



Research Report

# Assessment of Political Engagement, Understanding of Inclusive Decision-Making and Expectations from European Integration



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Prepared by:

**Tamila Kurmaz**, Research Analyst at Info Sapiens

**Liudmyla Fursova**, Fight For Right

Experts involved:

**Yuliia Sachuk**, Fight For Right

**Iryna Fedorovich**, Fight For Right

Peer-review: **Rachel Arnold**, IFES

Editing: **Serhii Shkabara**

Peer review: **Rachel Arnold**, Inclusion Program Officer IFES

Design: **Max Afanasyev**



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>SOGI</b>	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
<b>TG</b>	Target Group
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>DLS</b>	Difficult Life Situations

# INTRODUCTION

The development of a sector guaranteeing conventional and constitutional rights of people with disabilities is one of the opportunities to strengthen the democratic foundations of the Ukrainian state and society in the context of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine and one of the key priorities on the path to European integration.

With an eye on the security and normative context of the war, it is still important to strengthen all aspects of inclusiveness in various areas of state activity and society.

One of these areas is ensuring the voting rights of people with disabilities, primarily in terms of developing accessible electoral tools necessary to comply with the democratic principles of elections. Given this background, we decided to assess the political engagement of the population, understanding of inclusive decision-making, and expectations from European integration, involving both people with and without disabilities in the process.

This topic has been one of the key issues on the human rights, analytical and advocacy agenda of Fight For Right since the early days of its establishment. From the perspective of ensuring, protecting, and expanding opportunities for the exercise of the electoral rights of people with disabilities, an open society and a barrier-free environment for political engagement for all citizens are already being formed. For Fight For Right and for the community of people with disabilities in general, this area is gaining additional priority in connection with Ukraine's preparation for accession to the EU and the need to harmonize Ukrainian legislation and its application with EU legislation. We are convinced that Ukrainian society is currently overcoming a historic path of growth and transformation, primarily in terms of the establishment of democratic values and the principles of equal access to influence on decision-making at the local and national levels. For this very reason, the value of this research lies in identifying relevant and urgent problems from the perspective of people with disabilities.

This research was aimed primarily at monitoring trends and identifying growth spurts for society and the state within the context of the European integration process, determining the potential for active engagement of people with disabilities in political processes in the near future, and intensifying the harmonization of Ukrainian legislation with EU legislation.

The research is allowed not only to refute the most common stereotypes about the political activity of people with disabilities (in particular, the lack of interest in using civic participation tools, involvement in political processes at the local level, readiness to hold elected office and participate in elections in general), but also to confirm our belief that there is a significant potential for political engagement of people with disabilities.

For example, in the last local government elections in 2020, it was found that the participation of people with and without disabilities was almost in the same range (61% and 69% participated, respectively). At the same time, it is interesting to note that the gender identity of a candidate did not matter to 37% of people with disabilities and 32% of people without disabilities when voting in the elections.

It is also worth noting that among the respondents, the readiness to run for local elections on their own is higher among people with disabilities (8% and 6%, respectively). It is noteworthy that among people with disabilities, only 8% indicated that the support of current political forces/politicians was important for them in this case (while among people without disabilities, 46% indicated this factor as important). Similar is the attitude towards the support of a political party (it is important for 37% of respondents without disabilities and only 17% of people with disabilities) and support of local media (49% of people without disabilities and 31% of people with disabilities identified this item as important).

However, both groups of respondents have a similar understanding of political engagement at the national and local levels and in the public sector. At the same time, people without disabilities among the respondents assessed lower the restrictions on accessibility of various types of political engagement for people with disabilities (36%), while people with disabilities indicated a higher level of obstacles (51%). In particular, 27% of respondents with disabilities and 44% of respondents without disabilities believe that all types of political engagement are accessible to people with disabilities. This, in our opinion, may indicate a lack of comprehensive understanding of the limitations faced by people with disabilities in general and, among other things, requires both practical regulatory changes to address existing problems and educational campaigns to deepen understanding of real limitations and eliminate them.

The optimality of this approach is evidenced by the findings of this research. Thus, regarding the need to overcome barriers to political engagement that hinder people with disabilities, the views of both groups of respondents coincide: political engagement should be ensured for all, including people with disabilities (41% of people with disabilities and 38% of people without disabilities). The most frequently mentioned ways to overcome barriers to political engagement include: raising awareness of existing barriers (39% of people with disabilities and 27% of people without disabilities), ensuring accessibility of buildings (35% of people with disabilities and 34% of people without disabilities), and changing attitudes towards people with disabilities (33% of people with disabilities and 31% of people without disabilities).

More important aspects are revealed in our research below.

## METHODOLOGY

Survey method: personal interviews using tablets. Blind people were interviewed by reading out questions to them, and deaf people were interviewed by showing questions on a tablet.

Dates of field survey: July 11-27, 2024.

Sample:

- 200 respondents without disabilities in a nationally representative sample;
- 200 people with disabilities across Ukraine, with equal representation of different types of disabilities<sup>1</sup>

Representativeness: by macro-regions (East, West, Center, North, South, Kyiv) and type of settlement before the full-scale invasion according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine as of January 01, 2022 (the latest available data before the full-scale invasion of Russia). The sample of people without disabilities is also representative of gender identity and age according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine as of January 01, 2022

Confidentiality of responses: All respondents are guaranteed confidentiality and anonymity of their answers.

Data quality control: 10% of the interviews were verified by telephone.

Data processing: open-ended questions were coded. Those answers were coded whose total percentage in the Other category was at least 1% of all answers.

For all the questions in the questionnaire, a data cleaning procedure was carried out. The data was verified for logic and accuracy of completion.

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<sup>1</sup> Number of respondents with different types of disability (see Table 2 for the list of disability types covered by the survey)

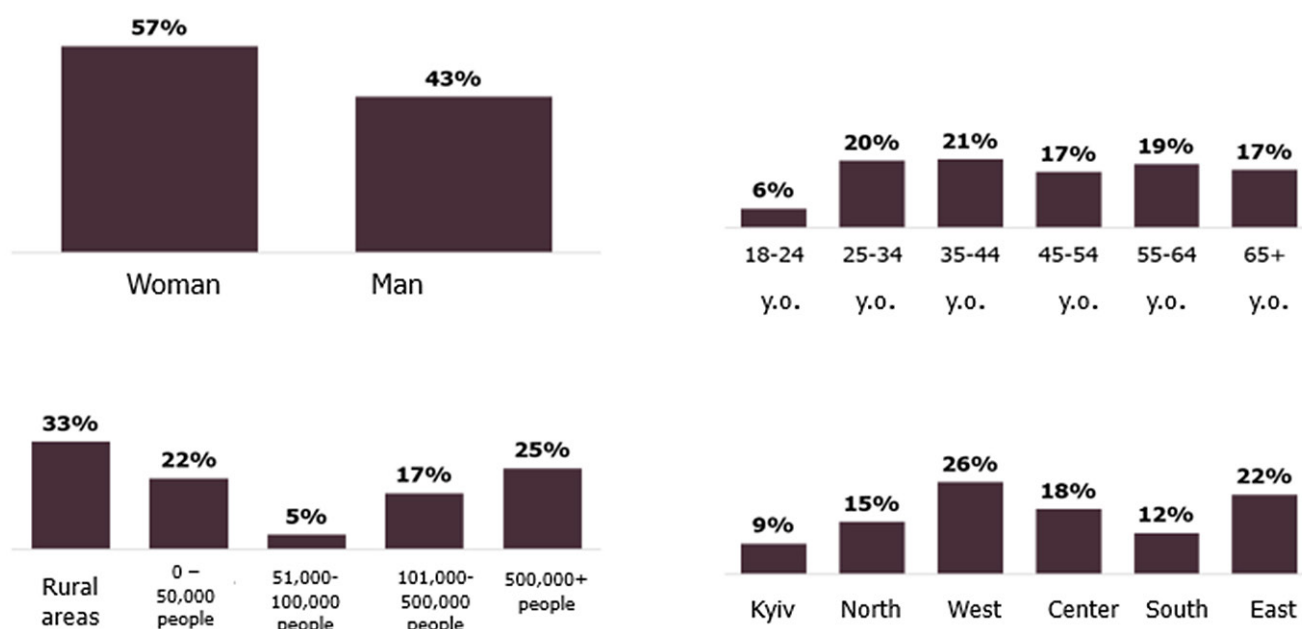
# PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

## Respondents without disabilities

The distribution of respondents without disabilities in the sample by gender identity, age, type of settlement, and macro-regions can be seen in Fig. 1.

Among other characteristics: 1% of respondents are officially appointed guardians of a person with a disability and 13% have relatives and friends with disabilities whom respondents provide assistance to on a regular basis.

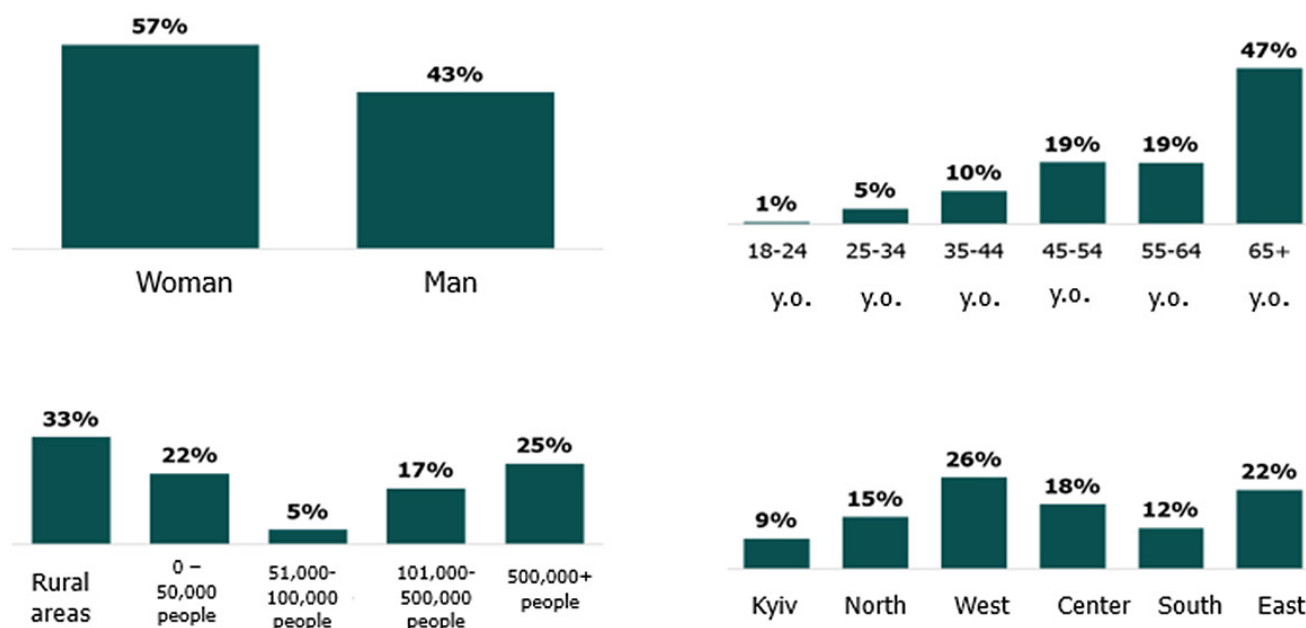
**Figure 1. People without disabilities: Gender identity, age, types of settlement, macro-regions**



## Respondents with disabilities

The distribution of respondents with disabilities in the sample by gender identity, age, type of settlement, and macro-region can be seen in Fig. 2. It is worth noting that the distribution by macro-region and type of settlement corresponds to the distribution of respondents without disabilities.

**Figure 2. People with disabilities:** Gender identity, age, type of settlement, region



According to the questions of the Washington Group,<sup>2</sup> we have the following representation of people with disabilities who have difficulties that may arise when performing certain activities: 50% of respondents have difficulty walking or climbing stairs, 24% have difficulty seeing, 18% have difficulty hearing, 17% have difficulty communicating orally, 16% have difficulty remembering or concentrating, and 16% have difficulty with self-care (see Table 1).

<sup>2</sup> The Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) promotes and coordinates international cooperation in health statistics, focusing on the development of disability indicators suitable for censuses and national surveys. The main objective of the working group is to provide information on disability that is comparable worldwide: <https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com>  
 Survey by the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning: [https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Washington\\_Group\\_Short\\_Set\\_on\\_Functioning\\_UKR.pdf](https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Washington_Group_Short_Set_on_Functioning_UKR.pdf)

**Table 1:** Now I am going to read a list of different health conditions, and you can tell me if you have any of them:

	I have great difficulty + cannot do it
Do you have difficulty walking or climbing stairs?	50%
Do you have difficulty seeing even when you wear glasses or lenses?	24%
Do you have difficulty hearing, even with hearing aid(s)?	18%
Do you have difficulty communicating orally, for example, understanding or being understood?	17%
Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	16%
Do you have difficulties with self-care, such as washing or dressing?	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>

Among respondents with disabilities, 88% indicated that they identify themselves as people with disabilities. Among them, 63% have certificate of disability status, including 9% with group 1 disability, 47% with group 2, and 45% with group 3.

In addition to the Washington Group Short Set question, a question was asked about the type of disability of the respondent. Thus, among the respondents who identify themselves as people with disabilities, 54% have musculoskeletal disorders or partial mobility, 28% have common diseases that caused disability, 27% have visual impairments, 23% have intellectual disabilities, 14% have hearing problems, and 10% have psychosocial disabilities.

**Table 2:** What type of disability do you have? (respondents who identify themselves as people with disabilities)

I have musculoskeletal disorders and partial mobility	54%
I have common diseases that caused disability	28%
I cannot see completely or have significant visual impairment	27%
I have an intellectual disability (disorders that affect mental activity, memory, communication, etc.)	23%
I am hard of hearing or have significant hearing impairment	14%
I have a psychosocial disability (mental health disorders)	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>

## ASSESSMENT OF THE EXPERIENCE OF PARTICIPATING IN ELECTIONS

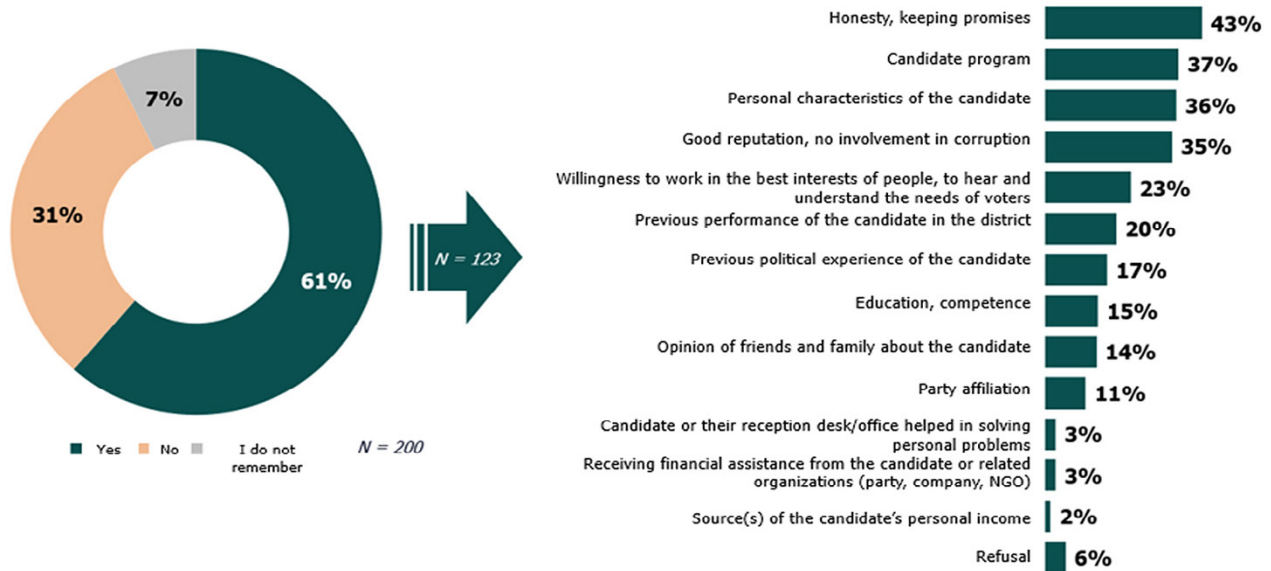
Speaking about the last elections for local authorities, held in 2020, it can be noted that the activity of people with and without disabilities is almost in the same range (61% and 69% participated, respectively).

For people with disabilities, the most important things when electing a candidate are keeping promises (43%), the candidate's program and personal characteristics (37% and 36% respectively), as well as good reputation and non-involvement in corruption (35%).

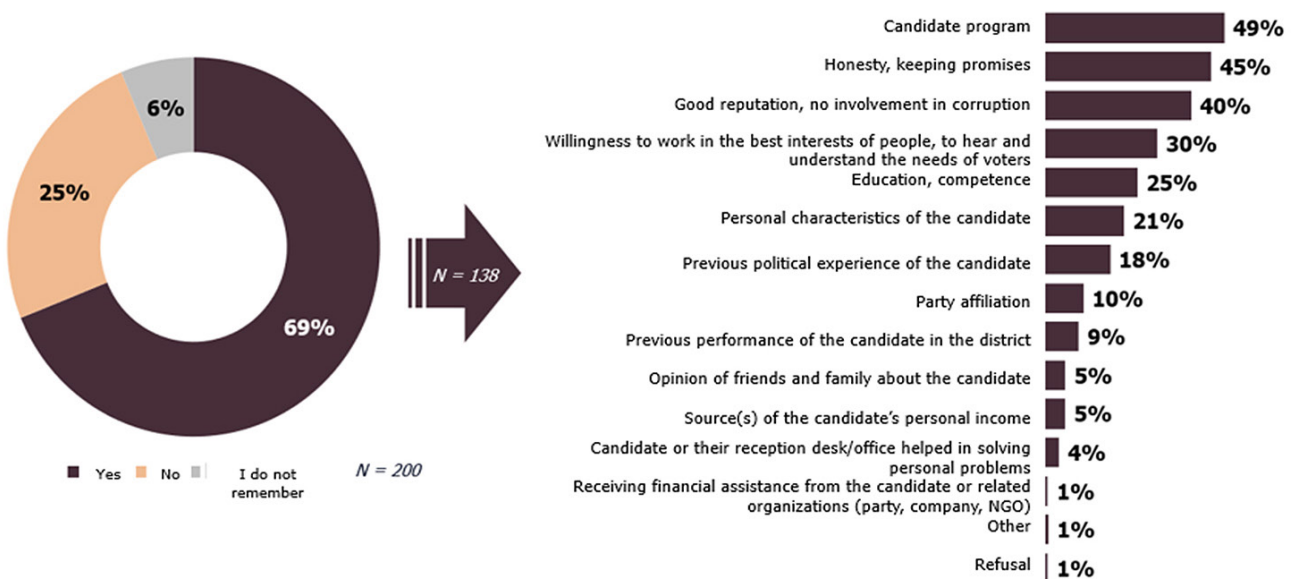
For respondents without disabilities, the list of the most important criteria for a candidate includes, as for persons with disabilities, the candidate's program (49%, which is 12% more than for persons with disabilities), honesty and keeping promises (45%, 2% more than for persons with disabilities), and a good reputation (40%, 5% more than for persons with disabilities). Another criterion that is among the most important for respondents without disabilities, but less important for people with disabilities, is the willingness to work in the best interests of people, to hear and understand the needs of voters (30%, which is 7% more than for people with disabilities).

It can be noted that among all the criteria by which respondents choose whom to vote for in the local elections, the figures for people with disabilities are somewhat lower than for respondents without disabilities. The exceptions are some criteria: personal characteristics of the candidate (36% for people with disabilities, which is 14% more than for people without disabilities), previous performance of the candidate in the district (20% for people with disabilities and 9% for people without disabilities – a difference of 11%), opinion of friends and family about the candidate (14% for people with disabilities, 5% for people without disabilities – a difference of 9%).

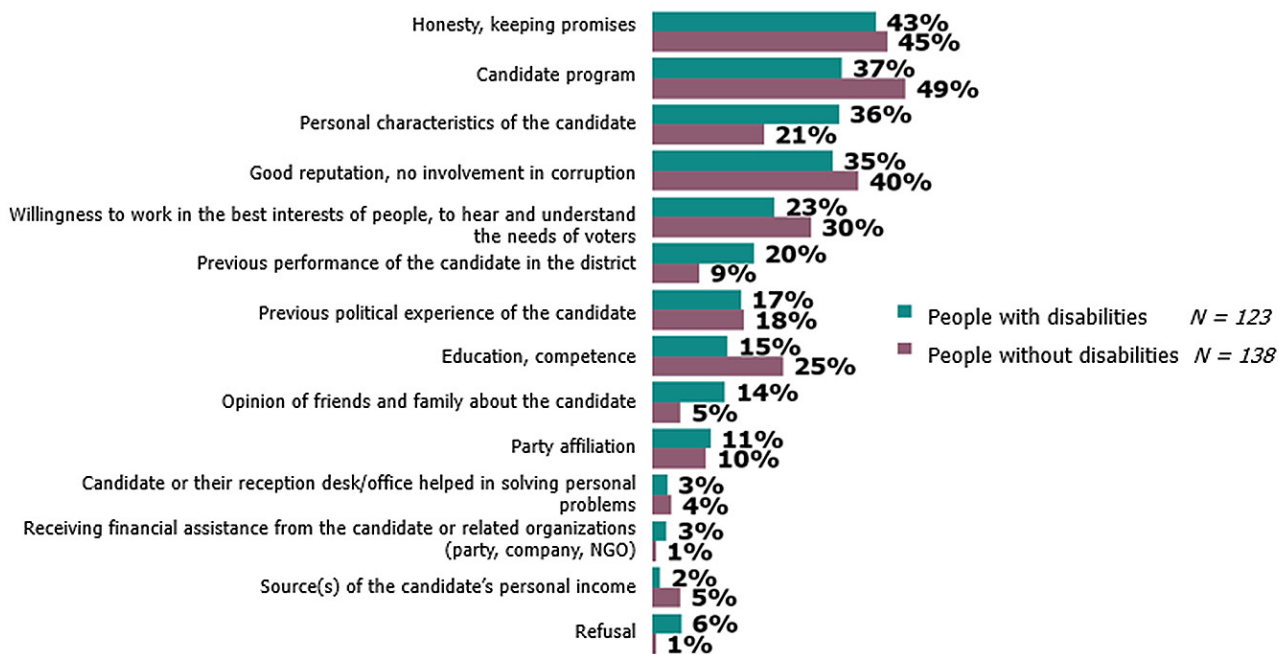
**Figure 3.** People with disabilities: Did you vote in the last local elections in 2020? (all respondents) What criteria did you use to elect whom to vote for in the local elections the last time they were held in your locality? (those who voted). (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Tables 1.1, 1.2 of the Annex)



**Figure 4.** People without disabilities: Did you vote in the last local elections in 2020? (all respondents) What criteria did you use to elect whom to vote for in the local elections the last time they were held in your locality? (those who voted). (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Tables 1.1, 1.2 of the Annex)

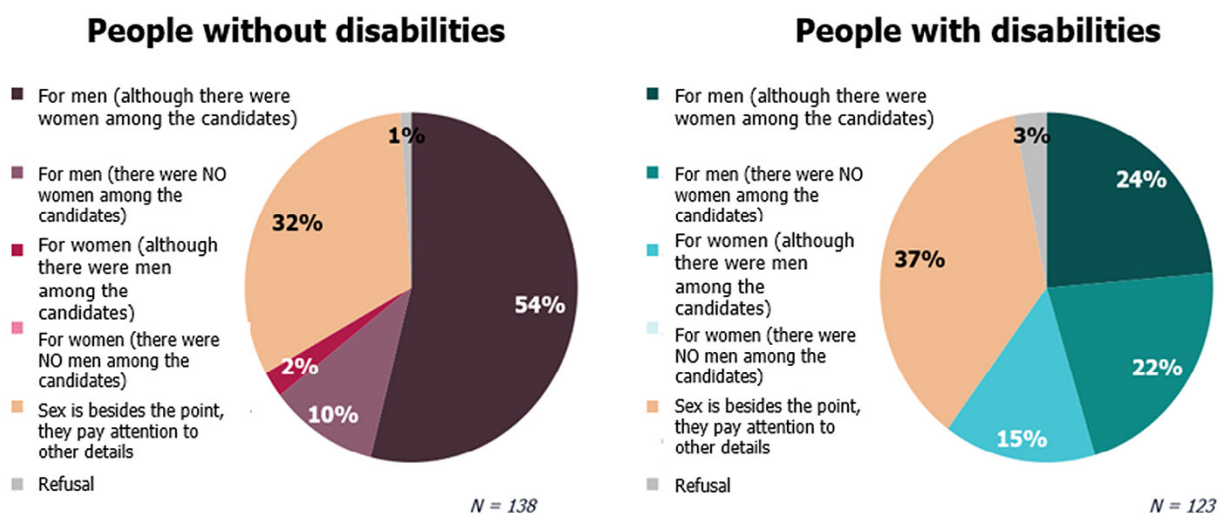


**Figure 5.** Comparison of responses of people without disabilities and people with disabilities: What criteria did you use to elect whom to vote for in the local elections the last time they were held in your locality? (those who voted). (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.2 of the Annex)



When voting in the elections, gender identity was not important for 37% of people with disabilities and 32% of people without disabilities. At the same time, people with disabilities voted less for men compared to people without disabilities: 24% of people with disabilities and 54% of people without disabilities voted for men (although there were women among the candidates). Also, people with disabilities tend to vote more for women, even though there are men among the candidates (15%), while for people without disabilities this figure is 2%.

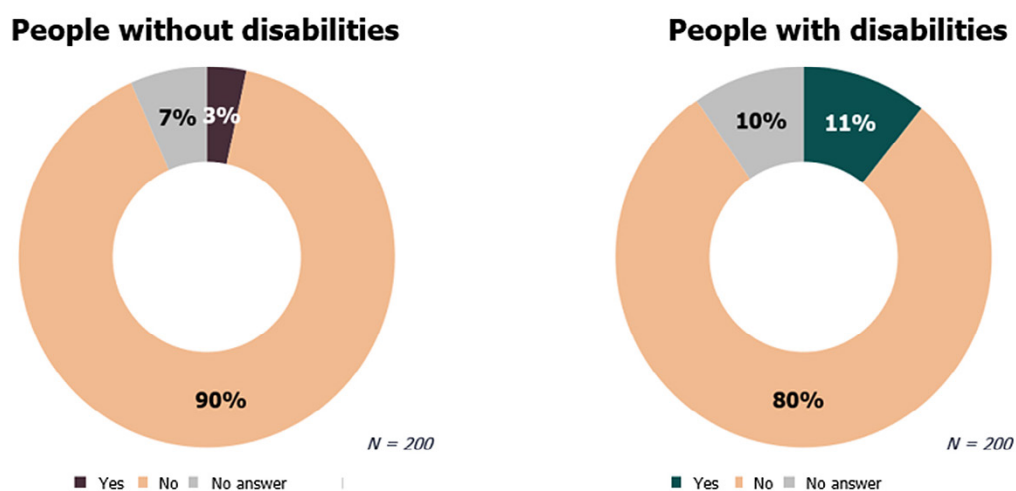
**Figure 6.** Did you vote for men or women? (those who voted). (Information on the responses of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.4 of the Annex)



When it comes to political and local government leaders with disabilities, the share of those who know them is higher among respondents with disabilities (11% vs. 3% of respondents without disabilities). At the same time, it is worth noting that the majority of respondents, both those with and without disabilities, do not know about such leaders (80 and 90%, respectively).

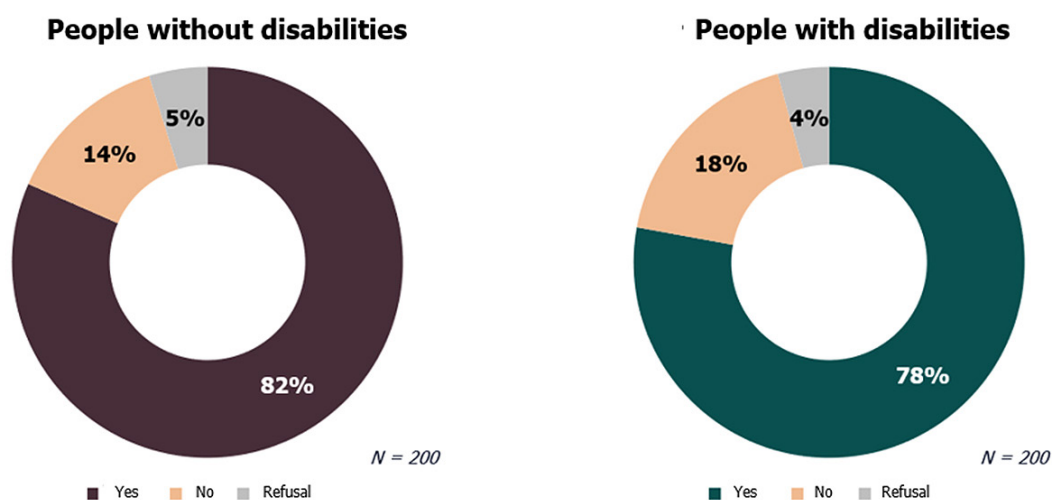
Typically, respondents from both target groups (TGs) say that they know no more than 1-3 people who are political leaders with disabilities (among respondents who know political leaders with disabilities).

**Figure 7.** Do you know any political leaders and/or local government leaders with disabilities? (All respondents). (Information on the responses of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.4 of the Annex)



Interestingly, 82% of people without disabilities are more likely to vote for a political leader with a disability, although the level of support for candidates with disabilities is also high among people with disabilities – 78%.

**Figure 8.** Would you vote for a political leader with a disability (if their program and political position fully satisfied you)? (all respondents) (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.5 of the Annex)

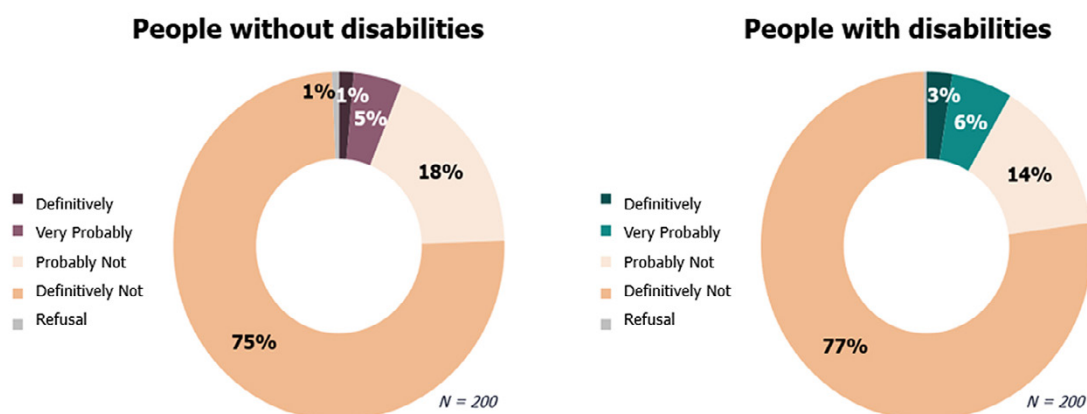


Readiness to run for local elections on their own is low among both people without disabilities (6%) and people with disabilities (8%).

In particular, among people without disabilities, there are fewer men who are definitively not ready to run for local elections compared to the total number (63%).

The distribution of answers about what respondents need in order to be willing to run for local elections is shown in Table 3.

**Figure 9.** *Would you be ready to run for local elections on your own? (all respondents) (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.6 of the Annex)*



**Table 3:** *What do you need to run for local elections? (respondents who are ready to run for local elections on their own)*

	People with disabilities	People without disabilities
Your own team	65%	52%
Support for local media	49%	31%
Support for incumbent politicians/political forces	46%	8%
Ensuring fair elections	46%	48%
Assistance with the formation of an election program	45%	21%
To research local problems and needs in more detail	45%	52%
For relatives to take over household and/or care responsibilities	44%	19%
Ensuring equal opportunities for participation for different people (based on gender/age/ethnicity/disability, etc.)	42%	37%
Secure the support of a political party	37%	17%
Support for family/relatives	35%	23%
Guarantees that participation in the elections will not put you in danger because of your opposition to the current local authorities	31%	35%
Organize a space for communication with voters	25%	20%
Start-up capital (e.g. for an election campaign)	21%	47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17*</b>	<b>12*</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

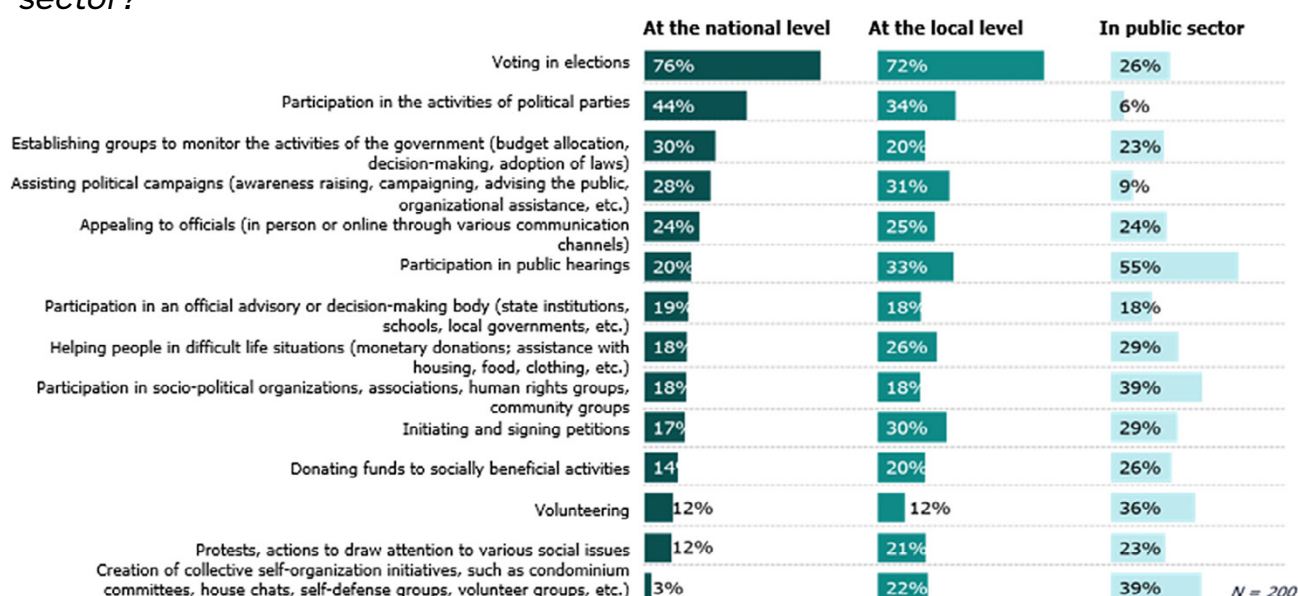
# ASSESSMENT OF POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULATION, INCLUDING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

In both TGs, the notion of political engagement at the national level is mainly understood as voting in elections (76% of people with disabilities and 75% of people without disabilities), participation in political parties (44% of people with disabilities and 55% of people without disabilities), and creation of groups to monitor the activities of the authorities (30 and 31% of people with disabilities and people without disabilities, respectively). Further, people with and without disabilities have different views on the concept of political engagement. For people with disabilities, it includes helping political campaigns (28%) and addressing officials (24%), while for people without disabilities it includes initiating and signing petitions (39%).

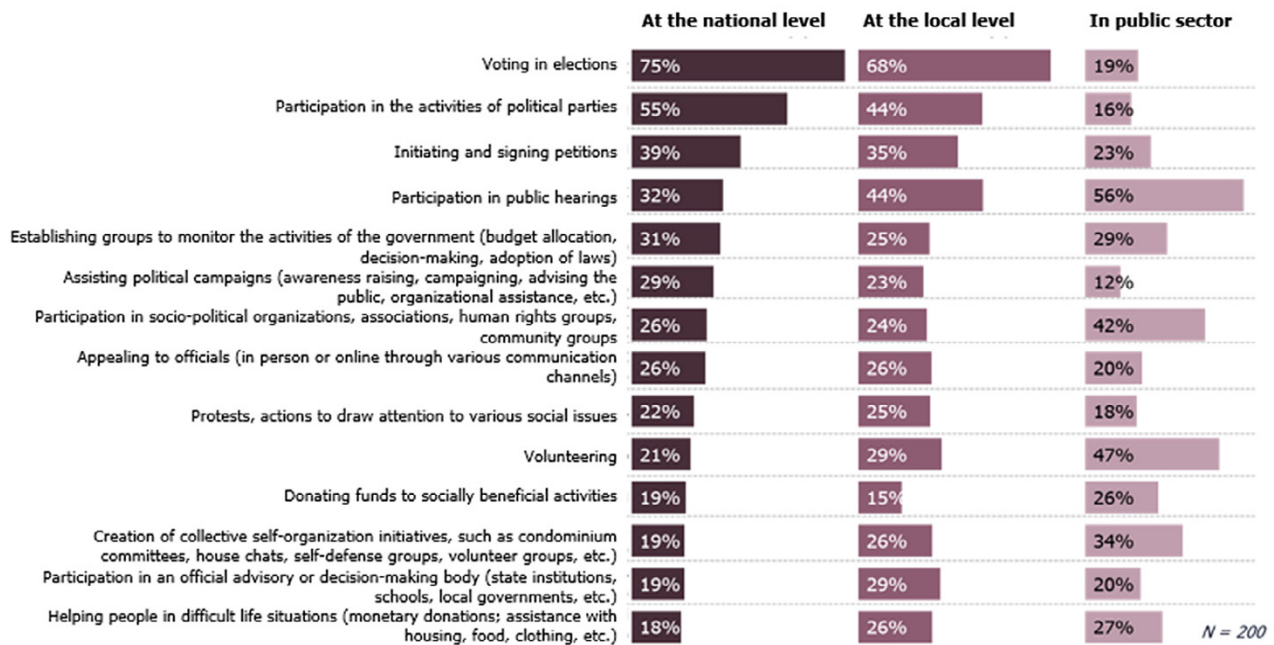
At the local level, political engagement is understood by respondents from both TGs, as well as at the national level, as voting in elections (72% of people with disabilities and 58% of people without disabilities) and participation in political parties (34% of people with disabilities and 45% of people without disabilities).

When it comes to the concept of political engagement in the public sector, we see that both people with and without disabilities understand it primarily as participation in public hearings (55-56%, respectively). Political engagement in the public sector is also understood as participation in socio-political organizations, associations, human rights groups, social movements (39% of people with disabilities and 42% of people without disabilities) and volunteering (36% of people with disabilities and 47% of people without disabilities).

**Figure 10.** People with disabilities: What do you understand by the concept of “political engagement” ... at the national level, ... at the local level ... in the public sector?

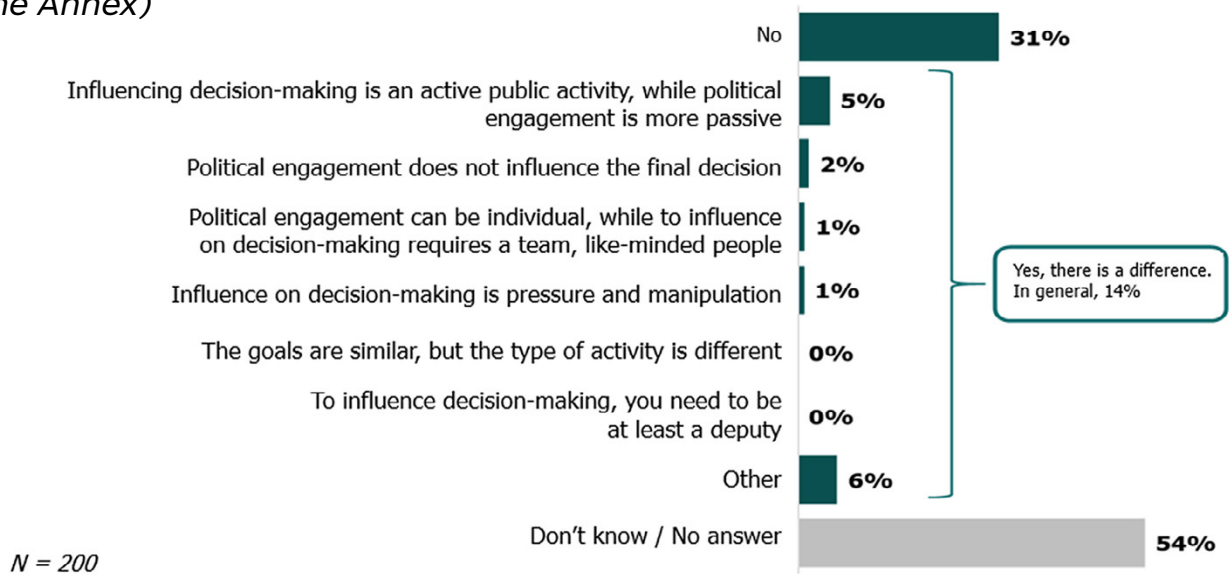


**Figure 11.** People without disabilities: What do you understand by the concept of “political engagement” ... at the national level, ... at the local level ... in the public sector? (all respondents) (Information on the answers of persons with disabilities is available in Tables 1.7-1.9 of the Annex)

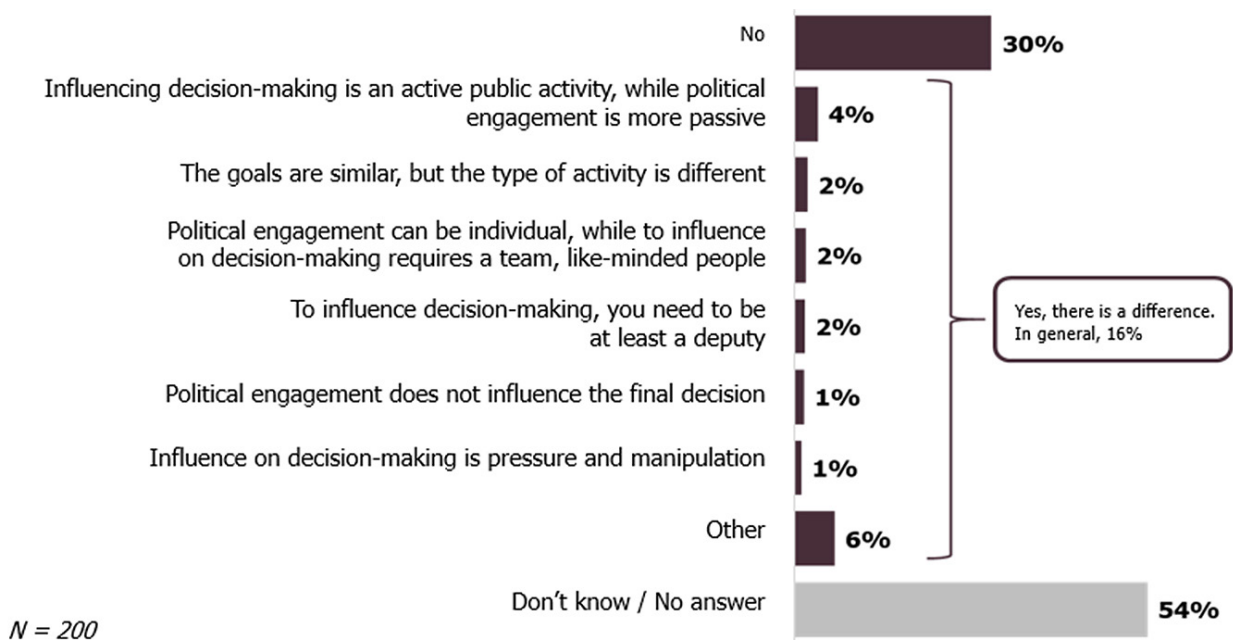


The statement that there is no difference between political engagement and influence on decision-making is supported by almost the same percentage of respondents in both TGs (31% and 30%). The fact that there is a difference was mentioned by 14% of people with disabilities and 16% of people without disabilities (the statements about the difference between political engagement and influence on decision-making are shown in Figures 12 and 13 for each TG). At the same time, this question turned out to be difficult for both TGs, as more than half of respondents in each of them (54%) could not answer it.

**Figure 12.** People with disabilities: In your opinion, is there a difference between political engagement and influence on decision-making? (all respondents) (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.10 of the Annex)

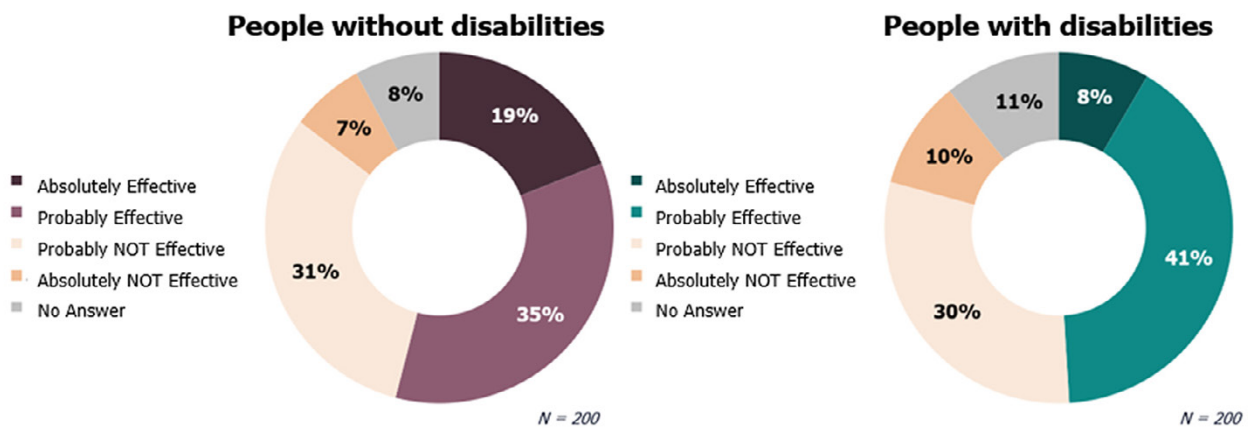


**Figure 13.** People without disabilities: In your opinion, is there a difference between political engagement and influence on decision-making? (all respondents) (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.10 of the Annex)



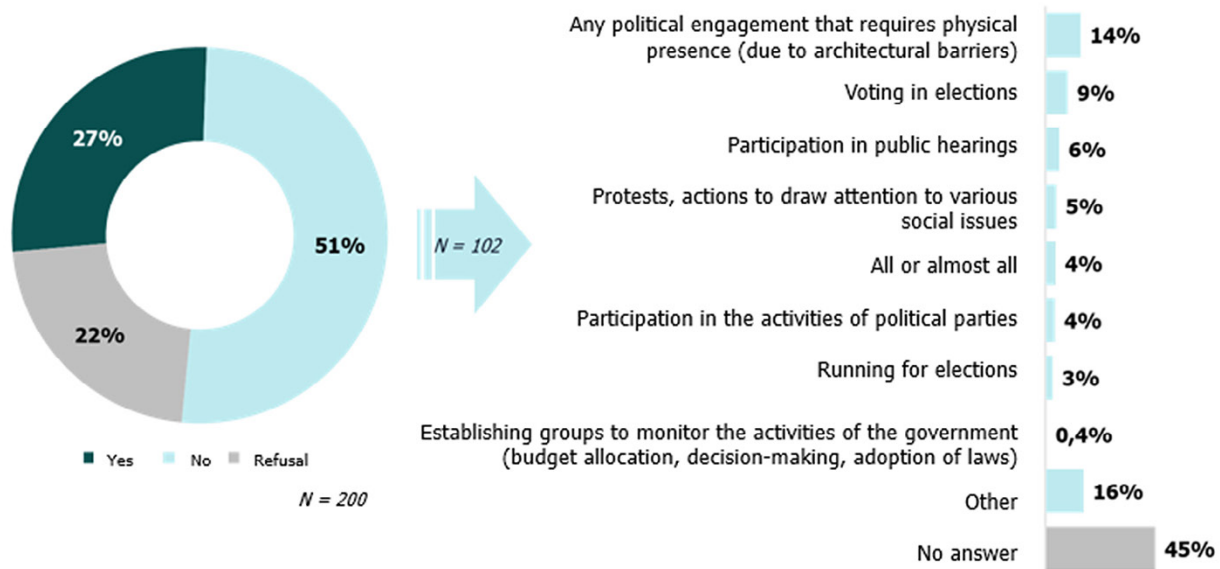
The distribution of responses regarding the effectiveness of citizen participation in the activities of public organizations for political engagement is similar among people with and without disabilities. A significant proportion of respondents in each TG consider it effective (54% among people without disabilities and 49% among people with disabilities). At the same time, the share of respondents who consider such participation to be Absolutely effective is higher among people without disabilities (19%), while among people with disabilities it is 8%.

**Figure 14.** How effective do you consider the participation of citizens in the activities of public organizations for political engagement? (all respondents) (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.11 of the Annex)

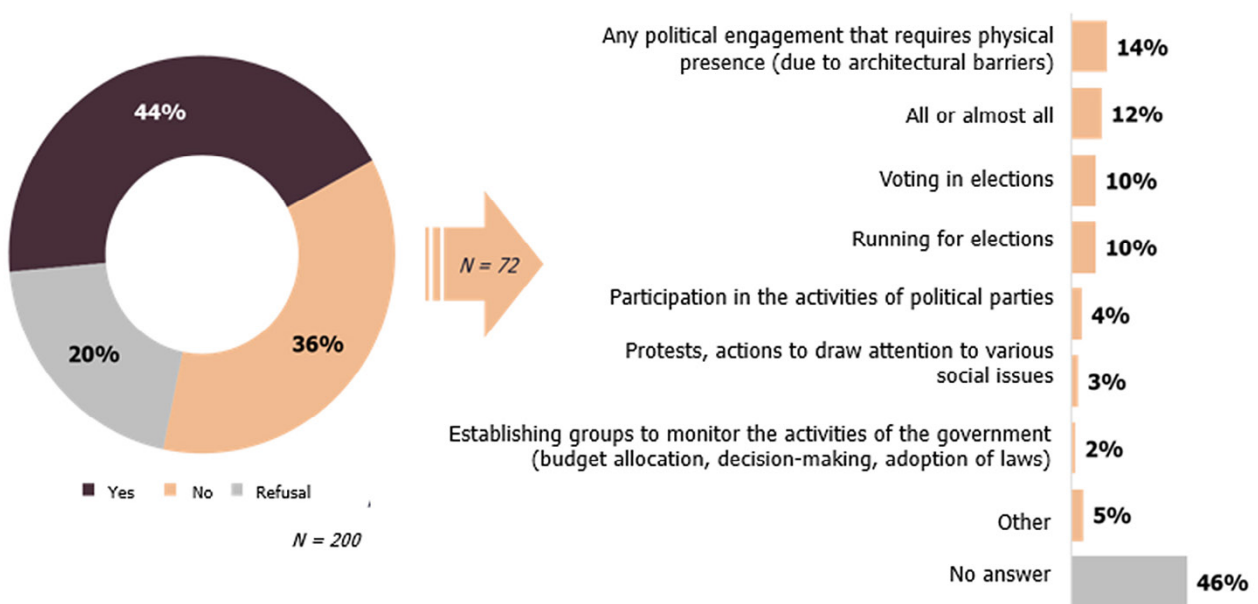


Analyzing the answers of respondents regarding the accessibility of various types of political engagement for people with disabilities, it can be noted that people without disabilities assessed the restrictions lower (36%) than people with disabilities (51%). The fact that all types of political engagement are accessible to people with disabilities is believed by 27% of respondents with disabilities and 44% of those without disabilities. Among the types of political engagement that are inaccessible to people with disabilities, respondents from both TGs name those that require physical presence (14%) and are related to architectural barriers (lack of elevators, ramps, etc.).

**Figure 15.** People with disabilities: Are all types of political engagement accessible to people with disabilities? (all respondents) Which types of political engagement are NOT accessible to people with disabilities? (those who believe that not all types of political engagement are accessible to people with disabilities) (Information on the responses of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.13 of the Annex)

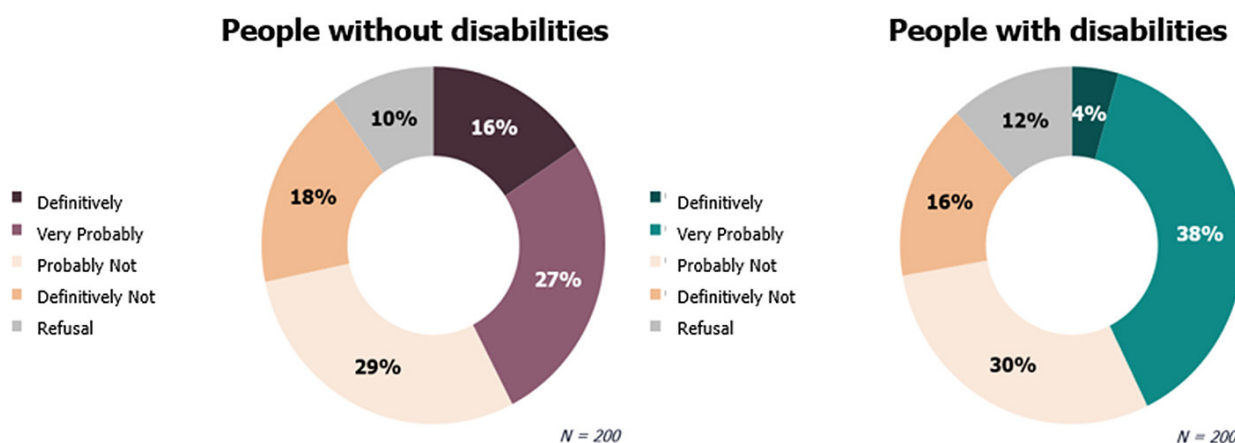


**Figure 16.** People without disabilities: Are all types of political engagement accessible to people with disabilities? (all respondents) Which types of political engagement are NOT accessible to people with disabilities? (those who believe that not all types of political engagement are accessible to people with disabilities) (Information on the responses of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.13 of the Annex)



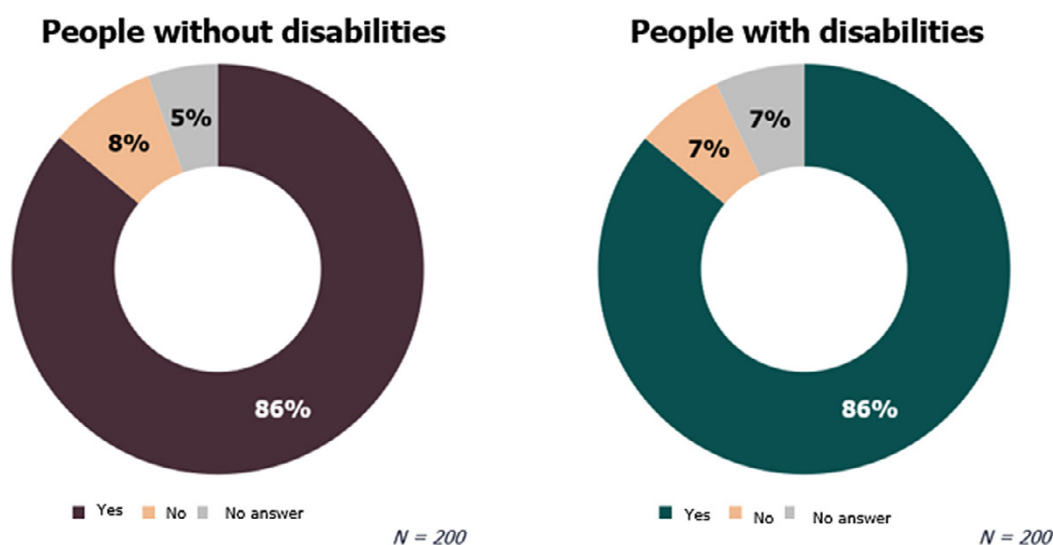
The views on the possibility of political engagement or decision-making for people with disabilities living in closed institutions are similar: 42-43% of respondents in each TG believe that political engagement is possible for such people. However, among people without disabilities, the share of those who say “Definitely Possible” is higher - 16%, while among people with disabilities, 4% think so.

**Figure 17.** In your opinion, is political engagement or decision-making possible for people with disabilities living in closed institutions (boarding schools, nursing homes, etc.)? (All respondents) (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.14 of the Annex)



The majority of respondents in both TGs believe that opportunities for political engagement are equal for women and men (86% in each TG).

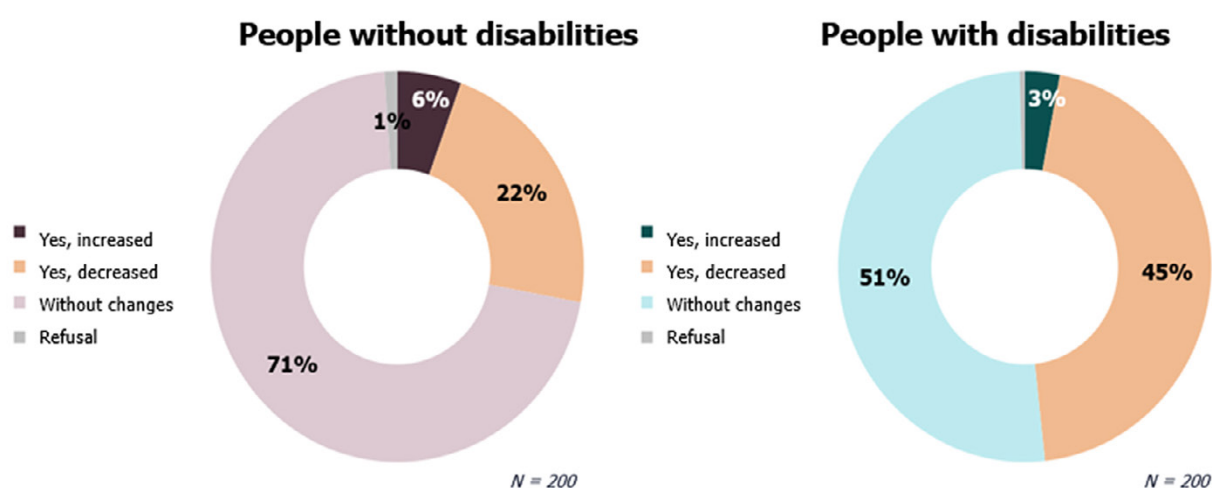
**Figure 18.** In your opinion, are there equal opportunities for political engagement for women and men? (all respondents) (Information on the responses of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.15 of the Annex)



## ASSESSING THE EXPERIENCE OF POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT OF PEOPLE WITH AND WITHOUT DISABILITIES

Over the past two years, political engagement has increased for 3% of people with disabilities and 6% of people without disabilities. Among people with disabilities, political engagement has decreased for 45% of respondents, while among people without disabilities, it is 22%. This difference in the rates of reduced political engagement may emphasize the increased vulnerability of people with disabilities during the full-scale invasion of Russia. That is, it is more difficult for people with disabilities to be involved in political engagement during hostilities, shelling, and military attacks.

**Figure 19.** *Has your involvement in political engagement changed over the past two years? (all respondents) (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Tables 1.16-1.17 of the Annex)*



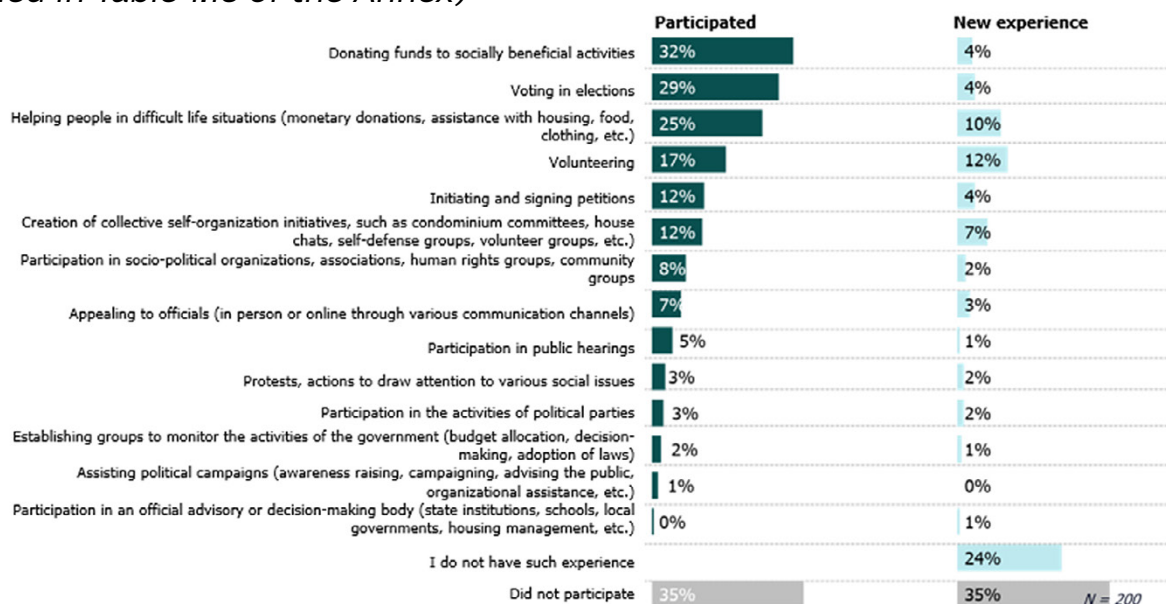
Among the activities in which respondents participated in the past two years, the leading ones are donating to socially beneficial activities (32% of people with disabilities and 26% of people without disabilities), helping people with difficult life situations (DLS) (25% of people with disabilities and 28% of people without disabilities), and volunteering (17% of people with disabilities and 34% of people without disabilities). It is somewhat surprising that people from both TGs say that they have voted in elections in the last 2 years, since no elections were held during this period. This can only be explained by the fact that the respondents thought about the last election in which they participated.

Analyzing the types of activities over the past two years, we can note that almost a quarter of respondents in each TG had no new experience. That is, respondents had participated in all of these activities before.

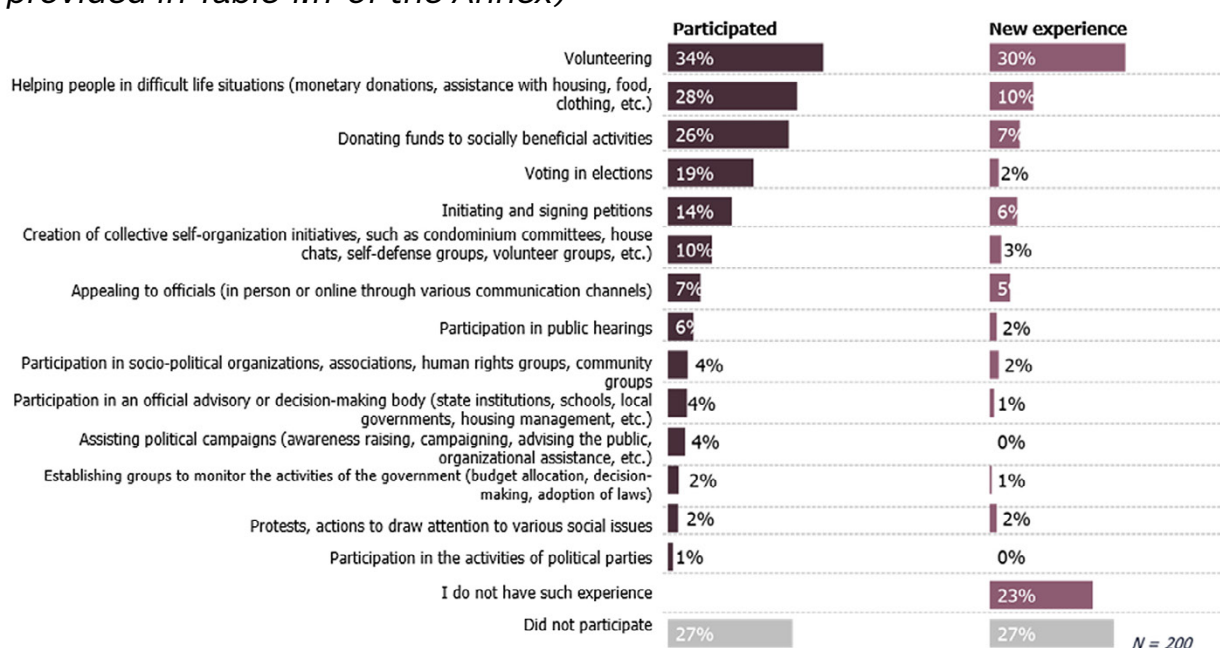
Volunteering was a new experience for both people with and without disabilities, but among people with disabilities this type of activity was new for 12%,

and among people without disabilities – for 30%. Also, one of the most frequently mentioned new activities is helping people with their DLS (10% for each target population).

**Figure 20.** People with disabilities: What activities have you personally participated in over the past two years? Which of these was a new experience for you?<sup>3</sup> (all respondents) (Information on the responses of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.18 of the Annex)



**Figure 21.** People without disabilities: What activities have you personally participated in over the past two years? Which of these was a new experience for you? (all respondents) (Information on the responses of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.17 of the Annex)



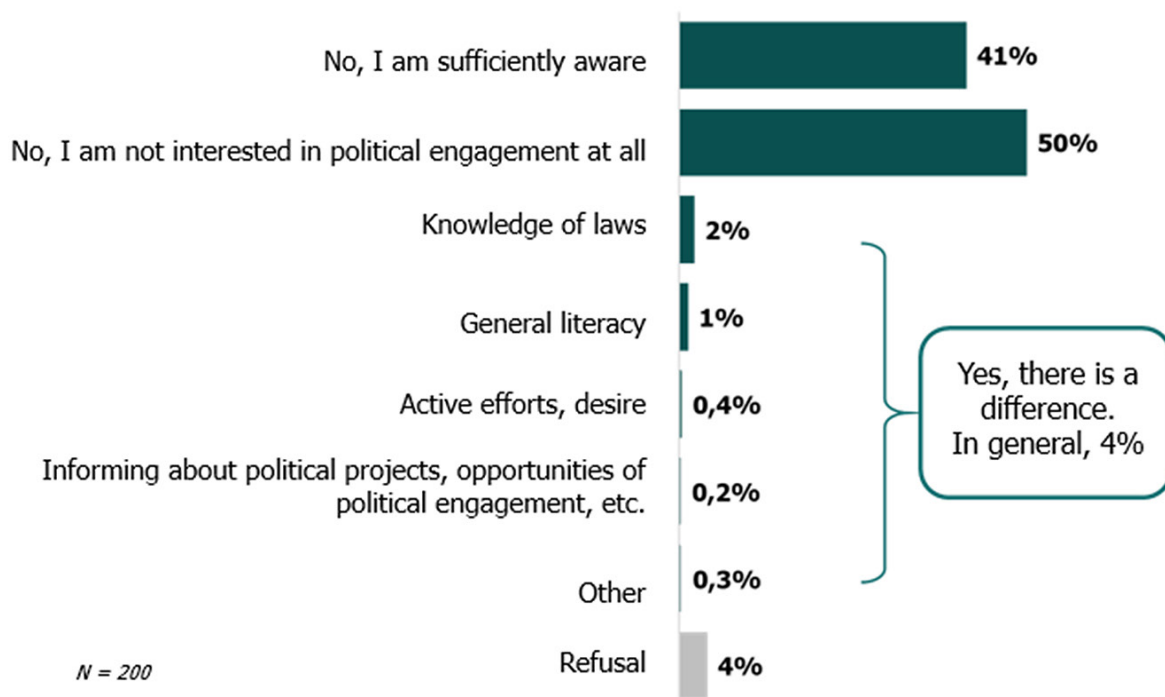
<sup>3</sup> New experiences are listed for the entire base of respondents among people with and without disabilities. Annex 1 (Table 1.18) shows the distribution of responses of people with disabilities by type of difficulty among those who participated in various activities in the past 2 years, therefore the total figures in the graph and table differ slightly.

In both TG, the percentage of those who need additional knowledge or other support to actively participate in political life is low (4% and 3%). At the same time, 41% of respondents with disabilities and 48% of people without disabilities stated that they are sufficiently knowledgeable about political engagement and therefore do not need additional knowledge.

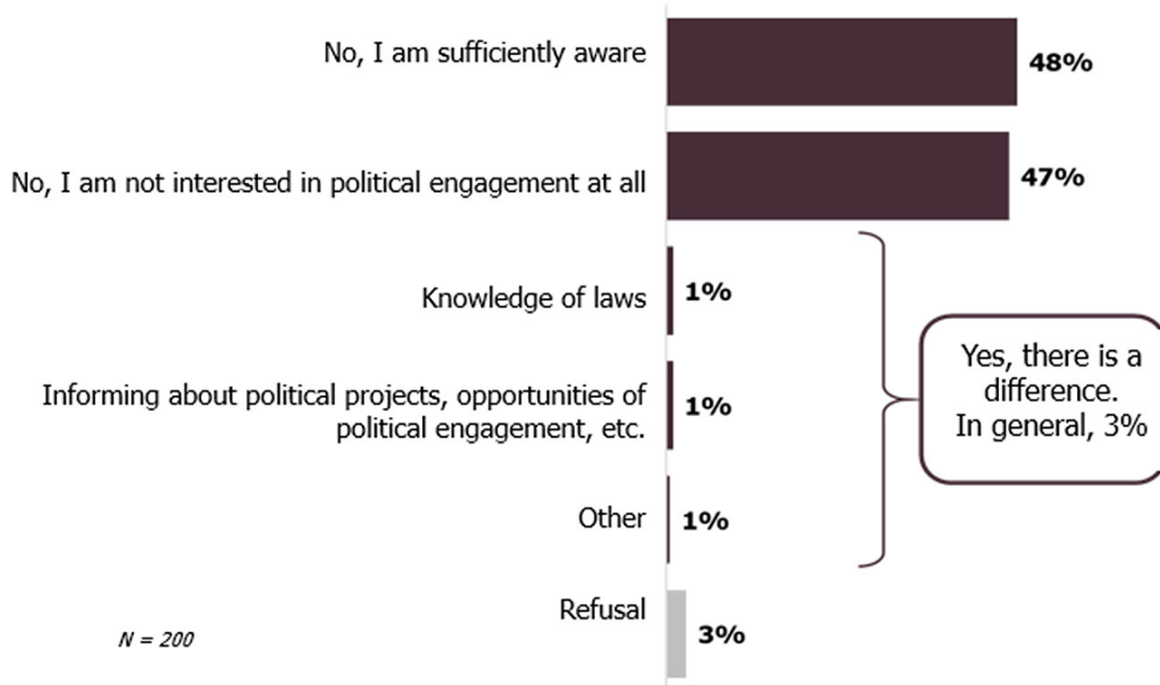
The statement that they are not interested in political engagement at all was made by 50% of people with disabilities and 47% of people without disabilities. However, if we look at the distribution of answers to the previous question, we can see that in fact more than 65% of people with disabilities and more than 73% of people without disabilities are involved in political engagement and other civic activities (i.e. 35% and 27% of respondents in each target population, respectively).

Therefore, it can be assumed that not all types of activities are correlated with political engagement. The perception of their own involvement and the reality differ – people are actually more involved in various activities compared to their own assessment of political engagement.

**Figure 22.** People with disabilities: Do you need additional knowledge or other support to participate actively in political life? (all respondents) (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.19 of the Annex)



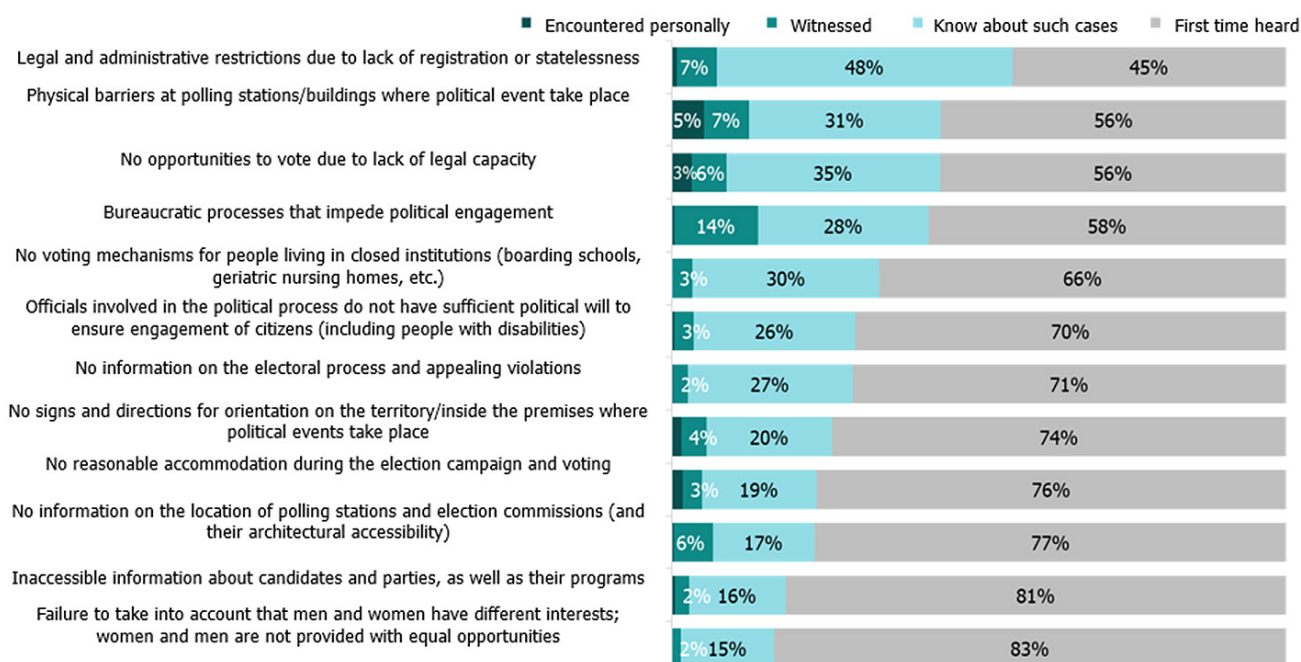
**Figure 23:** People without disabilities: Do you need additional knowledge or other support to participate actively in political life? (all respondents) (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.19 of the Annex)



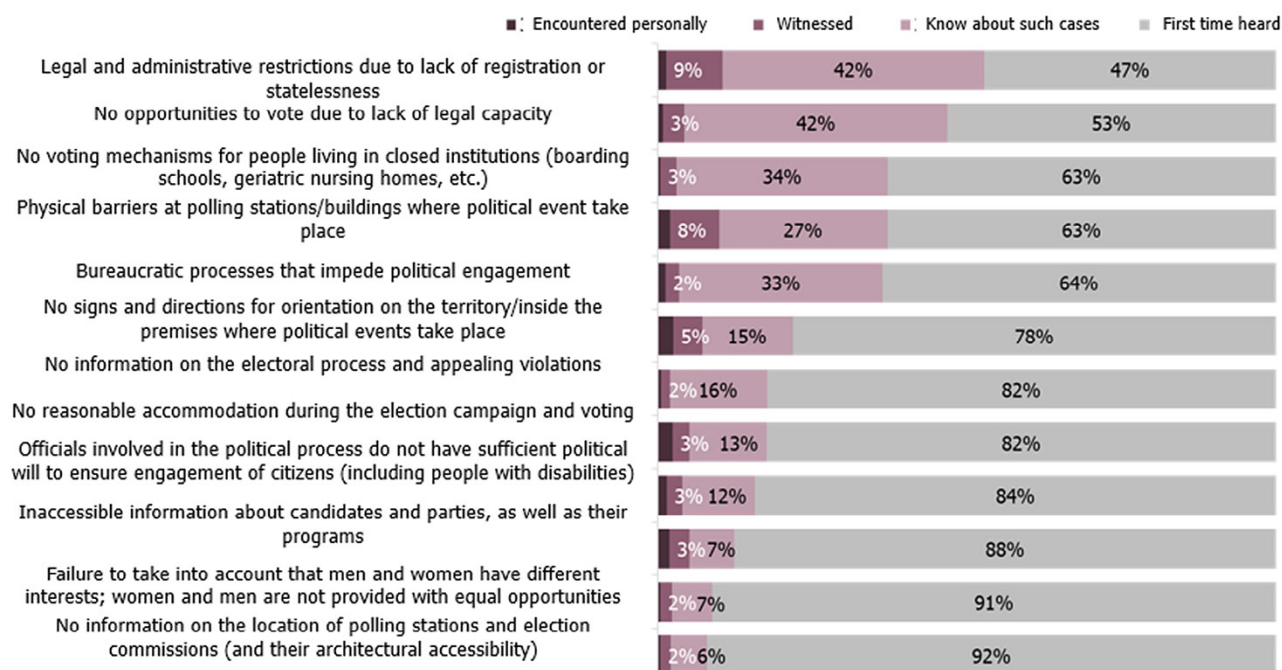
# BARRIERS TO POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

At least 17% of respondents with disabilities and 8% of respondents without disabilities are aware of, have witnessed, or have personally experienced various barriers to political engagement. The most common barrier among both TGs is legal and administrative restrictions due to lack of registration or lack of citizenship (55% among people with disabilities and 53% among people without disabilities). It is worth noting that people with disabilities are generally more aware of various barriers and have experienced them more often personally (especially when it comes to physical barriers: lack of accessible entrance to the polling station, elevators, Braille, sign language, accessible voting methods, etc. - 5% of people with disabilities have experienced them personally).

**Figure 24.** People with disabilities: Different people may encounter different barriers to political engagement. I will read out a list of such barriers, and you can tell me whether you have personally encountered or witnessed or know of examples of such cases? (all respondents) (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.20 of the Annex)



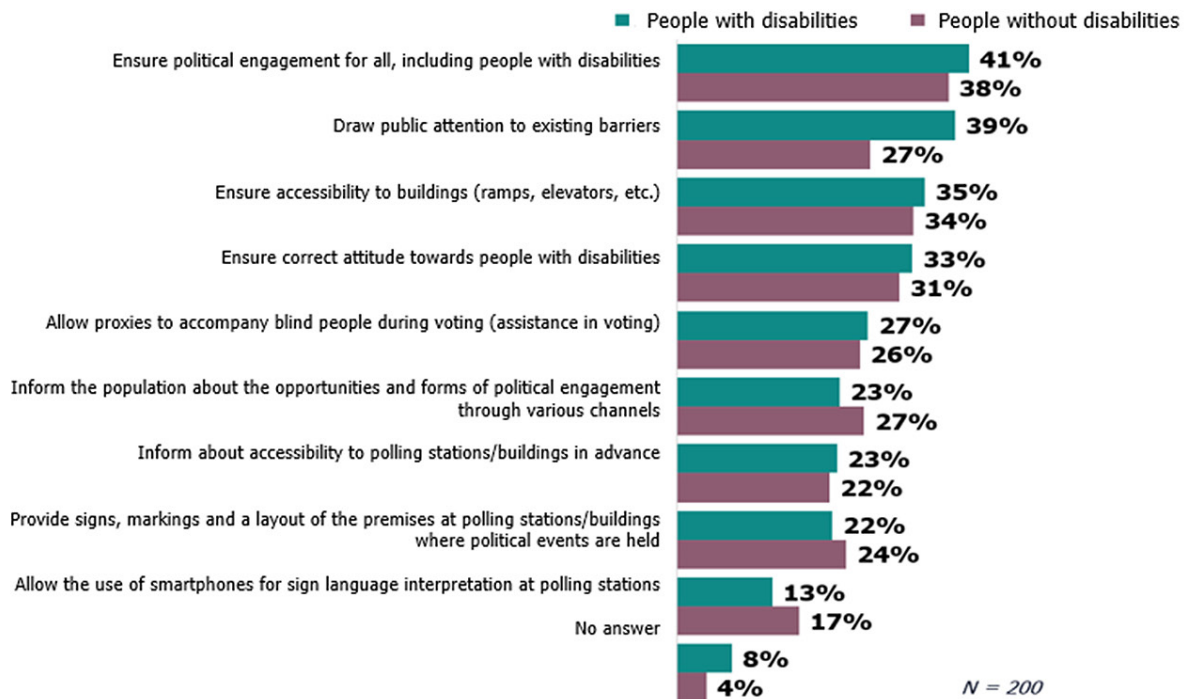
**Figure 25.** People without disabilities: Different people may encounter different barriers to political engagement. I will read out a list of such barriers, and you can tell me whether you have personally encountered or witnessed or know of examples of such cases? (all respondents) (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.21 of the Annex)



When it comes to overcoming the barriers to political engagement that hinder people with disabilities, the views of people with and without disabilities coincide. In both TG, the first thing that was mentioned was the need to ensure political engagement for everyone, including people with disabilities (41% of people with disabilities and 38% of people without disabilities).

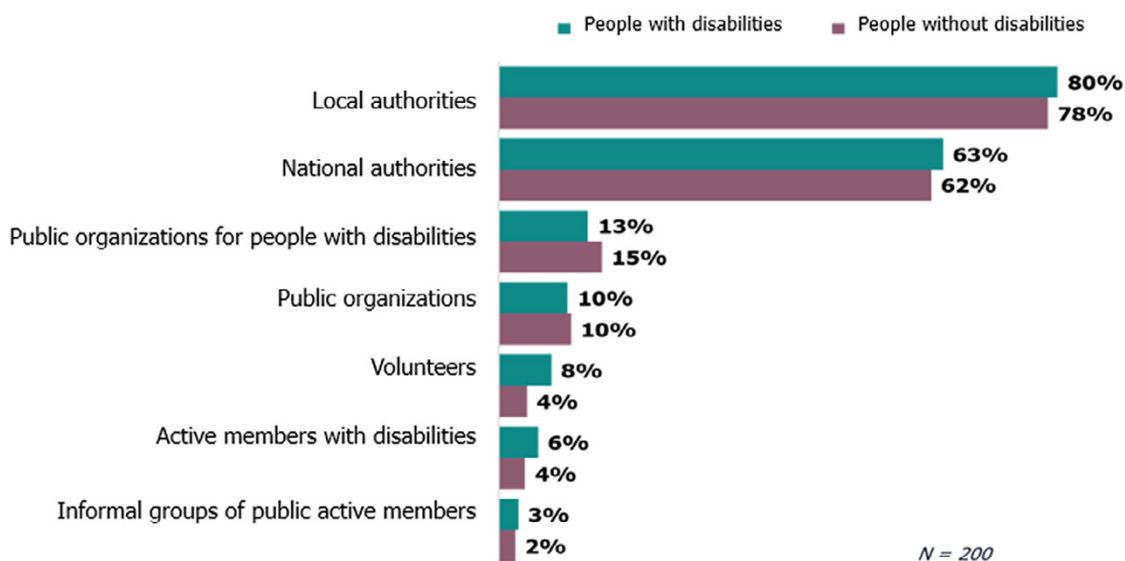
The most frequently mentioned ways to overcome barriers to political engagement include drawing public attention to existing barriers (39% of people with disabilities and 27% of people without disabilities), ensuring accessibility to buildings (ramps, elevators, etc.) (35% of people with disabilities and 34% of people without disabilities), and correct attitude towards people with disabilities (not emphasizing disability, communicating directly with the person, not with those accompanying them, etc.) mentioned by 33% of people with disabilities and 31% of people without disabilities.

**Figure 26:** In your opinion, how should the barriers to political engagement that prevent people with disabilities be overcome?



Regarding who should ensure that barriers to political engagement for people with disabilities are overcome, the views of respondents in both TGs coincide with a difference of 1-4% for each statement. So, first of all, the respondents believe that such barriers should be overcome by the local authorities (80% and 78%), then by the national authorities (63% and 62%), and by public organizations for people with disabilities (13% and 15%).

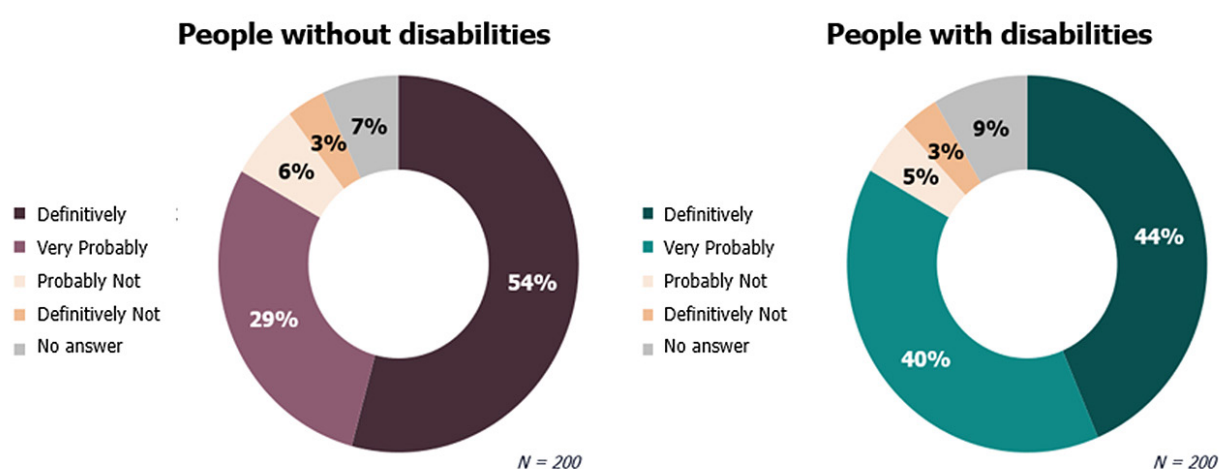
**Figure 27:** Who should ensure overcoming barriers to political engagement for people with disabilities? (all respondents)



## ASSESSMENT OF EXPECTATIONS FROM UKRAINE’S EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

The overwhelming majority of respondents (83%) in both TGs support Ukraine’s accession to the European Union. However, among people with disabilities, the share of those who definitively support EU accession is 44%, which is 10% less than among people without disabilities (54%).

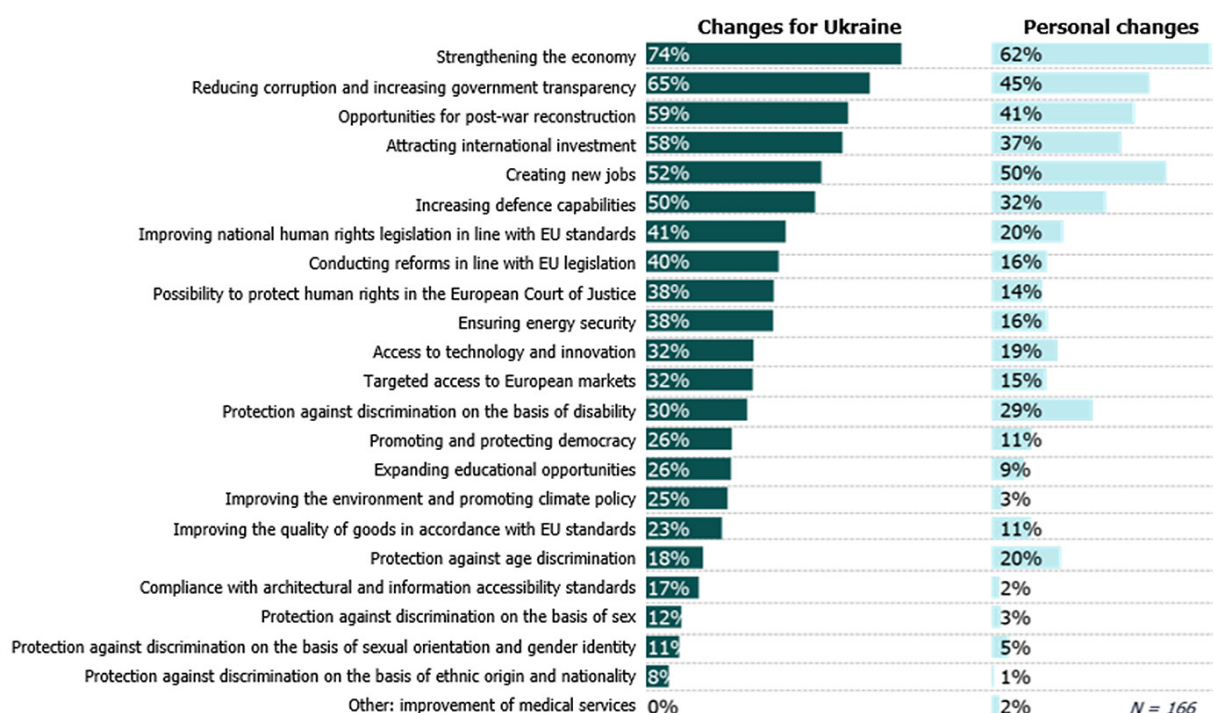
**Figure 28:** Do you support Ukraine’s accession to the European Union?



Expectations from EU accession are similar among people with and without disabilities. If we look at the changes for Ukraine in more detail, we can see that the first thing that is expected from accession to the EU is a stronger economy (74% of people with disabilities and 82% of people without disabilities), reduced corruption and increased transparency of the government (65% of people with disabilities and 73% of people without disabilities), opportunities for post-war reconstruction (59% of persons with disabilities and 65% of persons without disabilities), attracting international investment (58% of persons with disabilities and 62% of persons without disabilities), and creating new jobs (52% of persons with disabilities and 68% of persons without disabilities). It is observed that the expected changes for Ukraine coincide with the main personal changes, but with slightly lower rates.

It is also worth noting that people with disabilities more often than people without disabilities said that protection from discrimination on the basis of disability was important for them (29% of people with disabilities to 7% of people without disabilities) and protection from discrimination on the basis of age (20% of people with disabilities to 7% of people without disabilities).

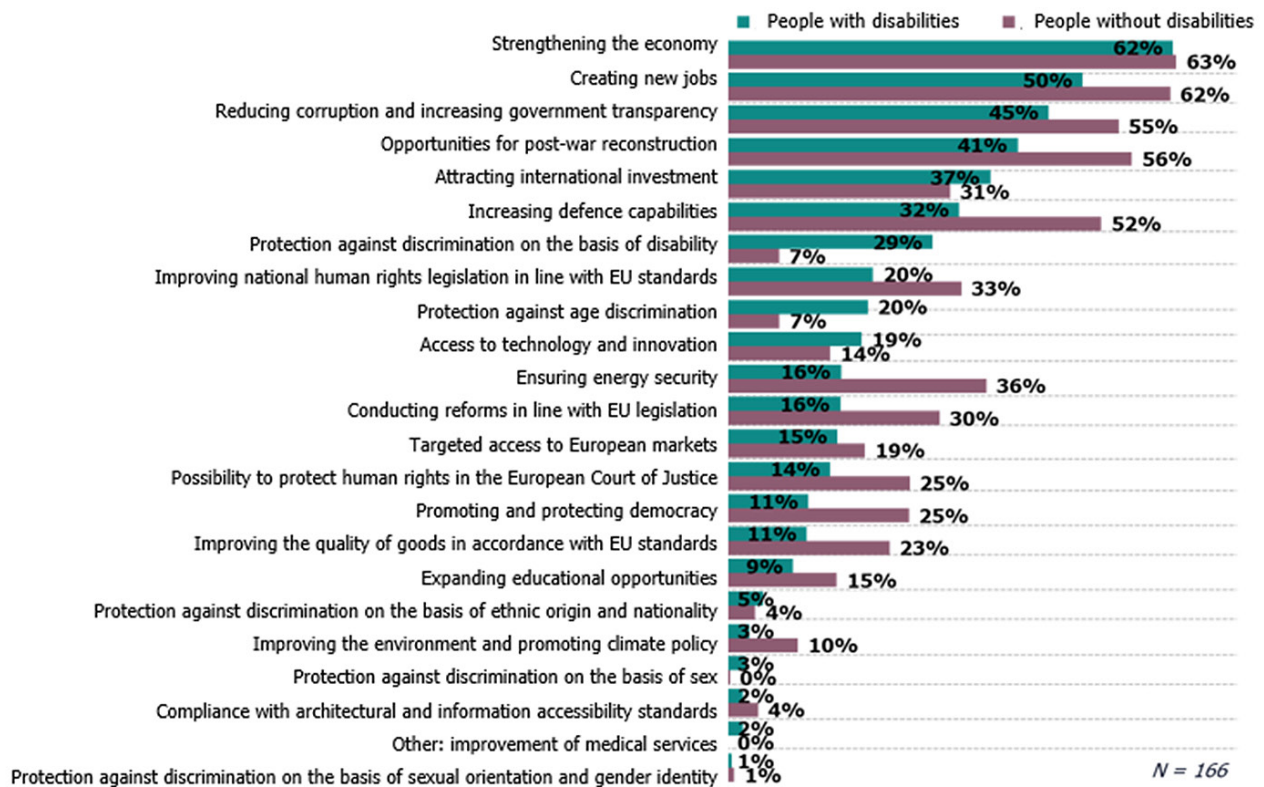
**Figure 29:** People with disabilities: What changes do you expect from accession to the European Union for Ukraine? What changes do you expect from accession to the European Union for you? (those who support EU accession)



**Figure 30:** People without disabilities: What changes do you expect from accession to the European Union for Ukraine? What changes do you expect from accession to the European Union for you? (those who support EU accession)

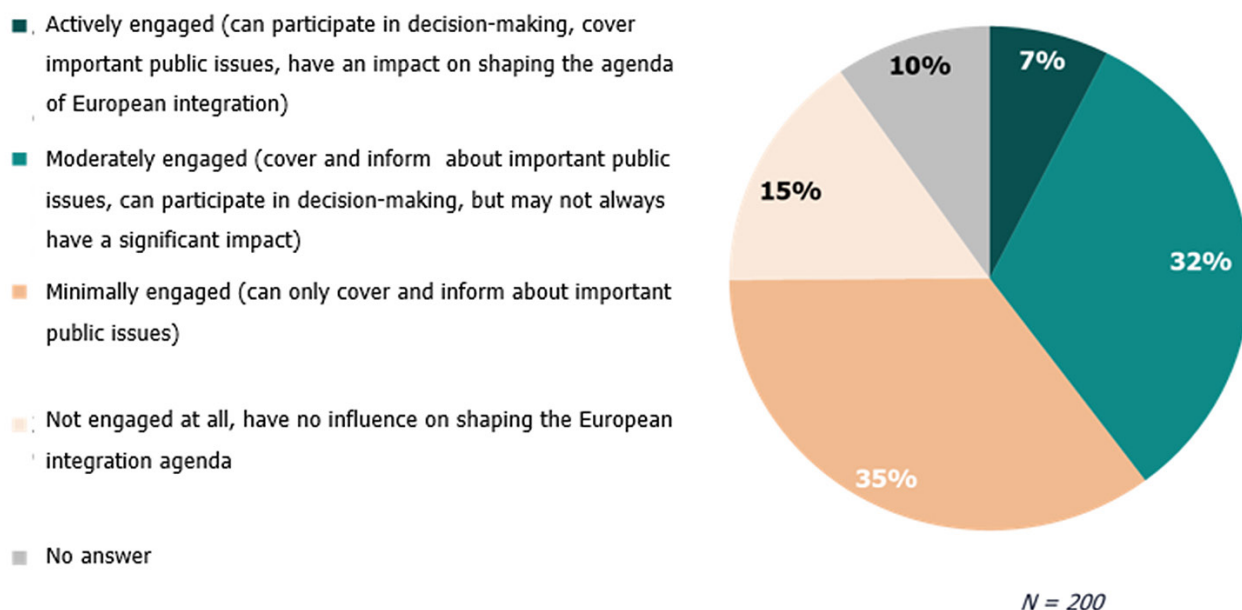


**Figure 31:** What changes do you expect from accessing the European Union for you? (those who support EU accession)

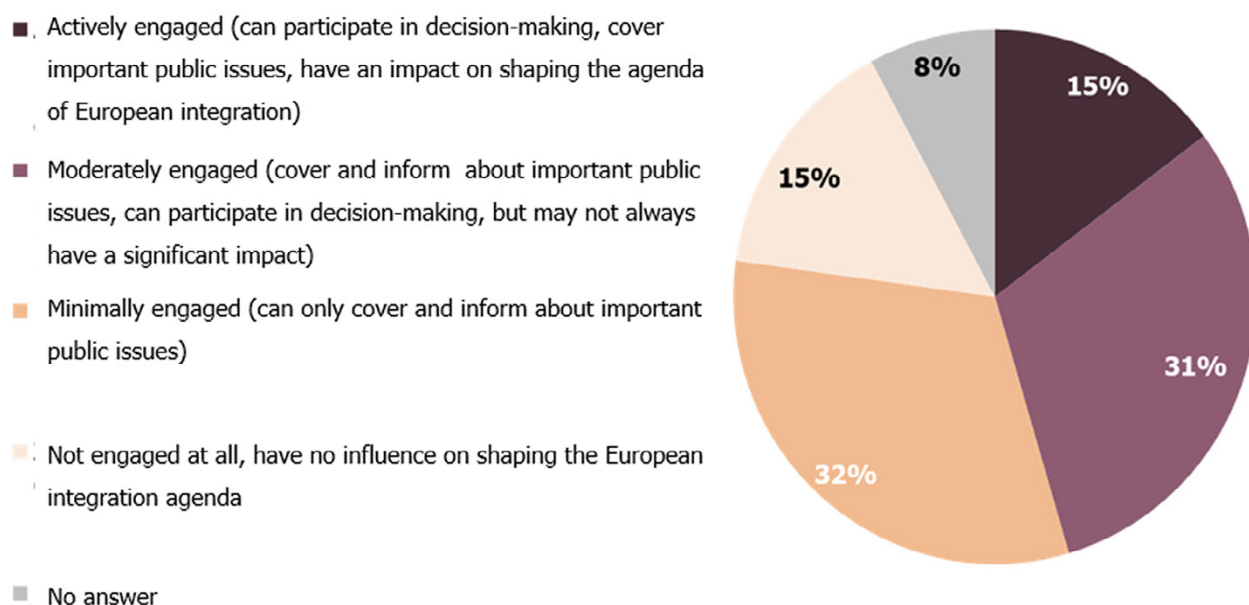


Respondents in both TGs are more likely to believe that civil society is minimally or not at all involved in European integration processes (50% of people with disabilities and 47% of people without disabilities). At the same time, almost one-third in each TG believe that civil society is moderately involved in European integration processes, i.e., they highlight and inform about important social issues and can participate in decision-making, but cannot always have a significant impact. However, almost one in six people without disabilities believes that civil society is actively involved, i.e., it has an impact on shaping the European integration agenda. Among people with disabilities, 7% think so.

**Figure 32.** People with disabilities: To what extent do you think civil society is involved in European integration processes? (all respondents) (Information on the responses of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.3 of the Annex)



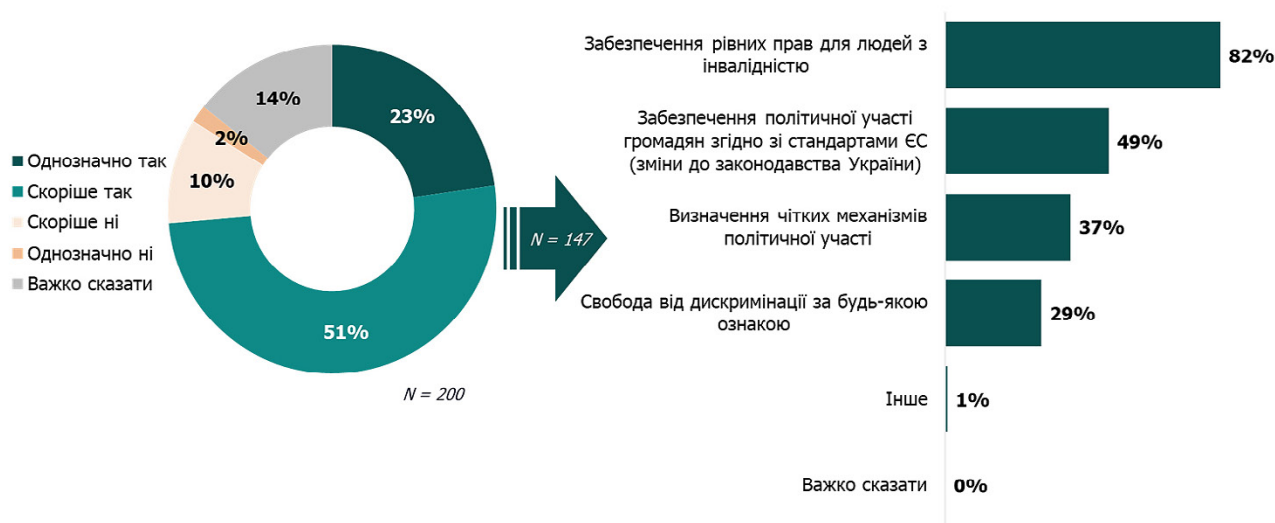
**Figure 33.** People without disabilities: To what extent do you think civil society is involved in European integration processes? (all respondents) (Information on the responses of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.3 of the Annex)



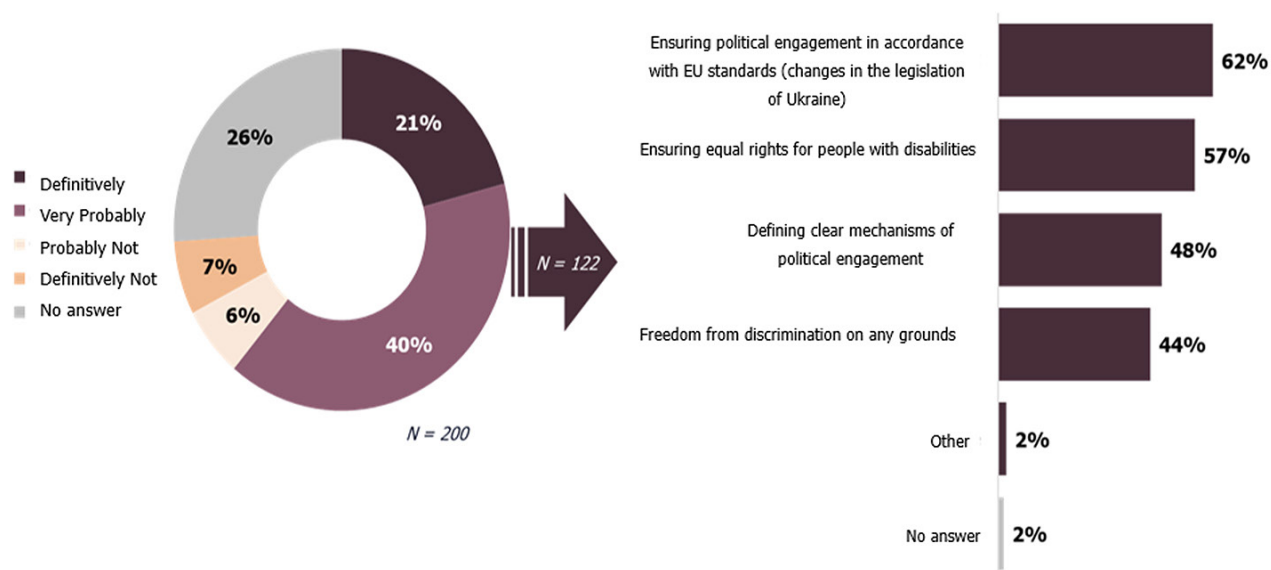
The majority of respondents in both TGs believe that Ukraine’s accession to the European Union will improve access to political engagement (74% of people with disabilities and 61% of people without disabilities). It is worth noting that more than a quarter of people without disabilities could not answer this question.

People with disabilities believe that accession to the EU will help ensure equal rights for people with disabilities (82%), while among people without disabilities this share is 57%. People without disabilities are more likely to expect that joining the EU will ensure political engagement of citizens in accordance with EU standards (changes to Ukrainian legislation) – 62%, while among people with disabilities, 49% think so.

**Figure 34.** People with disabilities: Could Ukraine’s accession to the European Union improve political engagement of people with disabilities? How exactly? (those who chose the option “Definitively” or “Very probably”) (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.3 of the Annex)

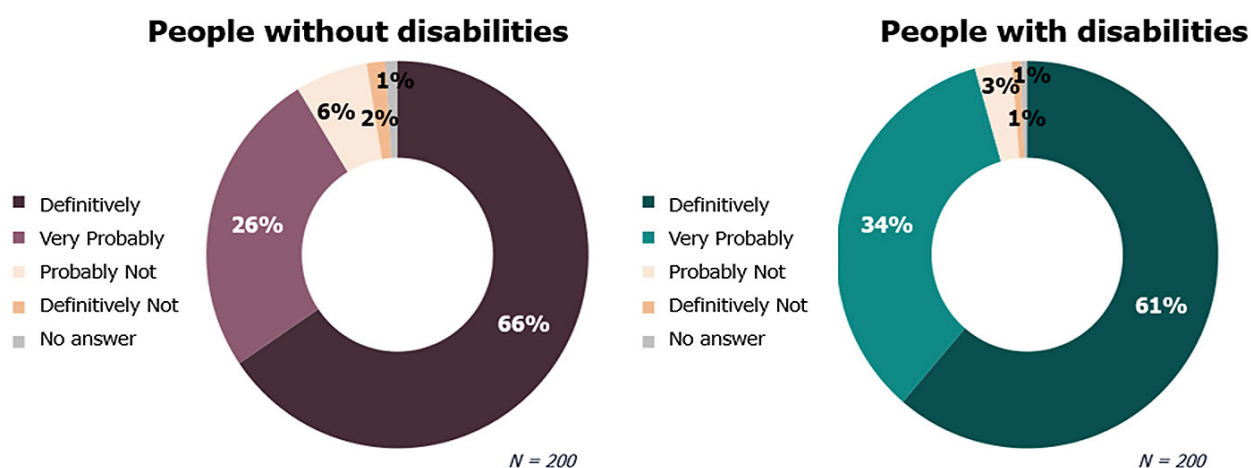


**Figure 35.** People without disabilities: Could Ukraine’s accession to the European Union improve political engagement of people with disabilities? How exactly? (those who chose the option “Definitively” or “Very probably”) (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.3 of the Annex)



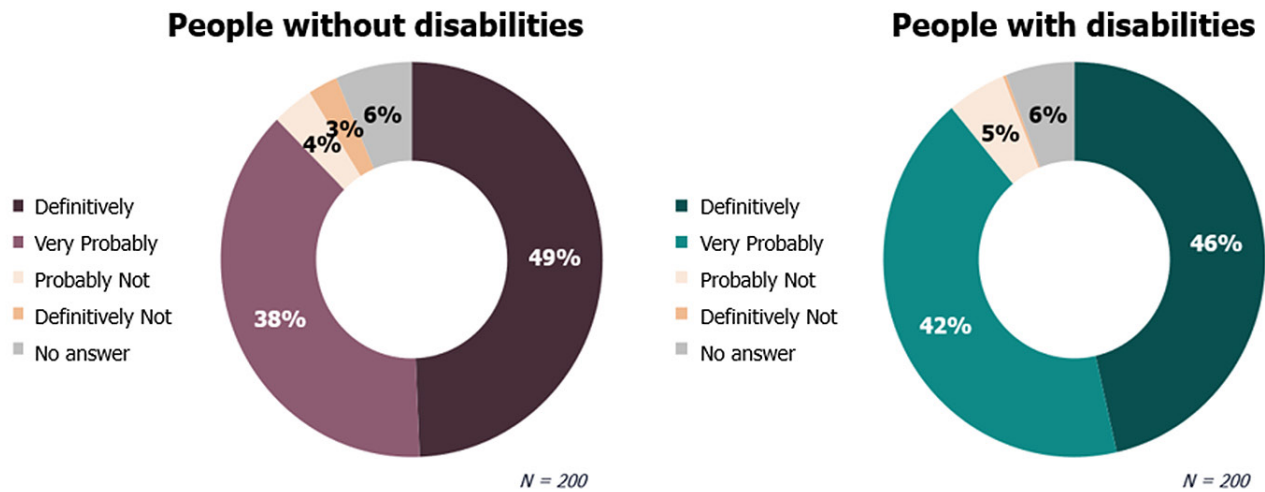
EU legislation guarantees comprehensive protection of the rights of people with disabilities, as well as their equal participation in political life, which includes both the ability to vote and the right to stand for election. In this context, the respondents were asked whether they agreed that everyone has the right to freely exercise their political and electoral rights without discrimination on any grounds. The overwhelming majority of respondents in each target audience agree with this statement (96% among people with disabilities and 91% among people without disabilities).

**Figure 36.** Do you agree with the statement that everyone has the right to freely exercise their political and electoral rights without discrimination based on age, SOGI, health status, etc. (all respondents) (Information on the answers of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.3 of the Annex)



Continuing on the topic of the ability to freely exercise their political and electoral rights without discrimination, respondents were asked whether changes to the electoral legislation should be adopted as part of Ukraine’s European integration. The vast majority in each target audience agreed with this statement (88% and 89%).

**Figure 37.** Do you agree that within the framework of Ukraine’s European integration, it is necessary to change the electoral legislation to ensure political engagement of people with disabilities in various processes and decision-making? (all respondents) (Information on the responses of people with disabilities is provided in Table 1.3 of the Annex)



## CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the research among the two groups – people without disabilities and people with disabilities – the following can be summarized:

1. Among people with disabilities, the proportion of those who participated in the last local elections in 2020 is 7% lower compared to people without disabilities (61% vs. 69%). Thus, despite the fact that there is a significant number of electorally active people among people with disabilities, the higher level of electoral activity is negatively affected primarily by the lack of barrier-free electoral process tools.
2. People with disabilities are somewhat more aware of political and/or local government leaders with disabilities (11% compared to 4% among people without disabilities). Thus, it can be assumed that if the tools for political engagement are properly accessible, people with disabilities could demonstrate their electoral potential and political engagement potential in general much more effectively. At the same time, this conclusion does not negate the need for greater representation of people with disabilities in elected positions, and thus the need to create the appropriate conditions for this. In addition, comprehensive work is needed to overcome the stigmatization of persons with disabilities, as this is likely one of the reasons why political leaders are generally reluctant to speak openly about disability.
3. People with disabilities mostly say that not all types of political engagement are accessible to them (51%), while among people without disabilities this share is 15% lower (36% believe that not all types of political engagement are accessible to people with disabilities). This, in turn, should motivate stakeholders in this area to establish cooperation with the community of people with disabilities, develop additional and expand existing tools for political engagement, and promote accessibility of political engagement tools at all levels for all citizens, regardless of disability.
4. The survey shows diversity in the understanding of political and civic engagement of people with disabilities. For people without disabilities, political engagement at the national level means participation in the activities of political parties (55% compared to 44% for people with disabilities), initiating and signing petitions (39% compared to 18% for people with disabilities), and participating in public hearings (32% compared to 20% for people with disabilities). For persons without disabilities, political engagement at the local level includes participation in public hearings and activities of political parties (44% compared to 33-34% for persons with disabilities), participation in an official advisory or decision-making body (29% compared to 19% for persons with disabilities), and volunteering (29% compared to 11% for persons with disabilities). Differences in views on political engagement in the public sector are as follows: among people with disabilities, a

higher proportion of those who understand such participation as initiating and signing petitions (29% compared to 23% for people without disabilities), and among people without disabilities, a higher proportion of those who correlate such participation with volunteering (47% compared to 36% among people with disabilities).

5. The fact that they are not interested in political engagement at all was stated by 50% of people with disabilities and 47% of people without disabilities. However, if we look at the distribution of answers to the previous question, we can see that in fact, more than 65% of people with disabilities and more than 73% of people without disabilities are involved in political engagement and other civic activities (i.e. 35% and 27% of respondents in each TG, respectively, did not participate). Therefore, it can be assumed that respondents do not correlate all types of activities with political engagement. The perception of their own involvement and the reality differ – people are actually more involved in various activities compared to their own assessment of political engagement.
6. Among people without disabilities, the number of those who consider the participation of citizens in the activities of civic organizations for political engagement to be Absolutely effective is higher (19% compared to 8% among people with disabilities). This indicates a positive perception of active civic and political engagement by people without disabilities and a willingness to cooperate. Thus, if the tools of civic and political engagement are effective for people with disabilities, both groups could be particularly effective in joining efforts to exercise public influence on decision-making.
7. Over the past 2 years, political engagement among people with disabilities has decreased more than among people without disabilities (45% compared to 22% among people without disabilities). This may indicate that people with disabilities have been more affected by the full-scale invasion. At the same time, it emphasizes the need for the state to take more active steps to improve the tools for providing vital support and evacuation of people with disabilities.
8. People with disabilities are more supportive of initiatives aimed at bringing victory closer and helping civilians in the context of a full-scale invasion. This may be due, among other things, to barriers to engaging in other types of civic activity or to having more acquaintances from vulnerable groups. Over the past 2 years, it can be summarized that people with disabilities have made more donations to socially beneficial activities than people without disabilities (32% to 26%), and people without disabilities have done more volunteering (34% to 17%).
9. People with disabilities are more aware of barriers to political engagement than people without disabilities (by 3-14% higher). People without disabilities are somewhat better informed than people with disabilities about the

lack of opportunities to vote due to deprivation of legal capacity (47%) and voting mechanisms for people living in closed institutions (37%). This also emphasizes the need to combine efforts of both groups.

10. Persons with and without disabilities share the opinion that it is primarily the responsibility of local authorities to ensure that barriers to political engagement for persons with disabilities are overcome (80% and 78% of persons with and without disabilities, respectively).
11. The views on the possibility of political engagement or decision-making for people with disabilities living in closed institutions are similar: 42-43% of respondents in each TG believe that political engagement of such people is possible.
12. For people with and without disabilities, it is almost equally important that the candidate be honest and keep their promises (43-45%). Among other candidate criteria, personal characteristics are more important to people with disabilities (36%, which is 14% more than for people without disabilities) and the candidate's previous performance in the district (20%, which is 10% more than for people without disabilities). And for people without disabilities, the candidate program is more important (49% compared to 37% for people with disabilities), as well as education and competence (25%, which is 11% more than for people with disabilities). This may indicate the need to develop the electoral knowledge of people with disabilities.
13. Both groups share the opinion that women and men have equal opportunities for political engagement (86%). At the same time, people with disabilities vote less for men than people without disabilities (24% of people with disabilities voted for men, although there were women among the candidates, while among people without disabilities this share was 54%).
14. The willingness to vote for a candidate with a disability is high in both groups, but slightly higher among people without disabilities (82% to 78%).
15. In terms of political views, Ukraine's accession to the EU is equally supported in both TGs (83%). People with disabilities are more likely to agree that Ukraine's accession to the European Union will improve access to political engagement (74% compared to 61% among people without disabilities). People with disabilities expect that it will ensure equal rights for them (82% compared to 57% among people without disabilities).
16. More than 87% in each group agree that, as part of Ukraine's European integration, changes should be made to electoral legislation to ensure the political engagement of people with disabilities in various political processes and decision-making.



**ANNEXES**

Annex 1.

**BREAKDOWN OF RESPONSES FROM RESPONDENTS WITH DISABILITIES BY TYPE OF HEALTH DIFFICULTIES.<sup>4</sup>**

**Table 1.1.** *Did you vote in the last local elections in 2020?*

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	TOTAL
Yes	71%	76%	60%	51%	36%	57%	61%
No	22%	24%	34%	37%	53%	31%	31%
I don't remember	7%	0%	6%	12%	11%	12%	7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.2.** *What criteria did you use to elect whom to vote for in the local elections the last time they were held in your locality? (Question for those who voted in the last local elections in 2020).*

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	TOTAL
Honesty, keeping promises	30%	62%	41%	35%	55%	32%	43%
Candidate program	55%	35%	39%	30%	58%	26%	37%
Personal characteristics of the candidate	39%	62%	33%	15%	13%	39%	36%
Good reputation, no involvement in corruption	39%	15%	35%	27%	51%	47%	35%
Willingness to work in the best interests of people, to hear and understand the needs of voters	20%	11%	28%	15%	28%	12%	23%
Previous performance of the candidate in the district (e.g., fulfillment of previous election promises, humanitarian aid to the needy, repair of a playground, etc.)	15%	45%	11%	16%	3%	12%	20%

4 Hereinafter in the tables, red indicates a statistically significant lower value at the 95% level compared to the total. Green indicates a statistically significant higher value at the 95% level when compared to the total.

Previous political experience of the candidate	20%	4%	11%	42%	13%	31%	17%
Education, competence	11%	11%	12%	38%	0%	1%	15%
Opinion of friends and family about him/her	25%	12%	18%	12%	22%	30%	14%
Party affiliation	22%	19%	4%	5%	16%	11%	11%
Candidate or their reception desk/office helped to solve personal problems (recalculation of pensions, resolution of conflicts with local officials, etc.)	1%	1%	2%	11%	0%	8%	3%
Receiving material assistance (food, clothing, etc.) from a candidate or related organizations (party, company, NGO)	1%	0%	1%	6%	13%	0%	3%
Source(s) of personal income of the candidate	0%	4%	0%	4%	4%	0%	2%
Refusal/No answer, I don't remember	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>27*</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>16*</b>	<b>12*</b>	<b>18*</b>	<b>123</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.3.** Did you vote for men or women? (Question for those who voted in the last local elections in 2020).

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Sex is besides the point, they pay attention to other details	38%	32%	35%	44%	47%	44%	37%
For men (although there were women among the candidates)	44%	6%	34%	23%	30%	31%	24%
For men (there were NO women among the candidates)	8%	27%	17%	32%	8%	11%	22%
For women (although there were men among the candidates)	9%	34%	8%	0%	13%	10%	15%
For women (there were NO men among the candidates)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Refusal/No answer, I don't remember	1%	0%	6%	1%	2%	5%	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>27*</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>16*</b>	<b>12*</b>	<b>18*</b>	<b>123</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.4.** Do you know any political and/or local government leaders with disabilities?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Yes	8%	17%	12%	6%	2%	8%	11%
No	85%	52%	79%	94%	92%	83%	80%
No answer	7%	31%	9%	0%	6%	9%	10%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.5.** Would you vote for a political leader with a disability (if his/her program and political position fully satisfied you)?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Yes	77%	86%	88%	68%	56%	74%	78%
No	22%	3%	11%	21%	43%	24%	18%
Refusal/No answer	1%	11%	1%	11%	1%	3%	4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.6.** Would you be ready to run for local elections on your own?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Definitively	0%	0%	2%	9%	2%	5%	3%
Very probably	14%	0%	7%	1%	6%	7%	6%
Probably not	5%	44%	5%	7%	14%	3%	14%
Definitively not	81%	56%	85%	82%	78%	85%	77%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.7.** What do you understand by the concept of “political engagement”? AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL? Please select all that apply

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Voting in elections	74%	70%	84%	76%	55%	76%	76%
Participation in the activities of political parties	48%	30%	53%	30%	39%	50%	44%
Establishing groups to monitor the activities of the government (budget allocation, decision-making, adoption of laws)	19%	43%	33%	9%	11%	14%	30%
Assisting political campaigns (awareness raising, campaigning, advising the public, organizational assistance, etc.)	31%	27%	26%	22%	22%	38%	28%
Appealing to officials (in person or online through various communication channels)	20%	38%	20%	24%	27%	22%	24%
Participation in public hearings	12%	21%	23%	17%	8%	28%	20%
Participation in an official advisory or decision-making body (state institutions, schools, local governments, etc.)	15%	9%	20%	13%	20%	22%	19%
Helping people in difficult life situations (monetary donations; assistance with housing, food, clothing, etc.)	16%	35%	18%	3%	8%	6%	18%
Participation in socio-political organizations, associations, human rights groups, social movements (e.g., feminist organizations, animal protection societies, environmental groups, pacifist movements, etc.)	14%	17%	20%	11%	10%	10%	18%
Initiating and signing petitions	9%	14%	20%	17%	20%	16%	17%
Donating to socially beneficial activities	4%	9%	23%	9%	0%	5%	14%
Volunteering	5%	44%	8%	5%	6%	10%	12%
Protests, actions to draw attention to various social issues	13%	9%	11%	14%	25%	10%	12%

Creation of collective self-organization initiatives, such as condominium committees, house chats, self-defense groups, volunteer groups, etc.)	1%	1%	3%	6%	4%	3%	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.8.** What do you understand by the concept of “political engagement”? AT THE LOCAL LEVEL? Please select all that apply

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Diffi- culty seeing	Diffi- culty hear- ing	Difficul- ty walk- ing or climbing stairs	Difficulty remem- bering or concentrating	Diffi- culty commu- nicating orally	Difficul- ties with self-ser- vice	
Voting in elections	68%	68%	79%	70%	54%	70%	72%
Participation in the activities of political parties	44%	23%	37%	27%	41%	46%	34%
Participation in public hearings	50%	24%	36%	23%	32%	49%	33%
Assistance to political campaigns (informing, campaigning, consulting the public, organizational assistance, etc.)	21%	44%	27%	22%	28%	24%	31%
Initiating and signing petitions	21%	43%	28%	13%	30%	40%	30%
Helping people in difficult life situations (monetary donations; assistance with housing, food, clothing, etc.)	22%	11%	37%	21%	20%	25%	26%
Appealing to officials (in person or online through various communication channels)	25%	19%	32%	18%	19%	39%	25%
Creation of collective self-organization initiatives, such as condominium committees, house chats, self-defense groups, volunteer groups, etc.)	16%	33%	20%	8%	7%	15%	22%
Protests, actions to draw attention to various social issues	14%	21%	20%	16%	27%	8%	21%
Establishing groups to monitor the activities of the government (budget allocation, decision-making, adoption of laws)	19%	19%	24%	4%	4%	11%	20%
Donating to socially beneficial activities	2%	17%	28%	18%	18%	15%	20%
Participation in an official advisory or decision-making body (state institutions, schools, local governments, etc.)	12%	36%	15%	9%	10%	12%	18%

Participation in socio-political organizations, associations, human rights groups, social movements (e.g., feminist organizations, animal protection societies, environmental groups, pacifist movements, etc.)	12%	23%	17%	12%	8%	21%	18%
Volunteering	5%	20%	10%	17%	16%	4%	12%
I don't know anything from the list	3%	3%	1%	4%	14%	4%	5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.9.** What do you understand by the concept of “political engagement” IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR? Please select all that apply

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Diffi- culty seeing	Diffi- culty hear- ing	Difficul- ty walk- ing or climbing stairs	Difficulty remem- bering or concentrating	Difficulty commu- nicating orally	Difficul- ties with self-ser- vice	
Participation in public hearings	62%	55%	61%	27%	30%	57%	55%
Creation of collective self-organization initiatives, such as condominium committees, house chats, self-defense groups, volunteer groups, etc.)	42%	54%	41%	14%	11%	25%	39%
Participation in socio-political organizations, associations, human rights groups, social movements (e.g., feminist organizations, animal protection societies, environmental groups, pacifist movements, etc.)	41%	29%	38%	32%	54%	44%	39%
Volunteering	26%	49%	42%	32%	24%	22%	36%
Helping people in difficult life situations (monetary donations; assistance with housing, food, clothing, etc.)	37%	18%	34%	34%	47%	27%	29%
Initiating and signing petitions	14%	54%	27%	13%	23%	25%	29%
Donating to socially beneficial activities	19%	22%	34%	12%	17%	23%	26%
Voting in elections	20%	34%	23%	28%	22%	24%	26%
Appealing to officials (in person or online through various communication channels)	25%	29%	28%	10%	9%	26%	24%
Protests, actions to draw attention to various social issues	27%	25%	21%	11%	28%	19%	23%
Establishing groups to monitor the activities of the government (budget allocation, decision-making, adoption of laws)	35%	6%	21%	16%	34%	34%	23%

Participation in an official advisory or decision-making body (state institutions, schools, local governments, etc.)	22%	9%	21%	20%	10%	11%	18%
Assisting political campaigns (awareness raising, campaigning, advising the public, organizational assistance, etc.)	13%	5%	7%	14%	14%	11%	9%
Participation in the activities of political parties	7%	3%	7%	3%	9%	12%	6%
I don't know anything from the list	2%	3%	3%	8%	14%	3%	5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.10.** In your opinion, is there a difference between political engagement and influence on decision-making?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
No.	26%	31%	33%	29%	31%	32%	31%
Yes: Political engagement does not influence the final decision	3%	5%	1%	0%	4%	5%	2%
Yes: The goals are similar, but the type of activity is different	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Yes: Political engagement can be individual, while to influence on decision-making requires a team, like-minded people	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Yes: Influencing decision-making is an active public activity, while political engagement is more passive	3%	6%	5%	6%	0%	0%	5%
Yes: Influence on decision-making is pressure and manipulation	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Yes: To influence decision-making, you need to be at least a deputy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Yes: Other	9%	2%	7%	3%	4%	15%	6%
No answer/I don't know	59%	52%	52%	61%	62%	48%	54%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.11.** How effective do you think the participation of citizens in the activities of public organizations is for political engagement?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Absolutely effective	5%	2%	13%	9%	3%	1%	8%
Probably effective	50%	55%	39%	14%	33%	45%	41%
Probably not Effective	20%	24%	26%	42%	31%	18%	30%
Absolutely NOT effective	15%	5%	14%	9%	11%	29%	10%
No answer	10%	15%	8%	26%	21%	6%	11%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.12.** Are all types of political engagement accessible to people with disabilities?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Yes	21%	17%	36%	25%	20%	37%	27%
No	55%	45%	42%	69%	58%	46%	51%
Refusal/No answer	24%	38%	21%	6%	21%	17%	22%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.13.** What types of political engagement are NOT accessible to people with disabilities? (Question for those who answered that not all types of political engagement are accessible to people with disabilities)

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Any political engagement that requires physical presence due to architectural barriers	18%	34%	13%	3%	0%	4%	14%
Voting in elections	16%	0%	13%	11%	23%	24%	9%
Participation in public hearings	0%	8%	11%	0%	0%	22%	6%
Protests, actions to draw attention to various social issues	4%	3%	11%	5%	0%	23%	5%
Participation in the activities of political parties	11%	5%	4%	0%	1%	0%	4%
All or almost all	12%	0%	5%	1%	9%	12%	4%
Running for election	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Establishing groups to monitor the activities of the government (budget allocation, decision-making, adoption of laws)	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	34%	0%	9%	11%	17%	14%	16%
No answer	17%	27%	43%	72%	50%	24%	45%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26*</b>	<b>15*</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>21*</b>	<b>19*</b>	<b>14*</b>	<b>102</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.14.** In your opinion, is political engagement or decision-making possible for people with disabilities living in closed institutions (boarding schools, nursing homes, etc.)?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Definitively	4%	3%	6%	6%	4%	8%	4%
Very probably	33%	50%	37%	33%	37%	45%	38%
Probably not	17%	31%	31%	29%	18%	22%	30%
Definitively not	18%	12%	11%	23%	20%	7%	16%
No answer	28%	4%	14%	9%	22%	17%	12%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.15.** *In your opinion, do women and men have equal opportunities for political engagement?*

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Yes	90%	91%	89%	71%	87%	91%	86%
No	5%	7%	7%	5%	3%	6%	7%
No answer	5%	2%	4%	23%	10%	3%	7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.16.** *Has your involvement in political engagement changed over the past two years?*

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Yes, increased	2%	1%	3%	10%	0%	4%	3%
Yes, decreased	62%	43%	47%	31%	36%	45%	45%
Without changes	36%	57%	50%	58%	62%	51%	51%
Refusal/ No answer	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.17.** What activities have you personally participated in over the past two years?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Diffi- culty see- ing	Diffi- culty hear- ing	Difficult walking or climb- ing stairs	Difficulty remem- bering or concentrating	Diffi- culty commu- nicating orally	Difficul- ties with self-ser- vice	
Donating to socially beneficial activities	20%	43%	34%	23%	7%	5%	32%
Voting in elections	34%	10%	38%	20%	19%	28%	29%
Helping people in difficult life situations (monetary dona- tions; assistance with housing, food, clothing, etc.)	22%	31%	29%	21%	11%	11%	25%
Volunteering	12%	20%	14%	26%	7%	16%	17%
Initiating and signing petitions	12%	7%	10%	15%	7%	9%	12%
Creation of collective self-or- ganization initiatives, such as condominium committees, house chats, self-defense groups, volunteer groups, etc.)	9%	9%	12%	11%	6%	0%	12%
Participation in socio-political organizations, associations, human rights groups, social movements (e.g., feminist organizations, animal protec- tion societies, environmental groups, pacifist movements, etc.)	1%	6%	9%	7%	4%	0%	8%
Appealing to officials (in per- son or online through various communication channels)	7%	9%	6%	5%	0%	5%	7%
Participation in public hearings	4%	2%	3%	16%	1%	0%	5%
Protests, actions to draw at- tention to various social issues	2%	0%	1%	8%	9%	2%	3%
Participation in the activities of political parties	0%	6%	0%	6%	4%	0%	3%
Establishing groups to monitor the activities of the govern- ment (budget allocation, deci- sion-making, adoption of laws)	0%	1%	1%	6%	4%	0%	2%
Assistance to political cam- paigns (informing, campaign- ing, consulting the public, or- ganizational assistance, etc.)	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Participation in a formal ad- visory or decision-making body (government agencies, schools, local governments, housing authorities, etc.)	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
None	34%	32%	29%	50%	66%	53%	35%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.18.** Which of the following was a new experience for you? (Question for those who personally participated in various activities in the past two years)

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Diffi- culty seeing	Diffi- culty hear- ing	Difficul- ty walk- ing or climbing stairs	Difficult- y remem- bering or concent- rating	Difficul- ty com- muni- cating orally	Difficul- ties with self-ser- vice	
Volunteering	15%	26%	11%	35%	11%	30%	18%
Helping people in difficult life situations (monetary donations; assistance with housing, food, clothing, etc.)	12%	38%	11%	5%	25%	13%	15%
Creation of collective self-organization initiatives, such as condominium committees, house chats, self-defense groups, volunteer groups, etc.)	9%	5%	16%	4%	0%	0%	11%
Voting in elections	1%	2%	10%	3%	0%	21%	6%
Initiating and signing petitions	0%	0%	9%	13%	0%	16%	7%
Donating to socially beneficial activities	3%	8%	4%	7%	17%	5%	6%
Appealing to officials (in person or online through various communication channels)	7%	2%	3%	10%	0%	0%	5%
Participation in socio-political organizations, associations, human rights groups, social movements (e.g., feminist organizations, animal protection societies, environmental groups, pacifist movements, etc.)	2%	0%	4%	0%	12%	0%	3%
Protests, actions to draw attention to various social issues	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	2%
Participation in the activities of political parties	0%	8%	0%	0%	12%	0%	3%
Establishing groups to monitor the activities of the government (budget allocation, decision-making, adoption of laws)	1%	1%	1%	0%	12%	0%	2%
Participation in public hearings	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Participation in a formal advisory or decision-making body (government agencies, schools, local governments, housing authorities, etc.)	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Assisting political campaigns (awareness raising, campaigning, advising the public, organizational assistance, etc.)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
None	55%	10%	44%	38%	38%	38%	37%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>24*</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>15*</b>	<b>11*</b>	<b>14*</b>	<b>130</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.19.** Do you need any additional knowledge or other support to participate actively in political life?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
No, I am not interested in political engagement at all	71%	37%	45%	60%	77%	39%	50%
No, I am sufficiently aware	22%	53%	44%	36%	20%	43%	41%
Yes: Knowledge of laws	0%	6%	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%
Yes: General literacy	4%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Yes: Active efforts, desire	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Yes: Informing about political projects, opportunities for political engagement, etc.	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Refusal/No answer	1%	3%	7%	2%	2%	17%	4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.20.** Different people may encounter different barriers to political engagement. I will read out a list of such barriers, and you can tell me whether you have personally encountered or witnessed, or know of examples of such cases?

No possibility to vote due to deprivation of legal capacity	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Encountered personally	10%	1%	3%	5%	10%	6%	3%
Witnessed	4%	5%	5%	6%	4%	0%	6%
Know about such cases	36%	54%	24%	34%	29%	36%	35%
First time heard	50%	40%	68%	55%	57%	57%	56%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.21.** Different people may encounter different barriers to political engagement. I will read out a list of such barriers, and you can tell me whether you have personally encountered or witnessed, or know of examples of such cases?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						
<b>Legal and administrative restrictions due to lack of registration or statelessness</b>	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	<b>TOTAL</b>
Encountered personally	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Witnessed	4%	15%	4%	8%	0%	2%	7%
Know about such cases	48%	64%	49%	26%	42%	73%	48%
First time heard	45%	20%	47%	66%	58%	26%	45%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.22.** Different people may encounter different barriers to political engagement. I will read out a list of such barriers, and you can tell me whether you have personally encountered or witnessed, or know of examples of such cases?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						
<b>No voting mechanisms for people living in closed institutions (boarding schools, geriatric nursing homes, etc.)</b>	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	<b>TOTAL</b>
Encountered personally	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Witnessed	2%	10%	1%	2%	4%	2%	3%
Know about such cases	26%	44%	28%	20%	17%	23%	30%
First time heard	72%	46%	71%	78%	79%	75%	66%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.23.** Different people may encounter different barriers to political engagement. I will read out a list of such barriers, and you can tell me whether you have personally encountered or witnessed, or know of examples of such cases?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						
<b>Bureaucratic processes that impede political engagement (e.g., difficulties in registering a public organization, volunteering, etc.)</b>	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	<b>TOTAL</b>
Encountered personally	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%

Witnessed	6%	33%	12%	2%	1%	3%	14%
Know about such cases	29%	26%	22%	21%	21%	27%	28%
First time heard	63%	42%	65%	77%	78%	69%	58%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.24.** Different people may encounter different barriers to political engagement. I will read out a list of such barriers, and you can tell me whether you have personally encountered or witnessed, or know of examples of such cases?

Physical barriers at polling stations/ buildings where political events take place (lack of accessible entrance to the polling station, elevators, Braille, sign language, accessible methods)	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Encountered personally	10%	1%	6%	0%	8%	10%	5%
Witnessed	3%	11%	9%	5%	3%	2%	7%
Know about such cases	33%	24%	33%	20%	44%	33%	31%
First time heard	54%	64%	53%	76%	45%	56%	56%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.25.** Different people may encounter different barriers to political engagement. I will read out a list of such barriers, and you can tell me whether you have personally encountered or witnessed, or know of examples of such cases?

No signs and directions for orientation on the territory/inside the premises where political events take place	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Encountered personally	6%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%
Witnessed	4%	6%	5%	3%	5%	5%	4%
Know about such cases	21%	17%	23%	11%	23%	23%	20%
First time heard	69%	77%	72%	85%	72%	72%	74%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.26.** Different people may encounter different barriers to political engagement. I will read out a list of such barriers, and you can tell me whether you have personally encountered or witnessed, or know of examples of such cases?

No reasonable accommodation during the election campaign and voting	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Encountered personally	4%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%
Witnessed	5%	8%	2%	2%	2%	0%	3%
Know about such cases	20%	10%	17%	17%	30%	19%	19%
First time heard	71%	82%	81%	80%	69%	79%	76%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.27.** Different people may encounter different barriers to political engagement. I will read out a list of such barriers, and you can tell me whether you have personally encountered or witnessed, or know of examples of such cases?

No information on the electoral process and appealing violations	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Encountered personally	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Witnessed	5%	1%	0%	8%	0%	0%	2%
Know about such cases	21%	28%	28%	16%	37%	39%	27%
First time heard	74%	71%	72%	76%	63%	60%	71%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.28.** Different people may encounter different barriers to political engagement. I will read out a list of such barriers, and you can tell me whether you have personally encountered or witnessed, or know of examples of such cases?

No information on the location of polling stations and election commissions (and their architectural accessibility)	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Encountered personally	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Witnessed	3%	0%	9%	7%	0%	0%	6%
Know about such cases	9%	32%	9%	10%	31%	23%	17%

First time heard	87%	68%	81%	83%	69%	76%	77%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.29.** Different people may encounter different barriers to political engagement. I will read out a list of such barriers, and you can tell me whether you have personally encountered or witnessed, or know of examples of such cases?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
<b>Inaccessible information about candidates and parties, as well as their programs</b>							
Encountered personally	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Witnessed	3%	1%	2%	3%	2%	0%	2%
Know about such cases	13%	11%	20%	9%	17%	28%	16%
First time heard	84%	87%	78%	88%	80%	71%	81%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.30.** Different people may encounter different barriers to political engagement. I will read out a list of such barriers, and you can tell me whether you have personally encountered or witnessed, or know of examples of such cases?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
<b>Officials involved in the political process (politicians, executive officers, etc.) do not have sufficient political will to ensure political engagement of citizens (including persons with disabilities)</b>							
Encountered personally	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Witnessed	4%	4%	1%	8%	3%	1%	3%
Know about such cases	30%	18%	25%	16%	28%	15%	26%
First time heard	65%	77%	74%	75%	69%	83%	70%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.31.** Different people may encounter different barriers to political engagement. I will read out a list of such barriers, and you can tell me whether you have personally encountered or witnessed, or know of examples of such cases?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Diffi- culty seeing	Difficul- ty hear- ing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remember- ing or con- centrating	Difficulty commu- nicating orally	Difficul- ties with self-ser- vice	
<b>Failure to take into account that men and women have different interests; women and men are not provided with equal opportunities</b>							
Encountered personally	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Witnessed	6%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Know about such cases	4%	3%	16%	18%	24%	12%	15%
First time heard	90%	97%	84%	82%	76%	88%	83%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.32.** In your opinion, how should the barriers to political engagement that hinder people with disabilities be overcome?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Diffi- culty seeing	Diffi- culty hear- ing	Difficulty walking or climb- ing stairs	Difficulty remem- bering or concen- trating	Difficulty commu- nicating orally	Difficul- ties with self-ser- vice	
Ensure political engagement for all, including people with disabilities	39%	14%	48%	36%	28%	50%	41%
Draw public attention to existing barriers	44%	58%	41%	29%	19%	46%	39%
Ensure accessibility to buildings for people with disabilities and other groups of people who need accessibility (ramps, elevators, etc.)	55%	11%	45%	37%	24%	39%	35%
Ensure correct attitude towards people with disabilities (not emphasizing disability, communicating directly with the person, not those who accompany them, etc.)	36%	39%	28%	38%	50%	36%	33%
Allow proxies to accompany blind people during voting (voting assistance)	40%	26%	29%	18%	32%	35%	27%
Inform the population about opportunities and forms of political engagement through various channels	28%	27%	17%	18%	33%	20%	23%

Inform about the accessibility of the polling station/buildings in advance (e.g., indicate on websites or other information channels whether the building is adapted for people with disabilities)	18%	52%	14%	18%	22%	17%	23%
Provide signs, markings, and a layout of the premises at polling stations/buildings where political events are held to allow for better orientation	17%	43%	12%	27%	14%	7%	22%
Allow the use of smartphones for sign language interpretation at polling stations	10%	4%	24%	2%	4%	22%	13%
No answer	1%	3%	10%	14%	11%	4%	8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.33.** Who should ensure that barriers to political engagement for people with disabilities are overcome?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Local authorities	85%	86%	81%	68%	60%	78%	80%
National authorities	64%	66%	73%	43%	55%	68%	63%
Public organizations for people with disabilities	24%	5%	15%	7%	15%	12%	13%
Non-governmental organizations	12%	7%	5%	13%	13%	12%	10%
Volunteers	4%	12%	5%	17%	15%	1%	8%
Active members with disabilities	1%	2%	3%	17%	22%	4%	6%
Informal groups of public active members	4%	8%	1%	0%	0%	3%	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.34.** Do you support Ukraine's accession to the European Union?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Definitively	41%	62%	47%	20%	18%	44%	44%
Very probably	30%	26%	37%	49%	46%	39%	40%
Probably not	10%	6%	5%	4%	3%	4%	5%
Definitively not	6%	1%	3%	6%	15%	6%	3%
No answer	13%	5%	8%	21%	18%	6%	9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.35.** What changes do you expect from Ukraine's accession to the European Union (Question for those who support Ukraine's accession to the European Union)

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Strengthening the economy	87%	80%	78%	55%	68%	73%	74%
Reducing corruption and increasing government transparency	82%	55%	74%	48%	52%	77%	65%
Opportunities for post-war reconstruction	65%	29%	66%	47%	62%	59%	59%
Attracting international investment	72%	22%	65%	50%	57%	55%	58%
Creating new jobs	60%	29%	63%	35%	41%	55%	52%
Improving defense capabilities	73%	35%	58%	32%	57%	73%	50%
Improving national human rights legislation in line with EU standards	46%	45%	49%	17%	20%	27%	41%
Conducting reforms in line with EU legislation	49%	50%	37%	23%	21%	44%	40%
Possibility to protect human rights in the European Court of Justice	47%	24%	49%	16%	44%	38%	38%
Ensuring energy security	52%	59%	35%	21%	39%	47%	38%

Access to technology and innovation	48%	28%	35%	12%	27%	38%	32%
Targeted access to European markets	46%	19%	36%	29%	22%	32%	32%
Protection against discrimination on the basis of disability	45%	61%	18%	18%	33%	20%	30%
Promoting and protecting democracy	36%	8%	30%	18%	34%	32%	26%
Expanding educational opportunities	42%	11%	31%	9%	18%	45%	26%
Improving the environment and ensuring climate policy	36%	47%	20%	11%	23%	26%	25%
Improving the quality of goods in accordance with EU standards	36%	16%	24%	28%	20%	35%	23%
Protection against age discrimination	16%	18%	26%	5%	11%	19%	18%
Compliance with architectural and information accessibility standards	33%	20%	14%	11%	20%	22%	17%
Protection against discrimination on the basis of sex	16%	6%	18%	1%	9%	13%	12%
Protection against discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin and nationality	28%	3%	12%	13%	10%	15%	11%
Protection from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity	13%	9%	8%	7%	16%	10%	8%
No answer	1%	0%	1%	13%	2%	0%	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>21*</b>	<b>22*</b>	<b>26*</b>	<b>166</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.36.** What changes do you expect from joining the European Union for you? (Question for those who support Ukraine's accession to the European Union)

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Diffi- culty seeing	Diffi- culty hear- ing	Difficulty walking or climb- ing stairs	Difficulty remem- bering or concentrating	Difficulty commu- nicating orally	Difficul- ties with self-ser- vice	
Strengthening the economy	59%	66%	69%	47%	49%	54%	62%
Creating new jobs	54%	57%	50%	37%	40%	37%	50%

Reducing corruption and increasing government transparency	42%	38%	49%	32%	21%	18%	45%
Opportunities for post-war reconstruction	32%	51%	44%	26%	30%	33%	41%
Attracting international investment	20%	49%	35%	32%	10%	21%	37%
Improving defense capabilities	32%	19%	34%	34%	31%	32%	32%
Protection against discrimination on the basis of disability	37%	23%	31%	14%	27%	26%	29%
Improving national human rights legislation in line with EU standards	22%	33%	19%	8%	5%	21%	20%
Protection against age discrimination	17%	41%	18%	1%	0%	5%	20%
Access to technology and innovation	17%	50%	11%	5%	0%	22%	19%
Ensuring energy security	26%	4%	14%	22%	31%	23%	16%
Conducting reforms in line with EU legislation	28%	13%	13%	10%	6%	14%	16%
Targeted access to European markets	14%	11%	18%	15%	5%	12%	15%
Possibility to protect human rights in the European Court of Justice	5%	15%	14%	22%	5%	12%	14%
Promoting and protecting democracy	11%	14%	7%	11%	13%	14%	11%
Improving the quality of goods in accordance with EU standards	8%	13%	15%	6%	2%	26%	11%
Expanding educational opportunities	11%	11%	6%	9%	0%	7%	9%
Protection against discrimination based on ethnic origin and nationality	13%	2%	5%	0%	0%	4%	5%
Improving the environment and promoting climate policy	2%	2%	2%	2%	7%	11%	3%
Compliance with architectural and information accessibility standards	8%	2%	2%	0%	9%	11%	2%
Protection against discrimination on the basis of sex	1%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Other: Improvement of medical services	3%	0%	4%	4%	0%	3%	2%
Protection from discrimination on the basis sexual orientation and gender identity	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%
Other	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	5%	1%
No answer	1%	18%	6%	8%	13%	4%	9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>21*</b>	<b>22*</b>	<b>26*</b>	<b>166</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.37.** *In your opinion, to what extent is civil society involved in European integration processes?*

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Diffi- culty seeing	Difficul- ty hear- ing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remem- bering or concen- trating	Diffi- culty commu- nicating orally	Diffi- culties with self-ser- vice	
Minimally engaged (can only cover and inform about important public issues)	53%	29%	37%	25%	38%	51%	35%
Moderately engaged (cover and inform about important public issues, can participate in decision-making, but may not always have a significant impact)	19%	42%	35%	25%	17%	31%	32%
Not engaged at all (have no influence on shaping the European integration agenda)	12%	14%	12%	23%	21%	7%	15%
Actively engaged (can participate in decision-making, cover important public issues, have an impact on shaping the European integration agenda)	7%	0%	6%	12%	6%	5%	7%
No answer	9%	14%	10%	15%	18%	6%	10%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.38.** *Could Ukraine's accession to the European Union improve citizens access to political engagement?*

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty re- membering or concen- trating	Difficulty commu- nicating orally	Difficul- ties with self-ser- vice	
Definitively	10%	34%	21%	19%	11%	15%	23%
Very probably	49%	52%	51%	43%	32%	55%	51%
Probably not	16%	4%	9%	26%	22%	13%	10%
Definitively not	3%	2%	2%	0%	5%	2%	2%
No answer	22%	8%	18%	13%	30%	15%	14%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.39.** How exactly? (Question for those who believe that Ukraine's accession to the European Union will improve citizens' access to political engagement)

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Diffi- culty seeing	Diffi- culty hear- ing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remember- ing or concen- trating	Diffi- culty commu- nicating orally	Difficul- ties with self-ser- vice	
Ensuring equal rights for people with disabilities	89%	82%	84%	67%	85%	83%	35%
Ensuring political engagement of citizens in line with EU standards (amendments to Ukrainian legislation)	30%	49%	27%	9%	22%	9%	32%
Defining clear mechanisms for political engagement	41%	72%	43%	31%	33%	49%	15%
Freedom from discrimination on any grounds	45%	44%	42%	33%	14%	11%	10%
Other	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%	7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28*</b>	<b>30*</b>	<b>71*</b>	<b>19*</b>	<b>14*</b>	<b>21*</b>	<b>147</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.40.** Do you agree with the statement that everyone has the right to freely exercise their political and electoral rights without discrimination based on age and SOGI?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty re- membering or concen- trating	Difficulty commu- nicating orally	Difficul- ties with self-ser- vice	
Definitively	80%	65%	59%	74%	59%	64%	61%
Very probably	15%	32%	39%	21%	37%	29%	34%
Probably not	3%	3%	1%	2%	2%	4%	3%
Definitively not	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Refusal	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis

**Table 1.41.** Do you agree that within the framework of Ukraine's European integration, changes should be made to the electoral legislation to ensure political engagement of people with disabilities in various processes and decision-making?

	I have great difficulty + I cannot do it						TOTAL
	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Difficulty remembering or concentrating	Difficulty communicating orally	Difficulties with self-service	
Definitively	67%	23%	50%	57%	28%	52%	46%
Very probably	22%	61%	43%	24%	45%	38%	42%
Probably not	1%	3%	3%	15%	14%	3%	5%
Definitively not	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
No answer	10%	11%	4%	4%	13%	7%	6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>33*</b>	<b>31*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The database is insufficient for reliable analysis



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