li>5 An ordinary worker in trade or consumer services</li> <li>6 Worker of 5 grade and above</li> </ol>

<p>5 Рядовой работник торговли или сферы бытовых услуг</p> <p>6 Рабочий от 5 разряда</p> <p>7 Рабочий (3-4 разряд)</p> <p>8 Рабочий (1-2 разряд и без разряда, разнорабочий)</p> <p>9 [Q77_9T] Другое (указать что именно _____)</p> <p>99 З/О, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p>7 Labourer (3-4 grade)</p> <p>8 Labourer (1-2 grade and no grade, handyman)</p> <p>9 [Q77_9T] Other (specify what _____)</p> <p>99 Refusal (do not count)</p>
<p><i>Если Q76&lt;3</i></p> <p><b>Н9. (Q78). Если говорить о Вашей нынешней работе, то можете ли Вы сказать, что Вы...?</b></p> <p>1 способны повлиять на принятие решений в масштабах всего предприятия</p> <p>2 способны повлиять на принятие решений в масштабах Вашего подразделения</p> <p>3 от Вашего мнения у Вас на работе практически ничего не зависит</p> <p>99 з/о, отказ (НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАТЬ)</p>	<p><i>If Q76&lt;3</i></p> <p><b>Н9. (Q78). Talking about your current job, can you say that...?</b></p> <p>1 you are able to influence enterprise-wide decision-making process</p> <p>2 you are able to influence decision making across your unit/department</p> <p>3 virtually nothing at work depends on your opinion</p> <p>99 no answer, refuse to answer (DO NOT READ)</p>