



КИЇВСЬКИЙ МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ СОЦІОЛОГІЇ
KIEV INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY

Вул.Волоська 8/5, Київ, 04070, Україна; тел. /факс (+38 044) 537-3376, ел-пошта: office@kiis.com.ua
8/5 Voloska St, Kyiv, 04070, Ukraine; phone/fax (+38 044) 537-3376, e-mail: office@kiis.com.ua
www.kiis.com.ua

**POPULATION OF UKRAINE AND PLANT GROWING:
BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDE
Sociological Survey Results**

ANALYTICAL REPORT

KEY FINDINGS

- Plant growing is a popular pastime among the population of Ukraine. According to the survey, three fourths (78%) of the adult population grew some plants in 2022, in particular, 65% grew vegetables for own consumption, 43% – fruits, berries, nuts, 34% – indoor plants, 29% – street flowers, 7% – medicinal herbs, and 5% – vegetables for sale.
- The majority of those who grew plants (66%) did it in their own vegetable gardens or in the gardens near their houses. In addition, 23% grew plants in their dwellings, 16% – in the vegetable gardens or gardens at the summer cottages, 13% – in a field, 5% – on the territory of an apartment building, and 5% – on the balcony.
- Slightly more than half (53%) of those who grew plants took care of them every day or most days of the week (4-6), 26% – 2-3 days a week, 15% – once a week or less often.
- The majority (61%) of those who grew plants in the past year did it mainly for pleasure, and 33% – as a necessity.
- The main sources of information about growing plants is the Internet and/or advice from acquaintances: 56% of those who grew plants searched for information or advice in the Internet, and 51% sought advice of relatives, acquaintances or neighbours.
- Among the reasons why people do not grow plants, lack of resources (lack of money, land, small residential area – this reason was mentioned as the main one by 25% of those who did not grow plants), lack of time (22%), and lack of desire (21%) were mentioned most often. About 14% of those who did not grow plants this year were not able to do that due to the war, occupation, or displacement.
- Quite a lot of adult residents of Ukraine spend time outdoors or have hobbies related to nature. In the last half a year 31% went to the forest for mushrooms or berries, 27% visited the park for recreation, 14% went fishing, 12% went to the forest or mountains for having rest, and 11% bought flowers for themselves.
- The absolute majority (83%) of adult residents of Ukraine prepared something for themselves this year: 72% canned vegetables, fruits, berries, or mushrooms; 53% froze vegetables, fruits, berries, or mushrooms; 29% dried vegetables, fruits, berries, or mushrooms; and 19% dried herbs or leaves (including for design purposes).
- Over three fourths (79%) of adult residents of Ukraine have animals in their households: 71% have pets, 32% – livestock or poultry, and 4% – apiary.
- The absolute majority of adult residents of Ukraine have positive attitude to working on land and growing plants:
 - 94% think that fruits or vegetables grown by your own hands are much tastier than store-bought ones;
 - 94% agree that plants can heal, and the process of caring for them can become a kind of psychological therapy;
 - 90% agree that working on the land is a part of the Ukrainian identity;
 - 89% agree with the statement that gardening is a good way to distract you from problems;
 - 89% agree that growing plants gathers and unites people, develops a feeling of solidarity and a sense of community;
 - 89% indicated that planting and harvesting give them positive emotions.
- The survey showed that the practices of growing plants are somewhat different depending on gender, age and place of residence. In general, women grow plants slightly more often than men, in particular, indoor plants and street flowers, and, on average, devote more time to growing plants. In addition, people aged 45 and older grow and take care of plants more often than younger people. The share of those who grew plants is higher in the countryside than in towns/cities, primarily due to the bigger share of those who grow vegetables and/or fruits or berries for own consumption (as for growing indoor flowers the difference between rural and urban residents is not significant). However, despite a certain difference in the level of involvement, the majority of adult residents of

Ukraine, regardless of the gender, age and place of residence, grow plants, and, for the most part, do it for pleasure and not as a necessity. The survey data also show that the positive attitude to growing plants and working on the land prevails in all social and demographic categories, among residents of all the regions and different types of settlements. Thus, growing plants is a universal and highly important activity for many people of the country.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE SURVEY

This report presents the results of survey of the population of Ukraine held by Kiev International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) mandated by the Ukraine Confidence Building Initiative (UCBI-III), a USAID project implemented by Chemonics International in Ukraine. The survey studies the thoughts and opinions of the population of Ukraine about their demand for green public places, attitude to land and working on it, growing plants, etc.

The survey was carried out from 24 to 26 December 2022 through a telephone interview. Random sampling of mobile phone numbers generated via random digit dialling was used. At the data processing stage, the findings were weighted in order to correspond to the gender and age structure of the permanent residents according to the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine as of 1 January 2022¹.

The survey sample is representative for the adult population of Ukraine (aged 18 and older). The population residing in the temporarily occupied territories did not participate in the survey. The statistical sample error (with 0.95 probability and without design effect) does not exceed 3.1% for the indicators close to 50%, 2.7% – for the indicators close to 25 or 75%, 1.9% – for the indicators close to 10 or 90%, 1.4% – for the indicators close to 5 or 95%, and 0.7% – for the indicators close to 1 or 99%.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

The weighted data by age and gender structure correspond to the structure of adult population of Ukraine. Thus, among the respondents, 55% were female and 45% were male. By age, 16% were people aged 18-29, 29% – aged 30 to 44, 25% – aged 45 to 59, and 29% – aged 60 and older.

As of the time of the survey 37% of respondents lived in the central regions of Ukraine, 29% – western, 25% – southern, and 8% – eastern². Two thirds (68%) of respondents live in towns/cities and 32% – in the rural area³.

The majority of respondents (58%) indicated that they currently live in a separate house/part of house, 38% live in an apartment of the apartment building, and 4% – in a dormitory, communal apartment, etc.

By education level, about 42% of respondents have higher education (bachelor, specialist, master, degree), 38% – specialized or professional education (vocational school, lyceum, technical school, college), 17% – complete secondary education, and 2% – primary or incomplete secondary education.

According to self-evaluation of the family's financial situation, 6% lack money even for food, 32% have money only for food, but find it difficult to buy clothes, 40% have enough money for food, clothes and some savings, 19% can afford buying some expensive things (such as a TV or refrigerator) or anything they want.

¹ For the purpose of weighing, the respondent's place of residence (macroregion and settlement type) before 24 February was used.

² *Western region:* Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi, Chernivtsi oblasts;
Central region: Kyiv city, Kyiv, Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Kirovohrad, Poltava, Sumy, Cherkasy, Chernihiv oblasts;
Southern region: Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Kherson oblasts;
Eastern region: Kharkiv, Donetsk, Luhansk oblasts.

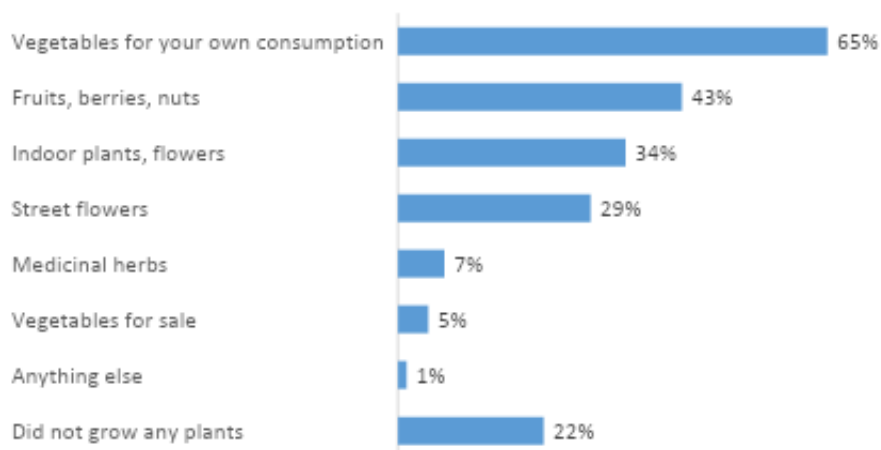
³ For analysis purposes, the respondent's place of residence (macroregion and settlement type) as of the time of survey was used.

1. GROWING PLANTS

The survey shows that plant growing is a very popular activity among the residents of Ukraine: over three fourths (78%) of respondents indicated that they grew some plants in the past year, in particular, 65% grew vegetables for own consumption, 43% – fruits, berries, nuts, 34% – indoor plants, 29% – street flowers, 7% – medicinal herbs, and 5% – vegetables for sale (*Diagram 1*).

Diagram 1

Have you grown any plants this year – on your own plot, in a shared area outside your home, inside your home, or anywhere else? What have you grown?



Note. All the respondents were asked this question. The respondents could choose multiple responses. The alternatives are sorted by frequency of reference in descending order.

People of different ages, both men and women, as well as residents of different regions and settlements, grow plant, although not at the same extend (*Table 1*).

Women grow plants slightly more often than men. According to the survey, 82% of women and 73% of men grew some types of plants this year, in particular, women chose to grow indoor plants (42% of women, 25% of men) and street flowers (38% of women, 19% and men) much more often than men, although the difference between men and women is less significant with regards to other types of plants (vegetables for own consumption, fruits, berries, nuts).

In addition, people aged 45 and older grow plants more often (84% vs. 70% among those younger than 45). In particular, according to the respondents, among people aged 45 or older there are more of those who grow vegetables for own consumption (73% vs. 55% among people aged 18-44), fruits, berries or nuts (48% vs. 37%), street flowers (35% vs. 22%), medicinal herbs (10% vs. 4%). Both people of younger (32% in the group of people aged 18-44) and older age (37%) grow indoor plants – the difference is not statistically significant at 0.05 level.

According to the survey, 94% of rural residents and 70% of urban residents grew plants in the past year. In the rural area there is a bigger share of those who grew vegetables for own consumption (90% in the rural area and 53% in the urban area), fruits, berries, nuts (60% and 35% correspondingly), street flowers (35% and 27% correspondingly). Indoor plants are grown both by people in cities/towns (35%) and villages (32%) – the difference is not statistically significant at 0.05 level.

Table 1. Growing plants in the past year, by gender, age and place of residence (%)

	Gender		Age				Type of residence		Region				Type of dwelling			Total
	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Urban	Rural	West	Center	South	East	House	Apartment	Shared	
Vegetables for your own consumption	61	68	52	57	72	75	53	90	74	67	53	63	87	37	20	65
Vegetables for sale	7	3	5	4	4	5	2	9	2	6	6	4	7	1	0	5
Fruits, berries, nuts	40	45	33	39	46	51	35	60	49	44	36	39	56	26	9	43
Street flowers	19	38	15	26	32	38	27	35	28	32	30	21	37	19	11	29
Indoor plants, flowers	25	42	28	34	33	40	35	32	36	33	36	30	36	35	16	34
Medicinal herbs	4	9	2	4	9	11	6	8	7	6	10	1	9	4	0	7
Anything else	2	1	2	1	0	2	1	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	5	1
Did not grow any plants	27	18	32	28	19	13	30	6	17	22	28	25	8	40	61	22

Note. All the respondents were asked this question (n=1,009). The respondents could choose multiple responses. The alternatives are sorted by the order in the questionnaire.

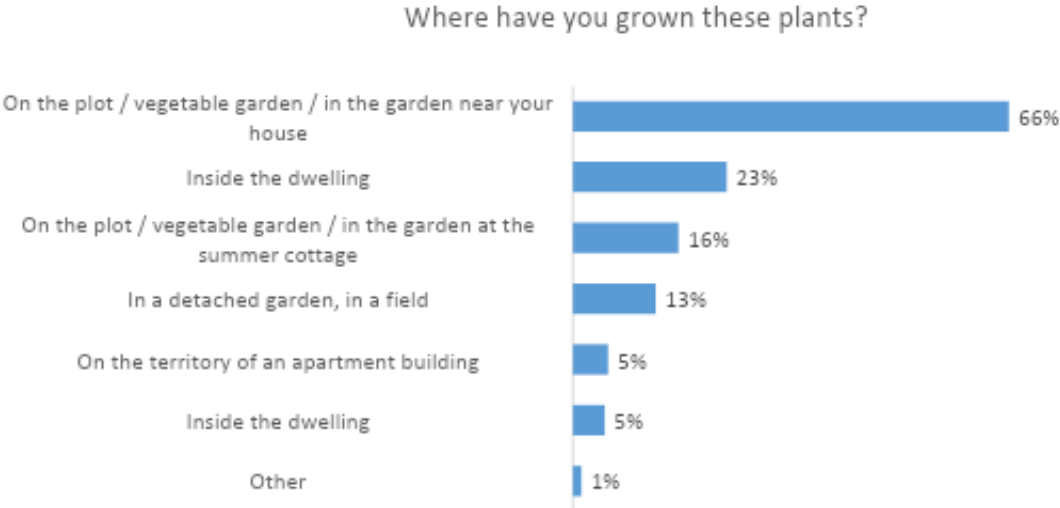
Type of dwelling: "a house" – a detached house or part of the house; "an apartment" – a separate apartment in the apartment building; "a shared dwelling" – a communal apartment, room, dormitory.

The share of those who grew plants in 2022 is slightly bigger in western regions (83%), in particular, in these regions there are more people who grew vegetables for own consumption (74%), as well as fruits, berries, or nuts (49%). This is primarily due to a bigger share of rural population in the western region (49%) compared to other regions of Ukraine. In other aspects the difference among the regions is not big – in different parts of Ukraine people generally tend to grow both vegetables for own consumption and ornamental plants or flowers.

The possibility to grow plants depends on the type of dwelling (a house, apartment or shared accommodation): among those who live in a detached house 92% grew plants, among those who live in an apartment – 60%, and those who share accommodation with non-relatives (for example, live in a dormitory, communal apartment, room, etc.) – 39%.

The vast majority of respondents (66% of those who grew plants in the past year) grew plants in their own vegetable gardens or in the gardens near their houses. In addition, 23% grew plants inside the dwelling, 16% – in the garden at the summer cottage, 13% – in a detached garden or field, 5% – on the territory of an apartment building, and 5% – on the balcony (*Diagram 2*).

Diagram 2



Note. The question was asked only to those respondents who grew plants in the past year (n=756). The respondents could choose multiple responses. The alternatives are sorted by frequency of reference in descending order.

The place where people grew plants depends on the place of residence and, correspondingly, the possibilities they have (a plot, etc.) – those who live in a detached house mainly grew plants on the plots near their houses (vegetable garden, garden, 89%); the residents of apartments who grew plants mainly did it inside the dwelling (37%) or in the garden at the summer cottage (36%) (*Table 2*).

Table 2. Where the plants were grown this year, by gender, age and place or residence (%)

	Gender		Age				Type of residence		Region				Type of dwelling		Total
	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Urban	Rural	West	Center	South	East	House	Apartment	
On the plot / vegetable garden / in the garden near your house	71	63	64	66	67	66	50	90	71	65	57	74	89	16	66
On the plot / vegetable garden / in the garden at the summer cottage	17	15	18	12	20	15	25	2	11	21	17	11	7	36	16
In a detached garden, in a field	16	10	13	12	15	11	8	20	21	10	8	3	14	10	13
On the territory of an apartment building	2	8	6	6	4	6	8	1	6	3	9	2	1	14	5
Inside the dwelling	17	28	30	22	18	26	28	16	24	21	26	26	17	37	23
On the balcony	4	5	2	7	4	5	8	0	2	5	9	6	1	14	5
Other	2	1	0	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	1

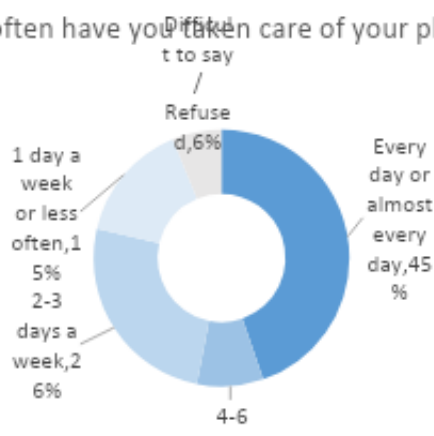
Note. The question was asked only to those respondents who grew plants in the past year (n=756). The respondents could choose multiple responses. The alternatives are sorted by the order in the questionnaire.

Type of dwelling: "a house" – a detached house or part of the house; "an apartment" – a separate apartment in the apartment building. Due to a small number of people in the category the data for those who live in a communal apartment, room, dormitory (15 people grew plants) are not provided in the table.

In many cases taking care of plants is a daily activity: according to the respondents' answers, more than half of those who grew plants in the past year took care of them every day (45%) or most days of the week (8%), and 41% – 2-3 days a week or less often (*Diagram 3*).

Diagram 3

On average, how often have you taken care of your plants this season?



Note. The question was asked only to those respondents who grew plants in the past year (n= 756).

On average, women devote slightly more time to growing plants than men: according to the respondents' answers, 60% of women and 44% of men took care of plants every day or most days of the week (4-6 days a week).

Also, on average, rural residents devote slightly more time to growing plants (63% took care of plants every day or most days of the week) than urban residents (47%). The same goes for those living in a detached house (62% took care of plants every day or most days of the week) rather than those living in a flat (32%). However, it can be noted that, in general, the majority of those who grow plants take care of them regularly and do it more often than one day a week, regardless of the place of residence, age or gender (*Table 3*).

Table 3. Time which on average was devoted to growing plants during the week this season, by gender, age and place of residence (%)

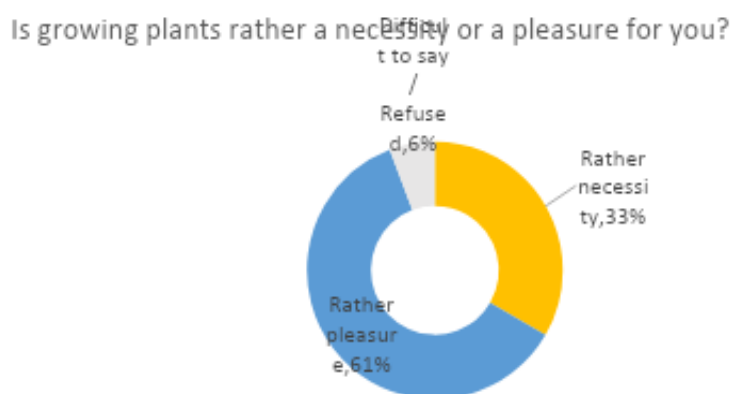
	Gender		Age				Type of residence		Region				Type of dwelling		Total
	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Urban	Rural	West	Center	South	East	House	Apartment	
Every day or almost every day	38	49	25	43	50	51	40	53	38	46	51	44	52	27	45
4-6 days a week	5	11	21	8	7	5	7	11	12	10	3	6	10	5	8
2-3 days a week	26	25	28	31	20	24	31	18	28	23	24	31	20	40	26
1 day a week or less often	21	11	22	16	13	13	20	8	13	14	19	14	10	26	15
Difficult to say / Refused	9	4	5	3	10	7	3	11	9	7	3	5	8	3	6

Note. The question was asked only to those respondents who grew plants in the past year (n= 756).

Type of dwelling: "a house" – a detached house or part of the house; "an apartment" – a separate apartment in the apartment building. Due to a small number of people in the category the data for those who live in a communal apartment, room, dormitory (15 people grew plants) are not provided in the table.

As the survey shows, the majority (61% of those who grew plants in the past year) perceive growing plants rather as a pleasure, a third (33%) – as a necessity (*Diagram 4*).

Diagram 4



Note. The question was asked only to those respondents who grew plants in the past year (n= 756).

Pleasure is the main motivation for growing plants regardless of gender, time or place of residence: the share of those who grow plants for pleasure prevails over the share of those who do it as a necessity, both among men and women, people of different ages, urban and rural areas, and all the regions of Ukraine (*Table 4*).

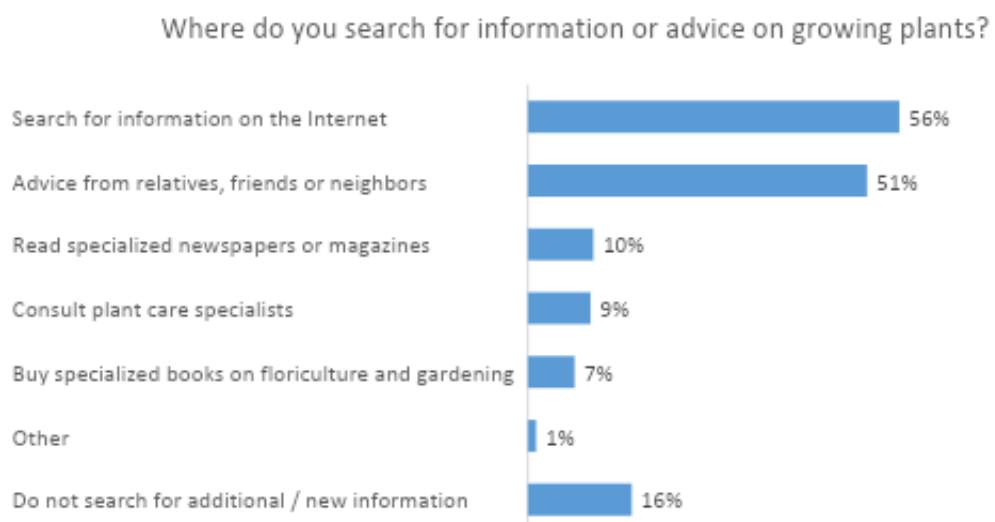
Table 4. Motivation for growing plants, by gender, age and place of residence, %

	Gender		Age				Type of residence		Region				Type of dwelling		Total
	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Urban	Rural	West	Center	South	East	House	Apartment	
Rather necessity	34	33	27	38	36	30	29	41	33	36	29	36	38	24	33
Rather pleasure	59	62	70	59	57	61	66	54	65	56	65	54	58	68	61
Difficult to say / Refused	7	5	3	3	7	9	6	5	2	8	6	10	5	8	6

Note. The question was asked only to those respondents who grew plants in the past year (n= 756).

Type of dwelling: "a house" – a detached house or part of the house; «an apartment» – a separate apartment in the apartment building. Due to a small number of people in the category the data for those who live in a communal apartment, room, dormitory (15 people grew plants) are not provided in the table.

The majority of those who grew plants last year searched for additional information or advice on this topic. Not more than 16% use their own experience only and are not interested in new information. The main sources of information on growing plants, according to the respondents, are the Internet and/or advice of acquaintances: 56% of those who grew plants searched for information in the Internet and 51% sought advice of relatives, acquaintances or neighbours. Moreover, about one tenth of those who grew plants read specialized newspapers or magazines (10%), about as many consulted plant care specialists (9%), and 7% buy specialized books on gardening (*Diagram 5*).



Note. The question was asked only to those respondents who grew plants in the past year (n= 756). The respondents could choose multiple responses. The alternatives are sorted by frequency of reference in descending order.

As the survey shows, people aged 60 and older buy specialized print media (books, newspapers, magazines) slightly more often and somewhat less often search for information about growing plants in the Internet. Nevertheless, the Internet and advice of acquaintances are the main sources of information about growing plants for all those who did it, regardless of gender, age or place of residence (Table 5).

Table 5. Sources of information or advice on growing plants, by gender, age and place of residence (%)

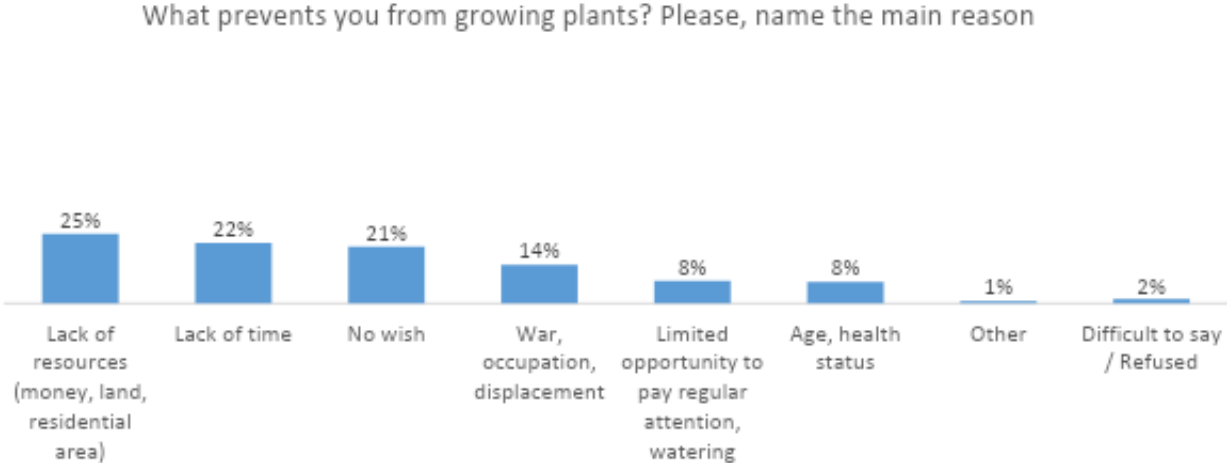
	Gender		Age				Type of residence		Region				Type of dwelling		Total
	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Urban	Rural	West	Center	South	East	House	Apartment	
Buy specialized books on floriculture and gardening	10	5	4	3	5	13	6	9	8	9	4	2	8	5	7
Read specialized newspapers or magazines	9	10	4	4	10	17	9	11	10	10	9	8	11	6	10
Search for information on the Internet	50	60	68	65	60	39	60	48	56	55	60	46	53	64	56
Consult plant care specialists	13	6	2	10	14	8	9	11	11	8	10	7	10	8	9
Advice from relatives, friends or neighbors	46	54	58	53	48	47	47	57	53	53	46	45	54	43	51
Other	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do not search for additional / new information	19	13	9	11	16	22	13	20	20	13	12	18	16	14	16

Note. The question was asked only to those respondents who grew plants in the past year (n= 756). The alternatives are sorted by the order in the questionnaire.

Type of dwelling: "a house" – a detached house or part of the house; «an apartment» – a separate apartment in the apartment building. Due to a small number of people in the category the data for those who live in a communal apartment, room, dormitory (15 people grew plants) are not provided in the table.

Those who did not grow plants last year were prevented for various reasons: for a quarter (25%) the main reason was lack of resources (lack of money, plot, small residential area), 22% mentioned lack of time, and the same share has no interest in this type of activity. In addition, for a lot of people (14% of those who did not grow plants over the past year) war, occupation and relocation due to them became a significant reason. Such obstacles as lack of possibility to devote regular attention to plants (8%), age or state of health were mentioned relatively most rarely (*Diagram 6*).

Diagram 6



Note. The question was asked to those respondents who did not grow plants in the past year (n= 253). The alternatives are sorted by frequency of reference in descending order.

The reasons why people do not grow plants are somewhat different depending on gender, age and place of residence. Men indicated that they did not grow plants due to lack of time more often (this is the main reason for 29% of the men who did not grow plants); for women the main reason was lack of resources (31%). The vast majority of young people (aged 18-29) did not grow plant due to lack of desire (this is the main reason for 31% of those who did not grow plants). The most common reason for people aged 30-44 is lack of resources (31%). People aged 45-59 indicated that they did not grow plants due to lack of time most often, and those older than 60 – due to state of health (33%). For those who live in the apartments the lack of resources is the main reason which prevents them from growing plants (28%) (*Table 6*).

Table 6. The main reason which prevents people from growing plants, by gender, age and place of residence (%)

	Gender		Age				Type of residence		Region				Type of dwelling		Total
	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Urban	Rural	West	Center	South	East	House	Apartment	
No wish	22	19	31	20	20	10	22	9	26	18	22	15	16	22	21
Lack of time	29	13	21	23	34	6	23	8	28	19	24	9	17	24	22
Lack of resources (money, land, residential area)	21	31	22	31	22	22	26	13	16	31	25	25	9	28	25
Limited opportunity to pay regular attention, watering	5	12	14	6	7	7	9	0	15	6	5	9	9	9	8
Age, health status	5	11	0	4	3	33	7	20	0	9	10	12	11	7	8
War, occupation, displacement	15	13	13	13	13	21	11	50	14	15	9	29	37	8	14
Other	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
Difficult to say / Refused	1	2	0	3	2	1	2	0	0	1	3	2	2	1	2

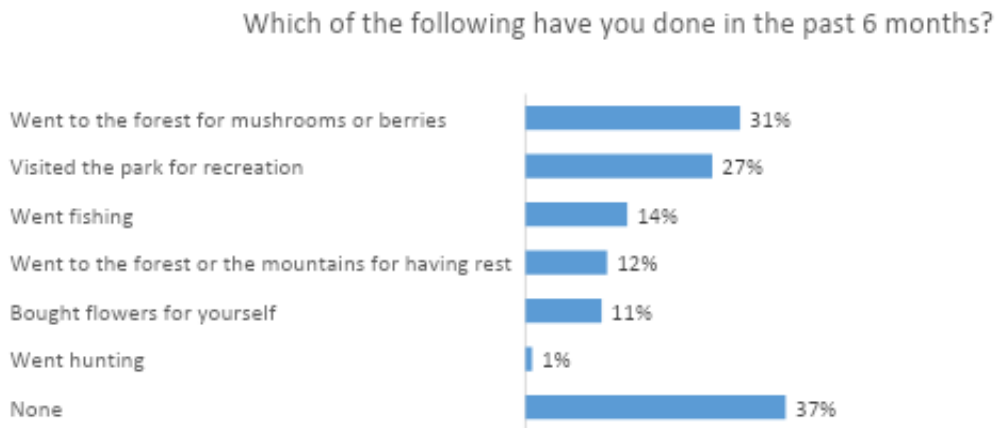
Note. The question was asked to those respondents who did not grow plants in the past year (n= 253). The alternatives are sorted by the order in the questionnaire.

Type of dwelling: «a house» – a detached house or part of the house; «an apartment» – a separate apartment in the apartment building. Due to a small number of people in the category the data for those who live in a communal apartment, room, dormitory (23 people did not grow plants) are not provided in the table.

2. LEISURE AND OTHER PRACTICES RELATED TO NATURE

Quite a lot of adult residents of Ukraine spend their time outdoors or have related hobbies: in the last half a year 31% of respondents said that they went to the forest for mushrooms or berries, 27% visited the park for recreation, 14% went fishing, 12% went to the forest or mountains for having rest, and 1% went hunting. The survey also shows that quite a lot of people buy flowers for themselves (11%). One third of respondents (37%) did nothing of the listed in the last half a year (*Diagram 7*).

Diagram 7



Note. The question was asked to all the respondents ($n=1,009$). The respondents could choose multiple responses. The alternatives are sorted by frequency of reference in descending order.

Recreational practices are slightly different by age, gender and place of residence. Younger people (under 45) go to the park, forest or mountains for recreation more often than older people. Predictably, fishing is more popular among men than women. Urban residents visit parks more often, while rural residents go to the forest for mushrooms and berries more often than urban ones. By regions, going to the forest or mountains is more popular among residents of western regions (*Table 7*).

In general, the survey data show that a lot of residents of Ukraine spend time outdoors for pleasure and recreation and use various available places for this, both parks and natural plantations. At the same time, about half of older respondents (aged 60 and older) and residents of southern and eastern regions were not involved in any of the listed types of pastime or outdoor activities over the last half of year.

The absolute majority (83%) of adult population of Ukraine prepared something in the past year: 72% canned, 53% froze, 29% dried vegetables, fruits, berries or mushrooms, and 19% dried herbs or leaves (including for design purposes) (*Diagram 8*).

Diagram 8



Note. The question was asked to all the respondents ($n=1,009$). The respondents could choose multiple responses. The alternatives are sorted by frequency of reference in descending order.

Table 7. Recreational practices and outdoor activities in the past 6 months, by gender, age and place of residence (%)

	Gender		Age				Type of residence		Region				Type of dwelling			Total
	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Urban	Rural	West	Center	South	East	House	Apartment	Shared	
Visited the park for recreation	25	28	44	34	20	16	32	14	28	32	23	12	19	37	45	27
Bought flowers for yourself	8	13	14	17	9	4	13	6	11	11	11	8	8	16	8	11
Went to the forest for mushrooms or berries	32	29	36	32	32	24	22	48	51	28	13	21	39	19	18	31
Went to the forest or the mountains for having rest	10	13	20	14	11	5	12	11	22	8	7	5	11	12	14	12
Went hunting	2	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	1
Went fishing	25	6	15	17	13	12	12	19	18	14	11	14	18	10	6	14
None	31	42	21	31	39	51	39	33	24	34	50	58	37	37	32	37

Note. The question was asked to all the respondents (n=1,009). The alternatives are sorted by the order in the questionnaire.

Type of dwelling: "a house" – a detached house or part of the house; "an apartment" – a separate apartment in the apartment building; "a shared dwelling" – a communal apartment, room, dormitory.

Table 8. Preparation of vegetables, fruits, berries, mushrooms, herbs in the past year, by gender, age and place of residence (%)

	Gender		Age				Type of residence		Region				Type of dwelling			Total
	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Urban	Rural	West	Center	South	East	House	Apartment	Shared	
Yes, we have canned vegetables, fruits, berries, mushrooms	67	77	55	67	81	80	63	92	79	72	67	67	88	54	35	72
Yes, we have frozen vegetables, fruits, berries, mushrooms	44	60	55	49	51	58	49	61	60	56	45	35	57	50	34	53
Yes, we have dried vegetables, fruits, berries, mushrooms	26	31	25	27	30	33	24	39	46	27	16	19	35	22	8	29
Yes, we have dried herbs, leaves, branches (incl. for design purposes)	12	25	14	16	21	24	18	22	23	19	16	15	22	17	11	19
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Have not prepared anything	24	10	24	22	11	11	22	4	11	16	22	24	7	29	42	17

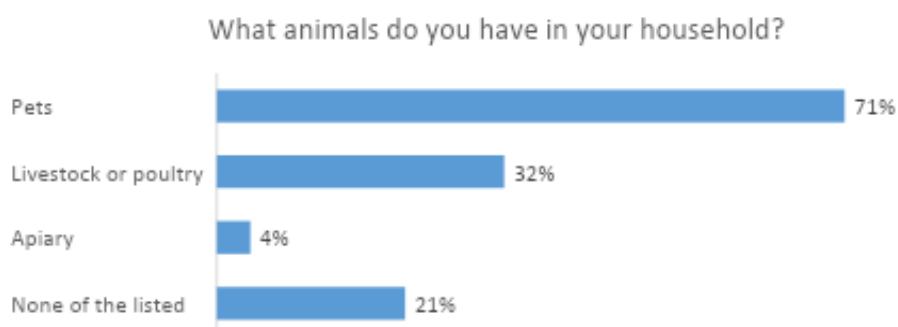
Note. The question was asked to all the respondents (n=1,009). The alternatives are sorted by the order in the questionnaire.

Type of dwelling: "a house" – a detached house or part of the house; "an apartment" – a separate apartment in the apartment building; "a shared dwelling" – a communal apartment, room, dormitory.

Although there is a majority of those who prepared anything this year, both among men and women, women prepare something slightly more often (90% vs. 76% of men). Also, the share of those who prepared anything this year is a little bigger among people aged 45 and older (89%) compared to younger ones (77%); rural residents (96%) than urban (78%); in the western and central regions (86%) than in the eastern and southern ones (78%). In spite of all these differences, in general, we can say that preparation of vegetables, fruits or herbs is an activity the majority of people of different age, gender or place of residents devote their time to.

The vast majority (79%) of adult residents of Ukraine have animals in their households. The majority (71%) have pets, one third (32%) – livestock or poultry, and 4% – apiary (Diagram 9).

Diagram 9



Note. The question was asked to all the respondents (n=1,009). The respondents could choose multiple responses. The alternatives are sorted by frequency of reference in descending order.

Total 92% of rural residents and 73% of urban residents have animals in their households; in particular, in the rural area there are much more people who keep livestock or poultry (64% in the rural area, 17% in cities/towns). The majority have pets both in cities/towns (68%) and villages (76%). By type of dwelling, 91% of those who live in houses, 65% of those who live in apartments, and 39% of those who share the accommodation have animals. That is, living conditions can create some limitations, but, in spite of this, a significant part of the population of Ukraine have animals, mainly, pets.

Table 9. Animals in the household, by place of residence (%)

	Type of residence		Region				Type of dwelling			Total
	Urban	Rural	West	Center	South	East	House	Apartment	Shared	
Pets	68	76	66	71	74	75	79	61	39	71
Livestock or poultry	17	64	45	30	25	20	51	7	2	32
Apiary	3	5	4	5	2	3	5	2	3	4
None of the listed	27	8	21	22	21	20	9	35	61	21

Note. The question was asked to all the respondents (n=1,009). The alternatives are sorted by the order in the questionnaire. Type of dwelling: "a house" – a detached house or part of the house; "an apartment" – a separate apartment in the apartment building; "a shared dwelling" – a communal apartment, room, dormitory.

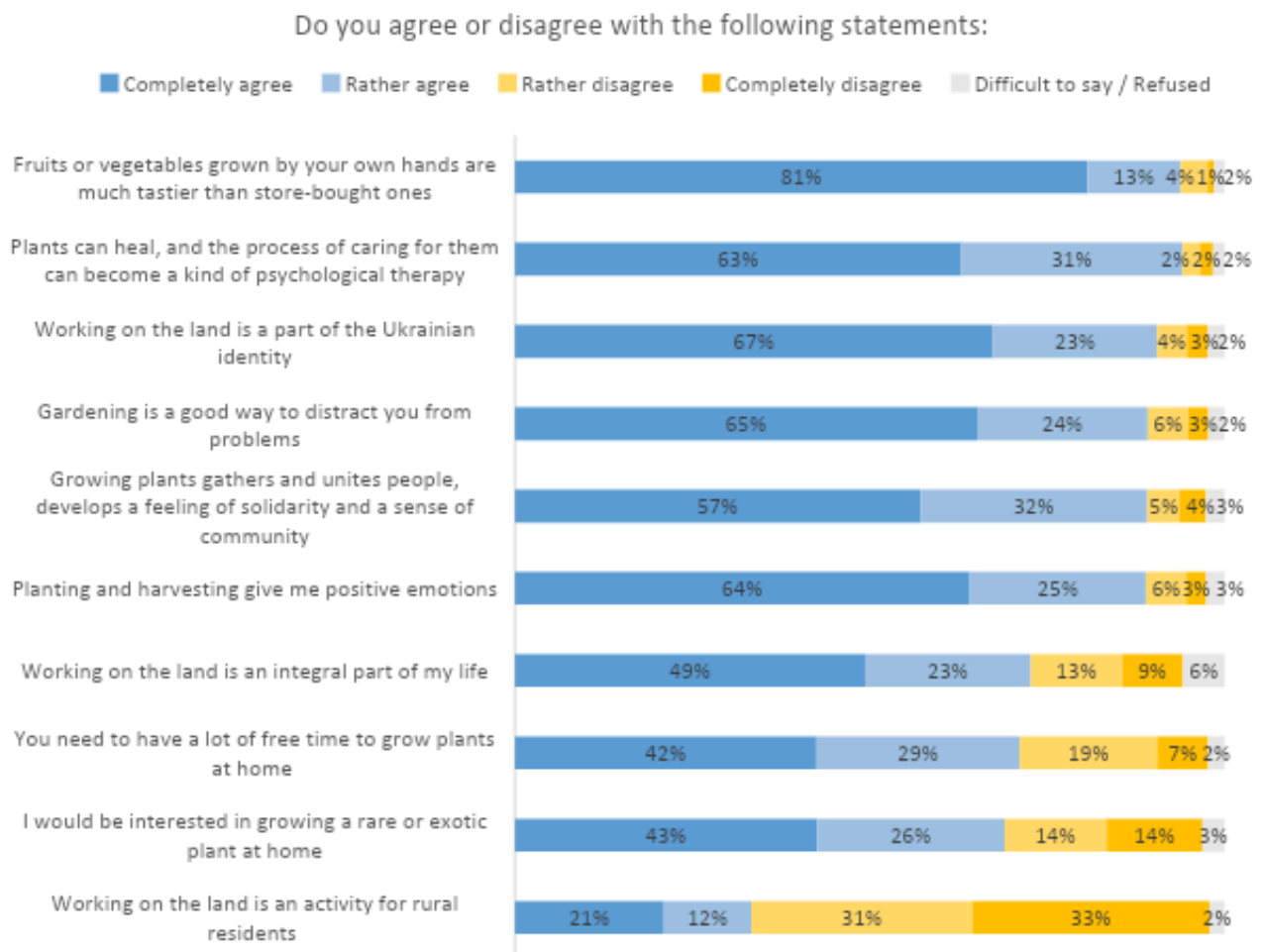
3. ATTITUDE TO WORKING ON THE LAND AND GROWING PLANTS

The absolute majority of residents of Ukraine have positive attitude to working on the land and growing plants:

- 94% agree that fruits or vegetables grown by your own hands are much tastier than store-bought ones (incl. 81% – completely agree and 13% – rather agree);
- 94% agreed with the statement that plants can heal, and the process of caring for them can become a kind of psychological therapy (63% – completely agree, 31% – rather agree);
- 90% agree that working on the land is a part of the Ukrainian identity (67% – completely agree, 23% – rather agree);
- 89% agree with the statement that gardening is a good way to distract you from problems (65% – completely agree, 24% – rather agree);
- 89% agree that growing plants gathers and unites people, develops a feeling of solidarity and a sense of community (57% – completely agree and 32% – rather agree);
- 89% agreed that planting and harvesting give them positive emotions (64% – completely agree, 25% – rather agree).

Three fourths (73%) of adult residents of Ukraine think that working on the land is an integral part of their lives, including almost half (49%) completely agreed with this statement, and 23% – rather agreed (*Diagram 10*).

Diagram 10



Note. The question was asked to all the respondents (n=1,009). One answer for each statement is possible. The statements are sorted by the share of those who agree with them in descending order (answers “completely agree” or “rather agree”).

The majority (71%, incl. 42% – completely agree and 29% – rather agree) agree that one should have a lot of free time to grow plants at home, and 27% – disagree with this statement.

In spite of many thinking that growing plants at home requires a lot of time, the majority (69%, incl. 43% – completely agree and 26% – rather agree) mentioned that they would be interested in growing a rare or exotic plant at home.

In general, the majority (65%, incl. 33% – completely disagree and 31% – rather disagree) disagree that working on the land is an activity for rural residents, although 33% agree with this statement.

There is a little more of those who consider working on the land to be an integral part of their lives and those who get positive emotions from growing plants and gathering harvest among women than among men, among people aged 30 and older than younger ones, and among rural residents than urban ones. However, in general, a positive attitude to growing plants and working on the land dominates in all social and demographic categories, among residents of all the regions and different types of settlements (*Table 10*).

Table 10. Attitude to growing plants, by gender, age and place of residence (% of those who completely or rather agree with the suggested statements)

	Gender		Age				Type of residence		Region				Type of dwelling			Total
	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Urban	Rural	West	Center	South	East	House	Apartment	Shared	
Working on the land is an integral part of my life	68	76	61	72	76	77	67	84	73	78	64	77	82	60	61	73
Planting and harvesting give me positive emotions	87	91	83	86	94	91	86	94	91	87	89	90	94	84	71	89
You need to have a lot of free time to grow plants at home	74	69	61	71	73	75	66	82	74	72	66	73	78	60	88	71
Fruits or vegetables grown by your own hands are much tastier than store-bought ones	92	95	93	91	96	96	93	96	95	94	91	97	96	91	88	94
Gardening is a good way to distract you from problems	88	91	86	90	90	89	89	89	91	88	89	89	89	90	80	89
Working on the land is an activity for rural residents	35	32	25	27	28	49	26	48	30	34	33	41	40	23	40	33
I would be interested in growing a rare or exotic plant at home	68	70	75	73	66	65	67	73	76	67	64	68	73	65	59	69
Working on the land is a part of the Ukrainian identity	88	92	93	91	89	90	90	92	90	93	87	93	92	87	94	90
Growing plants gathers and unites people, develops a feeling of solidarity and a sense of community	89	89	90	89	87	91	88	91	86	92	90	87	89	89	86	89
Plants can heal, and the process of caring for them can become a kind of psychological therapy	92	96	97	95	95	91	95	93	95	95	93	89	94	95	87	94

Note. The question was asked to all the respondents (n=1,009). One answer for each statement is possible. The statements are sorted by the order in the questionnaire.

Type of dwelling: "a house" – a detached house or part of the house; "an apartment" – a separate apartment in the apartment building; "a shared dwelling" – a communal apartment, room, dormitory.